

# Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

## International Bureau

OF THE

# American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

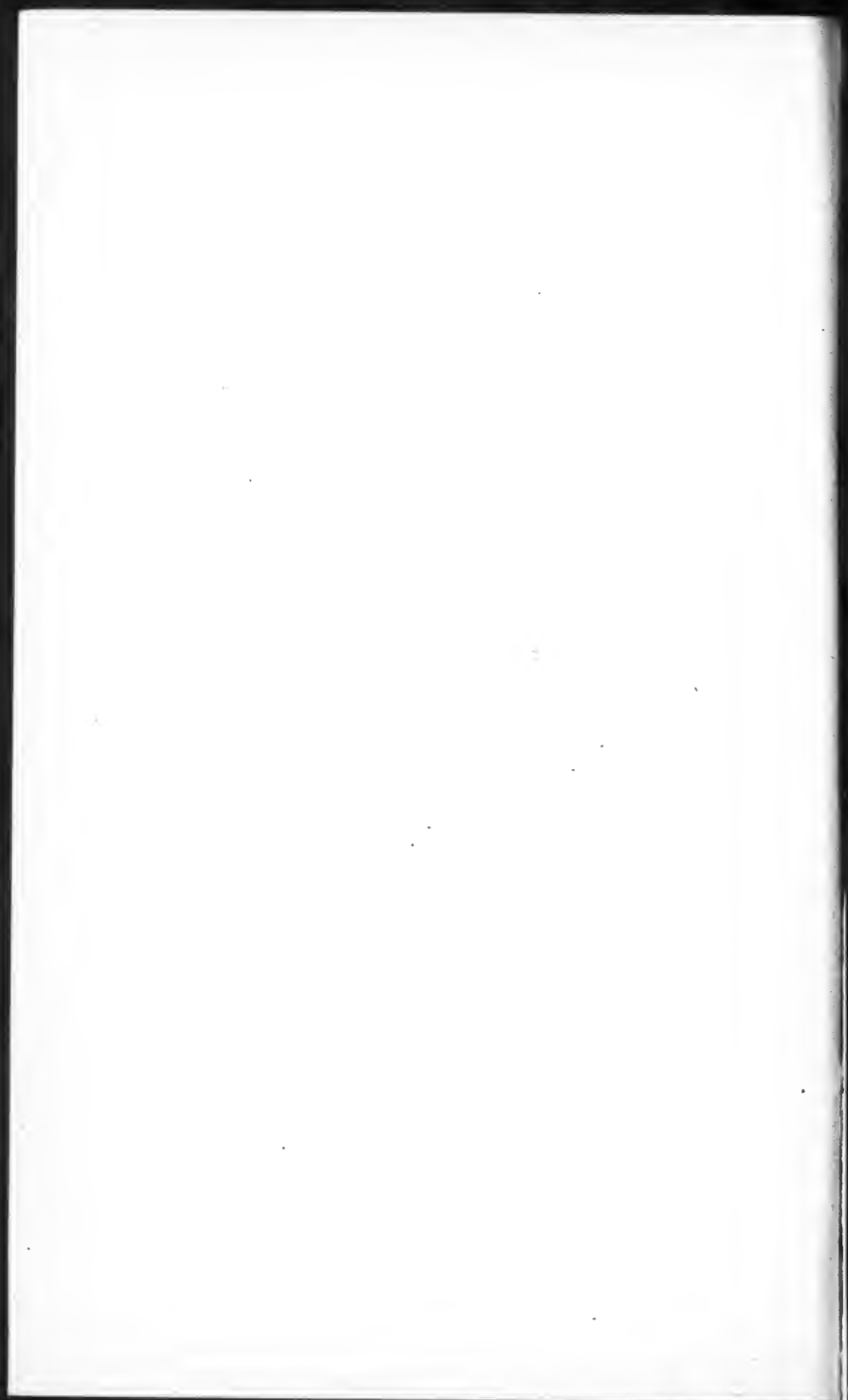
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MAY, 1906.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1906.

1918



Monthly Bulletin  
OF THE  
International Bureau  
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American Republics.

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WILLIAMS C. FOX.

## UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

(Corrected to February 5, 1906.)

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Salvador .....	(See Costa Rica.)
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## RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams (½ ounce).....	5
Single postal cards, each.....	2
Double postal cards, each.....	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1
Commercial papers.....	5
Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	1
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	1
Packets not in excess of 1 ounce.....	2
Packets in excess of 1 ounce, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	1
Samples of merchandise.....	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles.....	8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post," and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; all packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books in *unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

### PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruit, or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been compiled with.

Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each. <sup>a</sup>		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cen- times.	Currency of country.	Cen- times.	Currency of country.	Cen- times.		
Argentine Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	20 centavos.....	200 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	15	50 reis.....	5	400 reis.....	500 reis.
Brazil.....	10 centavos.....	30	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Chile.....	20 centavos.....	40	4 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Chile.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	7½	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Cuban Republic (Santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	40	1 penny.....	10	2 centavos.....	10	2 pence.....	24 pence.
Ecuador.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Falkland Islands.....	10 centimos.....	15	3 centimos.....	15	2 centimos.....	10	2 centimes de gourde.	5 centimes de gourde.
Guatemala.....	10 centimos.....	50	3 centimos.....	15	2 centimos.....	10	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Haiti.....	15 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras.....	5 cents.....	25	5 centavos.....	10	2 cents.....	10	10 cents.....	5 cents.
Honduras, British.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Mexico.....	60 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	8 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	20 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	11 centavos.....	55	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	50 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	25 centimos.
Salvador via other routes.....	50 centimos.....	50	5 centimos.....	15	1 cent.....	5	10 centimos.....	10 centimos.
Uruguay.....	5 cents.....	50	7½ cents Dutch.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	10 cents Dutch.....	25 cents Dutch.
Venezuela.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
British Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.

<sup>a</sup>The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.

<sup>b</sup>United States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.			
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.		Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.		For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	<i>Fl. in.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>				
Bolivia .....	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.		
Chile .....	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.		
Colombia .....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	} All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.			
Costa Rica .....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12				
Guatemala .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.		
Guiana, British .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.			
Honduras .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegueigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.		
Honduras, British .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans .....	Belize.		
Mexico .....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.			
Nicaragua .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte and Corinto.		
Salvador .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.		
Venezuela .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.			

## UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics (consular agencies are given in italics):

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC— <i>Bahía Blanca.</i> Buenos Ayres. Cordoba. Rosario.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Cont'd. <i>Sanua.</i> <i>Sanchez.</i> Santo Domingo.	MEXICO—Continued. <i>Nogales.</i> Nuevo Laredo. <i>Oaxaca.</i> <i>Parral.</i> Progreso. <i>Puebla.</i> Saltillo. <i>San Luis Potosí.</i> <i>Sierra Mojada.</i> Tampico. <i>Tlaxcalpan.</i> <i>Topolobampo.</i> <i>Torrón.</i> Tuxpan. Veracruz. <i>Victoria.</i> <i>Zacatecas.</i>
BRAZIL— <i>Brasília.</i> Bahía. <i>Coara.</i> <i>Maceio.</i> <i>Manaos.</i> <i>Murcubão.</i> <i>Natal.</i> Para. Pernambuco. Rio de Janeiro. <i>Rio Grande do Sul.</i> Santos. <i>Victoria.</i>	ECUADOR— <i>Bahía de Caraquez.</i> <i>Esmeraldas.</i> Guayaquil. <i>Manabí.</i>	NICARAGUA— <i>Bluefields.</i> Cape Gracias á Dios (Port Deitrick). <i>Corinto.</i> Managua. <i>Matagalpa.</i> San Juan del Norte. <i>San Juan del Sur.</i>
CHILE— Antofagasta. Arica. <i>Catrica.</i> <i>Copulimbo.</i> Coronel. Iquique. <i>Punta Arenas.</i> <i>Talcahuano.</i> <i>Valdivia.</i> Valparaiso.	GUATEMALA— <i>Champerico.</i> Guatemala. <i>Livingston.</i> <i>Ocos.</i> <i>San José de Guatemala.</i>	PANAMA— <i>Bocas del Toro.</i> Colón. <i>David.</i> Panama. <i>Santiago.</i>
COLOMBIA— Barranquilla. Bogotá. <i>Bucaramanga.</i> Cali. Cartagena. <i>Cucuta.</i> <i>Honda.</i> Santa Marta. <i>Quindío.</i>	HAITI— <i>Ans Cayez.</i> Cape Haitien. <i>Goatiers.</i> Jacmel. <i>Jeremie.</i> <i>Miragoane.</i> <i>Petit Gouvé.</i> Port au Prince. <i>Port de Paix.</i> <i>St. Marc.</i>	PARAGUAY— Asunción.
COSTA RICA— Puerto Limón. <i>Punta Arenas.</i> San José.	HONDURAS— <i>Amoyutla.</i> <i>Comaca.</i> Cedra. Puerto Cortes. <i>San Juanito.</i> <i>San Pedro Sula.</i> Tegucigalpa. <i>Tela.</i> <i>Trujillo.</i> <i>Ruabau.</i> Utilla.	PERU— Callao. <i>Chimbote.</i> <i>Eten.</i> <i>Mollendo.</i> <i>Paita.</i> <i>Salaverry.</i>
CUBA— <i>Banca.</i> <i>Baracoa.</i> <i>Caibarien.</i> <i>Cardenas.</i> <i>Cienfuegos.</i> <i>Guantanamo.</i> Habana. <i>Manzanillo.</i> <i>Matanzas.</i> <i>Nuevitas.</i> <i>Sagua la Grande.</i> <i>Santa Clara.</i> Santiago.	MEXICO— Acapulco. Aguascalientes. <i>Alamos.</i> <i>Cuernavaca.</i> <i>Cananea.</i> Chihuahua. Ciudad Juárez. Ciudad Portirio Diaz. <i>Coahuacoalcos.</i> Durango. Esmatada. <i>Frontera.</i> <i>Guadaluajara.</i> <i>Guaymas.</i> Hermosillo. Jalapa. <i>Laguna de Terminos.</i> La Paz. Manzanillo. Matamoros. Mazatlan. Mexico. Monterey.	SALVADOR— <i>Acajutla.</i> <i>La Libertad.</i> <i>La Unión.</i> San Salvador.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC— <i>Ayva.</i> <i>Macoris.</i> <i>Monte Cristi.</i> Puerto Plata.	URUGUAY— Colonia. Montevideo.	VENEZUELA— <i>Barcelona.</i> <i>Caracas.</i> <i>Carrupano.</i> Ciudad Bolívar. Caro. La Guayra. Maracaibo. Puerto Cabello. <i>Tovar.</i> <i>Valencia.</i> Valera.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE  
UNITED STATES.

<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.</b>		<b>COSTA RICA.</b>	
Alabama .....	Mobile.	Alabama .....	Mobile.
California .....	San Francisco.	California .....	San Francisco.
Florida .....	Apalachicola.	Canal Zone .....	Colon.
	Fernandina.		Panama.
Georgia .....	Pensacola.	Colorado .....	Denver.
	Brunswick.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
	Savannah.	Louisiana .....	New Orleans.
Illinois .....	Chicago.	Maryland .....	Baltimore.
Louisiana .....	New Orleans.	Massachusetts .....	Boston.
Maine .....	Bangor.	Missouri .....	St. Louis.
	Portland.	New York .....	New York City.
Maryland .....	Baltimore.	Ohio .....	Cincinnati.
Massachusetts .....	Boston.	Oregon .....	Portland.
Mississippi .....	Gulf Port and	Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.
	Ship Island.	Texas .....	Galveston.
	Pascagonla.	Virginia .....	Norfolk.
Missouri .....	St. Louis.		
New York .....	Buffalo.	<b>CUBA.</b>	
	New York City.	Alabama .....	Mobile.
North Carolina .....	Wilmington.	Florida .....	Fernandina.
Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.		Jacksonville.
Philippine Islands .....	Manila.		Key West.
Virginia .....	Norfolk.		Pensacola.
			Tampa.
<b>BOLIVIA.</b>		Georgia .....	Brunswick.
California .....	San Diego.		Savannah.
	San Francisco.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
Illinois .....	Chicago.	Kentucky .....	Louisville.
Maryland .....	Baltimore.	Louisiana .....	New Orleans.
Missouri .....	Kansas City.	Maine .....	Portland.
New York .....	New York City.	Maryland .....	Baltimore.
Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.	Massachusetts .....	Boston.
		Michigan .....	Detroit.
<b>BRAZIL.</b>		Mississippi .....	Gulfport.
Alabama .....	Mobile.	Missouri .....	St. Louis.
California .....	San Francisco.	New York .....	New York City.
	Fernandina.	Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.
Florida .....	Pensacola.	Porto Rico .....	Aguadilla.
Georgia .....	Brunswick.		Arecibo.
	Savannah.		Mayaguez.
Louisiana .....	New Orleans.		San Juan.
Maine .....	Cuba.		Galveston.
Maryland .....	Baltimore.		Newport News.
Massachusetts .....	Boston.		Norfolk.
Mississippi .....	Gulfport.		
	Pascagonla.	<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.</b>	
Missouri .....	St. Louis.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
New York .....	New York City.	Maryland .....	Baltimore.
Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.	Massachusetts .....	Boston.
Porto Rico .....	San Juan.	New York .....	New York City.
Virginia .....	Norfolk.	North Carolina .....	Wilmington.
	Richmond.	Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.
		Porto Rico .....	Aguadilla.
<b>CHILE.</b>			Arecibo.
California .....	San Francisco.		Humacao.
Canal Zone .....	Panama.		Mayaguez.
Georgia .....	Savannah.		Ponce.
Hawaii .....	Honolulu.		San Juan.
Illinois .....	Chicago.		Vieques.
Maryland .....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts .....	Boston.	<b>ECUADOR.</b>	
New York .....	New York City.	California .....	Los Angeles.
Oregon .....	Portland.		San Francisco.
Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
Philippine Islands .....	Manila.	Louisiana .....	New Orleans.
Porto Rico .....	San Juan.	Massachusetts .....	Boston.
Washington .....	Port Townsend.	New York .....	New York City.
	Tacoma.	Ohio .....	Cincinnati.
		Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.
<b>COLOMBIA.</b>		Philippine Islands .....	Manila.
Alabama .....	Mobile.	South Carolina .....	Charleston.
California .....	San Francisco.	Virginia .....	Norfolk.
Connecticut .....	New Haven.		
Illinois .....	Chicago.	<b>GUATEMALA.</b>	
Louisiana .....	New Orleans.	Alabama .....	Mobile.
Maryland .....	Baltimore.	California .....	San Diego.
Massachusetts .....	Boston.		San Francisco.
Michigan .....	Detroit.		Pensacola.
Missouri .....	St. Louis.	Florida .....	Chicago.
New York .....	New York City.	Illinois .....	Kansas City.
Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.	Kentucky .....	Louisville.
Porto Rico .....	San Juan.	Louisiana .....	New Orleans.
Virginia .....	Norfolk.		

## CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

<b>GUATEMALA—Continued.</b>		<b>NICARAGUA.</b>	
Maryland .....	Baltimore.	Alabama .....	Mobile.
Massachusetts .....	Boston.	California .....	Los Angeles.
Missouri .....	St. Louis.		San Diego.
New York .....	New York City.		San Francisco.
Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.		Chicago.
Porto Rico .....	San Juan.		Kansas City.
Texas .....	Galveston.		Louisville.
Washington .....	Seattle.		New Orleans.
			Baltimore.
<b>HAITI.</b>			Boston.
Alabama .....	Mobile.		Detroit.
Georgia .....	Savannah.		St. Louis.
Illinois .....	Chicago.		New York City.
Maine .....	Bangor.		Philadelphia.
Massachusetts .....	Boston.		Manila.
New York .....	New York City.		Ponce.
North Carolina .....	Wilmington.		San Juan.
Porto Rico .....	Mayaguez.		Galveston.
	San Juan.		Norfolk.
			Newport News.
			Seattle.
<b>HONDURAS.</b>			
Alabama .....	Mobile.	<b>PANAMA.</b>	
California .....	Los Angeles.	Alabama .....	Mobile.
	San Diego.	California .....	San Francisco.
	San Francisco.	Georgia .....	Atlanta.
	Chicago.	Hawaii .....	Hilo.
Illinois .....	Kansas City.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
Kansas .....	Louisville.	Louisiana .....	New Orleans.
Kentucky .....	New Orleans.	Maryland .....	Baltimore.
Louisiana .....	Baltimore.	Massachusetts .....	Boston.
Maryland .....	Detroit.	Missouri .....	St. Louis.
Michigan .....	St. Louis.	New York .....	New York City.
Missouri .....	New York City.	Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.
New York .....	Cincinnati.	Porto Rico .....	San Juan.
Ohio .....	Philadelphia.	Tennessee .....	Chattanooga.
Pennsylvania .....	Galveston.	Texas .....	Galveston.
Texas .....	Seattle.	Washington .....	Port Arthur.
Washington .....			Puget Sound.
<b>MEXICO.</b>			
Alabama .....	Mobile.	<b>PARAGUAY.</b>	
Arizona .....	Bisbee and Naco.	Alabama .....	Mobile.
	Douglas.	Delaware .....	Wilmington.
	Nogales.	District of Columbia .....	Washington.
	Phoenix.	Georgia .....	Savannah.
	Solomonsville.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
	Tucson.	Indiana .....	Indianapolis.
	Yuma.	Maryland .....	Baltimore.
California .....	Calexico.	Michigan .....	Detroit.
	Los Angeles.	Missouri .....	Kansas City.
	San Diego.		St. Louis.
	San Francisco.	New Jersey .....	Newark.
	Ancon.		Trenton.
Canal Zone .....	Denver.	New York .....	Buffalo.
Colorado .....	Pensacola.		New York City.
Florida .....	Honolulu.	Ohio .....	Rochester.
Hawaii .....	Chicago.	Pennsylvania .....	Cincinnati.
Illinois .....	Louisville.	Porto Rico .....	Philadelphia.
Kentucky .....	New Orleans.	Virginia .....	San Juan.
Louisiana .....	Baltimore.		Norfolk.
Maryland .....	Boston.		Richmond.
Massachusetts .....	Pasadena.	<b>PERU.</b>	
Mississippi .....	Kansas City.	California .....	San Diego.
Missouri .....	St. Louis.	Canal Zone .....	Panama.
	New York City.	Hawaii .....	Honolulu.
	Cincinnati.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
	Portland.	Louisiana .....	New Orleans.
	Philadelphia.	Maryland .....	Baltimore.
	Manila.	Massachusetts .....	Boston.
	Mayaguez.	New York .....	New York City.
	Ponce.	Oregon .....	Portland.
	San Juan.	Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.
	Brownsville.	Porto Rico .....	San Juan.
	Eagle Pass.	Washington .....	Port Townsend.
	El Paso.		
	Galveston.	<b>SALVADOR.</b>	
	Laredo.	California .....	San Diego.
	Port Arthur.	Louisiana .....	San Francisco.
	Rio Grande City.		New Orleans.
	Sabine Pass.		
	San Antonio.		
	Solomonsville.		
Virginia .....	Norfolk.		
Washington .....	Toecoma.		

## CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

<b>SALVADOR—Continued.</b>		<b>URUGUAY—Continued.</b>	
Massachusetts .....	Boston.	South Carolina .....	Charleston.
Missouri .....	St. Louis.	Texas .....	Galveston.
New York .....	New York City.		Port Arthur and Sabine Pass.
<b>URUGUAY.</b>		Virginia .....	Norfolk.
Alabama .....	Mobile.		Richmond.
California .....	San Francisco.	<b>VENEZUELA.</b>	
Florida .....	Apalachicola.	California .....	San Francisco.
	Fernandina.	Florida .....	Pensacola.
	Jacksonville.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
	Pensacola.	Iowa .....	Des Moines.
	St. Augustine.	Louisiana .....	New Orleans.
Georgia .....	Brunswick.	Maryland .....	Baltimore.
	Savannah.	Michigan .....	Detroit.
Illinois .....	Chicago.	Minnesota .....	St. Paul.
Louisiana .....	New Orleans.	New Jersey .....	Jersey City.
Maine .....	Bangor.	New York .....	New York City.
	Calais.	Ohio .....	Cincinnati.
	Portland.	Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.
Maryland .....	Baltimore.	Philippine Islands .....	Cebu.
Massachusetts .....	Boston.	Porto Rico .....	Arecibo.
Mississippi .....	Pascagoula.		Mayaguez.
Missouri .....	St. Louis.		Ponce.
New York .....	New York City.		San Juan.
Ohio .....	Cincinnati.	Texas .....	Galveston.
Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.	Virginia .....	Norfolk.
Philippine Islands .....	Manila.		

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are .....	Metric .....	0.02471 acre.
Arabe .....	Paraguay .....	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry) .....	Argentine Republic .....	25.3171 pounds.
Do .....	Brazil .....	32.38 pounds.
Do .....	Cuba .....	25.3664 pounds.
Do .....	Venezuela .....	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid) .....	Cuba and Venezuela .....	4.263 gallons.
Barril .....	Argentine Republic and Mexico .....	20.0787 gallons.
Carga .....	Mexico and Salvador .....	300 pounds.
Centaro .....	Central America .....	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra .....	Argentine Republic .....	4.2 acres.
Do .....	Paraguay .....	78.9 yards.
Do .....	Paraguay (square) .....	8.077 square feet.
Do .....	Uruguay .....	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter .....	Metric .....	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry) .....	Central America .....	1.5745 bushels.
Do .....	Chile .....	2.575 bushels.
Do .....	Cuba .....	1.599 bushels.
Do .....	Mexico .....	1.54728 bushels.
Do .....	Uruguay (double) .....	7.776 bushels.
Do .....	Uruguay (single) .....	3.888 bushels.
Do .....	Venezuela .....	1.599 bushels.
Frasco .....	Argentine Republic .....	2.5096 quarts.
Do .....	Mexico .....	2.5 quarts.
Gram .....	Metric .....	15.432 grains.
Hectare .....	do .....	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry) .....	do .....	2.833 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid) .....	do .....	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo) .....	do .....	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer .....	do .....	0.621376 mile.
League (land) .....	Paraguay .....	4.633 acres.
Libra .....	Argentine Republic .....	1.0127 pounds.
Do .....	Central America .....	1.043 pounds.
Do .....	Chile .....	1.014 pounds.
Do .....	Cuba .....	1.0161 pounds.
Do .....	Mexico .....	1.01465 pounds.
Do .....	Peru .....	1.0143 pounds.
Do .....	Uruguay .....	1.0143 pounds.
Do .....	Venezuela .....	1.0161 pounds.
Liter .....	Metric .....	1.0567 quarts.
Livre .....	Guiana .....	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana .....	Costa Rica .....	1.5-6 acres.
Marc .....	Bolivia .....	0.507 pound.
Meter .....	Metric .....	39.37 inches.
Pie .....	Argentine Republic .....	0.9478 foot.
Quintal .....	do .....	101.42 pounds.
Do .....	Brazil .....	130.06 pounds.
Do .....	Chile, Mexico, and Peru .....	101.61 pounds.
Do .....	Paraguay .....	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric) .....	Metric .....	220.46 pounds.
Suerte .....	Uruguay .....	2,700 cuadras. (See Cuadra.)
Vara .....	Argentine Republic .....	34.1208 inches.
Do .....	Central America .....	33.874 inches.
Do .....	Chile and Peru .....	33.367 inches.
Do .....	Cuba .....	33.384 inches.
Do .....	Mexico .....	33 inches.
Do .....	Paraguay .....	34 inches.
Do .....	Venezuela .....	33.384 inches.



## METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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### METRIC WEIGHTS.

- Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.  
 Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.  
 Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.  
 Gram equals 15.432 grains.  
 Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.  
 Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.  
 Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.  
 Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.  
 Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.  
 Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

### METRIC DRY MEASURE.

- Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.  
 Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.  
 Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.  
 Liter equals 0.908 quart.  
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.  
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.  
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

### METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

- Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.  
 Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.  
 Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.  
 Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.  
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.  
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.  
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

### METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

- Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.  
 Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.  
 Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.  
 Meter equals 39.37 inches.  
 Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.  
 Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.  
 Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).  
 Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

### METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

- Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.  
 Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.  
 Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.

## PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	PRICE.
Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau, 1891-1904. (Sent upon request.)	
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, 2 volumes a year.	
Yearly subscription (in countries of the International Union of American Republics and in Canada) .....	\$2.00
Yearly subscription (other countries) .....	2.50
Single copies .....	.25
Orders for the Bulletin should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau.	
American Constitutions. A compilation of the political constitutions of the independent States of America, in the original text, with English and Spanish translations. Washington, 1906. 3 vols., 8°.	
Paper .....	1.00
Bound in cloth .....	1.50
Bound in sheep .....	2.00
Vol. I, now ready, contains the constitutions of the Federal Republics of the United States of America, of Mexico, of the Argentine Republic, of Brazil, and of Venezuela, and of the Republics of Central America, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. Vols. II and III will be ready shortly.	
Vol. II will contain the constitutions of the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Paraguay, and Bolivia.	
Vol. III will contain Articles of Confederation of the United States, First Constitution of Venezuela 1811, Fundamental Law of Republic of Colombia 1819, Ditto of 1821, Constitution of Colombia of 1821, Constitution of Central American Confederation of 1824, Constitution of the Grenadian Confederation of 1858, Constitution of the United States of Colombia of 1863, Pro Constitution of Guatemala of 1876, Convention between United States and Republic of Panama for construction of ship canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.	
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Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Portuguese, Spanish, and English.)	
640 pages, 4°, cloth .....	2.50
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## SPECIAL BULLETINS.

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(A reprint of reports 1 to 6 received from a special commissioner appointed by the British Board of Trade to report upon trade in certain South American countries.)	
Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891. 12 pages, 8° .....	.05
Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican product, etc. Washington, 1901. 15 pages, 8° .....	.10

	PRICE.
El café. Su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo, etc. Datos extensos presentados al Congreso relativo al café que se reunirá en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902. 167 páginas, 8° .....	\$0.50
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International American Conference Reports and Recommendations, 1890. Includes reports of the Plan of Arbitration, Reciprocity Treaties, Intercontinental Railway, Steamship Communication, Sanitary Regulations, Common Silver Coin, Patents and Trade-marks, Weights and Measures, Port Dues, International Law, Extradition Treaties, International Bank, Memorial Tablet, Columbian Exposition—	
Octavo, bound in paper .....	.25
Octavo, bound in half morocco .....	1.00
Intercontinental Railway Reports. Report of the Intercontinental Railway Commission. Washington, 1898. 7 vols. 4°, three of maps .....	25.00

## HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).

Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. Washington, 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8° .....	1.00
Bolivia. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 214 pages, 8° .....	1.00
Brazil. Geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8° .....	.75
Cuba. A short sketch of physical and economic conditions, government, laws, industries, finances, customs tariff, etc., prepared by Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, minister from Cuba, with bibliography and cartography of 198 pages. Washington, November, 1905. Map and 42 illustrations, 541 pages, 8° .....	1.00
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrated, 119 pages, 8° .....	.25
Honduras. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, economic and telegraphic maps, 252 pages, 8° .....	1.00
Mexico. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 454 pages, 8° .....	1.00
Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrated, map, 187 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 141 .....	.75
Venezuela. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, railway map, 608 pages, 8° .....	1.00

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

Brazil. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil. 1800-1900. Washington, 1901. 145 pages, 8° .....	1.00
Central America. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Central America, including the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. 1800-1900. Washington, 1902. 109 pages, 8° .....	.50

	PRICE.
Chile. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Chile. Washington, 1903. 110 pages, 8°.....	\$1.00
Paraguay. A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Paraguay. 53 pages, 8°. Washington, 1904.....	1.00

## MAPS.

Guatemala. From official and other sources. 1902. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:792,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 71 x 76 cm. No. 1. General features. No. 2. Agricultural.....	1.00
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Nicaragua. From official and other sources. 1904. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:192,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 80 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural.....	1.00
Bolivia. Mapa de la república de Bolivia, mandado organizar y publicar por el Presidente Constitucional General José Manuel Pando. Scale 1:2,000,000. La Paz, 1901. (Reprint International Bureau of the American Republics, 1904).....	1.00
Costa Rica. From official and other sources. 1903. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (792,000).....	.50

## LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

## LAW MANUALS.

Leyes Comerciales de América Latina: Código de Comercio de España comparado con los Códigos y Leyes Comerciales de Pan América.  
 Land and Immigration Laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1893.)

## HANDBOOKS.

Chile.  
 Dominican Republic.

## MAPS.

Maps are in course of preparation of the Republics of Brazil, Honduras, and Salvador. Brazil ready June 1st.

Payment is required to be made in cash, money orders, or by bank drafts on banks in New York City or Washington, D. C., payable to the order of the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Individual checks on banks outside of New York or Washington, or postage stamps, can not be accepted.

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Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.)

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.)

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.)

Transactions of the First General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, held at Washington, December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, under the auspices of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics. Washington, 1903. (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 169.) (In Spanish and English.)

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Brazil at St. Louis Exposition. St. Louis, 1904. 160 pages. 8° (paper).

Chile—A short description of the Republic according to official data. Leipzig, 1901. 106 pages. Map and 37 illustrations. 8° (cloth).

Chile—Breve descripción de la República según datos oficiales. Leipzig, 1901. 106 páginas. Mapa y 36 grabados. 8° (en tela).

Chile at Pan-American Exposition. Buffalo, 1901. 252 pages (paper).

Guatemala—The Country of the future. By Charles M. Pepper. Washington, 1906. 80 pages. 8° (paper).

Venezuela—Esbozo geográfico, recursos naturales, legislación, condiciones económicas, desarrollo alcanzado, prospecto de futuro desenvolvimiento. Editado y compilado para la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas por N. Veloz Goiticoa, Secretario de la Oficina. Traducción castellana y publicación ordenadas por el General Cipriano Castro, Presidente de la República. Caracas 1905. 695 páginas. 8° (á la rústica).

## VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE APRIL 1, 1906.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	Gold	Peso	\$0.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano	.478	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.478	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Gold	Dollar	1.000	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Gold	Peso <sup>a</sup>	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar <sup>b</sup> (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA	Gold	Balboa	1.000	Gold—1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Libra	4.866 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold— $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 libra. Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

<sup>a</sup> 75 centigrams fine gold.<sup>b</sup> Value in Mexico, 0.498.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XXII.

MAYO DE 1906.

No. 5.

## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

### LA COSECHA DE TRIGO Y LINO DE 1905 Á 1906.

Según el cálculo publicado por el Ministro de Agricultura de la República Argentina, las cosechas de trigo y lino correspondientes al año de 1905 á 1906, ascienden á 3,881,739 toneladas de trigo, y 640,038 toneladas de lino. El área cultivada y el rendimiento por provincias es como sigue:

Provincia.	Trigo.		Lino.	
	Hectares.	Toneladas.	Hectares.	Toneladas.
Buenos Ayres.....	2,409,056	2,078,922	263,248	224,994
Santa Fé.....	1,542,500	819,965	498,800	284,395
Córdoba.....	1,236,415	663,104	118,156	29,687
Entre Ríos.....	314,320	158,650	135,010	94,662
Varios.....	173,002	162,000	7,568	6,300
Total.....	5,675,293	3,881,739	1,022,782	640,038

El rendimiento de los años anteriores fué el siguiente:

	Trigo.		Lino.	
	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.
Área cultivada.....	4,903,124	4,320,000	1,082,890	1,487,000
Producción.....	4,102,600	3,529,100	740,000	937,601
Semilla de trigo.....	565,300	330,000	.....	.....
Consumo doméstico.....	710,000	700,000	.....	.....
Exportado.....	2,868,281	2,301,724	694,792	880,541

## LA ZAFRA DE 1905.

En 1905 el peso de la caña de azúcar cosechada en la República Argentina ascendió á 1,595,546,940 kilos, que produjeron un total de 116,975,472 kilos de azúcar.

## LAS EXPORTACIONES EN LOS DOS PRIMEROS MESES DE 1906.

Las exportaciones principales de la República Argentina en los dos primeros meses de 1906, comparadas con las de 1905, fueron las siguientes:

	1906.	1905.		1906.	1905.
Cueros vacunos secos.....	414,387	498,046	Harina (toneladas).....	13,780	22,309
Cueros vacunos salados.....	193,011	208,342	Salvado (toneladas).....	22,901	17,981
Cueros potros secos.....	25,041	20,453	Afrecho (sacos).....	8,756	43,348
Cueros potros salados.....	1,050	16,565	Tortas de aceite de linaza		
Cueros de carneros (pacas)...	6,874	12,195	(sacos).....	15,901	30,719
Pelo (pacas).....	614	463	Heno (pacas).....	218,383	141,861
Sebo (pípatas).....	2,276	6,313	Quebracho (toneladas).....	63,257	49,214
Sebo (barriletes).....	12,351	16,056	Extracto de quebracho (tone-		
Sebo (bovedas).....	400	2,602	ladas).....	8,910	1,983
Cueros de cabra (pacas).....	2,218	4,689	Mantequilla (cajas).....	56,271	49,888
Lana (pacas).....	110,624	167,316	Azúcar (toneladas).....	213,413	1,965
Trigo (toneladas).....	471,255	498,823	Carneros congelados.....	165,655	555,626
Maíz (toneladas).....	60,277	198,882	Cuartos vacunos congelados.		256,008
Linaza (toneladas).....	150,033	170,065			

## REVALIDACIÓN DE PATENTES EXTRANJERAS.

El Presidente de la República Argentina, con fecha 6 de Marzo de 1906, expidió el siguiente decreto:

“ARTÍCULO 1. Desde la fecha del presente decreto los solicitantes de patentes de invención deberán manifestar si está patentado ó no el invento en el extranjero, mencionando, en caso afirmativo, el país, número de orden, fecha y duración de la patente acordada, no siendo obligatoria la presentación de la traducción y legalización de los documentos concernientes á la patente que se trata de revalidar.

“ART. 2. Previa reposición de sellos, vuelva á sus efectos á la Dirección de Patentes y Marcas.”

## BRASIL.

## RENTA DE ADUANAS EN EL MES DE FEBRERO DE 1906.

En el mes de febrero de 1906 la renta de aduana del Puerto de Río de Janeiro ascendió á un total de 5,509,699 milreis contra 6,365,440 milreis en el mismo período del año pasado, ó sea una disminución de 855,750 milreis.



BOLIVIA.

PRESUPUESTO GENERAL PARA 1906.

SERVICIO NACIONAL.

	Bolivianos.	Bolivianos.
Rentas.....		10,406,233.00
Gastos.....		
Servicio Legislativo.....	260,656.00	
Servicio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto.....	1,117,298.20	
Servicio de Gobierno y Fomento.....	3,083,868.79	
Servicio de Hacienda é Industria.....	1,690,224.99	
Servicio de Justicia é Instrucción Pública.....	2,037,872.70	
Servicio de Guerra.....	2,381,241.90	
Servicio de Colonización y Agricultura.....	1,114,401.00	
Déficit.....		1,282,325.58
Total.....	11,688,556.58	11,688,556.58

SERVICIOS DEPARTAMENTALES.

	Bolivianos.	Bolivianos.
Chuquisaca.....	172,504.90	172,602.00
Déficit.....	97.10	
La Paz.....	703,300.00	699,900.00
Superávit.....		3,400.00
Cochabamba.....	313,729.76	313,722.26
Potosí.....	320,406.80	320,406.80
Oruro.....	160,598.46	157,598.46
Superávit.....		3,000.00
Santa Cruz.....	180,100.00	180,200.00
Déficit.....	100.00	
Tarifa.....	110,710.00	116,710.00
Déficit.....	6,000.00	
Beni.....	125,956.60	125,356.60
Superávit.....		600.00
Total.....	2,093,503.62	2,093,503.62

CUADRO DE LAS IMPORTACIONES GENERALES EN 1904.

Aduanas.	Gravadas.		Liberadas.		Totales.	
	Kilogramos.	Valores.	Kilogramos.	Valores.	Kilogramos.	Valores.
		<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Antofagasta.....	14,398,145	7,275,111.22	3,160,092	525,867.41	17,558,237	7,800,978.63
La Paz.....	8,203,688	3,683,265.20	14,570,946	3,322,925.92	22,774,634	7,006,191.12
Cuzco.....	1,125,200	282,349.81	22,907,310	1,551,243.40	24,032,510	1,833,593.21
Arica.....	2,220,766	880,933.32			2,220,766	880,933.32
Tupiza.....	151,131	701,670.85	402,543	112,793.60	553,674	814,464.45
Tarifa.....	425,632	486,025.45	22,968	8,387.45	448,600	494,412.90
Puerto Suárez.....	623,399	431,276.38	5,924	1,944.47	629,323	433,220.85
Villa-Bella.....	631,800	315,931.03			631,800	315,931.03
Oruro.....	923,601	3,274.76	775,833	174,863.46	1,699,434	213,738.22
Pelechuco.....	62,514	27,560.86			62,514	27,560.86
Total.....	28,768,199	14,125,418.85	41,845,636	5,598,025.71	70,613,835	19,823,441.59

Procedencias de las mismas importaciones con distinción de las que han pagado derechos y de las liberadas.

Procedencias.	Gravadas.		Liberadas.		Totales.		Por ciento total de los valores.
	Kilogramos.	Valores.	Kilogramos.	Valores.	Kilogramos.	Valores.	
		<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>	
Alemania .....	6,286,828	3,575,094.63	616,059	365,652.32	6,932,887	3,940,746.95	19.88
Inglaterra .....	5,917,114	3,574,221.66	1,167,516	227,285.86	7,084,630	3,801,510.52	19.18
Perú .....	1,816,968	1,221,198.90	9,034,197	2,169,613.62	10,851,155	3,390,812.52	17.11
Chile .....	3,517,719	390,755.13	8,107,029	989,331.62	11,624,748	1,380,086.75	6.97
Estados Unidos.	2,463,616	843,365.76	3,743,936	477,328.25	6,207,552	1,320,601.01	6.67
Argentina .....	331,328	843,880.02	317,769	87,203.68	652,097	931,083.70	4.70
Bélgica .....	1,377,542	636,354.37	285,577	21,097.85	1,663,119	660,452.22	3.31
Francia .....	833,763	631,329.84	35,540	12,549.57	869,303	643,879.41	3.25
Italia .....	812,835	626,003.86	69,651	9,223.06	882,486	635,226.92	3.20
Brasil .....	671,776	340,504.31	1,995	511.26	673,771	341,015.60	1.72
España .....	372,727	209,484.73	31,068	14,424.43	403,795	223,909.16	1.12
Uruguay .....	65,111	14,521.45	.....	.....	65,111	14,521.45	.50
Portugal .....	14,627	10,492.80	.....	.....	14,627	10,492.80	.70
Paraguay .....	23,031	8,861.73	374	165.10	23,408	9,026.83	.01
Suiza .....	139	4,883.76	.....	.....	139	4,883.76	.02
Cuba .....	5,494	2,377.68	.....	.....	5,494	2,377.68	.01
Centro-América.	939	2,317.50	.....	.....	939	2,317.50	.01
Ecuador .....	1,861	572.34	.....	.....	1,861	572.34	.01
China .....	360	201.60	.....	.....	360	201.60	.01
Procedencia ignorada	4,221,458	1,189,023.78	18,386,915	1,320,639.09	22,618,353	2,509,662.87	12.66
Total .....	28,768,199	14,125,418.88	41,845,636	5,698,025.71	70,613,835	19,823,444.59	100.00

**MERCADERÍAS EXPORTADAS DE NUEVA YORK Y SAN FRANCISCO CON DESTINO A BOLIVIA EN LOS MESES DE MARZO Y ABRIL DE 1906.**

NUEVA YORK.

Via—	Marzo.		Abril.	
	Bultos.	Valor.	Bultos.	Valor.
Antofagasta .....	960	\$9,766.74	1,988	\$19,049.89
Mollendo .....	452	8,312.67	1,037	11,484.05
Rosario .....	33	1,122.80	481	16,316.00
Arica .....	.....	.....	15	806.25
Pará .....	894	8,587.21	80	1,053.20
Total .....	2,339	27,789.42	3,601	48,709.39

SAN FRANCISCO.

Antofagasta .....	24,411	\$7,000.92	.....	.....
Mollendo .....	5,814	11,311.15	.....	.....
Total .....	30,225	18,312.07	.....	.....

RESUMEN.

	Bultos.	Valor.
Total, consulado de Nueva York, marzo y abril .....	5,940	\$76,498.81
Total, consulado de San Francisco, marzo .....	30,225	18,312.07
Grand total .....	36,165	94,810.88

## COLOMBIA.

## DELEGADOS AL CONGRESO PAN-AMERICANO.

Según informes recibidos del Ministro americano en Bogotá, Colombia, el Poder Ejecutivo ha nombrado á los Señores MIGUEL A. CARO y General JOAQUÍN F. VÉLEZ, Delegados de Colombia al Congreso Pan-americano que se reunirá en Río Janeiro.

También asistirá á dicho Congreso, en su carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Colombia ante el Gobierno del Brasil, el Señor General RAFAEL URIBE URIBE.

Tales nombramientos serán recibidos con entusiasmo por todos los colombianos. Sin acordarse de denominaciones políticas, que nada valen ante los grandes intereses de la Patria, el Señor Presidente de la República y su ilustrado Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, al hacer esas designaciones, no han tenido en cuenta sino el buen nombre de Colombia y las cuestiones de alta trascendencia para la América que se van á discutir en esa augusta Corporación.

El General VÉLEZ llevará al Congreso de Río Janeiro acopio de luces, su larga práctica en la diplomacia, la experiencia que dan los años y su versación en asuntos internacionales.

El General URIBE URIBE lleva su ilustración, su facilidad de palabra, sus conocimientos en diversos ramos y el estudio concienzudo que, *de visu*, ha hecho de casi todas las Repúblicas hispano-americanas.

Del Señor CARO huelga todo lo que digamos. Su nombre será bandera de triunfo dondequiera que llegue. Si por plebiscito nacional se hubiera hecho la designación, el nombre de MIGUEL ANTONIO CARO habría sido aclamado por el país. Poder del talento que esclaviza á las multitudes. Él, y Root, como personificación de dos razas, serán las figuras culminantes de la Conferencia de Río Janeiro.

Colombia tiene derecho á exigir que la voz del Señor CARO illustre y convenza en el augusto arcópagó que dentro de poco tiempo tendrá por auditorio al mundo civilizado. El país se lo exige, no sólo para gloria nuestra, sino también para orgullo de la América latina, que ve en él una de sus personalidades más altas y puras.

Como Secretario de la Delegación de Colombia ha sido designado el Señor Doctor JULIO H. PALACIO, quien de un año á esta parte se ha hecho conocer ventajosamente como inteligente escritor político y como diarista de escuela moderna.

Su concurso será eficaz porque es espíritu cultivado, á lo que se agrega que no es novicio en los asuntos que se rozan con el Derecho Internacional. Y tiene también la ventaja, loable en un diplomático, de que sabe de usos y costumbres del gran mundo, lo que hará de él una buena figura decorativa.

## CONCESIÓN PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UN FERROCARRIL.

El Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Colombia anuncia que se ha hecho una importante concesión para la construcción de un Ferrocarril al Señor ALFRED BISHOP MASON, de Nueva York, y al Señor EDWARD H. MASON, de Chicago, personas muy conocidas en México, siendo así que el primero de ellos construyó el ferrocarril de Veraacruz al Pacífico.

Dicha concesión comprende un ferrocarril que se ha de extender desde Buenaventura, que es el puerto principal del Pacífico, hasta Palmira, en el rico Estado de Cauca, y á voluntad de los concesionarios, otro ferrocarril desde Palmira hasta la capital de Colombia ó hasta el Río Magdalena. La línea de Buenaventura y Palmira tiene como 110 millas de longitud. Aún no se ha fijado el local preciso de la parte de esta línea que se extiende 65 millas hacia el este, pero ya están en operación 12 millas que hay de Buenaventura á Córdoba. Ya se han construído 18 millas más desde Córdoba hasta Delfino, pero no pueden funcionar los trenes á causa de la destrucción de los puentes ocasionada por las inundaciones, etc.

Los Señores MASON se obligan á reparar bien 30 millas; concluir el camino hasta Palmira para el 1° de diciembre de 1910; hacer los reconocimientos, dentro de 20 meses, de la ruta de Palmira á Bogotá ó Palmira al Río Magdalena, y decidir dentro de tres meses después de dicha fecha, si construyen esta última línea bajo las condiciones ofrecidas por el Gobierno. El Gobierno de Colombia se obliga á pagarles á dichos señores el 15 de cada mes, comenzando el 15 de febrero de 1906, la mitad de los ingresos en bruto de las aduanas del Pacífico, correspondientes al mes anterior, hasta que perciban como 5,400,000 pesos en oro. Si los fondos que tienen en su poder en cualquier tiempo excediesen de \$100,000 oro del valor del trabajo hecho, entonces se suspenderán los pagos que á dichos señores se les hagan hasta que los anticipos netos sean menores de 100,000 pesos. Á medida que cada kilómetro se construya, los Señores MASON tendrán derecho á cobrar una cantidad que varía desde \$38,000 y \$40,000 hasta \$65,333 oro, según la situación geográfica del kilómetro. Si la mitad del producto de las aduanas del Pacífico no llegase á ser suficiente para efectuar cualquier pago, el Gobierno les pagará un 8 por ciento de interés sobre la suma que adeude. Mientras la construcción esté pendiente de terminación, la mitad del producto ó ganancia neta de la línea será entregada á los expresados señores, y la otra mitad se les pagará á cuenta de la construcción. Una vez que se les haya pagado el total de \$5,400,000, los expresados señores tendrán á su cargo la operación de la línea por un término de 50 años, pagándole al Gobierno la mitad de las ganancias netas. Á la terminación de este plazo de 50 años, la línea viene á ser propiedad del Gobierno.

## CUBA.

## MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE PALMA.

Los siguientes párrafos demuestran parte del mensaje que el Presidente de la República de Cuba, Sr. D. E. ESTRADA PALMA, presentó al Congreso Nacional el 21 de abril de 1906, al concluir su primer período presidencial.

La Legislatura que comienza en esta fecha, es la última de las que corresponden al período presidencial inaugurado el 20 de mayo de 1902. Es, por tanto, la novena vez que cumplo con el precepto de que trata en su párrafo cuarto el Artículo 68 de nuestra Ley fundamental.

El primero de diciembre, como se deja indicado en las líneas que preceden, se verificaron las elecciones generales para Representantes, Compromisarios senatoriales, Gobernadores, Consejeros y Compromisarios presidenciales. En todas partes reinó orden completo. El 10 de febrero se reunieron en las Capitales de Provincia los Compromisarios senatoriales y presidenciales, verificando los primeros el día 16 la correspondiente elección de Senadores, y los segundos, el 19, la de Presidente y Vice-Presidente de la República; todo de acuerdo con la Ley electoral, cuyos preceptos han quedado hasta aquí plenamente cumplidos.

Con objeto de asistir á la inauguración antes mencionada, fué á Santiago de Cuba una numerosa comisión de Jefes y Oficiales del Ejército americano, presidida por el General S. B. M. YOUNG. Para recibirla y atenderla dignamente, se designó una Comisión de Generales del Ejército libertador, de los que tomaron parte en la campaña de Oriente, y se confió la representación del Gobierno de la República al Secretario de Gobernación, quien se trasladó á dicha ciudad acompañado de los Jefes de los Cuerpos armados de la República.

La Comisión americana fué recibida con grande entusiasmo por el pueblo de Santiago de Cuba, siendo, además, particularmente atendida y festejada por los Representantes del Gobierno, las Autoridades locales y Asociaciones.

Fuerzas de la Guardia Rural y del Cuerpo de Artillería enviadas desde aquí, contribuyeron á dar mayor lucimiento á las fiestas de inauguración.

El Servicio de comunicaciones se hace más extenso cada día, de tal manera, que sólo á costa de grandes esfuerzos es posible al personal con que cuentan los Departamentos de Correos y Telégrafos realizar el trabajo extraordinario que tiene á su cargo. Se impone, por tanto, la necesidad de proveer á ambas Departamentos del número de empleados que demandan la importancia y extensión de los servicios que prestan.

El día dos de marzo se inauguraron las dos estaciones de telegrafía sin hilos, sistema Telefunken, establecidas la una en El Mariel y la otra en Nueva Gerona, Isla de Pinos. Están servidas por telegrafistas cubanos, y funcionan satisfactoriamente, habiéndose logrado de esta manera que estemos unidos telegráficamente con la expresada Isla. Los aparatos de ambas estaciones fueron cedidos é instalados grátis por la Casa "*Gesellschaft für Drahtlose Telegraphie.*"

El Ejecutivo, en vista del buen resultado que da el sistema, se propone adquirir otros aparatos de la misma clase para instalar estaciones en Baracoa y Guantánamo, cuya comunicación telegráfica se interrumpe con frecuencia por atravesar los alambres eléctricos una grande extensión de terreno montañoso. Más adelante podrán establecerse otras estaciones en una serie de lugares á lo largo de la Isla, quedando de este modo asegurada la comunicación por medio de la telegrafía sin hilos, de un extremo á otro de la República.

El número de telegramas transmitidos desde julio del año próximo pasado hasta el 28 de febrero último, da una idea clara del notable incremento que adquiere este importante Servicio de comunicaciones. Reuniendo los despachos oficiales y los privados, su número se eleva á 602,510, cuyo rendimiento es de \$143,316.49.

Fué la intención de la Junta de Sanidad Marítima de los Estados Unidos, sujetar á medidas cuarentenarias en los puertos del Sur, desde el 15 de marzo, á los buques procedentes de Cuba. Las gestiones activamente hechas cerca del Jefe Superior de Sanidad y del Gobierno por conducto de nuestro representante Diplomático en Wáshington, Señor GONZALO DE QUESADA, han sido atendidas, suspendiéndose la resolución sobre cuarentena, mientras no la justifique algún nuevo caso de la terrible enfermedad.

Cumpliendo lo dispuesto en la sección primera, Artículo 60 de la Orden Militar No. 159, de 1902, el Ejecutivo ha promulgado las "Ordenanzas sanitarias," redactadas de acuerdo con la Junta Superior de Sanidad. Á falta de una Legislación sanitaria, en consonancia con los progresos de la ciencia, estas Ordenanzas, con sus reglas de carácter general sobre todos los casos en que pueda afectarse la higiene pública, han de allanar las dificultades que á diario se suscitaban por la falta de Reglamento sobre la materia.

Aceptando la atenta invitación dirigida por el Presidente del Décimoquinto Congreso Internacional de Medicina, que habrá de reunirse en Lisboa el 19 del corriente mes de abril y celebrar sesiones hasta el 26, el Ejecutivo ha nombrado para que representen á Cuba en dicho Congreso á los Dres. ARÍSTIDES AGRAMONTE y PEDRO J. ALBARRÁN.

La Estadística Demográfica, desde noviembre del año anterior hasta febrero último, acusa 8,629 defunciones, que dan un promedio de 15.81

por mil, calculando la población en 1,656,776. Como los nacimientos en el mismo período de tiempo arrojan la cifra de 22,252, resulta un aumento de población de 13,623.

El pacto de unión que existía entre Noruega y Suesia desde 1814, quedó disuelto en junio del año pasado. Los Gobiernos de ambos países participaron al nuestro el hecho de la disolución, habiendo sido, en consecuencia, reconocida por nosotros, Noruega, como Estado Independiente y Soberano.

De noviembre á la fecha han presentado sus credenciales y se les ha recibido con el ceremonial de costumbre, el Señor CHARLES RENOZ; como Ministro Residente de Bélgica, categoría á que ha sido elevado últimamente por su Gobierno; los Señores JOSÉ F. GODOY, EDWIN V. MORGAN y LUIS F. COREA, como Enviados Extraordinarios y Ministros Plenipotenciarios de México, los Estados Unidos y Nicaragua, respectivamente.

La circunstancia de haber acreditado la República de Nicaragua su Representante Diplomático cerca del Gobierno de Cuba, es una razón más para que insista en poner de manifiesto la necesidad imprescindible de enviar á los países de Centro y Sur América un Encargado Especial, que ha de servir no sólo para corresponder á la cortesía de los Gobiernos que nos han favorecido con su representación, sino también para establecer con todos las cordiales relaciones que deben existir entre pueblos hermanos de la América latina.

En julio próximo ha de celebrarse en Río de Janeiro la Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana, á la cual deben concurrir también delegados de Cuba. Muy conveniente sería que el enviado especial á que vengo refiriéndome—para cuyos gastos de representación pido un crédito de \$15,000—comenzara el desempeño de su encargo por el Brasil, y que ya estuviese allí cuando llegaran los delegados cubanos, para presentarlos al Gobierno Brasileño.

El Cuerpo Consular de la República consta hoy de 36 Cónsules de carrera y 105 honorarios, hallándose pendiente de la aprobación del Senado el nombramiento de nueve Agentes más de segunda clase. El número de Representantes Consulares de otras Naciones, acreditados en Cuba, llega en la actualidad á 131.

El Tratado sobre la Isla de Pinos, que la declara del dominio de Cuba, se halla en discusión ante el Senado de los Estados Unidos.

El día 20 de marzo se canjearon las ratificaciones del Convenio con Alemania sobre cambio de bultos postales. La República se ha adherido, previa la aprobación del Senado, al Convenio relativo al canje de publicaciones oficiales y al Tratado sobre protección de la propiedad industrial, suscritos por los delegados de las Repúblicas Americanas durante la Segunda Conferencia celebrada en México el año de 1902.

Además de las invitaciones de que he dado cuenta en anteriores mensajes, el Gobierno ha recibido otras para los siguientes congresos, que se verificarán en distintos países: Geológico Internacional de México, en el mes de septiembre; Médico Latino-Americano en Montevideo, del 13 al 20 de Enero de 1907; Internacional de Medicina en Lisboa, del 19 al 26 del corriente.

Existiendo aún las razones que aconsejan la adhesión de Cuba á la Convención Azucarera de Bruselas y la modificación de las Partidas 293 y 294 de los Aranceles de Aduanas, me permito recordar las indicaciones hechas á ese respecto en anteriores mensajes. Igualmente me permito recordar el mensaje especial que tuve el honor de dirigir el 4 de enero de 1904 sobre la modificación del Art. 24 de la Ley Arancelaria Consular, á fin de que queden comprendidas las facturas menores de cincuenta pesos y no sigan perjudiciándose los ingresos del Tesoro.

Siendo la industria azucarera y el cultivo del tabaco las ricas fuentes de donde brotan los múltiples millones que entran todos los años en la circulación del país, para alimentar bajo diferentes formas la vida económica de la Nación, racional es que el Estado les preste cuanto ayuda sea compatible con otros intereses públicos, que tampoco pueden ser descuidados. Una de las medidas indicadas como auxiliares de la Agricultura, es la promulgación, sin demora, de una Ley de Inmigración que, por una parte, promueva la entrada de braceros en número proporcional á las necesidades del país, y que por otra, estimule el aumento de la población rural por medio de familias extranjeras, á quienes se ofrezcan facilidades y ventajas suficientes para que se decidan á establecerse entre nosotros y hacer de Cuba una patria adoptiva. Cualquiera cantidad que se aplique de los sobrantes del Tesoro á conseguir ambos objetos, particularmente el último, será su inversión ámpliamente reproductiva. Con la ayuda que por la Ley se preste, no hay duda alguna de que la ayuda que podrá asegurarse una corriente continua de inmigración de la clase trabajadora, si se tiene en cuenta que el año próximo pasado entraron en la Isla por su propia iniciativa 54,219, sin otro estímulo que la certeza de encontrar trabajo y buenos jornales.

Otra ley que debe ser objeto de estudio inmediato, es la de un banco hipotecario que facilite dinero á largo plazo, con módico interés y amortización gradual. Una institución de esta clase, no sólo haría mejorar la penosa condición económica de un gran número de nuestros hacendados é imprimiría gran impulso al desarrollo de las industrias agrícolas, sino que pondría término al hecho doloroso que se repite cada día, de pasar la propiedad territorial á manos extranjeras, por no tener sus actuales poseedores los medios de hacerla productiva.



## GASTOS DE LA NACIÓN.

Durante el primer semestre de este ejercicio, las órdenes de adelanto de fondos libradas á los pagadores para satisfacer obligaciones reconocidas, ascendieron á las siguientes sumas:

Poder legislativo .....	\$214, 175. 82
Empréstito ó impuestos.....	613, 419. 02
Poder Ejecutivo.....	35, 706. 34
Secretaría de Estado y Justicia.....	192, 999. 22
Gobernación .....	3, 029, 326. 65
Hacienda.....	1, 758, 407. 62
Instrucción pública.....	1, 878, 455. 81
Obras públicas.....	2, 261, 219. 83
Agricultura, industria y comercio.....	98, 979. 04
Poder Judicial .....	572, 378. 31
Total .....	10, 655, 067. 66

que se descomponen en la forma siguiente:

Presupuesto fijo .....	\$821, 448. 92
Presupuesto anual .....	7, 774, 224. 47
Leyes especiales.....	1, 773, 148. 85
Resultas del ejercicio cerrado .....	286, 245. 72
Total .....	10, 655, 067. 66

## INGRESOS.

Durante el mismo semestre ingresaron en la Tesorería General de la República las siguientes sumas:

Renta de aduanas .....	\$13, 262, 662. 08
Rentas interiores .....	405, 025. 04
Propiedades y derechos del Estado .....	87, 929. 01
Productos diversos.....	183, 334. 26
Derechos consulares .....	162, 784. 00
Comunicaciones.....	345, 739. 93
Impuestos del empréstito .....	1, 935, 656. 95
Total .....	16, 383, 131. 27

## RECAUDACIÓN DE ADUANAS.

Se advierte un aumento considerable en la recaudación de todas las rentas. Durante el semestre de julio á diciembre de 1905, la recaudación de aduanas fué como sigue:

Importación .....	\$12, 665, 742. 75
Tonclaje.....	227, 921. 11
Muelles y almacenes .....	16, 395. 43
Mejoras del puerto .....	212, 771. 61
Pasajeros .....	34, 003. 00
Certificados.....	2, 263. 50
Inspección de ganado.....	29, 006. 37

Inspección de buques.....	\$3,262.19
Cuarta parte practicaje.....	22,162.58
Multas y comisos.....	11,246.43
Miscelánea.....	36,185.48
Derechos oficiales de cónsules.....	1,566.38
Derechos honorarios de cónsules.....	27.60
Productos diversos.....	1,674.03
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,264,228.46</b>

La recaudación por aduanas fué la siguiente, con expresión del tanto por ciento del servicio en cada una.

	Recaudación.	Tanto por ciento.		Recaudación.	Tanto por ciento.
Habana.....	\$9,275,723.94	2.42	Manzanillo.....	\$169,188.55	4.46
Matanzas.....	431,819.34	3.50	Santa Cruz del Sur.....	2,318.21	60.82
Cardenas.....	351,112.47	3.53	Tunas de Zaza.....	15,706.83	13.43
Sagua la Grande.....	234,491.22	3.58	Trinidad.....	3,739.57	77.81
Calbari6n.....	190,265.76	3.83	Cienfuegos.....	940,935.31	3.36
Nuevitas.....	145,493.80	5.34	Bataban6.....	2,171.41	96.71
Gibara.....	108,476.14	11.32	Nueva Gerona.....	3,496.07	34.00
Bancos.....	58,482.18	10.80	Puerto Padre.....	78,662.15	6.01
Baracoa.....	14,962.98	24.86			
Guantánamo.....	221,609.41	2.51	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,264,228.46</b>	
Santiago de Cuba.....	1,015,573.12	2.77			

#### RECAUDACIÓN DE RENTAS INTERIORES.

La recaudación de rentas interiores en el mismo semestre fué, por conceptos y zonas, como sigue:

Contribución á bancos y sociedades.....	\$49,795.28
Derechos reales.....	355,229.76
Venta de terrenos y fincas.....	27,992.04
Redención de censos.....	8,950.47
R6ditos de censos.....	12,501.14
Alquileres de fincas.....	17,671.50
Aprovechamientos forestales.....	537.50
Productos de establecimientos penales.....	144.50
Marcas y patentes.....	5,308.38
Intereses de demora.....	7,938.00
Recargos á morosos.....	1,638.96
Marcas de ganado.....	4,692.52
Concesiones mineras.....	654.00
Productos diversos.....	183,334.26
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>676,288.31</b>

#### Zonas:

Habana.....	378,826.33
Pinar del R6o.....	25,176.19
Matanzas.....	58,972.12
Santa Clara.....	72,078.14
Camagüey.....	42,093.99
Santiago de Cuba.....	81,130.49
Holgu6n.....	18,011.05
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>676,288.31</b>

Durante el año natural de 1905, el comercio de importación de la República alcanzó la suma de \$94,806,665 contra \$77,028,314 en el de 1904, acusando un aumento de \$17,778,351. No está comprendido el dinero importado, que ascendió á \$8,249,467 contra \$5,807,337 en 1904.

La importación, por países, fué la siguiente en 1905:

Estados Unidos .....	\$42,981,888
Alemania.....	5,784,784
España.....	10,356,469
Francia.....	5,243,263
Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña .....	13,424,650
Países de América.....	12,522,620
Diversos países de Europa .....	3,602,493
Todos los demás países.....	890,498

#### COMERCIO DE EXPORTACIÓN.

El total de las exportaciones en el mismo año de 1905 fué de \$110,167,484, contra \$89,012,756 en 1904, resultando una diferencia á favor de 1905 de \$21,154,728, excluyendo también la moneda que ascendió á \$2,112,540, contra \$965,385 en 1904.

La exportación por países fué la siguiente:

Estados Unidos.....	\$95,330,475.00
Alemania.....	3,905,471.00
España.....	786,344.00
Francia.....	1,198,652.00
Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña .....	5,795,350.00
Diversos países de América .....	1,747,568.00
Diversos países de Europa.....	770,358.00
Todos los demás países .....	633,266.00

#### SITUACIÓN DEL TESORO.

La situación del Tesoro en 30 de Marzo del año actual era la siguiente:

Existencia en Tesorería:

Efectivo .....	\$21,467,295.53	
Bonos .....	1,062,500.00	
		\$22,529,795.53
Depósito en cuenta de Banco de Canadá.....		2,385,583.57
Speyer y Cía, saldo de su cuenta.....		11,528.95
		<u>24,926,908.05</u>

Á deducir:

Para pago 2º de 50 por ciento al Ejército .....	\$11,815,498.99	
Para pago de giros postales.....	247,557.24	
Para pago de cheques pendientes de pago .....	8,442.07	
Derechos de cónsules honorarios.....	292.17	
Saldo del 1º pago de 50 por ciento al Ejército....	1,541,774.55	
Leyes especiales.....	4,877,601.63	
Impuesto del empréstito .....	681,000.38	
		<u>19,172,167.02</u>
Líquido disponible .....		5,754,741.03

## MOVIMIENTO DE PASAJEROS É INMIGRANTES.

Durante el segundo semestre del año 1905 han llegado al Puerto de la Habana 41,888 pasajeros, de los cuales 29,319 eran inmigrantes. En este mismo período del año anterior llegaron 31,210 pasajeros, de los que 18,723 eran de la última clase mencionada; acusando dicho movimiento un exceso en 1905 de 10,628 pasajeros y 10,595 inmigrantes.

## COMERCIO DE 1904-5.

*El estado oficial por grupos y países del valor total en moneda Americana de las mercancías exportadas de la República de Cuba durante el año fiscal de 1904-5.*

Grupos.	Estados Unidos.	Otros países de América.	Alemania.	España.
<b>Animales y sus despojos:</b>				
Animales .....	\$13,508	\$1,508		\$150
Cuernos y pieles .....	53,397		\$153,739	
Despojos .....	81,943		8,413	1,142
<b>Azúcar y sus productos:</b>				
Azúcar, crudo y refinado .....	62,494,000	370	18	2,161
Mieles .....	677,355	4,863		
Confituras .....	20,103	2,371	403	2,218
<b>Frutas y granos:</b>				
Frutas .....	2,756,829	545	83	4,999
Granos .....	445,269	23,582	51,824	85,557
<b>Pesquería:</b>				
Conchas de carey .....	10,161	400	11,105	
Españijas .....	173,848	1,280	18,260	11,041
<b>Productos mineros:</b>				
Asfalto .....	116,569		16,610	
Mineral de hierro y cobre .....	1,688,440		375	
Metales viejos .....	77,400	40		320
<b>Productos forestales:</b>				
Fibras vegetales .....	24,710	6,959	42,536	322
Maderas .....	598,527	12,178	334,161	23,136
Tintóreos y curtientes .....	2,868	165	2,175	72
<b>Tabaco:</b>				
Sin manufacturar .....	11,112,751	171,359	922,641	185,500
Manufacturado .....	3,889,741	1,260,108	1,687,373	326,701
<b>Miscelánea:</b>				
Productos apícolas .....	174,955	32	495,006	
Destilaciones .....	22,822	119,254	5,353	13,063
Otros artículos .....	102,683	26,556	7,386	13,041
Reexportaciones .....	172,495	24,509	5,385	2,601
Moneda .....	1,151,541			463,028
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>85,868,916</b>	<b>1,656,059</b>	<b>3,782,849</b>	<b>1,145,682</b>

Grupos.	Francia.	Reino Unido.	Países de Europa.	Los demás países.	Total.
<b>Animales y sus despojos:</b>					
Animales .....				\$200	\$15,366
Cuernos y pieles .....	\$88,930	\$600			298,636
Despojos .....	2,940			2,500	99,938
<b>Azúcar y sus productos:</b>					
Azúcar, crudo y refinado .....		600		216	62,497,365
Mieles .....		123,200	\$27,996		833,415
Confituras .....	1,121	628	40	713	27,627
<b>Frutas y granos:</b>					
Frutas .....	525		21		2,763,002
Granos .....	24,664	17,772	21,034	1,730	671,432
<b>Pesquería:</b>					
Conchas de carey .....	16,697	300	1,180		39,843
Españijas .....	89,030	5,660	30	25	301,464
<b>Productos mineros:</b>					
Asfalto .....			30		133,209
Mineral de hierro y cobre .....		1,050			1,689,865
Metales viejos .....	360				78,120
<b>Productos forestales:</b>					
Fibras vegetales .....	6,654	1,250	20,344	21	102,796
Maderas .....	55,594	178,520	106,922	763	1,329,804
Tintóreos y curtientes .....	5	1,110	12,460		19,185

*El estado oficial por grupos y países del valor total en moneda Americana de las mercancías exportadas de la República de Cuba durante el año fiscal de 1904-5—Continúa.*

Grupos.	Francia.	Reino Unido.	Países de Europa.	Los demás países.	Total.
<b>Tabaco:</b>					
Sin manufacturar .....	\$88,538	\$50,299	\$92,872	\$26,707	\$12,650,667
Manufacturado .....	433,653	5,753,712	326,130	429,051	14,107,169
<b>Miscelánea:</b>					
Productos agrícolas .....	86,023	409	17,008	3,228	776,661
Destilaciones .....	12,324	47,237	28	124,786	345,467
Otros artículos .....	11,196	6,577	260	2,850	170,549
Reexportaciones .....	4,281	548	37	723	210,579
Moneda .....	388,964				2,003,533
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,311,469</b>	<b>6,189,802</b>	<b>626,702</b>	<b>584,513</b>	<b>101,165,992</b>

*Estado comparativo de las importaciones de la República de Cuba, durante los años fiscales que se expresan.*

Grupos.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
<b>Piedras, tierras y productos cerámicos:</b>						
Piedras y tierras .....	\$361,557	\$314,417	\$293,401	\$304,517	\$337,542	\$453,112
Esquistos, betunes, etc. ....	290,017	534,341	551,656	550,988	760,417	777,630
Vidrio y cristal .....	527,928	586,098	571,087	589,967	765,521	976,348
Barro, loza y porcelana .....	761,533	562,120	519,877	442,057	574,419	705,802
<b>Metales y sus manufacturas:</b>						
Oro, plata y platino .....	207,081	201,961	275,501	307,132	686,474	949,135
Hierro y acero .....	1,771,644	3,187,091	3,871,210	2,228,072	3,152,631	3,801,620
Cobre y sus aleaciones .....	499,318	285,677	257,891	302,924	410,909	469,889
Los demás metales .....	587,936	224,153	366,014	163,234	205,692	210,170
<b>Sustancias, empleadas en la farmacia e industrias químicas, perfumería, etc.:</b>						
Productos simples .....	283,121	221,357	233,323	289,365	310,033	311,186
Colores, tintes y barnices .....	319,849	291,323	281,780	326,264	355,481	378,382
Productos químicos .....	912,188	972,216	1,019,495	1,001,541	1,062,769	1,222,738
Aceites, grasas, etc. ....	1,264,177	1,333,889	1,230,643	1,456,525	1,255,227	1,446,164
<b>Tejidos y sus manufacturas:</b>						
Algodón y sus manufacturas .....	7,078,023	6,067,939	5,690,656	5,436,058	7,243,817	8,914,727
Fibras vegetales .....	3,261,882	1,869,486	2,071,587	2,415,266	3,100,614	2,843,048
Lana, cerdas, pelos y crines .....	865,622	695,358	655,805	626,074	714,036	1,007,991
Seda y sus manufacturas .....	491,384	526,316	575,033	573,524	831,336	859,360
<b>Papel y sus aplicaciones:</b>						
Papel y cartón .....	776,821	862,522	914,576	984,608	895,047	1,023,673
Libros e impresos .....	247,483	235,498	304,816	328,778	312,110	656,916
<b>Maderas y otras materias vegetales:</b>						
Madera y sus manufacturas .....	1,093,359	1,368,864	1,281,209	1,220,496	1,574,319	1,920,008
Otras materias vegetales .....	96,161	91,419	113,431	163,327	212,932	260,812
<b>Animales y sus despojos:</b>						
Animales .....	11,629,078	8,356,689	8,172,595	5,370,206	7,407,596	7,183,951
Cuernos y pieles .....	180,242	196,516	165,079	231,804	361,749	468,987
Manufacturas .....	2,572,676	1,805,696	2,004,077	2,164,581	2,992,914	3,382,555
<b>Instrumentos, maquinarias y aparatos:</b>						
Instrumentos .....	179,196	252,242	220,933	174,219	300,812	413,127
Maquinarias .....	1,932,839	1,689,391	2,806,951	2,272,119	2,957,664	4,279,958
Aparatos .....	722,268	1,015,851	792,660	741,472	1,170,462	1,563,892
Carnes .....	7,808,046	7,413,666	7,128,198	6,664,728	6,118,111	6,990,309
Pescado .....	861,117	1,263,687	1,106,470	1,111,154	1,076,588	1,206,931
Cereales .....	6,508,311	6,687,383	6,830,551	6,289,709	7,574,717	9,157,721
<b>Sustancias alimenticias:</b>						
Frutas .....	373,759	421,369	388,762	283,782	302,407	384,139
Vegetales y legumbres .....	2,183,267	2,105,261	2,646,392	2,239,065	2,281,033	2,675,785
Aceites y bebidas .....	4,179,631	5,675,660	3,277,292	2,936,548	2,716,372	3,220,979
Productos de leche .....	1,097,622	1,151,400	1,068,835	977,229	1,060,802	1,395,938
Varios .....	2,830,252	3,028,855	2,230,184	1,840,823	1,787,838	3,004,477
Miscelánea .....	2,739,876	2,147,626	1,657,033	1,709,016	2,406,924	3,270,357
<b>Artículos libres:</b>						
Moneda .....	5,188,626	1,157,486	850,911	3,794,223	4,336,130	9,114,026
Los demás artículos .....	4,177,921	3,417,233	3,644,909	4,085,711	4,879,286	6,013,081
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>76,869,813</b>	<b>66,254,692</b>	<b>66,062,856</b>	<b>62,620,279</b>	<b>74,491,770</b>	<b>92,957,057</b>

*Estado comparativo del valor en moneda americana de las mercancías exportadas de la República de Cuba en los años fiscales que á continuación se expresan.*

Grupos.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
<b>Animales y sus despojos:</b>						
Animales .....	\$1,665	\$2,664	\$10,909	\$42,696	\$33,169	\$15,366
Cueros y pieles .....	234,753	202,267	308,996	339,241	280,057	298,636
Despojos .....	52,840	59,063	82,624	64,167	71,351	99,938
<b>Azúcar y sus productos:</b>						
Azúcar crudo y refinado ..	17,965,693	27,036,321	18,895,854	42,088,603	57,737,846	62,497,365
Mielcs .....	596,418	1,143,080	690,200	1,160,741	885,850	833,415
Confituras .....	16,943	17,857	15,837	15,399	24,875	27,627
<b>Frutas y granos:</b>						
Frutas .....	510,122	1,015,464	1,187,832	1,733,256	2,831,312	2,763,002
Granos y legumbres .....	356,958	564,317	103,315	716,217	725,912	671,432
<b>Pesquería:</b>						
Conchas de carey .....	34,615	50,926	50,748	54,592	52,296	39,843
Espojas .....	388,321	521,378	431,842	395,104	433,308	301,464
<b>Productos mineros:</b>						
Asfalto .....	20,623	34,175	45,729	69,932	68,330	133,209
Mineral de hierro y cobre ..	637,846	733,745	1,217,401	1,707,780	1,447,032	1,089,865
Metas viejas .....	33,130	20,965	117,076	440,426	140,613	78,120
<b>Productos forestales:</b>						
Fibras vegetales .....	114,773	138,928	178,531	342,671	108,957	102,796
Maderas .....	699,959	1,204,577	1,292,402	1,714,684	2,226,963	1,329,904
Tintórcos y curtientes .....	42,885	37,631	71,388	76,229	48,462	19,185
<b>Tabaco:</b>						
Sin manufacturar .....	9,720,446	16,055,295	11,556,342	12,655,135	12,088,225	12,650,667
Manufacturado .....	11,992,209	12,852,759	13,090,707	12,820,635	12,717,848	14,107,469
<b>Miscelánea:</b>						
Productos agrícolas .....	313,167	498,701	516,727	824,434	702,266	776,601
Destilaciones .....	259,156	231,099	212,817	180,845	311,747	345,407
Otros artículos .....	700,413	90,237	90,609	200,445	156,545	170,549
Reexportaciones .....	449,850	593,621	505,900	205,461	135,388	210,579
Moneda .....	4,253,106	1,112,936	3,172,938	583,949	1,276,472	2,003,533
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>49,398,871</b>	<b>64,218,104</b>	<b>54,246,727</b>	<b>78,382,642</b>	<b>94,398,821</b>	<b>101,165,992</b>

*Estado por grupos y países, del valor de las mercancías importadas en la República de Cuba, durante el año fiscal de 1904-5.*

Grupos.	Estados Unidos.	Otros países de America.	Alemania.	España.
<b>Piedras, tierras y productos cerámicos:</b>				
Piedras y tierras .....	\$298,697	\$2,432	\$12,381	\$16,006
Vidrio y cristal .....	228,674	443	351,786	107,294
Esquistos, betunes, etc. ....	773,582	3	1,285	.....
Barro, loza y porcelana .....	62,622	442	204,413	143,339
<b>Metales y sus manufacturas:</b>				
Oro, plata y platino .....	123,474	32,508	259,029	17,237
Hierro y acero .....	1,977,510	4,614	389,598	83,744
Cobre y sus aplicaciones .....	231,907	204	114,478	4,392
Los demás metales .....	61,633	57	62,208	30,567
<b>Sustancias empleadas en la farmacia ó industria químicas, perfumería, etc.:</b>				
Productos simples .....	157,575	1,741	36,446	38,606
Colores, tintes y barnices .....	198,946	47	21,254	8,903
Productos químicos .....	626,479	8,667	54,911	46,469
Aceites, grasas, etc. ....	339,674	24,747	37,696	381,953
<b>Tejidos y sus manufacturas:</b>				
Algodón y sus manufacturas ..	1,179,329	735	482,110	1,678,957
Fibras vegetales .....	111,739	12,812	88,617	280,706
Lana, cerdas, pelos y crines ..	47,102	70	61,940	22,750
Seda y sus manufacturas .....	158,467	570	82,853	31,778
<b>Papel y sus aplicaciones:</b>				
Papel y cartón .....	292,613	98	227,692	309,247
Libros é impresos .....	391,508	1,599	113,180	62,414
<b>Maderas y otras materias vegetales:</b>				
Maderas y sus manufacturas ..	1,277,129	28,392	91,236	309,169
Otras materias vegetales .....	104,426	20,316	8,218	46,428
<b>Animales y sus despojos:</b>				
Animales .....	2,504,029	4,678,942	4	642
Cueros y pieles .....	287,975	904	1,393	145,979
Manufacturas .....	1,545,856	8,510	43,558	1,640,759
<b>Instrumentos maquinarias y aparatos:</b>				
Instrumentos .....	135,860	6	146,708	22,430
Maquinarias .....	3,310,021	1,285	361,625	10,718
Aparatos .....	1,067,328	6,570	70,096	2,333

*Estado por grupos y países, del valor de las mercancías importadas en la República de Cuba, durante el año fiscal de 1904-5—Continúa.*

Grupos.	Estados Unidos.	Otros países de América.	Alemania.	España.
<b>Sustancias alimenticias:</b>				
Carnos .....	\$4,237,934	\$2,581,910	\$3,418	\$146,723
Pescados .....	109,867	433,660	17,349	236,655
Cereales .....	5,437,218	112,395	1,260,032	75,955
Frutas .....	112,226	334	1,501	220,206
Vegetales y legumbres .....	884,354	837,434	143,906	700,423
Aceites y bebidas .....	245,785	3,787	51,607	2,383,476
Productos de leche .....	684,271	3,036	28,139	43,004
Varios .....	1,226,597	1,590,945	9,762	138,981
Miscelánea .....	1,841,584	184,680	224,329	260,740
<b>Artículos libres:</b>				
Moneda .....	139,054	.....	.....	675,381
Los demás artículos .....	5,170,117	302,226	43,128	68,874
Totales .....	37,825,352	10,887,101	5,107,789	10,413,250

*Estado, por grupos y países, del valor de las mercancías importadas en la República de Cuba, durante el año fiscal de 1904-5.*

Grupos.	Francia.	Reino Unido.	Países de Europa.	Los demás países.	Total.
<b>Piedra, tierras y productos cerámicos:</b>					
Piedras y tierras .....	\$30,237	\$14,630	\$78,726	.....	\$1,453,112
Vidrio y cristal .....	138,310	41,379	108,328	\$104	976,348
Esquistos, betunes, etc .....	295	2,162	363	.....	777,630
Barro, loza y porcelana .....	96,745	153,132	41,208	3,901	705,892
<b>Metales y sus manufacturas:</b>					
Oro, plata y platino .....	390,216	6,605	120,652	14	949,115
Hierro y acero .....	165,163	989,823	194,218	10	3,801,620
Cobre y sus aplicaciones .....	41,516	70,009	5,247	36	469,889
Los demás metales .....	18,217	38,320	29,016	152	240,170
<b>Sustancias empleadas en la farmacia e industrias químicas, perfumería, etc.:</b>					
Productos simples .....	9,895	11,099	53,679	2,115	311,186
Colores, tintes y barnices .....	25,100	116,228	7,860	44	378,332
Productos químicos .....	359,082	113,315	22,575	1,210	1,232,738
Aceites gases, etc. ....	321,570	102,224	36,112	2,288	1,416,164
<b>Tejidos y sus manufacturas:</b>					
Algodón y sus manufacturas .....	773,929	4,504,597	293,745	1,325	8,914,727
Fibras vegetales .....	81,256	2,173,996	35,035	58,887	2,843,048
Lana, cerdas, pelos y crines .....	310,917	541,301	23,447	467	1,007,934
Seda y sus manufacturas .....	416,697	46,487	23,746	118,762	899,960
<b>Papel y sus aplicaciones:</b>					
Papel y cartón .....	154,549	14,661	23,837	946	1,023,673
Libros e impresos .....	50,987	9,307	7,646	275	656,916
<b>Maderas y otras materias vegetales:</b>					
Maderas y sus manufacturas .....	76,106	83,092	46,831	8,140	1,920,008
Otras materias vegetales .....	18,085	24,405	35,806	3,128	260,812
<b>Animales y sus despojos:</b>					
Animales .....	72	139	123	.....	7,183,951
Cueros y pieles .....	27,138	5,115	478	.....	468,987
Manufacturas .....	87,661	36,759	14,325	3,132	3,382,555
<b>Instrumentos maquinarias y aparatos:</b>					
Instrumentos .....	83,713	719	23,611	20	313,127
Maquinarias .....	91,901	289,381	185,071	.....	4,279,958
Aparatos .....	46,613	322,140	48,810	.....	1,563,892
<b>Sustancias alimenticias:</b>					
Arnes .....	15,175	2,210	1,769	1,080	6,990,309
Pescados .....	8,702	113,975	285,866	847	1,206,931
Cereales .....	5,622	1,807,179	6,393	452,927	9,157,721
Frutas .....	9,031	5,983	1,281	3,577	384,139
Vegetales y legumbres .....	30,380	53,114	24,655	1,519	2,675,785
Aceites y bebidas .....	172,697	333,149	29,524	51	3,220,079
Productos de leche .....	14,548	102,128	620,703	109	1,395,938
Varios .....	16,071	5,905	13,071	3,142	3,004,477
Miscelánea .....	362,163	109,482	248,105	39,304	3,270,387
<b>Artículos libres:</b>					
Moneda .....	8,299,591	.....	.....	.....	9,114,026
Los demás artículos .....	169,629	256,094	2,990	23	6,013,081
Totales .....	12,919,592	12,500,181	2,594,231	709,598	92,957,057

## PRODUCCIÓN Y EXPORTACIÓN DE TABACO EN 1905.

La siguiente tabla publicada por el Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos muestra la exportación de tabaco de la República de Cuba y la producción de tabaco en rama por localidades, en el año común de 1905, comparada con la del año anterior:

EXPORTACIÓN DE TABACO EN RAMA.		
	Tercios.	Libras.
1904.....	250,638 =	27,570,180
1905.....	315,087 =	34,870,570
Aumento en 1905.....	66,449 =	7,300,390
Tabacos ó puros elaborados:		
	Número.	
1904.....	217,645,082	
1905.....	227,028,521	
Aumento en 1905.....	9,383,439	
Cigarrillos ó cigarros:		
	Cajetillas.	
1904.....	18,456,877	
1905.....	11,829,076	
Disminución en 1905.....	6,627,801	
Picadura.		
	Libras.	
1904.....	253,073	
1905.....	263,093	
Aumento en 1905.....	10,020	

## PRODUCCIÓN.

Localidad.	1904.	1905.	Aumento en 1905.	Disminución en 1905.
	<i>Pacas.</i>	<i>Pacas.</i>	<i>Pacas.</i>	<i>Pacas.</i>
Vuelta abajo de Consolación del Sur á Remates de Guame.....	244,909	269,661	24,752	.....
Pinar del Río.....	22,402	25,794	3,392	.....
Semi-vuelta de Candelaria á Herradura.....	334	363	29	.....
Partido de la Habana á Artemisa.....	62,077	52,727	.....	9,350
Remedios ó Villas.....	81,616	119,998	35,382	.....
Puerto Príncipe.....	896	67	.....	829
Santiago de Cuba.....	657	5,097	4,440	.....
	115,891	473,617	57,726	.....

## CHILE.

## RENTA DE ADUANAS EN FEBRERO DE 1906.

Las aduanas de la República de Chile recaudaron en el mes de febrero de 1906, \$3,295,526 por derechos de exportación y \$2,840,664 por derechos de internación, formando un total de \$6,136,190.

En el mismo mes del año 1905, los derechos de exportación ascendieron á \$4,521,008 y los de internación á \$2,679,851, ó sea un total de \$7,200,859.

Comparadas las entradas de febrero de 1906 con las del mismo mes del año anterior, demuestran un aumento de \$160,813 en la internación, y \$1,225,482 de disminución en la exportación. En resumen, ha habido una disminución total de \$1,064,669.



La disminución de la renta de exportación proviene principalmente de falta de naves para el desembarque de salitre, de bravezas de mar habidas en la costa de Tarapacá, y también, en parte, de la huelga de trabajadores de Antofagasta.

El siguiente cuadro indica el detalle de la renta por aduanas en el mes de febrero:

Aduanas.	1905.	1906.	Aduanas.	1905.	1906.
<b>DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN.</b>			<b>DERECHOS DE INTERNACION—continúed.</b>		
Pisagua .....	\$592,912	\$483,247	Taltal .....	20,688	26,136
Iquique .....	2,166,372	1,341,039	C Caldera .....	14,053	4,140
Tocopilla .....	817,304	342,678	Carrizal Bajo .....		743
Antofagasta .....	307,850	675,593	Coquimbo .....	51,953	56,049
Taltal .....	636,370	452,909	Valparaiso .....	1,763,731	1,713,554
Total .....	4,521,008	3,295,526	Talcahuano .....	396,528	358,740
<b>DERECHOS DE INTERNACION.</b>			Coronel .....	23,406	22,197
Arica .....	6,095	38,182	Valdivia .....	36,852	37,793
Pisagua .....	19,080	10,459	Puerto Montt .....	7,452	759
Iquique .....	167,116	283,804	Ancud .....		
Tocopilla .....	10,136	26,338	Resguardo de Fronteras .....	119,518	80,020
Antofagasta .....	38,183	181,430	Total .....	2,679,851	2,840,664
			Total general .....	7,200,839	6,136,190

#### TRATADO DE ARBITRAJE CON BRASIL.

A las 2½ de la tarde del día 7 de marzo, 1906, se encontraban reunidos en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República de Chile, el Señor Ministro de ese Departamento y el subsecretario respectivo con el Excmo. Ministro del Brasil, Señor RIBEIRO DE LISBOA y su secretario.

En esa reunión se firmó y canjeó con las solemnidades de estilo, el tratado de arbitraje entre ambas repúblicas.

#### IMPUESTO SOBRE AZÚCAR.

Según noticias recibidas de Chile, se sabe que el 30 de enero próximo pasado el honorable Senado de ese país aprobó el proyecto de impuesto y prima sobre los azúcares, en la forma que á continuación se expresa:

**ARTÍCULO 1.** Los azúcares pagarán á su internación en Chile los siguientes derechos específicos: Azúcar refinada, entera ó molida, húmeda ó seca, trece pesos treinta y cinco centavos por cada cien kilogramos; azúcar blanca, granulada ó seca como la Rosa Emilia, diez pesos cuarenta centavos por cada 100 kilogramos; azúcar granulada, de primer producto ó moscobada, húmeda ó seca, siete pesos cincuenta centavos por cada 100 kilogramos; azúcares impuros (chancaca ó concreto) húmedos ó secos, seis pesos sesenta centavos por cada 100 kilogramos.

**ART. 2.** El Estado pagará desde el 1° de enero de 1907 hasta el 1° de enero de 1915, á las fábricas nacionales de azúcar de betarraga, una prima de ochenta centavos por cada cien kilos de betarraga sacarina elaborados por ellas. Dejarán de pagarse las primas si después de

traseurridos cuatro años desde que comiencen á regir no se instalare ninguna fábrica fuera de la del Parral.

ART. 3. El Presidente de la República reglamentará la ejecución de esta ley y podrá nombrar inspectores que vigilen la contabilidad de las fábricas de azúcar de betarraga.

#### IMPORTACIONES DE HIERRO Y ACERO.

El Señor HUTCHINSON, agente especial de los Estados Unidos, en un informe que ha hecho sobre el comercio de acero y de hierro chileno, dice que el hierro y el acero en bruto, tales como el hierro en lingotes, barras, fajas y láminas de hierro, etc., se importan en cantidades considerables para usarse en los talleres locales protegidos. El valor del total de las compras que se hicieron en 1904 ascendió á \$1,984,000. Los Estados Unidos solos suministraron una cantidad insignificante, es decir, la mitad de un 1 por ciento.

Los Estados Unidos suministraron un 18 por ciento del valor total del alambre, que ascendió á \$693,000. Alemania envió un 44 por ciento é Inglaterra un 62 por ciento. Sin embargo, las ventas de los Estados Unidos aumentan rápidamente, siendo así que, según opinión de algunos importadores prominentes, esto se debe al hecho de que los fabricantes de los Estados Unidos han empezado á consagrar la debida atención á las instrucciones é indicaciones que se les han hecho acerca de los detalles del envase, peso, etc., de las mercancías.

En la ferretería en general, como, por ejemplo, en clavos, tuercas, tornillos, pernos, etc., el comercio de los Estados Unidos se aumenta á pesar de los subidos precios de muchos artículos de ferretería general, siendo así que dicho país en 1904 suministró un 13 por ciento de la cantidad total de \$97,000, y un 28 por ciento de la cantidad total de \$527,000, valor de clavos, tuercas, tornillos, pernos, etc. Se han recibido quejas especiales relativas al envase de dichas mercancías y por las pérdidas causadas por la rotura de las cajas. La venta de la enchillería americana también está aumentando, siendo así que en 1904 llegó á representar un 31 por ciento de la cantidad total de \$64,000. Las ollas, pucheros, etc., vienen enteramente de Inglaterra y Alemania, porque los artículos americanos no pueden hacerle competencia en el precio.

Las armas de fuego se importan principalmente de los Estados Unidos. En 1904 los Estados Unidos suministraron un 44 por ciento del importe total de \$57,000; Inglaterra suministró menos de un 2 por ciento y Alemania suministró un 31 por ciento. Todos los negocios que se hacen de buena fe están sufriendo algo en Chile, así como en otros países sudamericanos, á causa de la introducción de imitaciones españolas baratas que se venden á menos de la mitad del precio que obtienen las mejores mercancías americanas.

## OBRAS PÚBLICAS.

Una ley reciente del Congreso de la República de Chile autoriza al Ejecutivo por un término de cinco años, para invertir £1,500,000 para poner en práctica el proyecto de protección de Valparaíso de las inundaciones causadas por las lluvias; en la construcción de sistemas de drenaje en Talca y Concepción, en suministrar un abastecimiento de agua á un número considerable de poblaciones, y en el mejoramiento del abastecimiento de agua de otras poblaciones.

Por virtud de esta ley, á la Inspección General de Agua Potable y Saneamiento se le han dado instrucciones para que pida propuestas tan luego como los planos y descripciones se completen, en relación con un sistema de abastecimiento de agua para las siguientes poblaciones: Tacna, Arica, Pisagua, Iquique, Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, Calama, Taltal, Chañaral, Copiapó, Caldera, Huasco, Vallenar, Freirina, Serena, Coquimbo, Ovalle, Vicuña, Combarbalá, Illapel, Salamanca, Petorca, Chiclico, Ligua, San Felipe, Vilos, Cabilde, Quilpue, Limache, San Francisco de Linache, Casablanca, Quillota, Calera, Llai Llai, San Bernardo, Melipilla, Talagante, Barrancas, Rena, Cartajena, San Antonio, Rancagua, Buin, Peumo, San Fernando, Pichilemu, Curicó, Santa Cruz, Vieliquen, Molina, Talca, Curepto, Linares, San Javier, Parral, Cauquenes, Quirihue, Chanco, Constitución, Ninhue, Buchupureo, Cobquecura, Sauzal, Chillan, Yungai, Búlnes, San Carlos, Pemuco, Concepción Coronel, Talcahuano, Yumbel, Coelemu, Tomé, Penco, Hualqui, Aranco, Lebu, Cañete, Los Angeles, Nacimiento, Mulchen, Santa Bárbara, Angol, Traiguén, Victoria, Unión, Puerto Montt, Corral, Osorno, Puerto Octai, Aneud, Castro, Achao y Florida.

## REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

## COMERCIO DE LA REPÚBLICA DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1905.

El valor agregado del comercio extranjero de la República, durante el año 1905, asciende aproximadamente á \$10,000,000 siendo la suma exacta, según arrojan los documentos aduaneros, \$9,992,331.

El valor de las importaciones, sin contar la moneda acuñada, llegó á \$2,736,828, contra el valor exportado de \$6,880,890, lo que demuestra que los productos del país, vendidos en mercados extranjeros, alcanzaron á un guarismo más del doble de la mercadería comprada en el extranjero, y que las transacciones de ese año han resultado arrojando un balance de relativa magnitud á favor de la República de \$4,144,062.

En el valor total del comercio, pero nó en el valor de importaciones y exportaciones, están incluídos \$359,435 oro, plata y billetes de banco

importados de los Estados Unidos y \$15,208 exportados para el mismo país.

Deduciendo de estos datos, el comercio del año parece satisfactorio, y demuestra que mientras se ha depositado real y efectivamente la suma de \$1,000,000 en el extranjero, durante el año, para aplicarlo á la amortización de la deuda pública, dicha suma se ha pagado por medio del cambio que resulta de la venta del sobrante de los productos del país; no se ha necesitado hacer remesa de efectivo para completar esa suma, y aún sobra al crédito del país como dos millones y medio.

Esta última conclusión, sin embargo, debe modificarse un tanto en vista de la circunstancia de que la industria azucarera de la República, que representa casi la mitad de los valores exportados, tiene sus dueños en gran parte fuera del país y que allí se manejan sus valores.

El negocio con el extranjero se efectuó, principalmente, con los Estados Unidos, Alemania, Francia, y la Gran Bretaña, en el orden siguiente, según su importancia relativa:

Con los Estados Unidos suma el negocio \$6,445,346, ó sea 65 por ciento del total, representados por importaciones ascendientes á \$1,961,075, y por productos exportados que llegan según facturas á \$4,484,271; de modo que los Estados Unidos compraron 65 por ciento de los productos que exportó el país, y suministraron 59 por ciento de la mercadería importada durante el año. Á Alemania fueron 17 por ciento, á Francia 11 por ciento, y á la Gran Bretaña 45.10, siendo este último país el único cuyas ventas á la República excedieron á la compra de sus productos.

El restante del comercio se dividió en proporciones menores, entre España, Italia, Bélgica, Cuba, Puerto Rico, y otros países, según consta en las tablas estadísticas.

Ochenta por ciento de los valores importados están representados, en el mismo orden, por manufacturas de algodón, hierro y acero, arroz, aceites, provisiones, pescado conservado, manufacturas de madera, de cuero, de fibras vegetales, sombreros y gorras, productos químicos y drogas, cerveza, é implementos para agricultura, y el resto está distribuido en variedad de artículos, según consta en las tablas bajo el título de otros artículos.

Manufacturas de algodón facturadas en \$218 100, se recibieron de los Estados Unidos, y \$190,074 de la Gran Bretaña; mientras que Alemania, Francia, España é Italia proveyeron \$69,450, \$36,707, \$19,742 y \$14,591 respectivamente.

Setenta y uno por ciento del hierro y acero, valuado en \$287,381, fueron importados de los Estados Unidos; el resto, de la Gran Bretaña, Alemania, Francia y Bélgica, según el orden establecido.

De los productos, harina y derivados que se ha importado y que ascienden á \$232,049, 99.9 por ciento vinieron de los Estados Unidos

y consiste principalmente en harina de trigo, de la cual entraron 41,413 barriles facturados en \$209,823. Se recibieron 10,000,000 de libras de arroz, de las cuales 5,913,424 vinieron de Alemania, 2,203,707 de la Gran Bretaña, 1,532,319 de los Estados Unidos y 271,517 de Francia.

Importóse, en aceite, un valor de \$155,934, del cual los Estados Unidos suministraron 95 por ciento, mientras que otras provisiones, incluyendo carnes, y los productos de lechería se dividieron igualmente entre aquel país y Alemania, siendo suministradas las carnes por el primero y los productos de lechería por el segundo. Todo el pescado ordinario seco, principalmente bacalao, que monta á \$109,455, ha sido realmente importado de los Estados Unidos, mientras que de Europa sólo han llegado pequeñas cantidades de las clases finas con un valor de \$4,679.

También han suministrado los Estados Unidos la mayor proporción de productos químicos y drogas, jabón, material para jabón, azúcar refinado y confitería, legumbres, vehículos, manufacturas de madera, cuero y papel, mientras que implementos de agricultura, llegaron en igual proporción de ese país y de Alemania.

Francia ha suministrado una proporción considerable de los productos químicos y drogas, y sobrepuja á todos los demás en el valor de vinos, licores y alcohólicos destilados que han sido importados.

La Gran Bretaña ha suministrado el mayor valor en manufacturas de fibras vegetales é Italia en sombreros y gorras. Fueron los principales artículos de exportación los que á continuación se enuncian en el orden expresado por su relativo valor; azúcar, cacao, tabaco en rama, guineos, café, maderas, eneros y pieles y cera.

Los embarques de azúcar de 105,972,400 libras, con un valor de \$3,292,470, representando en realidad la zafra de 1905, excepto 1,359,799 libras distribuidas principalmente entre Alemania y la Gran Bretaña, fueron para los Estados Unidos. Este producto, que se vendió provechosamente para el productor, constituye casi la mitad del valor exportado ese año.

Los embarques de cacao en grano en su totalidad, representando 28,836,364 libras, facturadas en \$2,211,875, también resultaron provechosa zafra y se consignaron como sigue:

	Libras.
Alemania .....	11,840,612
Francia.....	8,981,591
Estados Unidos.....	7,816,441
Gran Bretaña .....	197,720

Tabaco en rama, cómputo 11,510,762 libras, evaluado en \$480,487, de lo cual fué:

	Libras.
Alemania .....	5,890,665
Estados Unidos .....	3,719,458
Francia.....	1,900,639

La cera que produjo la República sumó á 470,922 libras, con un valor de \$94,669, de la cual cantidad compraron:

	Libras.
Alemania.....	182,783
Francia.....	152,550
Estados Unidos.....	111,462

El total de los cueros de res y pieles de chivos llegaron á \$111,075, siendo los embarques para los Estados Unidos facturados en \$63,714, á Alemania en \$24,278 y á Francia \$21,591.

Los guineos, que alcanzaron á 514,000 racimos, evaluadas en \$257,000, fueron embarcados todos para los Estados Unidos.

Café: Este grano formó un agregado de 2,149,188 libras evaluadas en \$156,963, y se embarcó principalmente para Alemania, Francia, y los Estados Unidos; y varias clases de maderas de construcción y ebanistería, en las que figuran caoba, gnyacán y espinillo, que constituyen además otros productos de exportación, de importancia, sumaron á un valor de \$135,154.

Cocos, copra, materias de tinte, gomas, resinas y fibras vegetales, son también productos naturales del país; pero por falta de dedicarse á ellos sólo se embarcan en pequeñas cantidades.

El tonelaje, en conjunto de los ocho puertos habilitados de la República, fué de 1,751,172 toneladas de registro, representando la entrada y salida de 1,544 buques.

De la totalidad de lo importado, cargamentos evaluados en \$1,952,352, ó sea 63 por ciento del valor de todas las importaciones fué conducido en buques americanos, mientras que la carga entregada por buques alemanes ascendió á \$700,382; por buques franceses á \$208,990; por buques ingleses á \$93,945; por buques noruegos á \$88,621, y á \$51,975 por todos los demás.

En el tráfico de exportación los noruegos encabezan la lista, sumando el valor de los cargamentos exportados por ellos á \$1,827,426, ó sea 26.5 por ciento de la totalidad; después vienen los buques americanos, que condujeron un valor de \$1,692,741, ó sea 24.5 por ciento; seguido de los alemanes con \$1,574,134, ó sea 22.8 por ciento; de los ingleses que llevaron \$1,124,838.09, ó sea 16.3 por ciento, y los franceses con valores de \$367,072.

Buques italianos, dominicanos, holandeses, cubanos y otros en el orden establecido respecto del valor relativo de los cargamentos que llevan, también toman parte en el comercio extranjero de la República.

*Exportaciones de la República Dominicana en 1905 que muestran los principales países de destino.*

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Valor.	Artículos.	Cantidad.	Valor.
<i>Ganado en pie.</i>			<i>Miel de abeja.</i>		
Cuba .....		\$11,937	Estados Unidos...galones..	\$11,018	\$9,756
Otros países .....		160	Gran Bretaña .....	680	48
Totales .....		\$12,097	Alemania .....	1,030	213
<i>Plátanos.</i>			Francia .....	945	160
Estados Unidos...carritos..	514,000	257,000	Otros países .....	9,330	1,750
Otros países .....	33	17	Totales .....	123,003	11,956
Totales .....	514,033	257,017	<i>Cacao.</i>		
<i>Cacao.</i>			Estados Unidos .....		4,545
Estados Unidos...libras..	7,816,441	587,812	Alemania .....		9,001
Gran Bretaña .....	197,729	19,313	Cuba .....		531
Alemania .....	11,840,612	859,633	Otros países .....		437
Francia .....	8,981,591	745,065	Totales .....		15,054
Totales .....	28,836,364	2,211,873	<i>Heucúen y otras fibras vegetales.</i>		
<i>Materia prima para sustancias químicas, drogas y tintes.</i>			Estados Unidos...libras..	77,515	9,393
Estados Unidos .....		2,784	Francia .....	5,950	425
Gran Bretaña .....		5,410	Cuba .....	62,722	11,509
Alemania .....		18,061	Otros países .....	33,000	450
Francia .....		222	Totales .....	179,187	21,777
Cuba .....		228	<i>Azúcar sin purgar.</i>		
Otros países .....		5,093	Estados Unidos...libras..	101,612,601	3,243,437
Totales .....		31,798	Gran Bretaña .....	1,186,700	43,886
<i>Coco.</i>			Alemania .....	127,199	4,241
Estados Unidos...libras..	15,981	133	Otros países .....	45,900	926
Alemania .....	360,392	3,490	Totales .....	105,972,400	3,292,470
Totales .....	376,376	3,533	<i>Tabaco en rama.</i>		
<i>Café.</i>			Estados Unidos...libras..	3,719,458	143,951
Estados Unidos .....	458,591	39,992	Alemania .....	5,890,665	241,117
Alemania .....	770,691	47,856	Francia .....	1,900,639	92,389
Francia .....	681,958	51,131	Totales .....	11,510,762	480,487
Cuba .....	102,587	10,431	<i>Cera.</i>		
Otros países .....	135,361	7,550	Estados Unidos...libras..	111,462	25,164
Totales .....	2,149,188	156,963	Gran Bretaña .....	14,406	1,055
<i>Opira.</i>			Alemania .....	182,783	42,614
Alemania .....	128,595	2,021	Francia .....	152,550	23,850
<i>Gomas y Resinas.</i>			Otros países .....	9,731	1,986
Estados Unidos .....	14,957	2,249	Totales .....	470,922	94,669
Gran Bretaña .....	2,565	50	<i>Maderas.</i>		
Otros países .....	15,237	903	Caoba:		
Totales .....	32,759	3,202	Estados Unidos...pies..	186,519	6,936
<i>Cueros y Pielés.</i>			Gran Bretaña .....	202,031	7,086
Pielés de cabra:			Alemania .....	27,228	1,029
Estados Unidos...libras..	168,594	46,149	Francia .....	58,111	4,653
Otros países .....	4,852	981	Otros países .....	62,739	1,951
Totales .....	173,446	47,130	Totales .....	586,628	22,235
Cueros de ganado vacuno:			<i>Lignum Vita:</i>		
Estados Unidos...libras..	167,567	17,565	Estados Unidos...tone-		
Alemania .....	248,056	24,278	ladas .....	1,942	51,674
Francia .....	167,247	21,591	Gran Bretaña .....		
Otros países .....	5,111	511	ladas .....	270	2,564
Totales .....	587,981	63,945	Alemania .....	89	815
			Francia .....	115	2,108
			Otros países .....	604	12,821
			Totales .....	3,020	69,982

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Exportaciones de la República Dominicana en 1905 que muestran los principales países de destino—Continúa.

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Valor.	Artículos.	Cantidad.	Valor.
<i>Maderas—Continúa.</i>			<i>Maderas—Continúa.</i>		
Palo de lanza:			Todos los demás productos exportados:		
Estados Unidos.....			Estados Unidos.....		\$17,200
Alemania.....do.....	56	825	Gran Bretaña.....		59
Francia.....do.....	55	827	Alemania.....do.....		217
Otros países.....do.....	57	303	Francia.....do.....		394
Totales.....	178	2,165	Cuba.....do.....		2,328
Todas las demás clases de maderas:			Otros países.....do.....		4,742
Estados Unidos.....		18,372	Totales.....		24,949
Gran Bretaña.....do.....		3,279			
Alemania.....do.....		2,072			
Francia.....do.....		9,710			
Cuba.....do.....		100			
Otros países.....do.....		7,299			
Totales.....		40,832			

RESUMEN.

Países.	Valor.	Países.	Valor.
Estados Unidos.....	\$1,484,271	Cuba.....do.....	\$67,067
Gran Bretaña.....do.....	82,800	Otros países.....do.....	47,889
Alemania.....do.....	1,261,006	Totales.....	6,896,098
Francia.....do.....	953,065		

NOTA.—El valor total de las importaciones de los Estados Unidos comprende moneda de oro y de plata ascendente á \$15,208.

Número y tonelaje de buques mediante los cuales se hizo el comercio extranjero en 1905.

	Número.	Tonelaje.
ENTRADAS.		
Buques de vela.....	233	29,708
Vapores.....do.....	539	845,788
Total.....	772	875,586
SALIDAS.		
Buques de vela.....	233	29,708
Vapores.....do.....	539	845,799
Total.....	772	875,586
Total general.....	1,544	1,751,172

Valor de las importaciones conducidas en buques en el comercio extranjero en 1905.

Nacionalidad de los buques.	Valor.	Nacionalidad de los buques.	Valor.
Americano.....	\$1,952,352	Holandes.....do.....	\$12,265
Alemán.....do.....	700,382	Dominicano.....do.....	11,419
Francés.....do.....	208,390	Otros países.....do.....	13,711
Inglés.....do.....	93,345	Totales.....	3,006,263
Noruego.....do.....	88,621		
Chino.....do.....	14,548		



Valor de las exportaciones conducidas en buques en el comercio extranjero en 1905.

Nacionalidad de los buques.	Valor.	Nacionalidad de los buques.	Valor.
Noruego .....	\$1,827,426	Dominicano .....	\$34,712
Americano .....	1,692,741	Holmúcs .....	20,268
Alemán .....	1,574,131	Cubano .....	28,249
Inglés .....	1,123,838	Otros países .....	152,358
Francoés .....	367,072	Total .....	6,896,038
Italiano .....	65,300		

Importaciones de la República Dominicana en 1905 que muestran los principales países de origen.

Artículos.	Valor.	Artículos.	Valor.
<i>Utensilios agrícolas.</i>		<i>Sustancias químicas, drogas y tintarás.</i>	
Estados Unidos .....	\$15,291	Estados Unidos .....	\$34,023
Gran Bretaña .....	2,427	Gran Bretaña .....	4,460
Alemania .....	19,230	Alemania .....	2,989
Francia .....	321	Francia .....	10,856
Puerto Rico .....	97	Italia .....	375
Otros países .....	1,762	España .....	85
Total .....	38,831	Cuba .....	113
		Puerto Rico .....	74
		Otros países .....	275
		Total .....	58,250
<i>Animales.</i>		<i>Carbón.</i>	
Ganado caballar y mular:		Estados Unidos .....	12,803
Estados Unidos .....	7,529	Gran Bretaña .....	8,582
Cuba .....	400	Puerto Rico .....	20
Puerto Rico .....	1,341	Otros países .....	2,485
Total .....	9,273	Total .....	23,890
Ganado vacuno:		<i>Tijidos de algodón.</i>	
Estados Unidos .....	365	Estados Unidos .....	218,100
Puerto Rico .....	4,075	Gran Bretaña .....	190,074
Total .....	4,440	Alemania .....	69,450
Demás productos:		Francia .....	36,507
Estados Unidos .....	96	Italia .....	14,594
Alemania .....	32	España .....	19,742
Total .....	128	Bélgica .....	90
<i>Libros, mapas y otros impresos.</i>		Puerto Rico .....	1,038
Estados Unidos .....	2,563	Otros países .....	2,982
Gran Bretaña .....	5	Total .....	552,774
Alemania .....	1,542	<i>Leza de barro, piedra y china.</i>	
Francia .....	1,445	Estados Unidos .....	589
Italia .....	30	Gran Bretaña .....	1,915
España .....	463	Alemania .....	13,141
Cuba .....	388	Francia .....	1,001
Total .....	6,436	España .....	14
<i>Sustancias alimenticias.</i>		Bélgica .....	73
Harina de trigo:		Total .....	16,736
Estados Unidos .....	208,968	<i>Fibras vegetales y sus manufacturas.</i>	
Puerto Rico .....	50	Estados Unidos .....	29,770
Otros países .....	805	Gran Bretaña .....	32,409
Total .....	209,823	Alemania .....	943
Demás productos:		Francia .....	18,466
Estados Unidos .....	20,508	Italia .....	471
Gran Bretaña .....	70	España .....	765
Alemania .....	74	Otros países .....	2,896
Francia .....	433	Total .....	85,721
Italia .....	820	<i>Pescado en latas y otros productos de la pesca.</i>	
España .....	305	Estados Unidos .....	169,455
Puerto Rico .....	4	Gran Bretaña .....	10
Otros países .....	12	Alemania .....	933
Total .....	22,226		

Importaciones de la República Dominicana en 1905 que muestran los principales países de origen—Continúa.

Artículos.	Valor.	Artículos.	Valor.
<i>Pescado en latas y otros productos de la pesca—Continúa.</i>		<i>Hierro y acero y sus manufacturas—Continúa.</i>	
Francia .....	\$1,590	Cuba .....	\$93
Italia .....	622	Puerto Rico .....	581
España .....	1,261	Otros países .....	353
Puerto Rico .....	140	Total .....	401,159
Otros países .....	220		
Total .....	114,131	<i>Joyería de toda clase incluso relojes de pared.</i>	
<i>Frutas y nueces.</i>		Estados Unidos .....	1,532
Estados Unidos .....	3,240	Gran Bretaña .....	111
Gran Bretaña .....	15	Alemania .....	846
Alemania .....	99	Francia .....	3,588
Francia .....	1,464	Italia .....	1,141
Italia .....	108	Puerto Rico .....	81
España .....	1,487	Total .....	7,299
Cuba .....	105	<i>Cuero y artículos de cuero.</i>	
Otros países .....	49	Estados Unidos .....	59,455
Total .....	6,567	Gran Bretaña .....	3,860
<i>Vidrios y Cristalería.</i>		Alemania .....	3,188
Estados Unidos .....	5,605	Francia .....	4,988
Gran Bretaña .....	209	España .....	1,312
Alemania .....	3,099	Puerto Rico .....	89
Francia .....	411	Otros países .....	72
Italia .....	176	Total .....	72,964
España .....	3	<i>Cervezas de todas clases.</i>	
Bélgica .....	7	Estados Unidos .....	5,240
Puerto Rico .....	23	Gran Bretaña .....	690
Total .....	9,563	Alemania .....	30,572
<i>Monedas de oro y plata.</i>		Francia .....	2,601
Estados Unidos .....	359,435	España .....	15
<i>Grasa y desechos de grasa para la fabricación de jabón.</i>		Otros países .....	31
Estados Unidos .....	37,856	Total .....	39,152
Alemania .....	503	<i>Matules y manufacturas no especificados en otro lugar.</i>	
Francia .....	8	Estados Unidos .....	7,939
España .....	150	Gran Bretaña .....	1,016
Puerto Rico .....	5,005	Alemania .....	2,375
Total .....	43,522	Francia .....	217
<i>Gomas y resinas.</i>		Italia .....	40
Estados Unidos .....	13,583	España .....	126
Gran Bretaña .....	60	Cuba .....	86
Alemania .....	7	Puerto Rico .....	97
Francia .....	12	Otros países .....	81
Total .....	13,662	Total .....	11,976
<i>Sombreros y gorros.</i>		<i>Acúñes.</i>	
Estados Unidos .....	9,070	Estados Unidos .....	147,309
Gran Bretaña .....	553	Gran Bretaña .....	1,057
Alemania .....	2,292	Alemania .....	1,609
Francia .....	4,626	Francia .....	1,653
Italia .....	47,364	Italia .....	465
España .....	744	España .....	2,013
Puerto Rico .....	652	Bélgica .....	22
Otros países .....	829	Puerto Rico .....	19
Total .....	65,530	Otros países .....	1,787
<i>Hierro y acero y sus manufacturas.</i>		Total .....	155,934
Estados Unidos .....	287,381	<i>Pinturas, tintes y colores.</i>	
Gran Bretaña .....	63,568	Estados Unidos .....	9,117
Alemania .....	37,022	Gran Bretaña .....	2,577
Francia .....	10,438	Alemania .....	2,507
Italia .....	709	Francia .....	41
España .....	262	España .....	82
Bélgica .....	3,752	Otros países .....	41
		Total .....	14,365

Importaciones de la República Dominicana en 1905 que muestran los principales países de origen—Continúa.

Artículos.	Valor.	Artículos.	Valor.
<i>Papel y sus manufacturas.</i>		<i>Azúcar y confites.</i>	
Estados Unidos .....	\$13,170	Estados Unidos.....	\$22,320
Gran Bretaña .....	299	Gran Bretaña.....	411
Alemania .....	7,945	Alemania .....	1,773
Francia .....	3,053	Francia .....	1,233
Italia .....	760	Italia .....	246
España .....	2,837	España .....	614
Cuba .....	182	Total.....	26,597
Otros países .....	3		
Total.....	28,249	<i>Tabaco clubordo.</i>	
<i>Perfumería y cosméticos.</i>		Estados Unidos.....	368
Estados Unidos .....	3,078	Alemania .....	61
Gran Bretaña .....	200	Cuba .....	2,365
Alemania .....	1,082	Total.....	2,794
Francia .....	10,822	<i>Paraguas y bastones.</i>	
Italia .....	221	Estados Unidos.....	900
España .....	130	Gran Bretaña.....	1,366
Otros países .....	19	Alemania .....	1,319
Total.....	15,552	Francia .....	1,730
<i>Provisiones incluso carnes y productos de lechería.</i>		Italia .....	8,017
Estados Unidos .....	72,831	España .....	799
Gran Bretaña .....	1,216	Otros países.....	38
Alemania .....	56,101	Total.....	14,229
Francia .....	4,870	<i>Legumbres.</i>	
Italia .....	653	Estados Unidos.....	16,620
España .....	526	Gran Bretaña.....	271
Cuba .....	1,211	Alemania .....	382
Puerto Rico .....	648	Francia .....	2,149
Otros países.....	106	Italia .....	362
Total.....	138,195	España .....	3,654
<i>Arroz.</i>		Cuba .....	4,937
Estados Unidos .....	31,613	Puerto Rico .....	880
Gran Bretaña.....	35,334	Otros países.....	85
Alemania .....	127,704	Total.....	29,319
Francia .....	4,868	<i>Vehículos.</i>	
Italia .....	29	Estados Unidos.....	14,914
España .....	121	Puerto Rico .....	50
Otros países.....	1,657	Otros países.....	400
Total.....	201,329	Total.....	15,364
<i>Goma elástica y sus manufacturas.</i>		<i>Vinos, licores y bebidas espirituosas.</i>	
Estados Unidos .....	4,286	Estados Unidos .....	2,693
Gran Bretaña.....	822	Gran Bretaña.....	525
Alemania .....	1,300	Alemania .....	2,988
Francia .....	466	Francia .....	10,290
España .....	12	Italia .....	2,142
Total.....	6,886	España.....	4,394
<i>Jabón.</i>		Otros países.....	68
Estados Unidos .....	22,382	Total.....	22,900
Gran Bretaña.....	29	<i>Madera y sus manufacturas.</i>	
Alemania .....	14	Estados Unidos.....	87,355
Francia .....	116	Gran Bretaña.....	3,072
Cuba .....	64	Alemania .....	4,719
Puerto Rico.....	8	Francia .....	598
Otros países.....	309	Italia .....	130
Total.....	22,922	Cuba .....	138
		Otros países.....	170
		Total.....	96,182

Importaciones de la República Dominicana en 1905 que muestran los principales países de origen—Continúa.

Artículos.	Valor.	Artículos.	Valor.
<i>Lana y sus manufacturas.</i>		<i>Lana y sus manufacturas—Continúa.</i>	
Estados Unidos .....	\$989	Todos los demás artículos no especificados—Continúa.	
Gran Bretaña .....	5,105	Alemania .....	\$25,394
Alemania .....	6,461	Francia .....	18,655
Francia .....	2,667	Italia .....	952
Italia .....	549	España .....	1,144
España .....	535	Bélgica .....	410
Bélgica .....	89	Cuba .....	56
Otros países .....	17	Puerto Rico .....	1,139
Total .....	16,412	Otros países .....	4,627
Todos los demás artículos no especificados:		Total .....	112,513
Estados Unidos .....	55,568		
Gran Bretaña .....	4,568		

## RESUMEN.

Países.	Valor.	Países.	Valor.
Estados Unidos .....	\$1,961,075	Bélgica .....	\$1,413
Gran Bretaña .....	396,686	Cuba .....	10,167
Alemania .....	429,639	Puerto Rico .....	16,123
Francia .....	162,413	Otros países .....	21,782
Italia .....	80,873	Total .....	3,096,263
España .....	43,002		

NOTA.—El valor total de las importaciones de los Estados Unidos comprende moneda de oro y de plata ascendente á \$359,435.

## ECUADOR.

## GASTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS.

El Señor JUAN F. GAME, Ministro de Hacienda de la República del Ecuador, presentó á la Cámara la voluminosa Memoria que ha redactado acerca de su gestión en 1905.

Para todos los gastos había presupuestado \$12,319,146, y como no se han gastado más que \$10,526,248.26, quedan \$1,782,997.74.

De ferrocarriles y plata solamente han ingresado \$1,600,000 y 106,302 sueres.

De los gastos administrativos que había consignado \$6,044,651.80 el año anterior, se han gastado \$4,028,889.46 en éste, quedando un superávit sobre el anterior de \$141,882.50

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

## IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1397 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo

de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de marzo de 1906, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en marzo de 1906, comparados con igual período de 1905. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de marzo, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta mayo.

## COMERCIO EXTERIOR, MARZO, 1906.

La Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos en su última relación mensual del comercio exterior de los Estados Unidos, demuestra que el comercio de la República en el mes de marzo de 1905 y 1906, y en los nueve meses que terminaron en marzo de dichos años, fué como sigue:

## IMPORTACIONES.

	Marzo.		Nueve meses que terminaron en marzo.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Comestibles y animales.....	\$29,743,325	\$22,542,501	\$214,462,566	\$193,655,218
Materia prima que entra en los varios procedimientos de la industria doméstica.....	40,211,747	40,891,022	283,756,674	305,229,158
Artículos enteros ó parcialmente manufacturados que se usan como materiales en la fabricación y en las artes mecánicas.....	12,368,089	15,083,748	194,748,877	127,468,811
Artículos manufacturados ya listos para el consumo.....	15,187,058	19,229,800	124,015,362	155,099,463
Artículos de lujo, etc.....	12,920,969	13,848,166	122,446,635	132,405,104
Total de mercaderías importadas.....	110,431,188	113,598,237	839,430,114	913,557,757

## EXPORTACIONES.

PRODUCTOS DOMÉSTICOS.				
Agrícolas.....	\$72,573,324	\$75,381,646	\$640,310,206	\$776,076,905
Fábricas.....	30,422,713	54,929,396	392,594,679	441,682,482
De minas.....	3,986,597	4,639,804	35,822,473	39,271,598
Forestales.....	5,211,339	6,555,820	45,881,709	54,326,066
De la pesca.....	335,347	585,592	6,266,228	6,895,529
Diversos.....	1,411,227	1,270,800	5,381,927	6,624,675
Total de productos domésticos.....	133,970,547	143,362,998	1,126,287,218	1,324,880,758
Productos extranjeros.....	3,007,882	2,149,710	18,752,019	19,023,363
Total de exportaciones.....	136,978,429	145,512,708	1,145,039,237	1,343,904,121

El total de las exportaciones de cereales, ganado y puercos, provisiones, algodón y aceite mineral, fué mayor en marzo de 1906 que en el período correspondiente de 1904 y 1905. La exportación durante los nueve meses que terminaron en marzo de 1906, excedió á cualquiera exportación del comercio de los Estados Unidos durante igual período en cualquier otro año.

El valor total de las exportaciones de granos y harina durante el mes de marzo de 1906, fue de \$15,532,832, comparado con \$12,631,494 en el mismo mes del año anterior. Los detalles de la exportación de cereales en el mes de marzo de 1906, fueron como sigue: Cebada, \$889,787; maíz, \$6,317,982; maíz molido, \$140,145; avena, \$1,972,072; harina de avena, \$87,611; centeno, \$95,299; trigo, \$2,033,309; harina de trigo, \$3,996,627.

Las exportaciones de ganado y puercos en el mes de marzo ascendieron á un valor de \$3,805,055; las provisiones á \$15,662,361; el algodón á \$26,833,031; y aceite mineral á \$7,917,995.

El total general de estas exportaciones durante el mes de marzo de 1906, fué de \$69,751,274, comparado con \$67,494,451 en el mismo mes del año anterior. El total de las exportaciones en los nueve meses del año fiscal fué de \$715,000,033, comparado con \$581,962,200 en el período correspondiente del año fiscal de 1905.

#### EXPORTACIONES DE CARBÓN DE PIEDRA Y COKE EN 1905.

En el año común de 1905 el valor de las exportaciones de carbón de piedra y coque de los Estados Unidos, ascendió á más de \$13,000,000 contra un poco más de \$11,000,000 en 1895, ó sea en la década anterior. En la actualidad los Estados Unidos ocupan el tercer lugar entre las naciones del mundo como nación exportadora de carbón de piedra, por más que ocupa el primer lugar como productora de dicho artículo. El Reino Unido y Alemania exportan más carbón que los Estados Unidos de Norte América, pero el aumento en las exportaciones de carbón de los Estados Unidos en estos últimos años en proporción ha sido mucho más rápido que el de otras naciones y sugiere todavía la posibilidad de que lo exporte y surta á otras partes del mundo, siendo así que los Estados Unidos producen mucho más carbón de piedra que cualquier otro país europeo, ó acaso que cualquier otro país del mundo, con excepción de China, cuyas minas de carbón de piedra aún no se han explotado.

En 1904 las exportaciones de carbón de piedra sin incluir el coque del Reino Unido, ascendieron á 46,000,000 de toneladas, contra un poco menos de 32,000,000 en 1894, y las exportaciones de Alemania en 1904 ascendieron como á 18,000,000 de toneladas, contra 10,000,000 de toneladas, aproximadamente, en 1894. Como antes se ha indicado, en 1905 los Estados Unidos ocupan el tercer puesto con 9,000,000 de toneladas, contra un poco menos de 4,000,000 de toneladas en 1895. El cuarto lugar lo ocupa Bélgica, que en 1904 exportó 5,000,000 de toneladas, contra un poco menos de 4,500,000 de toneladas en 1894. El Japón sigue á Bélgica como país exportador de carbón de piedra, y en 1904 exportó un poco menos de 3,000,000 de toneladas contra 1,250,000 toneladas en 1894. En 1904 las exportaciones de carbón de piedra de Australia

ascendieron á un poco más de 1,500,000 toneladas, las del Canadá ascendieron como á 1,500,000 toneladas, las de Francia en el mismo año ascendieron á 1,000,000 de toneladas y las de Austria-Hungría ascendieron á menos de 1,000,000 de toneladas.

Sin embargo, por más que muchos de estos países exportan ciertas cantidades de carbón de piedra, también es cierto que importan una gran cantidad de dicho artículo. Alemania, por ejemplo, si bien exporta como 18,000,000 de toneladas, en 1904 importó como 8,000,000 de toneladas, al paso que las importaciones de carbón de piedra que Bélgica hace representan más de la mitad de sus exportaciones de dicho artículo. En años normales el Japón importa pequeñas cantidades, por más que sus importaciones de carbón en estos últimos años han sido muy considerables, sobre todo para el consumo de su Armada.

El carbón de piedra exportado de los Estados Unidos va principalmente á los países cercanos, pero ya comienza á exportarse á otros países del mundo. De los \$31,315,628, valor de carbón de piedra y coque que se exportaron de los Estados Unidos en 1905, según lo demuestran los datos estadísticos de la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo, el carbón bituminoso representaba un valor de \$17,867,964; el carbón antracita representaba \$11,104,654, y el coque \$2,243,010. De los \$18,000,000 valor del carbón bituminoso que se exportó el año pasado á la América del Norte Británica se le envió carbón por valor de \$11,500,000, y carbón antracita por valor de \$11,000,000 se envió á dicho país, siendo así que el valor del carbón que se exportó á otras partes del mundo no llegó á \$200,000.

La República de México, después de las naciones mencionadas, es la que importa más carbón de piedra de los Estados Unidos, siendo así que el valor del carbón de piedra exportado de México en 1905 ascendió á un poco menos de \$3,000,000, consistiendo casi todo de carbón bituminoso, y sólo se exportó á dicho país carbón antracita por valor de \$8,498. Después de México el país que más carbón importa de los Estados Unidos es Cuba, siendo así que en 1905 las exportaciones de carbón de piedra á dicha Isla se valoraron en carbón bituminoso, \$1,487,776 y carbón antracita \$121,117. Algunas de las otras Antillas importaron carbón de piedra americano por valor de un poco más de \$800,000, y casi todo fué carbón bituminoso.

En 1905 las exportaciones á Europa representaron un valor de \$308,424, distribuidos de la manera siguiente:

Italia.....	\$187,339
Francia.....	12,700
Alemania.....	9,483
Bélgica.....	4,926
Otros países europeos.....	94,176

Al comparar las condiciones reinantes en 1905 con las de 1895, puede decirse que las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á la América del

Norte Británica de carbón bituminoso y antracita en conjunto, en 1905, sólo ascendieron á 3,000,000 de toneladas, contra casi 7,000,000 en 1905. Á México se exportaron 104,000 toneladas, contra 927,170 en 1905, y á Cuba en 1905 se exportaron 348,000 toneladas, contra 574,385 toneladas en 1905. En 1895 las exportaciones á Puerto Rico ascendieron á 34,000 toneladas, y en 1905 ascendieron á 63,133 toneladas.

El área relativamente limitada de distribución de carbón de piedra americano exportado, siendo así que se ha enviado casi exclusivamente á países adyacentes, como Canadá, México y Cuba, hace que se pregunte acerca del área de distribución de grandes cantidades de carbón de piedra exportados del Reino Unido, cantidad que es como cinco veces mayor que la que se exportan de los Estados Unidos y cuyo valor asciende á \$120,000,000.

En 1905, de las 47,000,000 de toneladas de carbón de piedra exportadas de los Estados Unidos, sin incluir el carbón suministrado á los vapores que hacen el comercio extranjero, 7,500,000 de toneladas, en números redondos, se exportaron á Alemania, 6,500,000 á Francia, una cantidad casi igual se exportó á Italia, un poco más de 3,000,000 á Suecia, 2,500,000 á Rusia, cerca de 2,500,000 á España, 2,250,000 toneladas á Egipto, un poco menos de 2,000,000 á los Países Bajos, 1,750,000 á la República Argentina, 1,000,000 al Brasil, 500,000 á Chile y 330,000 toneladas al Uruguay.

Cumple añadir que las cifras que anteceden relativas á las exportaciones de carbón de piedra no incluyen la cantidad de este artículo que se ha suministrado á los buques que se emplean en el comercio extranjero, cantidad que, en el caso del Reino Unido, en 1905, ascendió á más de 17,000,000 de toneladas, y en cuanto á los Estados Unidos ascendió como á 5,000,000 de toneladas.

#### **LAS INDUSTRIAS DE GANADO VACUNO, LANAR Y DE CERDA.**

Á continuación se citan las exportaciones de animales cuyas carnes se utilizan y de comestibles en el mes de marzo de 1906, en los nueve meses del año económico hasta el 31 de marzo, comparadas con las cifras del mismo período del año anterior, según las ha compilado la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo. Estas cifras no incluyen los productos ó segundos productos de los establecimientos donde se empaquetan conservas alimenticias, los cuales se han de incluir en una relación posterior. Dichas cifras son las siguientes:

Ganado vacuno, 41,336 cabezas, valuadas en \$3,704,717, en marzo de 1905; 41,767 cabezas, valuadas en \$3,682,110, en marzo de 1906. En los nueve meses de 1905, que terminaron en marzo, 365,396 cabezas, valuadas en \$29,483,090. En el mismo período de 1906, 374,372 cabezas valuadas en \$29,315,129.

Cerdos, 754 cabezas valuadas en \$7,763 en marzo de 1905; 1,729 cabezas valuadas en \$18,012 en marzo de 1906. En los nueve meses de 1905,



que terminaron en marzo, 3,556 cabezas valuadas en \$43,079. En el mismo período de 1906, 14,484 cabezas valuadas en \$159,649.

Carneros, 23,395 cabezas valuadas en \$159,992 en marzo de 1905; 16,515 cabezas valuadas en \$104,933 en marzo de 1906. En los nueve meses de 1905, que terminaron en marzo, 198,312 cabezas valuadas en \$1,264,420. En el mismo período en 1906, 83,301 cabezas valuadas en \$412,402.

Carne de vaca en latas, 10,766,259 libras valuadas en \$1,017,491 en marzo de 1905; 4,628,723 libras valuadas en \$473,596 en marzo de 1906. En los nueve meses de 1905, que terminaron en marzo, 48,675,059 libras valuadas en \$4,840,757. En el mismo período en 1906, 52,609,873 libras valuadas en \$5,267,030.

Carne de vaca fresca, 22,986,556 libras valuadas en \$2,042,115 en marzo de 1905; 23,912,675 libras valuadas en \$2,199,461 en marzo de 1906. En los nueve meses de 1905, que terminaron en marzo, 173,669,030 valuadas en \$16,136,479. En el mismo período de 1906, 197,990,348 libras, valuadas en \$17,967,878.

Carne de vaca salada, en adobo, etc., 6,625,495 libras valuadas en \$386,899 en marzo de 1905; 5,255,105 libras valuadas en \$295,471 en marzo de 1906. En los nueve meses de 1905, que terminaron en marzo, 41,611,709 libras valuadas en \$2,261,651. En el mismo período de 1906, 64,337,644 libras valuadas en \$3,622,841.

Sebo, 3,877,529 libras valuadas en \$193,350 en marzo de 1905; 4,929,343 libras valuadas en \$261,747 en marzo de 1906. En los nueve meses de 1905, que terminaron en marzo, 42,444,766 libras valuadas en \$2,039,623. En el mismo período de 1906, 70,848,051 libras valuadas en \$3,425,426.

Tocino, 23,940,608 libras valuadas en \$2,217,116 en marzo de 1905; 31,922,368 libras valuadas en \$3,212,224 en marzo de 1906. En los nueve meses de 1905, que terminaron en marzo, 190,153,753 libras valuadas en \$18,728,871. En el mismo período de 1906, 267,732,699 libras valuadas en \$22,100,482.

Jamones, 16,403,097 libras valuadas en \$1,735,011 en marzo de 1905; 13,390,252 libras valuadas en \$1,363,979 en marzo de 1906. En los nueve meses de 1905, que terminaron en marzo, 143,247,405 libras valuadas en \$15,430,950. En el mismo período de 1906, 142,896,895 libras valuadas en \$14,575,019.

Carne de puerco, fresca, salada ó en adobo, 14,163,369 libras valuadas en \$1,110,971 en marzo de 1905; 12,980,450 libras valuadas en \$1,056,686 en marzo de 1906. En los nueve meses en 1905, que terminaron en marzo, 92,552,953 libras valuadas en \$7,338,742. En el mismo período de 1906, 117,871,560 libras valuadas en \$9,711,315.

Manteca, 65,941,882 libras valuadas en \$5,079,242 en marzo de 1905; 58,813,858 libras valuadas en \$4,828,503 en marzo de 1906. En los

nueve meses de 1905, que terminaron en marzo, 449,560,303 libras valuadas en \$34,783,424. En el mismo período de 1906, 568,912,392 libras valuadas en \$45,673,674.

Accite, 12,863,425 libras valuadas en \$883,281 en marzo de 1905; 14,664,169 libras valuadas en \$1,246,185 en marzo de 1906. En los nueve meses de 1905, que terminaron en marzo, 100,375,203 libras valuadas en \$7,868,076. En el mismo período de 1906, 145,982,152 libras valuadas en \$12,133,000.

Oleomargarina 811,717 libras valuadas en \$69,010 en marzo de 1905; 521,117 libras valuadas en \$48,940 en marzo de 1906. En los nueve meses de 1905, que terminaron en marzo, 5,796,117 libras valuadas en \$524,734. En el mismo período de 1906, 7,654,949 libras valuadas en \$670,522.

Mantequilla, 479,744 libras valuadas en \$94,547 en marzo de 1905; 2,253,821 libras valuadas en \$419,119 en marzo de 1906. En los nueve meses de 1905 que terminaron en marzo, 8,254,576 libras valuadas en \$1,285,943. En el mismo período de 1906, 23,410,492 libras valuadas en \$4,237,988. Total de ganado vacuno, cerdos y carneros, con un valor de \$18,857,788 en marzo de 1905 y por valor de \$19,467,416 en marzo de 1906. En los nueve meses de 1905, que terminaron en marzo, se valoraron en \$142,843,753. En el mismo período de 1906 se valoraron en \$174,212,699.

Total del valor de comestibles, \$14,985,316 en marzo de 1905 y \$15,662,361 en marzo de 1906. En los nueve meses de 1905, que terminaron en marzo, \$112,054,164. En el mismo período de 1906, \$144,325,444.

## GUATEMALA.

### EL PORVENIR DE LA REPÚBLICA.

#### LA IMPORTANCIA DEL CULTIVO DE LA GOMA.

(Continuación).

“No puede haber un campo más amplio y propicio para la inversión del capital que desea obtener pingües ganancias que el cultivo del árbol de la goma elástica que en Guatemala crece silvestre. La demanda de goma y los precios de ésta se aumentan año tras año. Las regiones de la costa donde florecen los árboles silvestres se prestan admirablemente al cultivo de esta planta. El Gobierno de Guatemala ha consagrado especial atención á este asunto y ha hecho que los hombres de ciencia que conocen á fondo la agricultura del país efectuasen una investigación sobre la materia, y el resultado de estas investigaciones se ha publicado de tiempo en tiempo.

“El árbol de la goma salvaje es alto y tiene una corteza lisa y de un color blanco verdoso. La leche, que constituye el producto mercantil

que es tan valioso, la contienen principalmente las fibras que se adhieren á la parte leñosa del árbol entre éste y la corteza, y la expresada leche contiene como un 60 por ciento de agua y de otras sustancias, al paso que el 40 por ciento restante representa el producto vendible. El clima más propicio para el cultivo del árbol de la goma es el caliente de las costas á una altura que no excede de 1,500 pies. El rendimiento de los árboles de goma cultivados se ha calculado hasta en 3 libras por año, después del sexto año, pero las mejores autoridades en la materia no creen que deben hacerse incisiones en el árbol hasta el noveno año, y entonces el cultivador debe contentarse con un rendimiento anual de  $2\frac{1}{2}$  á 3 libras de leche que producen una libra de goma.

“El Señor HORTA, que es una de las principales autoridades en la materia, calcula que el costo y rendimiento probable de una finca que tenga 100,000 árboles de goma, (la cual requeriría diez caballerías de tierra, ó sean como de 1,100 á 1,200 acres,) después del décimo año sería á razón de \$1 por árbol. Este costo podría cubrirse parcialmente efectuando otros cultivos en el mismo terreno. Según el expresado cálculo, después de diez años una cosecha debe producir el duplo de la cantidad que se ha gastado en dicho período.

“El Gobierno está estimulando el cultivo del árbol de la goma, y con tal fin publicó un decreto en 1899, que prescribe que por cada 20,000 árboles de goma de cuatro años de edad sembrados después de la fecha del decreto, el cultivador ó dueño percibiría una caballería de tierra (112 acres) de terreno inculto del Gobierno. Sin embargo, el Gobierno no aprueba ni recomienda el fomento de fincas de goma por medio de compañías por acciones, cuyo fin principal es vender las acciones entre personas que sólo pueden hacer inversiones en pequeña escala en los Estados Unidos. Todos estos proyectos de compañías por acciones deben investigarse escrupulosamente antes de comprar dichas acciones, debiendo tenerse en cuenta, principalmente, los hechos más importantes respecto de la producción de goma, incluso la necesidad de que ha de transcurrir un período por lo menos de diez años para que una finca llegue á estar en verdadero estado de producción.

#### “LA PRIMA POR EL CULTIVO DE HENEQUÉN.

“Según la opinión de peritos el suelo de Guatemala se presta especialmente al cultivo de las plantas fibrosas de las cuales la más valiosa es el henequén. El magney ó henequén silvestre crece en varias localidades y sobre todo en los distritos orientales donde hay un área extensa que se cree que puede cultivarse con provecho para los fines del comercio. El Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA, á fin de estimular el cultivo del henequén, ha dispuesto que se pague una prima á los cultivadores de la expresada planta, debiendo graduarse la escala del pago según la extensión de la finca. Como quiera que la planta del henequén requiere

de cuatro á cinco años para desarrollarse por completo, á los cultivadores se les permite percibir la mitad de dicha prima dos años después de haberse sembrado el henequén, y el resto lo perciben á la terminación de los cuatro años. También se ha de pagar una prima por la exportación de cada cien libras de henequén, y la maquinaria que sea necesaria en cada finca se ha de importar libre de derechos. Este experimento en el cultivo del henequén reviste especial importancia en vista del hecho de que el terreno que no es propicio para el cultivo del café, la caña de azúcar ó el cacao, se cree que se adapta admirablemente al cultivo del henequén.

“En Guatemala crecen un gran número de plantas medicinales, siendo así que se sabe de un hombre de ciencia que ha hecho una lista de 339, en la cual se incluyen muchas plantas que producen bálsamos y que son aromáticas, tales como la zarzaparrilla y la vainilla. Las condiciones del cultivo de la vainilla son semejantes á las que prevalecen en México. Al cabo de cinco años la vid está en completo estado de producción y produce efectivamente de quince á cuarenta vainas. Se calcula que una finca de cinco acres de vainilla produce una renta suficiente para proporcionarle un modo de vivir independiente al dueño, pero este resultado sólo se obtiene mediante el mayor esmero y atención en el cultivo de dicha planta.

#### “LA ABUNDANCIA Y VARIEDAD DE MADERAS PRECIOSAS.

“Dícese que en Guatemala hay 150 clases de maderas que son valiosas desde el punto de vista comercial, y el número de los grupos de estas maderas excede de cuatrocientos. El área donde abundan las maderas comprende los bosques de las costas en una angosta faja que hay á lo largo de las costas del Pacífico y del Atlántico; los bosques húmedos entrelazados con las praderas que abrazan los llanos que se extienden desde el pie de las Cordilleras andinas hasta el Pacífico; los húmedos bosques de la zona tórrida y de la zona templada que se encuentran á lo largo de las faldas de la cadena volcánica y en la parte oriental del país; los húmedos bosques de la zona fría: los bosques de pinos y robles en los altos llanos; las sabanas y chaparrales que consisten de pequeños árboles y arbustos; las sabanas de pinos que se encuentran á lo largo de la costa del Atlántico y las sabanas de la zona fría en las más altas planicies ó mesetas de las montañas.

“El Teniente HILL, en el informe relativo al reconocimiento hecho para la construcción del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, proporciona una lista de árboles que se encontraron al sureste de Guatemala, la cual lista constituye otra prueba de la inmensa variedad de maderas que contiene el país. Dicha lista es la siguiente:

“Aconacaste, conacaste, gnanacaste, madera de un color moreno claro, un tanto blanda y que se asemeja al nogal de clase inferior. El amarillo es un árbol cuya madera es dura, abunda mucho en Guatemala,

es muy fuerte, dura mucho en el agua ó en el suelo, y se usa para pilares y vigas ó soleras en las casas de los nativos.

“El cedro, de color rojizo, fácil de labrar, que se usa mucho para tablas, no es muy fuerte y se tuerce con facilidad.

“La caoba.

“El chichipate, que es duro, de hilo ó grano compacto y que se usa en la construcción de vagones.

“El chiche, de grano recto y que dura bastante en el aire.

“El chico, de grano recto y que se presta á que se le dé un alto grado de pulimento.

“El granadillo, de color moreno oscuro, muy fuerte, bueno para construcciones y que abunda mucho.

“El guachipilín, bueno para las construcciones.

“El guapinol, que es recio, y cuya textura se asemeja á la del roble.

“El jícaro, que produce una fruta semejante á la calabaza, que abunda mucho en los llanos y que se usa en la fabricación de fustes.

“El laurel, que se asemeja al castaño y que se usa para la fabricación de muebles.

“La madera denominada ‘madre cacaco,’ que es dura, puede pulirse perfectamente y sirve para postes.

“El mario ó palo colorado, madera preciosa un tanto parecida á la caoba.

“El matilishuate, que crece hasta una gran altura, es recto y se usa para la fabricación de camas de vagones.

“La mora que es un palo de tinte.

“El cogote de fraile, que es una madera muy hermosa y susceptible un alto grado de pulimento.

“El ronron, que es una madera preciosa, dura y susceptible de un alto grado de pulimento.

“El tempisque, de color rojizo, que se asemeja á la caoba, tanto en el peso como en la textura.

“El volador es madera fina cuyo árbol crece hasta una gran altura, tiene un tronco recto y se usa en la construcción de puentes y techos.

“Con tan vasta riqueza de madera podrá tenerse una idea de la importancia de los proyectos de construcción de ferrocarril que vienen á poner las regiones de bosques en comunicación con los mercados de los Estados Unidos y Europa.

#### “FOMENTO DE LA INDUSTRIA DE GANADO DE TODAS CLASES.

“Las industrias de crianza de ganado y lechería se consideran entre las más lucrativas de Guatemala, en tanto que la crianza de caballos, por lo general, también da buena utilidad. El caballo nativo de Guatemala es pequeño pero de mucha resistencia é incansable. Los caballos de carrera y otros que se obtienen mediante el cruzamiento de razas

importadas de los Estados Unidos, de España, Inglaterra y América del Sur, han dado muy buenos resultados.

“Las lecherías rinden pingües ganancias, sobre todo en las cercanías de las grandes ciudades. El ganado vacuno es de raza cruzada, es decir, tiene de una mitad á tres cuartas partes de la raza nativa y el resto de las razas de Holstein y Durham. La vaca de raza nativa pura da una leche mucha más nutritiva que la vaca importada, pero la vaca del país da una cantidad de leche muy pequeña. La leche de la vaca de pura raza importada es muy delgada, debido probablemente á la índole inadecuada del forraje, y así pues resulta que las vacas de raza cruzada son las que prestan más utilidad.

“Los terrenos altos del interior proporcionan buen pasto para el ganado vacuno durante todo el año. En dicha región el clima es benigno y uniforme y el ganado puede permanecer pastando desde el mes de enero hasta el de diciembre, sin que ocurran pérdidas á causa de la inclemencia del tiempo en el invierno. En la mayor parte del país abunda el agua.

“Los mulos del país son superiores á los caballos para hacer viajes largos ó para las cargas pesadas, y por lo general se venden á precios más altos. Los cerdos se crían con poca dificultad y se venden á subidos precios, por cuanto la carne de puerco constituye uno de los alimentos favoritos en muchas de las fincas y en las aldeas habitadas por indios. Á los cerdos se les permite andar sueltos y alimentarse de raíces nutritivas, bellotas y maíz. La industria de ganado lanar podría desarrollarse si en ella emprendiesen criadores de experiencia. Hay muchos rebaños, y tanto la calidad de la carne de carnero como su lana es susceptible de mejoramiento.

#### “LAS MINAS Y SU EXPLOTACIÓN.

“Por más que la riqueza minera de Guatemala es desconocida, bien puede decirse que aún no se ha explotado. Debido á las varias formaciones geológicas, tanto los geólogos como los mineros prácticos creen que las minas prometen un campo muy propicio para su desarrollo. Los minerales que en ellas se encuentran son el cuarzo aurífero, galeña argentífera, cobre, carbón de piedra y lignita, manganeso, asbesto, grafito, caolín, ópalos, pizarra, alumbre, mármol, plata, mica, hierro, azufre y plomo.

“Los anales mineros de la época colonial muestran que entre los años de 1627 y 1820, se descubrieron y explotaron más de 1,300 minas de oro, plata, plomo, cobre, estaño, hierro y una de azogue, y dichas minas constituyeron una fuente de abundante renta tanto para la Iglesia como para el Estado. La historia registra que durante la primitiva ocupación española se recogieron cantidades enormes de oro y plata en dichas minas, y hubo una ocasión en que se explotaban en Guatemala más de 150 minas riquísimas. Sólo de un grupo de minas

la casa de moneda de Guatemala acuñó plata por valor de \$43,000,000, además de la que se embarcó directamente para Europa.

“Estas relaciones aparecen en un informe oficial hecho por el Director del laboratorio químico al Secretario de Hacienda, y dicho informe está basado en muestras que habían sido presentadas para analizarse y cuya mayor parte se obtuvo en la región oriental del país.

“En estas regiones abundan el cinc, cobre, plomo y la plata, y por lo general se encuentran en blendas y galenas argentíferas, y algunas veces se encuentran ambos metales junto con carbonatos de cobre. En las galenas la proporción de plomo varía desde un 20 hasta un 25 por ciento, en tanto que las blendas contienen de un 15 á un 40 por ciento de cinc.

“La proporción de plata varía desde 200 gramos hasta 7 kilogramos (17 libras), y por tanto puede calcularse un promedio que varía desde 2 hasta 3 kilogramos. Los depósitos se extienden hasta las mesetas sobre las cuales está situada la capital, y llegan hasta el Departamento de Jalapa, donde el plomo algunas veces desaparece por completo y se encuentra la plata sola. Las venas se extienden hasta el valle de Motagua, y á trechos desaparecen sobre la ribera izquierda del río y reaparecen hacia el norte de Solaná en una línea recta hasta Huehuetenango, por más que la cantidad de plata en esta región es menor que la que se encuentra en el sureste de la República.

“El cobre, que es uno de los metales que más abunda en el país, se encuentra por lo general en oxicarbonatos en depósitos de sedimento. También se encuentra en las cercanías de la capital y en otros puntos. Estos depósitos se extienden hasta la frontera mexicana por las riberas del Río Salega y alrededor del pueblo de Cuileo, pero la índole de dicho metal cambia poco á poco, y de carbonato se convierte en oxisulfato mezclado con hierro, y luego el cobre desaparece por completo. En la región oriental se encuentran abundantes depósitos de los carbonatos de cobre, sobre todo en el Departamento de Chiquimula, mezclados en muchos casos con otros metales, como el cinc, plomo y la plata, por ejemplo.

“Cerca de la costa del Atlántico se encuentran depósitos de lignita de excelente calidad, y este hecho reviste mucha importancia para el desarrollo de las industrias mineras.

“El Capitán RAE, del Ejército de los Estados Unidos, que permaneció varios años en Guatemala y escribió con pleno conocimiento de causa acerca de los recursos minerales del país, ha dicho que cerca de la frontera del noroeste encontró grandes cantidades de minerales de sulfuro de oro de baja ley, así como minerales que contenían una gran proporción de plomo y una pequeña proporción de plata, y además algunos carbonatos de cobre valiosos. Dicho escritor dice que los minerales de plomo eran de los mejores carbonatos limpios que podían

fundirse fácilmente sólo con combustible, y que habían sido explotados de una manera primitiva, sobre todo para extraer el plomo que contenían. Estas minas de plomo aurífero y de plata de baja ley estaban situadas en las cercanías de Chiantla, y según dicho escritor la faja se extendía hacia el noroeste, interrumpiéndose otra vez en abundantes depósitos que contenían plata en una proporción que variaba desde \$12 á \$40 por tonelada y un 80 por ciento de plomo.'

'' El expresado escritor además proporciona los siguientes detalles:

'' Todavía más hacia el este, en el condado de Lacodor, se encuentran inmensos depósitos de la misma índole de mineral, que parecen yacer cual si estuviesen arrojados hacia arriba en sollevamientos volcánicos. En algunos lugares el plomo se encuentra enteramente puro en pepitas pequeñas. Existen grandes depósitos de plomo ó plumbago negro, tanto al norte como al sur de Huehuetenango, de buena clase y ya listo para introducirse en el mercado, tanto al norte como al sur de Huehuetenango.

'' En diferentes puntos del Río Grande, en el Departamento de Baja Verapaz, se encuentran depósitos de cascajo aurífero que constituyen un indicio casi seguro de que debe encontrarse oro. La explotación de estos depósitos se limita á las riberas inmediatas al río, y los nativos la llevan á cabo de una manera muy primitiva, es decir, sacan meramente las partes escogidas de cascajo aurífero y las lavan en bateas de madera. Estos depósitos parecen estar bien mareados y se extienden hacia atrás por los llanos hasta las colinas.

'' También se encuentran algunas formaciones de oro á lo largo de los ríos Plátanos y Vacas, que son dos afluentes del Río Grande que desembocan en él desde el lado sud y casi frente á uno de estos depósitos de cascajo aurífero. Más abajo del río en la sierra del norte se encuentra el asbesto en varios puntos, y á juzgar por lo que revela la superficie del terreno, la textura de esta fibra es de buena clase y está exenta de toda sustancia extraña, variando en color desde un gris oscuro hasta un blanco níveo, siendo así que las fibras llegan á medir seis pulgadas de longitud.

'' En el Departamento de Izabal en la costa del Atlántico ó del Golfo, en la parte baja de los ríos Motagua y Polichis, existen ricos y extensos depósitos de placeres de oro que se han estado explotando durante varios años de una manera primitiva, y que á pesar de este hecho, han producido una gran cantidad de polvo aurífero.

'' En las faldas de las colinas de Livingston se ha encontrado carbón de piedra del grupo del lignito, y dícese que es un buen combustible. En el lado opuesto del Golfo Dulce, desde los depósitos de carbón de piedra se extienden grandes depósitos de minerales de hierro magnético que contienen desde un 60 hasta un 70 por ciento de hierro. Estos depósitos están situados nada más que á unas cuantas leguas del Golfo y también están cerca del Ferrocarril del Norte.'



“*The Bristol Board of Trade Journal* ha hecho la siguiente descripción de los varios distritos mineros:

“ Los principales distritos mineros conocidos de Guatemala están situados en la línea limítrofe oriental, tanto hacia el norte como hacia el sur, en los Departamentos de Chiquimula é Izabal, adyacentes á la República de Honduras y á la del Salvador. Estos distritos son montañosos, y debido al hecho de estar completamente aislados y á la falta de comunicación con las otras partes de la República, así como á la dificultad de obtener provisiones, (por enanto en la actualidad hay muy pocos caminos transitables) esta parte del país no se conoce generalmente en el exterior.

“ En la línea divisoria occidental del Departamento de Huehuetenango, y cerca de Chiantla, dicese que hay minas de cobre muy ricas semejantes á las de Chiapas de México. Las precitadas minas se están explotando en la actualidad, pero hasta la fecha no se ha encontrado ningún cobre, por más que en dicho distrito abunda el plomo y una pequeña proporción de plata. Los ensayes que se han recibido muestran un 56 por ciento de plomo y 40 onzas de plata por tonelada. En muchas otras partes de la República se han descubierto minas y se han obtenido concesiones para explotarlas, como, por ejemplo, en San Cristóbal y Aguil, en el Departamento de Alta Verapaz; en San Pedro, en el Departamento de Guatemala, y también en Mataquesimtila, en las minas de Algeria y Rosario, en el Departamento de Santa Rosa; en Zaleuapa y Joyabaj, en el Río Grande, en el Departamento de El Quiché; pero la únicas minas que se han explotado recientemente y que han dado y continúan dando buenos resultados, son las de Quebradas de Oro, situadas en el Río Bobos, en el Departamento de Izabal, donde se ha lavado el oro en cantidades que dan buena utilidad.

“ El distrito en el cual se han denunciado minas y en donde en algunos casos se han explotado, está situado entre el Río de Concepción, hacia el norte, y el Río de las Minas, hacia el sur, estando el precitado distrito minero casi al este de Los Sillones, en la finca de San José. Esta propiedad está en el Departamento de Chiquimula y se organizó una compañía bajo la razón social de *Société HORTA Y CIA.*, que obtuvo una concesión minera del Gobierno por el término de quince años, con el derecho de importar libres de derechos todo el material, maquinaria y herramientas necesarios. Pero hasta ahora muy poco es lo que se ha hecho á causa de la posición aislada de estas minas y de la dificultad de establecer comunicación, y por más que se ha tomado en consideración la conveniencia de construir una pequeña línea que pudiera conectar el Ferrocarril de Guatemala ó el Norte en Chiquimula, á lo que parece no ha habido fondos suficientes para llevar á cabo este proyecto. Si se construyese dicha línea, desaparecerían las dificultades que hoy se presentan para efectuar el transporte.’

“ No hay ninguna dificultad para explotar las minas de Guatemala, puesto que el clima en las regiones mineras es templado y saludable.

## "CAPÍTULO IV.

## "EL COMERCIO Y LOS MERCADOS.

"Debido á la proximidad á que se halla situada, Guatemala se considera un mercado muy conveniente para los productos de los Estados Unidos. Con el aumento de medios de transporte que ha de dar por resultado la construcción de ferrocarriles y otras empresas de transporte que han de acrecentar los medios de transporte marítimo, los negocios debieran aumentarse grandemente, si tanto los comerciantes como los fabricantes de los Estados Unidos quisieran utilizarlos.

"Los informes de los cónsules americanos en Guatemala vienen á apoyar oficialmente esta opinión. El Cónsul General WINSLOW con frecuencia ha llamado la atención hacia las ventajas que pueden obtenerse. En uno de sus informes manifestó que de los Estados Unidos venían grandes cantidades de víveres, harina, papas, calzado, géneros y ropa, pero que Alemania ó Inglaterra enviaban más maquinaria y artículos de ferretería. No cabe duda de que estos últimos ramos proporcionan una buena oportunidad á los exportadores de los Estados Unidos, pero es preciso que ellos mismos se pongan en condiciones de introducir sus mercancías, que concedan plazos más largos y que se esmeren más en el envase de dichas mercancías. En conjunto, puede decirse, sin exageración, que en Guatemala hay invertido un capital americano de \$8,000,000, y hay oportunidad para invertir mucho más, si dicha inversión se hace con inteligencia y en debida forma.

"Mr. HARVEY, cónsul inglés, en un informe remitido á la Oficina de Relaciones Exteriores Inglesa en 1905, dijo que en cuanto á la cantidad actual de negocios, según lo demostraban las importaciones y exportaciones, se advertía una mejora muy marcada en el comercio general del país comparado con el de los años anteriores. Las importaciones habían sido las mayores que se hicieron en los siete últimos años. La renta del Gobierno mostró un gran aumento por todos conceptos, siendo así que representaba casi el doble de la de 1903, mostrándose los mayores aumentos en los derechos de importación y exportación, siendo así que los primeros se aumentaron debido al cobro de un 50 por ciento de su importe total pagadero en oro, y los segundos por el hecho de haberse recaudado una contribución de \$1 en oro por quintal que se ha cobrado durante todo el año.

"Según dicho informe, las probabilidades de éxito en el porvenir eran más favorables de lo que habían sido durante algunos años. La terminación del Ferrocarril del Norte de Guatemala acortaría la distancia entre Europa y los Estados Unidos y estimularía el comercio. Los vapores alemanes ó ingleses ya entraban en Puerto Barrios, además de los vapores de la United Fruit Company. Por otra parte, la mayor firmeza en el tipo de cambio y la baja en el premio del oro, constituían otros factores de importancia para que se restableciese la

confianza en los negocios. La continuación de la paz y con ella la esperanza de un aumento de brazos, de manera que la riqueza agrícola y mineral que se había de obtener del suelo pudiese desarrollarse y fructificar por completo, era lógico esperar que Guatemala iba á entrar en una nueva era de prosperidad.

“LAS IMPORTACIONES PRINCIPALES.

“La siguiente es una relación general de las mercancías que Guatemala compra en el extranjero y que, por tanto, conviene que los exportadores conozcan:

“Las importaciones principales consisten de géneros, en su mayoría tejidos de algodón, que se importan de la Gran Bretaña, los Estados Unidos y Alemania. En este ramo puede decirse que los géneros ingleses tienen la preferencia en el mercado, siendo así que las importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos y Alemania son relativamente pequeñas. Los artículos de mayor importancia son géneros de color gris, telas blancas para camisas, estampados, lienzos de fantasía, driles gris, blancos y azules, driles de color, pañuelos, hilo gris y de colores, hilo rojo turco, hilo de algodón de máquina, adornos, frazadas de algodón, etc. Como un 75 por ciento de estos géneros se importan de Inglaterra, un 15 por ciento de los Estados Unidos de América y un 10 por ciento de Alemania. Los fabricantes americanos hacen la competencia principalmente en driles, géneros para zahones, frazadas, estampados, géneros de color gris, y telas blancas para camisas, al paso que los géneros que se importan de Alemania consisten mayormente de driles, estampados, hilos rojos turcos, frazadas y adornos.

“No hay gran demanda de telas de lana, y los artículos que tienen más aceptación son las frazadas, mantas ó rebozos, galones, sombreros, lana en Berlín y algunos géneros en cortes.

“Los sombreros se importan principalmente de los Estados Unidos y Alemania y una cantidad insignificante del Reino Unido; las mantas ó rebozos se importan mayormente de Alemania, los géneros en cortes también de Alemania, de Francia y del Reino Unido.

“Los géneros de seda no tienen demanda, excepto la seda floja importada de China, las cintas de Suiza, Francia y Alemania. En cuanto á la ferretería en general, como un 50 por ciento se importa de Alemania, un 30 por ciento de los Estados Unidos y un 20 por ciento del Reino Unido.

“Las principales importaciones de los Estados Unidos consisten de machetes, hachas y azadones, y también herramientas en general de clase superior, molinos de maíz, arados, máquinas de coser, utensilios para construcción de edificios, sierras, alambre de púas para cercas, limas, tornillos, eucillería, cordelería, cepillos de todas clases, artículos esmaltados, pinturas, barnices y cereales.

“Las importaciones del Reino Unido consisten mayormente de láminas de hierro galvanizado, artículos de hierro galvanizado, maquinaria

para la industria del café, láminas de cobre, artículos de hoja de lata, machetes, azadones, hoces, picos, zapapicos, salitre, tachos, láminas de hierro, sierras, candados, cuchillería, artículos de talabartería, bocados, espuelas, válvulas y llaves ó espitas de bronce, loza de barro, cartuchos, así como conservas y galletas.

“De Alemania se importan toda clase de herramientas baratas, maquinaria, máquinas de coser, cuchillería, machetes, hierro en barras, artículos esmaltados, loza de barro, cerraduras, tornillos, clavos, vidrieras, cepillos, papel, fósforos, estearina y cerasina, siendo así que una parte de estos artículos se importa también de Bélgica y de los Países Bajos, al paso que Francia envía herramientas para zapateros y talabarteros.

“Los artículos que Guatemala compra en cambio por su café, azúcar, frutas, maderas y otros productos en la clasificación que se efectúa en las aduanas se dividen en tres grupos, á saber: Artículos de primera necesidad, artículos de lujo y artículos para las industrias.

“De estos grupos el primero y más importante comprende los géneros de algodón y de lana, la harina de trigo, el arroz, maíz, papas, sal, velas de cera y de estearina, fósforos, jabón, petróleo, cristalería y artículos de barro, y baterías de cocina.

“El segundo grupo comprende géneros de superior clase de lana, sedas, aguas minerales, licores, conservas en latería, tabaco elaborado, cristalería, porcelana, juguetes, instrumentos de música, perfumería, etc.

“El tercer grupo consiste de carbón de piedra, maquinaria para labrar madera, cueros curtidos, algodón en bruto, sacos, aceites lubricantes, instrumentos agrícolas y una gran variedad de maquinaria.

#### “LAS IMPORTACIONES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

“Teniendo á la vista un resumen de las mercancías que se consignan en una factura consular y que se envían de los varios puertos, puede tenerse una idea de las exportaciones que hasta la fecha han hecho los Estados Unidos á Guatemala. La siguiente es una lista de las exportaciones hechas por el puerto de Nueva Orleans en uno de estos últimos años:

Artículos.	Valor.	Artículos.	Valor.
Acete de linaza .....	\$168	Loza de barro .....	\$1,122
Petróleo, etc. ....	2,531	Maderas elaboradas, durmientes de ferrocarril, etc. ....	55,772
Alquitran .....	255	Maiz .....	16,335
Annales vivos .....	5,417	Malta .....	471
Arroz .....	974	Cables .....	1,874
Barriles vacíos .....	116	Artículos para caballeros .....	2,721
Carbón de piedra .....	185	Motores de gasolina .....	285
Cemento .....	422	Muebles .....	657
Materiales para aljibes .....	618	Paraguas .....	414
Dinamita .....	249	Provisiones en general .....	23,127
Drogas .....	1,972	Materiales para puentes .....	18,794
Ferretería .....	19,468	Sal .....	2,136
Géneros de algodón .....	45,733	Sombreros .....	452
Barras de hierro .....	338	Whisky .....	978
Harina de trigo .....	15,817	Calzado de todas clases .....	15,531
Instrumentos de cirugía .....	281		
Leomotoras .....	7,465		

“Las exportaciones del puerto de Mobila fueron las siguientes:

Artículos.	Valor.	Artículos.	Valor.
Harina de trigo.....	\$10,196	Pescado salado.....	\$376
Géneros de algodón.....	9,916	Calzado.....	362
Carné en latas.....	2,108	Velas de estearina.....	317
Harina de maíz.....	1,316	Fósforos.....	300
Ferretería.....	804	Leche condensada.....	288
Conservas alimenticias.....	777	Jabón.....	228
Mantequilla.....	676	Manteca.....	206
Cerveza en botellas.....	572	Frutas en almíbar.....	204
Petróleo.....	523	Queso.....	173
Legumbres.....	507	Arroz.....	168
Carbón de piedra.....	420	Comestibles diversos.....	1,700
lleno.....	405		

“Las exportaciones del puerto de Nueva York, que representaban un promedio de \$75,000 por mes, se componían principalmente de los siguientes artículos: Alambre galvanizado, comestibles, betún, aceite lubricante, equipos eléctricos, tubos de hierro, cristalería, cerveza, material fotográfico, géneros de algodón, jabón, loza de barro, material para ferrocarriles, máquinas de escribir, artículos enchapados, papel, relojes, sombreros, géneros estampados, cueros curtidos, drogas, ferretería, instrumentos agrícolas, joyería, máquinas de coser, medicinas, maquinaria diversa, perfumería, petróleo, balanzas, whisky, artículos de cuero.

“El valor de las exportaciones anuales que se hicieron del Puerto de San Francisco ascendió aproximadamente á \$1,000,000. Dichas exportaciones consistieron principalmente de harina, trigo, lúpulo, maíz, cebada, avena, algodón, muebles, maquinaria, cerveza, vinos y whisky. Los artículos que San Francisco importa consisten principalmente de café, azúcar, cacao, goma elástica, ceros y maderas.

#### “DIVISIÓN DEL COMERCIO.

“Por más que el comercio que los Estados Unidos hacen con Guatemala representa una proporción regular, ésta no es tan grande como debiera serlo si se hiciesen esfuerzos sistemáticos por aumentar dicha proporción. Según los datos estadísticos del último año que ha sido posible conseguir, el comercio extranjero de Guatemala ascendió á la suma de \$12,593,000 de los cuales \$5,041,000 representarban importaciones y \$7,552,000 exportaciones. Alemania, que es el país mayor consumidor, compra la mayor parte de la cosecha de café. En el año citado dicho país compró un 53.79 por ciento del total de exportaciones de Guatemala; la América del Norte (principalmente los Estados Unidos) un 25.86 por ciento; Inglaterra un 15.37 por ciento y Francia un 2.4 por ciento.

“La proporción de las exportaciones de varios países á Guatemala fué la siguiente:

Países.	Propor- ción.	Países.	Propor- ción.
	<i>Por ciento.</i>		<i>Por ciento.</i>
Estados Unidos .....	36.59	México .....	1.69
Inglaterra .....	22.62	España .....	1.54
Alemania .....	19.97	Italia .....	1.32
Francia .....	9.21	Bélgica y Holanda .....	1.27
América del Sur .....	2.82	Otros países .....	1.14
América Central .....	1.83		

“El valor detallado de las importaciones de mercancías hechas por Guatemala en el referido año fué el siguiente:

Países.	Valor.	Países.	Valor.
Alemania .....	\$1,019,000	Francia .....	\$175,000
Estados Unidos .....	1,442,000	Bélgica .....	114,000
Inglaterra .....	1,038,000		

“Ningún otro país, con excepción de los precitados, exportó á Guatemala mercancías cuyo valor excediese de \$100,000. Como antes se ha indicado, de las exportaciones de Guatemala, que consistieron mayormente de café, Alemania compró \$3,508,000; los Estados Unidos \$2,292,000, é Inglaterra \$1,282,000.

“En su mensaje anual el Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA hizo comentarios acerca del saldo que resultaba á favor de Guatemala y manifestó que albriguaba esperanzas en cuanto á las medidas para obtener el desarrollo interior del país que podrían llevarse á cabo mientras las condiciones del comercio extranjero continuasen siendo tan satisfactorias.

“Como quiera que una parte de la renta de Guatemala se obtiene del derecho de exportación sobre el café, resulta posible mantener un arancel muy moderado del derecho de importación, y así se ha hecho. El promedio del derecho que se impone al grupo de los artículos descritos ó comprendidos bajo la denominación de artículos de primera necesidad, es de un 23.67 por ciento *ad valorem*; al segundo grupo se le impone un derecho de un 30.84 por ciento, y al tercer grupo un 7.60 por ciento. Los derechos se distribuyen de una manera equitativa, á fin de que afecten levemente todos los artículos que entran en la construcción ó el fomento industrial del país. Además, algunas veces se hacen concesiones especiales al material para construcción de ferrocarriles y otras empresas que forman parte del desarrollo nacional.

“Las reglas generales relativas á la aplicación del arancel son muy precisas, y se han dictado con el fin de evitarles molestias á los exportadores, y dichas reglas son tan terminantes que evitan toda duda ó errónea interpretación. Los derechos de importación no son altos, y la lista de los artículos cuya importación está prohibida es corta.

“Los derechos que se cobran por facturas de embarques á Guatemala son los siguientes: Por cada manifiesto de buque, \$10; legalización de facturas de \$1 á \$100, \$7; legalización de facturas de \$100 á \$500, \$10; legalización de facturas de \$501 á \$1,000, \$14; legalización de facturas de \$1,001 á \$3,000, \$16; legalización de facturas de \$3,001 á \$6,000, \$20.

“Por cada \$1,000 adicionales los cónsules cobran \$2.

“Los funcionarios del Gobierno de Guatemala y los comerciantes apoyaron calurosamente el proyecto de un buque de exposición ó exposición flotante que se emprendió en la costa del Pacífico, con el fin de mostrar los productos y artículos manufacturados americanos y al mismo tiempo hacerles conocer á los comerciantes americanos los productos de otros países.

#### “EL TIPO DE CAMBIO Y LOS BANCOS.

“Los comerciantes de Guatemala al llevar á cabo el comercio extranjero requieren plazos bastante largos, pero siempre bajo condiciones fijas. Cuando la cosecha de café se exporta, los giros sobre Europa y sobre Nueva York pueden obtenerse á un tipo de cambio razonable y los pagos pueden efectuarse de esta manera. Como quiera que el saldo que resulta del comercio es á favor de Guatemala, siempre hay seguridad de obtener fondos para efectuar el cambio.

“Bajo la administración del Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA, los bancos del país están sujetos á un reglamento uu tanto semejante á los bancos nacionales de los Estados Unidos. Hanse expedido varios decretos que regulan la emisión de billetes de banco. Los últimos decretos prescriben un proyecto de examen especial de bancos y exigen que todas las instituciones financieras rindan cuenta de su estado y de sus operaciones á este Departamento.

“Los siguientes datos estadísticos relativos á los bancos de Guatemala se han compilado de los últimos informes que se han obtenido:

Banco de Guatemala (Carlos Gallusser, director):

Capital suscrito y pagado enteramente.....	\$2,500,000.00
Fondo de reserva.....	655,000.00
Fondo eventual.....	292,208.67
Fondo disponible para dividendos.....	200,000.00

Banco de Occidente (Rufino Iburguen, director):

Capital autorizado.....	2,000,000.00
Capital pagado ..	1,650,000.00
Fondo de reserva.....	1,200,000.00
Fondo eventual.....	1,200,000.00

Banco Internacional (Carlos B. Pullín, director):

Capital suscrito y pagado totalmente.....	2,000,000.00
Fondo de reserva.....	1,507,000.00
Fondo eventual.....	281,918.76

Banco Colombiano (F. L. de Villa, director):	
Capital pagado .....	\$1, 776, 000. 00
Fondo de reserva .....	797, 747. 94
Fondo de amortización .....	454, 189. 84
Fondo disponible para dividendos .....	69, 227. 74
Banco Americano (A. Beekford, director):	
Capital autorizado .....	1, 200, 000. 00
Banco Agrícola Hipotecario (A. Prentice, director):	
Capital autorizado .....	12, 000, 000. 00

“Todos estos son bancos de emisión y de descuento que tienen sus oficinas principales en la ciudad de Guatemala y sucursales en las otras ciudades principales de los Departamentos. Hasta cierto punto también hacen las veces de agencias mercantiles y dan informes acerca de la reputación ó crédito financiero de los individuos, razones sociales y compañías, cuando se soliciten.

“Sábase que el gran ideal del Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA es colocar el estado financiero de Guatemala sobre una base sólida durante su presente término presidencial. Con la estabilidad que ahora se proporciona y las condiciones industriales y comerciales mejoradas existentes, el tipo de cambio ha venido bajando constantemente.

“Una indicación final relativa á las oportunidades que el capitalista americano tiene en Guatemala resulta convincente cuando procede de fuentes oficiales. El Cónsul General WINSLOW, en uno de sus informes, dice lo siguiente:

“En los últimos meses los exportadores de los Estados Unidos han estado haciendo un trabajo muy eficaz en esta República, pues nos han visitado varios agentes viajeros que han estudiado las condiciones mercantiles del país y han tomado órdenes de ensayo. Otros muchos han estado pidiendo informes en el Consulado General que ha podido proporcionarles algunos muy valiosos. Si se hace una buena propaganda en este campo y se conceden plazos suficientemente largos en los mercados de Guatemala, no se encontrarían más que artículos americanos, porque todo el mundo reconoce que son los mejores. No cabe duda de que vale la pena de obtener este mercado, porque muy grande ha de ser el desarrollo que se ha de efectuar en este país en los próximos años. La apertura del nuevo ferrocarril que se extiende hasta la costa del Atlántico y Puerto Barrios, ha de efectuar verdaderas maravillas en el país, y por otra parte es digno de mención que se está consagrando más atención al envase de mercancías que se envían á este país, detalle que reviste bastante importancia y que á los exportadores les conviene tener en cuenta. Los envases deben clavarse con mucha seguridad y atarse con precintas ó bandas de hierro, á fin de que resulte difícil abrirlos, porque se dan muchas quejas acerca de que se roban las mercancías de las cajas durante el tránsito de éstas. Los oficiales de aduanas han elogiado varias veces en estos últimos meses la manera cómo las mercancías americanas han sido envasadas, y, por



tanto, redundaría en beneficio de los exportadores envasar con mucho cuidado todo lo que embarcan. El dinero que se gasta en dichos envases dará centenares de pesos de ganancia, sobre todo cuando se exporten las mercancías para puertos de Centro América.’

“Un informe del Vice-Cónsul General OWEN, en el cual se hicieron estas observaciones, viene á ser un suplemento del que antecede. Dicho informe es como sigue:

“Los siguientes géneros americanos se están haciendo muy populares aquí: Los driles de algodón de todas clases, los géneros denominados de Lindale, hasta 6 onzas de peso, las telas de algodón común delgadas, los lienzos anchos, las guingas, los cheviots de todas clases, los percales y olanes de fantasía y telas de algodón de todas clases y colores. Las piezas de 24 yardas son las más populares, por más que los cheviots y guingas de algodón, etc., pueden ponerse en piezas mayores. También se importan muchos cortes de vestidos de olán y de percal.

“Debe tenerse presente que la mayor parte de los importadores en esta República son alemanes y que, por consiguiente, la tendencia es á hacer negocios con la madre patria. También prefieren á Inglaterra antes que á los Estados Unidos, acaso por el hecho de que los comerciantes de Guatemala pueden hacerse identificar con mayor facilidad en Inglaterra y obtienen mejores plazos. Por tanto, los géneros americanos sólo se importan cuando su calidad es tan superior á la de los géneros europeos, que el comerciante se ve casi obligado á tenerlos en su establecimiento. Los fabricantes americanos debieran conocer mejor este comercio, averiguar cuáles son las casas que merecen que se les concedan plazos, y concederlos. Las largas travesías y la demora consiguiente en los viajes, obligan á los importadores á pedir largos plazos. Algunas veces las mercancías que vienen con destino á esta ciudad no pueden introducirse en el mercado hasta tres meses después de haber salido de la fábrica. Los derechos de aduana que se imponen á casi todos los géneros de algodón se cobran sobre el peso bruto del envase. Debe tenerse mucho cuidado al hacer las facturas para las aduanas, cuidándose además de describir las mercancías en el lenguaje exacto que se emplea en el arancel de aduanas de Guatemala.”

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## MÉXICO.

### COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE DICIEMBRE DE 1905.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de la República de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de diciembre de 1905, y en los seis primeros meses de 1905-6, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1904-5.

Mercancías extranjeras por un valor de \$86,796,214.71 plata fueron importadas durante los seis primeros meses de 1905, comparadas con \$88,590,966.70 plata importadas durante igual período del año fiscal precedente, lo cual muestra una disminución de \$1,794,751.99 en el año corriente.

Las exportaciones durante los seis meses del año fiscal de 1905-6 fueron \$131,864,507.96 plata, ó sea una diferencia en favor del corriente año fiscal de \$37,035,283.55 plata.

## IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

Clasificación según la tarifa de importación.	Diciembre.		Seis primeros meses.	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Materias animales .....	1,355,326.47	1,394,326.84	7,886,283.31	7,078,722.36
Materias vegetales .....	3,098,828.57	3,563,601.44	14,163,752.02	14,110,816.69
Materias minerales .....	8,770,957.68	6,819,901.11	27,820,127.79	25,675,767.77
Tejidos y sus manufacturas .....	1,613,280.73	1,904,369.32	10,538,267.45	12,586,671.53
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos .....	598,669.15	601,528.69	3,494,989.78	3,216,844.19
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales .....	619,107.81	631,560.51	3,492,880.67	3,257,081.44
Papel y sus aplicaciones .....	476,722.02	544,061.18	2,690,189.83	2,824,236.49
Máquinas y aparatos .....	1,757,544.74	1,795,546.76	9,392,309.85	12,158,920.81
Vehículos .....	400,368.56	319,378.35	1,714,504.87	2,250,905.51
Armas y explosivos .....	285,658.88	230,770.59	2,904,761.53	2,796,007.75
Diversos .....	666,504.18	469,705.21	3,598,147.61	2,655,492.15
Total .....	19,642,368.79	18,294,745.00	86,796,214.71	88,590,966.70

## EXPORTACIÓN.

	Diciembre.		Seis primeros meses.	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Metales preciosos .....	21,306,866.12	7,487,126.56	75,504,259.64	43,986,688.37
Demás artículos .....	10,761,303.89	10,118,048.18	56,360,248.32	50,812,536.04
Total .....	32,068,170.01	17,605,174.74	131,864,507.96	94,829,224.41

Las exportaciones fueron como sigue:

Clasificación según la tarifa de exportación.	Diciembre.		Seis primeros meses.	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Productos minerales:				
Oro acuñado mexicano .....				130,518.98
Oro acuñado extranjero .....		16,995.96	4,588.98	28,356.35
Oro en pasta .....	2,551,984.95	2,101,370.03	16,546,578.02	12,962,187.87
Oro en otras especies .....	195,390.40	334,270.64	904,638.72	1,002,783.14
Total oro .....	2,747,375.35	2,452,636.63	17,455,805.72	14,023,846.34
Plata acuñada mexicana .....	11,693,996.00		18,984,953.00	622,407.25
Plata acuñada extranjera .....	3,325.00	15,190.00	59,833.62	45,944.00
Plata en pasta .....	6,233,419.12	4,012,902.39	34,737,706.55	24,186,933.39
Plata en otras especies .....	1,228,750.65	976,397.54	4,274,960.75	5,097,557.39
Total plata .....	18,559,490.77	5,034,489.93	58,048,453.92	29,962,842.03
Antimonio .....	144,224.00	96,233.00	593,478.96	403,156.00
Cobre .....	3,890,833.69	2,624,052.84	15,856,736.29	14,401,577.91
Mármol en bruto .....		1,342.00	73,098.00	53,186.00
Plombagina .....	20,787.20	13,300.00	32,991.20	24,160.00
Plomo .....	578,518.70	338,238.00	2,867,333.57	2,781,048.00
Zinc .....	18,100.00	3,000.00	111,132.59	31,330.00
Demás productos minerales .....	16,716.48	2,433.90	188,078.59	11,273.27
Café .....	372,265.70	370,972.80	2,736,178.20	1,455,923.88
Cascalote, y cortezas y raíces para curtir .....		13,270.00	20,147.00	20,647.00

Clasificación según la tarifa de exportación.	Diciembre.		Seis primeros meses.	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Caucho .....	118,172.50	48,486.00	496,333.02	246,174.88
Chicle .....	115,300.80	156,109.00	444,541.36	481,905.79
Frijol .....	74,020.00	73,746.00	405,583.82	333,710.00
Frutas frescas .....	33,412.00	19,197.30	196,038.90	170,016.35
Garbanzo .....	73,958.00	66,530.00	1,710,064.00	1,232,319.00
Gnayuile .....	7,282.00	.....	25,554.00	.....
Ilaba .....	5,750.00	.....	110,290.00	18.00
Henequén en rama .....	2,880,000.00	3,496,285.00	15,467,436.00	14,577,263.10
Ixtle en rama .....	306,727.00	348,144.00	1,945,909.88	1,897,858.55
Maderas .....	220,377.30	268,118.40	978,037.86	1,221,912.64
Maíz .....	11,526.00	5,335.60	26,220.00	21,376.75
Palo de moral .....	7,559.00	2,022.00	29,590.00	16,315.00
Palo de tinte .....	7,613.84	85,360.00	189,501.45	453,000.68
Raíz de zacatón .....	147,235.00	165,982.00	1,012,557.00	1,071,457.00
Tabaco en rama .....	14,198.00	27,676.00	507,256.74	725,982.00
Vahilla .....	95,585.00	113,143.00	2,317,455.99	914,390.00
Demás productos vegetales .....	168,514.37	73,146.73	714,912.18	358,176.60
Ganados .....	238,908.00	217,082.50	1,853,265.50	1,479,324.50
Pieles sin curtir .....	832,212.49	882,658.51	3,506,167.17	3,092,159.00
Demás productos animales .....	54,506.40	45,961.30	248,465.59	260,807.90
Azúcar .....	166.00	330,450.00	260,392.00	1,737,494.00
Harina y pasta de semilla de algodón, y hurrípolina .....	72,004.00	76,199.00	239,977.00	333,216.00
Henequén en jarcia .....	.....	.....	.....	189.00
Pieles curtidas .....	13,617.00	17,350.00	110,002.00	86,793.60
Sombreros de palma .....	76,724.50	20,707.00	265,327.29	136,499.00
Tabaco labrado .....	28,359.80	43,663.00	172,597.55	258,844.55
Demás productos manufacturados .....	61,500.12	39,687.80	268,890.22	247,620.63
Diversos .....	54,209.00	42,165.50	350,735.20	305,110.04

## Los países de origen fueron como sigue:

	Diciembre.		Seis primeros meses.	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Europa .....	5,959,345.89	6,305,226.92	31,264,738.89	38,063,074.91
Asia .....	121,337.29	123,945.48	702,163.99	675,688.58
África .....	257.00	2,112.20	13,632.58	103,845.42
América del Norte .....	13,514,621.53	11,761,770.32	51,476,888.93	49,236,936.40
América Central .....	1,161.97	6,800.13	18,612.03	54,611.53
América del Sur .....	27,875.22	59,679.59	151,331.94	295,394.55
Antillas .....	15,423.89	34,316.81	118,600.73	108,189.39
Oceania .....	2,316.00	539.55	47,305.62	53,135.92
Total .....	19,642,368.79	18,294,745.00	86,796,214.71	88,590,966.70

## Los países de destino fueron como sigue:

	Diciembre.		Seis primeros meses.	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Europa .....	14,185,668.47	2,798,772.12	38,146,336.82	23,052,201.90
Asia .....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00
América del Norte .....	17,513,635.10	14,445,039.32	90,721,075.14	69,332,391.13
América Central .....	30,921.44	87,650.30	649,675.00	439,410.98
América del Sur .....	3,151.00	3,480.00	37,163.00	78,572.40
Antillas .....	281,788.00	269,713.00	2,309,657.00	1,931,145.00
Total .....	32,068,170.01	17,605,174.74	131,861,507.96	94,829,221.41

## RENTA DE ADUANAS EN MARZO DE 1906.

La siguiente relación muestra la renta de aduanas de la República de México en el mes de marzo de 1906 por aduanas:

Aduanas.	Renta de aduanas.	Aduanas.	Renta de aduanas.
Acapulco.....	\$17,448.21	Progreso.....	\$314,987.90
Asuta Prieta.....	28,689.87	Puerto Angel.....	881.74
Ahtata.....	3,939.86	Salina Cruz.....	5,115.69
Camargo.....	143.81	San Blas.....	3,787.51
Campeche.....	19,537.10	Santa Rosalia.....	4,294.37
Ciudad Juárez.....	329,449.39	Socomusco.....	9,309.61
Ciudad Portirio Diaz.....	158,295.09	Tampico.....	671,369.58
Coutzacacoalcos.....	41,974.14	Tijuana.....	1,291.75
Cictunmal.....	2,170.60	Tonalá.....	3,098.05
Ensenada.....	4,128.93	Topolobampo.....	3,946.12
Frontera.....	28,097.34	Tuxpan.....	2,061.67
Guaymas.....	154,849.21	Veracruz.....	1,543,575.40
Guerrero.....	226.75	Zapalutá.....	1.77
I-La del Carmen.....	5,181.89		
La Norita.....	94,987.94	Total de derechos de impor-	
La Paz.....	2,810.64	tación ordinarios.....	4,335,776.12
Laredo de Tammulipas.....	467,184.01	Total de derechos de impor-	
Las Vacas.....	291.50	tación extraordinarios.....	2,608.15
Manzanillo.....	9,802.00	Total de derechos de expor-	
Matamoros.....	6,676.59	tación.....	79,536.67
Mazatlán.....	61,809.42	Total de derechos de puerto.....	96,927.28
Mexicoall.....	4,968.20	Total de pagos atrasados.....	6,536.56
México.....	273,459.18		
Mier.....	469.23	Total.....	4,521,384.78
Nogales.....	85,521.16		

## COMERCIO POR FERROCARRIL ENTRE MÉXICO Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, DE 1900 Á 1905, INCLUSIVE.

Las siguientes cifras publicadas por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de México, muestran el número de carros de carga y toneladas de mercancías que han cruzado la frontera del Río Grande de los Estados Unidos á México en los cinco años económicos comprendidos de 1900 á 1905, inclusive, es decir, del 1.º de julio 1900 al 30 de junio de 1905.

Carros y carga que entraron en México en los siguientes años:

Aduanas.	1900-1901.		1901-2.		1902-3.		1903-4.		1904-5.	
	Carros.	Tonela- das.	Carros.	Tonela- das.	Carros.	Tonela- das.	Carros.	Tonela- das.	Carros.	Tonela- das.
Ciudad Juárez.	8,945	143,096	7,729	123,664	9,770	156,220	11,581	170,286	7,570	122,867
Ciudad Porti- rio Diaz.....	10,613	139,870	9,182	138,371	9,348	154,880	9,305	186,072	9,469	198,907
Laredo.....	16,627	224,880	18,138	228,800	16,097	371,821	17,508	466,489	19,770	512,803
Nogales.....	2,414	27,794	2,258	26,914	2,164	22,037	4,174	67,857	2,808	39,871
Total.....	38,629	535,640	37,307	517,719	37,379	704,958	42,568	890,704	39,644	904,448

La tabla que antecede muestra que en los cinco años que terminaron el 30 de junio de 1905, el número de carros de carga que entraron en México procedentes de los Estados Unidos ascendió á 195,527, los cuales condujeron 3,548,499 toneladas de carga de diferentes clases. El mayor número de carros y de toneladas de carga que cruzaron la frontera en un año fué por Laredo, en 1904 á 1905. Tales como la Oficina de

Estadística las presenta, estas cifras muestran claramente el comercio relativo de los cuatro ferrocarriles que entran en México procedentes de los Estados Unidos.

Dicha Oficina también proporciona la estadística de carros y del número de toneladas que fueron de México á los Estados Unidos en estos mismos cinco años económicos, habiendo basado su cálculo en los datos facilitados por las aduanas, de la manera siguiente:

Carros y carga que fueron de México á los Estados Unidos en los siguientes años:

Aduanas.	1900-1901.		1901-2.		1902-3.		1903-4.		1904-5.	
	Carros.	Toneladas.	Carros.	Toneladas.	Carros.	Toneladas.	Carros.	Toneladas.	Carros.	Toneladas.
Ciudad Juárez	8,129	130,061	2,506	40,276	8,333	133,328	7,077	113,232	7,398	111,716
Ciudad Porti- rio Díaz.....	9,230	50,773	8,386	23,236	7,109	31,012	6,617	10,810	6,017	12,011
Laredo.....	1,358	15,528	1,301	15,719	1,632	18,201	1,866	20,987	1,779	20,111
Nogales.....	1,651	27,355	1,934	30,015	1,643	21,973	1,629	20,702	2,279	22,260
Total....	20,368	228,702	14,130	109,276	18,737	207,514	17,189	165,761	17,473	166,128

Las cifras anteriores muestran que el total de carros enviados á los Estados Unidos ascendió á 67,397, que condujeron 772,399 toneladas de carga. Por dichas cifras se colige que en los cinco años transcurridos del 1º de julio de 1900 al 30 de junio de 1905, el movimiento de carros y carga á través de la frontera del Río Grande, en ambas direcciones, fué como sigue:

Carros que entraron en México procedentes de los Estados Unidos.....	195,527
Carros que vinieron de México á los Estados Unidos.....	67,897
Carros que permanecieron en México.....	127,630
Toneladas de carga que entraron en México procedentes de los Estados Unidos.....	3,548,499
Toneladas de carga procedentes de México que entraron en los Estados Unidos.....	872,399
Saldo de toneladas á favor de los Estados Unidos.....	2,676,100

El estudio de esta estadística de comercio por ferrocarril entre México y los Estados Unidos resulta interesante y proporciona la ocasión para establecer comparaciones las cuales el público en general no tiene en cuenta.

#### EXPORTACIONES DE HENEQUÉN EN EL MES DE MARZO DE 1906.

En el mes de marzo de 1906, las exportaciones de henequén del Estado de Yucatán, hechas por el puerto de Progreso, consistieron de 41,269 pacas, que representaban aproximadamente un valor de \$500,000.

**INFORME DE LA FUNDICIÓN DE ACERO DE MONTEREY.**

El informe del consejo de administración de los accionistas de la Fundición de Hierro y Acero de Monterey dice que en el año de 1905, entre otros productos, dicha fundición hizo 20,125 toneladas de hierro y acero, á saber:

	Toneladas.
Hierro para construcciones.....	8,239
Hierro del comercio .....	9,445
Rieles de acero.....	1,944
Planchas de unión de acero para rieles.....	497

Una gran parte del hierro y el acero elaborado se destinó á la construcción y ensanche de la planta.

La compañía está extrayendo minerales de hierro de sus propias minas, las cuales el año pasado rindieron 8,978 toneladas. Durante el expresado año las minas de carbón de piedra que dicha compañía tiene en San Filipe produjeron 69,007, de las cuales 34,466 toneladas se han usado en la fundición y se han vendido 34,541 toneladas.

El 31 de diciembre de 1905 la compañía tenía existencias procedentes de sus propias minas de carbón de piedra y de hierro, así como artículos fabricados en la fundición y de venta, las cuales existencias en conjunto representan un valor de \$3,094,664.

El Consejo anuncia que los negocios de la compañía se aumentan diariamente y que las órdenes con frecuencia son tan grandes que ha sido imposible ejecutarlas dentro del plazo fijado por los compradores.

**ESTADÍSTICA DE MINAS.**

La estadística tomada del "Boletín de Estadística Fiscal" que publica el Ministerio de Finanzas y Crédito Público de la República de México, muestra que las propiedades mineras sobre las cuales se han impuesto las contribuciones denominadas de "título" y de "propiedad minera," con arreglo á la ley de 9 de junio de 1892, mostrándose también las propiedades mineras que existían el 31 de mayo de 1905, como sigue:

Descripción.	Minas.	Hectáreas.	Descripción.	Minas.	Hectáreas.
Oro.....	1,488	21,598.82	Cobre ó hierro.....	177	3,954.77
Oro y plata.....	5,463	55,412.95	Cobre y plomo.....	21	532.30
Plata.....	5,221	45,479.43	Estaño.....	38	710.00
Oro, plata y cobre.....	948	18,761.94	Granate, turmalina.....	4	10.90
Oro, plata y plomo.....	971	12,862.57	Hierro.....	347	13,817.17
Oro y cobre.....	242	3,623.71	Manganeso.....	15	192.00
Plata y cobre.....	679	10,918.63	Mercurio.....	152	4,729.57
Plata, cobre y plomo.....	239	4,428.47	Níquel y cobalto.....	1	3.00
Plata y plomo.....	3,034	32,385.20	Opalo.....	20	96.75
Plata y manganeso.....	3	47.00	Plomo.....	71	1,152.75
Plata y mercurio.....	3	59.58	Sal gema.....	4	104.00
Antimonio.....	41	1,451.18	Turquesa.....	1	3.00
Azufre.....	105	3,917.93	Zinc.....	4	110.00
Bismuto.....	1	24.00			
Cobre.....	796	19,853.64	.Total.....	20,111	256,243.36

## RESUMEN POR ESTADOS.

Estados.	Minas.	Hectáreas.	Estados.	Minas.	Hectáreas.
Agua Dulces .....	196	1,059.14	Sonora .....	2,847	48,635.61
Durango .....	2,986	26,729.11	Tamaulipas .....	99	2,587.76
Guanajuato .....	786	10,147.32	Vera Cruz .....	60	1,106.60
Hidalgo .....	760	6,709.08	Baja California .....	641	5,528.56
México .....	414	5,748.26	Colima .....	22	321.56
Puebla .....	150	2,815.73	Chiapas .....	21	323.00
Morcles .....	52	651.34	Guerrero .....	650	14,608.81
Querétaro .....	130	1,536.09	Jalisco .....	1,096	8,985.69
San Luis Potosí .....	377	8,197.05	Michoacán .....	446	12,797.82
Tlaxcala .....	2	18.00	Oaxaca .....	1,296	11,090.59
Zacatecas .....	1,545	14,610.76	Sinaloa .....	905	8,135.81
Coahuila .....	440	8,036.86	Tejic (Territorio) .....	248	2,070.54
Chihuahua .....	3,447	43,336.89	Total .....	20,111	256,243.36
Nuevo León .....	495	9,841.95			

Por la tabla que antecede se verá que el 31 de mayo de 1905, en la República había 20,111 propiedades mineras esparcidas por la mayor parte del territorio nacional, siendo así que, excepción hecha de Campeche, Tabasco y Yucatán, todos los demás Estados de la Confederación Mexicana poseen minas. Este gran número de propiedades mineras ocupa la enorme superficie de 256,243 hectáreas, ó sean 633,213 acres de terreno mineral, debiendo agregarse que 9 10 partes del territorio nacional no se ha explotado aún. La siguiente tabla muestra el progreso que México ha hecho en su industria minera durante estos últimos años:

Título de minas existentes el 31 de mayo de 1905.

Año.	Minas.	Hectáreas.	Año.	Minas.	Hectáreas.
1900 .....	10,234	109,426.13	1903 .....	17,116	208,914.69
1901 .....	11,624	122,629.81	1904 .....	19,382	248,885.66
1902 .....	14,270	168,637.44	1905 .....	20,111	256,243.36

La producción de metales en la República también ha aumentado de una manera muy notable, por cuanto en el año económico de 1877 á 1878, la producción de plata sólo ascendió á \$23,836,903, valor en plata; el valor de la producción del oro ascendió á \$743,630, en tanto que en el año económico de 1903 á 1904, el valor de la producción de plata ascendió á \$82,317,746 y la de oro ascendió á \$11,177,754, sin incluir el premio que este último metal tiene sobre la plata. La producción de cobre durante el mismo año ascendió á \$23,234,216.

Las exportaciones de metales en el año económico de 1904 á 1905, valadas en oro fueron las siguientes:

Oro .....	\$13,696,146	Cobre .....	\$29,803,423
Plata .....	65,523,645	Plomo .....	5,504,669

Las cifras relativas á la plata aparecen tan bajas porque las exportaciones de pesos de plata fueron casi insignificantes, y debido á la reforma monetaria, en el país se quedó la suma de \$16,000,000 para los fines de la acuñación de moneda.

La producción total de metales en México desde que los Españoles descubrieron y explotaron las primeras minas hasta la época actual, ha sido enorme, por cuanto sólo el distrito de Guanajuato ha producido metales por valor de más de \$1,000,000,000. Sin mencionar más que la plata, y á fin de dar una idea de la cantidad de metales extraídos de las minas de México, bastará manifestar que desde 1537 (fecha de la fundación de la Casa de Moneda de la ciudad de México, que fué la primera que se estableció) hasta 1903, las minas de la República produjeron la enorme suma de \$3,684,018,624, de la cual cantidad \$3,546,393,617 eran de plata, para los fines de la acuñación.

#### RENTA POSTAL DE JULIO Á FEBRERO EN 1905 Y 1906.

La renta procedente del servicio postal de la República de México en los ocho meses transcurridos de julio á febrero de 1905, y durante el mismo período de 1906, por meses, fué la siguiente:

Julio .....	\$302,584.04
Agosto .....	282,611.65
Septiembre .....	268,288.49
Octubre .....	310,799.73
Noviembre .....	286,979.17
Diciembre .....	312,053.66
Enero .....	336,423.68
Febrero .....	280,374.74
Renta total en 8 meses .....	2,380,115.16
En los mismos meses de 1905 .....	2,185,007.42
Aumento en 1906 .....	195,107.74

#### INFORMES CONSULARES.

La siguiente es una relación de las mercancías importadas de los Estados Unidos á México por el puerto de Nogales en los meses de enero y febrero de 1906:

Productos.	Valor.		Productos.	Valor.	
	Enero.	Febrero.		Enero.	Febrero.
Materias animales .....	\$18,873.21	\$16,522.21	Papel y sus aplicaciones ..	\$3,943.52	\$3,884.17
Materias vegetales .....	76,561.43	61,589.75	Máquinas y aparatos ....	82,025.69	92,345.94
Materias minerales .....	77,296.56	462,930.63	Vehículos .....	11,133.35	4,679.28
Tejidos y sus manufac- turas .....	25,618.73	23,552.24	Armas y explosivos .....	15,593.08	11,807.15
Productos químicos .....	21,081.77	17,741.78	Diversos .....	22,197.47	16,383.78
Bebidas espirituosas .....	1,459.26	3,296.50	Suma .....	355,726.07	714,654.43

#### Países de donde proceden las mercancías:

	Valor.			Valor.	
	Enero.	Febrero.		Enero.	Febrero.
Estados Unidos .....	\$326,594.64	\$680,030.17	Italia .....	\$80.40	\$804.00
Inglaterra .....	18,124.17	18,988.98	Total .....	355,726.07	714,654.43
Francia .....	2,321.55	703.50	Derechos arancelarios re- caudados .....	81,285.93	73,025.12
Alemania .....	8,514.86	14,427.78			
España .....	90.45				



La importación de mercancías extranjeras por la Aduana de Nogales, México, al Estado de Sonora en el mes de marzo próximo pasado, fué como sigue:

	Valor.		Valor.
Materias animales .....	\$22,482.55	Máquinas y aparatos .....	\$42,277.54
Materias vegetales .....	44,388.16	Vehículos .....	13,079.07
Materias minerales .....	297,938.22	Armas y explosivos .....	10,821.34
Tejidos y sus manufacturas .....	20,945.15	Diversos .....	18,771.58
Productos químicos .....	12,578.89		
Bebidas espirituosas .....	4,646.12	Suma .....	493,531.69
Papel y sus aplicaciones .....	5,603.07		

## PAÍSES DE DONDE PROCEDEN LAS MERCANCÍAS.

	Valor.		Valor.
De Estados Unidos de América .....	\$461,600.09	De Suiza .....	\$1,608.00
De Inglaterra .....	14,809.68	De Austria .....	617.07
De Francia .....	5,320.47		
De Alemania .....	10,176.38	Total .....	493,531.69

Derechos arancelarios recaudados, \$85,521.16.

NOTA.—En materias minerales figuran \$100,000 americanos, que equivalen á \$201,000 mexicanos, que no causaron derechos consulares.

La exportación por Nogales de mercancías procedentes del Estado de Sonora, introducidas por la aduana americana de Nogales, Arizona.

## ENERO, 1906.

Productos.	Valor.	Productos.	Valor.
Aves de corral .....	\$22.00	Legumbres frescos .....	\$12.00
Alhajas de metal .....	3.00	Leza decorada .....	22.00
Aguardiente mezcal .....	128.00	Maíz .....	2.00
Artículos de papel .....	18.00	Naranjas .....	114.00
Cemento Portland .....	60.00	Pescado fresco .....	39.00
Cueros de res al pelo .....	9,823.00	Queso .....	1.00
Cuchas .....	12.00	Ropa hecha .....	4.00
Dulces .....	3.00	Sombreros .....	2.00
Desperdicios de hierro y acero .....	280.00	Sal común .....	5.00
Enenjes y bordados .....	3.00	Tabaco labrado en puros .....	451.00
Frutas en conserva .....	3.00	Ydem sin labrar .....	150.00
Ideas frescas .....	9.00	Metal sin beneficiar .....	1,018.72
Fibras vegetales .....	117.00	Oro en pasta y en polvo .....	102,821.80
Frijoles y chicharos .....	42.00	Plata pasta .....	283,531.00
Ganado vacuno, cabezas .....	7,630.00		
Limonos frescos .....	8.00		
Leche .....	8.00		415,604.72

## FEBRERO, 1906.

Aves de corral .....	\$1.00	Maíz .....	\$2.00
Aguardiente mezcal .....	13.00	Naranjas .....	387.00
Azúcar de caña .....	8.00	Oro en pasta y en polvo .....	94,015.00
Bandas de cuero .....	79.00	Plata pasta .....	196,936.00
Cemento Portland .....	3.00	Plumas naturales de aves .....	60.00
Cueros de res al pelo .....	7,672.00	Papas .....	10.00
Carnes frescas .....	45.00	Queso .....	10.00
Dulces .....	2.00	Pescado fresco .....	27.00
Encages y bordados .....	8.00	Sal común .....	3.00
Especies no especificadas .....	8.00	Tabaco en rama .....	97.00
Frijoles y chicharos .....	1,061.00		
Frutas en conserva .....	113.00		
Limonos .....	1.00		300,558.00

La exportación por este puerto, de mercancías procedentes del Estado de Sonora introducidas por la Aduana Americana de Nogales, Arizona, en el mes de marzo próximo pasado, fué como sigue:

Productos.	Cantidad.	Valor.	Productos.	Cantidad.	Valor.
Aves de corral.....		\$1.00	Naranjas.....libras..	38,850.00	\$508.00
Artículos de papel.....		155.00	Oro en pasta y en polvo,		
Aguardiente mezcal gal.....	111.00	99.00	onzas.....onzas..	4,899.98	138,386.00
Azúcar de caña.....libras..	26.00	1.00	Plata pasta.....onzas..	8,038.08	81,792.00
Cueros de res.....do.....	93,700.00	10,356.00	Pesado fresco.....		22.00
Cuadros litografiados.....		258.00	Plumas de ave naturales.....		101.00
Carne fresca.....		6.00	Papas.....bushels..	6.00	8.00
Dulces.....		37.00	Pastas alimenticias.....		333.00
Eucages.....		2.00	Queso fresco.....libras..	70.00	4.00
Eucurtidos.....		31.00	Ropa hecha.....		2.00
Fibras vegetales.....		6.00	Sombros de paja libras.....		83.00
Frutas en conserva.....		1.00	Sal común.....libras..	56,900.00	232.00
Leche.....libras.....		6.00	Tabaco sin labrar.....	1,716.00	614.00
Limonas.....		4.00	Trigo.....bushels..	3.25	4.00
Loza de porcelana.....	290.00	125.00			
Metalas sin beneficiar,					
libras.....	33,158.00	995.00			234,155.00

El Cónsul General de México en Nueva York, anuncia que durante el mes de marzo de 1906, 11 buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos entraron en el puerto de la Ciudad de Nueva York, conduciendo á bordo 96,260 bultos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes los buques que salieron del puerto de Nueva York ascendieron á 13, que conducían 257,482 bultos de mercancías consignadas á puertos mexicanos. Las importaciones detalladas de México á Nueva York en el mes de Marzo de 1906, fueron las siguientes:

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Artículos.	Cantidad.
Henequén.....tercios..	9,819	Tecali.....trozos..	33
Café.....sacos.....	8,554	Pelo.....paens..	67
Cueros.....tercios..	6,196	Barras de plomo.....número..	34,956
Cueros.....sueltos..	4,793	Metalas.....cajas..	572
Ixtle.....paens..	6,920	Minerales.....bultos..	2,548
Pieles de cabra.....tercios..	1,775	Zarzaparrilla.....tercios..	242
Pieles de venado.....do.....	326	Vanilla.....cajas..	82
Hule.....do.....	1,150	Pieles de cocodrilo.....número..	36
Tabaco en rama.....cajas..	1,162	Plumas de garza.....cajas..	1
Puros.....cajas..	27	Huesos.....bultos..	168
Azúcar.....sacos.....	1,050	Miel de abeja.....barriles..	205
Chicle.....tercios..	3,277	Purga de jalapa.....sacos..	327
Fustete.....trozos..	9,184	Cobre.....barras..	2,700

## CONSULADO DE MÉXICO EN FILADELFIA.

Derechos cobrados por certificación de facturas consulares, según el Artículo 78, Fracción III, de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas, durante el mes de abril de 1906:

Fechas.	N.º.	Nombre del buque.	Destino.	Valor de la factura.		Derechos.		Observaciones.
				Mex.	Amer.	Mex.	Amer.	
Abril 20.	60	Genesee ...	Tampico ..	\$142,476.17	\$70,954.27	\$363.00	\$180.77	Petróleo. Id.
Abril 28.	61	Ottawa ....	Veracruz ..	123,260.60	61,384.76	315.50	157.12	
Sumas .....				265,736.77	132,339.03	678.50	337.89	
Diferencia por pequeñas fracciones decimales no cobradas.						.02		
Quedan .....						678.48	337.89	

## PERÚ.

### IMPORTACIÓN Y EXPORTACIÓN EN 1905.

El Ministro de Hacienda del Perú Señor A. B. LEGUIA, ha presentado al Honorable Congreso Nacional un valioso informe de su gestión durante el año de 1905. La Adunana del Callao recaudó £593,592.505; Mollendo, £134,317.525; Paita, £37,366.957; Etén, £36,684.187; Salaverry, £32,545.995; Pireo, £23,854.737; Pecanayo, £15,206.114; Ilo, £1,381.845; Pimentel, £101.633; Tambo, \$79.158 y Compañía Nacional de Recaudación, £7,561.170.

Total £882,692.116, más £128,887.348 de la fluvia de Iquitos, £1,011,579.164.

De rentas Consulares ingresó, £41,960.316; de alcoholes, £371,668.562; tabacos, £147,318.030; de sal, £414,676.772; y de rentas generales, £1,990,568.232.

La importación comercial fué de £4,298,000.385, y la exportación, £4,066,639.527.

### MOVIMIENTO DE BUQUES EN EL CALLAO EN 1905.

La estadística de entradas y salidas de buques del puerto del Callao de la República del Perú, durante el último trimestre de 1905, según el informe del Cónsul General chileno en dicho puerto, es la siguiente:

	Entradas de vapores.		Salidas de vapores.	
	Número.	Toneladas.	Número.	Toneladas.
Ingléses.....	61	123,060	59	125,346
Chilenos.....	23	37,089	21	38,312
Peruanos.....	3	2,530	2	1,630
Alemanes.....	14	31,573	13	36,081
Americanos.....	2	1,385	2	1,486
Daneses.....	1	2,530	1	2,520
Noruegos.....	1	2,116	1	2,117
Total.....	104	203,290	102	207,492

	Entradas de buques de vela.		Salidas de buques de vela.	
	Número.	Toneladas.	Número.	Toneladas.
Peruanos.....	18	5,690	12	4,117
Ingléses.....	7	10,087	8	122,272
Italianos.....	1	1,074		
Daneses.....	1	1,118	1	1,116
Noruegos.....	1	1,386	3	4,361
Alemanes.....	1	1,423	2	2,643
Total.....	29	21,778	26	24,464

**MODIFICACIONES EN EL ARANCEL EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE LORETO.**

Una ley peruana, que lleva la fecha 27 de enero de 1906, modifica el Arancel de Aduanas del Departamento de Loreto. Dicha ley, que se ha de declarar vigente ciento veinte días después de su promulgación, en substancia prescribe lo siguiente:

**ARTÍCULO 1.** En las aduanas del Departamento de Loreto las mercaderías comprendidas en la sección 7 del Arancel de Aduanas, pagarán un derecho de importación de un 15 por ciento sobre el valor expresado en dicha sección, en vez de un 10 por ciento que pagaban anteriormente.

**ART. 2.** Los siguientes artículos entrarán libres de derechos: Ganado en pie; buques de vapor ó de otra clase armados ó no, y provisiones navales; carbón de piedra; herramientas y maquinaria de todas clases para la agricultura y las industrias; rieles y sus accesorios, y toda clase de material rodante para ferrocarriles, así como oro acuñado, libros y utensilios de escuela; hornos para usos industriales; alambiques de cobre para efectuar rectificaciones; tachos de hierro ó de cobre que pesen más de 46 kilogramos; cubos ó calderos y otros utensilios que se usan exclusivamente para recoger la goma.

**ART. 3.** Todas las demás mercaderías que se importen pagarán un 30 por ciento sobre el valor expresado en el arancel, con excepción de la joyería de oro y plata montada con piedras preciosas, así como las piedras preciosas sin montar que pagarán un 3 por ciento; los artículos manufacturados de oro y de plata que pagarán un 10 por ciento, y los fósforos de palito de madera que pagarán los derechos de importación y consumo especiales que se expresan en el arancel.

**ART. 4.** La goma elástica que se exporte por las mismas aduanas, sea cual fuere su clase ó calidad, pagará un derecho de 20 centavos por kilogramo (peso bruto), ó 24 centavos (peso neto) cuando no se coloca en cajas.

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**SALVADOR.****MOVIMIENTO DE LOS PUERTOS, DICIEMBRE DE 1905.**

Durante el mes de diciembre de 1905, el movimiento de buques en los puertos de la República del Salvador fué como sigue: Entraron 36 vapores y 33 veleros, con 2,073 tripulantes, 3,523 toneladas de carga, con 42,221 bultos, 334 pasajeros y 64 cajas, 617 sacos y 58 paquetes de correspondencia.

Salieron los mismos llevando 31,231 bultos, 249 pasajeros y 26 cajas, 135 sacos y 90 paquetes de correspondencia.

**EXPORTACIÓN EN OCTUBRE DE 1905.**

En el mes de Octubre de 1905, la República del Salvador exportó por sus puertos 5,843 bultos, con peso de 700,391 libras netas y valor de 259,624.12 colonos.

Esta exportación rindió las cajas fiscales la suma de \$630.25 en oro y la de \$6,433.90 en plata.

**IMPORTACIÓN EN AGOSTO DE 1905.**

En el mes de agosto del año pasado el movimiento de importación por las Aduanas de la República de Salvador fué como sigue: Se introdujeron 29,640 bultos, con peso de 2,113,226 kilogramos y valor en oro de \$422,846.90.

Los países más favorecidos fueron Inglaterra, con \$137,266; Estados Unidos, con \$130,293.55, y Alemania, con \$43,443.24.

**VENEZUELA.****DECRETO REGLAMENTARIO DE LA LEY DE MINAS.**

General CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela y restaurador de Venezuela, decreto:

En cumplimiento del artículo 10 de la Ley de Minas decretada por el Congreso Nacional el 3 de agosto de 1905, se reglamenta dicha ley en la forma siguiente:

**SECCIÓN I.—Clasificación.**

ARTÍCULO 1º. De conformidad con el artículo 1º de la Ley de Minas, los yacimientos de minerales se clasifican así:

Minas de oro, plata, cobre, platino, plomo, estaño, zinc, mercurio, antimonio, cromo, cobalto, níquel, arsénico, hierro, manganeso, bario, estroncio, cadmio, molibdeno, azufre, grafito, uranio, vanadio, tungsteno, asbesto, kaolín, alumbres, sulfatos alcalinos, colombina, sales de potasio, fosfatos, apatita, fosforita, nitratos, coprolitas, huanos y demás fertilizantes; de: hulla, antracita, lignito, succino ó ámbar amarillo, copal fósil, ozokerita ó cera mineral, nafta, petróleo, betún, asfalto, brea y demás combustibles fósiles, y de piedras que se usen en joyería.

PÁRRAFO 1º. Para que tales yacimientos se consideren minas, ya se trate de vetas, filones, aluviones, mantos, etc., se requiere que pueden ser explotados industrial y comercialmente.

PÁRRAFO 2º. Las pizarras, puzolanas, mármol, granito, yeso, calcáreos, turbas, ocre, margas, arenas, arcillas, y en general, las piedras y sustancias terrosas de cualquiera especie de las no comprendidas en las

arriba señaladas, pertenecen al propietario del suelo y son de libre explotación; pero están sometidas á las disposiciones de este Reglamento sobre Laboreo y Policía de las Minas, siempre que su explotación requiera trabajos que puedan poner en peligro la vida de los operarios, la seguridad de las labores y la estabilidad del terreno.

#### SECCIÓN II.—*De la propiedad minera.*

ART. 2º. No podrán explotarse las minas ni aún por el propietario del suelo, sin que preceda una concesión del Ejecutivo Federal.

ART. 3º. En toda zona ó circunscripción hay suelo y subsuelo; el primero principia en la superficie y se extiende en línea vertical hasta la profundidad de 3 metros, y el segundo comienza á los 3 metros y se extiende hasta una profundidad indefinida.

ART. 4º. El derecho de todo dueño de pertenencia minera termina en los límites de su pertenencia: sin embargo, el que trabajando su veta ó criadero, sea de filones ó de placeres de aluvión, tocare terrenos no concedidos ó comprendidos en una pertenencia que hubiere caducado, tiene derecho preferente á pedir otra en el terreno adyacente.

*Párrafo único.* Si un individuo ó compañía, en el curso de la explotación, tocare con una pertenencia ajena, suspenderá sus operaciones inmediatamente que lo note, ó que se le reconvenga por el dueño, debiendo dividir de por mitad el valor neto del mineral que hubiere extraído de buena fe; pero si maliciosamente invadiese pertenencia ajena, no tendrá derecho alguno sobre la cantidad de mineral extraído, y pagará el dueño de la pertenencia el doble del valor de dicho mineral, á quien toca probar la mala fe en juicio contradictorio.

ART. 5º. Todos los minerales que se encuentren dentro de los límites de las pertenencias mineras de veta ó filón, excepción hecha de aquellas sustancias á que se refieren las Secciones XIV y XV de este Reglamento, pertenecen al dueño, quien podrá explotarlos libremente sin necesidad de nuevo acto de concesión. En las pertenencias de minas de oro corrido de aluvión tendrán los dueños la preferencias, durante treinta días, para el denuncia y adquisición, según las prescripciones de este Reglamento, de todos los filones ó vetas que en ellas se encuentren.

ART. 6º. Cuando entre dos ó más pertenencias resulten *alfarjetas* ó *alfarjetas*, ó sean pequeños espacios francos, se concederán á aquel de los dueños de las concesiones limítrofes que primero las solicite, y por renuncia de éstos á cualquier particular que las pida.

ART. 7º. El título de cada pertenencia será expedido por el Presidente de la República, sellado con el sello del Ejecutivo Federal, y refrendado por el Ministro de Fomento, en la forma siguiente: "El Presidente de la República, por cuanto aparece que el (ó los) ciudadanos (ó señores), (compañía) ó (la razón social) ha pedido adjudicación al Gobierno de una pertenencia de minas de (tal clase) denominada

. . . de (tanta extensión), situada en (tal municipio del distrito tal), del Estado, Territorio ó del Distrito Federal, cuyos linderos, según el plano respectivo, levantado por el ingeniero ó agrimensor (fulano de tal) son los siguientes . . . ; y resultando que se han llenado todos los requisitos determinados en la Ley de Minas y sus Reglamentos, viene en declarar en favor de (fulano de tal) sus herederos ó causahabientes, la pertenencia minera de (tanta extensión) situada en (tal municipio de tal distrito) del Estado ó Territorio (tal) ó del Distrito Federal, á que se refiere el expediente número (tal). Tanto en el caso de que el adquirente ó cesionario de esta pertenencia minera sean extranjeros, como algunos ó todos los miembros de las compañías que se organicen para su explotación, serán siempre considerados como venezolanos y estarán sujetos á las leyes de la República y á la jurisdicción de sus tribunales, para todos los negocios relacionados con la pertenencia y su explotación, sin que en ningún caso ni por ningún motivo den lugar á acción diplomática ni á reclamación internacional; y deberán tener necesariamente su domicilio en la República, sin perjuicio de que pueden también domiciliarse fuera de ella; y por lo que respecta especialmente á las compañías explotadoras, éstas se constituirán siempre en el territorio de la Nación, y de acuerdo con sus leyes. El presente título será protocolizado en la Oficina de Registro correspondiente al lugar en que está situada la pertenencia y dá derecho al concesionario y sus sucesores por (tal número de años) al uso y goce de dicha pertenencia minera, en tanto que cumplan las prescripciones determinadas en la Ley de Minas vigente y sus Reglamentos."

ART. 8º La pertenencia nueva otorgada en terrenos baldíos ó egidos, comprende tanto la propiedad de la superficie cuanto la propiedad minera, pudiendo el dueño usar libremente, en beneficio de la explotación de su pertenencia, de los bosques, aguas y demás materiales que ella contenga, para el laboreo de las minas, con la única obligación de cumplir estrictamente las prescripciones legales sobre la materia.

ART. 9º Cuando el dueño tuviere necesidad de superficie de propiedad particular para el laboreo de su mina, se entenderá amigablemente con el dueño de esa superficie; pero si no pudieren avenirse, y estando suficientemente comprobada aquella necesidad, se procederá á la expropiación y se ocurrirá al juicio de peritos, todo conforme á lo prescrito por las leyes, para valorar la parte del terreno que fuere necesario tomar, y los daños y perjuicios que se ocasionaren al dueño.

Quando en la superficie hubiere plantaciones de frutos mayores ó maderas preciosas, el dueño de minas no podrá aspirar sino á la parte que estrictamente necesite para la instalación de casas, edificios, maquinarias, laboreo de minas, caminos y otras obras indispensables.

ART. 10. En los distritos esencialmente mineros, los duenos de minas y los guardaminas tienen el deber de cuidar los bosques y evitar que sean destruidos con perjuicio de las minas.

SECCIÓN III.—*De los requisitos necesarios para adquirir y explotar las pertenencias mineras.*

ART. 11. Las minas de carbón, asfalto, nafta, petróleo, betún y ozokerita ó cera mineral, no podrán adquirirse ni explotarse sino en la forma que establecen las Secciones XIV y XV de este Reglamento.

ART. 12. Se prohíbe adquirir y tener parte ó intereses en las pertenencias mineras:

Á los ingenieros de minas que ejerzan funciones administrativas en el ramo de minería, y á los guardaminas, dentro de la circunscripción donde ejerzan dichas funciones;

Á los presidentes de Estado, gobernadores de Territorios y del Distrito Federal é intendentes de Hacienda de las circunscripciones mineras respectivas;

Á los jueces á quienes está sometida la administración de justicia en asuntos de minería.

Estas prohibiciones no comprenden minas adquiridas antes del nombramiento para los expresados cargos, ni las que durante su ejercicio adquieran dichos funcionarios por herencia ó legado.

ART. 13. La persona que desée hacer exploraciones para descubrir y adquirir minas procederá de conformidad con las prescripciones de la ley de minas y de este reglamento, so pena de nulidad de sus actos, además de las indemnizaciones por daños y perjuicios á que hubiere lugar.

ART. 14. Toda persona capaz de adquirir minas podrá practicar libremente exploraciones mineras en los terrenos baldíos, en los de egidos y en los incultos de propiedad particular que no estén cercados.

*Párrafo único.*—No podrán hacerse exploraciones en los patios, jardines huertas, solares cercados de las casas situadas en poblaciones y campos, sino por sus respectivos dueños ó por personas autorizadas por ellos.

ART. 15. Si las exploraciones han de hacerse en terrenos de propiedad particular cultivados ó cercados, el interesado solicitará el permiso correspondiente del dueño ó de su representante, quienes, en caso de otorgarlo, darán por escrito al explorador la respectiva constancia, expresando en ella los límites del terreno en que ha de verificarse la exploración. Si el dueño ó su representante negaren el permiso, el interesado lo solicitará del Presidente del Estado, Gobernador del Territorio ó del Distrito Federal, por órgano de la primera autoridad civil de la localidad, manifestando en su petición la clase de fianza que da por los daños y perjuicios que pueda causar en las exploraciones que practique. También expresará el peticionario su nombre, nacionalidad y domicilio, y la situación y condiciones del terreno para el cual solicita el permiso.

ART. 16. El Presidente de Estado, Gobernador de Territorio ó del Distrito Federal darán cuenta de la solicitud al dueño del terreno ó á



su representante, quienes, durante los quince días siguientes á esa notificación, aducirán las razones que tengan para negar el permiso. Las referidas autoridades, en vista de lo expuesto por las partes, y previo el informe de tres peritos, si el caso lo requiere, concederán ó no el permiso de exploración. Los tres peritos citados serán nombrados uno por cada interesado y el otro por el Presidente de Estado, Gobernador de Territorio ó del Distrito Federal. Si transcurren los quince días expresados y el dueño del terreno ó su representante no comparacen ante la autoridad respectiva, ésta concederá al explorador el permiso que solicita por el término de tres meses, haciendo constar en él los límites del terreno en que ha de llevarse á cabo la exploración. El citado permiso dará al que lo obtenga derecho exclusivo para practicar exploraciones por los referidos tres meses, los cuales podrán ser prorrogados por tres más á juicio de la autoridad competente.

ART. 17. En las pertenencias mineras, estén ó no en explotación, no pueden hacerse trabajos para descubrir minas, salvo permiso especial del concesionario.

*Párrafo único.* La prohibición establecida en este artículo no comprende el derecho á los caminos ó servidumbre de paso que otra mina ó barranco, en explotación ó no, tenga derecho á establecer ó que existan en las pertenencias para facilitar la explotación.

ART. 18. No podrán abrirse trabajos de calicata ni otras labores mineras á menor distancia que la de veinte metros de un edificio, camino de hierro, lugar cercado de muros, carretera, canal, puente, abrevadero ú otra servidumbre pública ó privada, ni á menos de dos mil metros de los puntos fortificados, sin previo permiso de la autoridad respectiva ó del dueño.

ART. 19. En cuanto á las poblaciones formadas cerca de las minas en explotación, la primera autoridad civil de la localidad otorgará los permisos necesarios para efectuar los trabajos á que se contrae el artículo anterior, siempre que de ellos no resulte perjuicio para la población.

ART. 20. La persona que quiera efectuar, con exclusión de toda otra, exploraciones en terrenos baldíos é incultos, solicitará un permiso del Ministro de Fomento, quien podrá concederlo por el tiempo que en él se exprese, derechos de preferencia al que lo obtenga para acusar y adquirir las minas que se encuentren en el terreno concedido.

(Continuará.)

#### COMERCIO EN 1904.

El siguiente es un resumen de la importación de mercaderías extranjeras por las Aduanas de la República en el semestre de julio á diciembre de 1904.

Aduanas.	Número de bultos.	Kilogramos.	Valor comercial.	Derechos.
			<i>Bolivares.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>
La Guaira.....	275,503	21,973,943,458	12,092,524.75	5,405,764.85
Puerto Cabello.....	105,799	5,998,493,770	4,881,872.63	2,012,539.98
Maraaibo.....	104,659	5,228,224,545	5,008,532.64	2,467,006.10
Ciudad Bolívar.....	91,296	3,466,221,970	2,478,638.80	1,025,211.80
Caripapo.....	29,869	1,422,747,530	790,680.60	321,900.07
Cristóbal Colón.....	7,288	328,312,000	56,880.00	27,913.80
Guanta.....	6,234	265,849,000	146,468.15	74,123.03
Puerto Sucre.....	2,926	160,735,350	82,517.80	43,332.03
Guiría.....	3,036	152,728,500	31,798.00	9,953.80
Portamar.....	1,423	223,115,083	97,065.00	1,765.71
La Vela.....	72	7,426,000	3,261.00	2,186.00
Total.....	628,105	39,227,797,186	26,272,238.77	11,391,696.67

Procedencia.	Número de bultos.	Kilogramos.	Valor comercial.	Derechos.
			<i>Bolivares.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>
Alemania.....	214,339	9,399,224,655	6,746,438.40	2,553,414.87
Austria Hungría.....	1,157	53,452,600	33,504.00	10,002.92
Bélgica.....	793	54,513,000	68,831.00	23,657.45
Cuba.....	7	182,250	2,931.60	1,560.25
Ecuador.....	5	253,000	12,700.00	632.50
España.....	35,358	1,174,835,600	1,293,637.95	498,632.45
Estados Unidos de Norte América.....	260,835	11,617,080,185	7,187,290.61	3,936,677.42
Francia.....	19,076	1,036,730,358	2,375,541.45	916,539.13
Holanda y sus colonias.....	26,018	2,446,611,375	1,246,441.63	452,042.62
Inglaterra y sus colonias.....	60,207	9,822,400,203	6,397,719.05	2,659,746.54
Italia.....	10,290	622,473,360	907,203.05	338,680.52
Total.....	628,105	39,227,797,186	26,272,238.77	11,391,696.67

#### CONCESIÓN PARA LA EXPLOTACIÓN DEL ASFALTO Y EL PETRÓLEO.

Un contrato celebrado recientemente por el Gobierno de Venezuela con el Doctor V. B. ARAMBURU, en conformidad con el decreto de 21 de junio de 1904, concede á este último el derecho de explotar y exportar asfalto petróleo, betún, brea bituminosa y otras sustancias semejantes que se encuentren en la parte de la Delta del Orinoco que yace entre los siguientes límites.

Desde la boca del caño del Varge hasta la boca del caño Cocuina, ambos situados en el Golfo de Paria, y desde allí por una extensión de territorio circundado por una línea de dos leguas hacia tierra adentro y paralela á la costa del Golfo.

El Señor ARAMBURU sólo pagará al Gobierno de Venezuela una contribución de un 25 por ciento sobre las ganancias líquidas de su explotación.

El contrato se ha hecho por quince años, pudiendo prorrogarse este plazo por otros quince años por mutuo acuerdo.

Al Doctor ARAMBURU se le concede el derecho, sólo una vez, de importar, libre de derechos, maquinaria, las embarcaciones, provisiones y materiales que sean necesarios para llevar á cabo la explotación y exportación de los mencionados productos.

## COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON AMÉRICA EN EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1906.

Los "Informes relativos al tráfico y navegación del Reino Unido," publicados en marzo de 1906, contienen los siguientes datos referentes al comercio de dicho Reino con las naciones de América en el primer trimestre de 1906. Todos estos datos están comparados con los de 1904 y de 1905.

### IMPORTACIONES.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Animales vivos.</i>			
Ganado vacuno:			
Estados Unidos.....	£1,952,003	£2,024,735	£1,955,505
Ganado lanar:			
Estados Unidos.....	164,037	114,739	32,186
<i>Comestibles y bebidas.</i>			
Trigo:			
República Argentina.....	1,319,517	1,487,774	1,124,173
Chile.....	45,640	45,006	285
Estados Unidos.....	1,316,281	561,800	1,885,472
Harina de trigo:			
Estados Unidos.....	2,010,615	540,799	7,522,456
Cebada:			
Estados Unidos.....	604,663	280,252	406,157
Avena:			
Estados Unidos.....	11,928	3,096	468,865
Maíz:			
República Argentina.....	833,517	504,968	295,110
Estados Unidos.....	1,092,107	1,960,255	3,034,648
Carne de vaca, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	481,970	709,286	1,073,795
Estados Unidos.....	1,174,130	1,223,974	1,319,438
Carne de carnero, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	519,690	571,208	538,177
Carne de puerco, fresca:			
Estados Unidos.....	94,951	100,538	132,279
Tocino:			
Estados Unidos.....	1,972,519	1,773,918	2,079,817
Carne de vaca, salada:			
Estados Unidos.....	53,165	42,470	54,220
Jamones:			
Estados Unidos.....	622,768	582,681	671,892
Queso:			
Estados Unidos.....	154,191	154,589	143,355
Café:			
Brasil.....	89,086	42,368	33,396
Centro América.....	248,037	248,273	164,131
Azúcar sin refinar:			
Brasil.....	26,891	15,607	213,296
Perú.....	98,156	333,171	90,520
Tabaco en rama:			
Estados Unidos.....	582,511	423,654	504,306
Tabaco elaborado:			
Estados Unidos.....	334,020	331,915	304,692
<i>Metas y artículos de metal.</i>			
Cobre:			
Chile.....	61,888	115,847	75,568
Estados Unidos.....	30	1,202	.....
Régulo y precipitado:			
Chile.....	49,802	60,409	27,475
Perú.....	31,179	48,588	44,475
Estados Unidos.....	53,085	31,795	41,513
Hierro forjado y no forjado:			
Chile.....	283,959	286,148	239,500
Estados Unidos.....	832,100	633,422	401,063
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	27,697	.....	.....
Plomo en lingotes y láminas:			
Estados Unidos.....	96,040	62,640	67,719

## IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Metalos y artículos de metal—Continúa.</i>			
Aparatos científicos:			
Estados Unidos.....	£67,063	£98,753	£106,069
Relojes de pared:			
Estados Unidos.....	15,655	16,573	14,416
<i>Materias primas para fábricas de tejidos.</i>			
Algodón en rama:			
Brasil.....	339,510	55,089	618,950
Estados Unidos.....	10,965,614	9,485,198	12,559,210
Lana de carnero:			
República Argentina.....	173,339	500,635	558,489
Sud América.....	159,383	339,328	270,433
Uruguay.....	50,632	53,519	67,641
Lana de alpaca, llama y vicuña:			
Chile.....	31,691	24,209	23,479
Perú.....	84,919	20,080	86,339
<i>Materias primas para varias industrias.</i>			
Cueros crudos:			
Repúblicas Argentina y Uruguay.....		23,384	52,031
Brasil.....			
Cueros laneros:			
República Argentina.....	23,280	59,950	35,196
Sebo y estearina:			
República Argentina.....	70,450	68,781	70,914
Estados Unidos.....	97,756	108,481	81,601
<i>Artículos manufacturados.</i>			
Papel:			
Estados Unidos.....	78,288	71,939	704,252
Cuero:			
Estados Unidos.....	837,672	708,241	817,930
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Caballos:			
Estados Unidos.....	24,205	19,466	7,696
Linaza y semilla de linaza:			
República Argentina.....	560,562	300,176	212,606
Estados Unidos.....	705		9,825
<i>Barras y numerario.</i>			
Oro y plata:			
Brasil.....	107,456	101,371	72,223
México, Centro y Sud América.....	292,230	310,539	212,472
Estados Unidos.....	2,061,400	2,453,633	5,244,196

## EXPORTACIONES.

<i>Sustancias alimenticias y bebidas.</i>			
Aguas gaseosas:			
Estados Unidos.....	£61,448	£69,979	£74,004
Sal, goma y cristalizada:			
Estados Unidos.....	13,646	12,585	18,499
Espíritus:			
Estados Unidos.....	103,641	94,471	101,847
<i>Materias primas.</i>			
Carbón de piedra, coke, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	206,706	270,575	397,067
Brasil.....	189,825	159,810	219,189
Chile.....	37,968	86,962	49,071
Estados Unidos.....	25,327	14,907	8,986
Uruguay.....	87,923	57,519	10,233
Lana de carnero:			
Estados Unidos.....	191,958	217,572	251,606
Cueros y pieles, crudos:			
Estados Unidos.....	198,144	214,230	297,089
<i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte.</i>			
Artículos de algodón de todas clases:			
República Argentina.....	406,537	397,316	562,836
Brasil.....	378,468	385,583	290,775
Centro América.....	109,318	110,708	115,426

## EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1903.	1901.	1905.
<i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte—Continúa.</i>			
Artículos de algodón de todas clases—Continúa.			
Chile .....	£198, 475	£196, 786	£276, 081
Colombia .....	111, 073	88, 537	129, 585
México .....	96, 574	72, 829	97, 533
Perú .....	92, 429	108, 180	101, 758
Estados Unidos .....	464, 991	471, 598	680, 528
Uruguay .....	100, 259	110, 091	146, 350
Venezuela .....	149, 733	52, 637	89, 011
Hilaza de jute:			
Brasil .....	48, 818	66, 807	88, 548
Estados Unidos .....	8, 870	5, 410	4, 034
Artículos de Jute:			
República Argentina .....	61, 296	21, 582	15, 673
Brasil .....	1, 253	1, 240	1, 071
Estados Unidos .....	233, 362	239, 445	370, 545
Hilaza de lino:			
Estados Unidos .....	16, 359	14, 475	17, 302
Géneros de hilo en piezas:			
República Argentina .....	15, 932	20, 065	31, 913
Brasil .....	15, 143	17, 368	19, 915
Colombia .....	5, 380	7, 462	7, 216
México .....	8, 472	6, 735	7, 692
Estados Unidos .....	636, 737	631, 830	792, 651
Tejidos de lana:			
República Argentina .....	97, 446	115, 967	150, 185
Brasil .....	37, 793	41, 131	40, 095
Chile .....	56, 920	59, 964	75, 697
México .....	13, 427	16, 525	24, 195
Perú .....	22, 088	20, 537	21, 947
Estados Unidos .....	108, 717	117, 415	132, 908
Uruguay .....	22, 665	19, 167	37, 927
Tejidos de estambre:			
República Argentina .....	70, 454	93, 899	68, 667
Brasil .....	21, 837	27, 936	16, 444
Chile .....	23, 274	22, 923	26, 499
México .....	21, 316	14, 331	17, 796
Perú .....	6, 756	5, 520	6, 859
Estados Unidos .....	295, 220	413, 421	380, 215
Uruguay .....	17, 867	13, 393	16, 380
Alfombras:			
República Argentina .....	22, 902	44, 252	53, 253
Chile .....	13, 090	10, 931	23, 536
Estados Unidos .....	11, 559	9, 404	38, 568
Talabartería y arnes:			
Centro América .....	9, 502	14, 267	22, 019
Estados Unidos .....	9, 679	12, 628	16, 044
<i>Metales y artículos de metal.</i>			
Cuchillería:			
República Argentina .....	5, 509	7, 317	8, 528
Brasil .....	7, 321	8, 937	8, 613
Chile .....	5, 223	2, 528	3, 567
Cuba .....	1, 284	858	1, 752
Estados Unidos .....	18, 781	19, 814	19, 482
Ferretería, no enumerada:			
República Argentina .....	10, 064	20, 670	41, 201
Brasil .....	18, 620	30, 063	27, 002
Chile .....	6, 692	7, 936	10, 251
Estados Unidos .....	8, 337	6, 690	8, 453
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos .....	59, 561	112, 613	284, 307
Hierro en barras, varillas, etc.:			
República Argentina .....	7, 171	12, 180	17, 028
Brasil .....	6, 180	8, 161	9, 741
Chile .....	5, 598	5, 934	7, 104
Estados Unidos .....	17, 720	14, 712	22, 681
Hierro para ferrocarriles:			
República Argentina .....	99, 649	101, 600	306, 633
Chile .....	4, 227	28, 079	31, 429
Hierro colado ó forjado:			
República Argentina .....	31, 661	24, 933	29, 026
Brasil .....	9, 051	9, 515	8, 996
Alambre de hierro ó acero:			
República Argentina .....	18, 555	24, 425	51, 903
Brasil .....	1, 844	4, 312	3, 981
Estados Unidos .....	19, 375	19, 709	21, 063
Hierro galvanizado en hojas:			
República Argentina .....	164, 355	192, 824	302, 903
Centro América .....	5, 437	9, 078	9, 855

## EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1903.	1904.	1905.
<i>Metales y artículos de metal—Continúa.</i>			
Hierro galvanizado en hojas—Continúa.			
Chile .....	£19,056	£28,287	£48,744
Cuba .....	6,588	8,169	7,808
México .....	28,483	24,845	16,961
Uruguay .....	10,921	22,728	26,916
Hoja de lata:			
Estados Unidos .....	187,222	238,086	137,916
<i>Maquinaria.</i>			
Locomotoras:			
Sud América .....	82,267	53,985	360,603
Estados Unidos .....	25	205	401
Maquinaria agrícola:			
Sud América .....	9,014	16,130	38,506
Estados Unidos .....	1,883		2,788
Maquinaria de las demás clases:			
Sud América .....	64,673	77,406	97,379
Estados Unidos .....	4,434	4,319	1,309
Instrumentos de agricultura:			
Sud América .....	25,451	27,548	48,543
Estados Unidos .....	110	18	632
Máquinas de coser:			
Sud América .....	13,589	13,510	18,818
Maquinaria de minas:			
Sud América .....	8,925	6,325	8,988
Estados Unidos .....	362	672	77
Maquinaria textil:			
Sud América .....	56,566	39,127	52,442
Estados Unidos .....	94,173	93,234	136,346
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Cemento:			
República Argentina .....	3,713	6,625	12,517
Brasil .....	1,579	3,958	8,730
Estados Unidos .....	1,657	669	3,611
Loza:			
República Argentina .....	24,079	35,703	49,077
Brasil .....	24,102	23,798	27,288
Estados Unidos .....	154,698	145,436	139,367
Aceite de semilla:			
Brasil .....	13,268	10,344	14,998
<i>Barras y numerario.</i>			
Oro y plata:			
Brasil .....	383,950	602,650	468,200
México, Centro y Sud América .....	3,540,708	1,399,414	2,104,864
Estados Unidos .....	663,650	69,000	296,500

## EXISTENCIA DE CAFÉ EN EL MUNDO.

El 1° de abril de 1906 la existencia de café del mundo ascendía á 10,747,916 sacos, contra 12,967,140 sacos el 1° de abril de 1905, ó sea una disminución de 2,219,254 sacos.

Las remesas en Río de Janeiro en el mes de marzo ascendieron á 139,000 sacos, contra 127,000 sacos en el mismo mes en 1905; en Santos ascendieron á 238,000 sacos, contra 287,000 sacos en el mes de marzo de 1905. El total de remesas en Río de Janeiro y en Santos en los nueve meses del año comercial de 1905 á 1906, ascendieron á 8,902,000 sacos, contra 9,165,000 sacos en 1904 á 1905; 9,436,000 sacos en 1903 á 1904; 10,495,000 sacos en 1902 á 1903, y 13,104,000 sacos en 1901 á 1902.

En los nueve meses de los cinco años de cosecha anteriores á 1905, en Río de Janeiro y Santos se recibieron un promedio de 8½ por ciento de la cosecha total, y basando el cálculo en esa base, este año podemos

esperar una existencia total de 10,173,712 sacos hasta el 1° de julio de 1906, que, agregados á las cosechas medianas de 4,500,000 á 5,000,000 de sacos, afrojan un abastecimiento total de 14,573,712 á 15,000,000 de sacos, contra una demanda anual de 16,500,000 á 16,750,000 sacos.

Las entregas que se hicieron en los Estados Unidos en el mes de marzo consistieron de 536,427 sacos del Brasil; 153,254 sacos de todos los demás países, siendo así que el Brasil suministró como un 77.7 por ciento del total.

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### NOTA BIBLIOGRÁFICA ACERCA DEL FERROCARRIL PANAMERICANA.

El argumento fundamental expuesto por el Honorable HENRY G. DAVIS, en su artículo intitulado "El Ferrocarril Panamericano desde el Punto de Vista del Negocio," publicado en la Revista Norteamericana (*North American Review*) correspondiente al mes de mayo de 1906, es que los ferrocarriles se construyen con el objeto de que den dividendos. En cuanto atañe á las naciones, estos dividendos constituyen el desarrollo de los recursos locales, el mayor número de mercados que se obtienen para los productos del país, el aumento de población por medio de la inmigración y, en una palabra, el acrecentamiento de la riqueza de la nación. Se obtienen otros dividendos mediante el aumento de los conocimientos acerca de las diferentes secciones del país que el ferrocarril atraviesa, en tanto que puede decirse que los dividendos internacionales consisten no sólo de pesos y centavos, sino también de la paz que se deriva del mutuo conocimiento que resulta del contacto frecuente y amistoso entre las diferentes naciones.

Sin embargo, al tratar de este asunto, el Señor DAVIS no admite que las ventajas morales superen á los beneficios comerciales, que constituyen el objetivo de la construcción de todo ferrocarril. Se ha demostrado que la prosperidad comercial, tanto de México como de la República Argentina, ha adelantado en razón directa de su rapidez en proporcionar medios de transporte. Por ejemplo, el valor total del comercio extranjero de la República Argentina, que en 1880 sólo tenía 1,562 millas de ferrocarril, ascendió á más de \$100,000,000, en tanto que en 1905, cuando el número de millas de ferrocarril había ascendido á 12,000, el comercio extranjero de dicho país representó un valor de \$500,000,000.

En 1875 Mexico sólo tenía 360 millas de ferrocarril, y el valor total de su comercio extranjero ascendió á \$46,319,000, en tanto que en el año de 1905, cuando el país tenía ya 10,300 millas de ferrocarril, las transacciones comerciales ascendieron á \$387,000,000 en moneda nacional. Estos cambios notables no podían efectuarse racionalmente por medio

del transporte por vapores, puesto que dicho transporte beneficia muy poco á los distritos del interior. Las rutas Panamericanas, tales como se han trazado, quedan paralelas á la costa del Pacífico á lo largo de los Andes, pero también se han provisto medios para la construcción de líneas ramales que han de satisfacer las exigencias tanto de la costa del Pacífico como de la del Atlántico. Se calcula que la construcción de 10,000 á 10,400 millas de línea de ferrocarril de Nueva York á Buenos Aires completará la conexión. Sólo quedan por construir 3,700 millas del número que se acaba de expresar. El Señor DAVIS calcula que esta construcción suplementaria ha de exigir un desembolso de \$185,000,000, cantidad que, á su juicio, pueden facilitar los doce ó quince países que están interesados en dicha empresa.



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## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### RATIFICATION OF FOREIGN PATENTS.

On March 6, 1906, the President of the Argentine Republic issued the following decree:

"ARTICLE 1. On and after the date of the present decree applicants for patents of invention shall state whether the invention has or has not been patented abroad, stating, if in the affirmative, the country, the serial number, date and duration of the patent granted; the presentation of the translation and legalization of the documents relating to the patent sought to be ratified being no longer obligatory.

"ART. 2. After affixing the proper stamps to the document, let the same be returned to the Patent and Trade-mark Office to be acted upon."

### RAILROAD EXPOSITION IN BUENOS AYRES.

Translation of an Executive decree of March 1, 1906, published in the Official Bulletin of March 3, 1906, providing for a railroad exposition to be held in Buenos Ayres on August 30, 1907, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the first railroad in the Argentine Republic, has been received by the International Bureau of the American Republics, through the Department of State of the United States, as follows:

"BUENOS AYRES, *March 1, 1906.*

"Whereas, on August 30, 1907, fifty years will have transpired since the first railway of the Republic was opened for public service;

"It is becoming to celebrate the anniversary of one of the events most important to the country, in that it marks the initiation of works that have contributed most fertile to its progress;

"At the same time the acts with which said anniversary is celebrated ought to serve to emphasize the progress realized in the railway service;

"The best manner in which to arrive at this result is, as has been done in other countries with the same aim and for the same reason, to organize a special exposition;

"Further, this exposition may be considered as preparatory in this respect to the national exposition on the centennial of its independence, if such is determined upon;

"The Vice-President of the Republic, in the exercise of the Executive power, decrees:

"ARTICLE I. On August 30, 1907, there shall be held in the capital a railway exposition, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the delivery to public service of the first railway of the Republic.

"ART. II. The exposition shall be in charge of an honorable commission and of an executive commission.

"ART. III. Members of the former shall be:

"(a) Citizens that have filled the office of President of the Republic;

"(b) Those that have filled the office of Minister of the Interior, previous to the enforcing of law No. 4714, or that of the Minister of Public Works;

"(c) The members of the committee of the interior of the Senate and of that of Public Works of the Chamber of Deputies;

"(d) A representative of the Government of each Province;

"(e) The ex-governors of the Provinces during whose period of office existing railway lines were authorized;

"(f) The Director-General of Ways of Communication and the Inspector-General of Railways;

"(g) The administrators of the railways of the nation;

"(h) The persons who have filled the office of the president of former railway directorates;

"(i) The presidents of the directorate and the managers of the Western Railway during the administration of the Province of Buenos Ayres;

"(j) The legal representatives and the members of the local directorates of the railways of the country, their present managers, and the former managers that still reside in the country.

"ART. IV. The second commission shall consist of the persons of the former who may be designated by it, in sufficient number and with the organization to carry out the work, in which shall be comprised the celebration of a congress of South American railways.

"ART. V. Both commissions shall be presided over by the Minister of Public Works, who is authorized to dispose of the personnel and resources of the department, so long as the commission mentioned in Article II are not constituted and the funds not voted by Congress.

"ART. VI. In due time and in accordance with the advice of the executive committee the locality, duration, and other circumstances of the exposition shall be determined.

"ART. VII. Notice of this decree shall be given to Congress during the first days of the next session, and the funds necessary for its realization shall be requested.

"ART. VIII. Let it be communicated, published, and given to the National Register.

"FIGUEROA ALCORTA.

"A. F. ORMA."

#### GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF BUTTER FACTORIES.

An executive decree was issued in the Argentine Republic November 20, 1905, providing for the inspection of butter factories. It is based upon the animal sanitary police law, which authorized the Executive to establish regulations for all factories of products of animal origin. The resultant purity of the exports of butter will no doubt increase foreign demand, according to the following statement of United States Minister BEAUPRÉ, at Buenos Ayres: This decree has special application to butter manufactured for export and is intended to prevent the further shipments of impure products, as to which there have been some complaints. The industry is a growing one, and considering the enormous productive capacity of the country and that nearly all the steamers of lines now in operation with European destinations have freezing chambers, in which butter as well as meat can be shipped, butter making is certain to be a source of national wealth. During 1904 the exportations reached 5,294 tons, valued at \$2,117,461, while during the first six months of 1905 3,222 tons were sent abroad, mostly to Great Britain and Africa.

#### CROP ESTIMATES, 1905-6.

Estimates of the wheat and linseed crops for the year 1905-6, published by the Minister of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic, place the wheat crop at 3,881,739 tons, and the linseed crop at 640,038 tons. The area sown and the yield per province is as follows:

Province.	Wheat.		Linseed.	
	Area.	Yield.	Area.	Yield.
Buenos Ayres.....	<i>Hectares.</i> 2,409,056	<i>Tons.</i> 2,078,922	<i>Hectares.</i> 263,248	<i>Tons.</i> 224,994
Santa Fe.....	1,542,500	819,065	498,800	284,395
Cordoba.....	1,236,415	663,104	118,156	29,687
Entre Rios.....	314,320	158,650	135,010	94,662
Various.....	173,002	162,000	7,568	6,300
Total.....	5,675,293	3,881,739	1,022,782	640,038

The yield for two previous years was as follows:

	Wheat.		Linseed.	
	1904-5.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Area sown .....	4,963,124	4,320,000	1,082,890	1,487,000
Yield .....	4,102,600	3,529,100	710,000	937,601
Seed .....	365,300	330,000		
Home consumption .....	710,000	700,000		
Exported .....	2,868,281	2,304,724	634,792	880,541

#### EXPORTS, FIRST TWO MONTHS, 1906.

The principal exports from the Argentine Republic for the first two months of 1906, with comparisons, were as follows:

	1906.	1905.		1906.	1905.
Oxhides:			Maize .....	60,277	198,882
Dry .....	414,387	498,046	Linseed .....	150,033	170,065
Salt .....	193,011	208,342	Flour .....	13,780	22,309
Horsehides:			Bran .....	22,901	17,981
Dry .....	25,041	20,453	Pollards .....	8,756	43,348
Salt .....	1,050	16,505	Oilseed cake .....	15,901	30,719
Sheepskins .....	6,874	12,195	Hay .....	218,583	144,861
Hair .....	614	463	Quebracho .....	63,257	49,214
Tallow .....	2,276	6,513	Quebracho, extract .....	8,940	1,983
Do .....	12,351	16,056	Butter .....	56,271	49,888
Do .....	400	2,602	Sugar .....		1,965
Goatskins .....	2,218	4,689	Carcasses (mutton) num-		
Wool .....	110,624	167,316	ber .....	213,413	555,626
Wheat .....	471,255	498,823	Beef .....	165,685	256,008
			quarters .....		

#### SUGAR-CANE HARVEST IN 1905.

The sugar-cane harvest in the Argentine Republic during the year 1905 amounted to 1,595,546,940 kilograms, producing a total of 116,975,472 kilograms of sugar.

## BOLIVIA.

#### BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1906.

The estimate of expenses (*Presupuesto General*) made by the Bolivian Government for the year 1906 shows expenditures to the amount of \$4,000,000 United States currency. The receipts are estimated in a like sum, formed by the customs receipts, which make up 70 per cent of the whole—\$2,580,000 being import duties and \$580,000 export duties. The remaining 30 per cent is made up of the following: Product of the alcohol monopoly, consular invoices, mining rights, stamped paper, postage stamps, State railways, grants of rubber forests, sale of lands, tax on companies, mortgage bonds, and five or six minor items. The commission estimates that the lack of facilities for handling the

traffic in Chilean ports, through which foreign commerce to Bolivia must pass, resulted in a loss of 20 per cent of the business consigned to the Republic during the last six months of the past year.

An increase of 25 per cent on the customs receipts is estimated on the enforcement of a new tariff law, and the commission has increased this probability by making several modifications in the project which have met with the Government's approval. Three of these modifications, which are estimated to increase receipts by over \$120,000, are as follows:

To increase by \$2.40 per 217 pounds the tax on refined sugar.

To classify the tax on wood in such way that the kind used for building will pay more than that used for mining purposes.

To place a tax of \$3.20 per 100 pounds on brown sugar and such other sugars as are used in the manufacture of alcohol.

To these factors in the increase of the State income should be added the orderly and methodical collection of the income under a new tariff. The proposed tax on brown and other sugars is defended by the commission on the ground that although a total of 1,200 to 1,500 tons of brown sugar was imported from Peru during the year 1905, and such sugar is used only in the manufacture of alcohol and produces 100 per cent of alcohol of 19°, the State received only the sum of \$6,000 as the product of the tax of \$3.20 paid by alcohols manufactured in the country with foreign prime material. The commission proposes to substitute direct taxation by a customs tax on the prime material and expects to obtain by this means an annual increase of \$60,000 to \$70,000. Chilean and Peruvian imports are estimated to produce \$336,000, the estimate being based on importation statistics for 1905.

The treaty recently signed in Lima fixes July 1, 1906, as the beginning of the new commercial era between Peru and Bolivia. Until that time the present arrangement will hold good, which means a deduction of about \$400,000 from the estimated income.

The Government estimates that export duties will yield \$584,000, made up as follows: Silver, \$16,000; tin, \$320,000; copper, \$48,000; bismuth, \$12,000; rubber, \$188,000. There are several projects awaiting consideration of Congress which tend to increase export duties on minerals, and which, if approved with respect to tin and bismuth, will yield an increase of \$140,000 on estimated receipts.

#### COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following figures furnished by the Bolivian Consuls at the respective ports show the value of the trade between the United States and Bolivia during the first four months of the calendar year 1906, so far as exports proceeding from New York and San Francisco are concerned:

1338 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

FROM NEW YORK.

	January.		February.		March.		April.	
	Pack-ages.	Value.	Pack-ages.	Value.	Pack-ages.	Value.	Pack-ages.	Value.
Antofagasta.....	1,652	\$21,387.15	1,786	\$17,166.01	960	\$9,766.74	1,988	\$19,019.89
Mollendo.....	715	16,468.35	510	4,863.35	432	8,312.67	1,037	11,481.05
Arica.....	2	140.00	167	1,123.45	.....	.....	15	806.25
Pará.....	139	1,291.00	147	879.69	894	8,587.21	80	1,053.20
Rosario.....	192	5,750.00	73	2,155.00	33	1,122.80	481	16,316.00
Montevideo.....	.....	.....	12	422.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,700	48,036.50	2,635	26,610.40	2,339	27,789.42	3,601	48,709.39

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Antofagasta.....	19,151	\$6,519.18	113	\$684.00	24,411	\$7,000.92	.....	.....
Mollendo.....	2,514	5,519.05	17,669	21,716.29	5,814	11,311.15	.....	.....
Arica.....	.....	.....	530	890.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	21,665	12,038.23	18,312	23,290.29	30,225	18,312.07	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

	Pack-ages.	Value.
New York in January and February.....	5,395	\$74,646.90
San Francisco in January and February.....	39,980	35,328.52
New York in March and April.....	5,940	76,498.81
San Francisco in March.....	30,225	18,312.07
Total.....	81,540	204,786.30

IMPORTS IN 1904.

Custom-house.	Dutiable.		Free.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Antofagasta.....	14,398,145	7,275,111.22	3,160,092	525,867.41	17,558,237	7,800,978.63
La Paz.....	8,203,688	3,683,265.20	14,570,946	3,322,925.92	22,774,634	7,006,191.12
Cyuni.....	1,125,200	282,549.81	22,907,310	1,551,248.40	24,032,510	1,833,593.21
Arica.....	2,220,766	880,953.32	.....	.....	2,220,766	880,953.32
Tupiza.....	151,434	704,670.85	402,543	112,793.60	553,977	814,467.45
Tarija.....	425,652	486,025.45	22,968	8,387.45	448,620	494,412.90
Puerto Suarez.....	625,399	431,276.38	5,924	1,944.47	631,323	433,220.85
Villa Bella.....	631,800	315,931.03	.....	.....	631,800	315,931.03
Oruro.....	923,601	38,274.76	775,853	174,865.46	1,699,454	213,138.22
Pelechucho.....	62,514	27,560.86	.....	.....	62,514	27,560.86
Total.....	28,768,199	14,125,418.88	41,845,636	5,598,025.71	70,613,835	19,823,444.59

Origin.	Dutiable.		Free.		Total.		Percent- age of values.
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	
Germany.....	6,286,828	3,575,094.63	616,059	365,652.32	6,902,887	3,940,746.95	19.88
England.....	5,917,114	3,574,224.66	1,167,516	227,285.86	7,084,630	3,801,510.52	19.18
Peru.....	1,816,968	1,221,198.90	9,034,197	2,169,613.62	10,851,165	3,390,812.52	17.11
Chile.....	3,517,719	390,755.13	8,107,029	989,331.62	11,624,748	1,380,086.75	6.97
United States.....	2,463,616	845,305.76	3,743,936	477,328.25	6,207,552	1,320,604.01	6.67
Argentine.....	334,328	843,890.02	317,769	87,203.68	652,097	931,083.70	4.70
Belgium.....	1,377,542	636,354.37	283,577	24,097.85	1,661,119	660,452.22	3.34
France.....	833,763	631,329.84	35,540	12,549.57	869,303	643,879.41	3.25
Italy.....	812,835	626,003.86	69,651	9,223.06	882,486	635,226.92	3.20
Brazil.....	771,776	340,504.34	1,995	511.26	673,771	341,015.60	1.72
Spain.....	372,727	209,484.73	31,068	14,424.43	403,795	223,909.16	1.12
Uruguay.....	65,111	14,521.45	.....	.....	65,111	14,521.45	.50
Portugal.....	44,627	10,492.80	.....	.....	44,627	10,492.80	.70
Paraguay.....	23,034	8,861.73	374	165.10	23,408	9,026.83	.04
Switzerland.....	139	4,883.76	.....	.....	139	4,883.76	.02
Cuba.....	5,494	2,377.68	.....	.....	5,494	2,377.68	.01
Central America.....	939	2,347.50	.....	.....	939	2,347.50	.01
Ecuador.....	1,861	572.34	.....	.....	1,861	572.34	.01
China.....	360	201.60	.....	.....	360	201.60	.01
Unknown.....	4,221,438	1,189,023.78	18,396,915	1,320,639.09	22,618,353	2,509,662.87	12.66
Total.....	28,768,199	14,125,418.88	41,845,636	5,598,025.71	70,613,835	19,823,444.59	100.00

## BRAZIL.

## EXPORTS OF RUBBER.

According to figures furnished by the Bureau of Commercial Statistics of Rio de Janeiro, the exports of rubber from the Amazon region during the period 1901-1905 were as follows:

	Mandós.	Pará.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
1901 .....	15,694,041	13,467,403
1902 .....	13,711,061	13,406,639
1903 .....	16,509,677	12,559,057
1904 .....	15,334,044	13,171,212
1905 .....	15,253,029	16,221,766
Total .....	76,501,852	68,826,077

## CUSTOMS REVENUE, FEBRUARY, 1906.

The customs revenue at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the month of February, 1906, amounted in all to 5,509,699\$750, as against 6,365,440\$405 for the same month last year, a decrease of 855,750\$405.

## EXPORTS FROM SANTOS, ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1905.

According to statistics published by the Bureau of Commercial Statistics of Rio de Janeiro the export movement of the port of Santos during the eleven months of 1905, compared with the same period of 1904, was as follows:

Articles.	January to November—	
	1905.	1904.
Coffee .....	bags.. 6,787,321	5,908,414
Salted hides .....	kilos.. 385,818	654,482
Rubber .....	do... 91,103	111,975
Brut .....	do... 6,626,770	3,827,100
Pineapples .....	do... 71,015	90,680
Bananas .....	bunches.. 128,475	117,732
Other merchandise .....	milreis.. 209,333	245,902

## EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, FEBRUARY, 1906.

The "*Boletim Mensal*" of the Commercial Association of Pernambuco publishes the following statistics of the export movement at that port for the month of February:

Sugar .....	kilos.. 24,020,186	Rubber .....	bales.. 52
Cotton .....	do... 1,426,865	Textiles .....	do... 206
Brandy .....	pipes.. 804	Corn .....	bags.. 13,534
Alcohol .....	do... 973	Skins .....	bales.. 111
Honey .....	do... 5	Castor-oil beans .....	bags.. 5,115
Hides .....	number.. 290	Coffee .....	do... 2,883
Cotton seed .....	bags.. 29,967	Soap .....	boxes.. 17,514
Carnauba wax .....	do... 1,472	Oil .....	do... 1,404
Mandioca flour .....	do... 10,582	Oil .....	barrels.. 330
Rubber .....	barrels.. 5		

**EXPORT TAX ON COFFEE.**

United States Consul-General SEEGER in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, states that the presidents of Sao Paulo, Rio, and Minas, the three principal coffee States, have signed the coffee-valorization plan, by which a surtax of 58 cents, gold, per bag will be imposed on coffee exports. A foreign loan of \$73,000,000, at 6 per cent, is to be secured for the coffee planters to counteract their losses through the recent rise in Brazilian exchange. The surtax of 58 cents per bag, it is estimated, will pay the interest on the big loan and leave a surplus revenue of \$2,695,500 for expenses and propaganda. The agreement will come into force as soon approved by the President of Brazil.

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**CHILE.**
**NEW CABINET.**

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed under date of May 1, 1906, by the State Department of the United States that the personnel of the new Chilean Ministry, formed under the leadership of Señor Don JOSÉ RAMÓN GUTIÉRREZ, is as follows:

Don JOSÉ RAMÓN GUTIÉRREZ, Minister of the Interior.

Don MANUEL SALAS LAVAGUI, Minister of Justice and Instruction.

Don RAMÓN SANTELICES, Minister of Hacienda.

Don MANUEL A. CAVARRUBIAS, Minister of War and the Navy.

Don RAMÓN ANTONIO VERGARA DONOSO, Minister of Industry and Public Works.

Don FEDERICO PUGA BORNE retains the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

**WORK ON THE TRANSANDINE RAILWAY.**

The Department of State of the United States recently forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics the following paper, furnished by the United States Minister in Santiago, Mr. JOHN HICKS, covering the opening of the Transandine Railway from Salto to Juncal, and the importance of the enterprise in regard to interoceanic travel:

"A few days since, a section of the Transandine Railway, from Salto del Soldado to Juncal, was opened to traffic, and the event was publicly celebrated. The President of the Republic, Don JERMAN RIESCO, with a number of his Ministers and other public officials, was present, and the speeches delivered made it a memorable occasion.

"It will be remembered that this is the railroad over the Andes connecting the Pacific coast with the Atlantic, and the final completion



of it, now a matter of a few months, will mark an era in the development of this part of South America. I believe it is the only transcontinental road south of the one at Panama connecting the two oceans, and it is being constructed jointly by the Republic of Chile and the Argentine Republic.

“On the Chilean side, the road was completed from the seashore by way of Santiago and Mendoza to Salto del Soldado in August, 1893, and since then the Chilean Government, by contract, has extended the line from Salto del Soldado to Juncal, a distance of 27 kilometers, or 15 miles. Salto del Soldado is at a height of 1,262 meters, or 4,140 feet, above sea level, and Juncal is 2,222 meters, or 7,290 feet, above the sea. From Juncal, the point reached, to the boundary line between Chile and the Argentine Republic, the remaining distance is only 15 kilometers, or about 9 miles, and to reach the border the road will rise to a height of 3,189 meters, or 10,460 feet.

“Work at such an elevation is carried on with great difficulty. There are many tunnels and bridges, and the engineering difficulties were very great. In addition, it has been impossible to do much work during the winter season, as the region is then covered with deep snow. Great avalanches slide down the sides of the mountains, sweeping everything before them, and so the work has to be suspended during several months of the year.

“As early as 1888, when the two ends of this great railroad were 75 miles apart, travel began over the route. Passengers, mails, and a limited amount of freight were sent to Los Andes by train, and from there to the end of the road on the Argentine side were transported on mule back. From the Argentine end to the city of Buenos Ayres the track is in fairly good condition, and Pullman cars go through in about twenty-four hours.

“Yet transit over the route is only possible in the summer season. Beginning in December, trains run to the end of the line in January and February, but in March it begins to be difficult to get through and by the end of the month traffic is usually suspended. Thus the road, so far, has been available for business only a small part of the year, and considering the difficulties and expense of construction and operation it seems doubtful if it will ever be self-sustaining.

“While similar difficulties were met with and successfully overcome by the Union and Central Pacific in crossing the Rocky Mountains, the conditions in South America appear to be much more formidable. Snow accumulates in the mountains in immense quantities and it frequently descends to the lower levels in the form of avalanches and even glaciers so large and powerful that they sweep everything before them. The track for miles will be completely covered with huge masses of snow and ice so solid and impenetrable that all trains are necessarily suspended for months. The ordinary ‘snowshed’ of the

Rocky Mountains would be absolutely worthless here, and the construction of tunnels or some artificial protection strong enough to protect the road so that trains can pass over it in the winter time is one of the engineering problems not yet satisfactorily solved.

"The section of the road that is so elevated as to come within the snow limit is very short and it is altogether likely that after the line is completed it will be possible to build protection sheds or tunnels so that trains can run throughout the year. By rail the trip from Valparaiso on the Pacific to Buenos Ayres on the Atlantic can be made in less than four days, while by steamer around the straits the best time is twelve days. The completion of the road, therefore, and its improvement so as to admit of service the year around will prove of the greatest benefit to both Chile and the Argentine Republic.

"The portion of the line uncompleted is only about 10 miles in length, but it includes a long tunnel through the summit of the Andes, and it is estimated that it will take at least three years to complete it. In the meantime traffic will be carried on during the summer months by transporting mail, passengers, and a limited amount of freight over the uncompleted gap by means of mules.

#### IMPORT TAX AND BOUNTY ON SUGAR.

The Chilean Government passed a law on January 30, 1906, for the taxing of sugar imported into the country, and also paying a bounty on beet sugar produced in Chile. Following is the decree as passed by the Congress:

"ARTICLE 1. Sugar shall pay an import tax when entering Chile, as per the following tariff: Refined sugar, whole or powdered, damp or dry, 13.35 pesos per each 100 kilograms. White sugar, granulated or powdered, damp or dry, of the same grade as 'Rosa Emilia,' 10.40 pesos per each 100 kilograms. Granulated brown sugar or raw sugar, dry or damp, 7.50 pesos per each 100 kilograms. Unrefined sugar, pan sugar, dry or damp, 6.60 pesos per each 100 kilograms.

ART. 2. The Government will pay, beginning with January, 1907, and continuing to January 1915, a bounty of 80 cents per each 100 kilograms of sugar beet worked by the national beet sugar factories. The bounty will be discontinued after the lapse of 4 years, counted from date, provided no other factory for this purpose is established other than that of Parral.

"ART. 3. The President will order the execution of this law and may appoint inspectors to inspect the books of the beet sugar producing factories."

#### COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

A series of reports made by Special Agent HUTCHINSON, of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, deals exhaustively with the status of Chilean commerce and industries. The statement

is made that the foreign purchases of Chile have increased most markedly in the past few years, the total in 1904, according to Chilean official figures, exceeding those of 1903 by about 10 per cent. The full returns for 1905 are not yet in, but every indication points toward an equal or even greater increase for that year. The total population of the country is estimated at something over 3,000,000, and the per capita importation is therefore low (\$19), compared with that of the other temperate climate countries of South America. In both the Argentine Republic and Uruguay the per capita imports amount to about \$25.

The share of the United States in the total trade of Chile is comparatively small, but it is increasing far more rapidly than that of any other country, with the single exception of Italy. From fourth place the United States has risen in the past ten years to third place, having passed France by a considerable margin. Italy's large increase has been due mainly to cheap cotton goods and wines, her share in other trade being relatively small.

The following tables are compiled from the official export statistics of the United States, England, Germany, France, Belgium, and Italy. They show the average annual exports of domestic merchandise to Chile for the periods stated. The values are given in thousands of United States dollars.

Country.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Per cent increase or decrease.	1904.
United States .....	2,680	3,680	+ 37.3	4,798
England .....	11,934	14,579	+ 22.3	16,200
Germany .....	7,444	8,883	+ 19.3	11,620
France .....	3,016	2,860	- 4.9	3,500
Belgium .....	1,856	1,304	- 3.8	2,250
Italy .....	452	1,056	+133.6	1,152
All six .....	26,882	32,362	+ 20.4	39,520

<sup>a</sup> Partly estimated.

The two chief items of Chilean import are textiles (mostly cotton goods) and iron and steel and manufactures thereof. A comparison of American sales of cotton goods to Chile with those of the principal competitors shows the following (values in thousands of United States dollars):

Country.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
United States .....	582	527	- 9.4
England .....	4,050	4,460	+ 9.9
Germany .....	1,500	1,758	+ 17.2
France .....	716	524	- 26.8
Italy .....	100	364	+264.0
All five .....	6,957	7,633	+ 9.7

As in other South American countries, the United States shows a decline in sales of cotton goods as a whole. England, Germany, and Italy are gaining a more complete monopoly, the most marked development being that of the last-mentioned country. But there is one class of these goods in which the United States is meeting with considerable success—colored cotton cloths. The share of the United States in the total trade in this article is still small, but it is growing with a rapidity which demonstrates ability to compete with Europe. A considerable part of these colored goods seems to be prints.

The annexed table shows the annual average value of imports of iron and steel from the countries named for the four-year period 1897-1900 and the three-year period 1901-1903 (values in thousands of dollars):

Country.	1897-1900.	1901-1903.	Per cent of increase.
United States.....	518	1,248	140.9
England.....	2,475	3,555	43.6
Germany.....	868	1,910	120

England leads by a good margin, but her supremacy is being threatened. For the first period her sales were nearly three times as large as Germany's; in the second period considerably less than twice as large. The United States and Germany both show a phenomenal increase, but American trade has grown the more rapidly of the two. The importation of agricultural implements and machinery has shown a very considerable increase in the past few years. In general American goods are preferred, and the total trade in these articles shows most satisfactory increase, but in mowers and reapers United States trade declined from \$39,000 per annum for the five years 1894-1898 to \$12,000 for the years 1899-1903, with a rise again in 1904 to \$22,000.

There seem to be several causes for this decline. The older farms got themselves well stocked with these machines a few years ago, and are not, therefore, in need of new supplies, and the newer places, consisting mainly of small patches of clearing in the forest region of the south, have not yet reached a stage where the employing of such machines is profitable. The purchases as a whole have therefore declined, and this accounts in part for the decline of American sales. There is, however, another cause—the substitution of a Canadian machine for the American. There is much complaint that the American machines are too light and not sufficiently able to stand the rough handling given them by the unskilled Chilean laborer. The harvesting season is rainless in Chile, and there is no such need of haste in getting the crop in as there is in Argentina, and the heavier, more durable machines are therefore preferred.

It is only in years of bad harvest that Chile is now obliged to import any considerable quantity of cereals; she produces her own supply.

The same is true of most food stuffs, but there are certain lines of finer-grade goods in which American trade is growing and may be expected to increase. Various breakfast foods and cereal preparations are among these, and a larger trade could be done, in spite of the 25 per cent import duty, if greater care were exercised in packing in the long journey through the moist tropics.

Lard is imported to the value of about \$180,000 per annum. It comes mainly from Uruguay, which supplies over 60 per cent of the total, while the United States supplies only about 22 per cent.

Canned salmon is rapidly becoming an article of large consumption, the total imports in 1904 being valued at \$129,000. The United States has been most successful in this trade, supplying about 94 per cent of the total, or \$122,000 worth.

Chile's only foreign purchases of leather and leather goods which reach any considerable importance are tanned and prepared leather and boots and shoes. The total imports of the former in 1904 were \$511,000, of which the United States furnished 6.6 per cent, and of the latter, \$100,000, of which the United States supplied 10.3 per cent. American sales have been on the increase for some time, and may continue to grow moderately, but no very large business is to be expected so long as Chilean home industry continues to be protected to such an extent as at present. Sheep, calf, and goat skins, for example, are subject to a duty of 25 per cent on a valuation of \$1.63 per pound; chagrés and its imitations to 25 per cent on a valuation of 82 cents per pound, and enameled leather, unspecified, 25 per cent on a valuation of \$1.30 per pound. On most classes of boots and shoes the duty is 60 per cent on a valuation which varies from \$5.40 per dozen pairs on leather slippers for household use to \$51.85 per dozen pairs for men's shoes containing silk.

Under this protection a considerable industry has already been built up and is growing. All but the best grades of boots and shoes are being made in large quantities to supply the home market, and at least one of the factories is contemplating entering neighboring markets. The native-tanned leather is not yet satisfactory and the native-made boots and shoes, though made with American machinery and in American styles, lack durability. American shoes, such as retail at home at from \$3.50 to \$5 a pair, are sold in the Valparaiso and Santiago shops at from \$7.50 to \$8.50. The duty and freights can not account for so great a difference. There is also a widespread impression that American manufacturers do not send their best goods, made of the best materials, to these markets. It is certain that the American shoes bought here do not last as long as those purchased at home. Shoes made in Chilean factories with American machinery and of American leather retail at \$4 a pair.

Such carriages as are imported are chiefly French and American

(about \$8,500 of the former and \$6,500 of the latter in 1904), while wagons are mainly American (\$3,100 in 1904). There is a large local manufacture, the protective duty varying from 15 to 60 per cent ad valorem, the value being appraised at the custom-house. Cycles are imported to only a very limited amount (\$5,000 in 1904), chiefly from the United States, though Germany also furnishes a considerable number.

Of the imported coal, 75 per cent comes from England and 22 per cent from Australia. The United States, in 1904, furnished only 15,000 tons out of a total of \$22,000 tons. The local coal is of an inferior, quick-burning quality, but its cheapness is gaining for it rapidly increasing sales. There is no import duty on coal.

Petroleum, refined and crude, is imported to the value of about \$950,000 per annum. Crude oil is admitted free of duty, and comes almost wholly from Peru, though it is said that a contract has recently been made for supplementing the Peruvian supply by shipments from California. There should be a good opening for this oil for fuel purposes in the mining districts of both Chile and Bolivia, for native fuel in these regions is almost unknown.

Refined oil for illuminating purposes comes, of course, almost wholly from the United States. Its use is likely to grow with the population throughout all northern Chile, for there being no water power and no cheap supplies of gas coal lighting must continue to be done by kerosene. The duty is 25 per cent on a valuation of 1.64 cents per pound gross weight.

Lubricating oils imported are almost wholly petroleum oils, the total value in 1904 reaching \$158,000. Of this amount the United States supplied 77 per cent, most of the remainder being furnished by England (14 per cent) and Germany (8 per cent). The duty is 25 per cent on a valuation of 6.55 cents per pound gross weight.

Some of the nitrate and borax establishments of the interior of northern Chile are at present using a very inferior native fuel.

In 1904, Chile imported building lumber to the value of \$655,000, and wooden furniture to the value of \$134,000. These were the two chief items of wood import, all other articles together reaching a value of only \$200,000. Virtually all the building lumber is Oregon pine, the amount of United States trade being limited only by the variations of Chilean demand. The only question, therefore, which arises as to the future, is connected with the possibility of development of Chilean home supplies. Southern Chile, from about Temuco southward, abounds in dense forests which have only in recent years begun to be exploited to any considerable extent, and the entire central section of the country raises great quantities of alamo (poplar), which, it is said, was introduced by the early Spaniards. The alamo and several of the native woods of the south are fairly well adapted for

many building purposes, and are already being used to the injury of the import trade in those sections. Nearly 75 per cent of the lumber imports in 1904 went to ports from Coquimbo northward.

Of furniture the United States furnishes comparatively little. The largest amount is credited to Germany, though most of it is probably of Austrian origin. It constitutes 44 per cent of the total, while France's share is 24.6 per cent, England's 14.6 per cent, and the United States' 10.8 per cent. There is evidence, however, that American trade is growing, the chief items being office furniture and ordinary upholstered household goods. The largest demand is for Austrian bent-wood furniture. The import trade is hampered by a high import duty in the interests of numerous local factories. It is 60 per cent on a valuation which varies from 4.9 cents per pound on chairs, benches, sofas, etc., with wooden seats and backs, to 32.7 cents per pound on fine upholstered goods.

England supplies nearly 70 per cent of the total imports of about \$190,000 per annum; the United States 11 per cent, consisting largely of binders' twine. The importation of all but the best grades of cordage and twines is being reduced considerably by the growth of a successful local industry using native-grown flax as its raw material. This industry is protected by a duty which ranges from 25 to 35 per cent on valuations which vary from 8.2 to 16.4 cents per pound.

Clocks are imported to the extent of about \$30,000 per annum, Germany furnishing about three-fifths and the United States one-third. Cheap American alarm clocks seem to be in particular demand, and there is evidence that sales of other grades are increasing as well. The imports of watches are about three times as large as of clocks. Gold and silver watches are credited chiefly to France, but it is probable that many of them are of Swiss origin. Switzerland stands second, selling about half as many as France, while the share of the United States is small—10 per cent of the total. In watches of "other metals," however, the United States leads with 42 per cent of the total of \$32,000 worth in 1904. France and Switzerland together send about the same amount as the United States. The strength of the United States, therefore, seems to lie in the demand for the more inexpensive grades of both clocks and watches, good movements in cheap cases, and a larger trade could probably be done by catering to this demand. The duty on clocks varies from 25 to 35 per cent; on watches, 15 per cent on a valuation which for gold watches varies from \$12.60 to \$18 each, for silver watches from \$3.25 to \$7.20, and for those of "other metals" from \$1.08 to \$4.32.

Common prepared paints in tins, etc., are imported to the extent of about \$176,000 per annum. They come mostly from England and Germany, the United States furnishing less than 4 per cent in 1904.

In finer prepared paints and enamels, in small tins, tubes, etc., the United States makes a better showing, though the total imports are small. In 1904 they reached \$18,000, the United States furnishing 28 per cent, England 25 per cent, and Germany 36 per cent.

Dry paints are very largely German, the nearest competitor being England, whose sales, however, are only about one-fourth as large as Germany. The United States furnishes only an insignificant quantity. The total imports of this class of goods in 1904 were valued at \$118,000.

There is a growing demand for American varnishes, though our trade is as yet relatively small. The total imports in 1904 were \$35,000, of which the United States supplied 17 per cent, England 35.5 per cent, and Germany 39 per cent.

American shoe blacking and polishes are also in growing demand. Of the total imports in 1904 of \$33,000, the United States furnished 20 per cent, England and Germany each 34 per cent, and France 12 per cent.

The import duties are: On mixed paints, 25 per cent on valuations varying from 3.93 cents per pound on common paints mixed with oil to 32.7 cents per pound on fine black leather paints. On dry paints, 25 per cent on valuations from 3.27 cents per pound on white and red lead to 98.2 cents per pound on indigo. On varnishes 25 per cent on valuations from 4.9 cents per pound on common varnishes to 21.3 cents on copal. On shoe polish, 35 per cent on valuations from 3.93 cents to 32.7 cents per pound.

In 1904, Chile imported cottons to the value of \$8,756,000; woolens, \$3,993,000; silks, \$995,000, and linens, \$287,000. The United States supplied so insignificant a quantity of the woolens, silks, and linens that we can not be said to compete at all in these goods. In cottons, as pointed out in the last report, our trade is also relatively small, yet there are certain encouraging features of the case, especially the fact that our sales of colored cottons have been increasing considerably.

In 1904, Chile imported iron and steel goods to the value of \$14,110,000. The share of the United States in this trade, though smaller than that of either England or Germany, is growing rapidly, and gives good promise for the future.

Unmanufactured iron and steel, such as pig, bar, hoop, band, scroll, and sheet iron, etc., are imported in considerable quantities for the use of the protected local factories. The total purchases in 1904 amounted to \$1,984,000. The United States supplied but an insignificant quantity—one-half of 1 per cent.

In wire the United States furnished 18 per cent of the total of \$693,000. Germany sent 44 per cent, and England 62 per cent. The sales of the United States are increasing rapidly, however, the reason being, as alleged by prominent importers, that the United States man-



manufacturers are beginning to give close heed to instructions and suggestions as to details of packing, weight, etc. In general hardware, nails, nuts, screws, bolts, etc., the United States trade is growing in spite of alleged higher prices in many lines of general hardware. For said country furnished in 1904 13 per cent of the total of \$97,000; of nails, nuts, screws, bolts, etc., 28 per cent of a total of \$527,000. There is particular complaint as to the placing of such goods and loss through the breaking of cases. Sales of American cutlery are also increasing, reaching, in 1904, 31 per cent of a total of \$64,000. Hollow ware is almost wholly English and German, American goods not being able to compete in price.

Firearms are mainly American. In 1904 the United States supplied 44 per cent of the total of \$57,000, England's share being less than 2 per cent, and Germany 31 per cent. The more legitimate trade is suffering somewhat in Chile, as in other South American countries, by the introduction of cheap Spanish imitations, which sell at less than half the price of the best American makes.

#### TREATY OF ARBITRATION WITH BRAZIL.

The general arbitration treaty between Chile and Brazil, signed in the city of Rio de Janeiro on May 18, 1895, by Señor Don ANJEL CUSTODIO VICUÑA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on behalf of Chile, and Senhor Dr. OLYNTO MAXIMO DE MAGALHAES, Minister of State and Foreign Relations on behalf of Brazil, and which has been ratified by the Congresses and Executives of the two Republics, which ratifications were exchanged in the city of Santiago on March 7, 1906, was promulgated on the same day by the Government of Chile. The treaty is effective for a period of ten years.

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## COLOMBIA.

#### DELEGATES TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

The United States Minister at Bogota reports to the International Bureau of American Republics that the Colombian delegation to the Third International Conference of the American States consists of Ex-President MIGUEL ANTONIO CARO, Gen. JOAQUIN F. VELEZ, Gen. RAFAEL URIBE URIBE, and Dr. JULIO H. PALACIO, as secretary. Minister BARRETT states that Colombia could not have named more distinguished, prominent, and able men for its delegation than these, and their nomination is evidence not only of Colombia's desire to cooperate to make the conference a success but of her purpose to

take a leading part in its deliberations. The designation of such men can also be construed as a direct compliment to the United States and to Brazil. Mr. CARO served a full term as President, and is the most respected man in the country after President REYES. He is one of the ablest international lawyers in Latin America and a brilliant scholar in many directions. He is also a powerful orator and debater and has a distinguished appearance. General VELEZ is almost as prominent as Ex-President CARO. He was the leading candidate for President against General REYES in the last election. He has been a Cabinet Minister and a diplomatic representative to foreign countries. He is also a man of impressive personality and dignified bearing. General URIBE URIBE is now the Minister of Colombia to Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Chile. He was the Commander in Chief of the revolutionary forces in the last Colombian civil war and is the acknowledged leader of the liberal party. He is likewise an eminent lawyer and a brilliant debater. Dr. JULIO H. PALACIO, the secretary of the delegation, is the editor and proprietor of the "*Correo Nacional*," one of the principal newspapers of Bogota. He is recognized as one of the cleverest writers of South America on political and international subjects.

#### NEW MONETARY LAW.

The new monetary law, enacted by the Colombian Congress, came into operation on January 1, 1906. It provides for the conversion of the existing paper currency into gold. In accordance with the provisions of this law, President REYES has signed a decree authorizing the appropriation of 25 per cent of the new revenues for this purpose. The decree states that it has been judged advisable that measures should be adopted for the deposit in foreign banks of sufficient funds in gold to cover the establishment of a metal currency before January 1, 1906.

#### DUTY ON HIDES.

A duty on hides was imposed in the Republic of Colombia, dating from July 1, 1905. The Central Bank, under the authority of the Minister of Finance, has organized this in such a way as to secure the highest possible return from the duty, as well as the sale of the hides abroad.

The product of the revenue from hides is estimated at 25 per cent of the new source of revenue created and destined for the currency conversion during the first year, and at 50 per cent thereafter. If the receipts should not amount to the 25 and 50 per cent, respectively, of the new duties, the deficit will be made good from the emerald mines revenue.

**RAILROAD CONCESSION.**

The United States Minister to the Republic of Colombia reports that an important railroad concession has been granted to ALFRED BISHOP MASON, of New York, and EDWARD H. MASON, of Chicago.

The concession covers a railroad from Buenaventura, the principal port of the Pacific, to Palmira, in the rich State of Cauca, and, at their option, another railroad from Palmira to the capital of Colombia, or to the Magdalena River. The Buenaventura-Palmira line is about 110 miles long. Its precise location for the eastern 65 miles has not been determined, but 12 miles, from Buenaventura to Cardova, are in operation. Eighteen miles more, from Cordova to a point near Defina, have been constructed, but can not be operated on account of loss of bridges by floods, etc.

The concessionnaires agree to put 30 miles in good repair, to finish the road to Palmira by December 1, 1910, to survey within twenty months the Palmira-Bogota or Palmira-Magdalena River route, and to decide within three months thereafter whether they will build this last line on the terms offered by the Government. The Colombian Government agrees to pay them on the 15th of each month, beginning February 15, 1906, half the gross receipts of the Pacific customs-houses for the preceding month, until they have received about \$5,400,000 gold. If the funds in their hands exceed at any time more than \$100,000 gold, the value of the work done, then the payments to them are to be suspended until the net advance falls below \$100,000. As each kilometer is constructed the concessionnaires become entitled to a sum varying from \$38,000 and \$40,000 to \$65,333 gold, according to the geographical situation of the kilometer. If the half of the Pacific customs-house receipts fall short of meeting any payment, the Government pays them 8 per cent interest on the balance due. Pending construction, half the earnings of the road to go to them and half is paid to them on construction account. When the whole \$5,400,000 has been paid them, they are to operate the road for fifty years, paying the Government half of the net proceeds. At the end of these fifty years the road becomes the property of the Government.

**TARIFF CHANGES.**

The President of Colombia on March 2 issued a decree relative to duties on cattle, ivory nuts, wines, and timber. Following is a translation of the decree:

"ARTICLE 1. The tariff of \$2 gold per head by which exports of male cattle are enumerated is hereby abolished. Henceforth only the tariff of 6 *pesos* gold, which is levied on female cattle, will be collected.

"ART. 2. The tariff on ivory nuts or vegetable ivory is abolished in all the custom-houses of the Republic.

"ART. 3. Foreign wines that now pay duties as follows: Red and white wines, in bottles, will pay the tariff set forth in the schedules; if in pipes, they will pay according to class 4 of the tariff schedules; if in barrels or demijohns, they will continue to pay under class 3, as at present. Sweet and dry wines and all those not scheduled in the foregoing classification, regardless of the receptacle containing them or their percentage of alcohol, will pay according to class 8.

"It is understood that all these wines must pay the new charge or duty of 70 per cent.

"ART. 4. Timber exported will pay at the rate of \$1 gold per ton, regardless of the weight or length of the logs.

"ART. 5. The present decree will go into effect immediately upon publication in the "*Diario Oficial*," but wines on the water destined for Colombian ports will pay only the duties now in force."

#### EXPORTS FROM CIUDAD BOLIVAR, 1905.

The declared exports of Ciudad Bolivar for the year 1905 amounted to nearly \$2,500,000 gold. The principal items were, in United States currency: Balata rubber, \$800,000; caoutchouc, \$24,000; hides, \$550,000; gold, \$475,000; heron feathers, \$170,000; sernamby, \$110,000; living cattle, \$170,000.

The steamers of the Orinoco Steamship Company run between the port of Ciudad Bolivar and Orocué during eight months of the year, and proposals are being made to the Venezuelan and Colombian Governments that a wagon road be made from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, to a place on the Meta River above Orocué, called Barrigon.

United States Consul ELLSWORTH supplies from Cartagena the export figures of that Colombian port for the year ending December 31, 1905. The value of shipments to the United States was \$1,076,954, the most important article being \$691,603 of coffee. The other prominent items were \$172,927 of hides, \$62,216 of rubber, and \$34,524 of cedar and mahogany.

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## COSTA RICA.

### NEW PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

Information received at the Costa Rica Legation is to the effect that Señor Don CLETO GONZALEZ VIQUEZ, who was elected President of the Republic on April 1, was inaugurated Monday, May 7.

Members of his Cabinet were announced as follows: Señor Don LUIS ANDERSON, Secretary of State for Foreign Relations; Señor Don P. J. VALVERDE, Secretary of the Interior; Señor Don OSCAR ROHRMOSER, Secretary of the Treasury; and Señor Don VIDAL QUIROS, Secretary of War.

## CUSTOMS CHANGES.

United States Consul CALDWELL, of San Jose, reports, under date of March 26, the following customs changes on articles imported into Costa Rica:

School satchels, per kilogram (2½ pounds), \$0.05+.

Letter files, per kilogram, \$0.074.

Folding blotters for desks, to contain papers, etc., sometimes called blotting carpets, per kilogram, \$0.20.

To all duties must be added \$0.007 per kilogram wharfage and special tax. These articles formerly paid \$0.376 per kilogram.

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CUBA.

## MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT PALMA.

The message delivered by President T. ESTRADA PALMA at the opening of the Cuban National Assembly on April 21, 1906, marked the closing session under the period assigned for his first Presidential term, his occupation for a second time of the Executive office of the Cuban Republic dating from May 20, 1906.

The following excerpts from the Presidential message are translated from the "*Gaceta Oficial*" for April 4, 1906:

On December 1, 1905, the general elections for representatives, senators, governors, counselors, and President were held, these elections being subsequently verified in accordance with the electoral law of the Republic.

Referring to the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the commemorative monument erected on the site of the fort of "El Viso," on February 14, 1906, President PALMA notes the enthusiastic welcome accorded to the United States official participants, under the leadership of Gen. S. B. M. YOUNG.

Communication service throughout the Republic has been advanced to an extraordinary degree, and in March two wireless-telegraph stations were established in El Mariel and on the Isle of Pines, respectively. Further development along these lines is in prospect. The number of telegrams transmitted from July, 1905, to February 28, 1906, was 602,510, at a cost of \$413,316.49.

Sanitary measures have received adequate attention, with the consequent practical extirpation of yellow fever. Owing to the active measures taken by the Minister of Cuba in Washington, Señor GONZALO DE QUESADA, a projected quarantine of southern ports of the United States against vessels arriving from Cuba was averted, as no justification for such action was afforded by sanitary conditions in the island.

Representatives have been named for the Fifteenth International Medical Congress assembling in Lisbon between April 19 and 26.

Demographic statistics show deaths numbering 8,629 from November of last year until February last, or an average of 15.81 per cent, calculating the entire population at 1,656,776. As births in the same period number 22,252, an increase in population of 13,623 is indicated.

The foreign relations of the country are covered as follows: The separation of the Government of the Kingdoms of Norway and Sweden having been communicated to the Cuban Government, suitable action was taken in recognition of their common independence. In November, Mr. CHARLES RENOX was received as Minister Resident for Belgium, the Cuban representative in Brussels also taking a corresponding rank, Señores JOSÉ F. GODOY, EDWIN V. MORGAN, and LUIS F. COREA being subsequently received as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary from Mexico, the United States, and Nicaragua, respectively.

The mission of the Nicaraguan Minister is adduced as an urgent cause for the assignment of special envoys to the various countries of Central and South America, for the establishment of cordial relations between the sister Republics of Latin America. President PALMA further urges the appointment of a minister to Brazil, that he may receive and present the delegates to the Brazilian Government on the occasion of the assembling in Rio de Janeiro of the Third International Conference of American States. Cuban diplomatic representatives to Spain and France have been named and received by the Governments in reference, and another will shortly be assigned to the Kingdom of Italy. The consular body of the Republic consists at present of 36 consuls and 105 honorary members, while the number of consular representatives accredited by other nations to Cuba number 131.

At the date of the delivery of the message, the Isle of Pines treaty with the United States was under discussion in the Senate of that country.

Ratifications of a parcels-post treaty between Cuba and Germany were exchanged on March 20, 1906, by the representatives of the two countries, and the Republic agreed, subject to the approbation of the Senate, to the convention relative to the exchange of official publications and to the treaty concerning protection of industrial trade-marks, as subscribed to by the delegates to the Second International Conference of American States in Mexico in 1902. Various invitations on the part of foreign governments for the participation of Cuban representatives in scientific and economic conferences are noted in the message.

The necessity for the immediate promulgation of an immigration law and the establishment of a "*Banco Hipotecario*" is indicated in urgent terms.

For the first half of the fiscal year 1905-6 national expenses are placed at \$10,655,067.66, while receipts for the same period are given

as \$16,383,131.27. Customs receipts for the six-months period aggregated \$13,264,228.46, and internal revenues figure for \$676,288.31.

For the calendar year 1905 imports are valued at \$94,806,665, as compared with \$77,028,314 in the preceding twelve months, an increase of \$17,778,351 being thus shown. These figures do not include coin imports, which amounted to \$8,249,467, in comparison with \$5,807,337 in 1904.

By countries, the source of imports was as follows:

United States .....	\$42,981,888	United Kingdom .....	\$13,424,650
Germany .....	5,784,784	Other countries of America..	12,522,620
Spain.....	10,356,469	Other European countries..	3,602,493
France.....	5,243,263	All others.....	890,498

Total exports during the same year figure for \$110,167,484, as compared with \$89,012,756 in 1904, an increase for 1905 of \$21,154,728 being indicated, exclusive of coin exports, which are valued at \$2,112,540 in 1905 and \$965,385 in 1904.

The countries of destination for the exports were the following:

United States .....	\$95,330,475	United Kingdom .....	\$5,795,350
Germany .....	3,905,471	Other countries of America..	1,747,568
Spain.....	786,344	Other European countries...	770,358
France.....	1,198,652	All others.....	633,266

During the second half of the calendar year 1905 there arrived in the port of Havana 41,838 individuals, of whom 29,319 were immigrants, as compared with 31,210 passengers, including immigrants to the number of 18,723, in the same period of the preceding year. Of the incoming travelers in the latter half of 1905, 3,510 were detained at quarantine, in accordance with regulation providing for such detention in the case of passengers from the ports of the southern United States.

Educational measures are dealt with in a spirit of liberality by the Cuban Government, and the President urges the present Congress to renewed legislation in their behalf.

#### COMMERCE IN 1904-5.

The following is an official statement showing the total value of Cuban commerce during the fiscal year 1904-5. Exports according to the countries of destination, were:

Classified articles.	United States.	Other countries in America.	Germany.	Spain.
Cattle, and residue of same:				
Live cattle .....	\$13,508	\$1,508		\$150
Hides of same.....	55,397		\$133,739	
Residue of same .....	84,943		8,413	1,142
Sugar, and products of:				
Refined and crude sugar.....	62,494,000	370	18	2,161
Molasses, etc.....	677,356	4,863		
Sweetmeats .....	20,103	2,371	403	2,248

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Classified articles.	United States.	Other countries in America.	Germany.	Spain.
<b>Fruits and grain:</b>				
Fruits .....	\$2,756,829	\$345	\$83	\$1,999
Grain and vegetables .....	445,269	23,582	51,821	85,557
<b>Fishery:</b>				
Tortoise shell .....	10,161	400	11,105	.....
Sponges .....	175,818	1,260	18,200	11,011
<b>Mineral products:</b>				
Asphalt .....	116,569	.....	16,610	.....
Iron and copper minerals .....	1,688,440	.....	375	.....
Old metal .....	77,400	40	.....	330
<b>Forestry:</b>				
Vegetable fibers .....	24,710	6,959	42,536	322
Wood .....	598,527	12,178	354,164	23,136
Dyes, etc. ....	2,868	165	2,175	72
<b>Tobacco:</b>				
Unmanufactured .....	11,112,751	171,359	922,611	185,500
Manufactured .....	3,889,741	1,269,108	1,687,373	336,701
<b>Various:</b>				
Bee supplies .....	174,955	82	495,006	.....
Filtering stones .....	22,822	119,254	5,353	13,663
Other articles .....	102,683	26,556	7,386	13,011
Reexports .....	172,495	21,509	5,385	2,601
Coin .....	1,151,541	.....	.....	463,028
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>85,868,916</b>	<b>1,656,059</b>	<b>3,782,849</b>	<b>1,145,682</b>

Classified articles.	France.	United Kingdom.	Other European countries.	All other countries.	Total.
<b>Cattle, and residue of same:</b>					
Live cattle .....	.....	.....	.....	\$200	\$15,366
Hides of same .....	\$88,900	\$600	.....	.....	298,636
Residue of same .....	2,940	.....	.....	2,500	99,938
<b>Sugar, and products of:</b>					
Refined and crude sugar .....	.....	600	.....	216	62,497,865
Molasses, etc. ....	.....	123,200	\$27,996	.....	833,415
Sweetmeats .....	1,121	628	40	713	27,627
<b>Fruits and grain:</b>					
Fruits .....	525	.....	21	.....	2,763,002
Grain and vegetables .....	21,661	17,772	21,034	1,730	671,132
<b>Fishery:</b>					
Tortoise shell .....	16,697	300	1,180	.....	33,843
Sponges .....	89,030	5,660	340	25	301,464
<b>Mineral products:</b>					
Asphalt .....	.....	.....	30	.....	133,209
Iron and copper minerals .....	.....	1,050	.....	.....	1,689,865
Old metal .....	360	.....	.....	.....	78,120
<b>Forestry:</b>					
Vegetable fibers .....	6,654	1,250	20,344	21	102,796
Wood .....	55,591	178,520	109,922	763	1,329,804
Dyes, etc. ....	5	1,440	12,460	.....	19,188
<b>Tobacco:</b>					
Unmanufactured .....	\$8,538	50,299	92,872	26,707	12,650,667
Manufactured .....	433,653	5,753,712	326,130	420,051	14,107,169
<b>Various:</b>					
Bee supplies .....	86,023	409	17,008	3,228	776,661
Filtering stones .....	12,321	47,237	28	124,786	345,467
Other articles .....	11,196	6,577	200	2,850	170,549
Reexports .....	4,281	548	37	723	210,579
Coin .....	388,964	.....	.....	.....	2,003,533
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,311,469</b>	<b>6,189,802</b>	<b>626,702</b>	<b>584,513</b>	<b>101,165,992</b>

Table showing the value of imports that arrived at the Republic of Cuba during the fiscal year 1904-5.

Classified articles.	United States.	Other countries in America.	Germany.	Spain.
<b>Stones, earthenware, and like products:</b>				
Stones, etc. ....	\$298,697	\$2,432	\$12,384	\$16,006
Glass and crystals .....	228,674	443	351,786	107,294
Crystalline rock, cement, etc. ....	773,582	3	1,285	.....
Earthenware, chinaware, and porcelain .....	62,622	412	204,413	143,339



Table showing the value of imports that arrived at the Republic of Cuba during the fiscal year 1904-5—Continued.

Classified articles.	United States.	Other countries in America.	Germany.	Spain.
<b>Metals and manufactures of:</b>				
Gold, silver, and platinum.....	\$123,474	\$32,508	\$259,029	\$17,237
Iron and steel.....	1,977,510	4,614	389,598	83,744
Copper, etc.....	231,007	201	111,478	4,392
Other metals.....	61,633	57	62,208	30,567
<b>Pharmaceutical substances and chemical industries, perfumery, etc.:</b>				
Unmixed products.....	157,575	1,711	36,416	38,606
Rouges, dyes, and varnishes.....	198,946	47	21,251	8,903
Chemical products.....	626,479	8,667	51,911	46,469
Oils, grease, etc.....	539,674	24,747	37,596	381,953
<b>Textile manufactures:</b>				
Cotton and manufactures of.....	1,179,329	735	482,110	1,678,957
Vegetable fibers.....	111,739	12,812	88,617	280,706
Wool, horsehair, etc.....	45,102	70	61,940	22,730
Silk and manufactures of.....	138,467	570	82,853	31,778
<b>Paper and manufactures of:</b>				
Paper and cardboard.....	292,643	98	227,692	309,247
Books and other printed matter.....	391,508	1,599	113,180	62,414
<b>Wood and other vegetable matter:</b>				
Wood and manufactures of.....	1,277,129	28,392	91,236	309,169
Other vegetable matter.....	104,426	20,316	8,218	46,428
<b>Cattle and residue of same:</b>				
Live cattle.....	2,501,029	4,678,912	4	642
Hides of same.....	287,973	904	1,398	145,979
Other substances of same.....	1,645,856	8,510	43,533	1,640,759
<b>Machinery, instruments, and other apparatus:</b>				
Instruments.....	135,860	6	146,708	22,430
Machinery.....	3,310,021	1,235	361,625	10,718
Other apparatus.....	1,067,328	6,570	70,096	2,355
<b>Food products:</b>				
Meat.....	4,237,994	2,581,910	3,418	146,723
Fish.....	109,867	433,660	17,349	236,665
Cereals.....	5,437,218	112,395	1,200,032	75,955
Fruits.....	142,226	334	1,501	220,206
Vegetables, etc.....	884,354	837,434	143,066	700,423
Oils and drinks.....	215,785	3,787	51,607	2,383,476
Milk, etc.....	684,271	3,036	28,139	43,004
Other.....	1,226,597	1,590,915	9,762	138,981
Unclassified.....	1,811,384	184,680	224,329	260,740
<b>Goods free of duty:</b>				
Coin.....	159,051			675,381
Other goods.....	5,170,117	302,226	43,128	68,874
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>37,825,352</b>	<b>10,887,101</b>	<b>5,107,789</b>	<b>10,113,250</b>

Classified articles.	France.	United Kingdom.	Other European countries.	All other countries.	Total.
<b>Stones, earthenware, and like products:</b>					
Stones, etc.....	\$30,237	\$14,630	\$78,726	.....	\$4,453,112
Glass and crystals.....	138,340	41,379	108,328	\$104	976,348
Crystalline rock, cement, etc.....	295	2,162	303		777,630
Earthenware, china, and porcelain.....	96,745	153,132	41,208	3,901	705,802
<b>Metals and manufactures of:</b>					
Gold, silver, and platinum.....	390,216	6,665	120,652	14	949,115
Iron and steel.....	165,103	989,823	194,218	10	3,804,620
Copper, etc.....	41,516	70,069	5,217	36	469,889
Other metals.....	18,217	38,320	29,016	152	240,170
<b>Pharmaceutical substances and chemical industries, perfumery, etc.:</b>					
Unmixed products.....	9,895	11,099	53,679	2,145	311,186
Rouges, dyes, and varnishes.....	25,100	116,228	7,869	44	378,332
Chemical products.....	359,082	113,315	22,575	1,240	1,232,738
Oils, grease, etc.....	321,570	102,224	36,112	2,288	1,416,164
<b>Textile manufactures:</b>					
Cotton and manufactures of.....	773,929	4,504,597	293,745	1,325	8,914,727
Vegetable fibers.....	81,256	2,173,395	35,035	58,887	2,843,048
Wool, horsehair, etc.....	310,917	541,301	23,447	167	1,007,994
Silk and manufactures of.....	416,697	46,487	23,746	118,762	839,360
<b>Paper and manufactures of:</b>					
Paper and cardboard.....	151,549	14,661	23,857	916	1,023,673
Books and other printed matter.....	50,987	9,307	7,646	275	656,916

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Table showing the value of imports that arrived at the Republic of Cuba during the fiscal year 1904-5—Continued.

Classified articles.	France.	United Kingdom.	Other European countries.	All other countries.	Total.
Wood and other vegetable matter:					
Wood and manufactures of .....	\$76,106	\$83,002	\$46,834	\$8,140	\$1,920,008
Other vegetable matter .....	18,085	21,405	35,806	3,128	260,812
Cattle and residue of same:					
Live cattle .....	72	139	123	.....	7,183,951
Hides of same .....	27,138	5,115	478	.....	468,987
Other substances of same .....	87,661	36,759	14,325	5,132	3,382,755
Machinery, instruments, and other apparatus:					
Instruments .....	83,713	749	23,641	20	313,127
Machinery .....	91,901	289,381	185,074	.....	4,279,958
Other apparatus .....	46,613	322,140	48,810	.....	1,563,892
Food products:					
Meat .....	15,175	2,210	1,769	1,080	6,990,309
Fish .....	8,702	113,975	285,866	847	1,206,931
Cereals .....	5,622	1,807,179	6,393	452,927	9,157,721
Fruits .....	9,031	5,983	1,281	3,577	384,139
Vegetables, etc. ....	30,380	53,114	24,655	1,519	2,675,785
Oils and drinks .....	172,697	833,149	29,524	54	3,220,079
Milk, etc. ....	11,548	102,128	520,703	109	1,335,938
Other .....	16,071	5,905	13,074	3,142	3,004,477
Unclassified .....	362,163	109,482	248,105	39,304	3,270,387
Goods free of duty:					
Coin .....	8,299,591	.....	.....	.....	9,114,026
Other goods .....	169,629	256,094	2,900	23	6,013,081
Total .....	12,919,552	12,500,184	2,594,231	709,598	92,957,057

Table showing value, in United States currency, of the exports of the Republic of Cuba, during the fiscal years mentioned below.

Classified articles.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
Cattle and residue of same:						
Live cattle .....	\$4,665	\$2,664	\$10,909	\$42,696	\$33,169	\$15,366
Hides of same .....	234,753	202,267	308,996	339,241	280,057	298,636
Residue of same .....	52,840	59,063	82,624	64,167	71,351	99,938
Sugar and products of:						
Refined and crude sugar .....	17,965,693	27,036,421	18,895,854	42,088,603	57,737,846	62,497,365
Molasses, etc. ....	596,418	1,143,080	690,200	1,160,711	885,890	833,415
Sweetmeats .....	16,943	17,857	15,837	13,399	24,875	27,627
Fruits and grain:						
Fruits .....	510,122	1,015,464	1,187,832	1,733,256	2,831,312	2,763,002
Grain and vegetables .....	356,958	564,317	103,315	716,217	725,912	671,432
Fishery:						
Tortoise shell .....	34,615	50,926	50,748	54,592	52,296	39,843
Sponges .....	388,321	521,378	431,812	395,104	433,308	301,464
Mineral products:						
Asphalt .....	20,623	34,175	45,729	69,932	68,330	133,209
Iron and copper minerals .....	637,846	733,745	1,217,401	1,707,780	1,447,032	1,689,865
Old metal .....	33,130	20,963	117,076	440,426	140,613	78,120
Forestry:						
Vegetable fibers .....	114,773	138,928	178,534	342,671	108,957	102,796
Wood .....	699,959	1,204,577	1,292,402	1,714,684	2,226,963	1,329,804
Dyes, etc. ....	42,885	37,631	71,388	76,229	48,462	19,185
Tobacco:						
Unmanufactured .....	9,720,446	16,055,295	11,556,342	12,655,135	12,088,225	12,650,667
Manufactured .....	11,992,209	12,892,759	13,090,707	12,820,635	12,717,848	14,107,469
Various:						
Bee supplies .....	313,167	498,701	516,727	824,434	702,266	776,661
Filtering stones .....	259,156	231,099	212,817	180,845	211,747	345,467
Other articles .....	700,413	90,237	90,609	200,445	150,545	170,549
Reexportations .....	449,830	593,621	545,940	235,461	135,388	210,573
Money .....	4,283,106	1,112,936	3,172,938	633,949	1,276,472	2,003,633
Total .....	49,398,871	64,218,104	54,246,727	78,382,642	94,398,824	101,165,992

Table showing the imports of the Republic of Cuba during the fiscal years mentioned below.

Classified articles.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
Stones, earthenware, and like products:						
Stones, etc.	\$361,557	\$314,417	\$293,401	\$304,547	\$337,542	\$453,112
Crystalline rock, cement, etc.	290,017	531,341	551,656	550,968	760,417	777,630
Glass and crystals.	527,928	586,698	571,087	589,967	705,521	976,348
Earthenware, china-ware, and porcelain.	761,533	562,120	519,877	412,057	574,419	705,802
Metals and manufactures of:						
Gold, silver, and platinum.	207,081	201,964	275,504	307,132	686,374	949,135
Iron and steel.	1,771,644	3,187,091	3,871,240	2,228,072	3,152,631	3,804,620
Copper, etc.	499,318	285,677	257,891	302,991	440,909	469,889
Other metals.	687,936	224,153	366,014	163,234	295,692	240,170
Pharmaceutical substances and chemical industries, perfumery, etc.:						
Unmixed products.	282,121	221,357	233,323	289,365	310,033	311,186
Rouge, dyes, and var-nishes.	319,849	294,323	284,780	326,264	355,481	378,382
Chemical products.	912,188	972,216	1,019,495	1,001,511	1,062,769	1,232,738
Oils, grease, etc.	1,264,177	1,353,889	1,230,643	1,455,525	1,255,227	1,446,164
Textile manufactures:						
Cotton and manufac-tures of.	7,078,023	6,067,939	5,660,656	5,436,058	7,243,817	8,914,727
Vegetable fibers.	3,261,882	1,869,486	2,071,587	2,415,266	3,100,611	2,843,048
Wool, horsehair, etc.	865,622	693,358	655,805	626,074	711,096	1,107,394
Silk and manufactures of.	491,384	526,316	573,033	573,524	831,395	839,360
Paper and manufactures of:						
Paper and cardboard.	776,821	862,522	914,576	984,608	895,047	1,023,673
Books and other printed matter.	247,485	235,498	304,816	326,778	312,110	656,916
Wood and other vegetable matter:						
Wood and manufactures of.	1,093,359	1,368,864	1,281,209	1,220,496	1,574,319	1,920,008
Other vegetable matter.	96,161	94,449	113,431	163,327	212,932	260,812
Cattle and residue of same:						
Live cattle.	11,629,078	8,336,689	8,172,595	5,370,206	7,407,596	7,183,951
Hides of same.	180,242	196,516	165,079	231,894	361,749	468,987
Other substances of same.	2,572,676	1,895,696	2,004,077	2,164,581	2,902,914	3,382,555
Machinery, instruments, and other apparatus:						
Instruments.	179,196	252,242	230,933	171,219	300,842	413,127
Machinery.	1,932,839	1,689,394	2,806,951	2,272,119	2,957,664	4,279,958
Other apparatus.	722,268	1,015,851	792,660	741,472	1,170,452	1,563,892
Food products:						
Meat.	7,808,046	7,443,660	7,128,198	6,664,728	6,118,111	6,990,309
Fish.	861,117	1,263,687	1,106,470	1,111,151	1,076,888	1,206,931
Cereals.	6,508,311	6,687,383	6,830,551	6,285,709	7,574,717	9,157,721
Fruits.	373,759	421,369	388,762	283,782	302,407	384,139
Vegetables, etc.	2,183,267	2,105,261	2,646,392	2,231,065	2,281,033	2,675,785
Oils and drinks.	4,179,631	3,675,660	3,277,292	2,966,548	2,716,372	3,220,079
Milk, etc.	1,097,622	1,151,400	1,068,835	977,229	1,060,802	1,395,938
Others.	2,839,252	3,028,855	2,230,184	1,840,823	1,787,838	3,604,477
Unclassified articles.	2,739,876	2,147,626	1,657,003	1,709,016	2,405,924	3,270,387
Goods free of duty:						
Coin.	5,188,626	1,157,486	859,911	3,794,223	4,336,130	9,114,026
Other goods.	4,177,921	3,417,233	3,644,909	4,085,714	4,879,286	6,013,051
Total.	76,869,813	66,254,692	66,062,856	62,620,279	74,491,770	92,957,057

### PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF TOBACCO, 1905.

The following figures, published by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, show the exportation of tobacco from the Republic of Cuba, and the production of leaf tobacco by localities, for the calendar year 1905, as compared with the previous one:

#### EXPORTATION.

##### LEAF TOBACCO.

	Bales.	Pounds.
1904.....	250,638	= 27,570,180
1905.....	315,087	= 34,879,570
Increase in 1905.....	66,449	= 7,309,390

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.		Number.
Cigars:		
1904.....		217,645,082
1905.....		227,028,521
Increase in 1905.....		9,383,439
Cigarettes:		Packages.
1904.....		18,456,877
1905.....		11,829,076
Decrease in 1905.....		6,627,801
CUT TOBACCO.		Pounds.
1904.....		253,073
1905.....		263,093
Increase in 1905.....		10,020

PRODUCTION.

Locality of production.	1904.	1905.	Increase in 1905.	Decrease in 1905.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Vuelta Abajo, or from Concolación del Sur to Remates de Guama (Pinar del Río).....	244,909	269,661	24,752	
Semi Vuelta, from Candelaria to Herradura.....	22,402	25,704	3,302	
Matanzas.....	334	363	29	
Partidos from Havana to Artemesia.....	62,077	52,727		9,350
Remedios or Villas.....	84,616	119,998	35,382	
Puerto Principe.....	896	67		829
Santiago de Cuba.....	657	5,097	4,440	
Total.....	413,891	473,617	57,726	

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1905.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1905 amounted approximately to \$10,000,000, the exact sum, as shown by customs documents, being \$9,992,361. The value of imports, not including currency, was \$2,736,828, against exports valued at \$6,880,890, showing that the value of native products sold to foreign countries had been more than double that of the merchandise purchased abroad, and that the year's operations had resulted in the relatively large balance of trade in favor of the Republic of \$4,144,062. Included in the total value of trade, but not in the value of imports and exports, are \$359,435 of gold, silver, and paper currency imported from the United States, and \$15,208 exported to the same country.

The deductions from these facts regarding the year's business appear most satisfactory, indicating that, while practically \$1,000,000 had been deposited abroad during the year for use in the amortization of the public debt, the amount had been paid through the exchange resulting from sales of the country's surplus products—no currency shipments had been required on that account and a foreign credit exceeding two millions and a half still remained. This latter inference must, however, be qualified to some extent in consideration of the

fact that the sugar industry of the Dominican Republic, furnishing as it does approximately one-half the value of exports, is largely owned and financed from abroad.

The foreign trade was carried on principally with the United States, Germany, France, and Great Britain, in the order named as to relative importance. The trade with the United States amounted to \$6,445,346, or 65 per cent of the whole, representing imports received from that country valued at \$1,961,075, and exports to it invoiced at \$4,484,271. Thus the United States purchased 65 per cent of all the native products exported, and furnished 59 per cent of the merchandise imported during the year.

Seventeen per cent of the trade went to Germany, 11 per cent to France, and 4.5 per cent to Great Britain, the latter being the only country mentioned whose sales to the Republic were greater than its purchases from it. The remainder of the trade, in minor proportions, was divided between Italy, Spain, Belgium, Cuba, Porto Rico, and "all other countries," as shown by the accompanying statistical tables.

Eighty per cent of the import values were furnished in the order named by manufactures of cotton, manufactures of iron and steel, rice, oils, provisions, preserved fish, manufactures of wood, manufactures of leather, manufactures of vegetable fibers, hats and caps, chemicals and drugs, malt liquors, and agricultural implements, while the remainder consisted of widely diversified products as itemized or shown under the heading of "all other articles" in the following schedules:

Cotton manufactures invoiced at \$218,100 were received from the United States, and \$190,074 from Great Britain, while Germany, France, Spain, and Italy furnished \$69,450, \$36,707, \$19,742, and \$14,591, respectively.

Seventy-one per cent of the iron and steel, valued at \$287,381, came from the United States, the remainder being furnished principally in the order named, by Great Britain, Germany, France, and Belgium.

Of the breadstuffs imported to the value of \$232,049, 99.9 per cent came from the United States, and consisted chiefly of wheat flour, of which 41,413 barrels were received, invoiced at \$209,823.

Ten million pounds of rice, valued at \$201,329, were received, 5,913,424 pounds coming from Germany, 2,203,707 pounds from Great Britain, 1,532,319 from the United States, and 271,517 pounds from France.

Oil to the value of \$155,934 were imported, of which the United States furnished 95 per cent, while provisions, including meats and dairy products, were divided about equally between that country and Germany, the former supplying the meats and the latter the dairy products. Practically all of the ordinary dried fish, consisting chiefly of cod and valued at \$109,455, was imported from the United States,

while European countries furnished small quantities of the delicatessen class to a total value of \$4,679.

The United States furnished much the largest proportion of chemicals and drugs, soap, soap stock, refined sugar and confections, vegetables, vehicles, manufactures of wood, leather, and paper, while agricultural implements were furnished in about equal proportions by that country and Germany. France furnished a considerable proportion of the chemicals and drugs, and exceeded all others in the value of wines, liquors, and distilled spirits supplied. Great Britain furnished the greatest values in manufactures of vegetable fibers, and Italy in hats and caps.

The principal exports, of relative value in the order named, were sugar, cacao bean, tobacco leaf, bananas, coffee, hard woods, hides and skins, and beeswax.

The sugar shipments of 105,972,400 pounds, valued at \$3,292,470, represented substantially the 1905 crop, and, with the exception of 1,359,799 pounds, which were distributed principally between Germany and Great Britain, went entirely to the United States. The product, which was sold at a good profit to the producer, furnished nearly half the total value of the year's exports.

The total shipments of cacao beans, which were also a profitable crop, amounted to 28,836,364 pounds, invoiced at \$2,211,873, being consigned as follows: To Germany, 11,840,612 pounds; France, 8,981,591; the United States, 7,816,441, and to the United Kingdom, 197,720.

Tobacco leaf, aggregating 11,510,762 pounds, valued at \$840,487, was exported, Germany taking 5,890,665 pounds, the United States 3,719,458, and France 1,900,639.

Beeswax produced in the Republic amounted to 470,922 pounds, valued at \$94,669, of which Germany purchased 182,783 pounds, France 152,550, and 111,462 were sent to the United States.

The aggregate value of cattle hides and goat skins exported was placed at \$111,075, shipments to the United States being invoiced at \$63,714, to Germany \$24,278, and to France \$21,591.

Bananas, of which 514,000 bunches, valued at \$257,000, were shipped to the United States; coffee to the extent of 2,149,188 pounds, with a value of \$156,963, shipped principally to Germany, France, and the United States; and various kinds of tropical hard woods, including mahogany, lignum-vitæ, and satin wood, with a total value of \$135,154, are among the other important exports.

Cocoanuts, copra, dyestuffs, honey, gums, resins, and vegetable fibers are also natural products of the country, but owing to lack of attention they are at present exported only in small quantities.

The aggregate foreign tonnage of the eight entry ports of the Republic was 1,751,172 (registered tons), representing 1,544 entrances and clearances by foreign vessels. Of the total imports, cargoes val-

ued at \$1,952,352, or 63 per cent of the value of all importations, were brought in American bottoms, while import values to the extent of \$700,382 were delivered by German, \$208,990 by French, \$93,945 by British, \$88,621 by Norwegian, and \$51,975 by "all other" vessels.

In the export trade Norwegian vessels head the list of carriers, having received cargoes valued at \$1,827,426, or 26.5 per cent of the whole; American vessels were next, with consignments invoiced at \$1,692,741, or 24.5 per cent; followed by German vessels, with \$1,574,134, or 22.8 per cent; British vessels, with \$1,123,838, or 16.3 per cent; and French vessels, with cargoes valued at \$367,072.

Italian, Dominican, Dutch, Cuban, and other vessels, in the order named as to relative value of cargoes carried, were also engaged in the foreign trade of the Dominican Republic.

*Imports of the Dominican Republic, 1907, showing the principal countries of origin.*

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
<i>Agricultural implements.</i>		<i>Breadstuffs—Continued.</i>	
United States .....	\$15,394	All other:	
United Kingdom .....	2,427	United States .....	\$20,508
Germany .....	19,230	United Kingdom .....	70
France .....	821	Germany .....	74
Porto Rico .....	97	France .....	433
Other countries .....	1,362	Italy .....	820
Total .....	38,831	Spain .....	305
		Porto Rico .....	4
		Other countries .....	12
		Total .....	22,226
<i>Animals.</i>		<i>Chemicals, drugs, and dyes.</i>	
Horses and mules:		United States .....	39,023
United States .....	7,529	United Kingdom .....	4,460
Cuba .....	400	Germany .....	2,989
Porto Rico .....	1,344	France .....	10,856
Total .....	9,273	Italy .....	375
		Spain .....	85
Cattle:		Cuba .....	113
United States .....	365	Porto Rico .....	74
Porto Rico .....	4,075	Other countries .....	275
Total .....	4,440	Total .....	58,250
All other:			
United States .....	96	<i>Cool.</i>	
Germany .....	32	United States .....	12,803
Total .....	128	United Kingdom .....	8,582
		Porto Rico .....	20
<i>Books, maps, and other printed matter.</i>		Other countries .....	2,485
United States .....	2,563	Total .....	23,890
United Kingdom .....	5		
Germany .....	1,542	<i>Cotton, manufactures of.</i>	
France .....	1,445	United States .....	218,100
Italy .....	30	United Kingdom .....	190,074
Spain .....	463	Germany .....	69,450
Cuba .....	388	France .....	36,707
Total .....	6,436	Italy .....	14,591
		Spain .....	19,742
<i>Breadstuffs.</i>		Belgium .....	90
Wheat flour:		Porto Rico .....	1,038
United States .....	208,968	Other countries .....	2,982
Porto Rico .....	50	Total .....	552,774
Other countries .....	805		
Total .....	209,823		

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Imports of the Dominican Republic, 1905, showing the principal countries of origin—Cont'd.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
<i>Earthen, stone, and china ware.</i>		<i>Hats and caps.</i>	
United States .....	\$389	United States .....	\$9,070
United Kingdom .....	1,915	United Kingdom .....	5,533
Germany .....	13,144	Germany .....	2,292
France .....	1,001	France .....	4,626
Spain .....	14	Italy .....	47,364
Belgium .....	73	Spain .....	144
Total .....	16,736	Porto Rico .....	652
<i>Fibers, vegetable, manufactures of.</i>		Other countries .....	
United States .....	29,770	Total .....	65,530
United Kingdom .....	32,409	<i>Iron and steel, manufactures of.</i>	
Germany .....	943	United States .....	287,381
France .....	18,466	United Kingdom .....	63,568
Italy .....	471	Germany .....	37,022
Spain .....	766	France .....	10,438
Other countries .....	2,896	Italy .....	709
Total .....	85,721	Spain .....	262
<i>Fish preserved and fish products.</i>		Belgium .....	3,752
United States .....	109,455	Cuba .....	93
United Kingdom .....	10	Porto Rico .....	581
Germany .....	933	Other countries .....	353
France .....	1,590	Total .....	404,159
Italy .....	522	<i>Jewelry, including watches and clocks.</i>	
Spain .....	1,264	United States .....	1,532
Porto Rico .....	140	United Kingdom .....	111
Other countries .....	220	Germany .....	846
Total .....	114,134	France .....	3,588
<i>Fruits and nuts.</i>		Italy .....	1,141
United States .....	3,240	Porto Rico .....	81
United Kingdom .....	15	Total .....	7,299
Germany .....	99	<i>Leather and manufactures of.</i>	
France .....	1,464	United States .....	59,455
Italy .....	108	United Kingdom .....	3,860
Spain .....	1,487	Germany .....	3,188
Cuba .....	165	France .....	4,988
Other countries .....	49	Spain .....	1,312
Total .....	6,567	Porto Rico .....	89
<i>Glass and glassware.</i>		Other countries .....	72
United States .....	5,605	Total .....	72,964
United Kingdom .....	209	<i>Malt liquors, beer in bottles.</i>	
Germany .....	3,099	United States .....	5,240
France .....	441	United Kingdom .....	690
Italy .....	176	Germany .....	30,572
Spain .....	3	France .....	2,601
Belgium .....	7	Spain .....	15
Porto Rico .....	28	Other countries .....	34
Total .....	9,568	Total .....	39,152
<i>Gold and silver currency.</i>		<i>Metals and manufactures of (not elsewhere specified).</i>	
United States .....	359,435	United States .....	7,939
<i>Grease and grease scraps for soap stock.</i>		United Kingdom .....	1,046
United States .....	37,856	Germany .....	2,375
Germany .....	503	France .....	217
France .....	8	Italy .....	40
Spain .....	150	Spain .....	126
Porto Rico .....	5,005	Cuba .....	85
Total .....	43,522	Porto Rico .....	97
<i>Gums and resins.</i>		Other countries .....	81
United States .....	13,583	Total .....	11,976
United Kingdom .....	60	<i>Oils.</i>	
Germany .....	7	United States .....	147,309
France .....	12	United Kingdom .....	1,057
Total .....	13,662	Germany .....	1,609
		France .....	1,653
		Italy .....	465
		Spain .....	2,013



Imports of the Dominican Republic, 1905, showing the principal countries of origin—Cont'd.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
<i>Oils—Continued.</i>		<i>Soap.</i>	
Belgium .....	\$22	United States .....	\$22,582
Porto Rico .....	19	United Kingdom .....	29
Other countries .....	1,787	Germany .....	11
Total .....	155,954	France .....	116
<i>Paints, pigments, and colors.</i>		Cuba .....	64
United States .....	9,117	Porto Rico .....	8
United Kingdom .....	2,577	Other countries .....	309
Germany .....	2,507	Total .....	92,922
France .....	41	<i>Sugar and confectionery.</i>	
Spain .....	82	United States .....	22,320
Other countries .....	41	United Kingdom .....	411
Total .....	14,365	Germany .....	1,773
<i>Paper and manufactures of.</i>		France .....	1,233
United States .....	13,170	Italy .....	246
United Kingdom .....	299	Spain .....	614
Germany .....	7,945	Total .....	24,597
France .....	3,053	<i>Tobacco, manufactured.</i>	
Italy .....	760	United States .....	368
Spain .....	2,837	Germany .....	61
Cuba .....	182	Cuba .....	2,305
Other countries .....	3	Total .....	2,734
Total .....	28,249	<i>Umbrellas and canes.</i>	
<i>Perfumery and cosmetics.</i>		United States .....	960
United States .....	3,078	United Kingdom .....	1,566
United Kingdom .....	200	Germany .....	1,319
Germany .....	1,082	France .....	1,730
France .....	10,822	Italy .....	8,017
Italy .....	221	Spain .....	799
Spain .....	130	Other countries .....	3
Other countries .....	19	Total .....	14,229
Total .....	15,552	<i>Vegetables.</i>	
<i>Provisions, comprising meats and dairy products.</i>		United States .....	16,620
United States .....	72,834	United Kingdom .....	271
United Kingdom .....	1,216	Germany .....	582
Germany .....	56,101	France .....	2,149
France .....	4,870	Italy .....	362
Italy .....	653	Spain .....	3,654
Spain .....	526	Cuba .....	4,637
Cuba .....	1,241	Porto Rico .....	889
Porto Rico .....	618	Other countries .....	85
Other countries .....	106	Total .....	29,319
Total .....	138,195	<i>Vehicles.</i>	
<i>Rice.</i>		United States .....	14,914
United States .....	31,613	Porto Rico .....	50
United Kingdom .....	35,331	Other countries .....	400
Germany .....	127,704	Total .....	15,364
France .....	4,868	<i>Wines, liquors and distilled spirits.</i>	
Italy .....	29	United States .....	2,698
Spain .....	124	United Kingdom .....	325
Other countries .....	1,657	Germany .....	2,988
Total .....	201,329	France .....	10,290
<i>Rubber, manufactures of.</i>		Italy .....	2,142
United States .....	4,286	Spain .....	4,394
United Kingdom .....	822	Other countries .....	68
Germany .....	1,300	Total .....	22,909
France .....	466		
Spain .....	12		
Total .....	6,886		

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Imports of the Dominican Republic, 1905, showing the principal countries of origin—Cont'd.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
<i>Wool and manufactures of.</i>		<i>Wool and manufactures of—Continued.</i>	
United States .....	\$87,355	Belgium .....	\$89
United Kingdom .....	3,072	Other countries .....	17
Germany .....	4,719	Total .....	16,412
France .....	598	<i>All other articles not otherwise specified:</i>	
Italy .....	130	United States .....	55,568
Cuba .....	138	United Kingdom .....	4,568
Other countries .....	170	Germany .....	25,394
Total .....	96,182	France .....	18,655
<i>Wool and manufactures of.</i>		Italy .....	952
United States .....	989	Spain .....	1,141
United Kingdom .....	5,105	Belgium .....	410
Germany .....	6,461	Cuba .....	56
France .....	2,667	Porto Rico .....	1,159
Italy .....	549	Other countries .....	4,627
Spain .....	535	Total .....	112,513

RECAPITULATION.

Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
United States .....	\$1,961,075	Belgium .....	\$4,443
United Kingdom .....	366,686	Cuba .....	10,167
Germany .....	429,639	Porto Rico .....	16,123
France .....	162,413	Other countries .....	21,782
Italy .....	80,873	Total .....	3,096,283
Spain .....	43,002		

NOTE.—The total value of imports from the United States includes gold and silver currency amounting to \$359,435.

Exports of the Dominican Republic, 1905, showing the principal countries of destination.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Animals, live stock.</i>			<i>Cocoanuts.</i>		
Cuba .....		\$41,937	United States .. pounds..	15,984	133
Other countries .....		160	Germany .....	360,392	3,490
Total .....		42,097	Total .....	376,376	3,533
<i>Bananas.</i>			<i>Coffee.</i>		
United States .. bunches..	514,000	257,000	United States .. pounds..	458,591	39,992
Other countries .....	33	17	Germany .....	770,691	47,856
Total .....	514,033	257,017	France .....	681,958	51,131
<i>Cacao.</i>			Cuba .....	102,587	10,434
United States .. pounds..	7,816,441	587,812	Other countries .....	135,361	7,550
United Kingdom .. do...	197,720	19,343	Total .....	2,149,188	156,963
Germany .....	11,840,612	859,653	<i>Opura.</i>		
France .....	8,981,591	745,065	Germany .....	128,595	2,024
Total .....	28,836,364	2,211,873	<i>Gums and resins.</i>		
<i>Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, raw material for.</i>			United States .. pounds..	14,957	2,249
United States .....		2,784	United Kingdom .. do...	2,565	50
United Kingdom .....		5,410	Other countries .....	15,237	903
Germany .....		18,061	Total .....	32,759	3,202
France .....		222	<i>Hides and skins.</i>		
Cuba .....		228	Goatskins:		
Other countries .....		5,033	United States, pounds..	168,594	46,149
Total .....		31,798	Other countries .....	4,832	981
			Total .....	173,446	47,130

Exports of the Dominican Republic, 1905, showing the principal countries of destination—  
Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Hides and skins—Cont'd.</i>			<i>Wax—Continued.</i>		
Hides of cattle:			Germany.....pounds..	182,783	\$42,614
United States.....pounds..	167,567	\$17,565	France.....do.....	162,550	23,850
Germany.....do.....	248,056	24,278	Other countries.....do.....	9,721	1,986
France.....do.....	167,247	21,591	Total.....do.....	470,922	94,669
Other countries.....do.....	5,111	511			
Total.....do.....	587,981	63,945	<i>Wood.</i>		
<i>Honey.</i>			Mahogany:		
United States.....gallons..	111,018	9,756	United States.....feet..	186,519	6,936
United Kingdom.....do.....	680	68	United Kingdom.....do.....	202,031	7,086
Germany.....do.....	1,030	213	Germany.....do.....	27,228	1,609
France.....do.....	945	160	France.....do.....	58,111	4,633
Other countries.....do.....	9,330	1,759	Other countries.....do.....	62,739	1,951
Total.....do.....	123,003	11,956	Total.....do.....	536,628	22,235
<i>Leather.</i>			Lignum-vitæ:		
United States.....do.....		4,545	United States.....tons..	1,942	51,674
Germany.....do.....		9,001	United Kingdom.....do.....	270	2,564
France.....do.....		540	Germany.....do.....	89	815
Cuba.....do.....		531	France.....do.....	115	2,108
Other countries.....do.....		437	Other countries.....do.....	604	12,821
Total.....do.....		15,054	Total.....do.....	3,020	69,982
<i>Sisal and other vegetable fibers.</i>			Lancewood spars:		
United States.....pounds..	77,515	9,393	United States.....do.....	10	150
France.....do.....	5,950	425	Germany.....do.....	56	825
Cuba.....do.....	62,722	11,509	France.....do.....	55	827
Other countries.....do.....	33,000	450	Other countries.....do.....	57	303
Total.....do.....	179,187	21,777	Total.....do.....	178	2,105
<i>Sugar, raw.</i>			All other:		
United States.....pounds..	104,612,601	3,243,437	United States.....do.....		18,372
United Kingdom.....do.....	1,186,700	43,886	United Kingdom.....do.....		3,279
Germany.....do.....	127,199	4,221	Germany.....do.....		2,072
Other countries.....do.....	45,900	926	France.....do.....		9,710
Total.....do.....	105,972,400	3,292,470	Cuba.....do.....		100
			Other countries.....do.....		7,299
<i>Tobacco, leaf.</i>			Total.....do.....		40,832
United States.....pounds..	3,719,458	143,951	<i>All other exports.</i>		
Germany.....do.....	5,890,665	244,147	United States.....do.....		17,209
France.....do.....	1,900,639	92,389	United Kingdom.....do.....		59
Total.....do.....	11,510,762	480,487	Germany.....do.....		217
			France.....do.....		394
<i>Wax.</i>			Cuba.....do.....		2,328
United States.....pounds..	111,462	25,164	Other countries.....do.....		4,742
United Kingdom.....do.....	14,406	1,055	Total.....do.....		21,949

## RECAPITULATION.

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
United States.....	\$1,484,271	Cuba.....	\$67,067
United Kingdom.....	82,800	Other countries.....	47,889
Germany.....	1,261,006	Total.....	6,896,098
France.....	953,065		

NOTE.—The total value of exports to the United States includes gold and silver currency amounting to \$15,208.

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*Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, 1905.*

	Number.	Tonnage.
ENTERED.		
Sailing.....	233	29,798
Steam.....	539	845,788
Total.....	772	875,586
CLEARED.		
Sailing.....	233	29,798
Steam.....	539	845,799
Total.....	772	875,586
Grand total.....	1,544	1,751,172

*Value of imports carried in vessels in the foreign trade, by nationalities, 1905.*

Nationality of vessel.	Value.	Nationality of vessel.	Value.
American.....	\$1,952,352	Dutch.....	\$12,265
German.....	700,382	Dominican.....	11,419
French.....	208,990	All other.....	13,741
British.....	93,943	Total.....	3,096,263
Norwegian.....	88,621		
Cuban.....	11,548		

*Value of exports carried in vessels in the foreign trade by nationalities, 1905.*

Nationality of vessel.	Value.	Nationality of vessel.	Value.
Norwegian.....	\$1,827,426	Dominican.....	\$34,712
American.....	1,692,741	Dutch.....	30,268
German.....	1,574,131	Cuban.....	28,249
British.....	1,123,838	All other.....	152,358
French.....	367,072	Total.....	6,896,098
Italian.....	65,300		

## ECUADOR.

### TREASURY REPORT, 1905.

The Minister of the Treasury of the Republic of Ecuador presented to Congress a large and detailed report of all business relative to his department during the year 1905. The proposed expenses for the year 1905 amounted to \$12,319,146, but only \$10,526,248.26 were expended during that period, so that the balance in favor of the Treasury amounted to \$1,600,000 and 106,302 *suces*.

## GUATEMALA.

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC.<sup>a</sup>

(Continued.)

## "RUBBER CULTIVATION AN INVITING FIELD.

"For investments of capital that is willing to wait returns there is no more inviting field than the cultivation of india rubber, which grows wild in Guatemala. Each year the demand for rubber increases and the price rises. The coast regions where the wild tree flourishes are especially adapted to the cultivation of the product. The subject has been given very careful attention by the Guatemalan Government, which caused investigation to be made by scientists who were familiar with the native agriculture. The result of these investigations has been published from time to time.

"The wild gum tree is tall with smooth greenish white bark. The milk which is the mercantile product is contained principally in the fibers which are attached to the woody portion of the tree between it and the bark. The milk contains about 60 per cent of water and other substances, while the remaining 40 per cent represents the salable product. The climate most appropriate for the growth of the rubber tree is that of the hot coast lands at an altitude not exceeding 1,500 feet. The yield of the cultivated rubber trees has been estimated as high as three pounds yearly from the sixth year, but the best authorities do not think that the trees should be tapped before the ninth year and then the grower should be satisfied with an annual yield of two and a half to three pounds of milk, which will insure one pound of rubber.

"An estimate of the cost and probable yield of a rubber plantation as made by Señor HORTA, a leading authority, was that a plantation of 100,000 trees would require ten caballerias (about 1,100 to 1,200 acres), and would have cost after ten years about one dollar per tree. This expense could in part be met by secondary cultivation. According to the calculations one crop after ten years should produce double the amount expended in that time.

"The Government encourages the cultivation of rubber, a decree having been issued in 1899 which provided that for every 20,000 rubber plants of four years of age and planted after the date of the decree the owner should receive one caballería (112 acres) of uncultivated national land. The Government, however, does not endorse nor recommend the promotion of rubber plantations by stock companies which

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<sup>a</sup> By Mr. Charles M. Pepper.

seek chiefly to sell the stock among small investors in the United States. All such schemes should be carefully investigated before the shares are bought and the leading facts in regard to rubber production, including the necessity of a period of at least ten years for the successful development of a plantation, should be kept in mind.

#### “ BOUNTY FOR HENNEQUEN.

“The soil of Guatemala, in the opinion of experts, is especially adapted to the cultivation of fiber plants, of which the most valuable is hennequen or hemp. Maguey or wild hennequen grows in various localities, particularly in the eastern districts, where there is a large area which it is believed can be brought under profitable cultivation for commercial purposes. President ESTRADA CABRERA, in order to encourage the cultivation of hennequen, has provided that a bounty shall be paid to the cultivators of the plant, the scale of payment being graduated according to the size of the plantation. Since it takes from four to five years for the plant to mature the cultivators are allowed to receive one-half the bounty two years after the hennequen is planted and the balance at the end of the four years. A bounty is also to be paid for the exportation of each 100 pounds of hennequen, and the machinery necessary on the plantation is to be imported free of duty. As a further inducement to engage in the cultivation of the fiber the natives who produce hennequen are to be exempted from military service in a proportion fixed relatively to the number of acres under cultivation. This experiment with hennequen is especially important in view of the fact that soil which is not suitable for coffee, sugar cane, or cacao is thought to be especially well adapted to this plant.

“The number of medicinal plants produced in Guatemala is infinite. One scientist gives a list of 339, which includes many balsams and the aromatic plants, such as sarsaparilla and vanilla. The conditions of vanilla cultivation are similar to those in Mexico. The vine after five years is in full bearing and will produce from 15 to 40 beans. It is estimated that a five-acre vanilla plantation will yield sufficient income to render its owner independent, but this is only by the most careful attention in cultivation.

#### “MANY VARIETIES OF VALUABLE WOOD.

“There are said to be 150 kinds of Guatemala wood which are commercially valuable, and the number of species exceeds 400. The timber area includes the littoral forests in a narrow belt along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; the humid forests mixed with the prairie fields which cover the plains from the foot of the Andean Cordilleras to the Pacific; the moist forests of the hot zone and the temperate zone found along the foothills of the volcanic chain and in the northern and east-

ern parts of the country; the humid forests of the cold zone; the pine and oak forests in the upland plains; the savannas and chaparral consisting of small trees and bushes; the savannas with pines along the Atlantic coast, and the savannas of the cold zone on the highest tablelands of the mountain.

"In the report of the Intercontinental Railway Survey Lieutenant HILL gives a list of trees found in southeastern Guatemala, which is another illustration of the varied timber resources of the country. The list is as follows:

Acomacaste, conacaste, guanacaste—a light-brown wood rather soft and resembling inferior walnut.

Amarillo—yellowish, hard, plentiful, strong; lasts well in water or ground; used for pillars and girders in native houses.

Cedro—reddish, easily worked; used much for boards, not very strong, warps easily.

Caoba—mahogany.

Chichipate—hard, fine grained; used in wagon making.

Chiche—straight grained; lasts well above ground.

Chico—straight grained; takes high polish.

Granadillo—dark brown, strong, plentiful; good for construction.

Guachipilin—good for construction.

Guapinol—hard, resembles oak in texture.

Jicaro—bears gourd-like fruit; plentiful on llanos; used in making saddletrees.

Laurel—resembles chestnut; used for furniture.

Madre cacao—hard, takes fine polish; good for posts.

Mario or Palo Colorado—a fine wood, somewhat like mahogany.

Matilshuate—grows large and straight; used for wagon boxes.

Mora—dyewood.

Jocote de Fraile—handsome wood, takes high polish.

Ronron—fine, hard wood, takes high polish.

Tempisque—reddish, resembles mahogany in weight and texture.

Volador—fine tree, tall, straight trunk; good for bridges and roofs.

"With such a vast wealth of timber the importance of the railway projects, which open up the forest regions and make the markets of the United States and Europe accessible, will be appreciated.

#### "ENCOURAGEMENT TO LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRIES.

"Cattle raising and dairy farming are among the most profitable agricultural industries of Guatemala, while horse breeding also can be made to pay unusually well. The native horse is small, but very strong, and is tireless. The race horses and others obtained through the crossing with foreign breeds imported from the United States and from Spain, England, and South America have given most satisfactory results.

"Dairy farming, especially in the vicinity of the cities, yields large dividends. The cattle are largely three-quarters or half-bred natives and Holsteins and Durhams. The pure native cows give much richer milk than the imported stock, but they yield a very small quantity. The milk of the thoroughbred imported cows is thin, owing, probably,

to the unsuitable nature of the fodder, and thus the half-bred cows are the most profitable.

"The highlands of the interior afford very fair grazing for cattle throughout the year. The climate is mild and equable and the stock can remain in the pastures from January till December, while no losses are suffered from severe weather in winter. Most of the country is well watered. The native mules are superior to the horses for long journeys or heavy loads, and as a rule they command higher prices. Pigs are raised with little difficulty and fetch a high price, since pork is one of the favorite foods on many of the plantations and in the villages inhabited by Indians. The hogs are allowed to run loose and feed on nourishing roots, acorns, and maize. The sheep industry is capable of development at the hands of experienced sheep raisers. There are many flocks, and the quality of both the mutton and the wool is capable of improvement.

#### "MINES AND MINING.

"The mineral riches of Guatemala, while not unknown, may be said to be unexploited. Owing to the varied geological formations, the belief both of geologists and of practical miners is that they offer a promising field for development. The minerals include quartz and gold, silver and galenas, copper, coal and lignite, manganese, asbestos, graphite, kaolin, opals, slate, alum, marble, silver, mica, iron, sulphur, lead.

"The mining archives of colonial days show that between the years 1627 and 1820 more than 1,300 mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, tin, iron, and one of quicksilver were discovered and worked, and were a source of great revenue both to the church and the state. History records that during the earliest Spanish occupancy of that country enormous quantities of gold and silver were taken from those mines. At one time more than 150 very rich mines were worked there. From one group the mint of Guatemala coined silver to the amount of \$42,000,000, besides what was shipped directly to Europe.

"In an official report made by the director of the chemical laboratory to the Minister of Finance these statements are made, based on samples that had been submitted for analysis and which were obtained for the most part in the eastern region of the country:

"Zinc, copper, lead, and silver predominate in these regions, being generally found in argentiferous blends and galenas, and sometimes both metals in conjunction with carbonates of copper. The proportion of the lead varies from 20 to 25 per cent in the galenas and the blends contain from 15 to 40 per cent of zinc.

"The proportion of silver varies from 200 grams to 7 kilograms (17 pounds), allowing one to calculate on an average of from 2 to 3 kilograms. The beds extend to the table-lands on which the capital is situated, stretching as far as the Department of Jalapa, where the lead disappears sometimes completely, the silver being found alone.



The veins stretch to the valley of the Motagua, disappearing for some time on the left bank of that river and reappearing again to the north of Solaná, following a straight line to Huehuetenango, although the quantity of silver in this region is less than in the beds in the southeast of the Republic.

“Copper, one of the metals which is most abundant in the country, is generally found in oxycarbonate in beds of sediment. It appears in the neighborhood of the capital and various other points. These beds continue up to the Mexican frontier, along the banks of the river Salega, and round the town of Cuileo; but the nature of the metal changes little by little, passing from the carbonates to oxisulphates mixed with iron, and soon the copper disappears altogether. In the eastern region abundant deposits of carbonates of copper are found, principally in the Department of Chiquimula, mixed in many cases with other metals, such as zinc, lead, and silver.

“Lignite of excellent quality is found in beds near the Atlantic coast—a very great consideration in the development of mineral industries.”

“Captain RAE, of the United States, who spent several years in Guatemala and who wrote authoritatively concerning the mineral resources of the country, said that he had found near the north-western frontier large quantities of low-grade gold sulphuret ores, and also rich lead ores carrying a small percentage of silver, as well as some good copper carbonates. He said that the lead ores were of the best clean carbonates, easily smelted by fuel alone, and had been rudely exploited principally for the lead they contained. These silver lead mines of low grades of silver were in the vicinity of Chiantla, and the belt extended, he said, northwest, breaking out again in heavy deposits, bearing silver from \$12 to \$40 a ton and lead 80 per cent.

“Captain RAE gave the following further details:

“Still farther east in the Lacodor country are found immense deposits of the same character of ore, which seemed to lie as if thrown up in volcanic upheavals. In some places the lead is found in small nuggets entirely pure. Large deposits of black lead or plumbago exist both north and south of Huehuetenango of a good class and ready for commerce.

“Auriferous gravel beds are found at different points on the Rio Grande, in the Department of Baja Verapaz, which prospect well for heavy, coarse gold. The working of these beds is confined to the immediate river banks, done by the natives in a very rude manner, merely scooping out the choicest streaks of gold-bearing gravel and washing it in wooden bowls. These beds seem to be well defined and extend back through the flats to the hills.

“Also some gold formation is found along the Rio Plátanos and Vacas, two affluents of the Rio Grande that flow into it from the south side and nearly opposite to one of these gold-bearing gravel beds.

Farther down the river, on the north mountain range, there exists asbestos in several places, and from a surface prospect the texture is of a good variety and free from all foreign substances, varying in color from deep gray to snowy white, the fibers measuring as much as 6 inches in length.

“In the Department of Izabal, lying on the Atlantic or Gulf coast, on the lower waters of the Motagua and Polichie rivers, there exist rich and extensive beds of gold placers, which have been worked for several years in a primitive way and have yielded a large amount of gold dust.

“In the foothills of Livingston stone coal has been found of the lignite variety, and said to make good combustible. On the opposite side of the Gulf of Dulce from the coal deposits are large deposits of magnetic iron ores, ranging from 60 to 70 per cent of iron. These deposits lie only a few leagues from water communication on the Gulf and also close to the Northern Railway.’

“The following description of the various mineral districts is from the Bristol “Board of Trade Journal:”

“The principal known mining districts of Guatemala are situated on the eastern boundary, both to the north and also to the south, in the Departments of Chiquimula and Izabal, adjoining the Republic of Honduras and that of Salvador. These districts are mountainous, and owing to their complete isolation and lack of communication with the other parts of the Republic and the difficulty of procuring supplies, there being at the moment very few roads, this part is not generally known to the outer world.

“On the western boundary, in the Department of Huehuetenango and near to Chiantla, there are said to be very rich copper mines, similar to those of Chiapas, in Mexico. These are now being explored, but so far no copper has been found, though the district is rich in lead and a small percentage of silver. The assays that have come to hand show 56 per cent of lead and 40 ounces per ton of silver. In many other parts of the Republic mines have been discovered and mining rights secured, such as at San Cristobal and Aguil, in the Department of Alta Verapaz; near Rabinal and Pichec, in Baja Verapaz; at San Pedro, in the Department of Guatemala; also at Mataquescuintla, in the mines of Algeria and Rosario, in the Department of Santa Rosa; at Zalcuapa and Joyabaj, on the Rio Grande, in the Department of El Quiche, but the only mines that have recently been worked, and which have given and are giving fair results, are those of Quebradas de Oro, on the River Bobos, in the Department of Izabal, where gold has been washed in paying quantities.

“The district where mines have been denounced (preempted) and in some instances worked, lies between the Rio de Concepcion to the north and the Rio de las Minas to the south; the mining district alluded to is nearly due east of Los Sillones, on the finca of San José. This

estate is in the Department of Chiquimula, and a society was formed under the name of Société Hortá y Cia., which obtained mining rights from the Government for a term of fifteen years with the right to import free of duty all material, machinery, and necessary appliances. But until the present time very little has been done, owing to the isolated position of these mines and the difficulty of establishing communication, though the construction of a small line, which might connect with the Guatemala or Northern Railway at Chiquimula, has been under consideration, but the funds for the carrying out of this project have, it is understood, been lacking. This, if built, would do away with the transportation difficulty.

"There is no difficulty in the work of mining in Guatemala, since the climate in the mining regions is temperate and healthful."

(To be continued.)

## MEXICO.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN DECEMBER, 1905.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for December, 1905, and for the first six months of the current fiscal year 1905-6 was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the six months under review was \$86,796,214.71 in silver currency, as declared in the custom-houses, showing a decrease of \$1,794,751.99, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The exports for the six months were valued at \$131,864,507.96, showing an increase of \$37,035,283.55, as compared with the same period of 1904-5.

The detailed imports were as follows:

#### IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

	December.		First six months.	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Animal substances.....	\$1,355,326.47	\$1,394,326.84	\$7,886,283.31	\$7,078,722.36
Vegetable substances.....	3,098,828.57	3,563,601.44	14,163,732.02	14,110,816.69
Mineral substances.....	8,770,957.68	6,819,901.11	27,820,127.79	25,675,767.77
Dry goods.....	1,613,280.73	1,904,369.32	10,538,267.45	12,586,671.53
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	598,669.15	601,528.69	3,494,989.78	3,216,344.19
Beverages.....	619,107.81	631,560.51	3,492,880.67	3,257,081.44
Paper and its applications.....	476,722.02	544,061.18	2,690,189.83	2,824,236.49
Machinery and apparatus.....	1,757,544.74	1,795,546.76	9,392,309.85	12,138,920.81
Vehicles.....	400,368.56	319,373.35	1,714,504.87	2,250,905.51
Arms and explosives.....	285,058.88	250,770.59	2,004,761.53	2,796,067.75
Miscellaneous.....	666,504.18	469,705.21	3,598,117.61	2,655,492.16
Total.....	19,642,368.79	18,294,745.00	86,796,214.71	88,590,966.70

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EXPORTS.

	December.		First six months.	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Precious metals.....	\$21,306,866.12	\$7,487,126.56	\$75,504,259.61	\$43,986,688.37
Other articles.....	10,761,303.89	10,118,018.18	56,360,248.32	50,812,536.04
Total.....	32,068,170.01	17,605,144.74	131,864,507.96	94,829,224.41

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	December.		First six months.	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Mexican gold coin.....				\$130,518.98
Foreign gold coin.....		\$16,995.96	\$1,588.98	28,356.35
Gold in bars.....	\$2,551,981.95	2,101,370.03	16,546,578.02	12,862,187.87
Gold in other forms.....	193,390.40	334,270.61	901,638.72	1,002,783.14
Total gold.....	2,747,372.35	2,452,636.63	17,455,805.72	14,023,846.34
Mexican silver coin.....	11,093,996.00		18,984,953.00	632,407.25
Foreign silver coin.....	3,325.00	15,190.00	50,835.62	45,941.00
Silver in bars.....	6,233,419.12	4,042,902.39	34,737,706.55	21,186,933.39
Silver in other forms.....	1,228,750.65	976,397.54	4,271,960.75	5,097,557.39
Total silver.....	18,559,490.77	5,034,189.93	58,048,453.92	29,962,812.03
Antimony.....	144,221.00	90,233.00	593,478.96	478,156.00
Copper.....	3,890,883.69	2,634,032.84	15,856,736.29	14,401,577.91
Marble, rough.....		1,342.00	73,998.00	63,486.00
Plumbago.....	20,787.20	13,300.00	32,991.20	24,160.00
Lead.....	578,518.70	338,238.00	2,867,335.37	2,781,018.00
Zinc.....	18,100.00	3,000.00	111,132.99	31,330.00
Other mineral products.....	16,716.48	2,433.90	188,078.59	11,273.27
Coffee.....	572,265.70	370,972.80	2,756,178.20	1,455,923.88
Barks and roots, raw.....		13,270.00	20,147.00	20,147.00
Rubber.....	118,172.50	48,486.00	496,335.02	216,174.88
Chicle.....	115,300.80	150,109.00	414,541.56	481,905.79
Beans.....	74,030.00	73,746.00	465,383.82	333,710.00
Fruits, fresh.....	33,442.00	19,197.30	196,038.90	170,016.35
Chick-peas.....	73,958.00	66,530.00	1,710,061.00	1,232,319.00
Guayule.....	7,282.00		25,511.00	
Other beans.....	5,750.00		110,290.00	18.00
Heniquen, in fiber.....	2,880,000.00	3,196,285.00	15,467,436.00	14,577,263.12
Ixtle, in fiber.....	306,727.00	338,144.00	1,945,909.88	1,897,838.55
Woods.....	220,377.30	268,118.40	978,037.86	1,221,912.64
Corn.....	11,526.00	5,335.60	26,220.00	21,576.75
Mulberry wood.....	7,679.00	2,022.00	29,360.00	16,315.00
Byewoods.....	7,613.81	85,360.00	189,501.45	453,000.68
Grass.....	117,285.00	165,982.00	1,012,757.00	1,071,157.00
Tobacco, leaf.....	14,198.00	27,676.00	507,256.74	723,082.00
Vanilla.....	95,585.00	113,143.00	2,317,155.99	914,399.00
Other vegetable products.....	168,514.37	73,146.73	744,912.18	358,176.60
Cattle.....	238,908.00	217,082.50	1,832,265.50	1,479,321.50
Raw hides.....	832,212.19	882,658.51	3,506,167.17	3,092,159.00
Other animal products.....	51,505.40	45,961.30	248,165.59	260,807.90
Sugar.....	466.00	330,450.00	260,392.00	1,737,494.00
Flour, and cotton-seed paste.....	72,004.00	76,199.00	239,977.00	333,216.00
Heniquen rope.....				180.00
Hides, manufactured.....	13,617.00	17,350.00	110,002.00	86,736.00
Straw hats.....	76,724.50	20,307.00	265,327.29	196,499.00
Tobacco, manufactured.....	28,359.80	43,663.00	172,597.55	258,844.55
Other manufactured products.....	61,500.12	39,687.80	268,890.22	247,620.03
Miscellaneous.....	54,209.00	42,165.50	350,755.20	205,110.04

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	December.		First six months.	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europe.....	\$5,959,345.89	\$6,305,236.92	\$31,264,738.89	\$38,063,074.91
Asia.....	121,337.29	123,945.48	702,103.99	675,688.58
Africa.....	257.00	2,442.20	13,632.58	103,845.42
North America.....	13,514,621.53	11,761,770.32	51,476,888.03	49,236,936.40
Central America.....	1,161.97	6,800.13	18,612.03	54,641.53
South America.....	27,875.22	59,679.59	154,331.94	295,391.55
West Indies.....	15,423.89	31,340.81	118,600.73	108,189.39
Oceania.....	2,346.00	539.55	47,305.62	53,195.92
Total.....	19,642,368.79	18,294,745.00	86,796,214.71	88,590,966.70

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	December.		First six months.	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europe.....	\$11,185,668.47	\$2,798,772.12	\$38,146,336.82	\$23,030,201.90
Asia.....		590.00		500.00
North America.....	17,513,655.10	11,445,059.32	90,721,976.11	69,332,391.13
Central America.....	89,924.14	87,650.39	619,075.00	436,110.98
South America.....	3,154.00	3,480.00	37,463.00	78,572.40
West Indies.....	284,788.00	269,713.00	2,309,657.00	1,931,145.00
Total.....	32,068,170.01	17,605,174.71	131,861,507.96	94,829,224.41

#### MINING STATISTICS.

Statistics taken from the "Boletín de Estadística Fiscal," issued by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit of the Republic of Mexico, show the mining properties upon which the "title" and "mining property" taxes have been levied, in accordance with the law of June 9, 1892; also the mining properties in existence on May 31, 1905:

Description.	Number.	Surface of claims.	Description.	Number.	Surface of claims.
		<i>Hectares.</i>			<i>Hectares.</i>
Gold.....	1,488	21,598.82	Copper and iron.....	177	3,954.77
Gold and silver.....	5,463	55,412.95	Copper and lead.....	21	532.30
Silver.....	5,221	45,179.43	Tin.....	58	710.00
Gold, silver, and copper.....	918	18,761.94	Garnet and turmalin.....	4	10.00
Gold, silver, and lead.....	971	12,832.57	Iron.....	347	13,817.17
Gold and copper.....	242	3,623.71	Manganese.....	15	192.00
Silver and copper.....	679	10,918.63	Mercury.....	152	4,729.57
Silver, copper, and lead.....	259	1,428.47	Nickel and cobalt.....	1	3.00
Silver and lead.....	3,034	32,385.20	Opal.....	20	96.75
Silver and manganese.....	3	47.00	Lead.....	71	1,132.75
Silver and mercury.....	5	59.58	Rock salt.....	4	101.00
Antimony.....	41	1,451.18	Turquoise.....	1	3.00
Sulphur.....	105	3,917.93	Zinc.....	4	110.00
Bismuth.....	1	24.00			
Copper.....	796	19,853.61	Total.....	20,111	256,243.36

RÉSUMÉ BY STATES.

State.	Number.	Surface of clatus.	State.	Number.	Surface of clatus.
		<i>Hectares.</i>			<i>Hectares.</i>
Aguas Calientes .....	196	1,059.14	Sonora .....	2,817	48,635.61
Durango .....	2,986	26,729.11	Tamaulipas .....	99	2,587.76
Guanaajuato .....	786	10,147.32	Vera Cruz .....	60	1,106.60
Hidalgo .....	760	6,709.08	Lower California .....	641	5,528.56
Mexico .....	414	5,748.26	Colima .....	22	324.56
Puebla .....	150	2,815.73	Chiapas .....	21	325.00
Morelos .....	52	651.31	Guerrero .....	650	14,408.81
Queretaro .....	130	1,536.09	Jalisco .....	1,096	8,985.69
Sau Luis Potosi .....	377	8,197.05	Michoucan .....	446	12,797.82
Tlaxcala .....	2	18.00	Oaxaca .....	1,296	11,690.59
Zacatecos .....	1,545	14,610.76	Simulou .....	905	8,145.84
Conhulla .....	440	8,036.86	Tepec (Territory) .....	248	2,070.54
Chihuahua .....	3,447	43,336.89			
Nuevo Leon .....	495	9,811.95	Total .....	20,111	256,243.36

From the latter table it will be seen that on May 31, 1905, there were in the Republic 20,111 mining properties spread over the greater part of the national territory; for, with the exception of Campeche, Tabasco, and Yucatan, all the other States of the Mexican confederation possess mines. This great number of mining properties occupy the enormous surface of 256,243 hectares, or, say, 633,213 acres of mineral land, and it should be stated in addition that nine-tenths of the national territory is still unexploited. The following table shows the progress that Mexico has made in its mining branch during the last few years:

*Mining titles in existence on May 31, 1905.*

Year.	Mining propert- ies.	Pertenen- cias.	Year.	Mining propert- ies.	Pertenen- cias.
1900 .....	10,234	109,426.13	1903 .....	17,116	208,914.69
1901 .....	11,624	122,629.81	1904 .....	19,382	248,885.66
1902 .....	14,270	168,637.44	1905 .....	20,111	256,243.36

As regards the production of metals in the Republic, this has also increased in a very notable manner; for in the fiscal year 1877-8 the production of silver was only \$24,836,903 silver value, that of gold \$746,630 gold value, whilst in 1903-4 the production of silver was \$82,317,746 and gold \$11,177,754 (not including the premium that this metal has over silver). The production of copper during the same year was \$23,234,216.

The exports of metals during the fiscal year 1904-5 were as follows, calculated in gold:

Gold .....	\$13,696,146	Copper .....	\$20,803,423
Silver .....	65,523,645	Lead .....	5,504,669

The reason why the figures relating to silver appear so low is that the exports of silver dollars were almost insignificant, and, owing to the monetary reform, a sum of \$16,000,000 remained in the country for coinage purposes.

The total production of metals in Mexico from the discovery and exploitation of the first mines by the Spaniards to the present time

has been enormous, for the Guanajuato district alone has produced metals of a value of more than \$1,000,000,000. To mention only silver, and to give an idea of the amount extracted from the mines of Mexico, it is only necessary to state that the mines of the Republic coined, from 1537 (date of the founding of the City of Mexico mint, which was the first one established) to 1903, the enormous sum of \$3,684,018,624, of which amount \$3,546,393,617 was in silver.

President DIAZ has revoked the order of December 30, 1905, by which foreigners were prohibited from filing mining claims in the State of Sonora and the Territory of Lower California.

#### RAILWAY TRAFFIC WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1901 TO 1904-5.

The number of freight cars and tons of merchandise which have crossed the Rio Grande frontier from the United States into Mexico during the five fiscal years from 1900-1901 to 1904-5—that is, from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1905—is shown by the following figures issued by the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department of Mexico.

##### *Cars and freight entering Mexico.*

Customs-house.	1900-1901.		1901-2.		1902-3.		1903-4.		1904-5.	
	Cars.	Freight.	Cars.	Freight.	Cars.	Freight.	Cars.	Freight.	Cars.	Freight.
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Ciudad Juarez.	8,945	113,096	7,729	123,664	9,770	156,220	11,581	170,286	7,570	122,867
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.....	10,643	139,870	9,182	138,871	9,348	154,880	9,305	186,072	9,469	198,907
Laredo.....	16,627	224,880	18,138	228,890	16,097	371,821	17,508	466,489	19,770	542,803
Nogales.....	2,411	27,794	2,258	26,914	2,164	22,037	4,174	67,857	2,808	39,871
Total.....	38,629	535,640	37,307	517,749	37,379	701,958	42,568	890,704	39,614	904,448

This shows that during the five years ending June 30, 1905, the number of freight cars that entered Mexico from the United States was 195,527, with 3,548,499 tons of freight, one kind or another. The largest number of cars and amount of tonnage that came over in one year was through Laredo, in 1904-5. These figures, as thus formulated by the Bureau of Statistics, clearly show the comparative traffic of the four railways entering Mexico from the United States.

The Bureau also gives the statistics of the cars and the tonnage from Mexico into the United States during these same five fiscal years, based on the data furnished by the custom-houses, as follows:

##### *Cars and freight from Mexico to the United States.*

Customs-house.	1900-1901.		1901-2.		1902-3.		1903-4.		1904-5.	
	Cars.	Freight.	Cars.	Freight.	Cars.	Freight.	Cars.	Freight.	Cars.	Freight.
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Ciudad Juarez	8,129	130,061	2,506	40,276	8,333	133,328	7,077	113,232	7,398	111,716
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.....	9,230	50,773	8,286	23,236	7,109	31,012	6,617	10,810	6,017	12,011
Laredo.....	1,358	15,528	1,304	15,749	1,652	18,201	1,866	20,987	1,779	20,141
Nogales.....	1,651	27,355	1,934	30,015	1,643	24,973	1,629	20,702	2,279	22,260
Total....	20,368	223,702	14,130	109,276	18,737	207,514	17,189	165,761	17,473	166,128

This shows that the total of cars sent to the United States was 67,897, with 872,399 tons of freight. The general deduction from these figures is as follows:

During the five years from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1905, the movement of the cars and freight across the Rio Grande frontier both ways was:

Cars entering Mexico from the United States.....	195,527
Cars from Mexico to the United States.....	67,897
Surplus remaining in Mexico.....	<u>127,630</u>
Tonnage of freight:	
Into Mexico from the United States.....	3,548,499
From Mexico into the United States.....	<u>872,399</u>
Surplus of tonnage in favor of the United States.....	2,676,100

The study of these railway-traffic statistics between Mexico and the United States is interesting and offers many comparisons little imagined by the public generally.

#### REPORT OF THE MONTEREY STEEL FOUNDRY.

The report of the council of administration of the shareholders of the Iron and Steel Foundry of Monterey states that among other products during the year 1905 the works produced 20,125 tons of steel and iron, as follows:

Structural iron.....	Tons. 8,239
Commercial iron.....	9,445
Steel rails.....	1,944
Steel union plants for rails.....	497

Much of the iron and steel manufactured was applied to the construction and expansion of the plant.

The company is extracting iron ores from its own mines, which gave last year 8,978 tons. The company's coal mines at San Felipe produced during the year 69,007 tons, of which 34,466 tons have been used in the foundry and 34,541 tons have been sold.

The company has at hand products from its own coal and iron mines and articles manufactured at the foundry and on sale, which together represented a value of \$3,094,664 on December 31, 1905.

The council reports that the company's business is growing every day, and the orders are often so large that it has been impossible to execute them within the time desired by the purchasers.

#### HENEQUEN EXPORTS, MARCH, 1906.

During the month of March, 1906, the exports of henequen or sisal fiber from the State of Yucatan, through the port of Progreso, consisted of 41,269 bales, representing a value of \$1,500,000 approximately.



## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, MARCH, 1906.

The following statement shows the customs receipts of the Republic of Mexico, according to the various custom-houses during the month of March, 1906:

Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.	Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.
Acapulco.....	\$17,448.21	Mier.....	\$469.23
Agua Prieta.....	28,669.87	Nogales.....	83,521.16
Altata.....	3,939.86	Progreso.....	314,987.90
Camargo.....	143.81	Puerto Angel.....	581.74
Campochile.....	19,437.10	Salina Cruz.....	5,115.69
Ciudad Juarez.....	330,449.39	San Blas.....	3,787.51
Ciudad Portorio Diaz.....	158,246.09	Santa Rosalia.....	4,294.37
Cortezuelcos.....	41,974.14	Scoonsico.....	9,309.61
Chihuahua.....	2,170.60	Tampico.....	671,369.58
Eisenstadt.....	4,128.93	Tijuana.....	1,291.75
Frontera.....	28,097.24	Tonalá.....	3,098.05
Guaymas.....	151,849.21	Topolobampo.....	3,946.12
Guerrero.....	236.75	Tuxpam.....	2,061.67
Isla del Carmen.....	5,181.89	Veracruz.....	1,543,575.40
La Ascension.....		Zapalutá.....	1.77
La Morita.....	91,987.94		
La Paz.....	2,810.64	Total ordinary import duties.....	4,335,776.12
Laredo de Tamaulipas.....	467,484.01	Total extra import duties.....	2,608.13
Las Vacas.....	294.50	Total export duties.....	73,536.67
Matzucillo.....	9,862.00	Total port dues.....	98,947.28
Matamoros.....	6,676.59	Total arrears.....	6,586.56
Mazatlan.....	61,809.42		
Mexicali.....	4,968.20	Grand total.....	4,521,384.78
Mexico.....	275,459.18		

## NEW RAILROAD FOR WEST COAST.

A concession for a railroad from Guaymas, Sonora, to Guadalajara, Jalisco, has been granted the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and recently this was ratified by the Federal Congress. This road will be the last link in the north-and-south systems of the Mexican railways, north of the City of Mexico.

The concession makes Guadalajara one of the terminals; but as the Mexican Central has built to that city and has this branch well advanced toward the Pacific coast, it is probable that it will now finish it to the port of San Blas without delay, in which case the natural terminus of the new line will be the city of Tepic, or some more convenient point near it.

So far this line is spoken of as "the railroad from Guaymas to Tepic," but the logical name for this road would be "The Sonora, Sinaloa and Tepic Railroad."

Twenty-five years ago the Sonora Railroad was built from Nogales to Guaymas, across over 200 miles of desert country, and stopping at the entrance to a sparsely settled region, but a country of great resources. Why the Sonora road was not continued down the coast is a mystery.

In 1888 and 1889 a company (formed under the Huller concession and called the "Sonora, Sinaloa and Chihuahua Railroad Company")

made surveys as far south as the Fuerte River; but before any construction was done the company failed.

The present concession could not have fallen into better hands, as the Southern Pacific has taken hold with its customary energy and ample funds; survey parties are now in the field along the entire length of the proposed line.

The whole country to be traversed is essentially an agricultural, cattle, and mining country; all the large towns will be supply points for one or more mining districts back in the mountains; while Guaymas, Topolobampo and Mazatlan will supply the whole country.

The total distance of line to be built will be over 600 miles. This country has now about 500,000 population, but is capable of supporting 25,000,000 with ease.

From a point on the Sonora road, between Guaymas and Balmoral, the new road will run nearly east—60 miles to Torin, a large town, and the military headquarters on the right bank of the Yaqui River.

En route it will touch several ranches, and the military forts of La Guacima and Pitalaya.

The country traversed is the typical coast country; excepting one or two estuaries there will be no streams to cross. The rise to Torin will hardly exceed 200 feet in the 600 miles.

From Torin the line will probably follow up the bank of the Yaqui River, about 4 miles to Chunampaco, a military post on the left side of the river. At this place the river narrows, affording an excellent location for a bridge. From this crossing a line can be laid about S. 20° E. to the Mayo River, on a tangent for 53 miles, and over virtually a level country. This tangent would hit the Mayo River at a little Indian town called "Cohuirimpo," a place where there is only good crossing to be found for miles. At Cohuirimpo a town would spring up, unless the important town Navojoa, 5 miles up the river, should prove strong enough to kill it.

From this point probably the line will split—the main line continuing southeast between the coast and the Alamos Range of mountains, and a branch running to Alamos, 50 miles via Navojoa and Las Lomas.

The Mayo River station would be the distributing point for the important mining town of Alamos, and would supply a large section of the mountain mining towns, such as Chinipas, San Augustin, Baroyeca, and even Jesus Maria, besides any new camps that would spring up; for the country to the east of the proposed line, up to Yaqui and Mayo rivers, is a well-mineralized section.

Should the importance of Alamos force the main line through that point, it would naturally seek its outlet via Fuerte, striking the coast country again about Ocoroni. To take this route would mean grades three times as steep, 200 per cent more curvature, and nearly three

times more for cost of construction, and this for the entire distance of 160 miles.

The line from Coluirimpo to Alamos would be 50 miles long, and in that distance the rise would be nearly 1,200 feet, 6 per cent of which would be made in the last 20 miles. From Alamos to Fuerte, 65 miles, the drop is 900 feet over a rolling, broken, foothill country. From Fuerte out to open country again at Ocoroni would be 45 miles more through rather a rough region, unless the line ran down the river to San Blas. In view of these difficulties it is probable that a branch will be built to Alamos and the main line be continued down the comparatively level coast country.

The region between Guaymas and the Yaqui River is a ranch country. The soil is of good quality, but water is lacking. Up and down the Yaqui River from Toriu are thousands of acres of prime land, much of which can be irrigated, especially on the south side of the river from Cocorit to the coast. One large ditch has already been taken from the river above Cocorit, and there is room for more. This country is destined to be a good wheat, corn, and fruit country. The land on the Mayo River is good for farming, and the section around Navojoa and down the river will prosper under irrigation.

Leaving the Mayo River, should the railroad follow the line of least resistance, it will keep its southeasterly course, running across a rolling, brush-covered country (nowhere exceeding 400 feet above sea level) to the Fuerte River, 90 miles. It will run close to the small ranch town of Masiaea, passing within 5 miles of the port of Agiabampo; thence, via the ranches of Carriago and Metate, it will cross the Fuerte River just below the ranch of San Blas, where it will also cross the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad, the new line from the port of Topolobampo across the Sierras, which has a track laid beyond Fuerte. This crossing of the river is one of only two good ones to be found between Fuerte and the mouth of the river, a distance of 75 miles. The other is at San Miguel, 25 miles below San Blas. The elevation at the Fuerte River is about 120 feet above the sea level.

The Fuerte, above San Blas to above the town of Fuerte, runs between low ranges of isolated foothills of volcanic origin, the valley varying from one to three miles wide. The hills stop just below San Blas on the south side of the river. A level stretch of fertile land extends southwest to the bay of Topolobampo, 30 miles away, and down the river for 45 miles westward.

The Fuerte River is the largest of all the rivers crossing the State of Sinaloa. It takes its source beyond the summit of the Sierra Madre, cutting well into the central plateau, which, in reality, is the continental divide. This river never goes dry; at San Blas it is a stream varying from 2 feet deep by 250 feet wide, with a speed of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles per hour

at the extreme low stage to a mile wide, 25 feet deep, and flowing from 7 to 10 miles per hour during floods.

The crossing of the Fuerte, wherever made, should be the supply point for a large mining region, which would start at the station itself, as the Fuerte district has mineral ledges almost from the coast to its east boundary. From the start the present camps of Lluvia de Oro, Batopilas, Urique, Guazaparez, Morelos, and the mining country around Choix would become tributary to the road. From the Fuerte River the line will run southeast to the Ocoroni arroyo, about 36 miles, over a rolling but not a difficult country, used for cattle raising entirely.

The line will cross the Ocoroni somewhere below the town of this name, and continue on 20 miles farther to the Sinaloa River, which it will cross about 2 miles below the town of Sinaloa. This crossing will be the supply point for the mining camps of Bacubirito, San José de Gracia, Calabacillas, San Juan, and many others that will spring up within a very few years after the line is finished. The agricultural resources of Sinaloa are promising.

From Sinaloa the line will continue southeast, its general course, for 44 miles to or near Mocoquito, passing through a ranch country (cattle) all the way. Mocoquito will be the supply point for a large mining section, including the camps of Palmarito, Guadalupe y Calvo, Basonopa, and the Badiraguato district. Agriculture in this district will be limited, due to lack of water, although there is much good land.

From Mocoquito the line will run to Culiacan. The distance is 60 miles, and en route the road will run near Periecos, the great mescal liquor and fiber section of the State. Culiacan is a clean, live town, of about 12,000 inhabitants; it is destined to be the most flourishing town in the State of Sinaloa. It should be the water-supply point for a large mining section, the present camps of Copalquin, San Fernando, San Andres de la Sierra, Canelas, Sianori, and Topia being tributary to it.

The country south of Culiacan, along the line of the railroad, is rolling, often hilly, but not mountainous; the elevation never going over 400 feet above sea level. The work will nowhere be exceedingly heavy; the curvature will be light, 6° perhaps, and the grades should not exceed 0.6 per cent.

From Culiacan the line will run to Mazatlan, 130 miles, passing no town of any size, and although the region is fertile, scarcity of water accounts for the sparse settlement. The principal industry along the coast is cattle raising. At 25 miles from Culiacan the line will cross the San Lorenzo River, near the small town of Quila. Forty miles farther southeast the line will cross the Elota River, probably below the town of Elota. This place should make a good supply point for

the important mining camp of Guadalupe de los Reyes and others that will spring up in the districts of Cosala and San Ignacio.

About 10 miles southeast of Elota the line will cross the Piaxtla River at or near Piaxtla ranch. About 25 miles farther southeast it will cross the Quelite River, near the small town of that name. Quelite will, in time, become an important supply point for the mining region 100 miles to the east that will become active when the road is completed.

From Quelite the line will run nearly due south 30 miles, to Mazatlan. On the accompanying sketch map the line is drawn through La Noria; but this place will be left 10 miles to the east.

It is hardly probable that the line will run into the town of Mazatlan itself, on account of the estuaries, but it will come within 2 to 5 miles of it.

Mazatlan is the largest and most important place on the coast. It has about 20,000 inhabitants, and is the supply port for the entire West Coast between latitude 22° and 29° and for 200 miles inland.

The railroad will be of great benefit to the port. From Mazatlan the line will run about due east 15 miles to Villa Union, where it will cross the Mazatlan River; from this place it will again take its southeasterly course to the Rosario River, 20 miles farther on, crossing this at or below the important town of Rosario. This place should develop into a flourishing business center, as it has a large undeveloped mining section back of it.

Ten miles southeast of Rosario the line will pass the small town of Escuinapa, and 25 miles farther southeast the boundary line between Sinaloa and the Territory of Tepic. The boundary is a small river emptying into the Teacapan Bay; the railroad will cross this stream near the small town of Concepcion.

From Concepcion the line will continue southeast for 35 miles to the Mesquital River, a small stream it will cross near the town of Tuxpan. From Tuxpan the line will run nearly south to the Santiago River, a distance of 20 miles. This large stream will be crossed near Santiago, perhaps above the town.

The line from Mazatlan to the Santiago River will traverse practically the coast line, never getting over 30 miles from it, nor over 200 feet above the sea level. This section, although capable of agricultural development, will remain dormant in that line for many years, due to the scarcity of water. However, its mineral resources compare favorably with most parts of the coast. Mining camps will spring up in many directions to the east.

From the crossing of the Santiago River it is probable a branch will be built to the port of San Blas, a distance of about 30 miles, over a low level country. From the river the main line will continue its

general southeasterly course for about 30 miles to, or near to, the large and important town of Tepic, the capital of the Territory of that name. As Tepic is about 1,000 feet above the sea level, from the Santiago River south, heavy grades and more costly construction work will be the order. As already stated, it is probable that Tepic will be the terminus of the road, especially should the Mexican Central continue its line from San Marco, its present terminal, northwest to San Blas, via Tepic.

Should the terms of the concession demand the construction of the road to Guadalupe, it would have to follow about the line of the Mexican Central; it would be almost impossible to follow up the Santiago River, due to the wild and broken nature of the country for 50 miles up its course, the river running in a deep canyon for many miles.

Following the natural line, the road will take a southeasterly course for about 70 miles to San Marco, through a rolling mountainous country; and from San Marco it will run on a general easterly course for about 70 miles more to Guadalajara.

Although the road will run through a mountain country, climbing 6,000 feet in 140 miles, the agricultural and mining resources of the district are good.

Active work has begun, numerous engineering parties are in the field all along the line, actual construction has started from Guaymas south, and the Rio Yaqui country should in a few months be connected with the outside world.

From present operations it looks as though the construction of the road would be pushed from Guaymas south and from Mazatlan north and south, but should the company care to complete the whole line in the shortest time possible, it could also be built both ways from the Fuerte River and both ways from Culiacan. Material for the Fuerte division would be handled at the port of Topolobampo and run up to its destination on the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient road, while that for the Culiacan division could be landed at Altata and run up to Culiacan on the railroad connecting these two places.

From time immemorial this section of Mexico has lain dormant, due to a lack of transportation. It has had an outlet on the coast side, but that benefits to only a limited extent. In the last twenty years business has increased from two steamers to a dozen or more, and the sugar industry has advanced from one factory to eight.

#### POSTAL RECEIPTS, JULY-FEBRUARY, 1905-6.

The revenues derived from the mail service of the Republic of Mexico during the eight months, July-February, 1905-6, were, per month, as follows:

July .....	\$302, 584. 04
August .....	282, 611. 65
September .....	268, 288. 49
October .....	310, 799. 73
November .....	286, 979. 17
December .....	312, 053. 66
January .....	336, 423. 68
February .....	280, 374. 74
Total revenue in eight months .....	2, 380, 115. 16
Same months in 1905.....	2, 185, 007. 42
Increase in 1906.....	195, 107. 74

## NICARAGUA.

### COFFEE CROP, 1905-6.

United States Vice-Consul WALLACE reports from Managua that the coffee crop of Nicaragua for the season 1905-6 will be about 150,000 hundredweight, or slightly less than two-thirds of a crop. Drought and eruptions from the volcano "El Santiago" curtailed the yield. The low-country coffee is small and inferior, but the Matagalpa product is large and well formed, owing to cooler climate and ample moisture. The coming crop so far is very promising, and excellent results may be expected if the rainy season sets in at the proper time and continues normally.

### SOAP INDUSTRY AND IMPORTS.

By Presidential decree, proclaimed February 20, 1906, on and after that date, laundry soap and all unperfumed soaps are admitted into Nicaragua free of duty.

Such soaps, under the amended tariff of 1899, paid a duty of 5½ cents per pound, Nicaraguan currency. At that time soap was not made in Nicaragua, but the new tariff was the means of establishing three fairly-well equipped factories in the interior, which soon supplied the home market on the west coast, and later another was manufacturing in Bluefields to supply the Atlantic side. Previous to 1899 the product of an English manufacturer supplied the interior, but the imposition of the tariff, added to expensive freights, etc., soon secured a market for the domestic product, and little aside from toilet soaps has been imported for the past five years—in fact, the local output exceeded the demand, and a considerable quantity has been exported to neighboring Republics for the past two years.

Laundry soap is retailing in San Juan del Norte for \$24 Nicaraguan currency per box containing 60 pounds, which is equal to \$4 United States currency.

## AMENDED STEAMSHIP CONTRACT.

An amended contract, approved by President ZELAYA on July 12, 1905, and ordered published on February 19, 1906, between the Government of Nicaragua and CHARLES WEINBERGER, representing the Bluefields Steamship Company, contains the following provisions:

## I.

The company obligates itself to transport at least every ten days the bananas which the planters or purchasers, who, in the course of this contract, shall be known as "The New Company," may desire to purchase or export from the plantations situated throughout the Escondido River and its tributaries, among which the principal ones are Malopez, Cama, Mahogany Creek, Rama and its tributaries, and Sigüia and its tributaries, and to deliver them at the Bluff alongside the ships which the said New Company may send to the Bay of Bluefields. The fruit shall be placed by the planters at the accustomed places of loading on the banks of the mentioned rivers, and the company shall collect for this service 8 cents gold for each stem of bananas, which price may be raised to as high as 12 cents gold, by so agreeing with the Government when the Company presents proof that the transportation does not give them a fair margin of profit.

## II.

The agent or agents of the New Company are obligated to indicate the day on and the rivers to which the company shall send its tugs to bring the fruit; and the written advice containing such designation shall be delivered to the representative of the company in Bluefields one hundred and thirty-two hours in advance, within which time the tugs which are to do the transportation shall leave. Aside from this time the company contracts the obligation of giving the planters a cutting notice and to concede to them at least forty-eight hours in which to do the cutting of the fruit and placing it at the points of loading; having the right to give this notice through the agents or representatives of the new companies who should go aboard the tugs, if such an arrangement should be agreeable to them.

The company shall be responsible for the value of the bananas which, through the noncompliance of the stipulations of this contract, may not be taken by the New Company, or by itself, as the case may be, and shall pay for the same at the prices fixed in Clause VIII of this additional modification.

## III.

The company shall be obliged to transport all the bananas from the places which may be indicated by the agents of the New Company,



either: from a single river or from various, it being understood that the tugs shall navigate up to the places where they may have arrived in the two seasons of the year, but making one trip every ten days in the different rivers or tributaries. The New Company shall have the right to place on board of each tug a representative to receive the fruit.

## IV.

For the purpose of an exact compliance with these stipulations, the company obligates itself to maintain a sufficient number of tugs, launches, boats, etc., and shall deliver the fruit to the New Company at the Bluff at least every ten days in accordance with Article 1 of this additional contract. If so requested by the New Company, the transfer of the fruit from the tugs to the ships at the Bluff shall be done by the company for the account of the New Company and at cost price.

## V.

The New Company, which may take advantage of this service, shall guarantee to the company a minimum cargo of 14,000 stems of bananas for each steamer: and at the time of making the respective order for the sending of the tugs, it shall deposit a sum corresponding to the valuation of the transportation of the mentioned number of stems and at the price fixed in Article 1 of this additional modification.

## VI.

The company shall not be responsible for the losses which may result from delays in the loading occasioned by the breaking of the machinery of the vessels, strikes, or any unforeseen and unavoidable accidents beyond its control.

## VII.

The Government shall have a right to place a representative on board each tug to see to the exact compliance with this contract.

## VIII.

In case there should be no exporter, the company shall at all times be obliged to purchase the fruit and to give notice to the planters, the same forty-eight hours notice in advance and the due instructions for cutting, and paying for it at the following prices: Fifty cents silver for bunches of nine hands and over, 35 cents silver for bunches of eight hands, and 20 cents silver for bunches of seven hands; which prices, during the months of March, April, May, and June shall be 60, 40, and 25 cents silver, respectively. If the company should send more

than one ship a week to receive fruit, then the notice referred to in this clause shall be given twenty-four hours in advance of each ship, in place of forty-eight.

#### IX.

If between the company and the planters there should arise any difficulties relative to the purchase and transportation of the bananas, then the complaining planter shall proceed immediately to treat with the manager of the company, or shall send a representative duly authorized for the purpose to arrange those difficulties, and in case of not being able to reach an understanding in a friendly manner, the plaintiff shall proceed to name an arbitrator before the civil judge of Bluefields, and his appointment being made known to the company it shall proceed to name its arbitrator within a period of fifteen days in order that both, in view of the proof given by both parties, may decide within thirty days and without further procedure, whether the company should or should not pay for the quantity of fruit in question at the prices established in this contract, plus 10 per cent for expenses incurred, which shall be calculated on the amount of the claim in favor of the winning side. In case the arbitrators should not reach an agreement, the judge shall send a telegram to the President of the Republic, making the disagreement known to him in order that he may name a third arbitrator, who shall decide the difference, accepting or not any of the opinions of the other two. This decision shall be final and without appeal, and shall be executed in a manner in which executory judgments are carried out. For the objects of this article it shall be known that the company is at all times obligated to maintain a representative in Bluefields with ample facilities, and if this is not done, or if the company, being notified, should not name an arbitrator within the fifteen days, the judge shall have the right to do so.

#### X.

These present stipulations shall begin to have effect from the date of their approbation by the Executive Power.

#### XI.

The contract of the 30th of April, 1904, continues in all of its vigor and effect in so far as it is not modified by the present, as it is not the intention of the contracting parties to change its other stipulations. It is also mutually understood and agreed that if the honorable assembly should not ratify the present, then the above-mentioned contract of the 20th of April, 1904, shall continue in effect.

## PANAMA.

## TRADE CONDITIONS AT COLON.

Imports from the United States to the west coast of Panama, according to information furnished by United States Consul Kellogg, at Colon, consist of shoes, straw hats, rubber articles, lard, canned goods, flour, wheat, beans, carts, trucks, cement, petroleum, phonographs, sewing machines, typewriters, machinery, turpentine, rosin, furniture and lumber.

From Germany the Panama people are buying china ware, fancy goods, cutlery, enameled ware, hardware, ironmongery, drugs, mercury, clothing, cotton suitings, woolen goods, fancy goods, and furniture. From China and Japan they buy silks, screens, fans, curtains, pictures and oriental goods. From France clothing, fine cotton goods, haberdashery, hosiery, millinery, straw hats, wines, liquors, cutlery, and furniture. Great Britain sells here canned meats and sausages, preserves, liquors, tobacco in tins, shoes, felt hats, cotton and woolen goods, rope, hardware, and cutlery. Great Britain formerly monopolized the trade in rope, but now only a very small share is divided between Great Britain and Germany, the bulk coming from the United States. Fifteen per cent of the total imports come from various other countries, some of which are coal from Australia, sugar from Salvador, coffee from Central and South America, and various merchandise from Italy, Spain, and Belgium.

The duties imposed are: Per kilogram (2.2046 pounds) on tobacco, \$1; cigarettes, \$1.50; per liter (9.08 quarts) on rum, brandy, gin, and whisky, \$0.75; champagne, chartreuss, etc., \$1; alcohol of 42 grade, \$0.50; above 42, \$0.75; bitters, \$0.30; sweet and dry wines, \$0.10; white wines, \$0.05; beer, \$0.10; condensed liquids, \$7.50. Imported liquors can be exported within six months free of duty and import duty refunded. Mineral and gaseous waters pay 12½ per cent, salt pays \$1 per quintal (220 pounds), cows \$10, and bulls \$7.50 per head.

The following articles are admitted free of duty: Animals for breeding purposes, ice, guano, plants, seeds, shoots, sprigs of vines, machines whose weight does not exceed 1,000 kilograms, machines for making roads, ears and material for railroads, telegraph machinery, minerals, coal, boilers, iron bridges, boats intended for navigation in the waters of the Republic of Panama and materials for their construction, printing, bookbinding, and lithographing materials.

On all articles not mentioned above the import duty is 10 per cent ad valorem. Traveling salesmen must take out a license at a cost of \$12.50 before they can do business here. Fifteen such permits were granted in 1904.

The chief exports of this district are bananas, cocoanuts, ivory nuts, turtle-shells, woods (mahogany, lignum-vitæ, etc.), crude drugs, crude rubber, and hides. The greater part of these articles are shipped to the United States. There is an export tax on precious metals of 2 per cent. There are four lines of steamers plying between the Atlantic ports of Panama and the ports of the United States. They are the Royal Mail Steamship Company, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, and the United Fruit Company.

## PARAGUAY.

### CUSTOMS CHANGES.

Changes made in the customs law of Paraguay went into effect March 15, 1906. The rating of values of 1905 continues and the percentage of duty to be paid remains as fixed by the law of September 21, 1899. The following is a synopsis of the modified rates.

"ARTICLE 1. First. Thirty-five per cent ad valorem: All merchandise which is not mentioned in this law as paying a special duty and all that is not exonerated from duty.

"ART. 2. Second. Two per cent ad valorem: Iron in bars and plates; copper in bars, plates, and linget; steel in bars, plates, and lingets; precious stones and pearls in loose state.

"Third. Five per cent ad valorem: Gold and silver jewelry, with or without stones or pearls; sewing-machine needles; scientific instruments, with or without handles adorned with gold, silver, or platinum; sewing machines, spades, picks, Portland cement; gold and silver watches, with or without stones or pearls; sewing and embroidery silk, wheat, utensils of gold or silver.

"Fourth. Fifteen per cent ad valorem: Tarpaulin, cast iron in bars or lingets, fiber mats, fire bricks, plain zinc in plates up to No. 4 cut for can making, zinc in bars or lingets, and common salt.

"Fifth. Twenty per cent ad valorem: Balls, ammunition for hunting, galvanized or plain iron, galvanized for roofing; flour; marble, unpolished, for furniture and buildings, and ordinary powder.

"Sixth. Twenty-five per cent ad valorem: Ordinary firearms for hunting, bramant linen, cotton blankets up to medium, cotton goods for clothing and shirts, cotton shawls and ponchos, cotton jerseys, prints, fine powder, jute, ordinary hats, stuffing, woolen junk, woolen caps, and oileloths of all numbers, and crude texture called lienzos.

"Seventh. Forty per cent ad valorem: Vegetable, animal, and mineral oil, with the exception of petroleum; cotton and jute bags, crystals in general; printed books that may have covers of tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory, or imitation pearl, or those which may bear coverings

or embossings of gold or silver, or plated or adorned fine leather; billiard-table covers, porcelain, hats other than the classes mentioned in this law; textiles and all articles of animal and vegetable silk, or mixed in general, excepting those specified in this law; bridal veils, common wines in caskets, and felt hats.

“Eighth. Fifty-five per cent ad valorem: Alfalfa, firearms, loose barrels for same, excepting the classes mentioned in this law; red pepper in pod or ground, garlic, canary seed, rice, and harness in general, complete or not; shelled rice, articles of any cloth or textile made up or cut out to pattern; valises, trunks, portmanteaus, traveling bags; vetches, and other dry vegetables; sword walking sticks; coffee, ground and in berries; shoes, made up or in pieces; onions, beer in any form, cigars and cigarettes of all classes, fire rockets, articles of artificial fireworks, tanned hides and skins, alcoholic drinks packed in all forms, carriages made up and knocked down (in regard to carriages, a special law was made admitting them free of duty, which terminates next May, but probably will be prorogued); sweets, all classes of confectioneries; comfits, not medicinal; brooms, knickknacks and biscuits, corn in grain and on ear, peanuts, butter, lard, billiard tables and their accessories, saddlecloths, bellybands, saddle bands, and all articles of saddlery made up or cut out, furniture, made up or in pieces, potatoes, bridle rings, cords of silk or mixed, with or without metallic thread; perfumery in general, cheese, ready-made clothing, tobacco in leaf or prepared, black or natural; wines in bottles and fine wines in caskets, as Oporto, Jeréz, Madeira, Moscatell, Nebiolo, Manzanilla, and sparkling; matches of all classes and commercial blank books.

“Ninth. Eighty per cent ad valorem: Alcohol up to 79 centestimals, packed in whatever form; rum, packed in any form; and playing cards.”

The articles which were put on the free list by the law of September 21, 1899, still remain unaffected, and are as follows:

Telegraph wire, animals of pedigree, and cattle for breeding purposes, plows, hose, drills for mining, bicarbonate of impure soda, fire extinguishers and accessories, common empty bottles of at least a pint capacity, railroad switches, iron tubes unpainted and matalgalvanized for gas or waterworks, which have at least 75 millimeters in diameter (about 3 inches), as also for the making of iron beds, which must have from 35 millimeters in diameter up ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches up), coal, carburet of calcium, ungrained barley, soda ash, railway wedges, empty demijohns, staves, specifics for enring cattle exclusively and which are not similar to those manufactured in the country, fruits and fresh vegetables, terraqueous globes, wire staples, scythes, implements and furniture of immigrants of little value, scientific instruments, with the exception of those that have handles adorned with precious metal, printed books, with the exceptions indicated, locomotives, cutlasses or machetes,

machines and their repair parts for industrial and agricultural establishments and for steamboats, materials and accessories exclusively for printing and lithographing, tarntables, printed music, impure naphtha for combustion, windmills, objects for religious services having come directly for the curates, fresh fish, plants, and branches of same to be cultivated, sealed gold and silver (gold and silver money), and gold in grain form, in paste or powder, special powder for mining, resin for the manufacture of soap, wheels, with or without axles, for trains and trams and those for trucks of industrial and agricultural establishments, steel and iron rails, seeds which are not destined to be consumed, silicates of soda, liquid or dry, for art purposes, sulphite of crude copper for agriculture, rock salt for ranches (cattle), Roman cement, liquid pitch, wire stretchers, steel and iron wire, galvanized or not, up to No. 14, inclusive, for fencing purposes, barbed steel and iron wire for the same purpose.

*Jewelry.*—Cases in which jewelry, etc., come are to be manifested apart from their contents.

*Delft, glass, and porcelain,* which come with other articles will be weighed apart, adding 25 per cent tare for brute weight to the delft and glassware, and 30 per cent ditto for porcelain and crystals.

*Drinks.*—For those which come in bottles the duty will be applied on each bottle of 501 milliliters (135 fluid drams) to one liter (2.113 American pints), considering as half bottles those which contain more than 270 to 500 milliliters (62 to 135 drams), and quarter bottles which contain from 200 to 250 milliliters (54 to 67 drams), also those of less capacity, will be computed according to contents. It is understood that the capacity of the bottles will be taken from the lower part of the necks of same.

*Ready made articles and clothing.*—These will be weighed together with all the material with which they are packed and rated accordingly.

*Leather and tanned skins.*—These, too, will be weighed with packing and rated accordingly.

*Drugs, paints, and chemical products* will be weighed with their respective packings, as barrels, tins, boxes, etc., with the exception of those in which the manner of packing is expressly determined, in which case it will be necessary to weigh only the first package. In respect to chemical compositions not specified, expressed, or mentioned, they will be rated according to the principal element of their contents.

*Electric and other articles of illumination* which come in bales, bags, or rolls will be weighed as brute weight; those coming in any other condition will be weighed together with the paper, packing, cardboard boxes, cardboard, etc., except those in which the manner of weighing is expressly determined. Lamps, although they have plate or base of iron, will be considered of bronze, nickel, or nickel-plated.

*Hardware, naval articles, wood, and machinery*, which come in bales, frames, bags, or rolls, will be weighed as brute weight; those coming in any other condition will be weighed with the paper, packing, cardboard boxes, cardboard, etc., excepting those whose mode of weight is specially determined. The numeration of wire will be English.

*Musical instruments* will be taxed according to their weight, including paper, boxes, and packing, and the duty will equally apply to instruments finished or not.

*Stationery and articles of bazaar* will be weighed together with their cardboard boxes, bales, cardboard, paper, and packing, although these may come separated from the articles, being always in the same package, excepting those whose mode of weighing is expressly determined. For applying the duties to this section, imitations worked with animal fibers and artificial fibers will be considered as silk.

*Furniture*.—All furniture, without exception, should be detailed, declaring the quantity by units or dozen, according to each corresponding class of value. The duties will be paid equally on furniture finished as unfinished. Fine and extra fine furniture whose value exceeds the corresponding duties established in this section, due to its richness, quantity, or quality of adornments which it has, be they sculptures, bronze, gold embossments, or paint denominated as Vernis-Martin, laquered or others, and those not specified, will have their values declared.

*Hats*, where duty is levied according to weight, will include paper, boxes, and packing.

*Saddlery*, where dutied according to weight, will include the packing also. Same applies to *textiles*, when in bales, brute weight.

*Cloth* will be considered mixed which contains up to 70 per cent of the fiber of greater value.

*Shoes* are considered infants' up to 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, children's to 8 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, men and women's above this.

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## PERU.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1905.

The Minister of the Treasury of the Republic of Peru, Señor A. B. LEGUIA, has presented to the National Congress a valuable report covering all business of his Department during the year 1905. It states that the customs receipts at Callao were £593,592.505; Mollendo, £134,317.525; Paita, £37,366.957; Etén, £36,684.187; Salaverry, £32,545.995; Pireo, £23,854.737; Pecunayo, £15,206.114; Ilo, £1,381.845; Pimentel, £101,633; Tumbé, £79,158, and Compañía Nacional de Recaudación, £7,561.170, making a total of £882,692.116, plus £128,887.348 from Iquitos, or in all a grand total of £1,011,579.464.

1396 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Consular receipts amounted to £41,960.316; those from alcoholic drinks, etc., to £371,668.562; tobacco, £147,318.030; salt, £414,676.772, and receipts in general to £1,990,568.232.

The imports of merchandise amounted to £4,298,000.385 and the exports to £4,066,639.527.

**CALLAO PORT MOVEMENTS, 1905.**

The shipping statistics of the port of Callao, of the Republic of Peru, during the last quarter of 1905, as per a report of the Chilean consul-general at that port, were as follows:

STEAM VESSELS.

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British.....	61	123,060	59	125,316
Chilean.....	23	37,089	24	38,312
Peruvian.....	3	2,430	2	1,620
German.....	14	34,579	13	36,081
American.....	2	1,586	2	1,486
Danish.....	1	2,530	1	2,520
Norwegian.....	1	2,116	1	2,117
Total.....	104	203,290	102	207,492

SAILING VESSELS.

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British.....	7	10,087	8	122,272
Peruvian.....	18	5,690	12	4,117
German.....	1	1,423	2	2,645
Danish.....	1	1,118	1	1,116
Norwegian.....	1	1,586	3	4,361
Italian.....	1	1,074		
Total.....	29	21,778	26	24,464

**TARIFF MODIFICATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LORETO.**

A Peruvian law, dated January 27, 1906, modifies the customs tariff for the Department of Loreto, the substance of said law, which is to come into force one hundred and twenty days after promulgation, being as follows:

ARTICLE 1. In the custom-houses of the Department of Loreto the articles comprised in section 7 of the customs tariff are to pay an import duty of 15 per cent on the valuations stated therein (instead of 10 per cent, as previously).

ART. 2. The following are to be admitted free of duty: Live cattle; vessels, steam or other, put together or not, and naval stores; coal; tools and machinery of all kinds for agriculture and industry; rails and accessories, and all rolling stock for railways; coined gold; books and school requisites; furnaces for industrial use; copper stills for



rectifying; pans of iron or copper weighing more than 46 kilograms; cups and other appliances used exclusively for the collection of rubber.

ART. 3. All other merchandise imported shall pay 30 per cent on the valuation stated in the tariff, except gold and silver jewelry set with precious stones, and unset precious stones, which shall pay 3 per cent; gold and silver manufactures, which shall pay 10 per cent, and wooden matches, which shall pay the specific import and consumption duties fixed by the tariff.

ART. 4. All rubber exported through the same custom-houses, whatever its class or quality, shall pay a duty of 20 centavos per kilogram (gross weight), or 24 centavos (net weight) when not packed in cases.

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## SALVADOR.

### PORT MOVEMENTS, DECEMBER, 1905.

The port movements of the Republic of Salvador during the month of December, 1905, were as follows: 36 steamers and 33 sailing vessels arrived, transporting 2,073 seamen, 3,523 tons of cargo, 42,221 packages, 334 passengers, 64 cases, 617 bags, and 58 bags of correspondence. These same ships and vessels left the ports of the Republic taking 31,231 packages, 249 passengers, 26 cases, 135 bags, and 90 bags of correspondence.

### EXPORTS DURING OCTOBER, 1905.

The Republic of Salvador exported during the month of October, 1905, 5,843 cases, weighing 700,391 pounds, and possessing a total value of 259,624.12 *colones*. The customs receipts obtained from the total exports amounted to \$630.25 gold and \$6,433.90 silver.

### IMPORTS DURING AUGUST, 1905.

The imports of the Republic of Salvador during August, 1905, were as follows: 29,640 cases were received, weighing 2,113,226 kilograms, and valued at \$422,846.90. The principal countries of origin were England, United States, and Germany, and the value of the goods credited to each was \$137,266, \$130,203.55, and \$43,443.24, respectively.

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## UNITED STATES.

### TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

#### STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and

Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of March, 1906, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending March, 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for March, for example, are not published until some time in May.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Chemicals, etc.:</b>				
Logwood ( <i>Palocampeche; Pão decampeche; Campêche</i> ):	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central America.....	15,680		22,205	25,120
Mexico.....		2,187		3,532
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao</i> ):				
Central America.....	6,480	75,898	48,236	87,671
Brazil.....	87,967	40,557	1,061,970	1,054,290
Other South America.....	102,606	125,403	1,127,482	1,364,577
Coffee ( <i>Café; Caffé; Café</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,598,735	1,470,243	3,783,577	4,473,682
Mexico.....	398,645	345,134	1,058,021	1,700,851
Brazil.....	3,781,830	4,928,121	54,605,876	43,605,860
Other South America.....	439,759	878,905	7,015,569	7,516,213
Copper ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):				
Cuba.....	5,685	5,068	29,225	57,038
Mexico.....	1,328,303	1,860,771	11,503,565	13,555,811
South America.....	231	41,279	15,407	410,039
<b>Fibers:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Colon, non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America.....	74,634	40,637	413,233	300,866
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i> ):				
Mexico.....	1,894,515	763,746	11,547,170	10,666,963
<b>Fruits:</b>				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):				
Central America.....	397,990	463,412	3,061,945	3,129,713
Cuba.....	112,518	93,810	604,750	363,919
South America.....	68,043	53,317	392,435	288,423
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i> ):				
Central America.....	22		3,785	476
Mexico.....	258	990	41,375	47,271
Cuba.....	330	1,879	3,495	7,778
Fur skins ( <i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i> ):				
South America.....	7,382	9,997	187,724	436,890
Hides and skins ( <i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i> ):				
Central America.....	44,524	51,597	510,193	416,842
Mexico.....	394,721	435,777	2,522,943	3,175,251
South America.....	1,361,930	1,154,218	9,262,325	10,898,013
India rubber, crude ( <i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i> ):				
Central America.....	86,896	70,087	605,763	584,383
Mexico.....	15,129	115,766	87,014	396,316
Brazil.....	4,879,321	2,846,855	23,444,857	18,745,522
Other South America.....	92,626	92,799	976,254	971,611
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. ( <i>Plomo en galdapagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.</i> ):				
Mexico.....	355,471	220,916	2,641,501	2,549,180
South America.....	4,697	205	3,888	56,881

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard ( <i>Açúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i> ):				
Central America.....	Dollars, 3,582	Dollars, 86,402	Dollars, 3,107	3,107
Mexico.....	49,320	1,601	313,590	28,607
Cuba.....	14,587,365	7,274,331	44,455,407	36,764,482
Brazil.....	408,308		678,837	878,140
Other South America.....	77,981	283,818	2,562,015	1,955,618
Tobacco, leaf ( <i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i> ):				
Mexico.....	1,122	1,016	29,282	4,068
Cuba.....	1,149,466	1,454,393	8,356,932	10,614,579
Wood, mahogany ( <i>Cuaba; Mogno; Acajou</i> ):				
Central America.....	74,141	53,782	520,018	409,851
Mexico.....	13,167	516	210,521	278,561
Cuba.....	8,900	2,545	87,189	79,383
South America.....	5,217	2,000	41,684	21,931
Wool ( <i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i> ):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	1,461,612	757,528	4,299,516	5,459,376
Class 2 (combing).....	70,937	29,975	430,163	190,537
Class 3 (carpet).....	79,752	61,463	422,983	539,103

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements ( <i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Máquinas agrícolas</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,929	3,685	13,149	12,223
Mexico.....	41,951	62,880	256,274	370,946
Cuba.....	32,358	8,145	128,114	143,544
Argentine Republic.....	166,547	161,368	3,942,852	4,821,754
Brazil.....	6,838	6,073	119,372	68,352
Chile.....	10,205	8,652	225,438	282,693
Colombia.....	66	569	3,010	2,701
Venezuela.....	170	190	1,658	1,879
Other South America.....	16,834	21,279	116,755	214,537
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
Corn ( <i>Mais; Milho; Mais</i> ):				
Central America.....	51,194	10,891	223,361	92,248
Mexico.....	97,986	100,336	214,979	698,532
Cuba.....	89,658	81,203	718,831	953,831
South America.....	11,690	4,074	49,415	16,758
Wheat ( <i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i> ):				
Central America.....	992	155	13,093	35,279
Mexico.....	30	316,738	14,796	1,572,668
South America.....		46	218	386,582
Wheat flour ( <i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i> ):				
Central America.....	148,094	160,251	1,186,280	1,363,451
Mexico.....	41,447	7,649	168,757	137,880
Cuba.....	463,532	285,661	2,447,833	2,471,683
Brazil.....	102,248	88,815	931,516	943,381
Colombia.....	30,882	6,172	345,382	483,061
Other South America.....	209,778	129,353	1,466,349	1,769,832
<b>Animals:</b>				
Cattle ( <i>Ganado vacuno; Gado; Bétail</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,110	412	3,965	4,253
Mexico.....	47,651	39,533	302,086	453,661
Cuba.....	39,527	80,005	1,436,063	1,411,799
South America.....	5,055	9,872	65,274	87,145
Hogs ( <i>Cerdos; Porcos; Pores</i> ):				
Mexico.....	5,114	10,393	43,421	117,509
South America.....	35		512	1,320
Horses ( <i>Caballos; Chevaux; Chevaux</i> ):				
Central America.....	575	4,995	5,966	10,060
Mexico.....	32,081	55,158	175,974	224,548
South America.....			4,733	3,775

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## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Carriages, etc.:</b>				
Automobiles ( <i>Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobile;</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mexico.....		31,611		291,121
South America.....		3,991		32,632
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of ( <i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carriages, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties;</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,841	342,801	52,552	1,079,692
Mexico.....	108,941	139,721	862,310	1,225,902
Cuba.....	71,486	130,417	423,906	977,559
Argentine Republic.....	160,101	149,687	683,883	1,069,610
Brazil.....	1,068	5,486	43,840	146,107
Chile.....	2,278	4,406	16,969	423,239
Colombia.....	2,157	332	21,521	39,067
Venezuela.....	407	208	8,522	6,853
Other South America.....	20,243	16,466	134,786	223,886
Coal ( <i>Carbón de piedra; Carvão; Charbon;</i> ):				
Mexico.....	230,960	301,906	2,065,410	2,258,610
Cuba.....	239,368	271,783	1,207,561	1,568,130
Copper ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre;</i> ):				
Mexico.....	154,715	97,799	901,011	971,080
<b>Cotton:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé;</i> ):				
Mexico.....	390,708	76,118	3,265,953	1,553,650
South America.....			25,926	
Cotton cloths ( <i>Tijidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé;</i> ):				
Central America.....	117,825	149,604	1,086,279	1,176,433
Mexico.....	28,870	16,291	189,101	209,096
Cuba.....	93,232	70,896	580,597	866,601
Argentine Republic.....	42,854	6,376	284,870	232,427
Brazil.....	47,420	61,450	588,063	470,968
Chile.....	96,136	15,612	543,159	726,240
Colombia.....	26,261	75,402	710,905	441,313
Venezuela.....	53,856	44,971	324,059	274,185
Other South America.....	53,656	31,927	325,897	350,280
Wearing apparel ( <i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton;</i> ):				
Central America.....	58,090	70,177	513,523	515,562
Mexico.....	70,184	56,738	435,729	407,764
Cuba.....	38,199	31,232	286,415	337,296
Argentine Republic.....	48,959	11,660	240,963	146,476
Brazil.....	6,866	6,306	53,987	36,594
Chile.....	799	839	13,517	17,428
Colombia.....	2,590	2,621	68,098	31,955
Venezuela.....	1,623	1,657	16,255	23,236
Other South America.....	3,762	2,531	37,929	41,792
Electric and scientific apparatus ( <i>Apparatus electricus y científicos; Appareils électriques e scientifiques; Appareils électriques et scientifiques;</i> ):				
Central America.....	12,238	23,120	87,420	152,337
Mexico.....	81,651	113,752	627,306	714,402
Argentine Republic.....	26,568	28,169	182,574	250,112
Brazil.....	32,138	78,120	265,481	485,796
Chile.....	4,758	8,264	65,911	130,380
Venezuela.....	11,711	3,072	71,940	55,288
Other South America.....	16,546	13,221	138,209	214,620
Electrical machinery ( <i>Maquinaria eléctrica; Machines électriques; Machines électriques;</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,676	3,779	28,259	16,838
Mexico.....	69,472	111,627	566,169	715,306
Cuba.....	2,648	22,791	38,150	402,512
Argentine Republic.....	5,536	5,200	152,995	84,655
Brazil.....	4,411	31,914	82,593	149,227
Colombia.....	200		5,660	263
Other South America.....	20,419	7,619	182,150	121,467
<b>Iron and steel manufactures of:</b>				
Steel rails ( <i>Carrites de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier;</i> ):				
Central America.....	17,804	268,070	209,806	568,593
Mexico.....	154,330	16,309	471,923	1,136,922
South America.....	68,333	342,150	841,577	2,892,757

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construccion, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):</b>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	20,535	30,152	198,659	264,589
Mexico.....	73,874	116,926	555,541	887,371
Cuba.....	44,895	46,741	351,042	486,045
Argentine Republic.....	52,227	63,513	420,996	524,976
Brazil.....	29,824	41,911	250,006	395,913
Chile.....	7,718	19,315	97,702	171,207
Colombia.....	5,791	6,236	61,737	46,593
Venezuela.....	4,415	2,112	29,565	30,209
Other South America.....	18,119	24,053	143,822	188,120
<b>Sewing machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machines de coudre e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	10,123	12,124	79,072	88,820
Mexico.....	54,980	72,509	397,387	473,389
Cuba.....	34,865	17,951	226,177	228,439
Argentine Republic.....	26,286	75,279	321,526	578,284
Brazil.....	6,860	19,256	97,138	151,567
Colombia.....	4,638	5,580	78,138	49,106
Other South America.....	26,122	42,548	207,780	281,679
<b>Steam engines, and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	3,060		44,710	367,658
Mexico.....	25,386	109,600	335,661	298,600
Cuba.....	18,447	4,900	203,141	650,421
Argentine Republic.....	158,558		207,448	189,639
Brazil.....	75,000	151,209	104,188	251,708
Colombia.....			19,330	11,893
Other South America.....	23,300	177,392	67,583	248,563
<b>Typewriting machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machines de écrire e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	4,419	4,567	25,611	41,260
Mexico.....	27,373	34,640	178,191	236,120
Cuba.....	7,080	7,618	32,553	58,254
Argentine Republic.....	8,351	13,040	53,682	76,571
Brazil.....	2,460	10,281	23,894	46,161
Colombia.....	1,282	1,063	6,009	8,927
Other South America.....	27,728	17,063	96,113	106,573
<b>Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suela; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	14,566	20,927	106,823	141,668
Mexico.....	8,412	6,861	53,512	69,408
Cuba.....	35,200	17,341	170,024	215,094
Argentine Republic.....	2,567	22,794	160,489	261,739
Brazil.....	10,761	9,795	66,942	101,349
Chile.....	2,687	7,048	23,337	45,992
Colombia.....	1,338	7,141	19,662	45,321
Venezuela.....	3,474	5,028	42,032	40,849
Other South America.....	2,126	8,498	35,551	68,271
<b>Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	23,127	32,400	207,992	304,781
Mexico.....	120,917	111,363	798,822	1,145,451
Colombia.....	5,692	3,855	97,893	83,584
Other South America.....	17,456	32,915	143,585	227,603
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
<b>Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrán; Résine et goudron</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,161	1,370	13,154	19,593
Mexico.....	1,412	2,540	12,606	17,571
Cuba.....	6,010	4,218	46,996	57,321
Argentine Republic.....	16,209		209,957	341,109
Brazil.....	22,891	88,128	189,462	456,688
Chile.....	1,754	4,391	15,103	69,229
Colombia.....	1,899	3,685	13,284	23,273
Venezuela.....	3,543	4,203	23,526	29,298
Other South America.....	10,562	48,311	137,464	134,912
<b>Turpentine (<i>Agarrás; Aguis-riz; Térébenthine</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,737	2,163	17,962	34,240
Mexico.....	484	609	5,900	5,025
Cuba.....	2,400	7,522	52,148	52,582
Argentine Republic.....	14,785	10,116	158,206	105,982
Brazil.....	15,790	13,735	70,383	84,710

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Naval stores—Continued.</b>				
<b>Rosin, tar, etc.—Continued.</b>				
Chile.....	Dollars. 5,218	Dollars. 5,307	Dollars. 42,651	Dollars. 60,664
Colombia.....	341	711	4,784	4,455
Venezuela.....	305	368	5,560	4,927
Other South America.....	4,850	1,061	40,379	33,529
<b>Oils, mineral, crude (Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crús; Hailes minerales, brutos):</b>				
Mexico.....	92,763	16,931	604,962	485,465
Cuba.....	503	80,623	312,031	316,334
<b>Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Hailes minerales, raffinés ou manufacturés):</b>				
Central America.....	28,667	41,756	221,716	268,458
Mexico.....	41,575	50,687	168,231	260,456
Cuba.....	80,668	47,687	339,613	263,723
Argentine Republic.....	105,479	261,343	1,789,250	1,681,619
Brazil.....	163,146	209,559	1,859,588	2,074,181
Chile.....	118,177	54,388	564,110	611,190
Colombia.....	3,428	10,275	93,263	73,204
Venezuela.....	13,324	15,547	111,469	101,404
Other South America.....	74,131	76,504	517,538	735,783
<b>Oils, vegetable (Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Hailes végétales):</b>				
Central America.....	3,568	2,518	23,122	22,555
Mexico.....	93,268	19,594	535,615	625,800
Cuba.....	17,657	28,693	58,943	128,067
Argentine Republic.....	2,971	4,310	32,918	18,270
Brazil.....	19,669	.....	135,752	129,182
Chile.....	1,962	2,732	33,065	15,297
Other South America.....	17,767	18,358	96,653	118,554
<b>Paper (Papier; Papier; Papier):</b>				
Central America.....	19,148	19,601	99,434	172,491
Mexico.....	43,428	51,662	383,254	428,359
Cuba.....	37,924	47,539	272,672	325,003
Argentine Republic.....	12,876	67,138	155,268	259,442
Brazil.....	2,990	8,165	43,496	68,345
Chile.....	37,514	19,091	174,489	185,592
Colombia.....	2,224	2,167	28,411	20,831
Venezuela.....	3,655	4,056	28,266	29,983
Other South America.....	9,176	12,666	85,591	89,171
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>				
<b>Beef, examined (Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vaca en latas; Beef conserved):</b>				
Central America.....	1,191	7,036	14,229	32,011
Mexico.....	1,870	7,341	31,637	21,082
Cuba.....	168	2,004	7,073	20,793
Argentine Republic.....	9	.....	325	679
Brazil.....	232	32	5,564	3,528
Colombia.....	485	55	3,473	1,295
Other South America.....	2,655	3,351	16,349	27,798
<b>Beef, salted or pickled (Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vaca, salgada ou em salmuera; Beef salted ou en salmuera):</b>				
Central America.....	8,531	12,671	56,427	77,676
Mexico.....	297	684	1,486	8,404
Cuba.....	363	572	2,542	4,265
Brazil.....	.....	485	780	2,438
Chile.....	425	246	4,873	5,420
Colombia.....	890	37	8,355	4,753
Other South America.....	15,702	15,431	104,030	181,304
<b>Tallow (Sebo; Sebo; Seif):</b>				
Central America.....	7,622	11,090	79,553	124,584
Mexico.....	3,465	2,027	22,923	78,065
Cuba.....	30	36	8,730	7,881
Brazil.....	.....	.....	1,285	1,092
Chile.....	.....	.....	3,212	46,704
Colombia.....	548	857	6,010	12,961
Other South America.....	7,462	2,830	40,216	28,024
<b>Bacon (Tocino; Tonericho; Lard fund):</b>				
Central America.....	765	4,510	14,256	17,492
Mexico.....	3,316	3,141	32,324	34,298
Cuba.....	35,313	40,922	335,589	316,749
Brazil.....	7,015	12,355	59,890	128,530
Colombia.....	52	52	776	580
Other South America.....	1,400	1,325	8,089	10,588

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</b>				
<b>Hams (Jamons; Presantos; Jambons):</b>				
Central America .....	4,509	11,607	40,412	68,318
Mexico .....	12,723	8,356	93,202	97,881
Cuba .....	38,278	40,943	338,491	371,290
Brazil .....	65	150	1,318	320
Colombia .....	451	294	6,088	3,250
Venezuela .....	1,756	2,265	31,503	37,404
Other South America .....	1,816	5,118	24,733	52,129
<b>Pork (Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc):</b>				
Central America .....	12,709	18,398	111,697	149,739
Cuba .....	36,836	68,611	251,193	455,523
Brazil .....	3,359	.....	46,028	1,098
Colombia .....	1,007	.....	7,091	2,461
Other South America .....	20,915	14,156	138,595	175,381
<b>Lard (Manteca; Banha; Saindoar):</b>				
Central America .....	16,939	59,515	151,890	315,323
Mexico .....	29,551	42,572	268,409	464,784
Cuba .....	148,393	255,821	1,201,931	1,949,156
Argentine Republic .....	397	252	2,351	2,613
Brazil .....	15,700	48,139	168,080	129,131
Chile .....	5,284	6,165	38,700	57,333
Colombia .....	10,845	7,152	74,301	287,922
Venezuela .....	29,131	19,119	191,751	288,252
Other South America .....	21,514	46,972	282,116	119,528
<b>Butter (Mantegullo; Mantega; Beurre):</b>				
Central America .....	8,135	11,181	58,967	90,529
Mexico .....	15,077	12,719	92,315	93,273
Cuba .....	2,072	5,725	18,762	34,330
Brazil .....	5,842	1,733	72,715	106,992
Colombia .....	749	791	11,267	5,915
Venezuela .....	3,830	9,701	49,577	83,204
Other South America .....	1,362	3,555	12,121	22,289
<b>Cheese (Queso; Queijo; Fromage):</b>				
Central America .....	5,119	7,770	31,355	50,898
Mexico .....	6,418	5,523	33,186	33,385
Cuba .....	1,550	1,760	9,971	9,892
Colombia .....	339	73	2,601	1,399
Other South America .....	96	195	443	1,489
<b>Sugar (Azúcar; Assucar; Sucre):</b>				
Central America .....	9,838	14,838	48,538	88,736
Mexico .....	4,353	7,119	20,165	154,760
Colombia .....	1,164	456	9,589	21,231
Other South America .....	.....	4,691	2,520	10,698
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):</b>				
Central America .....	7,608	6,802	41,375	59,138
Mexico .....	8,530	7,803	127,655	71,221
Argentine Republic .....	1,600	.....	83,783	43,608
Colombia .....	1	.....	19,433	7,485
Other South America .....	5,397	4,320	56,689	57,914
<b>Tobacco, manufactures of (Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué):</b>				
Central America .....	10,777	12,952	83,575	108,546
Mexico .....	1,381	2,572	11,048	17,275
Cuba .....	11,091	9,270	90,970	87,149
Argentine Republic .....	106	204	5,683	11,581
Colombia .....	201	195	11,396	913
Other South America .....	5,142	5,175	42,717	38,393
<b>Wood, and manufactures of:</b>				
<b>Wood, unmanufactured (Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut):</b>				
Central America .....	24,426	48,623	327,206	358,743
Mexico .....	53,589	120,358	417,033	715,364
Cuba .....	3,128	10,618	34,929	126,208
Argentine Republic .....	606	5,302	27,764	128,401
Brazil .....	.....	.....	8,277	3,050
Chile .....	150	.....	14,738	12,664
Colombia .....	10,892	10,196	17,427	17,265
Other South America .....	195	7,236	32,315	90,867
<b>Lumber (Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction):</b>				
Central America .....	27,329	76,482	295,411	470,935
Mexico .....	175,853	223,320	1,509,508	1,289,346
Cuba .....	188,458	327,474	1,175,090	1,834,381
Argentine Republic .....	201,147	312,080	1,732,001	2,650,024
Brazil .....	33,618	22,014	486,929	270,222

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Wood and manufactures of—Continued.</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured, etc.—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Chile.....	36,019	67,239	227,846	458,172
Colombia.....	1,135	3,531	33,743	19,873
Venezuela.....	136		10,743	14,119
Other South America.....	28,957	65,837	379,977	521,076
<b>Furniture (Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles):</b>				
Central America.....	17,366	27,364	118,669	228,538
Mexico.....	74,167	93,631	471,925	593,430
Cola.....	56,262	58,470	400,226	374,187
Argentine Republic.....	19,988	20,693	137,453	214,711
Brazil.....	1,787	4,285	20,914	35,845
Chile.....	4,685	3,879	22,118	52,162
Colombia.....	4,359	979	35,676	15,599
Venezuela.....	1,666	1,180	11,340	28,513
Other South America.....	13,560	4,368	57,964	61,891

## FOREIGN COMMERCE, MARCH, 1906.

The monthly statement of the foreign commerce of the United States as compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics gives the following outline of the commerce of the country for March, 1905 and 1906, and for the nine months' period ending with March in both years:

## IMPORTS.

Groups—	Month of March.		Nine months ending March.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Articles of food and live animals.....	\$29,743,325	\$22,542,501	\$214,162,566	\$193,655,218
Articles in a crude condition, for use in manufacturing.....	40,211,747	40,894,022	283,756,674	305,229,158
Articles wholly or partially manufactured, for use in manufacturing.....	12,368,089	15,083,748	104,748,877	127,468,814
Articles manufactured, ready for consumption.....	15,187,058	19,229,800	124,015,362	155,099,463
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc..	12,920,969	15,818,166	112,446,635	132,105,104
Total imports.....	110,431,188	113,598,237	839,430,114	913,557,757

## DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

<b>Products of—</b>				
Agriculture.....	\$72,573,324	\$75,581,646	\$640,340,206	\$776,076,905
Manufactures.....	50,422,713	54,929,336	392,594,675	441,682,982
Mining.....	3,986,597	4,639,804	33,822,473	39,274,598
Forest.....	5,211,339	6,555,820	45,881,709	54,326,066
Fisheries.....	335,347	585,592	6,266,228	6,895,529
Miscellaneous.....	1,441,227	1,270,800	5,381,927	6,624,678
Total domestic exports.....	133,970,547	143,362,998	1,125,287,218	1,324,880,758
Foreign merchandise exported.....	3,007,882	2,149,740	18,752,019	19,023,363
Total exports.....	136,978,429	145,512,738	1,145,039,237	1,343,904,121

The combined exports of breadstuffs, cattle and hogs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oils were larger in March than in any corresponding month since 1903; and the shipments in the first nine months of the fiscal year were larger than in any similar period in the history of American commerce.



The gain in March was principally in breadstuffs. The total exports of grain and flour last month were valued at \$15,532,832, as against \$12,631,494 in the same month of 1905. The exports of principal breadstuffs in March were as follows: Barley, \$889,787; corn, \$6,317,982; corn meal, \$140,145; oats, \$1,972,072; oatmeal, \$87,611; rye, \$95,299; wheat, \$2,033,309; wheat flour, \$3,996,627.

The March shipments of cattle and hogs were \$3,805,055; provisions, \$15,662,361; cotton, \$26,833,031; mineral oils, \$7,917,995.

The total of all these shipments in March was \$69,751,274, as against \$67,494,451 in the same month of last year. The shipments in the first nine months of the fiscal year amounted to \$715,000,033, as against \$581,962,200 in the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1905.

#### LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRIES, MARCH, 1906.

Exports of meat animals and provisions for the month of March, 1906, and for the nine months of the fiscal year to March 31, compared with the figures for the same period of the preceding year, as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, are given herewith. These figures do not include all packing-house products or by-products, which will be included in a later statement. The figures are as follows:

*Cattle.*—March, 1905, 41,336 head, value \$3,704,717; March, 1906, 41,767 head, value \$3,682,110. For nine months ending March, 1905, 375,396 head, value \$29,483,090; same period, 1906, 374,372 head, value \$29,315,199.

*Hogs.*—March, 1905, 754 head, value \$7,763; March, 1906, 1,729 head, value \$18,012. For nine months ending March, 1905, 3,556 head, value \$43,079; same period, 1906, 14,484 head, value \$159,649.

*Sheep.*—March, 1905, 23,695 head, value \$159,992; March, 1906, 16,515 head, value \$104,933. For nine months ending March, 1905, 198,312 head, value \$1,264,420; same period, 1906, 83,301 head, value \$412,402.

*Canned beef.*—March, 1905, 10,766,259 pounds, value \$1,016,491; March, 1906, 4,628,723 pounds, value \$473,596. For nine months ending March, 1905, 48,675,059 pounds, value \$4,840,757; same period, 1906, 52,609,873 pounds, value \$5,267,013.

*Fresh beef.*—March, 1905, 22,986,556 pounds, value \$2,042,115; March, 1906, 23,912,675 pounds, value \$2,199,461. For nine months ending March, 1905, 173,669,030 pounds, value \$16,136,479; same period, 1906, 197,990,348 pounds, value \$17,967,878.

*Salted, pickled, and other cured beef.*—March, 1905, 6,625,495 pounds, value \$386,899; March, 1906, 5,255,105 pounds, value \$295,471. For nine months ending March, 1905, 41,711,709 pounds, value \$2,271,651; same period, 1906, 64,337,644 pounds, value \$3,722,841.

*Tallow*.—March, 1905, 3,877,529 pounds, value \$193,350; March, 1906, 4,929,343 pounds, value \$261,747. For nine months ending March, 1905, 42,444,766 pounds, value \$2,039,623; same period, 1906, 70,848,051 pounds, value \$3,425,426.

*Bacon*.—March, 1905, 23,940,608 pounds, value \$2,217,116; March, 1906, 31,992,368 pounds, value \$3,222,224. For nine months ending March, 1905, 190,153,753 pounds, value \$18,728,871; same period, 1906, 267,732,699 pounds, value \$26,100,482.

*Hams*.—March, 1905, 16,403,097 pounds, value \$1,735,011; March, 1906, 13,390,252 pounds, value \$1,363,979. For nine months ending March, 1905, 143,247,405 pounds, value \$15,430,950; same period, 1906, 142,896,895 pounds, value \$14,575,019.

*Fresh, salted, or pickled pork*.—March, 1905, 14,163,369 pounds, value \$1,110,971; March, 1906, 12,980,450 pounds, value \$1,056,686. For nine months ending March, 1905, 92,552,953 pounds, value \$7,338,742; same period, 1906, 117,871,560 pounds, value \$9,711,315.

*Lard*.—March, 1905, 65,941,882 pounds, value \$5,079,246; March, 1906, 58,813,858 pounds, value \$4,828,503. For nine months ending March, 1905, 449,560,303 pounds, value \$34,786,424; same period, 1906, 568,912,392 pounds, value \$45,673,674.

*Oleo oil*.—March, 1905, 12,863,425 pounds, value \$983,281; March, 1906, 14,664,169 pounds, value \$1,246,185. For nine months ending March, 1905, 100,375,203 pounds, value \$7,868,076; same period, 1906, 145,982,152 pounds, value \$12,133,000.

*Oleomargarine*.—March, 1905, 811,717 pounds, value \$69,010; March, 1906, 521,117 pounds, value \$48,940. For nine months ending March, 1905, 5,796,317 pounds, value \$524,734; same period, 1906, 7,654,949 pounds, value \$670,522.

*Butter*.—March, 1905, 479,744 pounds, value \$94,547; March, 1906, 2,253,821 pounds, value \$419,129. For nine months ending March, 1905, 8,254,576 pounds, value \$1,285,943; same period, 1906, 23,410,492 pounds, value \$4,237,988.

*Total cattle, hogs, and sheep*.—March, 1905, value \$18,857,788; March, 1906, value \$19,467,416. For nine months ending March, 1905, value \$142,844,753; same period, 1906, value \$174,212,699.

*Total provisions*.—March, 1905, value \$14,985,316; March, 1906, value \$15,662,361. For nine months ending March, 1905, value \$112,054,164; same period, 1906, value \$144,325,449.

#### EXPORTS OF COAL AND COKE IN 1905.

Exports of coal and coke from the United States in the calendar year 1905 aggregated more than \$31,000,000 in value against a little more than 11,000,000 in 1895, a decade earlier. The United States now holds third rank among the nations as an exporter of coal, although she holds first rank as a producer of that article. The United King-

dom and Germany are larger exporters of coal than the United States, but the growth in United States coal exports in recent years has been more rapid proportionately than that of other countries and suggests still further possibilities in the distribution to other parts of the world of native supplies of this article, which far exceed those of any European country, or probably any country of the world, except China, whose coal fields are as yet undeveloped.

Exports of coal exclusive of coke from the United Kingdom in 1904 were 46,000,000 tons, against a little less than 32,000,000 tons in 1894, and from Germany in 1904 were about 18,000,000 tons, against approximately 10,000,000 tons in 1894. The United States, as above indicated, ranks next with 9,000,000 tons in 1905, against a little less than 4,000,000 in 1895. Belgium ranks next as a coal exporter with 5,000,000 tons in 1904, against a little less than 4,500,000 tons in 1894. Japan follows Belgium in rank as a coal-exporting country with a little less than 3,000,000 tons in 1904, against 1,250,000 in 1894. From the Australian commonwealth the exports of coal in 1904 were a little over 1,500,000 tons, from Canada, about 1,500,000 tons; from France, in the same year, 1,000,000 tons, and from Austria-Hungary less than 1,000,000 tons.

Many of these countries, however, while they export certain quantities of coal, are large importers of that article. Germany, for example, while exporting about 18,000,000 tons, imported, in 1904, about 8,000,000 tons, while Belgium's imports of coal are over one-half as great as her exports of that article. Japan in normal years imports but small quantities, though her imports of coal during recent years have been very large, being especially for the use of her war vessels.

The coal exported from the United States goes chiefly to the near-by countries, but is beginning to find its way to other parts of the world. Of the \$31,315,628 value of coal and coke exported from the United States in 1905, as shown by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, \$17,867,964 was bituminous coal, \$11,104,654 anthracite coal, and \$2,243,010 coke. Of the \$18,000,000 worth of bituminous coal exported last year, \$11,500,000 value went to British North America, and of the \$11,000,000 worth of anthracite coal exported nearly all went to British North America, the total to other parts of the world being less than \$200,000.

Mexico is the next largest customer for American coal, the value of coal exported to that country in 1905 being a little less than \$3,000,000, and practically all of it bituminous, the value of anthracite being but \$8,498. Cuba is next in importance as a consumer of American coal, the value exported to that island in 1905 being, of bituminous, \$1,487,776, and of anthracite, \$121,117. Other West Indian islands took a little over \$800,000 worth, almost exclusively bituminous.

The shipments to Europe in 1905 were \$308,624 in value, distributed as follows: To Italy, \$187,339; to France, \$12,700; to Germany, \$9,483; to Belgium, \$4,926; and to other Europe, \$94,176. Comparing conditions in 1905 with those of 1895, it may be said that the exports from the United States to British North America of bituminous and anthracite coal combined were, in 1895, but 3,000,000 tons, against nearly 7,000,000 in 1905; to Mexico, 104,000 tons, against 927,170 in 1905; and to Cuba, in 1895, 348,000 tons, against 564,385 tons in 1905. To Porto Rico the shipments in 1895 were 34,000 tons and in 1905 63,133 tons.

The comparatively limited area of distribution of American coal exported, confined as it is almost exclusively to the adjacent countries of Canada, Mexico, and Cuba, suggests an inquiry as to the area of distribution of the large quantities of coal exported from the United Kingdom, a quantity about five times as great as that exported from the United States and valued at \$120,000,000. Of the 47,000,000 tons of coal exported from the United Kingdom in 1905, aside from that furnished to steamers engaged in the foreign trade, 7,500,000, speaking in round terms, went to Germany, 6,500,000 to France, about an equal quantity to Italy, a little more than 3,000,000 to Sweden, 2,500,000 to Russia, nearly 2,500,000 to Spain, 2,250,000 to Egypt, a little less than 2,000,000 to Netherlands, 1,750,000 to Argentina, 1,000,000 to Brazil, 500,000 to Chile, and 330,000 tons to Uruguay.

It is proper to add that the above figures relating to coal exports do not include coal supplied to vessels engaged in the foreign trade, which in the case of the United Kingdom amounted in 1905 to more than 17,000,000 tons, and in the case of the United States to about 5,000,000 tons.

#### CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following is a statement of the exports of merchandise from the United States into Mexico, through the port of Nogales, Mexico, in January and February, 1906:

##### ARTICLES.

	January.	February.		January.	February.
Animal substances .....	\$18,873.21	\$16,522.21	Paper and paper products	\$3,913.52	\$3,884.17
Vegetable substances .....	75,561.43	61,589.75	Machinery and apparatus	82,023.69	92,266.91
Mineral substances .....	77,236.56	462,930.63	Vehicles .....	11,135.35	4,679.28
Textiles, and manufac- tures thereof .....	25,618.73	23,552.24	Arms and explosives .....	15,593.08	11,807.15
Chemical products .....	21,081.77	17,711.78	Miscellaneous .....	22,197.47	16,843.78
Spirituous beverages .....	1,459.26	3,296.50	Total .....	355,726.07	714,651.43

##### COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

United States of America	\$326,594.64	\$680,030.17	Italy .....	\$80.40	\$401.00
England .....	18,124.17	18,688.98	Total .....	355,726.07	714,651.43
France .....	2,321.55	703.50	Customs duties collected.	81,285.93	73,025.12
Germany .....	8,514.86	11,427.78			
Spain .....	90.45				

The exportation of foreign merchandise from the custom-house in Nogales, Ariz., to the State of Sonora, Mexico, during the month of March ultimo is as follows:

MERCHANDISE.

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Animal products.....	\$22,482.55	Machinery and apparatus.....	\$42,277.54
Vegetables.....	41,388.16	Vehicles.....	18,079.07
Minerals.....	297,968.22	Firearms and explosives.....	10,821.31
Textiles and their manufactures.....	20,945.15	Miscellaneous.....	18,771.58
Chemical products.....	12,578.89		
Spirituous liquors.....	4,646.12	Total.....	498,531.69
Paper and its derivatives.....	5,603.07		

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

	Value.		Value.
United States of America.....	\$461,000.00	Switzerland.....	\$1,608.00
England.....	14,809.68	Austria.....	617.07
France.....	5,320.47		
Germany.....	10,176.38	Total.....	498,531.69

Customs duties collected, \$85,521.16.  
 N. B.—In the item of "Minerals" there are \$100,000 United States currency, equivalent to \$201,000 Mexican, on which no consular fees were imposed on account of not being dutiable.

The exportation of merchandise from the State of Sonora, Mexico, entered through the custom-house in Nogales, Ariz., during the month of March ultimo was as follows:

Products.	Quantity.	Value.	Products.	Quantity.	Value.
Poultry.....		\$1.00	Oranges.....pounds..	38,850	\$508.00
Paper products.....		155.00	Gold bullion and dust.....		
Pulque brandy.....gallons..	111	99.00	.....ounces..	4,899.98	138,386.00
Cane sugar.....pounds..	26	1.00	Silver bullion.....do.....	88,228.08	81,762.00
Hides.....do.....	93,700	10,336.00	Fresh fish.....		22.00
Lithographed pictures.....		258.00	Natural leathers.....		101.00
Fresh meat.....		6.00	Potatoes.....bushels..	6	8.00
Candles.....		37.00	Soup pastes.....		333.00
Laces.....		2.00	Pot cheese.....pounds..	70	4.00
Pickles.....		31.00	Ready-made clothing.....		2.00
Vegetable fibers.....		6.00	Straw hats.....		83.00
Preserved fruits.....		1.00	Salt.....pounds..	56,900	232.00
Milk.....		6.00	Leaf tobacco.....do.....	1,716	614.00
Lemons.....pounds..	290	4.00	Wheat.....bushels..	3	4.00
Porcelain ware.....		125.00			
Unwrought metals.....			Total.....		
.....pounds..	33,158	995.00			

The exports from Mexico into the United States in January, 1906, amounted to \$415,604.72, and consisted of the following items:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Fowls.....	\$22.00	Vegetables.....	\$12.00
Jewelry.....	3.00	Painted chinaware.....	22.00
Mescal.....	128.00	Corn.....	2.00
Paper products.....	18.00	Oranges.....	144.00
Portland cement.....	60.00	Fresh fish.....	39.00
Rawhides.....	9,823.00	Cheese.....	1.00
Shells.....	12.00	Ready-made clothing.....	4.00
Candles.....	3.00	Hats.....	2.00
Scrap iron and steel.....	280.00	Salt.....	5.00
Laces and fancy work.....	3.00	Cigars.....	451.00
Preserved fruits.....	3.00	Tobacco (unmanufactured).....	150.00
Fresh fruits.....	9.00	Ores.....	1,018.72
Vegetable fibers.....	17.00	Gold dust.....	102,024.00
Beans and peas.....	42.00	Silver bullion.....	293,531.00
Cattle.....	7,630.00		
Lemons.....	8.00	Total.....	415,604.72
Milk.....	8.00		

The exports from Mexico into the United States in February, 1906, aggregated \$300,558, as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Fowls.....	\$1.00	Corn.....	\$2.00
Mescal.....	13.00	Oranges.....	387.00
Sugar-cane.....	8.00	Gold bullion and dust.....	94,015.00
Leather bands.....	79.00	Silver bullion.....	196,936.00
Portland cement.....	3.00	Feathers.....	60.00
Rawhides.....	7,672.00	Potatoes.....	10.00
Fresh meats.....	45.00	Cheese.....	10.00
Candies.....	2.00	Fresh fish.....	27.00
Laces and fancy work.....	5.00	Salt.....	3.00
Spices.....	8.00	Leaf tobacco.....	97.00
Beans and peas.....	1,061.00		
Preserved fruits.....	113.00	Total.....	300,558.00
Lemons.....	1.00		

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of March, 1906, 11 vessels, proceeding from Mexican ports, entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 96,260 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 13, carrying 257,482 packages of merchandise, consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in March, 1906, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Henequen.....bales..	9,819	Tecali.....slabs..	33
Coffee.....bags..	8,554	Hair.....bales..	67
Hides.....bales..	6,196	Lead bullion.....number..	34,956
Hides.....number..	4,793	Metals.....boxes..	572
Ixtle.....bales..	6,920	Ores.....sacks..	2,548
Goatskins.....do..	1,775	Sarsaparilla.....bales..	212
Deerskins.....do..	326	Vanilla.....boxes..	82
Rubber.....do..	1,150	Alligator skins.....number..	96
Leaf tobacco.....do..	1,162	Heron plumes.....boxes..	1
Cigars.....boxes..	27	Bones.....packages..	168
Sugar.....bags..	1,050	Honey.....barrels..	295
Chicle gum.....bales..	3,277	Jalap.....sacks..	327
Fustic.....logs..	9,184	Copper bullion.....bars..	2,700

The Mexican consulate in Philadelphia reports as follows concerning fees collected in the certification of consular invoices in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of section 78 of the general customs ordinance during the month of April, 1906:

Date.	No.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Value of invoice.		Duties.		Remarks.
				Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	
Apr. 20	60	Genesee	Tampico	\$142,476.17	\$70,954.27	\$363.00	\$180.77	Petroleum. Do.
Apr. 28	61	Otawa	Veracruz	123,260.00	61,384.76	315.50	157.12	
Total.....				265,736.77	132,339.03	678.50	337.89	
Difference on account of uncollected small decimal fractions.....						.02		
Balance.....						678.48	337.89	

## URUGUAY.

## CONSTRUCTION OF THE ZABALA CANAL.

With regard to the remarkable strides of progress in Uruguay, realized through the indefatigable efforts of her present Government, Mr. PEDRO REQUEÑA BERMEDEZ, Chargé d'Affaires of Uruguay in the United States, reports as follows:

"One of the governmental works of greatest and far-reaching import undertaken lately by Uruguay is a waterway known as the Zabala Canal, which is part of an extensive plan to solve the irrigation problem of our country as the main factor in the fostering and developing of our agriculture. Survey and study upon the ground has already commenced, preparatory to the actual digging work. The projected canal will run from Santa Lucia River, at a point 17 kilometers from the town of San Ramon to the Bay of Montevideo, extending approximately 100 kilometers. The land traversed is of the richest in the territorial departments of Canelones and Montevideo, and the circumstance that the little unevenness of its configuration can be remedied by a very few dams, brings the estimated cost down to a relatively low figure considering the canal's importance—not far above \$2,000,000.

"The value of such a waterway for irrigation purposes is evinced by the immense amount of water afforded by the river, made available here and there by preserving it in reservoirs and tanks, wherefrom water will be carried over the lands far and near the canal, with all the subsequent industrial advantages in motive power obtained from the dams and waterfalls. Its utility from the standpoint of navigation is too self-evident to need explanation, while the principal source of human sustenance—agriculture, cattle raising, and other allied field pursuits—will receive thereby an impetus the transcendence of which can hardly be overestimated."

## PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT LOAN.

Señor Don PEDRO REQUEÑA BERMEDEZ, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Uruguay in the United States, has furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics the following information in regard to the financial operations of his Government:

"The late important operation in finance for the conversion of the Uruguayan debts at 6 per cent, carried through with Parisian and Dutch banking firms, and of which statements were published at the beginning of February last, has been effected with the most flattering success. Its reception in the Paris market was exceptionally gratifying, for it was covered seven times over, while the first test of the

credit of Uruguay at that market, which had been heretofore closed to that country, could not be more laudable nor more definitely demonstrative of the good name it has attained in Europe.

"The fact of the loan having been subscribed to seven times over, reckoning as the sum required at \$6,000,000, would imply that there were offered \$42,000,000 to the financial trustworthiness of Uruguay. This fact clearly shows the excellent reputation abroad enjoyed by the present administration, presided over by Señor JOSÉ BATLLE y ORDOÑEZ, and how the rectitude and relevant financial ability of its Minister of the Treasury, INGENIERO JOSÉ SERRATO, the author of the plan for the conversion, and one of the youngest but best prepared of statesmen of Uruguay, are appreciated by foreign financiers."

#### BANK REPORTS.

The balances of the Italian Bank and the Bank of the Republic of Uruguay for the month of February, 1906, were as follows:

	Issue.	Metallic reserve.
Bank of the Republic.....	\$9,720,415	\$9,636,908
Italian Bank.....	2,707,300	3,974,198
Total.....	12,427,715	13,611,106

In the issue of the Bank of the Republic are included \$2,582,405 in notes of \$5 or less. In December, 1888, a year of great speculation and movement, the issue and metallic reserve of the five banks then possessing the privilege of note issue showed the following on their balance sheets:

	Issue.	Metallic reserve.
National.....	\$6,994,147	\$5,144,074
English.....	2,018,470	3,157,188
London.....	2,869,940	4,889,970
Italian.....	1,102,460	1,265,847
Spanish.....	1,055,420	1,005,373
Total.....	14,100,437	15,462,452

The only banks now to issue notes are the Italian Bank and the Bank of the Republic, and the term for note issue still remaining to the former will soon terminate, so that the Bank of the Republic will be the sole bank possessing that privilege.



## VENEZUELA.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE MINING LAW.

[From the "Gaceta Oficial" of March 6, 1906.]

Gen. CIPRIANO CASTRO, President of the United States of Venezuela and Restorer of Venezuela, decrees:

In compliance with article 10 of the mining law decreed by the National Congress on August 3, 1905, said law is subject to the following rules and regulations:

“SECTION I.—*Classification.*

“ARTICLE 1. In conformity with article 1 of the mining law, the mineral beds or deposits are classified as follows:

“Mines of gold, silver, copper, platinum, lead, tin, zinc, mercury, antimony, chrome, cobalt, nickel, arsenic, iron, manganese, barium, strontium, cadmium, molybdenum, sulphur, graphite, uranium, vanadium, tungsten, asbestos, kaolin, alum, alkaline sulphates, columbine, potassium salts, phosphates, apatite, phosphorite, nitrates, coprolite, guano and other fertilizers; mines of coal, anthracite, lignite, succinum or yellow amber, mineral resin, oxokerite or mineral wax, naphtha, petroleum, bitumin, asphalt, tar, and other fossil fuels, and mines of precious stones used in jewelry.

“SECTION 1. In order that such beds or deposits may be considered mines, whether they be veins, lodes, alluvions, pockets, etc., it is necessary that they be susceptible of being industrially and commercially worked.

“SEC. 2. Slates, puzzolanas, marbles, granite, chalk, limestone, turfs, ochers, marls, sands, clays, and generally earthy and stony substances of whatever kind not comprised in those specified above, belonging to the owner of the land, and may be freely exploited or worked; but they are subject to the provisions of these rules and regulations concerning the working and inspection of mines whenever the exploitation thereof requires works that may endanger the lives of the miners, the safety of the works themselves, and the stability of the ground.

“SECTION II.—*Concerning mining property.*

“ART. 2. Mines shall not be exploited, not even by the owner of the land, without a previous concession made therefor by the Federal Executive.

“ART. 3. There is a surface and subsurface in every zone or district, the former commencing at the surface and extending in a vertical line to a depth of 3 meters, and the latter starting at a depth of 3 meters and extending to an indefinite depth.

"ART. 4. The right of every owner of a mining claim terminates with the limits of his mining claim. Nevertheless, he who, while working his vein or deposit, whether they be lodes or alluvion placers, should invade lands not granted or comprised in a mining claim, the concession of which has already been forfeited, has the preferred right to apply for another mining claim in the adjacent ground.

"*Sole paragraph.*—If, in the course of exploitation, an individual or company should invade the mining claim of another, he shall discontinue his operations immediately on becoming aware of it, or as soon as he is warned or notified by the owner, and shall divide by halves the net value of the ore extracted in good faith, but should he maliciously invade the mining claim of another, he shall have no right whatever to the ore extracted, and shall pay to the owner of the mining claim an amount double the value of said ore, and the owner of the claim shall be bound to prove bad faith in an opposing judicial action.

"ART. 5. All ores found within the limits of vein or lode mining claims, except those substances referred to in Sections XIV and XV of these rules and regulations, belong to the owner of the mining claim, who may freely work the same without a new concession. In mining claims covering alluvion gold the owners shall have the preference, for thirty days, to make the denouncement and acquisition of all the lodes and veins found therein, in accordance with the provisions of these rules and regulations.

"ART. 6. Whenever there exists between two or more mining claims small unoccupied pieces of ground, they shall be granted to that owner of the bordering concession who first applies for the same, and if the owners of the bordering concessions renounce them, they shall be granted to anyone applying for them.

"ART. 7. The title of each mining claim shall be issued by the President of the Republic, sealed with the seal of the Federal Executive, and countersigned by the Minister of Fomento in the following manner: 'The President of the Republic, inasmuch as it appears that the ——— citizens (persons or firm) has applied to the Government for the adjudication of a mining claim of ——— class, called ———, of ——— extent, located at ———, State (territory or district) of ———, the boundary lines of which, in accordance with the respective plans drawn by the engineer or surveyor ——— ———, are as follows: ———; and, inasmuch as all the requisites prescribed by the mining law and its rules and regulations have been complied with, has seen fit to declare in favor of ——— ———, his heirs or assigns, the mining claim of ——— extent, located in the municipality of ——— district, of ——— State or Territory or of the federal district, to which reference is made in docket No. ———. In case that both the grantee or grantors of the mining claims are foreigners, as well as some or all the members of the companies that may be organized for the exploitation thereof,

they shall always be considered as Venezuelans and shall be subject to the laws of the Republic and to the jurisdiction of its courts in all business relating to the mining claim and its exploitation, and in no case and for no cause whatever shall there be room for diplomatic action or international claim, and such members shall necessarily have their domicile in the Republic, without prejudicing their domicile out of the Republic, and, so far as the exploiting company is especially concerned, they shall always continue in the territory of the nation and in accordance with its laws. The present title shall be recorded at the proper register office corresponding to the place in which the mining claim is located, and entitles the grantee and his successors for — years to the use and enjoyment of said mining claim as long as they comply with the provisions specified in the mining law and rules and its regulations now in force.

“ART. 8. The new mining claim granted on public or common lands includes both the surface and mining property, and the owner may freely use in its exploitation the forests, waters, and other materials contained therein in the working of the mines, being bound only to strictly comply with the legal provisions relating to the matter.

“ART. 9. Whenever the owner needs the surface belonging to a private party in the exploitation of his mine, he shall have a friendly understanding with the owner of said surface, but if they can not agree, and the necessity for the use of the land being sufficiently proved, he shall proceed to expropriate said surface, submitting the question to experts, in conformity with the provisions of the laws, in order to appraise such portion of the land as may be necessary to take as well as the losses and damages caused to the owner.

“When there are on the surface important crops or precious woods, the owner of the mine shall only be entitled to such portion as he may absolutely need for the installation of the houses, buildings, machinery, working of mines, roads, and other essential works.

“ART. 10. In the purely mining districts the owners of mines and the mine inspectors or guards are bound to take care of the forests and to avoid their destruction to the detriment of the mines.

“SECTION III. — *Concerning the necessary requisites for acquiring and working mining claims.*

“ART. 11. Coal, asphalt, naphtha, petroleum, bitumen, oxokerite or mineral wax mines shall not be acquired nor worked except as prescribed in Sections XIV and XV of these rules and regulations.

“ART. 12. The following are prohibited from acquiring or having any part or interest in mining claims:

“Mining engineers employed in the department of mines, and mining inspectors or guards within the zone in which they render services as such.

“The presidents of states, governors of territories and of the Federal District, and treasurers of the respective mining zone.

“Judges charged with the administration of justice in mining matters.

“These prohibitions do not apply to mines acquired before the appointment to the aforesaid offices, nor to those which, during their term of service, said officials may acquire by inheritance or will.

“ART. 13. Any persons desiring to make explorations for discovering and acquiring mines, shall act in conformity with the provisions of the mining law and of these rules and regulations, at the risk of rendering their acts void in addition to such indemnity for losses and damages as may be caused thereby.

“ART. 14. Any person competent to acquire mines may freely make mining explorations on Government, common, and on uncultivated lands belonging to private parties and which are unfenced.

“*Sole paragraph.*—No explorations shall be made in the yards, gardens, vegetable gardens, fenced lots of houses located in towns or fields, except by their respective owners or other persons authorized by them.

“ART. 15. When explorations are to be made on cultivated or fenced lands belonging to private parties, the interested party shall apply for the proper permit of the owner or of his representative, who, in case they grant it, shall issue in writing to the explorer the proper permit, stating therein the boundaries of the land wherein the exploration shall be made. If the owner or his representative should refuse to give said permit, the interested party shall request the same from the president of the state, governor of the territory or federal district, through the first civil authority of the locality, stating in his petition the kind of bond he is willing to give for such losses and damages as may be caused by making such explorations. The applicant shall likewise state his name, nationality, and domicile, as well as the location and conditions of the land for which he requests the permit.

“ART. 16. The president of the state, governor of the territory or of the federal district, shall report to the owner of the land or his representative concerning the application, and either of them shall, within the fifteen days following said notification, set forth the reasons they may have for denying the permit. In view of the statement of the interested parties and after the report of the three experts has been made, if the case should warrant it, the aforesaid authorities shall grant or refuse the exploration permit. The three experts referred to shall be appointed as follows: One by each of the interested parties and the other by the president of the state, governor of the territory or of the federal district. If after the expiration of the aforesaid fifteen days, the owner of the land or his representative should fail to appear before the proper authority, the latter shall grant the explorer

the permit applied for for the term of three months, stating therein the limits of the land wherein the exploration is to be made. Said permit shall entitle the holder thereof to the exclusive right to make explorations during the three months referred to, which term may be extended an additional three months at the discretion of the proper authority.

"ART. 17. On mining claims, whether they are being exploited or not, no prospecting for mines can be carried on except with the special permit of the grantee.

"*Sole paragraph.* The inhibition prescribed in this article does not include the right to roads or rights of way that another mine or mining prospect, whether it is being exploited or not, may be entitled to establish or which already exist in the mining claims in order to facilitate the exploitation thereof.

"ART. 18. A prospect pit or other mining works shall not be made within a shorter distance than 20 meters from a building, railroad, a walled inclosure, wagon road, canal, bridge, watering place or any other public or private easement, nor less than 2,000 meters from fortified places, without the previous permission of the proper authorities or of the owner.

"ART. 19. With reference to towns built near mines in exploitation, the first civil authority of the locality shall issue the necessary permit to execute the works referred to in the foregoing article, provided no damages result therefrom to the town.

"ART. 20. Any person who, excluding all others, desires to make explorations in Government or uncultivated lands, shall apply to the Secretary of Fomento for a permit, who is able to grant it for the term and extent of land that he may deem proper. Said permit shall entitle the person to whom it is issued, for the term stated therein, the right of preference to denounce and acquire such mines as may be found on the land granted.

(To be continued.)

#### ASPHALT AND PETROLEUM CONCESSION.

A contract recently concluded by the Venezuelan Government with Dr. V. B. ARAMBURÚ, in accordance with the decree of June 21, 1904, grants him the right to work and export asphalt, petroleum, bitumen, bituminous pitch, and other similar substances that may be found in that portion of the Delta of the Orinoco which lies between the following boundaries:

From the mouth of the Caño (stream) of the Vagre to the mouth of the Caño Coenina (both in the Gulf of Paria), and thence over an extent of territory bounded by a line 2 leagues inland and parallel with the coast of the gulf.

The only tax which Señor ARAMBURÚ will pay to the Venezuelan Government will be a sum of 25 per cent on the net profits of his work.

The duration of the contract will be for fifteen years, a period which may be extended for another fifteen years by mutual agreement.

Doctor ARAMBURÚ is granted the right, once only, to import, free of duty, machinery, boats, stores, and materials as are necessary for the exploitation and export of the products mentioned.

#### IMPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE THROUGH PUERTO CABELLO, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1904.

	Number of pack-ages.	Kilos.	Value in bolívares.	Duties in bolívares.
Germany.....	35,648	1,278,205.070	990,733.50	361,269.88
Belgium.....	19	3,714.000	17,970.00	4,717.50
Cuba.....	4	83.250	2,228.00	832.50
Spain.....	9,238	268,123.450	299,071.00	119,426.73
United States.....	42,787	2,073,950.810	1,162,536.73	604,521.46
France.....	2,935	155,681.730	410,502.40	156,880.93
Holland and colonies.....	5,190	310,626.000	287,687.00	106,187.25
England and colonies.....	7,704	1,771,208.780	1,509,265.90	583,934.18
Italy.....	2,274	136,780.680	201,877.50	74,769.55
Total.....	105,799	3,624,136.580	2,472,539.23	1,090,768.07

#### COMMERCE IN 1904.

Following is a recapitulation of imports through the custom-houses of the Republic from July to December, inclusive, 1904:

	Number of pack-ages.	Kilos.	Value in bolívares.	Duties in bolívares.
CUSTOM-HOUSES.				
La Guaira.....	275,503	21,973,943.458	12,092,524.75	5,405,764.35
Puerto Cabello.....	105,799	5,988,493.770	4,881,872.03	2,012,539.98
Maraeibo.....	104,659	5,288,224.545	5,608,332.64	2,467,095.10
Ciudad Bolívar.....	91,286	3,466,221.970	2,478,638.80	1,025,211.80
Caripapano.....	29,869	1,422,747.530	790,680.60	321,900.07
Cristóbal Colon.....	7,288	328,312.000	56,880.00	27,913.80
Guanta.....	6,234	265,849.000	146,468.15	74,123.03
Puerto Sucre.....	2,926	160,735.250	82,517.80	43,323.03
Guiría.....	3,036	152,728.500	31,798.00	9,953.80
Porlamar.....	1,423	223,115.063	97,065.00	1,765.71
La Vela.....	72	7,426.000	5,261.00	2,186.00
Total.....	628,105	39,227,797.186	26,272,238.77	11,391,696.67
COUNTRIES.				
Germany.....	214,339	9,399,224.655	6,746,438.40	2,553,414.87
Austria-Hungary.....	1,137	53,462.600	33,504.00	10,662.92
Belgium.....	793	54,513.000	68,831.00	23,637.45
Cuba.....	7	182.250	2,931.60	1,560.25
Enador.....	5	253.000	12,700.00	632.50
Spain.....	35,358	1,174,855.600	1,293,637.95	498,632.45
United States of America.....	260,855	14,617,080.185	7,187,290.64	3,936,677.42
France.....	19,076	1,036,750.958	2,375,541.45	916,589.13
Holland and colonies.....	26,018	2,446,611.375	1,246,441.63	452,042.62
England and colonies.....	60,207	9,822,400.203	6,397,719.05	2,639,746.54
Italy.....	10,290	622,473.360	907,203.05	338,680.52
Total.....	628,105	39,227,797.186	26,272,238.77	11,391,696.67

## TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST QUARTER OF 1906.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in March, 1906, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first quarter of 1906, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Animals, living (for food).</i>			
Cattle:			
United States.....	£1,952,003	£2,024,735	£1,955,505
Sheep and lambs:			
United States.....	164,037	114,739	32,186
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic.....	1,319,517	1,487,774	1,124,173
Chile.....	45,640	45,006	285
United States.....	1,316,284	561,800	1,885,472
Wheat flour:			
United States.....	2,010,615	540,799	1,522,456
Barley:			
United States.....	604,663	280,252	466,157
Oats:			
United States.....	11,928	3,096	468,865
Mafze:			
Argentine Republic.....	833,517	504,968	295,110
United States.....	1,092,107	1,960,255	3,034,648
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic.....	481,970	709,286	1,073,795
United States.....	1,474,130	1,223,974	1,319,438
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic.....	519,690	571,208	536,177
Pork, fresh:			
United States.....	94,951	100,538	132,279
Bacon:			
United States.....	1,972,519	1,773,918	2,079,817
Beef, salted:			
United States.....	53,165	42,470	54,220
Hams:			
United States.....	622,768	582,681	671,892
Cheese:			
United States.....	154,191	154,589	143,355
Coffee:			
Brazil.....	89,006	42,368	33,393
Central America.....	248,037	218,273	164,131
Sugar, unrefined:			
Brazil.....	26,891	15,607	213,296
Peru.....	98,156	333,171	90,520
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States.....	582,511	423,654	504,306
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States.....	334,020	331,915	304,692
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
Copper:			
Chile.....	61,888	115,847	75,568
United States.....	30	1,202	.....
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile.....	49,802	60,409	27,475
Peru.....	31,179	48,588	44,475
United States.....	53,085	31,795	41,513
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile.....	283,959	286,148	239,560
United States.....	832,100	633,422	401,063
Iron, pig:			
United States.....	27,697	.....	.....
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States.....	96,040	62,640	67,719

Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom—Continued.</i>			
Scientific apparatus:			
United States.....	£67,033	£98,753	£106,069
Clocks:			
United States.....	15,655	16,373	14,416
<i>Raw materials for textile manufactures.</i>			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil.....	339,510	55,089	618,950
United States.....	10,965,614	9,485,198	12,539,210
Wool, sheep or lambs':			
Argentine Republic.....	173,339	500,635	558,489
South America.....	159,383	239,928	270,693
Uruguay.....	50,692	55,319	67,641
Alpaca, vicuña, and llamas:			
Chile.....	31,691	24,209	23,479
Peru.....	84,919	20,080	86,339
<i>Raw materials for sundry industries.</i>			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay.....		23,384	52,031
Brazil.....			
Sheepskins:			
Argentine Republic.....	23,280	59,950	35,196
Tallow and stearin:			
Argentine Republic.....	70,450	68,781	70,914
United States.....	97,756	108,481	81,601
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
Paper:			
United States.....	78,288	71,939	104,252
Leather:			
United States.....	837,672	708,244	817,930
<i>Miscellaneous articles.</i>			
Horses:			
United States.....	24,205	19,466	7,696
Flax or linseed:			
Argentine Republic.....	560,562	300,176	212,606
United States.....	705		9,825
<i>Bullion and specie.</i>			
Gold and silver:			
Brazil.....	107,456	101,371	72,223
Mexico, Central and South America.....	292,230	310,589	212,472
United States.....	2,661,400	2,453,653	5,244,196

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Aerated waters:			
United States.....	£61,448	£69,979	£74,004
Salt, rock and white:			
United States.....	13,646	12,585	18,429
Spirits:			
United States.....	103,641	94,471	101,847
<i>Raw materials.</i>			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Argentine Republic.....	206,706	270,575	397,067
Brazil.....	180,825	159,840	219,189
Chile.....	37,968	86,962	49,071
United States.....	25,327	14,907	8,486
Uruguay.....	87,923	57,519	90,233
Wool, sheep and lambs':			
United States.....	191,958	217,572	251,606
Skins and furs, undressed:			
United States.....	198,144	214,230	297,089
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part.</i>			
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic.....	406,537	397,316	562,836
Brazil.....	378,468	385,583	290,775
Central America.....	103,318	110,708	115,426
Chile.....	198,475	196,786	270,084
Colombia.....	111,073	88,537	129,583



Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part—Continued.</i>			
Cotton manufactures, all classes—Continued.			
Mexico .....	£96,574	£72,829	£97,533
Peru .....	92,429	108,180	101,758
United States .....	464,991	474,598	680,528
Uruguay .....	100,259	110,091	116,250
Venezuela .....	149,733	52,637	89,011
Jute yarn:			
Brazil .....	48,818	66,807	68,548
United States .....	8,870	5,440	4,034
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic .....	61,296	21,582	15,673
Brazil .....	1,253	1,240	1,071
United States .....	233,362	239,415	310,545
Linen yarn:			
United States .....	16,359	14,475	17,302
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic .....	15,932	20,065	31,913
Brazil .....	15,143	17,968	19,915
Colombia .....	5,380	7,462	7,216
Mexico .....	8,472	6,745	7,692
United States .....	636,737	691,830	792,651
Woolen tissues:			
Argentine Republic .....	97,416	115,967	150,185
Brazil .....	87,793	41,131	40,095
Chile .....	56,920	59,964	75,687
Mexico .....	13,427	16,525	24,195
Peru .....	22,688	20,537	21,941
United States .....	108,747	117,415	131,908
Uruguay .....	22,665	19,467	37,927
Worsted tissues:			
Argentine Republic .....	70,451	93,899	68,667
Brazil .....	21,837	27,936	16,444
Chile .....	23,271	22,923	26,499
Mexico .....	21,316	14,331	17,796
Peru .....	7,756	6,520	6,859
United States .....	295,220	413,424	380,215
Uruguay .....	17,867	13,393	16,340
Carpets:			
Argentine Republic .....	22,902	41,252	53,233
Chile .....	13,980	10,931	23,386
United States .....	11,559	9,404	38,568
Saddlery and harness:			
Central and South America .....	9,562	11,367	22,019
United States .....	9,679	12,628	16,044
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
Cutlery:			
Argentine Republic .....	5,509	7,317	8,528
Brazil .....	7,324	8,937	8,613
Chile .....	5,223	2,528	3,567
Cuba .....	1,384	858	1,752
United States .....	18,781	19,814	19,482
Hardware, unenumerated:			
Argentine Republic .....	10,064	20,670	41,201
Brazil .....	18,620	30,063	27,062
Chile .....	6,692	7,936	10,254
United States .....	8,337	6,690	8,453
Iron, pig:			
United States .....	59,561	142,613	284,307
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:			
Argentine Republic .....	7,171	12,180	17,028
Brazil .....	6,180	8,161	9,711
Chile .....	5,598	5,934	7,104
United States .....	17,720	14,712	22,681
Railroad iron:			
Argentine Republic .....	99,649	104,600	306,633
Chile .....	4,227	28,079	31,429
Wrought and cast iron:			
Argentine Republic .....	34,661	24,933	29,026
Brazil .....	9,064	9,515	8,996
Wire of iron or steel:			
Argentine Republic .....	18,555	24,425	51,903
Brazil .....	1,844	4,312	3,981
United States .....	19,375	19,709	21,063
Galvanized sheets:			
Argentine Republic .....	164,355	192,824	302,903
Central America .....	5,437	9,078	9,853
Cuba .....	19,056	28,287	48,744
Chile .....	6,588	8,169	7,808
Mexico .....	28,483	24,845	16,961
Uruguay .....	10,921	22,728	26,916
Tin plates and sheets:			
United States .....	187,222	238,086	137,916

Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Machinery and millwork.</i>			
Locomotives:			
South America .....	£82,267	£53,985	£260,603
United States .....	25	205	401
Agricultural machinery (engines):			
South America .....	9,014	16,130	38,506
United States .....	1,885		2,788
Machinery, various:			
South America .....	64,573	77,406	97,879
United States .....	4,434	4,319	1,309
Agricultural implements:			
South America .....	25,451	27,548	48,543
United States .....	110	18	632
Sewing machines:			
South America .....	13,589	13,510	18,818
Mining machinery:			
South America .....	8,925	6,325	8,988
United States .....	362	672	77
Textile machinery:			
South America .....	56,566	39,127	52,442
United States .....	90,173	93,234	136,346
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic .....	3,713	6,625	12,517
Brazil .....	1,579	3,958	8,730
United States .....	1,637	669	3,614
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic .....	24,079	35,703	49,077
Brazil .....	24,102	23,798	27,288
United States .....	154,698	145,436	139,367
Seed oil:			
Brazil .....	13,268	10,344	14,998
<i>Bullion and specie.</i>			
Gold and silver:			
Brazil .....	383,950	602,650	468,200
Mexico, Central and South America .....	3,540,708	1,399,444	2,104,864
United States .....	663,650	69,000	296,500

## THE WORLD'S VISIBLE COFFEE SUPPLY.

The world's visible coffee supply on April 1, 1906, was 10,747,916 bags, against 12,967,140 bags April 1, 1905, a decrease of 2,219,254 bags.

Receipts at Rio de Janeiro in March were 139,000 bags, against 127,000 bags the same month in 1905; at Santos, 238,000 bags, against 287,000 bags in March, 1905. Total receipts at Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the nine months of the trading year 1905-6 were 8,902,000 bags, against 9,165,000 bags in 1904-5, 9,436,000 bags in 1903-4, 10,495,000 bags in 1902-3, and 13,104,000 bags in 1901-2.

During the nine months of the five preceding crop years to 1905 an average of 87½ per cent of the total crop was received at Rio de Janeiro and Santos, on which basis for the present year we may look for total receipts to July 1, 1906, of 10,173,712 bags, which, added to mild crops of 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 bags, gives a total supply of 14,573,712 to 15,000,000 bags, against annual requirements of 16,500,000 to 16,750,000 bags.

The March deliveries in the United States consisted of 536,427 bags of Brazil, and 153,254 bags of all other kinds. Brazil supplied about 77.7 per cent of the total.

## COMPARISON OF TRADE ROUTES.

The comparative distances of the various routes from the principal ports of the United States and Europe to Pacific ports via Cape Horn, Cape of Good Hope, Suez Canal, Panama Railroad, and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec are as follows:

	Total distance.	Excess over Tehuantepec route.		Total distance.	Excess over Tehuantepec route.
From New York to Hongkong via—	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	Liverpool to Auckland, New Zealand, via—Continued.	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Cape Horn.....	20,379	8,777	Cape Horn.....	13,897	1,088
Cape of Good Hope.....	16,945	5,343	Panama Railroad.....	13,312	503
Suez Canal.....	13,596	1,994	Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	12,809	.....
Panama Railroad.....	12,953	1,351	Liverpool to San Francisco via—		
Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	11,602	.....	Cape Horn.....	16,552	8,250
New York to Yokohama via—			Panama Railroad.....	8,885	609
Cape Horn.....	19,802	9,796	Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	8,276	.....
Cape of Good Hope.....	18,085	8,079	New Orleans to Hongkong via—		
Suez Canal.....	15,527	1,250	Cape Horn.....	20,804	10,531
Panama Railroad.....	11,256	1,250	Cape of Good Hope.....	17,845	7,212
Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	10,006	.....	Suez Canal.....	15,108	4,835
New York to Auckland, New Zealand, via—			Panama Railroad.....	12,308	2,035
Suez Canal.....	16,871	7,447	Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	10,273	.....
Cape of Good Hope.....	16,719	7,295	New Orleans to Yokohama via—		
Cape Horn.....	13,890	4,466	Cape Horn.....	20,227	11,590
Panama Railroad.....	10,305	881	Cape of Good Hope.....	18,225	9,988
Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	9,424	.....	Suez Canal.....	17,039	8,402
New York to Melbourne via—			Panama Railroad.....	10,611	1,974
Cape Horn.....	15,215	4,150	Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	8,637	.....
Suez Canal.....	15,171	4,106	New Orleans to Auckland, New Zealand, via—		
Cape of Good Hope.....	15,019	3,954	Suez Canal.....	18,381	10,286
Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	11,065	.....	Cape of Good Hope.....	17,259	9,164
New York to Honolulu via—			Cape Horn.....	14,314	6,219
Cape Horn.....	15,826	9,163	Panama Railroad.....	9,659	1,564
Panama Railroad.....	7,939	1,276	Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	8,059	.....
Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	6,663	.....	New Orleans to Melbourne via—		
New York to San Francisco via—			Suez Canal.....	16,683	6,947
Cape Horn.....	15,687	10,797	Cape Horn.....	15,640	5,904
Panama Railroad.....	6,063	1,173	Cape of Good Hope.....	15,560	5,824
Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	4,890	.....	Panama Railroad.....	11,181	1,445
Liverpool to Hongkong via—			Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	9,736	.....
Cape Horn.....	20,606	5,353	New Orleans to Honolulu via—		
Panama Railroad.....	16,471	1,218	Cape Horn.....	16,251	10,917
Cape of Good Hope.....	15,722	469	Panama Railroad.....	7,294	1,960
Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	15,253	.....	Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	5,334	.....
Liverpool to Yokohama via—			New Orleans to San Francisco, via—		
Cape Horn.....	19,400	5,945	Cape Horn.....	16,112	12,551
Cape of Good Hope.....	17,653	4,198	Panama Railroad.....	5,418	1,857
Panama Railroad.....	14,540	1,085	Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	3,561	.....
Isthmus of Tehuantepec.....	13,455	.....			
Liverpool to Auckland, New Zealand, via—					
Cape of Good Hope.....	16,221	3,412			
Suez Canal.....	14,645	1,836			

## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

United States Consul DEMERS, reporting from Barranquilla, says that the sand-lime brick industry is being developed in that Colombian city by a European concern, which has imported its machinery from Germany. The present capacity of the plant is 6,000,000 bricks per annum, and the selling price \$6 per 1,000. Under a twenty-year concession they operate on 150 acres of inexhaustible limestone and sand

deposits which they purchased. The mixture of sand and lime is kneaded together under steam pressure in a powerful mixer, compressed into shape, run on cars into hardening cylinders, where the bricks are kept for ten hours under 130 pounds steam pressure. The bricks are the standard European size, 10 by 5 by 2½ inches. The company enjoys fine shipping facilities, the Barranquilla Railroad runs through their property, and the rate of freight to the port of Puerto Colombia (Savanna), 18 miles distant, is 80 cents per ton. The proximity of this port to the Isthmus of Panama offers great facilities for obtaining these bricks on the Canal Zone at, as the proprietors believe, a lower price than if imported from any other part of the world. Small crafts not drawing more than 10 feet of water can, at certain times of the year, enter the Magdalena River and load bricks direct at the brickyard, which has extensive water front. Barranquilla offers wonderful facilities for the manufacture of lime-sand bricks, as the geological formation of the country for miles around the city limits is of coral limestone covered with a stratum of sand to the depth of about 6 feet. Fuel is abundant, hard wood costing in big lots \$1 per ton, and plentiful and efficient labor, seemingly far superior to the Jamaican labor, is to be obtained at an average of 60 cents per day.

The firm above referred to, also manufactures an extensive line of cement roofing tiles and flooring mosaics in fancy-colored patterns and imitation granite. The standard of this work seems to fairly rival foreign products. Besides, it produces about 20,000 tons of lime per annum, of which a large proportion is used in the manufacture of their bricks, the balance being sold here at \$4.50 per ton, and extracts from its quarries about 9,000 tons per annum of foundation stones, sold at \$1.20 per ton. Their cement, of which they are now using 5,000 barrels per annum, is imported from Germany and France, and costs them \$4 per barrel of 400 pounds placed here. Roman cement has been placed on the free list by a recent Government decree. The cement used by the factory is of a special quick-setting quality, which is somewhat different from the average run of American hydraulic cement. It is to be regretted that the American manufacturers do not cater for this trade, in view of the fact that a large quantity of American cement could be placed with them to advantage, not mentioning the amount that could be placed also with other large cement importers of Colombia and the Canal Zone. There are about 14 small clay brick yards in Barranquilla and vicinity, with an aggregate production of about 20,000 bricks per day.

In the United States Daily Consular Reports for April 19 was published a report of Special Agent HUTCHINSON on trade conditions in Peru, to which the following, written from Payta, is supplemental: "In my report from Lima brief mention was made of the growing importance of Iquitos as a trading center, caused by the increase of

the rubber industry on the upper tributaries of the Amazon. The development seems to have attracted little attention as yet, but it is a factor which may readily rise to considerable importance in the trade of Peru. Iquitos is situated close to the junction of the four large rivers which unite to form the upper Amazon—the Ucayali, Marañón, Tigre, and Napo. It is thus the port of outlet and inlet for the products and purchases of the valleys of these rivers and their tributaries, but in addition it does much of the trading of some of the more accessible neighboring river valleys, such as the Putumayo and the Yavari.”

An act of Congress of the Republic of Chile of recent date empowers the Executive, for a term of five years, to expend \$1,500,000 in carrying out the scheme for the defense of Valparaiso from inundations by rain, in the construction of drainage systems in Talca and Concepción, and in providing a water supply to a considerable number of towns and in improving that of others. By virtue of this act the “*Inspección General de Agua Potable y Saneamiento*” has been instructed to call for tenders as fast as plans and specifications are completed, in connection with a water supply for the following towns: Taena, Arica, Pisagna, Iquique, Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, Calama, Taltal, Chañaral, Copiapó, Caldera, Huasco, Vallenar, Freirina, Serena, Coquimbo, Ovalle, Viñaña, Combarbalá, Illapel, Salamanca, Petorca, Chicoleo, Ligua, San Felipe, Vilo, Cabildo, Quilpué, Limache, San Francisco de Limache, Casablanca, Quillota, Calera, Llai Llai, San Bernardo, Melipilla, Talagante, Barrancas, Renca, Cartajena, San Antonio, Rancagua, Buin, Pemma, San Fernando, Pichilemu, Curicó, Santa Cruz, Vichuquen, Molina, Talca, Curepto, Linares, San Javier, Parral, Cauquenes, Quirihue, Chanco, Constitución, Ninhue, Buchupureo, Cobquecura, Sanzal, Chillan, Yungai, Búlnes, San Carlos, Pemma, Concepción Coronel, Talcahuano, Yumbel, Coelemu, Tomé, Penco, Hualqui, Aranco, Lebn, Cañete, Los Angeles, Nacimiento, Mulchen, Santa Barbara, Angol, Traiguén, Victoria, Union, Puerto Montt, Corral, Osorno, Puerto Octai, Ancud, Castro, Achao, and Florida.

United States Minister HICKS writes from Santiago that in order to secure better steamship connection with the United States there has been inserted in the Chilean budget for the current year an item of 250,000 pesos (\$95,000) for the subvention of a line of fast steamers between Valparaiso and Panama. The line will make bimonthly trips, and steamers will make only one or two stops between Chile and the Isthmus. Chile is already paying a large annual subsidy to the South American Steamship Company (Chilean) and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (British), and this new step indicates an earnest desire to secure better communication with the United States.

United States Consul KAISER, writing from Mazatlan, says that I. C. THOMPSON, W. M. ROYLANCE, ADOLFO FENOCHIO, and WILLIAM

THOMPSON have made application to the Secretary of *Fomento* (Encouragement) to establish a factory there for the manufacture of sugar from beets, agreeing to invest a capital of \$3,000,000 in gold in the business. The consul further says that from all reports it seems that the climate and soil are in their favor, as a continuous crop can be grown there, and no delay need be caused by the changing of the seasons.

United States Vice-Consul WALLACE, of Managua, reports that the Government of Nicaragua has granted a concession to a California syndicate for the introduction free of custom-house duties of crude oil (petrolo), with a view of establishing refineries at or near the port of Corinto, Nicaragua, Pacific coast. The proposal is to bring the raw material in tank steamers to the above-mentioned port. The importation of refined oil, principally 110° test, in cases of 10 gallons each, amounted to about \$59,000 United States currency in this consular district during the fiscal year 1904-5.

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## BOOK NOTES.

**Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.**

Statistics of the commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, have just been issued to the public. These are contained in two volumes, one of which, the "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1905," contains something over 600 pages, and the other, entitled "Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1905," contains about 1,200 pages. The publications of the Bureau of Statistics which present the record of commerce from month to month aggregate about 3,000 pages during the year, but the summarization and analysis of the full year's commerce are contained in the two volumes named. Those who want to know about the growth and general development of production, transportation, railways, lake traffic, manufactures, foreign commerce, or the figures which measure United States prosperity—such as population, wealth, money in circulation, bank deposits, manufactures, imports and exports, education and educational facilities, post-office and postal facilities, and the growth in production of iron, steel, gold, silver, copper, coal, wheat, corn, cotton, fruits, and the numerous other elements which measure industrial activity will find ample informa-

tion of value and interest in the volumes in reference. It is interesting, for example, to learn that the United States, with its varying climate and diversified soils and facilities of production, sent more than \$145,000,000 out of the country last year to buy sugar; that practically \$65,000,000 of this went to Cuba, \$36,000,000 to the Philippine Islands, \$15,000,000 to the Dutch island on the other side of the globe (Java), and \$12,000,000 to Porto Rico. It is also interesting to learn that \$85,000,000 were sent out of the country in 1905 to purchase coffee, of which \$64,000,000 were for coffee produced in Brazil. For india rubber to be used in manufacturing, \$50,000,000 were sent out last year, and of this over \$28,000,000 went to Brazil. Another interesting fact is the very large importation of diamonds and other precious stones, amounting to over \$33,000,000 in the last fiscal year, against \$8,000,000 a decade ago.

That railroads are built to earn dividends is the fundamental proposition laid down by Hon. HENRY G. DAVIS in his paper on "The Pan-American Railway: Its Business Side," published in the North American Review for May, 1906. For nations, these dividends are the development of the local resources, the wider markets obtained for the products of the country, the increase of population by means of immigration, and, in a word, the addition to the wealth of the nation. Further dividends are obtained through the increase of knowledge concerning the various sections of country traversed, while international dividends may be said to be composed not only of dollars and cents but also of the peace which grows out of the mutual knowledge resulting from frequent friendly intercourse. The ethical advantages are not, however, allowed by Mr. DAVIS, in his consideration of the subject, to overbalance the commercial benefits which are at the root of all railway building. The trade prosperity of both Mexico and the Argentine Republic are shown to have advanced in direct ratio with their activity in providing means of traffic transfer. Thus, in 1880, the Argentine Republic with 1,562 miles of railway, had a total foreign commerce of something more than \$100,000,000, while in 1905, having increased its mileage to 12,000, the foreign commerce of the country is shown to have increased to a valuation of \$500,000,000. In 1875 Mexico's railroad mileage was 360 and the total foreign trade amounted to \$46,319,000; whereas during the year 1905, having increased the railway system of the country to 10,300 miles, the commercial transactions advanced to \$387,000,000, national currency. These noteworthy changes can not, in the nature of things, be accomplished through the medium of steamship transportation, as this latter is of little benefit in regard to the interior districts. The Pan-American routes, as surveyed, parallel the Pacific coast along the

trend of the Andes, but provision is also made for feeders which shall meet the requirements of the Atlantic as well as the Pacific slope. From New York to Buenos Ayres an estimate of from 10,000 to 10,400 miles of line will make complete connection. Of this amount only 3,700 miles are, as yet, specifically unprovided for. Mr. DAVIS calculates that this supplementary construction will mean an outlay of \$185,000,000, which he considers as entirely within the resources of the twelve or fifteen countries interested.

The status of German emigration to Brazil is thoughtfully considered and dealt with by the German Ambassador to the United States in the May issue of the "North American Review." The idea of the Germanization of the Brazilian Republic is not only denied but statistics are adduced to show that German emigration to South America is practically nil as compared with a similar movement toward the United States. It is true that many Germans have settled in South Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Chile, but the offspring of the early settlers in South America have almost invariably renounced or lost their German citizenship. Furthermore it is a statistical fact that of its entire emigration Germany, in the average, sends over 96 per cent to the United States. Thus in 1904 the United States received 26,000 immigrants of German origin, while 350 went to Brazil and 316 to the rest of South America. Ambassador STERNBERG pays a high tribute to the character of German colonists in their bearing upon the economic development of their chosen place of residence and, quoting the experience of the United States, sees nothing inimical to local interests in an increase of Germanic blood in the various unsettled tracts of the Western Hemisphere.

"Gold Dredging in Ecuador" is the subject-matter of a paper published in the Mining Magazine for May, 1906, the writer being LEONARD L. WETMORE. As a consequence of the international activity growing out of the Panama Canal construction, interest is being stimulated in all countries within its vicinity. It is this condition that adds to the timeliness of the article in reference, it being stated that during the past few years large gold-yielding properties have been taken over by prospecting companies in the territory drained by the Santiago, the Cachavi, the Umibi, and the Begota rivers. These properties are largely in the hands of United States investors, which until their acquirement by the new owners were worked in the most primitive manner. Some idea of the difference between the modern methods of gold dredging for working placer mines and the crude methods formerly in vogue may be gathered from the fact that it took from 100 to 200 bateas to wash a cubic yard of gravel by the old method, or, in other words, it took all day for a couple of men to wash out 1 yard of gravel. A



modern gold dredge will do the work of 5,000 negroes, as it pumps up 2,500 to 3,000 gallons of water every minute and lifts 2,000 tons of sand and gravel every twenty-four hours.

Under the title "The New Era in Colombia," Mr. FRANCIS P. SAVINIEN writes from Yeguas, near Bogota, an appreciation of the work of President RAFAEL REYES, published in the "Review of Reviews" for May, 1906. The peace and progress characteristic of the new régime is evidenced by the fact that "the Colombian army has become a body of laborers." Native energies are bent toward a development of native resources, and road building, agricultural enterprises, and other industrial schemes are receiving merited attention. In these various ventures cooperation on the part of citizens of the United States is accepted, and numerous concessions have been granted them. It is anticipated that within a short period Colombia will rank next to Brazil as a coffee producer, the crop of the present year being valued at more than \$10,000,000. New and extensive plantations are under cultivation, while mining, cacao culture, tobacco growing, and other valuable resources of native wealth are in a flourishing condition. The country's finances are in process of change, and the Executive's efforts in this direction are receiving the enthusiastic support of the people.

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## ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING APRIL, 1906.

### BOLIVIA.

- BOLIVIA. PRESUPUESTO GENERAL sancionado por el II. Congreso Nacional para el año económico de 1906. La Paz, Imprenta de "El Comercio de Bolivia," 1906. 192 (1) p. 4°.

### BRAZIL.

- BRAZIL. SERVIÇO DE ESTATÍSTICA COMMERCIAL: Importação e exportação. Movimento marítimo, cambial e do café da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil em 1904. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1906. ix, 247 p. tables. 4°.
- SENNA, NELSON COELHO DE: Bacia do Rio Doce, Minas Geraes. Descrição dos municípios do Peçanha e Caratinga. Belo Horizonte, Imprensa Oficial do Estado de Minas Geraes, 1905. 14 p. 8°. (Ext. da "Revista Agrícola," v. 2, fasc. 7, de 30 de junho de 1905.)
- O Estado de Minas Geraes na Exposição universal de S. Luiz . . . pavilhão do Brazil. Notas estatísticas organizadas pelo Dr. Nelson Coelho de Senna . . . Belo Horizonte, Imprensa Oficial do Estado de Minas Geraes, 1904. 59 p. 8°.
- Serranos illustres. Esboços biographicos. Belo Horizonte, Imprensa Oficial do Estado de Minas Geraes, 1905. Cover-title. 37 p. 8°.

## COLOMBIA.

- BANCO CENTRAL: Informes del gerente y revisor del banco y del gerente de las nuevas rentas. Bogota, Imp. Electrica, 1906. 24 p. 8°.
- THE MODERN TRAVELLER. A popular description, geographical, historical, and topographical, of the various countries of the globe. Colombia. London, James Dinean, 1825. iv, 356 p. map. illus. 16°.

## COSTA RICA.

- COSTA RICA. DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESTADÍSTICA: Sección comercial. Importaciones y exportaciones. Año de 1905. San José, Tip. Nacional, 1906. [16] p. 4°.

## CUBA.

- CUBA. DEPARTAMENTO DE SANIDAD DE LA HABANA: Manual de práctica sanitaria para uso de jefes é inspectores de sanidad, médicos, funcionarios, etc., de la República de Cuba . . . Dirigido y anotado por el Dr. Enrique B. Barnet . . . Habana, 1905. 1114, x (4) p. 8°.
- JUNTA SUPERIOR DE SANIDAD: Informe anual sanitario y demográfico de la República de Cuba. Año 1904. Habana, 1906. x, 76, viii p. 4°.
- CLARK, WILLIAM J.: Commercial Cuba. A book for business men. By William J. Clark. With an introduction by E. Sherman Gould . . . London, Chapman and Hall, 1899. xvii, 514 p. illus. maps. 8°.
- HAZARD, SAMUEL: Cuba with pen and pencil. By Samuel Hazard . . . Hartford, Conn., Hartford publishing co., New York, Meeks brothers, [etc., etc.], 1871. xvi, [17]-584 p. front., illus., pl. 8°.
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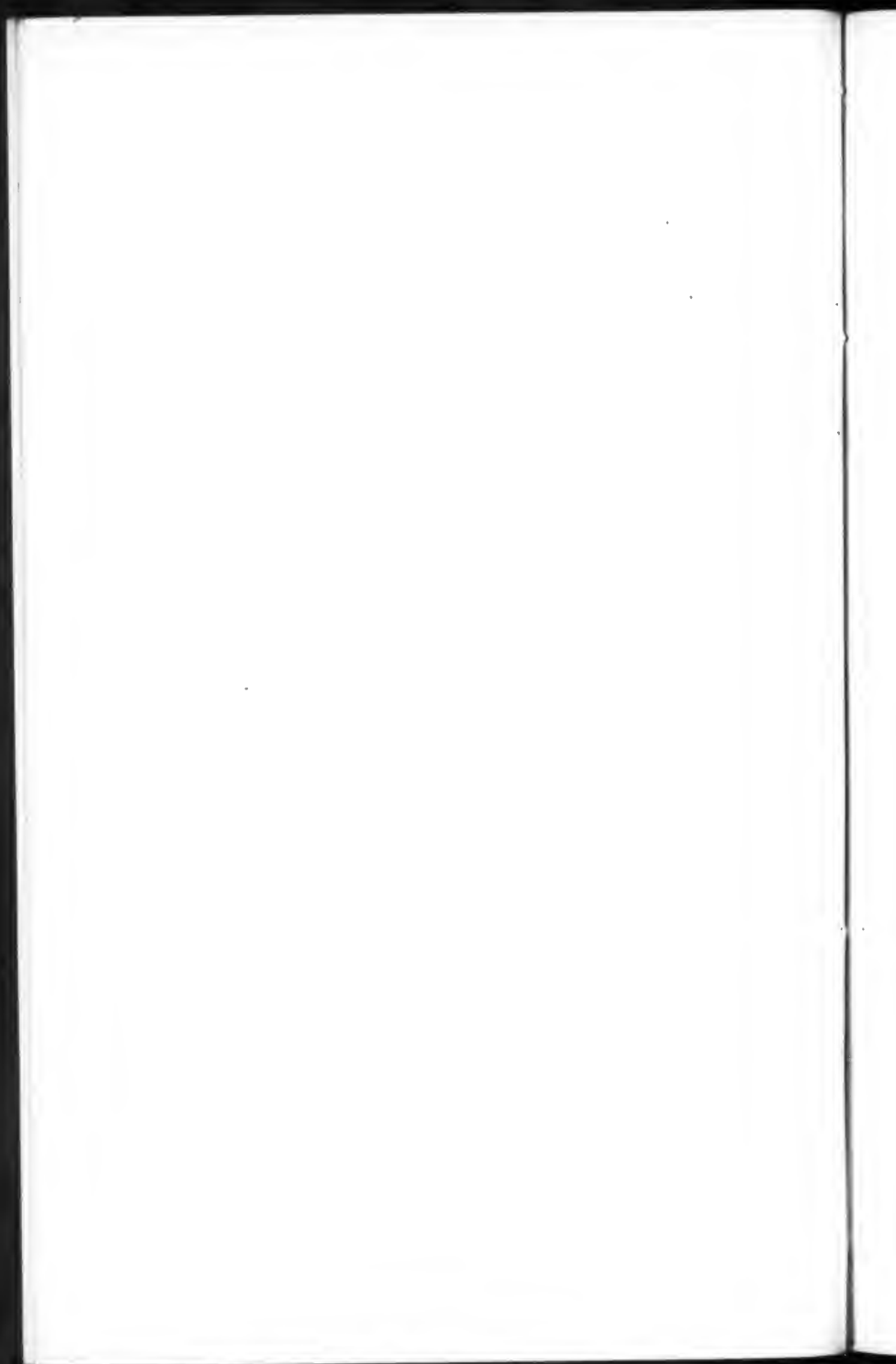
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# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

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### REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

#### COLHEITA DE TRIGO, 1905-6.

As colheitas de trigo e de linho da Republica Argentina para o anno de 1905-6, são calculadas em 3,881,739 toneladas e 640,038 toneladas, respectivamente. A area semeada e a produção, por provincias, é como segueim:

Provincia.	Area.	Produção.
<b>TRIGO.</b>		
Buenos Ayres .....	<i>Hectares.</i> 2,409,656	<i>Toneladas.</i> 2,078,922
Santa Fé .....	1,542,500	819,065
Cordoba .....	1,236,415	663,104
Entre Rios .....	314,320	158,650
As demais provincias .....	173,002	162,000
Total .....	5,675,293	3,881,739
<b>LINHO.</b>		
Buenos Ayres .....	263,248	224,994
Santa Fé .....	498,800	284,395
Cordoba .....	118,156	29,687
Entre Rios .....	135,010	94,662
Outras provincias .....	7,568	6,300
Total .....	1,022,782	640,038

A produção nos dois annos anteriores foi a seguinte:

	1901-1905.	1903-1904.
<b>TRIGO.</b>		
Area semeada .....	4,903,124	4,320,000
Produção .....	4,102,600	3,329,100
Sementes .....	365,300	330,000
Consumo nacional .....	710,000	700,000
Exportação .....	2,868,281	2,304,724
<b>LINHO.</b>		
Area semeada .....	1,082,890	1,487,000
Produção .....	740,000	927,601
Exportação .....	654,792	880,541

## COLHEITA DE CANNA DE ASSUCAR EM 1905.

A produçãõ de canna de assucar na Republica Argentina durante o anno de 1905 foi de 1,595,546,940 kilogrammas, produzindo 116,975,472 kilogrammas de assucar.

## EXPORTAÇÃO NOS PRIMEIROS DOUS MEZES DE 1906.

Os principaes generos exportados pela Republica Argentina durante os primeiros dous mezes de 1906, comparados com os exportados em egual periodo do anno anterior, foram os seguintes:

	1906.	1905.
Couros de boi secos.....	numero.. 411,387	498,046
Couros de boi salgados.....	id..... 193,011	208,342
Couros de cavallo secos.....	id..... 25,041	20,583
Couros de cavallo salgados.....	id..... 1,050	16,565
Pelles de carneiro.....	fardos.. 6,874	12,195
Crina.....	id..... 611	463
Sebo.....	pipas.. 2,276	6,513
id.....	casacos.. 12,351	16,056
id.....	tonéis.. 490	2,602
Pelles de cabra.....	fardos.. 2,218	4,689
LA.....	id..... 110,624	167,316
Trigo.....	toneladas.. 471,255	498,823
Milho.....	id..... 60,277	198,882
Linho.....	id..... 150,033	170,065
Farinha de trigo.....	id..... 13,780	22,309
Farelo.....	id..... 22,901	17,984
Farelo grosso.....	saccos.. 8,756	43,348
Massa de linhaça.....	id..... 15,901	30,719
Feno.....	fardos.. 218,383	144,861
Quebracho.....	toneladas.. 63,257	49,214
Extracto de quebracho.....	id..... 8,940	1,983
Manteiga.....	caixas.. 56,271	49,888
Assucar.....	toneladas.. 1,965	1,965
Carneiros gelados.....	numero.. 23,413	555,626
Quartos de vacca.....	id..... 165,685	256,008

## CHILE.

## RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM FEVEREIRO DE 1906.

As rendas arrecadadas pela Republica do Chile durante o mez de Fevereiro de 1906, foram na importancia total de \$6,136,190, dos quaes \$3,295,526 correspondem aos direitos de exportação e \$2,840,664 aos direitos de importação. As rendas no mesmo mez do anno anterior foram na importancia total de \$7,200,859, sendo de \$4,521,008 o producto dos direitos de exportação, e \$2,679,851 o producto dos direitos de importação.

As rendas para o mez de Fevereiro de 1906, comparadas com as de egual mez do anno anterior, mostram um augmento de \$160,813 nos direitos de importação, e mna diminuição de \$1,225,482 nos direitos de exportação, ou seja uma diminuição total de \$1,064,669.

Esta enorme diminuição que se nota nos direitos de exportação, foi devida em grande parte ao facto de não terem podido os navios de vela desembarcar grandes quantidades de salitre, por ser muito agitado o mar ao longo da costa de Tarapacá, e devido á parede dos trabalhadores em Antofagasta.



O seguinte quadro mostra as rendas discriminadas por alfandegas:

	1905.	1906.
DIREITOS DE EXPORTAÇÃO.		
Pisagua .....	\$592,912	\$483,247
Iquique .....	2,166,572	1,341,039
Tocopilla .....	817,304	342,678
Antofagasta .....	307,850	675,598
Taltal .....	636,370	452,969
Total .....	4,521,008	3,295,526
DIREITOS DE IMPORTAÇÃO.		
Arica .....	6,095	38,182
Pisagua .....	19,080	10,459
Iquique .....	167,116	283,804
Tocopilla .....	10,136	23,338
Antofagasta .....	38,183	181,450
Taltal .....	20,688	26,136
Caldera .....	14,053	4,440
Carrizal Bajo .....		743
Coquimbo .....	54,953	56,049
Valparaíso .....	1,763,791	1,713,554
Talcahuano .....	396,528	358,740
Coronel .....	23,406	22,197
Valdivia .....	36,852	37,793
Puerto Montt .....	7,452	739
Ancud .....		
Resguardo de Fronteras .....	119,518	80,020
Total .....	2,679,851	2,840,664
Grande total .....	7,200,859	6,136,190

#### OBRAS PUBLICAS.

Uma lei ultimamente approvada pelo Congresso da Republica do Chile dá auctorização ao Poder Executivo para despender, dentro do prazo de cinco annos, a somma de 1,500,000 de libras esterlinas com a construcção das obras necessarias para proteger a cidade de Valparaíso das inundações ocasionadas pelas grandes chuvas, e para installar serviços de abastecimento de agua e rede de esgotos de diversas cidades, e melhorar o actual serviço de outras. Em virtude desta lei a "Inspección General de Agua Potable y Saneamiento" recebeu instrucciones para solicitar propostas, logo que forem concluidos os planos e especificações, para o serviço do abastecimento de agua das seguintes cidades: Taena, Arica, Pisagua, Iquique, Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, Calama, Taltal, Chañaral, Copiapó, Caldera, Huasco, Vallenar, Freirina, Serena, Coquimbo, Ovalle, Vicuña, Combarbalá, Illapol, Salamanca, Petorea, Chicolco, Ligua, San Felipe, Vilos, Cabilde, Quilpué, Limache, San Francisco de Limache, Casablanca, Quillota, Calera, Llai Llai, San Bernardo, Melipilla, Talagante, Barrancas, Renea, Cartajena, San Antonio, Rancagua, Buin, Peuno, San Fernando, Pichilemu, Curicó, Santa Cruz, Vichuquen, Molina, Talca, Curepto, Linares, San Javier, Parral, Cauquenes, Quirihue, Chanco, Constitución, Ninhue, Buchupureo, Cobquecura, Sanzal, Chillan, Yungai, Bulnes, San Carlos, Penuco, Concepción Coronel, Talcahuano, Yumbel, Coelemu, Tomé, Penco, Hualqui, Arauco, Lebu, Cañete, Los Angeles, Nacimiento, Mulchen, Santa Barbara, Angol, Traiguén, Victoria, Union, Puerto Montt, Corral, Osorno, Puerto Octai, Ancud, Castro, Achao e Florida.

## COLOMBIA.

## CONCESSÃO PARA A CONSTRUÇÃO DE UMA ESTRADA DE FERRO.

O Ministro dos Estados Unidos junto ao Governo da Colombia communica que se tem feito uma importante concessão para a construção de uma estrada de ferro ao Sr. ALFRED BISHOP MASON, de Nova York, e ao Sr. EDWARD H. MASON, de Chicago, pessoas muito conhecidas no Mexico, pois o primeiro delles construiu a estrada de ferro de Veracruz ao Pacifico.

Esta concessão comprehende a construção de uma estrada de ferro desde Buenaventura, que é o porto principal do Pacifico, até Palmira no rico Estado de Cauca, e á vontade dos concessionarios outra estrada de ferro desde Palmira até a capital de Colombia ou até o rio Magdalena. A linha de Buenaventura e Palmira tem como 110 milhas de extensão. Ainda não foi feito o traçado da parte desta linha que se estende 65 milhas a leste, mas a parte da linha que se estende de Buenaventura a Cordoba, de 12 millas de extensão, já está em trafego. A linha desde Cordoba até Delfino, de 18 milhas de extensão, já está terminada, mas não podem funcionar os trens por causa da destruição das pontes ocasionada pelas inundações, etc.

Os Senhores MASON obrigam-se a reformar 30 millas da linha; concluir o caminho até Palmira para o 1º de Dezembro de 1910; fazer os reconhecimentos, dentro de 20 mezes, da linha desde Palmira até Bogotá ou Palmira ao Rio Magdalena, e decidir dentro de tres meses depois de dita data si construirão ou não esta ultima linha sob as condições offerecidas pelo Governo. O Governo de Colombia compromette-se a pagar aos ditos Senhores no dia 15 de cada mez, começando o 15 de Fevereiro de 1906, a metade das rendas brutas das alfandegas do Pacifico correspondentes ao mez anterior, até que perceberem como 5,400,000 pesos em ouro. Si os fundos que tem em seu poder em qualquer tempo excedessem de \$100,000 ouro, do valor do trabalho feito, então serão suspellidos os pagamentos até que este fundo seja menor de 100,000 pesos. Á medida que cada kilometro se constrói, os Senhores MASON terão direito a cobrar uma quantia que varia de \$38,000 e \$40,000 até \$65,333 ouro, segundo a situação geographica do kilometro. Si a metade do producto das alfandegas do Pacifico não chegar a ser sufficiente para effectuar qualquer pagamento, o Governo lhes pagará um 8 por cento de juro sobre a somma que deva. Enquanto não fôr terminada a linha, a metade das receitas liquidas da linha lhes será entregue, e a outra metade lhes será paga á conta da construção. Quando lhes fôr pago o total de \$5,400,000, os ditos Senhores terão o direito de explorar a linha pelo prazo de 50 annos, pagando ao Governo a metade das receitas liquidas. Terminado este prazo, a linha vem a ser propriedade do Governo.

## CUBA.

## PRODUÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO DE FUMO EM 1905.

Os seguintes dados estatísticos publicados pelo Departamento da Agricultura dos Estados Unidos mostram a produção e exportação de fumo cubano em 1905, comparadas com as do anno anterior:

EXPORTAÇÃO.			
FUMO EM FOLHA.			
Anno.		Fardos.	Libras.
1904 .....		230,638	= 27,370,180
1905 .....		315,087	= 34,879,570
Aumento .....		86,449	= 7,309,390
FUMO MANUFACTURADO.			
Charutos:		Numero.	
1904 .....		217,645,082	
1905 .....		227,028,721	
Aumento .....		9,383,439	
Cigarros:		Volumes.	
1904 .....		18,456,877	
1905 .....		11,829,076	
Diminuição .....		6,627,801	
FUMO PICADO.			
1904 .....		253,073	
1905 .....		263,093	
Aumento .....		10,020	

## PRODUÇÃO.

Localidade.	1904.	1905.	Diferença—	
			Para mais.	Para menos.
Vuelta Abajo, ou de Concolación del Sur até Remates de Guama (Pinar del Río) .....	244,909	269,661	24,752	
Semi Vuelta, de Candelaria até Herradura .....	22,402	25,704	3,302	
Mitlanzas .....	334	363	29	
Partidos de Habana até Artemesia .....	62,077	52,727		9,350
Remedios ou Villas .....	84,616	119,938	35,322	
Puerto Principe .....	896	67		829
Santiago de Cuba .....	657	5,097	4,440	
Total .....	415,891	473,617	57,726	

## REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

## COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1905.

Segundo as estatísticas organizadas pelas alfandegas da Republica Dominicana, o valor total do commercio exterior em 1905 foi de \$9,992,361. O valor das importações, exclusive as moedas, foi de \$2,736,828, contra \$6,880,890 que representa o valor das exportações, o que mostra um balanço a favor da Republica de \$4,144,062. O valor das moedas de ouro e de prata que se importaram dos Estados Unidos

durante o anno foi de \$359,435, e o das exportadas para este paiz foi de \$15,208.

O commercio exterior da Republica foi effectuado principalmente com os Estados Unidos, Allemanha, França e Grã Bretanha, na ordem dada. O commercio com os Estados Unidos foi na importancia de \$6,445,346, ou seja 65 por cento do total, sendo de \$1,961,675 o valor das importações, e de \$4,484,271 o das exportações. Assim se vê que os Estados Unidos compraram o 65 por cento dos productos exportados, e contribuíram com 59 por cento para as importações totaes.

O 17 por cento do commercio total foi realizado com a Allemanha, 11 por cento com a França, o 45.10 por cento com a Grã Bretanha, sendo este paiz o unico dos mencionados que exportou para aquella Republica maior quantidade de artigos que importou. O resto do commercio foi dividido entre Italia, Hespanha, Belgica, Cuba, Porto Rico e "diversos paizes."

O 80 por cento das importações consistiam de manufacturas de algodão, manufacturas de ferro e de aço, arroz, oleos, productos alimenticios, peixes em conserva, manufacturas de madeira, manufacturas de couro, manufacturas de fibras vegetaes, chapéos e gorros, productos chimicos e drogas, bebidas alcoolicas e instrumentos agricolas, e o restante consistia de productos diversos.

As manufacturas de algodão que se importaram durante o anno foram assim discriminadas por procedencias: Estados Unidos, \$218,100; Grã Bretanha, \$190,074; Allemanha, \$69,450; França, \$36,707; Hespanha, \$19,742; Italia, \$14,591.

O 71 por cento das importações de ferro e de aço, no valor de \$287,381, foram recebidas dos Estados Unidos, o restante sendo fornecido principalmente pela Grã Bretanha, Allemanha, França e Belgica na ordem dada.

Importaram-se cereaes no valor de \$232,049, sendo o 99.9 por cento dessas importações provenientes dos Estados Unidos, consistindo principalmente de farinha de trigo; foram importados 41,413 barris de farinha de trigo no valor de \$209,823.

Importaram-se 10,000,000 libras de arroz, no valor de \$201,329, sendo 5,913,424 libras provenientes da Allemanha, 2,203,707 libras da Grã Bretanha, 1,532,319 libras dos Estados Unidos, e 271,517 libras da França.

O valor das importações de oleo foi de \$155,934, sendo fornecido o 95 por cento do total pelos Estados Unidos. Os productos alimenticios, comprehendendo carnes e productos de leite, foram recebidos principalmente dos Estados Unidos e Allemanha. As importações de peixes secos, consistindo principalmente de bacalháu e no valor de \$109,455, foram recebidas quasi todas dos Estados Unidos, sendo fornecida pelos paizes europeos uma pequena quantidade de peixe em salmoura no valor total de \$4,679.

Os Estados Unidos forneceram a maior parte dos productos chimicos e drogas, sabão, materias para sabão, assucar refinado e doces, legumes, vehiculos, manufacturas de madeira, couro e de papel, ao passo que os instrumentos agricolas foram recebidos daquelle paiz e da Allemanha. A França forneceu uma porção consideravel dos productos chimicos e drogas, e excedeu a todos os outros paizes no valor dos vinhos e bebidas alcoolicas que forneceu. A Grã Bretanha forneceu a maior parte das manufacturas de fibras vegetaes, e a Italia a maior parte dos chapéos e gorros.

Os principaes artigos exportados foram assucar, cacáo, fumo em folha, bananas, café, madeiras duras, couros e pelles e cera.

Foram exportadas 105,972,400 libras de assucar, no valor de \$3,292,470, e representando a colheita de 1905; com a excepção de 1,359,799 libras, que foram distribuidas principalmente entre a Allemanha e Grã Bretanha, a exportação toda deste genero foi com destino aos Estados Unidos. As exportações de assucar representam a metade do valor total das exportações.

A exportação total de cacáo foi de 28,836,364 libras, no valor de \$2,211,873, sendo com os seguintes destinos: Allemanha, 11,840,612 libras; França, 8,981,591 libras; Estados Unidos, 7,816,441 libras; Reino Unido, 197,720 libras.

Fumo em folha: Exportaram-se 11,510,762 libras, no valor de \$840,487, sendo 5,890,665 libras para a Allemanha; 3,719,458 libras para os Estados Unidos, e 1,900,639 libras para a França.

Cera: A producção foi de 470,922 libras, no valor de \$94,669, recebendo a Allemanha, 182,783 libras; França, 152,550 libras; e os Estados Unidos, 121,462 libras.

O valor total dos couros de gado e de pelles de cabra que se exportaram durante o anno de 1905 foi de \$111,075, sendo de \$63,714 com destino aos Estados Unidos, \$24,278 á Allemanha, e \$21,591 com destino á França.

Foram exportados com destino aos Estados Unidos 514,000 cachos de bananas no valor de \$257,000; 2,149,188 libras de café no valor de \$156,963 com destino á França e os Estados Unidos; e madeiras duras de diferentes qualidades no valor total de \$135,153.

Cocos, materias de tinturaria, mel, gommias, resinas e fibras vegetaes, são outros productos naturaes do paiz, mas devido á falta de exploração tem sido exportados apenas em limitada quantidade.

O numero dos navios que entraram e sahiram dos portos da Republica durante o anno de 1905 foi de 1,544, com 1,751,172 toneladas. Das importações totaes \$1,952,352, ou seja 63 por cento, representam o valor das mercadorias transportadas em navios americanos; \$700,382, o valor das levadas por navios allemães; \$208,990, por navios, francezes; \$93,945, navios inglezes; \$88,621, navios noruegueses, \$51,975, por navios de diversas nacionalidades.

No commercio de exportação, os navios noruegueses occupam o primeiro lugar, tendo recebido cargas no valor de \$1,827,426, ou seja 26.5 por cento do total; seguiram-se navios americanos com \$1,692,741, ou seja 24.5 por cento; navios allemães com \$1,574,134, ou 22.8 por cento; inglezes com \$1,123,838, ou 16.3 por cento; navios francezes com cargas no valor de \$367,072.

Outras bandeiras representadas no commercio exterior da Republica Dominicana foram a italiana, dominicana, hollandeza, cubana, e diversas outras.

*Importação em 1905 por paizes de origem.*

Generos.	Valor.	Generos.	Valor.
<i>Instrumentos agricolas.</i>		<i>Productos chimicos e pharmaceuticos e materias de tintararia.</i>	
Estados Unidos .....	\$15,391	Estados Unidos .....	\$39,023
Reino Unido .....	2,127	Reino Unido .....	4,160
Allemanha .....	19,230	Allemanha .....	2,989
França .....	321	França .....	10,856
Porto Rico .....	97	Italia .....	375
Os demais paizes .....	1,362	Espanha .....	85
Total .....	38,831	Cuba .....	113
		Porto Rico .....	74
		Os demais paizes .....	275
<i>Animaes:</i>		Total .....	58,250
<i>Cavallos e mulos:</i>		<i>Carvão de pedra.</i>	
Estados Unidos .....	7,529	Estados Unidos .....	12,803
Cuba .....	100	Reino Unido .....	8,582
Porto Rico .....	1,341	Porto Rico .....	20
Total .....	9,273	Os demais paizes .....	2,485
<i>Gado:</i>		Total .....	23,890
Estados Unidos .....	365	<i>Algodão e suas manufacturas.</i>	
Porto Rico .....	4,075	Estados Unidos .....	218,100
Total .....	4,440	Reino Unido .....	130,074
<i>Outros animaes:</i>		Allemanha .....	69,450
Estados Unidos .....	96	França .....	36,707
Allemanha .....	32	Italia .....	14,591
Total .....	128	Espanha .....	19,742
<i>Livros, mapas e outros impressos.</i>		Belgica .....	90
Estados Unidos .....	2,563	Porto Rico .....	1,038
Reino Unido .....	5	Os demais paizes .....	2,982
Allemanha .....	1,542	Total .....	552,774
França .....	1,445	<i>Obras de barro e de louça.</i>	
Italia .....	30	Estados Unidos .....	589
Espanha .....	463	Reino Unido .....	1,915
Cuba .....	388	Allemanha .....	13,144
Total .....	6,436	França .....	1,001
<i>Productos alimenticios.</i>		Espanha .....	14
<i>Farinha de trigo:</i>		Belgica .....	73
Estados Unidos .....	208,968	Total .....	16,736
Porto Rico .....	50	<i>Fibras e suas manufacturas.</i>	
Os demais paizes .....	805	Estados Unidos .....	29,770
Total .....	209,823	Reino Unido .....	32,409
<i>Outros artigos.</i>		Allemanha .....	913
Estados Unidos .....	20,508	França .....	18,466
Reino Unido .....	70	Italia .....	471
Allemanha .....	74	Espanha .....	766
França .....	433	Os demais paizes .....	2,896
Italia .....	820	Total .....	85,721
Espanha .....	305	<i>Peizes em conserva, e productos de pedra.</i>	
Porto Rico .....	4	Estados Unidos .....	109,455
Os demais paizes .....	12	Reino Unido .....	10
Total .....	22,226		

Importação em 1905 por países de origem—Continúa.

Generos.	Valor.	Generos.	Valor.
<i>Peixes em conserva, e productos de peixe—Continúa.</i>		<i>Ferro e aço e suas manufacturas—Continúa.</i>	
Allemanha .....	\$933	Hespanha .....	\$262
França .....	1,590	Belgica .....	3,752
Italia .....	622	Cuba .....	93
Hespanha .....	1,264	Porto Rico .....	581
Porto Rico .....	140	Os demais países .....	353
Os demais países .....	220	Total .....	404,159
Total .....	114,134	<i>Joias, relógios de aljóbrea e de parede.</i>	
<i>Fructas e nozes.</i>		Estados Unidos .....	1,532
Estados Unidos .....	3,240	Reino Unido .....	111
Reino Unido .....	15	Allemanha .....	846
Allemanha .....	99	França .....	3,588
França .....	1,464	Italia .....	1,141
Italia .....	108	Porto Rico .....	81
Hespanha .....	1,487	Total .....	7,299
Cuba .....	165	<i>Couro e suas manufacturas.</i>	
Os demais países .....	49	Estados Unidos .....	59,455
Total .....	6,567	Reino Unido .....	3,860
<i>Vidro e obras de vidro.</i>		Allemanha .....	3,188
Estados Unidos .....	5,605	França .....	1,988
Reino Unido .....	209	Hespanha .....	1,312
Allemanha .....	3,099	Porto Rico .....	89
França .....	441	Outros países .....	72
Italia .....	176	Total .....	72,964
Hespanha .....	3	<i>Bebidas fermentadas* cerveja em garrafas.</i>	
Belgica .....	7	Estados Unidos .....	5,240
Porto Rico .....	23	Reino Unido .....	690
Total .....	9,563	Allemanha .....	30,572
<i>Movias de ouro e de prata.</i>		França .....	2,601
Estados Unidos .....	359,435	Hespanha .....	15
Total .....	359,435	Os demais países .....	34
<i>Graza e materias oleosas para sabão.</i>		Total .....	89,152
Estados Unidos .....	37,836	<i>Metas e suas manufacturas (não especificados).</i>	
Allemanha .....	503	Estados Unidos .....	7,939
França .....	8	Reino Unido .....	1,016
Hespanha .....	150	Allemanha .....	2,375
Porto Rico .....	5,005	França .....	217
Total .....	43,522	Italia .....	40
<i>Gommas e resinas.</i>		Hespanha .....	126
Estados Unidos .....	13,583	Cuba .....	83
Reino Unido .....	60	Porto Rico .....	97
Allemanha .....	7	Os demais países .....	81
França .....	12	Total .....	11,976
Total .....	13,662	<i>Oleos.</i>	
<i>Chapeos e gorros.</i>		Estado Unidos .....	147,309
Estados Unidos .....	9,070	Reino Unido .....	1,057
Reino Unido .....	533	Allemanha .....	1,609
Allemanha .....	2,292	França .....	1,653
França .....	4,626	Italia .....	465
Italia .....	47,364	Hespanha .....	2,013
Hespanha .....	144	Belgica .....	22
Porto Rico .....	652	Porto Rico .....	19
Os demais países .....	829	Os demais países .....	1,787
Total .....	65,530	Total .....	155,934
<i>Ferro e aço e suas manufacturas.</i>		<i>Tintas e materias corantes.</i>	
Estados Unidos .....	287,381	Estados Unidos .....	9,117
Reino Unido .....	63,568	Reino Unido .....	2,577
Allemanha .....	37,022	Allemanha .....	2,507
França .....	10,438	França .....	41
Italia .....	709	Hespanha .....	82
		Os demais países .....	41
		Total .....	14,365

## Importação em 1905 por paizes de origem—Continúa.

Generos.	Valor.	Generos.	Valor.
<i>Papel e suas manufacturas.</i>		<i>Assucar e doces—Continua.</i>	
Estados Unidos .....	\$13,170	Allemanha .....	\$1,873
Reino Unido .....	299	França .....	1,233
Allemanha .....	7,945	Italia .....	246
França .....	3,053	Hespanha .....	614
Italia .....	760		
Hespanha .....	2,837	Total .....	26,597
Cuba .....	182		
Os demais paizes .....	3		
Total .....	28,249	<i>Fumo preparado:</i>	
		Estados Unidos .....	368
<i>Perfumarias e outros objectos semelhantes.</i>		Allemanha .....	61
Estados Unidos .....	3,078	Cuba .....	2,365
Reino Unido .....	200	Total .....	2,794
Allemanha .....	1,082	<i>Chopões de chuva e bengalás:</i>	
França .....	10,822	Estados Unidos .....	960
Italia .....	221	Reino Unido .....	1,366
Hespanha .....	130	Allemanha .....	1,419
Os demais paizes .....	19	França .....	1,730
Total .....	15,552	Italia .....	8,017
		Hespanha .....	799
<i>Productos alimenticios, comprehendendo carnes e productos lacteinicos.</i>		Os demais paizes .....	38
Estados Unidos .....	72,831	Total .....	14,229
Reino Unido .....	1,216		
Allemanha .....	56,101	<i>Legumes.</i>	
França .....	4,870	Estados Unidos .....	16,620
Italia .....	653	Reino Unido .....	271
Hespanha .....	526	Allemanha .....	282
Porto Rico .....	1,211	França .....	2,149
Cuba .....	648	Italia .....	592
Os demais paizes .....	106	Hespanha .....	3,654
Total .....	138,195	Cuba .....	4,937
		Porto Rico .....	889
<i>Arroz.</i>		Os demais paizes .....	85
Estados Unidos .....	31,613	Total .....	29,349
Reino Unido .....	35,334		
Allemanha .....	127,704	<i>Vehiculos.</i>	
França .....	4,868	Estados Unidos .....	14,914
Italia .....	29	Porto Rico .....	50
Hespanha .....	124	Os demais paizes .....	400
Os demais paizes .....	1,657	Total .....	15,364
Total .....	201,329		
<i>Borracha e suas manufacturas.</i>		<i>Vinhos e bebidas alcoolicas.</i>	
Estados Unidos .....	4,286	Estados Unidos .....	2,693
Reino Unido .....	822	Reino Unido .....	525
Allemanha .....	1,309	Allemanha .....	2,988
França .....	466	França .....	10,290
Hespanha .....	12	Italia .....	2,112
Total .....	6,886	Hespanha .....	4,391
		Os demais paizes .....	68
<i>Sabão.</i>		Total .....	22,000
Estados Unidos .....	22,382	<i>Madeiras e suas manufacturas.</i>	
Reino Unido .....	29	Estados Unidos .....	87,353
Allemanha .....	14	Reino Unido .....	3,072
França .....	116	Allemanha .....	4,719
Cuba .....	64	França .....	598
Porto Rico .....	8	Italia .....	130
Os demais paizes .....	309	Cuba .....	138
Total .....	22,922	Os demais paizes .....	170
		Total .....	96,182
<i>Assucar e doces:</i>			
Estados Unidos .....	22,320		
Reino Unido .....	411		



Importação em 1905 por países de origem—Continua.

Generos.	Valor.	Generos.	Valor.
<i>LA e suas manufacturas.</i>		<i>Outros artigos não especificados:</i>	
Estados Unidos .....	8989	Estados Unidos .....	\$55,568
Reino Unido .....	5,105	Reino Unido .....	4,568
Allemanha .....	6,461	Allemanha .....	25,394
França .....	2,657	França .....	18,655
Italia .....	549	Italia .....	952
Hespanha .....	535	Hespanha .....	1,144
Belgica .....	89	Belgica .....	410
Os demais países .....	17	Cuba .....	56
Total .....	15,412	Porto Rico .....	1,139
		Os demais países .....	4,627
		Total .....	112,513

RECAPITULAÇÃO.

Países.	Valor.	Países.	Valor.
Estados Unidos .....	\$1,961,075	Belgica .....	\$4,443
Reino Unido .....	366,686	Cuba .....	10,167
Allemanha .....	429,699	Porto Rico .....	16,123
França .....	162,413	Os demais países .....	21,782
Italia .....	80,873	Total .....	3,036,263
Hespanha .....	43,002		

NOTA.—No valor total das importações provenientes dos Estados Unidos estão comprehendidas as importações de moedas de ouro e de prata no valor de \$359,435.

Exportação em 1905 por países de destino.

Artigos.	Quantidade.	Valor.	Artigos.	Quantidade.	Valor.
<i>Animaes vivos.</i>			<i>Café.</i>		
Cuba .....		\$41,937	Estados Unidos...libras..	458,591	\$39,992
Os demais países .....		160	Allemanha...id....	770,691	47,856
Total .....		42,097	França...id....	681,958	51,131
<i>Bananas.</i>			Cuba...id....	102,587	10,434
Estados Unidos...cachos..	514,600	257,000	Os demais países...id....	135,361	7,550
Os demais países...id....	33	17	Total .....	2,149,188	156,963
Total .....	514,033	257,017	<i>Amendoads de coco:</i>		
<i>Cacão.</i>			Allemanha...libras..	128,595	2,024
Estados Unidos...libras..	7,816,441	587,812	Total .....	128,595	2,024
Reino Unido...id....	197,720	19,343	<i>Gommads de resinas.</i>		
Allemanha...id....	11,840,612	859,653	Estados Unidos...libras..	14,957	2,249
França...id....	8,981,591	745,065	Reino Unido...id....	2,565	50
Total .....	28,836,364	2,211,873	Outros países...id....	15,237	903
<i>Productos chimicos, drogas e materias de tinturaria.</i>			Total .....	32,759	3,202
Estados Unidos .....		2,784	<i>Couros e peles.</i>		
Reino Unido .....		5,410	<i>Pelcs de cabra—</i>		
Allemanha .....		18,061	Estados Unidos, li-		
França .....		222	bras .....	168,594	46,149
Cuba .....		228	Os demais países, li-		
Os demais países .....		5,093	bras .....	4,852	981
Total .....		31,798	Total .....	173,446	47,130
<i>Cocos.</i>			<i>Couros de gado—</i>		
Estados Unidos...libras..			Estados Unidos, li-		
Allemanha...id....			bras .....	167,567	17,565
França...id....			Allemanha...libras..	248,656	24,278
Cuba...id....	15,984	133	França...id....	167,247	21,591
Os demais países...id....	360,392	3,400	Os demais países,		
Total .....	376,376	3,533	libras .....	5,111	511
			Total .....	587,981	63,945

## Exportação em 1905 por paizes de destino—Continúa.

Artigos.	Quantidade.	Valor.	Artigos.	Quantidade.	Valor.
<i>Mel.</i>			<i>Madeiras.</i>		
Estados Unidos...galloes..	111,018	\$9,756	Mogno:		
Reino Unido.....id.....	680	68	Estados Unidos...pés..	186,519	\$6,936
Allemanha.....id.....	1,030	213	Reino Unido.....id.....	202,031	7,086
França.....id.....	945	160	Allemanha.....pés..	27,228	1,609
Os demais paizes...id.....	9,330	1,759	França.....idem.....	58,111	4,653
Total.....	123,003	11,956	Os demais paizes,		
			pés.....	62,739	1,951
			Total.....	536,628	22,235
<i>Conro:</i>			<i>Pau Santo:</i>		
Estados Unidos.....		4,545	Estados Unidos, tone-		
Allemanha.....		9,001	ladas.....	1,942	51,674
França.....		540	Reino Unido, tone-		
Cuba.....		531	ladas.....	270	2,564
Os demais paizes.....		437	Allemanha, toncha-		
Total.....		15,054	das.....	89	815
			França...toncladas..	115	2,108
<i>Heinequa e outras fibras</i>			Os demais paizes,		
			toncladas.....	604	12,821
			Total.....	3,020	69,982
Estados Unidos...libras..	77,515	9,393	<i>Mastros de pau de lanca:</i>		
França.....id.....	5,950	425	Estados Unidos, tone-		
Cuba.....id.....	62,722	11,509	ladas.....	10	150
Os demais paizes...id.....	33,000	450	Allemanha, toncladas..	55	825
Total.....	179,187	21,777	França...toncladas..	55	827
			Os demais paizes,		
<i>Assuar em bruto.</i>			toncladas.....	57	303
Estados Unidos...libras..	104,612,601	3,243,437	Total.....	178	2,105
Reino Unido.....id.....	1,185,700	43,886	<i>Outras Madeiras:</i>		
Allemanha.....id.....	127,190	4,221	Estados Unidos.....		18,372
Os demais paizes...id.....	45,900	926	Reino Unido.....		3,279
Total.....	105,972,400	3,292,470	Allemanha.....		2,672
			França.....		9,710
<i>Fumo em folha.</i>			Cuba.....		100
Estados Unidos...libras..	3,719,458	143,951	Os demais paizes.....		7,299
Allemanha.....id.....	5,890,665	244,147	Total.....		40,832
França.....id.....	1,900,639	92,389	<i>Outros Artigos não es-</i>		
Total.....	11,510,762	480,487	pecificados:		
			Estados Unidos.....		17,209
<i>Sabo.</i>			Reino Unido.....		59
Estados Unidos...libras..	111,462	25,164	Allemanha.....		217
Reino Unido.....id.....	14,406	1,055	França.....		394
Allemanha.....id.....	182,783	42,614	Cuba.....		2,328
França.....id.....	152,550	23,850	Os demais paizes.....		4,742
Os demais paizes...id.....	9,721	1,985	Total.....		21,949
Total.....	470,922	94,669			

## RECAPITULAÇÃO.

Paizes.	Valor total da exportação.	Paizes.	Valor total da exportação.
Estados Unidos.....	\$4,481,271	Cuba.....	\$67,067
Reino Unido.....	82,800	Os demais paizes.....	47,889
Allemanha.....	1,261,006	Total.....	6,896,098
França.....	953,065		

NOTA.—No valor total das exportações com destino aos Estados Unidos, estão comprehendidas as exportações de ouro e de prata no valor de \$15,208.

Movimento marítimo em 1905.

	Numero.	Tonclagem.
ENTRADAS.		
Navios de vela.....	233	29,708
Vapores.....	539	845,788
Total.....	772	875,586
SAÍDAS.		
Navios de vela.....	233	29,708
Vapores.....	539	845,709
Total.....	772	875,586
Total geral.....	1,544	1,751,172

Movimento da importação e exportação, por nacionalidades dos navios.

IMPORTAÇÃO.

Entradas.	Valor.	Entradas.	Valor.
Norte-Americanos.....	\$1,952,352	Hollandezes.....	\$12,265
Allemaes.....	700,382	Dominicanos.....	11,419
Francezes.....	208,990	Diversos.....	13,741
Inglezes.....	93,943	Total.....	3,026,263
Noruegueses.....	88,621		
Cubanos.....	11,548		

EXPORTAÇÃO.

Saídas.	Valor.	Saídas.	Valor.
Noruegueses.....	\$1,827,426	Dominicanos.....	\$34,712
Norte-americanos.....	1,692,741	Hollandezes.....	30,268
Allemaes.....	1,574,134	Cubanos.....	28,249
Inglezes.....	1,123,838	Diversos.....	152,358
Francezes.....	367,072	Total.....	6,896,098
Italianos.....	65,300		

EQUADOR.

DESPEZA EM 1905.

O Ministro da Fazenda da Republica do Equador apresentou ao Congresso um relatório minucioso dos negocios do Departamento ao seu cargo para o anno de 1905. Por este relatório se vê que as despesas para o anno de 1905 foram fixadas em \$12,319,146, ao passo que as verificadas foram de só \$10,526,248.26, o que deixa um saldo a favor do Thesouro de \$1,600,000 e 106,302 sueres.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

## RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 1397 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo Chefe da Repartição de Estatística do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Março de 1906, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os nove mezes findos em Março de 1906, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Março, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Maio.

## MEXICO.

## RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM MARÇO DE 1906.

O seguinte quadro demonstra as rendas arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica durante o mez de Março de 1906:

Acapulco .....	\$17, 448. 21	Progreso .....	\$314, 937. 90
Agua Prieta .....	28, 669. 87	Puerto Angel .....	581. 74
Altata .....	3, 939. 86	Salina Cruz .....	5, 115. 69
Camargo .....	143. 81	San Blas .....	3, 787. 51
Campeche .....	19, 437. 10	Santa Rosalia .....	4, 294. 37
Ciudad Juarez .....	330, 449. 39	Soconusco .....	9, 309. 61
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz .....	158, 295. 09	Tampico .....	671, 369. 58
Coatzacoalcos .....	41, 974. 14	Tijuana .....	1, 291. 75
Chetumal .....	2, 170. 60	Tonala .....	3, 098. 05
Ensenada .....	4, 128. 93	Topolobampo .....	3, 946. 12
Frontera .....	28, 097. 24	Tuxpan .....	2, 061. 67
Guaymas .....	154, 849. 21	Veracruz .....	1, 513, 575. 40
Guerrero .....	226. 75	Zapaluta .....	1. 77
Isla del Carmen .....	5, 181. 89		
La Morita .....	91, 987. 94	Total dos direitos de	
La Paz .....	2, 810. 64	importação .....	4, 335, 776. 12
Laredo de Tamaulipas .....	467, 484. 01	Total dos direitos ad-	
Las Vacas .....	294. 50	ditionaes de im-	
Manzanillo .....	9, 862. 00	portação .....	2, 608. 15
Matamoros .....	6, 676. 59	Total dos direitos de	
Mazatlan .....	61, 809. 42	exportação .....	79, 536. 67
Mexicali .....	4, 968. 20	Total dos direitos de	
Mexico .....	275, 459. 18	doca .....	96, 927. 28
Mier .....	469. 23	Direitos atrasados ..	6, 536. 56
Nogales .....	85, 521. 16	Total .....	4, 521, 384. 78

COMMERCIO COM OS ESTADOS UNIDOS PELAS VIAS FERREAS DA  
FRONTEIRA, 1900-1905.

Segundo os dados organizados pelo Serviço de Estatística do Departamento do Thesouro do Mexico, o numero de wagons com carga que entraram no Mexico provenientes dos Estados Unidos durante os cinco exercicios de 1900-1905, foi o seguinte.

Wagons com carga que entraram 1900-1905:

Alfandegas.	1900-1901.		1901-2.		1902-3.		1903-4.		1904-5.	
	Wagons.	Mercadorias.	Wagons.	Mercadorias.	Wagons.	Mercadorias.	Wagons.	Mercadorias.	Wagons.	Mercadorias.
	No.	Toneladas.	No.	Toneladas.	No.	Toneladas.	No.	Toneladas.	No.	Toneladas.
Ciudad.....	8,945	112,096	7,729	123,664	9,770	156,220	11,581	170,286	5,379	122,867
Ciudad Portriño Diaz.....	10,643	139,870	9,182	138,371	9,348	153,880	9,305	186,072	9,469	198,907
Laredo.....	16,627	224,880	18,138	228,800	16,097	371,821	17,508	466,439	19,770	542,803
Nogales.....	2,411	27,791	2,258	23,914	2,161	22,037	4,174	97,897	3,805	39,871
Total.....	38,629	533,640	37,307	517,719	37,379	704,958	42,568	890,704	39,644	904,448

Por estes algarismos se vê que durante os cinco annos findos em 30 de Junho de 1905, entraram no Mexico pelas vias ferreas da fronteira 195,527 wagons com 3,548,499 toneladas de carga. O maior movimento foi o da alfandega de Laredo no anno de 1904-5.

Segundo os dados fornecidos pelas alfandegas, o movimento de sahida foi o seguinte:

Wagons com carga que sahiram pela fronteira de Mexico.

Alfandegas.	1900-1901.		1901-2.		1902-3.		1903-4.		1904-5.	
	Wagons.	Mercadorias.	Wagons.	Mercadorias.	Wagons.	Mercadorias.	Wagons.	Mercadorias.	Wagons.	Mercadorias.
	No.	Toneladas.	No.	Toneladas.	No.	Toneladas.	No.	Toneladas.	No.	Toneladas.
Ciudad Juarez.....	8,129	130,064	2,508	40,276	8,333	133,328	7,097	113,222	7,398	111,716
Ciudad Portriño Diaz.....	9,230	50,773	8,386	23,236	7,109	31,012	6,617	10,840	6,017	12,011
Laredo.....	1,358	15,528	1,301	15,719	1,652	18,201	1,866	20,987	1,779	20,141
Nogales.....	1,651	27,355	1,934	30,018	1,643	24,973	1,629	20,702	2,279	22,260
Total.....	20,368	223,702	13,130	109,276	18,737	207,514	17,189	165,761	17,473	166,128

Destes algarismos se vê que sahiram com destino aos Estados Unidos 67,397 wagons, com 872,399 toneladas de carga.

Durante os cinco annos de 1° de Julho de 1900 a 30 de Junho de 1905, o movimento de wagons e carga pelas vias ferreas da fronteira foi o seguinte:

	Wagons.	Mercadorias.
Entraram.....	No. 195,527	Toneladas. 3,548,499
Sahiram.....	67,897	872,399

**RECEITAS POSTAES NOS PRIMEIROS OITO MEZES DO EXERCICIO DE 1906.**

A receita proveniente do Serviço Postal da Republica do Mexico durante os primeiros oito mezes de 1905-6 foi a seguinte:

Julho.....	\$302,584.04
Agosto.....	282,611.65
Setembro.....	268,288.49
Outubro.....	310,799.73
Novembro.....	286,979.17
Dezembro.....	312,053.00
Janeiro.....	336,423.68
Fevereiro.....	280,374.74
Total.....	2,380,115.16
Receita em igual periodo de 1905.....	2,185,007.42
Augmento em 1906.....	195,107.74

**PERU.**

**IMPORTAÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO EM 1905.**

O Ministro da Fazenda da Republica do Peru apresentou ao Congresso Nacional minucioso relatório sobre os negocios do Departamento ao seu cargo para o anno de 1905. Segundo este relatório as rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica durante o anno de 1905 foram na importância de £1,011,579.464, sendo divididas assim: Calláo, £593,592.505; Mollendo, £134,317.525; Paíta, £37,366.957; Etén, £36,684.187; Salaverry, £32,545.915; Pireo, £23,854.737; Pecamayo, £15,206.114; Ilo, £1,381.845; Pimentel, £101.633; Tambe, £79,158; Compañía Nacional de Recaudación, £7,561.170; Iquitos, £128,887.348.

As receitas provenientes do imposto consular foram de £41,960.316; as provenientes de bebidas alcoolicas, £371,668.562; fumo, £147,318.030; sal, £414,676.772; receitas geraes, £1,990,568.232.

As importações effectuadas durante o anno foram por valor de £4,298,000.385, e as exportações, por valor de £4,066,639.527.

**MOVIMENTO MARITIMO DO PORTO DE CALLÁO, 1905.**

Segundo o relatório do Consul Geral do Chile no Porto de Calláo, o movimento marítimo daquelle porte no ultimo trimestre de 1905 foi o seguinte:

	Numero.	Tonelagem.		Numero.	Tonelagem.
NAVIOS A VAPORE.			NAVIOS A VELA.		
Entradas:			Entradas:		
Inglezes .....	61	123,060	Peruanos .....	18	5,690
Chilenos .....	23	37,089	Inglezes .....	7	10,087
Peruanos .....	3	2,330	Italianos .....	1	1,074
Allemaes .....	14	34,579	Dinamarquezes .....	1	1,118
Norte-americanos .....	2	1,586	Norueguezes .....	1	1,386
Dinamarquezes .....	1	2,530	Allemaes .....	1	1,423
Norueguezes .....	1	2,116	Total .....	29	21,778
Total .....	104	203,290			
Sahidas:			Sahidas:		
Inglezes .....	59	125,346	Inglezes .....	8	122,272
Chilenos .....	24	38,312	Peruanos .....	12	4,117
Peruanos .....	2	1,620	Allemaes .....	2	2,643
Allemaes .....	13	36,081	Norueguezes .....	3	4,361
Dinamarquezes .....	1	2,520	Dinamarquezes .....	1	1,116
Norueguezes .....	1	2,117	Total .....	26	24,464
Norte-americanos .....	2	1,486			
Total .....	102	207,492			

#### MODIFICAÇÕES DA TARIFA NO DEPARTAMENTO DE LORETO.

Uma lei peruana promulgada no dia 27 de Janeiro de 1906, modifica a Tarifa das Alfandegas do Departamento de Loreto. Esta lei que deverá entrar em vigor 120 dias depois de sua promulgação, em substancia prescreve o seguinte:

ARTIGO 1. Nas alfandegas do Departamento de Loreto as mercadorias comprehendidas na secção 7 da Tarifa de Alfandegas, pagarão um direito de importação de 15 por cento sobre o valor expressado em dita secção, em vez de 10 por cento que pagavam anteriormente.

ART. 2. Os seguintes artigos entrarão livres de direitos: Gado em pé; navios de vapor ou de outra classe, armados ou não, e provisões navaes; carvão de pedra; ferramentas e machinas de todas as classes para a agricultura e as industrias; trilhos e seus accessorios, e toda classe de material rodante para estradas de ferro, assim como ouro cunhado, livros e utensilios de escola; fornos para usos industriaes; alambiques de cobre para effectuar rectificações; tachos de ferro ou de cobre que pesem mais de 46 kilogrammas; cubas ou caldeiras e outros utensilios que se empregam exclusivamente para recolher a gomma.

ART. 3. Todas as demais mercadorias que se importarem pagarão 30 por cento sobre seu valor official, com excepção das joias de ouro e de prata montadas com pedras preciosas, assim como as pedras preciosas sem montar que pagarão 3 por cento; os artigos manufacturados de ouro e de prata que pagarão 10 por cento, e os phosphoros de madeira que pagarão os direitos de importação e consumo especiaes que se consignam na tarifa.

ART. 4. A gomma elastica que se exportar pelas mesmas alfandegas, seja qual for sua classe ou qualidade, pagará um direito de 20 centavos por kilogramma (peso bruto), ou 24 centavos (peso liquido) quando não seja acondicionada em caixas.

## SALVADOR.

## MOVIMENTO DOS PORTOS EM DEZEMBRO DE 1905.

O movimento da navegação dos portos da Republica de Salvador no mez de Dezembro de 1905, foi o seguinte: Entraram 36 navios a vapor e 33 navios a vela, com 2,073 tripulantes, 3,523 toneladas de carga, 42,221 volumes, 334 passageiros, 64 caixas, 617 saccos, e 58 malas de correio. Estes mesmos navios sahiram dos portos da Republica levando 31,231 volumes, 249 passageiros, 26 caixas, 135 saccos e 90 malas com correspondencias.

## VENEZUELA.

## CONCESSÃO PARA A EXPLORAÇÃO DO ASPHALTO E O PETROLEO.

Um contracto recentemente concluido entre o Governo de Venezuela e o Dr. V. B. ARAMBURÚ, de conformidade com o decreto de 21 de Junho de 1904, concede a este ultimo o direito de explorar e exportar asphalto, petroleo, betume, pez betuminoso e outras substancias semelhantes que se encontrem na parte do Delta do Orinoco que fica entre os seguintes limites:

Desde a bocca do Caño do Yagre até a bocca do Caño Cocuina, ambos situados no Golpho de Paria, e desde alli por uma extensão de territorio limitado por uma linha distante duas leguas da costa do Golpho e parallela á esta.

O Sr. ARAMBURÚ só pagará ao Governo de Venezuela uma contribuição de um 25 por cento sobre os lucros liquidos de sua exploração.

O contracto durará por quinze annos, podendo ser prorogado este prazo por outros quinze annos por mutuo accordo.

O Dr. ARAMBURÚ tem o direito de importar, livre de direitos e por uma só vez, as machinas, embarcações, provisões de bocca e materiaes que forem necessarios para levar a cabo a exploração e exportação dos mencionados productos.

## SUPPRIMENTO VISIVEL DO CAFÉ DO MUNDO.

O supprimento visivel de café em 1º de Abril de 1906 era de 10,747,916 saccas, contra 12,967,140 saccas em 1º de Abril de 1905, o que mostra uma diminuição de 2,219,254 saccas.

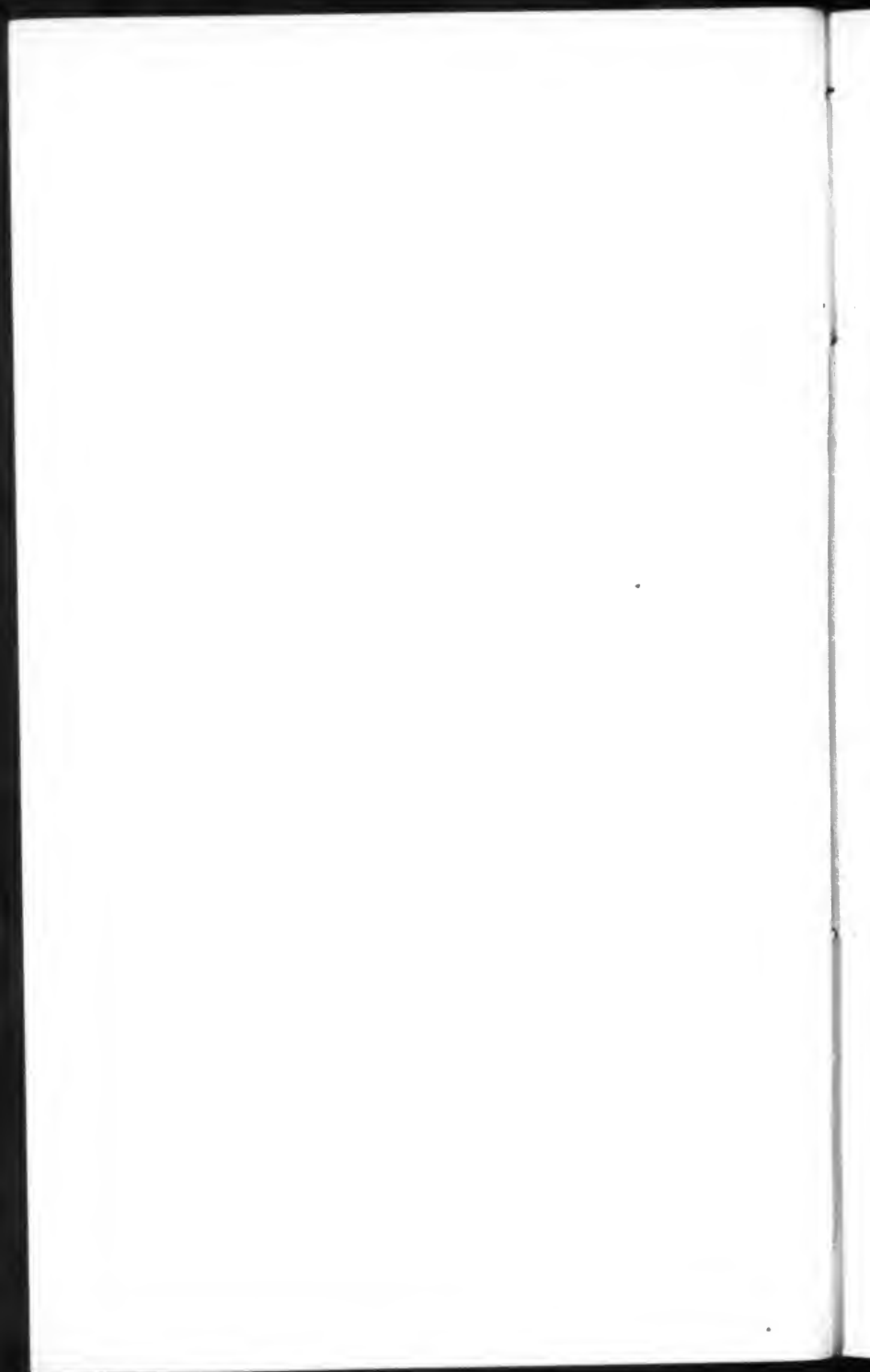
As entradas no Rio de Janeiro no mez de Março foram de 139,000 saccas, contra 127,000 saccas em egual mez de 1905; em Santos, 238,000 saccas, contra 287,000 saccas em egual mez de 1905. As entradas totaes no Rio de Janeiro e Santos verificadas durante os nove mezes



do anno cafeeiro de 1905-6, foram de 8,902,000 saccas, contra 9,165,000 saccas em 1904-5, 9,436,000 saccas em 1903-4, 10,495,000 saccas em 1902-3, e contra 13,104,000 saccas em 1901-2.

As entradas no Rio de Janeiro e em Santos realizadas durante os nove mezes dos cinco annos anteriores, foram, na média, de 67½ por cento da colheita total, e tomando este por base calcula-se que as entradas totaes até 1° de Julho de 1906 attingirão a 10,173,712 saccas, as quaes, acrescentadas as 4,500,000 ou 5,000,000 saccas de cafés brancos, perfazem o total de 14,573,712 a 15,000,000 saccas, em confronto com um consumo annual de 16,500,000 a 16,750,000 saccas.

As entradas de café nos Estados Unidos durante o mez de Março foram de 536,427 saccas provenientes do Brazil, e 153,254 saccas de outras procedencias.



# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

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## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

### INSPECTION DES FABRIQUES DE BEURRE.

Le 2 novembre 1905 la République Argentine a promulgué un décret exécutif établissant l'inspection des fabriques de beurre. Ce décret est basé sur la loi de la police sanitaire animale qui autorise le Pouvoir Exécutif à établir des règlements pour toutes les fabriques de produits d'origine animale. On compte que cette mesure aura pour effet d'augmenter l'exportation du beurre. M. BEAUPRÉ, Ministre des Etats-Unis à Buénos-Ayres, s'exprime ainsi à ce sujet:

“Ce décret s'applique spécialement au beurre manufacturé pour l'exportation, et il est fait dans l'intention d'empêcher d'autres expéditions de produits impurs, au sujet desquels on a déposé quelques plaintes. L'industrie augmente, et en tenant compte de l'énorme capacité productrice du pays ainsi que de l'installation d'appareils frigorifiques sur presque tous les vapeurs des lignes en exploitation et à destination de l'Europe dans lesquels on peut expédier le beurre ainsi que la viande, la fabrique du beurre deviendra certainement une source de richesse nationale. Pendant l'année 1904, les exportations ont atteint le chiffre de 5,294 tonnes, évaluées à \$12,117,461, et pendant les six premiers mois de l'année 1905 on a expédié 3,222 tonnes à l'étranger, principalement en Angleterre et en Afrique.”

### RÉCOLTE DE LA CANNE À SUCRE EN 1905.

La récolte de la canne à sucre dans la République Argentine pendant l'année 1905 s'est élevée à 1,595,546,940 kilogrammes, produisant un total de 116,975,472 kilogrammes de sucre.

**RECETTES DOUANIÈRES.**

Les douanes de la capitale de la République Argentine ont produit en 1905, \$45,992,887 or, et comme ces recettes représentent environ 90 pour cent des recettes totales des douanes, le montant reçu a été de \$51,000,000 environ, soit \$41,300,000 de plus que les recettes de l'année 1904 et \$10,000,000 de plus que les estimations du budget. Les différences auraient été plus considérables si les commerçants ne s'étaient pas décidés dernièrement à réduire le plus possible, le chiffre de leurs exportations en vue des diminutions des droits qui ont eu lieu le 4 février 1906. Ils ont aussi retardé les exportations de laines, cuirs et peaux à cause de la suppression des droits d'exportation qui étaient de 4 pour cent.

**LE BUDGET DE 1906.**

D'après la "Review of the River Plate" du 12 janvier 1906, le budget de la République Argentine pour l'année 1906, tel qu'il a été publié officiellement, est résumé comme il suit:

Dépenses ordinaires: Piastres or 24,118,258, piastres papier 125,127,043.

Recettes ordinaires: Piastres or 47,340,458, piastres papier 72,222.

En réduisant ces totaux, en papier nous obtenons un déficit de \$116,000 sur le compte ordinaire.

Le Ministère des Finances dans son rapport soumis au Congrès au mois de mai dernier, avait demandé comme dépense ordinaire la somme de \$23,945,678 or et \$116,142,978 papier, de sorte que le Congrès a augmenté les allocations de \$202,880 or et de \$8,984,065 papier.

**IMPÔTS INTÉRIEURS.**

Les recettes provenant des impôts intérieurs dans la République Argentine pendant 1905, se sont élevées à \$39,053,435 en monnaie nationale et à \$71,443 en or. En déduisant de cette première somme les impôts sur le sucre et les vins naturels, qui ont été supprimés, le montant reçu en papier-monnaie pour les impôts existants a été de \$36,365,592, et les recettes provenant des mêmes impôts en 1904 montrent une différence en moins de \$1,884,543 monnaie nationale, et de \$43,379 or. Les recettes provenant de cette source ont été estimées par le Ministre des Finances pour l'année prochaine à plus de \$3,500,000 en moins de ce qu'on a reçu actuellement, et son estimation des droits de douane est de \$8,500,000 en or de moins que la somme reçue.

Les recettes provenant des bureaux de poste et de télégraphe se sont élevées à \$7,842,000 en monnaie nationale, soit \$1,600,000 au-dessous des estimations, mais les recettes du Ministère n'ont rapporté qu'un surplus peu considérable, les dépenses s'étant élevées à \$7,781,000.

## BRÉSIL.

## CONVENTION AVEC LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE POUR LA PROTECTION DES MARQUES DE FABRIQUE.

La convention conclue entre le Brésil et la République Argentine pour la protection des marques de fabrique et de commerce a été approuvée par le Congrès brésilien le 28 novembre 1905 et les ratifications respectives ont été échangées dans la même ville le 10 janvier 1906. Voici le texte de la convention :

Les présidents de la République Argentine et des Etats-Unis du Brésil, animés du désir d'assurer aux industriels et aux commerçants des deux pays la protection des lois qui garantissent la propriété des marques de fabrique et de commerce, ont décidé de conclure une convention à cet effet et ont nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir : Le Président de la République des Etats-Unis du Brésil, le Docteur OLYNTHO MAXIMO DE MAGALHAES, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères ; le Président de la République Argentine, le Docteur MANUEL GOROSTIAGA, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République Argentine au Brésil, lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs pleins-pouvoirs, qu'ils ont trouvé en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de ce qui suit :

ARTICLE PREMIER. Les industriels et commerçants de la République Argentine et les industriels et commerçants des Etats-Unis du Brésil dont les marques de fabrique ou de commerce ont été enregistrées conformément aux prescriptions légales, pourront également les faire enregistrer dans l'un ou l'autre des pays ci-dessus, en remplissant les conditions établies par les lois et règlements du pays où l'enregistrement devra se faire.

ART. 2. Après l'accomplissement des formalités légales, la présente convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications seront échangées à Rio de Janeiro dans le plus bref délai possible. Elle prendra fin six mois après la date à laquelle l'une des deux Hautes Parties contractantes aura notifié à l'autre son intention d'y mettre un terme.

En foi de quoi, les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé et muni de leur sceau la présente convention en deux exemplaires, dont chacun est rédigé dans les deux langues.

Fait à Rio-de-Janeiro le 31 octobre 1901.

[L. s.]	MANUEL GOROSTIAGA.
[L. s.]	OLYNTHO MAXIMO DE MAGALHAES.

## PRODUCTION DU MATÉ DANS L'ÉTAT DE PARANA.

On lit dans un journal de commerce de date récente que la récolte du maté de l'Etat est estimée, pour l'année en cours, à 28,000,000 de kilogrammes, alors que l'année dernière elle avait atteint 33,000,000

de kilogrammes. Cette diminution dans la production, à laquelle la hausse du change n'a pas peu contribué, n'est que momentanée; l'exportation de cette herbe ne peut, en effet, qu'augmenter progressivement pour peu que l'on fasse quelques efforts pour la rendre plus connue.

Actuellement, presque toute la production est exportée dans la République Argentine, où il se fait une grande consommation de ce thé.

La plante n'est pas cultivée; elle pousse au Parana à l'état sauvage; elle est récoltée par les habitants qui lui font subir une préparation spéciale d'après les indications du consul anglais à Curityba, M. HENRY GOMM, à qui l'Etat à accordé une concession pour la récolte du maté. Ce consul est très compétent dans la matière, ayant déjà préparé cette herbe au Paraguay; c'est lui qui, introduisant les méthodes usitées au Paraguay, a permis d'améliorer considérablement la qualité du maté du Parana, qui est à peu près le même que celui du Paraguay et de Matto Grosso.

Ce dernier Etat exporte environ 5,000,000 de kilos, et les Etats de Rio Grande du Sul et de Santa Catharina environ 1,500,000 de kilogrammes chacun.

#### DROIT D'EXPORTATION SUR LE CAFÉ.

M. SEEGER, Consul-général des Etats-Unis à Rio de Janeiro, fait savoir que les présidents de São Paulo, de Rio et de Minas, les trois principaux Etats producteurs de café, ont signé le projet de la valorisation du café, par lequel une surtaxe de 58 cents en or par sac sera imposée sur les exportations de café. On contractera un emprunt extérieur de \$73,000,000 à 6 pour cent qui dédommagera les planteurs de café de leurs pertes par la hausse récente du change brésilien.

On estime que la surtaxe de 58 cents par sac paiera l'intérêt sur l'emprunt et laissera un surplus de \$2,695,500 pour les dépenses de la réclame. Cette convention entrera en vigueur aussitôt qu'elle aura été approuvée par le Président du Brésil.

#### RECETTES DOUANIÈRES, FÉVRIER 1906.

Les recettes douanières du port de Rio de Janeiro pour le mois de février 1906 se sont élevées à \$5,509,699,750, contre \$6,365,440,405 pour le même mois de l'année précédente, soit une diminution de \$855,750,405.

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### CHILI.

#### RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN FÉVRIER 1906.

Les recettes douanières de la République du Chili pendant le mois de février 1906 se sont élevées à \$3,295,526 pour l'exportation et à \$2,840,664 pour l'importation, soit un total de \$6,136,190.

Pendant le même mois de l'année précédente les droits d'exportation se sont élevées à \$4,521,008 et les droits d'importation à \$2,679,851, soit un total de \$7,200,859.

Les recettes pour le mois de février 1906 comparées à celles du même mois de l'année précédente accusent une augmentation de \$160,813 pour les importations et une diminution de \$1,225,482 pour les exportations, ce qui fait une diminution totale de \$1,064.66.

Cette diminution considérable dans les droits d'exportation est due en grande partie à l'impossibilité dans laquelle se trouve les voiliers pour débarquer de grandes quantités de salpêtre à cause de la grosse mer le long de la côte de Tarapacá et de plus, à la grève récente des mineurs à Antofagasta.

Les chiffres suivants montrent en détail les recettes douanières d'après les différents bureaux des douanes du pays:

	1905.	1906.
DROITS D'EXPORTATION.		
Pisagna .....	\$592,912	\$483,247
Iquique .....	2,166,572	1,341,039
Tocopilla .....	817,304	342,678
Antofagasta .....	307,830	675,593
Taltal .....	636,370	472,969
Total .....	4,521,008	3,295,526
DROITS D'IMPORTATION.		
Arica .....	6,095	38,182
Pisagna .....	19,080	10,459
Iquique .....	167,116	283,804
Tocopilla .....	10,136	26,338
Antofagasta .....	38,183	181,450
Taltal .....	20,688	26,136
Caldera .....	14,653	4,440
Carrizal Bajo .....		743
Copilimbo .....	54,953	56,049
Valparaiso .....	1,763,791	1,713,554
Talcahuano .....	396,528	338,740
Coronel .....	25,406	22,197
Valdivia .....	36,852	37,793
Puerto Montt .....	7,452	759
Ancud .....		
Resguardo de Fronteras .....	119,518	80,020
Total .....	2,679,851	2,840,664
Total général .....	7,200,859	6,136,190

#### TRAITÉ D'ARBITRAGE AVEC LE PÉROU.

Le 7 mars 1905 une réunion a eu lieu au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères de la République du Chili entre le Ministre dudit Ministère et le Ministre du Brésil, Señor RIBEYRO DE LISBOA. Il n'y avait que leurs secrétaires particuliers qui assistaient à cette réunion. On y a signé le traité d'arbitrage entre le Chili et le Brésil en se conformant aux formalités nécessaires.

## COLOMBIE.

## CONCESSION DE CHEMINS DE FER.

Le Ministre des Etats-Unis en Colombie fait savoir qu'on vient d'accorder une importante concession de chemins de fer à ALFRED BISHOP MASON de New York et à EDWARD H. MASON de Chicago qui sont très connus au Mexique, l'un d'eux surtout, M. ALFRED B. MASON, ayant construit le chemin de fer de la Vera Cruz au Pacifique.

La concession est pour une ligne de chemins de fer allant de Buenaventura, port principal de Pacifique à Palmira dans le riche Etat de Cauca, et une autre ligne allant de Palmira à la capitale de Colombie ou à la rivière Magdalène, à leur choix.

La ligne Buenaventura-Palmira a environ 110 milles de longueur. On n'a pas encore déterminé le tracé pour les soixante-cinq milles qui se dirigent vers l'est, mais les douze milles de Buenaventura à Cordova sont en exploitation.

On a construit huit milles de Cordova à un point près de Defina, mais ils ne sont pas en exploitation à cause de la destruction des ponts par les inondations.

Ces Messrs. MASON s'engagent à mettre la ligne en état sur une longueur de trente milles, à achever la ligne de chemin de fer allant à Palmira avant le 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1910, à faire des arpentages du tracé Palmira-Bogota ou de Palmira à la rivière Magdalène dans un délai de vingt mois et de décider dans l'espace de trois mois s'ils construiront cette dernière ligne d'après les conditions offertes par le gouvernement. Le gouvernement de Colombie s'engage à leur payer le 15 de chaque mois, à partir du 15 février 1906, la moitié des recettes des douanes du Pacifique pour le mois précédent jusqu'à concurrence de \$5,400,000 en or. Si les fonds entre leurs mains dépassent de plus de \$100,000 en or la valeur de travail fait, alors les paiements seront suspendus jusqu'à ce que l'avance nette tombe au-dessous de \$100,000. A mesure que chaque kilomètre sera construit les concessionnaires auront droit à une somme variant de \$38,000 et \$40,000 à \$65,000 en or, d'après la situation géographique du kilomètre.

Si la moitié des recettes de la Douane du Pacifique n'est pas suffisante pour faire face aux paiements, le gouvernement leur paiera 8 pour cent d'intérêt sur la balance due. Pendant la construction la moitié des recettes de la ligne leur reviendra et la moitié leur sera payée en compte. Quand ils auront reçu les \$5,400,000 en entier, ils devront exploiter la ligne pendant cinquante ans et payer au gouvernement la moitié des recettes nettes. A la fin de ces cinquante années la ligne reviendra au gouvernement.



**DÉCRET RELATIF À L'ENREGISTREMENT DES STATUTS ET DES ACTES DE FONDATION DES SOCIÉTÉS ET COMPAGNIES ÉTRANGÈRES.**

Les sociétés ou compagnies dont le siège est à l'étranger ou qui possèdent sur le territoire de la République des établissements de caractère permanent devront, dans les six mois à dater des débuts de l'entreprise, faire enregistrer leur acte constitutif de société et leurs statuts au notariat de la circonscription où se trouve leur principal établissement. Les sociétés anonymes devront, en outre, fournir par devant le même notaire, la preuve de l'autorisation de l'État, toutes les fois que cette autorisation sera nécessaire à leur existence légale.

Paragraphe. Le délai sera d'une année pour les compagnies possédant déjà des établissements dans le pays.

ART. 2. Lesdites sociétés devront avoir en Colombie, au lieu de leur principal établissement, un fondé de pouvoirs ayant qualité de gérant, pour les représenter dans les débats judiciaires ou pour s'occuper de leurs établissements dans le pays.

Paragraphe. Les pouvoirs des représentants des compagnies devront être enregistrés par devant notaire de la façon dont il est traité à l'article 1<sup>er</sup>.

ART. 3. Les documents dont il est question ci-dessus devront, pour être effectifs en Colombie, être dressés dans la forme exigée par les lois du pays où ils ont été délivrés; ils devront, en outre, être légalisés par l'agent diplomatique ou consulaire colombien dudit pays, ou, à son défaut, par le consul ou le ministre d'une nation amie.

ART. 4. En outre de l'extrait de l'acte de société et des statuts des sociétés anonymes, qui doit être enregistré conformément à la loi de 1898, lesdites sociétés devront faire enregistrer de même devant le juge du ou des circuits où se trouvera leur exploitation principale, un extrait des pouvoirs de leurs représentants, légalisé par le notaire qui les aura dressés.

Paragraphe. Lesdits extraits devront, après leur enregistrement, être publiés trois fois au moins dans le Journal officiel du département.

ART. 5. Il appartiendra au pouvoir exécutif de décider si les compagnies sont en règle avec le présent décret.

ART. 6. Les actes ou contrats passés sans l'observation des formalités qui y sont prescrites seront entachés de nullité.

ART. 7. Les livres énoncés dans les trois premiers paragraphes de l'article 27 du Code de commerce seront, dans les lieux où il existe des Chambres de commerce, paraphés à chaque feuillet par le secrétaire de ladite Chambre, et le premier feuillet portera une mention, datée et signée par le président et le secrétaire, indiquant le nombre de feuillets et le nom du propriétaire des livres.

ART. 8. Les juges de circuit pour le civil et leurs secrétaires percevront, par moitié, un droit d'un demi-centavo or par feuillet paraphé.

Paragraphe. Dans les Chambres de commerce, ce droit reviendra au secrétaire.

ART. 9. Les livres de commerce paraphés par les secrétaires des Chambres avant la mise en vigueur du présent décret seront considérés comme valides par tous les effets légaux.

ART. 10. Le présent décret entrera en vigueur trente jours après la date de sa publication au "*Journal officiel*."

Bogota, le 19 janvier 1906.

#### DROITS SUR LES CUIRS.

On a imposé un droit sur les cuirs dans la République de Colombie à partir du 1er juillet 1905. La Banque Centrale, sous la direction du Ministre des Finances, s'est arrangée de manière à se procurer les meilleurs résultats en établissant ce droit et en vendant les cuirs verts à l'étranger.

On estime à 25 pour cent la première année, et à 50 pour cent ensuite, le produit des recettes provenant de cette nouvelle source de revenu qui a été instituée pour la conversion de la monnaie. Si les recettes ne s'élèvent pas à 25 et à 50 pour cent respectivement des nouveaux droits, on prendra sur les recettes des mines d'émeraudes pour combler le déficit.

### CUBA.

#### PRODUCTION ET EXPORTATION DU TABAC EN 1905.

Le tableau suivant publié par le Ministère de l'Agriculture des Etats-Unis montre l'exportation du tabac provenant de la République de Cuba, ainsi que la production du tabac en feuilles, par localités, pour l'année 1905 comparées à l'année précédente:

EXPORTATION.		
TABAC EN FEUILLES.		
	Balles.	Livres.
1904 .....	250,638	27,570,180
1905 .....	315,087	34,879,570
Augmentation en 1905 .....	66,449	7,309,390
TABAC MANUFACTURÉ.		
Cigars:	Nombre.	
1904 .....	217,645,082	
1905 .....	227,028,521	
Augmentation en 1905 .....	9,383,439	
Cigarettes:	Paquets.	
1904 .....	18,456,877	
1905 .....	11,829,076	
Diminution en 1905 .....	6,627,801	
TABAC COUPÉ.		
	Livres.	
1904 .....	253,073	
1905 .....	263,093	
Augmentation en 1905 .....	10,020	

## PRODUCTION.

Lieux de production.	1904.	1905.	Augmen- tion en 1905.	Diminution en 1905.
	<i>Balles.</i>	<i>Balles.</i>	<i>Balles.</i>	<i>Balles.</i>
Vuelta Abajo, ou de Consolación del Sur à Remedios de Guama (Pinar del Río).....	244,909	269,661	24,752	.....
Semi Vuelta, de Candelaria à Herradura.....	22,402	25,704	3,302	.....
Matanzas.....	334	363	29	.....
Partidos de la Havana à Artenesia.....	62,077	52,727	.....	9,350
Remedios ou Villas.....	84,616	119,958	35,342	.....
Puerto Principe.....	896	67	.....	829
Santiago de Cuba.....	657	5,097	4,440	.....
Total.....	415,891	473,617	67,905	.....

## RÈGLEMENTS SANITAIRES.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de Cuba publie un décret promulguant les nouveaux règlements sanitaires qui ont été mis en vigueur le 1<sup>er</sup> février. Le Chapitre V, qui traite des aliments et boissons, contient des restrictions contre les falsifications et l'emploi de substances colorantes nuisibles, etc. Des règlements sont établis pour la composition du papier argenté avec lequel on enveloppe les fruits, les bonbons et autres comestibles. On s'est aussi occupé des ustensiles dans lesquels on prépare les produits alimentaires. On traite en détail des vins et autres boissons alcooliques, de la farine, du beurre, de l'huile comestible et du lait frais et condensé.

Le Chapitre XVIII régle la vente de la viande et, entre autres choses, défend l'introduction de tout animal souffrant d'une maladie pouvant se transmettre aux êtres humains ou qui a été en contact avec des animaux atteints d'une maladie de ce genre.

## RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

## COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1905.

La valeur totale du commerce extérieur de la République Dominicaine pendant l'année 1905 s'est élevée à environ dix millions de dollars, la somme exacte, d'après les documents de la Douane, étant de \$9,992,361. La valeur des importations, sans compter les espèces, a été de \$2,736,828 contre \$6,880,890 pour les exportations, ce qui montre que la valeur des produits du pays vendus aux pays étrangers a été plus de deux fois supérieure à la valeur des marchandises achetées à l'étranger et que les opérations de l'année ont eu pour résultat une balance relativement considérable de \$4,144,062 en faveur du pays. On comprend dans la valeur totale du commerce, mais non dans la valeur des importations et exportations, la somme de \$359,435 d'or, d'argent et de papier-monnaie importés des Etats-Unis et la somme de \$15,208 exportés dans le même pays.

Le commerce extérieur se fait principalement avec les États-Unis, l'Allemagne, la France et l'Angleterre dans l'ordre ci-dessus, d'après leur importance. Le commerce avec les États-Unis s'est élevé à \$6,445,346, soit 65 pour cent du total représentant les importations reçues de ces pays évaluées à \$1,961,075 et les exportations dans ce pays, évaluées dans les factures consulaires à \$4,484,271. Donc les États-Unis ont acheté 65 pour cent de toutes les marchandises exportées pendant l'année. Viennent ensuite l'Allemagne avec le chiffre de 17 pour cent, la France avec le chiffre de 11 pour cent et l'Angleterre avec le chiffre de 4.5 pour cent. Ce dernier pays est le seul dont les ventes sont supérieures aux achats. Le reste du commerce en petites quantités se répartit entre l'Italie, l'Espagne, la Belgique, Cuba, Porto Rico et "tous les autres pays," ainsi que le montrent les tableaux statistiques suivants:

Quatre-vingts pour cent de la valeur des importations proviennent des articles ci-dessous, dans l'ordre suivant: Articles de coton, de fer et d'acier, riz, huile, provisions, poisson en conserve, articles de bois, de cuir et de fibres végétales, chapeaux et casquettes, produits chimiques et drogues, bière, instruments agricoles; le reste se compose de produits divers désignés sous le nom de "autres articles" dans les listes suivantes:

Voici la valeur des tissus de coton envoyés par les différents pays: États-Unis, \$218,100; Angleterre, \$190,074; Allemagne, \$63,450; France, 36,707; Espagne, \$19,742; Italie, \$14,591.

Les États-Unis ont expédié 71 pour cent du fer et de l'acier évalués à \$287,381. Viennent ensuite par ordre d'importance l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne, la France et la Belgique qui ont expédié la plus grande partie du reste.

On a importé des céréales pour une valeur de \$232,049.99. Sur cette quantité les États-Unis en ont fourni 9 pour cent et se composent principalement de farine de blé, dont 41,413 barils ont été facturés pour une valeur de \$209,823.

On a reçu 10,000,000 de livres de riz évaluées à \$201,329, provenant des pays suivants: Allemagne, 5,913,424 livres; Angleterre, 2,203,707 livres; États-Unis, 1,531,319 livres; France, 271,517 livres.

On a importé des huiles pour une valeur de \$155,934, dont 95 pour cent ont été fournis par les États-Unis. Quant aux provisions, y compris les viandes et les produits des laiteries, elles ont été expédiées en parties à peu près égales par les États-Unis et l'Allemagne; les États-Unis fournissent les viandes et l'Allemagne les produits des laiteries.

On a importé des États-Unis presque tout le poisson séché ordinaire, se composant principalement de morue et évalué à \$109,455; d'un autre côté les pays européens en ont fourni de petites quantités d'une espèce plus recherchée pour une valeur totale de \$4,679.

Les États-Unis ont fourni de beaucoup la plus grande partie des produits chimiques et pharmaceutiques, du savon, de la matière pre-

mière pour le savon, du sucre raffiné et des conserves, des légumes, des voitures, des articles en fer, en cuir et en papier; c'est ce pays et l'Allemagne qui ont fourni les instruments agricoles en proportions à peu près égales. La France a fourni une partie considérable des produits chimiques et pharmaceutiques et a dépassé tous les autres pays dans l'expédition des vins. L'Angleterre a fourni la plus grande partie des articles de fibres végétales et l'Italie vient la première pour l'expédition de chapeaux et de casquettes.

Les principales exportations d'articles secondaires dans l'ordre d'importance ont été le sucre, le cacao en fèves, le tabac en feuilles, les bananes, le café, les bois durs, les cuirs et peaux et la cire.

Les expéditions de sucre se montant à 105,972,400 livres évaluées à \$3,292,470, représentant pour ainsi dire la récolte de 1905, ont été envoyées aux États-Unis à l'exception de 1,359,799 livres qui ont été expédiées principalement en Allemagne et en Angleterre. Cette marchandise qui a rapporté un bon bénéfice au producteur a fourni presque la moitié de la valeur totale des importations de l'année.

Les expéditions de cacao en fèves, qui se sont élevées à 28,836,364 livres évaluées à \$2,211,873 dans les factures consulaires, ont été distribuées comme il suit: Allemagne, 5,890,665 livres; États-Unis, 3,719,458, et France 1,900,639 livres.

La production de la cire s'est élevée à 470,922 livres évaluées à \$94,669. L'Allemagne en a acheté 182,783 livres, la France 152,550 livres, et les États-Unis 114,462 livres.

On estime à \$110,075 la valeur totale des cuirs de bestiaux et des peaux de chèvre exportés, les exportations aux États-Unis étant de \$63,714, en Allemagne de \$24,278, et en France de \$21,591.

On a expédié aux États-Unis 514,000 régimes de bananes évalués à \$257,000; 2,149,188 livres de café d'une valeur de \$156,963 ont été expédiées principalement en Allemagne, en France et aux États-Unis, de même que diverses espèces de bois durs des tropiques, y compris l'acajou, le lignum-vite et le bois de satin, représentant une valeur totale de \$135,153, sont parmi les exportations importantes.

Parmi les produits naturels du pays se trouvent les noix de coco, les matières tinctoriales, le miel, les gommés, les résines et les fibres végétales, mais à cause du manque d'attention ils ne sont exportés qu'en petites quantités.

Le total du tonnage aux huit ports d'entrée a été de 1,751,172, représentant 1,544 entrées et sorties de navires étrangers. Sur les importations totales des marchandises évaluées à \$1,952,352, 63 pour cent de la valeur de toutes les importations ont été importés par des navires américains et des marchandises représentant une valeur de \$700,382 ont été importées par des navires allemands, \$208,990 par des navires français, \$93,945 par des navires anglais, \$88,621 par des navires norvégiens et \$51,975 par des navires d'autres nationalités.

Dans le commerce d'exportation les navires norvégiens occupent le premier rang, ayant reçu des cargaisons pour une valeur de \$1,827,426, soit 26.5 pour cent du total. Les navires américains viennent ensuite avec des marchandises évaluées dans les factures consulaires à \$1,692,741, soit 24.5 pour cent. Viennent ensuite les navires allemands avec \$1,574,134, soit 22.8 pour cent; les navires anglais avec \$1,123,838, soit 16.3 pour cent et les navires français avec \$367,072.

D'autres navires faisant le commerce extérieur de la République dominicaine sont, par ordre d'importance, de nationalité italienne, dominicaine, hollandaise, cubaine et autres.

#### MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

Le 27 février dernier, à l'ouverture de la session législative de 1906, M. R. CÁCERES, Président de la République, a adressé au Congrès national un court message dans lequel le chef du Pouvoir Exécutif fait appel à l'harmonie et à la concorde de tous les bons citoyens, en vue de réaliser les réformes conseillées par l'expérience pour la bonne marche de l'administration publique.

En premier lieu, le Président indique la réforme de la Constitution en vigueur comme l'œuvre la plus urgente à accomplir. De cette réforme, dit le message, dépendra la santé morale et matérielle de la République, agitée depuis de si longues années par les dissensions intestines.

Le message recommande tout particulièrement la création de nouveaux corps de police rurale, l'élaboration de nouvelles lois relatives à l'enseignement public, la création d'écoles d'arts et métiers et d'agriculture, la construction de voies ferrées et de ports, l'adoption de mesures propres à déterminer vers la République un courant d'immigration étrangère, et une réforme du tarif domanier.

Le message du Président R. CÁCERES constate, en outre, que la plus sincère cordialité préside aux relations internationales de la République, et que celle-ci fait face à ses engagements financiers. Il rappelle que la ratification de la convention signée le 7 février 1905 avec les Etats-Unis est toujours pendante devant le Congrès dominicain et le Sénat de Washington.

### ÉQUATEUR.

#### BUDGET POUR L'ANNÉE 1905.

Le Ministre des Finances de la République de l'Équateur a soumis au Congrès un rapport détaillé sur les affaires de son Ministère pendant l'année 1905. Sur la somme de \$12,319,146 représentant les prévisions des dépenses pour l'année 1905 on n'en a dépensé que \$10,526,248.26 pendant cette période, ce qui donne une balance de \$1,600,000 et 106,302 sucres en faveur du Trésor.

## ÉTATS-UNIS.

## COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

## IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1397 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de mars 1906 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1905. Il donne aussi un tableau des neuf mois finissant au mois de mars 1906 en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de mars ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de mai.

## GUATÉMALA.

## MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

M. MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, Président de la République du Guatemala, a adressé à l'Assemblée législative le message suivant, à l'ouverture de la session ordinaire de 1906:

“Une nouvelle année de vie constitutionnelle de paix inaltérable, de travail constant et de progrès réalisé grâce aux efforts nécessaires et aux éléments disponibles, me procure la satisfaction, au moment où j'ai l'honneur de saluer la Représentation Nationale, de pouvoir l'assurer que le Guatemala continue à avancer vers l'avenir, en suivant la large voie que constitue son évolution progressive.

“La tranquillité la plus complète n'a cessé de régner à l'intérieur du pays et les élections ont eu lieu dans le plus grand calme. Il en est de même des relations extérieures.

“Notre politique extérieure, dit le Président, tend de plus en plus à rendre plus étroites et plus fécondes les relations internationales, et ce n'est un plaisir de pouvoir vous annoncer qu'il ne s'est produit, au cours de cette année, aucune affaire grave susceptible de les compromettre.

“Pour resserrer nos relations avec l'Amérique du Sud, j'ai accrédité auprès du Gouvernement du Brésil une légation de première classe,

qui sera en même temps fort utile pour la réunion de la troisième Conférence panaméricaine, en juillet prochain. Cette conférence, comme les précédentes, contribuera à rapprocher les uns des autres les nations de notre continent.

“Le Gouvernement du Salvador a établi chez nous une mission diplomatique, et nous avons fait de même pour cette république voisine et sœur. Nous avons discuté et sommes sur le point de signer avec le représentant du Salvador un traité d’extradition des criminels qui mettra fin aux contestations s’élevant entre les deux pays à la frontière.

“Nous avons exprimé au Gouvernement mexicain nos sympathies à l’occasion de l’inondation du Guanajuato et lui avons remis une somme pour les victimes.

“La cordialité et la déférence qui caractérisent nos relations avec les États-Unis se sont manifestées par la visite de sympathie du *Marchead* et par l’offre qui nous a été faite d’admettre plusieurs de nos nationaux dans les Écoles militaires des États-Unis.

“Mon gouvernement a accepté, en l’appréciant pleinement, l’invitation qui lui a été adressée par les États-Unis de prendre part à la célébration internationale de l’anniversaire de la première colonie aux États-Unis, c’est-à-dire, à Jamestown, le 13 mai 1907.

“J’ai reçu, en l’appréciant pleinement, la visite de courtoisie que le commandant et les officiers du *Falke*, de la marine allemande, m’ont faite au nom de leur souverain et mon gouvernement s’est fait représenter spécialement à la cour de Berlin, à l’occasion du mariage de S. A. le Prince héritier comme preuve de l’excellente amitié qu’il entretient avec sa Majesté impériale.

“Mon gouvernement a pris une part profonde au deuil causé par la mort de comte de Flandre, frère du roi des Belges.

“Il a fait rendre les honneurs civils et militaires à M. HARRISON, ministre de la Grande-Bretagne, dont nous avons eu à regretter la mort prématurée. Ces honneurs répondent à la bonne intelligence qui existe avec la Grande-Bretagne et aux éminentes qualités du défunt.

“Je dois mentionner aussi la visite cordiale que nous a faite le personnel du navire de guerre italien *Umbria* et la décoration de la Croix-Rouge espagnole qui m’a été conférée; deux faits qui prouvent encore l’estime dans laquelle les autres nations tiennent notre patrie.

“En apprenant officiellement l’élection de S. E. M. FALLIÈRES comme président de la République Française, nous lui avons adressé, ainsi qu’il convenait, nos félicitations, convaincu que nos relations continueraient à être aussi étroites qu’avec son digne prédécesseur.

“L’Assemblée législative nationale sera saisie de trois conventions conclues pendant l’année: l’une avec l’Espagne, établissant que les documents provenant de l’un ou de l’autre des deux pays n’auront pas besoin, pour faire foi en justice, de la légalisation des signatures et



qu'il suffira qu'elles passent par les intermédiaires diplomatiques ordinaires.

“L'autre, signée à Washington avec Costa-Rica, Cuba, Saint-Domingue, l'Equateur, les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, le Mexique, le Nicaragua, le Pérou et le Vénézuéla, en vue de codifier les mesures de salubrité publique contre l'invasion et la propagation de la fièvre jaune, de la peste bubonique et du choléra-morbus.

“La troisième est une convention consulaire avec l'Italie, augmentant les droits et les obligations des fonctionnaires consulaires de chacun des deux pays dans l'autre.

“Enfin un traité relatif à la propriété artistique et littéraire est sur le point d'être signé avec le Chili.

“Notre République a été représentée au Congrès scientifique latino-américain de Rio de Janeiro, à celui de l'Expansion économique mondiale, de Mons; à la plupart des Congrès tenus pendant l'exposition de Liège; au Congrès de la tuberculose, à Paris; à ceux d'Agriculture et d'Agronomie, à Paris; à celui d'Agriculture, de Rome.

“Le Guatémala adopte les conclusions des Congrès auxquels il envoie des délégués, à condition—condition toujours remplie—qu'elles répondent à ses intérêts et lui offrent les formules les plus récentes pour les diverses questions traitées.

Après avoir fait ressortir les mesures très complètes prises pour combattre les diverses épidémies qui ont menacé le pays, le Président fait un exposé de la situation financière.

Les recettes ont été, pendant l'exercice 1905, de 34,058,169 pesos, soit un excédent de 14 millions de pesos environ sur les prévisions budgétaires.

Les dépenses se sont élevées à 20,421,383 pesos et les nécessités du crédit public ont exigé une somme de 24,970,999 pesos, ce qui porte le total des dépenses à 45,392,382 pesos.

L'augmentation des recettes est particulièrement appréciable, surtout si l'on tient compte des pertes que les épidémies ont infligées au pays.

L'augmentation des dépenses provient du paiement, en 1905, des crédits antérieurs à 1898, crédits dont plusieurs devaient être payés en or. On a dû amortir aussi, en grande partie en or, les sommes dues pour le contrat signé avec le syndicat américain.

L'armée, l'agriculture, les chemins de fer, la navigation, les services postaux, ont été constamment l'objet de l'attention du gouvernement. Une commission a dressé une carte minutieuse de la République au 1 300,000<sup>e</sup>; l'enseignement continue à progresser rapidement.

Le Président exprime, en terminant, le vœux que les travaux de l'Assemblée contribuent à la prospérité de la Patrie.”

## MEXIQUE.

## MOUVEMENT DES CHEMINS DE FER ENTRE LE MEXIQUE ET LES ETATS-UNIS, 1900-1901 ET 1904-5.

Les chiffres suivants publiés par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances du Mexique donnent le nombre de wagons et tonnes de marchandises qui ont traversé la frontière Rio Grande venant des Etats-Unis pendant les cinq années fiscales de 1900-1901 à 1904-5, c'est-à-dire, depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet jusqu'au 30 juin 1905.

*Wagons et marchandises entrés au Mexique:*

Douanes.	1900-1901.		1901-2.		1902-3.		1903-4.		1904-5.	
	Wag- ons.	Mar- chandis.	Wag- ons.	Mar- chandis.	Wag- ons.	Mar- chandis.	Wag- ons.	Mar- chandis.	Wag- ons.	Mar- chandis.
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>
Ciudad Juarez .....	8,945	143,096	7,729	123,664	9,770	156,220	11,581	170,286	7,570	122,867
Ciudad Porfirio										
Diaz .....	10,643	139,870	9,182	128,371	9,348	154,880	9,205	186,072	9,469	198,907
Laredo .....	16,627	221,880	18,138	228,800	16,097	371,821	17,508	466,489	19,770	542,803
Nogales .....	2,414	27,794	2,258	26,914	2,164	22,037	4,174	67,857	2,808	39,871
Total .....	38,629	535,640	37,307	517,749	37,379	704,958	42,568	890,704	39,644	904,448

Ces chiffres montrent que pendant les cinq années finissant le 30 juin 1905, il est entré au Mexique venant des Etats-Unis, 195,527 wagons contenant 3,548,499 tonnes de marchandises. Le plus grand nombre de wagons sont entrés à Laredo en 1904-5. Ces chiffres préparés par le Bureau des Statistiques font ressortir le mouvement des quatre lignes de chemins de fer qui entrent au Mexique venant des Etats-Unis.

Le Bureau donne aussi les statistiques sur les wagons et marchandises venant du Mexique aux Etats-Unis pendant le même espace de temps. Ces statistiques sont basées sur les données ci-dessous fournies par l'administration des douanes.

*Wagons et marchandises venant du Mexique à destination des Etats-Unis.*

Douanes.	1900-1901.		1901-2.		1902-3.		1903-4.		1904-5.	
	Wag- ons.	Mar- chandise.	Wag- ons.	Mar- chandise.	Wag- ons.	Mar- chandise.	Wag- ons.	Mar- chandise.	Wag- ons.	Mar- chandise.
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>
Ciudad Juarez .....	8,129	130,064	2,506	40,276	8,333	133,328	7,077	113,232	7,398	111,716
Ciudad Porfirio										
Diaz .....	9,280	50,773	8,386	23,236	7,109	31,012	6,617	10,840	6,017	12,011
Laredo .....	1,358	15,528	1,304	15,749	1,652	18,201	1,866	20,987	1,779	20,141
Nogales .....	1,651	27,355	1,934	30,015	1,643	24,973	1,629	20,702	2,279	22,260
Total .....	20,368	223,702	14,130	109,276	18,737	207,514	17,189	165,761	17,473	166,128

Ce tableau montre que 67,397 wagons transportant 871,399 tonnes de marchandises sont entrés aux Etats-Unis. D'après ces chiffres on

établit que le mouvement des chemins de fer aller et retour pendant les cinq années depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1900 jusqu'au 20 juin 1905 a été comme il suit:

Wagons entrant au Mexique venant des Etats-Unis .....	195,527
Wagons venant des Etats-Unis à destination du Mexique.....	67,897
Surplus restant au Mexique .....	127,630
Tonnage des marchandises:	
Entrant au Mexique venant des Etats-Unis.....	3,548,499
Venant du Mexique à destination des Etats-Unis.....	872,399
Surplus du tonnage en faveur des Etats-Unis .....	2,676,100

L'étude de ces statistiques sur le mouvement des chemins de fer est très intéressante et offre des comparaisons que le public semble généralement ignorer.

#### RECETTES POSTALES DE JUILLET 1905 À FÉVRIER 1906 INCLUSIVEMENT.

Voici, par mois, les recettes provenant du service des postes de la République du Mexique pour les huit mois de juillet 1905 à février 1906 inclusivement:

Juillet.....	\$302,584.04
Août.....	282,611.65
Septembre.....	268,288.49
Octobre.....	310,799.73
Novembre.....	286,979.17
Décembre.....	312,053.00
Janvier.....	336,423.68
Février.....	280,374.74
Recettes totales dans les huit mois.....	2,380,115.16
Mêmes mois en 1905.....	2,185,007.42
Augmentation en 1906.....	195,107.74

#### TARIF DES TERRAINS.

Le Ministère de Fomento a établi le tarif suivant pour les terrains vagues et sans titre, pendant l'année fiscale 1906-7, dans les États et Territoires de la Fédération:

Etats.	Prix par hectare.	Etats.	Prix par hectare.
Aguacalientes.....	\$2.50	Puebla.....	\$3.30
Campêche.....	2.25	Queretaro.....	2.20
Chiapas.....	3.00	San Luis Potosi.....	2.50
Chihuahua.....	1.20	Sinaloa.....	1.30
Coahuila.....	1.10	Sonora.....	1.44
Colima.....	1.19	Tabasco.....	3.60
Durango.....	1.20	Tamatlipas.....	1.20
Guanajuato.....	2.20	Texcala.....	2.20
Guerrero.....	1.20	Veracruz.....	2.75
Hidalgo.....	2.50	Yucatan.....	2.30
Jalisco.....	2.20	Zacatecas.....	2.20
Mexico.....	2.75	Districet Fédéral.....	6.10
Michoacan.....	3.00	Territoire de Tepic.....	2.30
Morcles.....	4.40	Territoire de la Basse Californie.....	.70
Nuevo Leon.....	1.10	Territoire de Quintana Roo.....	.30
Oaxaca.....	2.20		

## PÉROU.

## IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

M. A. B. LEGUIGA, Ministre des Finances de la République du Pérou, a présenté devant le Congrès un rapport ayant trait aux affaires de son Ministère pendant l'année 1905. Voici d'après ce rapport, les recettes douanières du pays: Callao, £593,592,505; Mollendo, £134,317,525; Paita, £37,366,957; Etén, £36,684,187; Salaverry, £32,545,995; Pisco, £23,854,737; Pucallpa, £15,206,114; Ilo, £1,381,845; Pimentel, £101,633; Tumbé, £79,158, et Compañía Nacional de Recaudación, £7,551,170, ce qui fait un total de £882,692,116, et en y ajoutant la somme de £128,887,348 pour Iquitos on a un total général de £1,011,579,464.

Les recettes consulaires se sont évaluées à £41,960,316, celles provenant de boissons alcooliques, etc., à £371,668,562; celles de tabac à £147,318,030; celles du sel à £414,676,772, et les recettes en général se sont élevées à £4,298,000,385 et les exportations à £4,066,639,527.

## SALVADOR.

## MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

Voici le message que le Président de la République du Salvador, M. PÉDRO-JOSÉ ESCALÓN, a adressé à l'assemblée nationale salvadorienne, le 20 février dernier, à l'occasion de l'ouverture solennelle de la session législative ordinaire de l'année 1906.

Ce document, comme le dit l'honorable chef d'Etat, est un exposé succinct des actes gouvernementaux accomplis en 1905. Il passe en revue la situation présente des différentes branches de l'administration publique, en signalant les améliorations obtenues et celles que l'exécutif recommande pour l'avenir, à la sollicitude des représentants de la nation.

En voici une brève analyse:

*Intérieur.*—Ce département ministériel a témoigné au cours de l'exercice écoulé d'une activité soutenue, grâce au zèle intelligent des fonctionnaires qui l'administrent, aussi les affaires qui en dépendent ont-elles toutes reçu une solution favorable. Encore que l'ordre public n'ait pas été troublé un seul instant, le Gouvernement a établi des corps de police dans tous les lieux qui en étaient dépourvus, dotant les dits corps de tous les éléments propres à assurer le respect des lois et la protection pleine et entière des garanties individuelles dans toute la République.

Les élections des autorités locales et des représentants à l'assemblée législative se sont de la sorte effectuées en complète liberté, et le

pouvoir municipal réorganisé sur des bases solides a joint en toute indépendance de la plénitude des attributions que lui a reconnues la Constitution.

Le service d'hygiène a fonctionné d'une manière satisfaisante en dépit de l'insuffisance de son organisation actuelle. Grâce à ce service et aux éminentes personnalités qui le dirigent, le pays a été préservé de l'invasion de la peste bubonique et de la fièvre jaune, épidémies qui ont causé tant de maux dans diverses régions centre-américaines. Des cordons sanitaires ont été établis sur les frontières de Honduras et de Guatémala, pays où les fléaux ont plus particulièrement sévi.

Les services des postes, télégraphes et téléphones ont été étendus et améliorés. Leur personnel mérite les plus grands éloges.

L'agriculture, branche d'une importance vitale pour le pays, a été l'objet de la part des pouvoirs publics, d'une protection soutenue. La fondation d'une Ecole modèle d'agronomie a été décidée et cet établissement sera prochainement un fait accompli. La construction du Palais national est activement poussée, ainsi que celle d'autres édifices publics, pour l'édification desquels des fonds spéciaux ont été réunis.

*Affaires étrangères.*—La République continue à cultiver les meilleures relations avec les autres puissances, et plus particulièrement avec les nations sœurs de l'Amérique centrale. Une légation a été accréditée au Guatémala, à l'effet de resserrer encore plus les liens d'amitié et de confraternité qui unissent si heureusement le Salvador à cette République. Une autre légation a été également établie par le gouvernement de la République française, légation dont la gestion a été couronnée de succès.

Le Salvador a accepté l'invitation qu'il avait reçue de Sa Majesté le roi d'Italie, de coopérer à la fondation d'un Institut international d'agriculture à Rome. Il a accordé la plus grande attention aux travaux du Congrès international de tuberculose réuni à Paris en octobre dernier; à ceux du Congrès international sur l'éducation physique tenu en août 1906 à Liège, et suivra avec intérêt les discussions de la seconde Conférence de la paix qui se réunira prochainement à La Haye.

*Finances.*—Au cours du dernier exercice (1905-6), les recettes générales de la République se sont élevées à \$10,623,598.69 et les dépenses à \$10,141,580.27, laissant un excédent en caisse de \$482,018.42. Comparés aux recettes-dépenses de l'année 1904-5 ces chiffres offrent pour les entrées une différence de \$475,754.02 en faveur de 1905-6, et pour les dépenses une différence de \$1,331,559.21 en faveur de 1904-5.

Au 31 décembre 1905, la dette publique salvadorienne s'élevait à \$4,097,213.75 en bons du Salvador, et à \$308,010.75 en bons dits d'immigration nationale (réclamation Barreil) et à \$5,556,150.63 en bons de diverses classes et dénominations.

*Instruction publique.*—Dans ce département qui mérite la sollicitude particulière des dirigeants, d'importantes modifications ont été apportées en vue d'une meilleure organisation des services d'enseignement. A l'heure actuelle la République est, sous ce rapport, dotée de tous les éléments que réclame l'instruction à tous les degrés dans un pays de liberté et de progrès scientifique.

*Guerre.*—Les efforts tentés par le Gouvernement en vue d'élever les divers organes de l'armée nationale à la hauteur des devoirs qui incombent à cette institution ont été couronnés de succès. L'armée salvadorienne, sous le rapport de l'instruction, de la discipline et de l'armement, ne laisse rien aujourd'hui à désirer.

#### MOUVEMENT MARITIME EN DÉCEMBRE 1905.

Voici le mouvement maritime de la République du Salvador pendant le mois de décembre 1905: 36 vapeurs et 33 voiliers sont entrés dans les ports ayant à bord 2,073 matelots, 3,523 tonnes de cargaison, 42,221 colis, 334 voyageurs, 64 caisses, 617 sacs et 58 sacs de dépêches. Ces mêmes navires ont quitté les ports de la République emportant 31,231 colis, 249 voyageurs, 26 caisses, 135 sacs et 90 sacs de dépêches.

#### IMPORTATIONS PENDANT LE MOIS D'AOÛT 1905.

Les importations de la République du Salvador pendant le mois d'août 1905 ont été de 29,640 caisses pesant 2,113,226 kilogrammes, évaluées à \$422,846.90. Les principaux pays d'origine sont l'Angleterre, les Etats-Unis et l'Allemagne qui ont fourni des marchandises pour une valeur de \$137,266, \$130,203.55 et de \$43,443.24, respectivement.

#### EXPORTATIONS PENDANT LE MOIS D'OCTOBRE.

La République du Salvador a exporté pendant le mois d'octobre 1905, 5,843 caisses, pesant 700,391 livres, formant une valeur totale de 259,624.12 colones. Les recettes douanières sur les exportations totales se sont élevées à \$630.25 en or et à \$7,433.90 en argent.

## URUGUAY.

#### SOLDE DES BANQUES.

*Voici les soldes de la Banque Italienne et de la Banque de la République de l'Uruguay pour le mois de février 1906:*

	Emission.	Réserve métallique.
Banque de la République.....	\$9,720,415	\$9,686,908
Banque Italienne.....	2,707,300	3,974,198
Total.....	12,427,715	13,661,106

L'émission de la Banque de la République comprend \$2,582.40 en billets de \$5 ou moins. En décembre 1888, une année de grande spéculation et de mouvement, l'émission et la réserve métallique des cinq banques ayant le privilège d'émettre des billets ont montré:

Banque.	Emission.	Réserve métallique.
Nationale.....	\$6,994,147	\$5,144,074
Anglaise.....	2,018,470	3,157,188
London.....	2,869,940	4,889,970
Italienne.....	1,162,460	1,265,847
Espagnole.....	1,055,420	1,005,373
Total.....	14,100,437	15,462,452

La Banque Italienne et la Banque de la République sont les seules qui aient maintenant l'autorisation d'émettre des billets. Cette autorisation doit bientôt cesser d'exister pour la Banque Italienne, de sorte que la Banque de la République sera la seule à posséder le droit d'émission.

## VÉNÉZUÉLA.

### ADJUDICATION POUR L'EXPLOITATION DE L'ASPHALTE ET DU PÉTROLE.

D'après le décret du 21 juin 1904 le Gouvernement Vénézuélien a fait un arrangement avec Mr. V. B. ARAMBURÚ, lui donnant l'autorisation d'exploiter et d'exporter l'asphalte, le pétrole, le bitume, la poix bitumineuse et les autres substances similaires qu'il pourra trouver dans la partie du delta de l'Orénoque s'étendant entre les frontières suivantes: Depuis l'embouchure du "Caño" du Vagre jusqu'à l'embouchure du Caño Cocuina, cours d'eau situés dans le Golfe de Paria, et de là sur une étendue de territoire borné par une ligne de démarcation à deux lieues à l'intérieur des terres et parallèle à la côte du Golfe.

M. ARAMBURÚ ne paiera au Gouvernement vénézuélien qu'un seul impôt de 25 pour cent sur les bénéfices de son exploitation.

L'arrangement sera fait pour une durée de quinze ans avec faculté de le renouveler pour le même nombre d'années par un mutuel accord si les deux parties le désirent.

Mr. ARAMBURÚ aura le droit d'importer en franchise pour une fois seulement, les machines, bateaux, provisions et matériaux nécessaires à l'exploitation et à l'exportation des produits mentionnés ci-dessus.

### COMMERCE DE PUERTO CABELLO.

D'après un rapport préparé par Mr. VERUELST, Vice-Consul des Etats-Unis à Puerto Cabello, la valeur totale des importations de ce port pour les six mois finissant le 31 décembre 1905, s'est élevée à \$627,000. Sur cette somme les Etats-Unis en ont fourni \$167,000

contre \$190,000 pour la même période en 1904. L'Angleterre a fourni la plus grande partie des importations, soit une valeur de \$187,000, l'Allemagne en a fourni pour une valeur de \$134,000.

Les exportations dans les Etats-Unis se sont élevées à \$230,000 pour les six mois finissant le 31 décembre 1905, soit une augmentation de \$63,000 sur la même période de 1904. Pendant le même semestre en 1905 on a exporté dans l'île de Cuba 56,000 bestiaux formant un poids de 38,322,000 livres évaluées à \$778,000.

#### MOUVEMENT MARITIME EN 1905.

Voici les navires étrangers entrés et sortis dans les ports de la République du Venezuela pendant le premier semestre de l'année 1905.

Entrés.	Nombre de navires.	Sortis.	Nombre de navires.
Allemagne.....	17	Allemagne.....	29
Espagne.....	56	Espagne.....	79
France.....	131	France.....	110
Hollande.....	10	Hollande.....	2
Angleterre.....	17	Angleterre.....	11
Italie.....	97	Italie.....	183
Portugal.....	10	Suisse.....	1
Cuba.....	68	Autres pays d'Europe.....	2
Jamaïque.....	62	Cuba.....	29
Porto Rico.....	45	Porto Rico.....	34
République Dominicaine.....	50	Saint Domingue.....	17
Curaçao.....	747	Curaçao.....	740
Ile de La Trinité.....	629	Ile des La Trinité.....	641
Autres îles dans les Antilles.....	73	Autres îles dans les Antilles.....	30
Colombie.....	219	Colombie.....	200
Etats-Unis.....	39	Etats-Unis.....	115
Mexique.....	12	Mexique.....	1
Amérique Centrale.....	101	Amérique Centrale.....	199
Autres pays d'Amérique.....	110	Autres pays d'Amérique.....	116
Iles Canaries.....	22	Iles Canaries.....	65
Autres continents.....	1		
Total.....	2,516	Total.....	2,604

#### LA QUANTITÉ DISPONIBLE DE CAFÉ DANS LE MONDE ENTIER.

La quantité disponible de café jusqu'au 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1906 a été de 10,747,916 sacs contre 12,967,140 sacs le 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1905, soit une diminution de 2,219,254 sacs.

Les recettes à Rio de Janeiro pour le mois de mars ont été de 139,000 sacs contre 127,000 pour le même mois en 1905; à Santos de 238,000 sacs contre 287,000 sacs en mars 1905. Les recettes totales à Rio de Janeiro et à Santos pour les neuf mois de l'année commerciale 1905-6 ont été de 8,902,000 sacs contre 9,165,000 sacs en 1904-5, 9,436,000 sacs en 1903-4, 10,495,000 sacs en 1902-3 et 13,104,000 sacs en 1901-2.

Pendant les neuf premiers mois des cinq années qui ont précédé l'année 1905, on a reçu à Rio de Janeiro et à Santos une moyenne de 87½ pour cent de la récolte totale, et selon cette base on peut compter



pour l'année actuelle sur des recettes totales jusqu'au 5 juillet 1906 de 10,173,712 sacs qui, ajoutés aux récoltes de café doux de 4,500,000 à 5,000,000 de sacs, donnent un total de 14,573,712 à 15,000,000 de sacs contre une demande annuelle de 16,500,000 à 16,750,000 sacs.

Les livraisons du mois de mars aux Etats-Unis consistent de 536,427 sacs du Brésil et 153,254 sacs d'autres provenances. Le Brésil a fourni environ 77.7 pour cent du total général.

## COMPARAISON DES ROUTES COMMERCIALES DES ÉTATS-UNIS ET DE L'EUROPE AUX PORTS DU PACIFIQUE.

Les distances comparatives des diverses routes des principaux ports des Etats-Unis et de l'Europe aux ports du Pacifique via le Cap Horn, le Cap Bonne Espérance, le Canal de Suez, le chemin de fer de Panama et l'Isthme de Tehuantepec sont les suivantes:

	Distance totale.	Nombre de milles en plus par la route de Tehuan- tepec.
	<i>Milles.</i>	<i>Milles.</i>
<b>De New York à Hongkong:</b>		
Via le Cap Horn .....	20,379	8,777
Cap de Bonne Espérance.....	16,945	5,343
Canal de Suez.....	13,506	1,991
Chemin de fer de Panama.....	12,953	1,351
Isthme de Tehuantepec.....	11,602	.....
<b>New York à Yokohama:</b>		
Cap Horn .....	19,802	9,786
Cap de Bonne Espérance.....	18,085	8,079
Canal de Suez.....	15,527	1,250
Chemin de fer de Panama.....	11,256	1,250
Isthme de Tehuantepec.....	10,006	.....
<b>New York à Auckland, Nouvelle Zélande:</b>		
Canal de Suez.....	16,871	7,417
Cap de Bonne Espérance.....	16,719	7,295
Cap Horn .....	13,890	4,466
Chemin de fer de Panama.....	10,305	881
Isthme de Tehuantepec.....	9,421	.....
<b>New York à Melbourne:</b>		
Cap Horn .....	15,215	4,150
Canal de Suez.....	15,171	4,106
Cap de Bonne Espérance.....	13,019	5,994
Isthme de Tehuantepec.....	11,065	.....
<b>New York à Honolulu:</b>		
Cap Horn .....	15,826	9,163
Chemin de fer de Panama.....	7,939	1,276
Isthme de Tehuantepec.....	6,663	.....
<b>New York à San Francisco:</b>		
Cap Horn .....	15,687	10,797
Chemin de fer de Panama.....	6,063	1,173
Isthme de Tehuantepec.....	4,399	.....
<b>Liverpool à Hongkong:</b>		
Cap Horn .....	20,606	5,253
Chemin de fer de Panama.....	16,471	1,218
Cap de Bonne Espérance.....	15,722	469
Isthme de Tehuantepec.....	15,253	.....
<b>Liverpool à Yokohama:</b>		
Cap Horn .....	19,400	5,915
Cap de Bonne Espérance.....	17,653	4,198
Chemin de fer de Panama.....	14,540	1,085
Isthme de Tehuantepec.....	13,455	.....
<b>Liverpool à Auckland, Nouvelle Zélande:</b>		
Cap de Bonne Espérance.....	16,221	3,412
Canal de Suez.....	11,615	1,896
Cap Horn .....	13,897	1,088
Chemin de fer de Panama.....	13,312	563
Isthme de Tehuantepec.....	12,809	.....

	Distance totale.	Nombre de milles en plus par la route de Tehuantepec.
<b>Liverpool à San Francisco:</b>	<i>Milles.</i>	<i>Milles.</i>
Cap Horn .....	16,552	8,270
Chemin de fer de Panama .....	8,885	609
Isthme de Tehuantepec .....	8,276	.....
<b>Nouvelle Orléans à Hongkong:</b>		
Cap Horn .....	20,804	10,531
Cap de Bonne Espérance .....	17,845	7,212
Canal de Suez .....	15,108	4,835
Chemin de fer de Panama .....	12,308	2,035
Isthme de Tehuantepec .....	10,273	.....
<b>Nouvelle Orléans à Yokohama:</b>		
Cap Horn .....	20,227	11,590
Cap de Bonne Espérance .....	18,625	9,988
Canal de Suez .....	17,039	8,402
Chemin de fer de Panama .....	10,611	1,974
Isthme de Tehuantepec .....	8,637	.....
<b>Nouvelle Orléans à Auckland, Nouvelle Zélande:</b>		
Canal de Suez .....	18,381	10,286
Cap de Bonne Espérance .....	17,259	9,164
Cap Horn .....	14,314	6,219
Chemin de fer de Panama .....	9,659	1,564
Isthme de Tehuantepec .....	8,095	.....
<b>Nouvelle Orléans à Melbourne:</b>		
Canal de Suez .....	16,683	6,947
Cap Horn .....	15,640	5,904
Cap de Bonne Espérance .....	15,560	5,824
Chemin de fer de Panama .....	11,181	1,445
Isthme de Tehuantepec .....	9,736	.....
<b>Nouvelle Orléans à Honolulu:</b>		
Cap Horn .....	16,251	10,917
Chemin de fer de Panama .....	7,294	1,960
Isthme de Tehuantepec .....	5,334	.....
<b>Nouvelle Orléans à San Francisco:</b>		
Cap Horn .....	16,112	12,551
Chemin de fer de Panama .....	5,418	1,857
Isthme de Tehuantepec .....	3,561	.....

