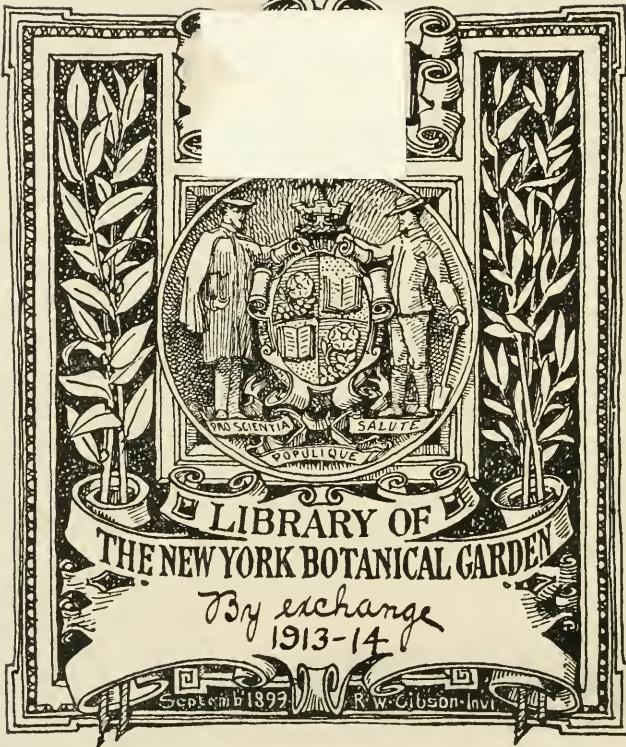
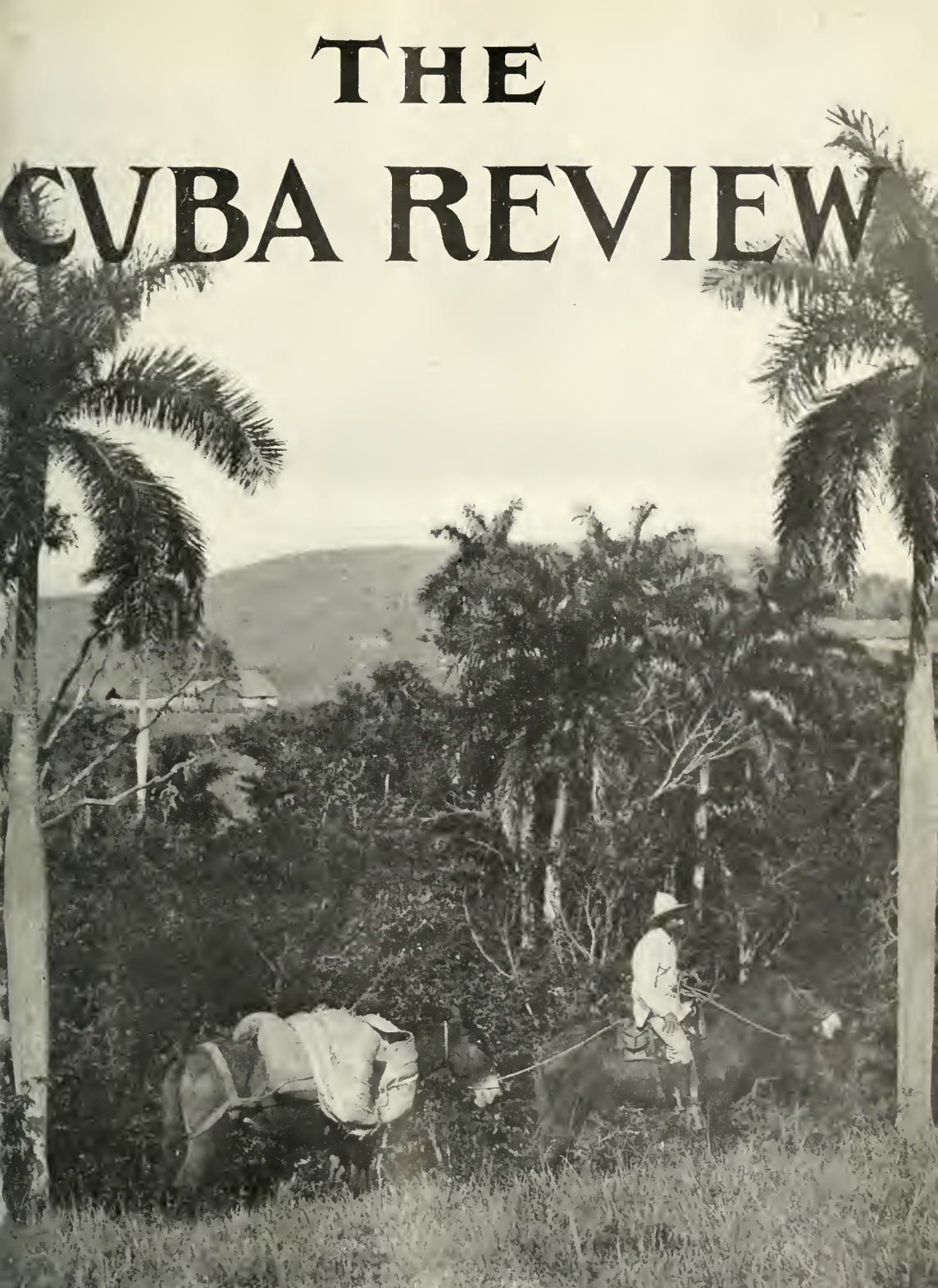


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THE CVBA REVIEW

A black and white photograph of a man in a hat leading a pack animal through a tropical forest. The man is wearing a light-colored shirt and a wide-brimmed hat, and is holding a long stick or whip. The pack animal is carrying a large, light-colored bundle. The forest is dense with various trees, including palm trees, and a hillside is visible in the background.

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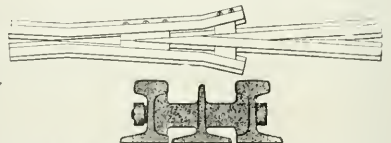
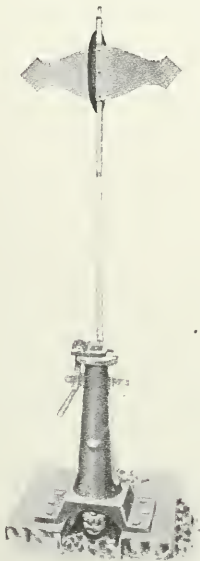
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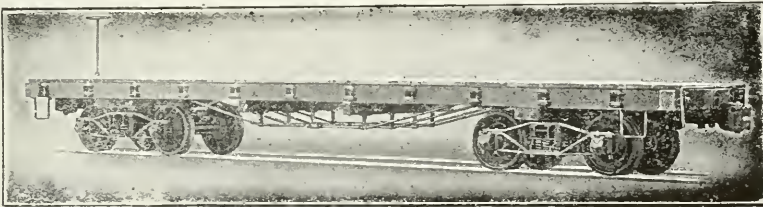
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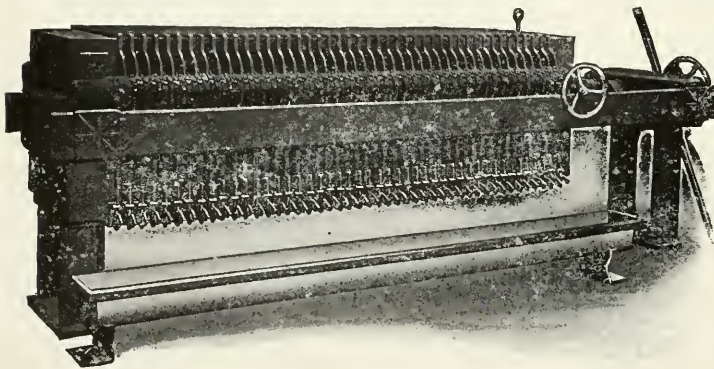
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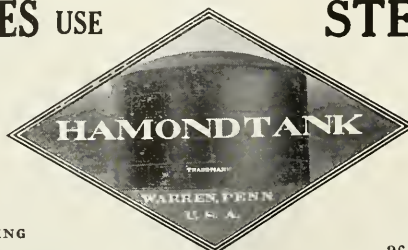
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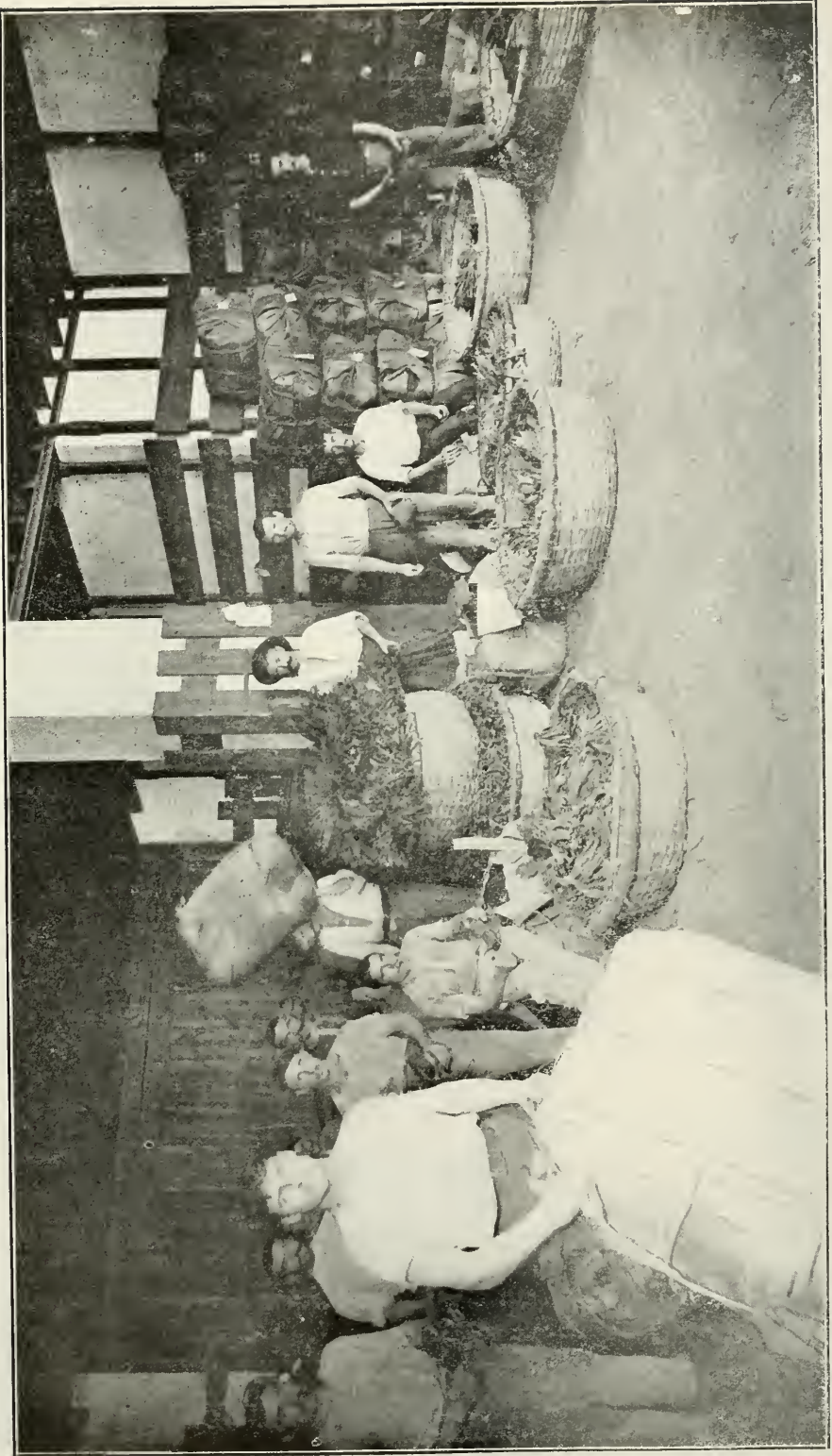
DECEMBER, 1913

No. 1

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The tobacco industry in Cuba—Scene in a Havana cigar factory.

THE CUBA REVIEW

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VOLUME XII

DECEMBER, 1913

NUMBER 1

GOVERNMENT MATTERS

THE NEW LOAN — MORGAN & CO. VERSUS SPEYER & CO. — THE NATIONAL BUDGET

*The
\$15,000,000
Loan*

President Menocal made a direct appeal on December 3d to the Liberal members of the Lower House in an effort to get them to aid

him in his efforts to get a national loan of \$15,000,000. He showed the obligations which the country must meet and indicated that if the loan was not obtained it would be necessary to inaugurate a period of economy that would render impossible the realization of many of the public improvements and other beneficial projects which they themselves desired as well as the administration.

The Liberals through Senator Gonzalo Perez and Congressman Carlos Mendieta, chairmen of the parliamentary committees of the Senate and the House, said they were ready to aid in the work proposed by the President and to that end would give their preference to such laws as had the character which had been mentioned by the President. In order to carry this out they also promised the appointment of a committee which shall confer with the leaders of the Conservative Party on such bills as may require immediate action and proceed in accordance with the wishes of the President.

The semi-official announcement was made in New York on December 5th that within two or three weeks the Cuban government will float in New York through J. P. Morgan & Co. the authorized \$15,000,000 loan whose negotiation was held up by Liberal members of the Cuban Congress who until recently refused to give President Menocal the necessary authority.

But a new and more serious complication, says the *New York Tribune*, is threatened which may delay the flotation and cause

more trouble to the government of President Menocal, who, it is asserted on seemingly reliable authority, will refuse to abide by the agreement which the Cuban government has with Speyer & Co., bankers, of New York. Under that agreement the new loan would have to be negotiated through that firm, provided Speyer & Co. offered a price equal to the highest price which any other responsible bidder might offer.

If the negotiations exclude Speyer and Co. in favor of Morgan & Co., it will surely result in an appeal by the banking firm to the State Department at Washington and to President Wilson to compel the Cuban government to live up to the agreement.

The agreement between the government of Cuba and Speyer & Co. was ratified by President José Miguel Gomez. At that time the New York bankers made a loan of \$16,500,000 to Cuba to be used to pave the streets of Havana and to build a sewer system in that city and Cienfuegos, besides building a water system in the latter city. This loan, as all those contracted by the Cuban government, had the approval of Washington before it was made. Paragraph VII of that agreement reads in part:

"...to protect and maintain the credit of the government and to avoid impairment of the market value of the bonds, which are to be delivered hereunder by the government during a period extending to August 1, 1912, the bankers shall have the prior right to purchase all bonds which it may negotiate prior to the beginning of the period of amortization, to wit, August 1, 1919, at a price equal to the highest price which any other responsible bidder may offer hereafter."

It is reported that even if Speyer & Co.

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should be one of the highest bidders President Menocal will refuse to recognize the priority given in the agreement.

Menocal is said to be acting on the advice of Secretary Cristobal de la Guardia of the Cuban Department of Justice, one of his Cabinet officers, who has decided that Speyer & Co. have no prior rights over any other bidders.

J. P. Morgan & Co.'s story, according to the *New York Sun*, is that officers of the Menocal administration came to them for the negotiation of the large loan of from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The position of the Morgan firm was that it was being sought by the officers of the Cuban government for the terms of a loan, and that it was not entering into the field already pre-empted by other bankers, as the officers of the government acknowledged no agreement that did not leave them free to negotiate with whom they chose.

It is considered very unlikely that any definite action will be taken by the State Department. It was explained that Speyer & Co. may go before the Cuban courts to obtain an interpretation of the clause, which they claim grants them preferential rights in future loans, if the Cuban government attacks the legality or constitutionality of such an agreement. Ordinarily, nationals of a government having claims against another government are required to exhaust all the means of obtaining satisfaction offered by the courts of that country before they can call upon the executive power of their own government to back them through diplomatic channels.

It is, therefore, expected that the State Department will reserve decision upon the Speyer contract until the matter has been finally acted upon in the Cuban courts.

Monument for the Maine

The erection of a monument in the yard of Punta Castle, at the entrance to the harbor, in commemoration of the Maine disaster, is talked of in Havana. The turret guns presented by the United States to the Cuban government are to be placed on the monument.

A commission is about to be appointed to design the monument, at the same time bearing in mind its provisional character. It is stated that when the condition of the public treasury has improved, a splendid permanent monument is to be erected as the tribute of Cuba.

ITALY'S NEW REPRESENTATIVE

Italy's new minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, the Count Annibale Raynaldi Massiglia, takes the place of Cav. Giacomo Mondello in that post in Cuba.

The President Menocal makes the following estimate of Cuba's income and expenditures and the amounts required by the national budget. The figures follow:

<i>Income</i>	
Custom house collections.....	\$29,100,000
Port dues	1,400,000
Consular fees	670,000
Interior collections	1,450,000
State properties	368,580
Miscellaneous receipts	1,040,000
Loan tax	3,600,000
Lottery	3,200,000
Posts and telegraph.....	1,000,000
Total	\$41,828,580
<i>Fixed Expenditures</i>	
Interest on \$35,000,000 loan....	\$2,614,500
Interest on \$16,500,000 loan....	748,428
Sinking fund—Interior debt....	595,035
Special taxes	461,342
Legislature	889,620
Judiciary	1,843,480
Total	\$7,152,405
<i>Department Expenses</i>	
Executive	160,460
State	913,724
Justice	268,800
Treasury	2,914,399
Interior	11,066,273
Instruction	5,126,818
Public works	4,415,965
Public health and charity.....	4,201,171
Agriculture, commerce and labor	1,251,420
Additional expense	443,301
Total	\$30,762,331

or a grand total of expenses of \$37,914,736, which leaves a surplus of \$3,913,844.

The President in his message says that he has calculated income on receipts from July to October, as a basis; heretofore receipts of a year preceding have been the basis of estimate. Similarly, in his desire to make the budget a faithful reflection of Cuba's financial situation and of the anticipations of the present administration, he has included in his statement of receipts, the port dues.

He calls attention to the fact that although at the time he took office there appeared to be a treasury surplus of \$2,007,081.64, of this sum \$1,355,079.88 was due for obligations already incurred and the \$652,061.72 was not sufficient to meet the other obligations.

The President says further that if all the obligations Cuba must meet are listed (as they were, in a previous special message), then the budget must be increased to \$45,573,210.79 in order that her fiscal affairs may regain their standing.

The Cuban Senate received *Good Wishes from Cuba* a cablegram from the Colombian Congress protesting against any public approval of the "plunder of the Colombian Department of Panama executed in 1903 by President Roosevelt, according to his own confession."

The Cuban Senate cabled an acknowledgement of the message and expressed the desire that all difficulties between American republics would be adjusted "pacifically, within justice, law and international practices."

The Killing of General Riva In the case against Ernesto Asbert, Governor of Havana Province, Congressman Arias and Senator Vidal Morales for the killing of Chief of Police Riva in Havana on July 7th last, the prosecuting attorney of the Supreme Court has asked that Gov. Asbert and Congressman Arias each be given a sentence of 18 years 2 months and 21 days of imprisonment for the crime and for Senator Vidal Morales he asks a sentence of 3 years, 4 months and 8 days imprisonment. The attorney also asks that Messrs. Asbert and Arias pay to the heirs of General Riva \$5,000 each.

Two Important Bills A bill was read in the Lower House on November 7th to provide Cuba with a coinage of her own, based on the coinage of the United States. The bill provides for the coinage of \$59,000,000. The gold coin is to be divided in pieces worth \$1, \$2, \$4, \$5, \$10 and \$20 of which \$9,000,000 shall be coined. Silver money shall be divided into pieces worth 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 cents and \$1, and \$10,000,000 shall be coined. Provisions are also made for nickels and coppers.

Paper money shall be divided into bills of \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$1,000, and \$40,000,000 worth shall be issued.

A new bill recently introduced authorizes President Menocal to negotiate a loan of \$30,000,000.

Will Not Tolerate Outbreaks President Menocal has announced he will not brook armed opposition to his administration and those who attempt it will have their necks "twisted." The garrotte, the official "executioner," has been removed from the National Museum to the Havana Carcel apparently ready for service when the time comes. The recently enacted "military retirement law" has retired many officers of the army who did not possess the confidence of the administration and others are slated for retirement soon.

The island has been carefully "gone over" by government secret service men and every move of the opposition is known. "There can be no uprising of any consequence," they say.

Besides the armed forces, the administration has the backing of the majority of the Cuban Veterans' Association of the War of Independence. The veterans number about 20,000 men and are widely scattered over the island.

It is generally known in official circles that some 15,000 rifles and many thousand rounds of ammunition are scattered over the island, supposedly in the hands of the Liberals, who are opposing the administration.—Geo. M. Bradt in the *Nashville (Tenn.) Banner*.

Amnesty Bill Passed The amnesty bill finally passed Congress on December 6th. It then was sent to President Menocal. If he does not veto it, it will become a law.

The amnesty bill frees the rebels who were connected with the negro uprising in Oriente Province last year, but it has been so amended as to include also public employes who had committed offenses in the performances of their duties up to May 20th this year, the date on which the Gomez administration ended. It stipulates that not over six months' imprisonment shall be served by such delinquents.

Senator Bustamente was opposed to the bill on general principles. He did not believe Congress should pass laws pardoning those who had been deliberately untrue to their public trusts and the amnesty bill in its present form would free from punishment many guilty persons.

President Menocal Apologizes President Menocal, through the State Department, has given William E. Gonzales, the American Minister, a full apology for indignities offered three young American women who arrived at Havana from New York October 29th.

The young women were detained by the police as the result of the assertion of another passenger on the vessel that her diamond ring, which she had left in the lavatory, was missing. Despite their protests the young women were searched. The ring was not found. The local newspapers printed disagreeable stories about them.

President Menocal, in his apology, said it had been fully proved that the American women were innocent, honest and most respectable. He added, however, that the police were compelled to fulfill their duties according to the law.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

NEW BRIDGE

A bridge will be built over the San José river in the municipal termino of El Caney, Oriente Province.

MORE ELECTRIC PLANTS

Messrs. Armando M. Muller, Alfredo Dumois and Ludovico A. Quiñones have asked government permission to establish electric plants at Campo Florida and Banes in Oriente Province and Sr. Esteben Ortiz has asked permission to extend his plant at Cabaignan and Guayos to include the town of Zaza del Medio. Approval of these projects have been given.

Mr. M. Muller has received a concession for an electric plant at Campo Florido, Havana Province.

Miguel A. Leyva has asked permission to install an electric plant in the city of Cienfuegos.

AN ANTI-CLERICAL BILL

A bill introduced into the Cuban House on December 5th prohibits the further immigration of clerical orders of a monastic nature, religious processions and almost all public display of religion. Some of the items of the bill are as follows:

The entrance into Cuba of monks or nuns or those of any religious orders of a monastic nature, is prohibited.

All religious organizations already established in the republic of a monastic character shall pay to the state and to the municipalities taxes similar to those collected from other institutions.

The burial of bodies within monasteries or convents is prohibited and those already buried shall be exhumed within five years.

Religious processions are prohibited and all services are prohibited outside of the church buildings.

The use of religious robes on the streets is prohibited.

All municipal authorities shall duly protect all religious services within the temples established for the purpose.

Infractions of this law shall be punished in accordance to the laws already in existence.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR PROJECTED

The American colony of La Gloria, Camaguey will hold an agricultural and cattle fair on January 21, 22 and 23, 1914. The Cuban Department of Agriculture will contribute with \$250 for prizes.

PUBLIC WORKS

A Senate appropriation of \$364,000 will be expended on the Camaguey aqueduct, on the park in Victoria de las Tunas and on the erection of a statue to Avellaneda, a Cuban poetess of Camaguey. \$20,000 will be expended for this purpose. \$250,000 will be expended to complete the aqueduct which has long been sorely needed, the water supply of the city being very inadequate.

Two hundred thousand dollars appropriated in the 1913-14 budget for public works in the Province of Pinar del Rio has now become available and work will likely be started soon. All work will be let to highest bidder. Many public works and the betterment of the government agricultural school are projected.

A bill before Congress does away with many honorary consuls of the republic and puts in their places second class consuls. The bill was brought up November 29th and after considerable discussion was passed.

An abattoir is projected for Agramonte, Matanzas Province. Plans for the new building are nearly ready.



*Mayor General Enrique Loinaz del Castillo,
Comisionado de Cuba en la Exposición
de San Francisco, California.*



SCENE IN BARACOA



DOLORES CATHEDRAL SANTIAGO DE CUBA



LA PLAZA SANTA CLARA

NEW ENTERPRISES FOR CUBA

NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALIST OPENING IN HAVANA

If you care to specialize in nose and throat work, write to Alfred E. Holmes, of the Norway legislation, Apartado 977, Havana. This gentleman assured me that he could place at least one doctor very favorably, writes Dr. Henry B. Hollen in the *American Journal of Medicine*.

"There is no one here at present," were his words, "to whom we feel like going; and we 'foreigners' do not care to patronize a Cuban or Spanish practitioner. Consequently, many of us are forced to go to the States for treatment—at great expense and loss of time."

"And you are quite sure there would be enough to do for the doctor who comes here?" I inquired.

"Yes—absolutely! There is an income here from the start, for the right man. Better yet, if he can fit glasses."

And there are a few other openings, but I would advise everybody interested to go down first to investigate. Take plenty of time and look around—from one end of the island to the other. Various objections to living and practicing in Cuba will present themselves, and each one must decide for himself whether they are worth negotiating for what there is in it.

As stated in my article in the June number,* no reciprocity obtains; nevertheless, a good man, one who is determined to stay in Cuba, will not find himself barred out. The present (new) administration is very favorable to American settlers of every class.

And don't go down "broke," expecting to find occupation of some sort to bridge you over. There are very few positions open which a professional man can, or will, fill—

*This article was printed in the July issue of THE CUBA REVIEW.

especially if he cannot speak the language of the island, which, of course, is Spanish.

Dr. Hollen also writes:

"If you are a good operator, write to Dr. Laine, Havana, corner of the Prado and Virtudes St., and get information. The doctor is looking for a man to join forces with him—one who is a good all-around surgeon and has a little capital. His plan is, to establish on a small scale a hospital, for the accommodation of the "American colony," as well as for others who may care, to come in in case of sickness.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY PAPER MILL

Under this name the work of establishing a paper mill at Preston, Nipe Bay, has begun. The new building will occupy the site of the mill used for several years past in debarking and drying cane, which was then shipped north in bulk to Wisconsin and the sugar extracted by the diffusion process. The enterprise was a success and the sugar was extracted, the residue being used in the manufacture of a good quality of paper. Unfortunately the mill was destroyed by fire last July and further work was suspended.

The new building will be of steel, and the shredding of the cane and the manufacture of paper will begin shortly.

BRICK AND TILE PLANT

Brick and roof tile from the Shipley kilns in San Francisco Heights, Isle of Pines, are being placed in the market. The location of the factory is a central one and parties from the outlying colonies in the island will have but a short haul.

About 12,000 bricks constituted the first burning on November 29th.—*Isle of Pines News*.



Views of the new automobile ambulance now in service in Havana.—*La Bohemia*.

Vario aspectos de las utilísimas y lujosas ambulancias-automóviles adquiridas por nuestro Ayuntamiento para el cómodo y rápido transporte de heridos. Puede el lector ver fácilmente el ingenioso y práctico mecanismo por las vistas que de ella publicamos por lo que los habitantes de esta Capital deben sentirse satisfechos de la hermosa labor realizada por su Ayuntamiento dotando a la Habana de lo que solo existe en países europeos.

NEW ENTERPRISES

AMERICAN-CUBAN SHIPPERS ORGANIZE

The first well-defined effort has been made in Cuba among the fruit growers and shippers—nearly all of whom are Americans—to establish some kind of a co-operative association which will result in more satisfactory returns for the fruit grown in Cuba and shipped to the United States. There has been for some time a fruit exchange, the processes and purposes of which are modeled somewhat after those of similar organizations in Florida and California. Now there has been created a growers' and shippers' association, and an effort is being made to amalgamate the two and thus provide one strong agency.

A distributing, selling and protecting organization for the interest of the Cuban fruit growers has long been needed by all engaged in the industry. That necessity

is becoming more apparent now that the extensive planting of citrus fruits within the last few years are coming into bearing, and it is being recognized that the success hoped for can not come to the majority until there is some system of co-operation.

Such a system would mean control of supplies, better distribution and better prices right in Cuba with little oversupply.

LOUISIANA FACTORY FOR CUBA

It is said by the *Louisiana Planter* that the Oaklawn sugar factory in St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, will be dismantled and moved to the north coast of Cuba. The exact location is not stated. Mr. Henry Gumble of New Orleans and Mr. Leon Von Tresckow of the Lafayette factory in Louisiana are mentioned as interested in the enterprise.



Making charcoal in Cuba.

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

RECENT IMPRESSIONS ABOUT CUBA

Sidney Brooks in a letter to the editor of *El Camagüeyana*, Camaguey, Cuba, gives his impressions of Cuba, her President and her problems. He says:

"The feeling in the United States and in England is that General Menocal's elevation to the presidency marks a very wholesome development in the character of Cuban public life; that the republic has committed its fortunes to the care of one who is far removed from the ordinary type of politician and who stands before the world as the best representative, both of Cuban life and business interests; and that it will seriously reflect on the judgment and good sense of the Cuban people and on their aptitude for self-government, if they fail to give him the backing he deserves.

"Like all men who are really worth knowing, the President is not an easy man to know, and I should be the last to pretend that I have taken his real height and breadth at a couple of meetings. But there are some attributes of his that no one can miss. He is obviously a man with a very keen sense of honor; he is honest both in his instincts and his thoughts, and no one can doubt that his desire to do the right thing, to be just, and to promote the permanent welfare of Cuba, might fitly be called a passion."

Mr. Brooks noticed also a cleaner atmosphere and a better class of men in the administrative departments than at any previous time. The men forming the staff of the president struck him as being "the most alert and capable men animated by but one ambition—that of turning their offices to the best public use."

He says further that "Cuba's prosperity, resting on a natural basis, can never be destroyed or seriously retarded by any accident of politics. It is bound to go on increasing and increasing from year to year. Nothing whatever can hold it back. But at the same time Cuba has many problems that a wise statemanship would seek to solve betimes. Are you not being tempted to rely too much on sugar, tobacco and cattle? Are there no openings for a greater diversification of industries and employments subsidiary to agriculture? What are you doing to increase the primal source of all wealth—population? Are you attracting immigrants of the right sort—men and women, I mean, who will settle here and become naturalized, and, by their labor, add to the prosperity of the island? Is your system of taxation the one best calculated to further development of the land? What measures are under contem-

plation for keeping the people on the soil in a state of comfort and independence and for discouraging the drift to the towns? What about the lottery? What about the tariff? What about the state of education? Undoubtedly for all her wealth and her inexhaustible resources and her happy climate and geographical position, Cuba has many difficult questions ahead of her."

CUBAN PORTS COMPANY

(*Manchester Guardian, England*)

There does not appear to be any definite information that the Cuban government will settle with the Cuban Ports Company, but the Stock Exchange considers the prospect better and is acting accordingly, as it always does in such circumstances. It will be remembered that the President of Cuba cancelled the company's concession, for reasons which were characterized more by technicality than justice, and that the company's shares and bonds fell heavily in consequence. It was not to be supposed that this would be acquiesced in quietly, and some pressure has probably been put upon the President, who will have learned by this time that Cuba would be likely to receive a shock when next she wanted foreign money if she behaved wantonly to those who had supplied her needs in the past. About a year ago the Cuban Ports Company's first mortgage bonds, which bore 5 per cent interest, were quoted 98½. But at the end of October they brought only 69 or so, while the ordinary shares changed hands at 16 or 17. Latterly, however, there has been a good deal of speculative buying, with the result that the ordinary shares advanced 7, to 39, while the first mortgage got up to 90 and closed 88¼.

Another English publication has this to say:

In any event, however, the claim of the bondholders who subscribed in all good faith to liberal treatment is beyond dispute, and it will be an exceedingly bad thing for the credit of Cuba if this is not recognized.—*Financial Times*.

The *Investors' Chronicle* of London says that the Cuban government's quarrel with the Ports Company will probably be settled shortly, the former wishing to take over the concern and re-acquiring the foreshore rights. The arrangement will probably include the exchange of government bonds at par for the bonds, whilst the common stock will be paid out at about 50. The Cuban authorities never wished to expropriate the bondholders. Their cause of complaint seems to have been against the promoters.

CUBAN CARTOONIST'S VIEWS

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO

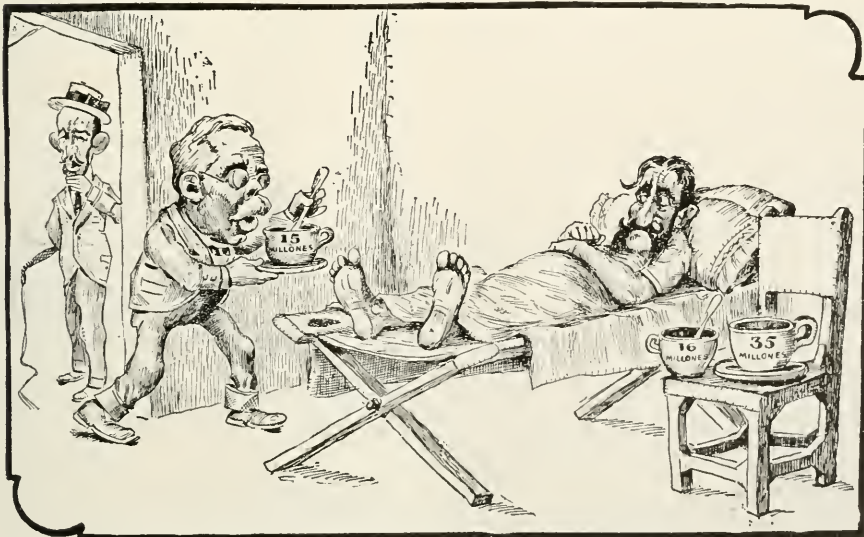


THE REFUSAL OF THE PEPPER

Mr. Wilson, President of the great American people, pushes the pepper and says amicably: "Swallow it, Victoriano!" But Huerta, the protector, who does not wish to be eliminated, cries out: "The pepper is too hot."

EL CHILE DE LA RENUNCIA

Mr. Wilson, Presidente del gran pueblo americano, empuja el chile con la mano y dice amistosamente: ¡Trágatelo, Victoriano! Pero Huerta, el valedor, que no quiere estar cesante, así grita con horror:—¡No como de eso, señor, que es un chile muy picante!



ANOTHER LOAN NECESSARY. THREE CUPS!

Cuban workman—No, doctor Cancio, even if I die, I do not want to take the third.

¡TRES TAZAS!

Liborio—¡No, doctor Cancio, aunque me muera, yo no quiero aflojarme la tercera!

REASONS FOR THE FIRST INTERVENTION

Governor Coquitt of Texas in a recent signed statement says:

"The case of Mexico is not on all fours with the case of Cuba. We intervened in the Cuban case on three grounds:

(1) A condition bordering on anarchy existed in the island, and was due to a sort of absentee landlordism. It was a fight by the natives against an oversea control which oppressed them, exploited them, and kept them back. They were asking for bread, and were receiving a stone. No end to the struggle was in sight.

"(2) One feature of the Spanish warfare was beyond the pale. The concentration camps were crowded with Cuban women and children, and starvation among them existed. Well authenticated stories about conditions in them shocked not only Americans, but all mankind. The destruction of property lost its force as an issue by comparison with loss of life from this cause. The Spanish authorities denied responsibility, but the inhumanity was past dispute.

"(3) The destruction of the Maine made longer hesitation on our part impossible. It would not be accurate to say that but for that tragedy intervention might not have taken place, but it is a safe assertion that after the Maine was sent to the bottom of Havana harbor by agencies popularly supposed in this country to be Spanish intervention became a necessity. Had Mr. McKinley stood out and compromised the tragedy—partly on a money basis—pay for the ship, and for the men killed—his administration would have gone by the board."

ISLE OF PINES STATUS

The Isle of Pines News calls to mind a certain mass meeting in Santa Barbara last spring respecting the political status of the Isle and mentions "the fiery denunciations, the monster petitions and what not, as well as the statements of the Moses that were going to lead us out of this political wilderness. What has become of it all! Will the issue be galvanized into life in the United States Congress this winter or not?"

CRITICISING THE ADMINISTRATION

The Havana Post says editorially in a recent issue:

"President Menocal has been in office six months. Within that time what has the administration accomplished of real benefit to Cuba? Certainly not what was expected of it.

"The failure of the administration to carry out its policies—the national loan, the reorganization of the army, and others claimed to be for the betterment of the country—shows substantially it is weak and unable to cope with the opposition.

"The administration has been weighed and found wanting, judging from the past and present condition of affairs. The President made a brave effort in appealing to the Cuban people, and a threat that hinted vigorous action if his policies were not supported. They have not been supported and his threats have not been made good."

The Havana Post is a morning newspaper in Havana and is printed in English.



View of the Roque Canal in Matanzas Province, which will drain a great area and make the land productive.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

RECORDING DEEDS IN CUBA

Transfers of deeds entail more red tape in Cuba than in the United States. Deeds are recorded in Havana. A notary transacts all official business, and the office of notary is one of dignity and importance. To become one first requires ten years' education in colleges and in the university. He is responsible directly to the government and a deed imperfectly recorded by him means forfeiture of office. Moreover he is under bonds to the amount of \$50,000 to \$100,000, and his bondsmen must pay for any mistakes he makes. He holds office for life, if he be of good behavior.

The notary is the custodian of the original deed; certified copies are filed with the treasurer of state, the state recorder and the Supreme Court of the republic. That makes four records on file of all transfers, and these records can be traced back several hundred years.

It will be seen that the old Spanish method of recording, transferring, etc., is far superior to the inaccuracies and uncertainties of the American methods. This method is still in vogue in the Cuban republic and will no doubt remain so for years to come.

It has, at least, the advantage of making the owners and buyers absolutely certain of a clear, perfect title to their land.—*Ideal Home*, Milwaukee, Wis.

NO POSITIONS OPEN

The Cuban postal authorities have denounced to the courts an American employment bureau which is advertising extensively in the United States, offering for a fee of several dollars to obtain situations in Cuba for its patrons.

Americans have been attracted to Cuba by these promises and have found on arriving at Havana that there were no vacant situations. Several Americans have appealed to the American consul for transportation home.

Mrs. Mary L. Peirson, one of Omaja's oldest and most respected colonists, died on November 22d.

The new five-story hotel of the Cuba Company, built on the site of the Casa Granda and facing the plaza, will be opened for business on January 1st.

SHIPPERS WANT DUTIES REMOVED

The firm of Kent and Kingsbury of Havana presented a petition recently to Secretary Nuñez of the Department of Agriculture in which a strong plea was made in the interest of the Cuban fruit industry for the removal of the duty on "knocked down" crate material. The petition was signed by every prominent fruit shipping or forwarding firm in Havana and also by many growers.

The petition states:

"That Cuba now produces annually about 1,250,000 crates of pineapples, 200,000 boxes of grapefruit, 250,000 to 300,000 crates of tomatoes and 100,000 crates of other vegetables, such as eggplant, peppers, etc., all of which are exported to the United States, and that the business has been largely experimental and unprofitable up to this time, due to many causes.

"That all of the carriers or packages required for transportation of said fruits and vegetables are manufactured in the United States and shipped to Cuba, it being impracticable to produce the same in Cuba at competitive prices, and that Cuba assesses and collects an import duty on said packages, when imported as shooks, of 16c. per 100 kilos net (being less allowance for reciprocity), plus 7 cents per kilo net (being less allowance for reciprocity), for port improvement tax, and asks that these duties and tax be removed for the development of the fruit and vegetable growing industry of Cuba which requires government protection."

The shooks imported into Cuba are manufactured by many different firms in many different places—in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

BETTER HOSPITAL SERVICE

The two automobile ambulance service in Havana were placed in commission on December 1st. The ambulances with which horses were used will be sent to the suburbs Jesus del Monte, Cerro and Vedado.

The chief of the Sanitary Department recommends the purchase of two additional ambulances.

The United States Naval Aviation Corps will spend the winter at Guantanamo in experimental work and in the training of additional officers.

ALL AROUND CUBA

CITRUS FRUIT GROVES IN CUBA

The census of citrus fruit plantings in Cuba taken by the *Cuba News* of Havana shows that there are about 14,791 acres planted to citrus fruits in Cuba. The figures do not include the Isle of Pines colonies.

The acreage in each province devoted to fruit raising is given as follows:

Camaguey Province	5,218
Oriente Province	4,292
Pinar del Rio Province	3,844
Matanzas Province	256
Havana Province	781
Santa Clara Province	400

The plantings are of grapefruit, oranges and lemons, and the acreage devoted to each are given as follows:

Province	Grapefruit	Oranges	Lemons
Pinar del Rio*	1,776	1,446	622
Havana	393	384	3
Matanzas	100	131	24
Santa Clara	182	215	3
Camaguey	2,691	2,481	46
Oriente	3,451	697	54

*Bahia Honda alone on the north coast is credited in the table with an acreage of 2,970 acres.

AMERICAN CLUB OFFICERS

The new officers of the American Club in Havana recently elected are John Z. Horter, president; Howard Trumbo, vice-president; A. P. Moody, secretary; and Richard E. UERICHT, treasurer. The club's membership has been increased 64 members.

THE HAVANA HARBOR BRIDGE

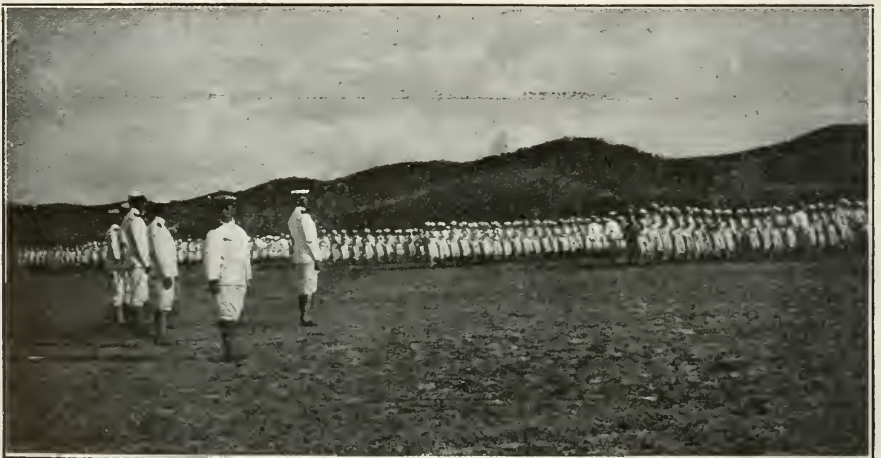
The *Washington Star* says this project is again under discussion at the State Department.

The Havana Bridge and Land Company has projected a big enterprise involving several million dollars in the construction of a bridge across the entrance to Havana harbor and the development and sale of 450 acres of land for residential purposes on the northeast projecting arm of the harbor. The bridge is estimated to cost about \$2,000,000 and the whole project about twice that amount of money. Objections from the War Department as well as the State Department through former Secretary Knox, halted the enterprise. The plans have been modified and a recent report from the engineering board of the War Department showed there was no further objection so far as that department was concerned.

Senators Reed and Stone of Missouri and Shafroth of Colorado are supporting the enterprise. Secretary Bryan will later take up the matter with the President. The *Star* says that President Gomez of Cuba has in the past few days been quoted in dispatches as saying that the Cuban Assembly would reject the bridge and land proposition if put before it. Friends of the company claim to have private advices to the contrary.

New post offices have been established at Hatuey, Camaguey Province, and at Yarey de Vasquez, Oriente Province.

A money order office has been established at Piña, Camaguey Province.



United States Marines drilling at Guantanamo.

GENERAL NOTES

THE "ISTAS" PARTY

Senator Antonio Sanchez Bustamente said recently that the Liberal Party was now generally known as the "Istas," being composed of Zay-istas, Asbert-istas, Miguel-istas and Hernand-istas.

CUBAN MADE CIGARS

"Before the Dingley bill advanced the duty on Cuban-made cigars and reduced that on Cuban tobacco, three-quarters of the genuine Havana cigars consumed here

were made in Cuba. To-day this is reversed, 75 per cent are made in this country and but 25 per cent in Cuba. Free Puerto Rican tobacco helped. Of the supposedly Havana cigars made in the United States annually many are wrapped with Puerto Rican or American wrappers, while the composition of others has defied speculation. A new law introduced in the Senate by Senator Fletcher of Florida, if signed, will require all to be labeled Havana, Puerto Rica, Connecticut, Lancaster County, rope or cabbage, according to the ingredients used."—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Engineer.*

Religious Work in Cuba

A MAYARI VALLEY MISSIONARY

Life down in Cuba, "the Pearl of the Antilles," seems fascinating and interesting when viewed from a distance, but the missionary sees life there as it really is.

Mr. John F. Caperton, whose work in Cuba is well known, tells of his work there and gives a true insight into the life of the people. He says:

"Mayari is in the center of a large valley and is built along the river that bears the same name. We are surrounded by beautiful high mountains, some of them towering 2,500 and 3,000 feet in the air. I have been to the little mining camp at the mountain top, and believe the view is one of the most beautiful on this hemisphere. The magnificent Nipe Bay stretches out almost at the foot of the mountains and further on is the broad Atlantic, and in the other directions the mountains and cities of the eastern province of Cuba.

"They tell me there are 15,000 people in this valley, and I am the only missionary here. In one afternoon I rode through five settlements, where there were no less than 600 people, and in none of these was there any service at all. The Sabbath is a day of drunkenness and revelry. There are a number of cock pits scattered along the valley wherever there is a settlement and two large ones here in Mayari, and on Sunday afternoon the hoarse screams and yells of the men can be heard all down the valley. Such is their idea of sport and the observance of the Sabbath day.

"If there is a nation on the globe that needs salvation to-day, it is Cuba.

"There is no doubt that God is blessing us. At my first service seven little street waifs came out of curiosity. It was almost impossible to have order, and indeed for two months had to try every way possible to have order and finally succeeded. The

services have grown gradually, till we have an average of about fifty now. The Sunday school had to begin with nothing, and we have enrolled forty-nine to date.

"Every other Sunday I ride twenty-four miles in the middle of the day to preach. They are not organized yet indeed only last week managed to find a shed in which they could hold services. On the other Sundays I have an eight-mile trip to preach.

"Up in the heart of the mountains there is a little settlement which I have visited and one man has promised to let me hold services in his house. I will have to go on moonlight nights, as it is only a path and dangerous. I have two other appointments in private houses, and one on Tuesday night four miles away, where we have a small church. I have been having five service nights a week, and sometimes will have an extra one. The horseback riding and the brisk mountain air is splendid for me, and I have not had better health since I came to the tropics five years ago.

"I wish you could ride out with me over my work. There is one home especially a humble place, thatched but with dirt floor, but the preacher always has a warm welcome there. The Cubans are not as a rule very hospitable, and one almost never gets an invitatin to eat with them. But old Don Ramon and his wife, Dona Josefa, always want me to stay for dinner when I go, and are disappointed if I refuse. The last time I ate with them they had a chicken roasted on the coals, and fried bananas for bread and the regular Cuban dinner of soup and frijoles. I ate with a meat fork and an immense butcher knife while the others ate with their fingers. I came away with oranges, sweet lemons and other fruits tied to my saddle and a bouquet of roses. I love flowers and they always save me the choicest blossoms."

GENERAL NOTES

BRUTAL SUPERSTITIONS

It is reported in Cuba that the "voodooists" have relations with politicians who control their votes and protect them against the infliction of punishment. The general public now calls on Congress to find a remedy.

Public indignation in Cuba was intensely aroused by the recent murder of a white girl, six years old, in connection with a mysterious method of healing a sick negro woman to whom the child's blood was said to have been administered.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR CHANGES

President Wilson has nominated Gustave Scholle, a resident of St. Paul, Minn., as secretary to the American legation at Havana in place of Hugh S. Gibson, who has been transferred to the legation at Brussels.

Milton B. Kirk, the American consul at Manzanillo, has been transferred to St. Johns, Quebec.

RED QUAIL MULTIPLYING

The red quail, a species of pheasant, imported about two years ago from Spain, and set free in Cuba to populate the fields, are multiplying rapidly and will in the course of a few years form a part of the hunters' delight, according to a statement of Inspector General of Fauna Juan Federico Centelles.

But 400 of these birds were originally brought into Cuba.

FIND GRAVES OF AMERICANS

The remains of fifteen of Colonel William Crittenden's Kentuckians, whom the Spaniards shot in 1851, were found near the ancient Atares fort in Havana on December 4th, says the *New York American*.

Colonel Crittenden and his men went to Cuba on a filibustering expedition, expecting to be joined by the Cubans; the commander and fifty of his men were captured, court-martialed and sentenced to death.

The bodies were buried secretly, and, although Americans and Cubans have desired to honor their memory, the place of burial has remained unknown.

COFFEE IMPORTS

During the fiscal year 1912-13 Cuba imported coffee from Porto Rico to the value of \$3,783,377.

GUANTANAMO VALLEY NEWS

Mr. J. H. Randolph, of the well known firm of Latin-American contractors May, Jeckyl & Randolph, of New York, has just returned from a short visit to his plantation at Arroya Piedra, near Guantanamo. While there he extended his property by the purchase of 2,000 acres more land and started the erection of a large and commodious dwelling. Mr. Randolph expects to hereafter spend his winters there. He has imported some fine blooded live stock from Europe and the United States.

Mr. David Mattoon, of Brooklyn, has been appointed Chief Accountant of the Guantanamo & Western Railroad Company, with headquarters at Guantanamo, Cuba. Mr. Mattoon previously occupied a similar position with the Cuba Railroad, but is at present the auditor of the Manhattan Line of the New England Navigation Company. He leaves for Cuba the end of the year.

Mosle Brothers, of New York, have just shipped fifteen cane cars for the Santa Maria Company, which owns the Santa Maria Sugar estate, near Guantanamo, on the Guantanamo & Western Railroad.

Seven new coffee estates are being opened up on the Marco Sanchez branch of the Guantanamo & Western Railroad. That part of Oriente Province is noted for the fine quality of its coffee.

THE ROQUE CANAL

The Roque Canal is to be 51 kilometres long, of which 41 kilometres represent real constructive work. About 16 per cent of the whole work is finished. The credit for the canal is \$1,574,512 and of this \$779,904, or about half, had been expended, leaving a balance ahead of \$794,607. President Menocal, who recently made a visit of inspection, thinks the canal will cost at least twice as much money as the original allowance.

Deer hunting in Matanzas Province may be barred for a period of three to four years by the government, owing to the scarcity that is apparent at the former hunting sites in order to prevent the extinction of that animal.

Males and females in the municipal termino of Bayamo, Oriente Province, have almost equal representation according to a recent census, which gives the population at 33,810 inhabitants, 16,893 males and 16,917 females.

GENERAL NOTES

MORTALITY OF MATANZAS PROVINCE

The mortality per 1,000 inhabitants in the six provinces of Cuba for the years 1911 and 1912 are given by Dr. Juan Guitexas, the director of sanitation, as follows:

Havana Province	17.57
Matanzas Province	15.46
Santa Clara Province	13.92
Camaguey Province	11.91
Pinar del Rio Province	11.30
Oriente Province	11.05

The various municipal terminals of Matanzas Province show the following death rate per thousand inhabitants during the same period as follows:

Colon	21.80
Cardenas	20.33
Jovellanos	18.94
Carlos Rojas	16.81
Union	16.14
Matanzas	15.76
San Jose de los Ramos	15.26
Pedro Beancourt	14.97
Guamacaro	14.05
Marti	13.71
Manguito	13.42
Alacranes	13.41
Sabanilla	13.19
Bolondron	12.70
Santa Ana	11.55
Perico	11.03
Cabezas	9.93
Agramonte	9.58
Jaguey	8.98
Republica	14.02

A NEW HAVANA DAILY

On January 1st a new daily paper, to be called the *Havana American*, will make its appearance.

The publisher is Mr. Alfredo Betancourt, who is kin to the well-known Betancourt family of Camaguey. The new paper may be published later in both English and Spanish, but is to start as an eight-page issue in the English language.

FAVORS TRIALS BY JURY

Congressman Sanchez Fuentes, assistant professor of law in Havana University, who was one of the orators of the College of Lawyers of Havana, favors jury trials for Cuba. He says the trial by jury to determine facts in civil suits, if established in accordance with the system now in vogue in countries which have long experience, would be the greatest conquest of liberty and democracy for Cuba.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CEMENT

In Turkey, where cement is not used or hardly known, a substitute has been found that has met with good results when applied in exposed places, in filling crevices in water pipes, covering joints in stone floors, in fountains, and for numerous other purposes where cement would be required. The mixture is as satisfactory in water as in exposed places, but it must be allowed to become thoroughly dry before it is submerged.

The mixture is slaked lime, linseed oil and cotton fiber. The process is started by pouring the oil on a handful of cotton, after which the lime is dusted in. It is then kneaded until the whole is thoroughly mixed and about the consistency of dough. The more it is kneaded the better it becomes.—Report of United States Consul Masterson.

AN HAVANA BUSINESS DEAL

It is understood that the engineering and construction firm of Purdy and Henderson has practically completed the acquisition of the business in Havana of the firm of James B. Clow & Sons, dealers in sanitary appliances and plumbing materials. The combined business will be under the management of Mr. Leonard E. Brownson, while Mr. W. M. Anderson will be in charge of the department devoted to the former Clow business. The final papers in the transfer will not be signed until the return from Porto Rico of Mr. Brownson, who will probably be in Havana about December 15th, and it will be the first of the year before the details of alteration will be taken.—*The Times* of Cuba, Havana.

CUBAN FOR THE GIANTS

Enrico Palmero, a young Cuban, who was recommended by Raphael Conte, a Cuban newspaper correspondent, was added to the New York Giants' list of players a few weeks ago. Palmero is only 17 years old and is five feet eight inches tall. He has been pitching sensational ball in Cuba and great things are expected of him. He will go to Marlin with the Giants in February. He played with the Havana team last season and during the present visit of the Brooklyn in Cuba young Palmero baffled the Dodgers with his pitching.

The production of coffee in Oriente Province during the last year aggregated 300,000 quintals.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD CO., THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad

The earnings of the Cuba Railroad for the month of October and for the three months ended October 30th compare as follows:

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
October gross	\$347,562	\$289,812	\$257,681	\$190,691	\$156,698
Expenses	197,393	171,293	154,601	119,107	116,608
October net	\$150,168	\$118,518	\$103,080	\$71,683	\$40,089
Fixed charges	66,791	66,791	60,125	36,666	36,657
October surplus	\$83,377	\$51,727	\$42,955	\$35,017	\$3,432
From July 1st—					
Four months' gross.....	\$1,372,873	\$1,257,574	\$1,037,957	\$821,882	\$641,234
Four months' surplus.....	\$328,630	\$256,416	\$211,375	\$199,787	\$54,718
Fixed charges	267,166	266,888	240,500	146,666	141,877
Four months' surplus.....	\$328,630	\$256,516	\$211,375	\$199,787	\$54,718

The full report is now to hand, and we give below the main figures tabulated with those of the preceding year:

	Year ended June 30th	
	1913	1912
Gross earnings	\$4,632,039	\$3,819,253
Net earnings.....	2,215,502	1,818,859
Passenger earnings	1,663,223	1,394,323
Freight earnings...	2,156,842	1,738,242
Working ratio.....	52.17 p. c.	52.37 p. c.
Dividend on Common	4 p. c.	Nil

The ratio of operating charges was re-

duced from 52.37 per cent to 52.17 per cent. Interest charges are higher on this occasion by \$42,200, and out of the surplus then remaining at first dividend of 4 per cent has already been paid on the common stock. The directors announce that a settlement has been reached with the Cuba Company concerning various matters outstanding between the two undertakings, and as a result the balance of the Cuba Railroad Company's common stock—namely, \$3,874,000—has been handed over to the Cuba Company in accordance with the terms of the construction contract.

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1913	1912	1911	1910
November 1st	£18,977	£17,300	£17,899	£16,324
November 8th	19,898	20,235	19,818	18,972
November 15th	20,655	20,879	18,619	17,361
November 22nd	21,163	19,829	16,261	17,883
For the twenty weeks and five days of the present fiscal year the earnings were....	411,167	406,002		

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1913	1912	1911	1910
November 9th	\$54,269	\$51,342	\$48,601	\$44,033
November 16th	54,016	48,611	46,268	42,737
November 23rd	53,090	49,083	41,430	41,954
November 30th		47,608	44,692	43,167

Cuban Central's Earnings

	1913	1912	November 15th	£7,038	£6,244
October 18th	£6,782	£6,196	November 22nd	7,376	6,387
November 8th	6,872	6,397	November 29th	7,451	7,214

CUBAN RAILROAD MATTERS

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAY AGREEMENT
WITH UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

Circulars issued by the United Railways of Havana and the Cuban Central Railway Companies give the terms of the arrangement reached between the two undertakings. Negotiations, says the Cuban Central circular, "have lately taken place which have resulted in a proposal by the United Railways Company that, subject to confirmation by the shareholders of that company, it should purchase the whole of the ordinary shares in your company on the following terms: That for every £10 Ordinary share of the Cuban Central Company held by you, there will be given you in exchange £7 10s. nominal of ordinary capital of the United Railways Company. The buyers will be entitled to the dividends on the Cuban Central Company's shares as from the 1st of July last, whilst you will be entitled to receive the dividends from the same date upon the Stock of the United Railways Company to be given you in exchange.

"The market value of the Cuban Central Company's shares on the 21st inst. was £5 15s., whilst the market value of the stock of the United Railways Company to be given you in exchange was on the same date £6 3s. The dividend upon the Ordinary stock of the United Railways Company, offered in exchange for your shares, based upon the last dividend paid by that company—namely, 5 per cent—is equivalent to a dividend on the Cuban Central Company's shares of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent more than the proprietors received for the past year. It is reasonable to anticipate that the profits of the United Railways Company will show a steady advance, due to the growing prosperity of the island and the advantages resulting from the arrangement now proposed.

"The United Railways Company are prepared to purchase the whole of the Ordinary shares of your company upon the above basis, but they will not proceed with the purchase unless three-fourths of the Ordinary shareholders of your company assent to the proposal. In the event of the proposal being carried through, the Board of your company will retire in favor of nominees of the United Railways Company, the present Board and the members of the staff whose services are not continued being compensated by the United Railways Company on their retirement."

The scheme is recommended by the Boards of both companies.

The capital of the Cuban Central Line consists of £900,000 in £10 ordinary shares,

with £1,200,000 of £10 $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent cumulative preference shares, and £1,698,600 of debenture capital at present outstanding. While the railway is still largely dependent upon the sugar crop for its revenue, earnings have never been fully distributed, so that the financial position of this concern is a sound one, a reserve fund of £60,000, with a renewal and casualty and fire insurance fund of a further £90,653, being shown in the balance-sheet as at the end of June last. The dividends on the ordinary shares have never been large, for the board have preferred to set aside substantial amounts to improving the financial position. For the three years to June, 1912, 2 per cent per annum was paid, while for 1912-13 3 per cent was forthcoming, which required £27,000, but as £30,000 was placed to renewal and casualty fund, £10,000 to general reserve, £7,000 to permanent way suspense account, and £7,000 for balance of premium on 6 per cent debenture stock written off, it will be seen that £54,000 was here used, which would have paid 6 per cent on the share capital and have made the dividend for the past year 9 per cent had all the profits been distributed.

As a matter of fact, in the last five years a total of £140,000 had been set aside out of the profits for improving reserve, etc., which means that instead of no dividend for the year 1908-9, and 2 per cent for each of the next three years, with 3 per cent for 1912-13, an average of something like $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum was earned, and as the company's financial position is now such that it is no longer necessary to so liberally set aside part of the earnings, it may reasonably be expected that, even with no further improvement in the earnings, the dividends will advance.

These facts account for the recent rise in the price of the £10 Ordinary shares, which are likely to go very much higher when the deal is arranged.—*London Stock Exchange Gazette.*

The new consolidation means that one company now controls the railways of half of Cuba from Guane in Pinar del Rio Province to Placetas in Santa Clara Province. The Western Railways, the Havana Central, the United Railways, the Terminal Company, represented by the union depot in Havana, certain wharves along the bay front and the ferry system and the Cuban Central, are now one concern, the biggest portion of which, in the point of influence and control, is the United Railways.

In respect of the year ended June 30th last the Cuban Central Railways Company has recently declared a dividend of 3 per cent on its Ordinary shares, as against 2



View along the line of the Cuba Railroad. An outdoor laundry in full operation.

per cent for 1911-12, after, of course, distributing the usual $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the Preference capital and meeting Debenture interest charges. The United Railways of Havana has raised its rate of dividend from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent for 1912-13, and generally speaking the accounts made a good showing.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE TO HAVANA

The contract for a \$500,000 steamship for the railroad car ferry between Key West and Havana was awarded November 25th to William Cramp Sons of Philadelphia by the Florida East Coast Railroad. The ship is to be completed within fourteen months. Its capacity will be thirty passenger or freight cars, and its speed, sixteen knots an hour.

GUANTANAMO & WESTERN RAILROAD NOTES

On December 14th the road increased its service by adding another passenger train between San Luis and Guantanamo, and an additional mixed train between San Luis and Boqueron.

This road has also completed a new fifty car siding at Manantial and another for forty cars at West Belona. Also it has replaced over 25,000 ties on the main line, all of native hardwood. This is the only railroad in Cuba laid with 80 lb. rails.

SANTA CLARA'S NEW CENTRAL

The Central "Algodones" Company, a new sugar mill enterprise, was established on December 5th at Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara Province, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The new mill will be built at Majagua, where the new company owns 400 caballerias. The new estate expects to begin grinding in January, 1915.

The officers of the company are as follows: Sr. Manuel Garcia Rubio, president; Sr. Florencio Mendez Machado, vice-president; Dr. Bemto Celorio Alfonso, secretary.

The company has contracted with Messrs. J. E. Dunn & Co. and the Ford Brothers of New York and Philadelphia for the construction and installation of the new mill, which will have a capacity of 1,300 bags daily. In January work on a branch railroad to connect the batey with the Cuba Railroad will begin.

CUBA AND JAMAICA SERVICE

According to recent advices the Cuba Railroad Company intends to provide a really first-class service between Cuba and Jamaica. A fine 20-knot steamer, the "Prince Rupert," has been bought by the company, and will make her initial voyage on the route early in January.

The boat will make three voyages each week. The single fare from Havana to Kingston is \$35.00 and the round trip \$60.00.



Scene on the Mayari River in Oriente Province.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

FRUIT EXPORTS OF JAMAICA — CUBA'S BOOT AND SHOE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

JAMAICA'S FRUIT EXPORTS

For the first nine months of 1913 fruit exports from Jamaica compare with the same period in 1912 as follows:

Cocoanuts ...	16,912,173	Increase	1,675,815
Oranges	22,265,785	Increase	9,775,345
Grapefruit ...	*11,963	Increase	*5,382

The exports to the United States of these products during the same period are likewise compared:

Cocoanuts ...	15,059,613	Increase	1,521,012
Oranges	9,439,815	Increase	8,378,575
Grapefruit ...	*11,963	Increase	*5,382

* Boxes.

These figures show a considerable growth in the exports of these fruits to American ports. Since the customs duty on citrus fruits has been considerably reduced it is expected that there will continue to be a large increase in the exports of oranges and grapefruit from Jamaica to the United States.

CANADA'S CUBAN EXPORTS

Canada's exports of home produce to Cuba during the last five years aggregate as follows:

1908	\$1,353,442
1909	1,388,004
1910	1,667,399
1911	1,761,882
1912	2,024,617

GUATEMALA'S TRADE WITH CUBA

The following figures are supplied by G. A. Bucklin, Jr., United States Consul General at Guatemala City and show that country's trade with Cuba.

	Exports	Imports
1909		\$4,423
1910	\$460	4,019
1911		4,441
1912	973	3,728

Coffee, hides, rubber, sugar and chicle are the principal exports of the country; and foodstuffs, coal, machinery, manufactures of iron, etc., the chief imports.

Sanitago's November customs collections compare as follows:

1913	1912
\$157,448	\$141,279

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

The trade of the United States with Cuba in boots and shoes for the nine months ending September 30th compare as follows:

Imports of Hides and Skins—Raw or Uncured

	Quantity	Value
1911	2,859,318 lbs.	\$297,602
1912	4,002,457 "	496,073
1913	1,393,558 "	215,133

Exports to Cuba of Upper-Glazed Kid

	Quantity	Value
1911	178,286 sq. ft.	\$37,861
1912	183,424 " "	36,342
1913	236,760 " "	49,393

Manufactures of Boots and Shoes

	Quantity	Value
1911	2,240,570 pairs	\$2,479,963
1912	2,217,304 "	2,339,602
1913	2,742,230 "	3,003,746

For the month of September, 1913 and 1912 the following figures are given:

Imports from Cuba of Hides and Skins—Raw or Uncured

	Quantity	Value
1912	391,278 lbs.	\$50,792
1913	287,400 "	47,645

Exports to Cuba—Upper-Glazed Kid

	Quantity	Value
1912	13,552 sq. ft.	\$2,612
1913	17,217 " "	4,357

Boots and Shoes

	Quantity	Value
1912	269,303 pairs	\$276,890
1913	254,189 "	286,018

FRUIT PRICES IN NEW YORK

Oranges per box—	
Florida	\$1.50 to \$3.75
Porto Rico	1.00 to 2.00
Isle of Pines	1.50 to 2.50
Jamaica	1.00 to 2.00
Grapefruit per box—	
Florida	1.50 to 3.50
Cuba	1.87 to 3.00
Isle of Pines	2.00 to 3.00
Porto Rico	1.50 to 4.00
Pineapples per crate—	
Porto Rico	1.25 to 3.00
Cuba	1.00 to 2.50

—Dun's Review

FURTHER TRADE NEWS

HAVANA'S CUSTOM HOUSE COLLECTIONS

The November collections of the Havana custom house compare as follows:

1913	\$1,929,107
1912	2,191,747
1911	2,022,293
1910	1,769,859
1909	1,759,682
1908	1,446,351
1907	1,739,743

SANTA DOMINO'S CUBAN TRADE

Imports from Cuba compare as follows:

1911	1912
\$8,262	\$6,578

Exports to Cuba during the same period were:

1911	1912
\$20,907	\$15,429

One article comprises all the exports and that was fibre.

The November customs collections of Matanzas amounted to \$97,585.

AMERICANS PROTEST AGAINST REGULATIONS

The Drug Trade section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation at their latest monthly meeting on December 3rd empowered its committee on legislation to address a letter of protest against the Cuban government's new pharmaceutical regulations* to the Cuban Secretary of Sanitation and Beneficence and also to request the United States Secretary of State to register a similar protest with the Cuban government. These Cuban pharmaceutical regulations seek to compel all foreign manufacturers of proprietary remedies to state on their labels the components to which their specifics owe their medicinal value and also attempt to force these manufacturers to register and obtain certificates for each of the articles which they offer for sale in Cuba.

*These regulations in full were printed in THE CUBA REVIEW for November.

CUBA'S IMPORTS OF EGGS

In the year 1912 Cuba imported 110,000,000 eggs from the United States.

Lumber Exports to Cuba

PITCH PINE SHIPMENTS

The present year will show materially larger lumber shipment to Cuba than ever before recorded. From January 1st to last week the movement aggregates 124,248,783 superficial feet, which closely approaches the figure for all of 1910, hitherto the most active year in the history of the trade. The following table shows the quantity directed to each of the chief ports of the island so far in 1913, the figures being in superficial feet, board measure:

Havana	49,772,414
Santiago	8,909,003
Sagua la Grande	8,129,368
Cienfuegos	7,940,195
Caibarien	7,369,696
Cardenas	6,668,709
Matanzas	6,480,370
Nipe Bay	5,852,711
Manzanillo	4,518,111
Isabela de Sagua	4,299,897
Guantanamo	2,936,910
Puerto Padre	2,443,966
Cay Frances	1,762,569
Banes	1,367,389
Gibara	1,328,410
Manati	1,208,964

This includes all ports to which a million feet or more has been exported from the Gulf since the beginning of the year. Among these showing the best percentage of gain are Santiago, Isabela de Sagua, Matanzas and Nipe Bay. Havana shipment has corresponded more nearly to that of the preceding year, but the end of the year will see its total larger than ever before.

Something over two and a half million feet was cleared from Mobile, Pascagoula and Tampa for Cuban ports during the week.—November 22d.

The entire lumber imports of Cuba from the United States in previous years compare as follows. The quantities are in feet.

Fiscal year	Quantity	Value
1909-10	141,257,000	\$2,084,069
1910-11	146,852,000	2,265,395
1911-12	123,233,000	2,055,311

Cuban movement holds up rather better than expected, and a limited number of new inquiries are in sight.—November 15th.

Cuban inquiry is a little better than it has been.

The week's outgo for Cuba comprised about one and a quarter million feet.—November 29th.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

CUBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

This company, which has been paying dividends at a rate of 5 per cent a year on its \$5,000,000 of common stock, will not pay any further dividends on that stock, says the *United States Investor*. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the \$2,000,000 of preferred was paid October 16th and will be continued.

The report of the Cuban Telephone Company for the month of November last shows an increase of 4,644 subscribers over last year, the number being 15,562 as against 10,918 last year.

The receipts show a corresponding increase, being \$85,069 this year as against \$62,360, an increase of \$22,708.40.

EARNINGS OF THE SANTIAGO LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY

	1913	1912
November gross.....	\$38,326	\$32,490
November net.....	17,243	13,794
First 11 months gross...	417,312	367,289
First 11 months net...	187,016	152,886

ADVISE OF BOND EXTENSION

Local banks have been advised by the National Bank of Cuba, as fiscal agent for the Cuban government, that the Cuban government 5s, due November 28th, have been extended. This is the loan of August, 1905. Holders of the issue will receive coupon sheets from May 28, 1914, to November 28, 1929, by sending in their certificates. The market for these bonds at present is around 95.

EXPENDING THE \$15,000,000

Of the \$15,000,000 wanted for Cuba's pressing needs, \$8,000,000 will be immediately used for these claims:

Payment to J. P. Morgan & Co. for its notes.....	\$2,500,000
Amounts due on original sewer and paving contract of Havana	3,000,000
Debts of Department of Public Works	1,500,000
Amounts due and owing by Interior Department.....	1,000,000
Concerning the remaining	\$7,000,000,

\$1,000,000 is required for the reconstruction of the sidewalks in Havana proper which the government is bound to build.

The remaining \$6,000,000 are required to cover the payment for the extensions made in the sewer and paving contract which will finally place the city in perfect sanitary condition and which are also required to pave some of the streets and principal business arteries in the city proper.

CUBAN LOANS IN LONDON

There are two Cuban government loans known and dealt in in London, namely, the five per cent issue of 1904, of which \$32,960,000 is outstanding, and the four and a half per cent loan for a total of \$16,500,000, none of which has yet been redeemed. The four and a half per cent loan was issued in three equal parts, \$5,500,000 being offered in London and New York in September, 1909, at 96 per cent, \$5,500,000 in February, 1910, at 98 per cent and \$5,500,000 in February, 1911, at 98¾ per cent.

Prevailing Prices for Cuban Securities

(Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York)

	BID	ASKED
Republic of Cuba Interior 5% Bonds.....	90	93
Republic of Cuba Exterior 5% Bonds.....	100	100¾
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds.....	103	108
Havana City Second Mortgage 6% Bonds.....	98	102
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5% Bonds.....	97½	101
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock.....	97	100
Cuba Co. 6% Debentures.....	95	100
Havana Electric Railway Consol. Mtge. 5% Bonds.....	92	93
Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co. Preferred Stock.....	90	92
Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co. Common Stock.....	77	79
Matanzas Market Place 8% Bonds Participation Certificates.....	100	104
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6% Gold Bonds of 1918.....	93	96
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mtge. 6% Bonds.....	98¼	98½

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis

THE CUBAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY

WHIMS OF THE ENGLISH CIGAR IMPORTER — TOBACCO MEN IN CUBA
HAVE A NEW PROPOSITION

THE ENGLISH CIGAR IMPORTER

The British smoker is by far the most critical and the most intelligent. The British importer is perhaps the only one that orders from the Cuban manufacturers according to the quality of the crop. If the crop is a good one the importer in England orders heavily and stocks up for a year or two, and if the cigars produced are poor in a certain year the exportation immediately slumps accordingly. The American importers and importers in other countries do not stock up and do not look after their trade like the English importer. The English importer is also encouraged in the method of stocking up according to the quality of the crops in Cuba by the climate that prevails in his country. The climate allows the importer to carry stocks of a certain kind of cigars for several years without deteriorating. In Cuba and the United States and most other countries cigars become "spent" if stored for more than one season, and sometimes when carried only a few months worms get into the cigars and the goods become worm-eaten, and therefore unfit to put on sale. So therefore it can be seen that for many reasons the English importers can profit more than other importers by being intelligent in their business.—London *Tobacco*.

The following figures from the official returns of the Cuban custom house show the number of cigars shipped from the port of Havana to all parts of the world during the last eleven months ending November 30th:

August 25, 1909, in the administration of

1913	1912
164,969,777	161,330,221

Receipts of leaf tobacco from the country from January 1st to November 27th were as follows:

Vuelto Abajo	253,783	bales
Semi Vuelta	31,172	"
Partido	16,632	"
Remedios	165,331	"
Oriente	7,577	"

New York *Tobacco's* Havana correspondent mentions a proposition discussed among tobacco men in the city which he says might be made as a partial equivalent for the loss that the Cuban sugar industry is going to suffer through being less protected after March 1, 1914.

The new idea is to ask the United States government not to levy any higher duty on the cigars imported from Cuba than what the American clear Havana cigar manufacturers are going to pay under the new law on cigars manufactured in bond. Therefore if the bonded manufacturers in the United States should only be assessed a duty of \$8 or \$9 per 1,000 on cigars of average sizes, we ought to get this same allowance, by not paying any higher duty than \$8 or \$9 per 1,000 on cigars of average size, and a proportionate higher rate on the more costly and heavier weight cigars. A number of Senators admitted when the Underwood Tariff Bill was under debate in the United States Senate, that Cuba's claim against the American government for an equivalent was valid, as the latter by placing sugar on the free list in the year 1916 would inflict a hardship on Cuba's sugar industry. Now as we have only two articles of chief production, sugar and tobacco, the allowance to be made could only be applied to tobacco and its manufactured product, such as cigars, cigarettes and cut tobacco. People in Havana argue, that unless Cuba should obtain a fair equivalent, that she might as well denounce the present reciprocity treaty entirely in the year 1916, as otherwise the benefit would accrue entirely to the exporters from the United States, who now ship to Cuba goods to the value of from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 annually, and try to obtain similar concessions from other countries. Of course this would be only the last resort, and Cuba would by far prefer to make a new and equitable reciprocity treaty with the United States than with any other country.

THE NEW CROP

Nothing of a definite nature can be said about the new crop, as everything will depend upon the kind of weather we may have up to the end of February. If we only have sufficient light showers of rain, the crop ought to turn out well, but a prolonged drought might give us a short and poor crop in the Vuelta Abajo.

It rained continuously in the Vuelta Abajo section for ten days up to November 5th, and all the seed beds and plantings were lost. Further plantings in a majority of the districts were made about the middle of December, which means a late crop but not necessarily a bad one.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

A NEW WAY TO RIPEN BANANAS — COCOANUT LARD

RIPENING BANANAS BY ELECTRICITY

In a recent number of the *Electric Review*, Chicago, an interesting description is given of experiments carried on by a large wholesale fruit house in Spokane, State of Washington, to ripen bananas by means of electricity. According to this account, the results were so highly successful that a permanent installation of the apparatus required was at once decided upon.

The experiment was carried out by placing heaters on the side of the wall about two feet above the floor line. Though the temperature varied five degrees in various parts of the rooms, it was proved that 100 per cent of the fruit so treated could be marketed.

The installation consists of four 500-watt car heaters and a circulating fan placed in an asbestos-lined box on the side of the wall of each room. In addition to this, a 500-watt element was placed in a bucket of water, the resulting evaporation furnishing the necessary moisture. Each piece of apparatus is controlled by an individual switch. Two rooms are used, each 16 by 18 by 7 feet, and each having a capacity of 200 bunches.

By means of a circulating fan, placed at the outlet of an air duct which has its inlet at the base line of the opposite side of the room near the door, cool air is drawn in and blown through the heaters against the distributing door into the room. Within a very short time after the fan was started there remained no appreciable difference of temperature in any part of the room, thus ensuring equal ripening. By alternation the rooms, 200 bunches of the fruit are ready for market every two days; giving a total capacity per month of 3,000 bunches.

In the summer months, the same rooms are used for cooling purposes, the heat generated in the ripening of the fruit being an excess of that required to give the results. The ventilating ducts are opened, and the cool air is circulated through the air duct by means of the fan, thus ensuring an even temperature and so preventing overripening while the fruit is awaiting a market.—*Canada-West India Magazine*.

PUTS FERTILIZER IN HOLES

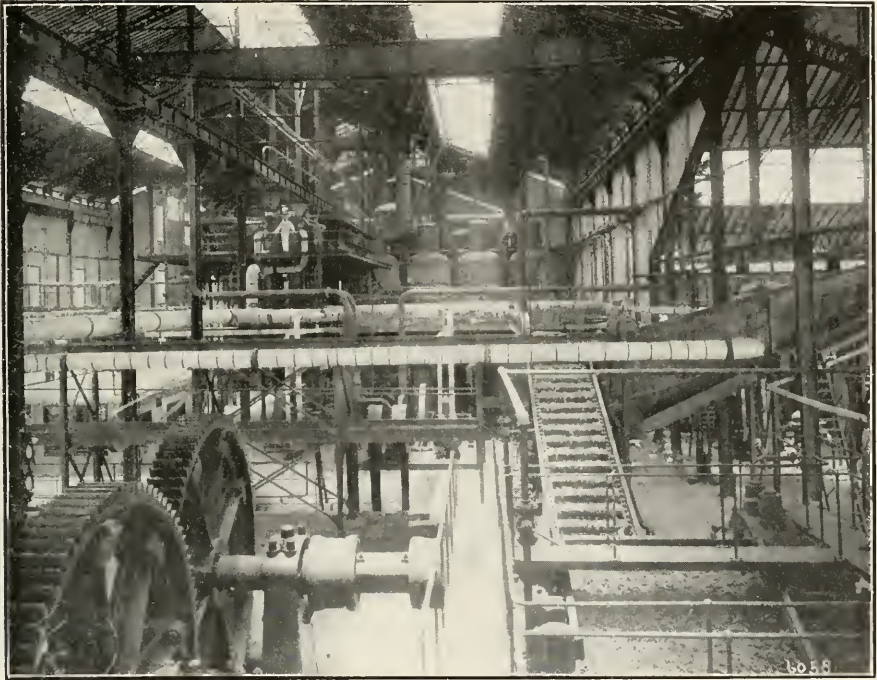
A new method of applying chemical fertilizer to fruit trees, says *The Rubber World*, is proposed by M. Cadoret, who finds that it gives such excellent results in experiments which he has been making

in France. The usual method is to simply spread or strew the chemical fertilizer on the ground at a certain distance around the trunk of the tree, but it is found that this has a disadvantage in that the fertilizing principles do not penetrate into the ground as rapidly as might be supposed, so that their action is felt but slowly. M. Cadoret finds that a much better plan is to use an iron rod having an expanded part near the point so as to make rather large holes in the ground. Such holes are filled with the fertilizer, which consists of a properly prepared mixture, using some precautions. The fertilizer, in order to prevent damage to the roots from the caustic action, should be mixed with crumbled earth beforehand. From four to six holes should be used, to be deep enough to contain all the fertilizer required for the tree in question, and the holes are best placed about twelve inches from the trunk. The depth of the holes is increased to keep pace with the growth of the tree. According to M. Cadoret, the above method gives remarkable results, and he finds that fruit trees of five years' growth are as well developed as other trees of twelve years.—*West India Committee Circular*.

VALUABLE BY-PRODUCTS OF COCOANUTS

Cocoanut oil, which used to be the principal and almost the only valuable constituent obtained from copra, is an evil-smelling, although extremely useful and commercially valuable, article, still greatly in demand in India and elsewhere as oil. But the finest quantity of cocoanut lard now produced is a material so exalted above the oil that no ordinary person would think for a moment of associating the two together. Vegetable lard is an almost ideally pure product, perfectly wholesome when used in conjunction with milk for butter making, and a perfectly safe and desirable constituent of confectionery of the highest class, including chocolate creams, and so on. This being so, it is not surprising that copra has commanded a wider field of consumption. It happens, however, that the demand has grown much more rapidly than the production.

Not many years ago copra sold at £12 per ton, whereas to-day quite ordinary grades sell at £32 per ton and better qualities at even higher price.—*Financier and Bullionist* of London.

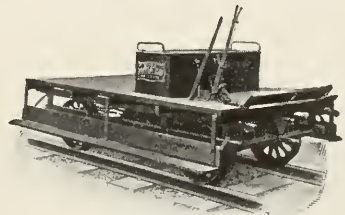


Interior view of the Jobabo mill in Oriente Province.



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THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

DIFFERENCES IN CANE AND BEET SUGAR — WHERE THE WORLD'S SUGAR IS DISTRIBUTED

DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD'S SUGAR

The distribution of the cane sugar production of the world is a rather simple thing. The great countries having a large population consume the sugar from their own fields, and require somewhat from abroad, which is generally furnished by adjacent producers.

In this way British India consumes her own produce, together with the greater part of that of Mauritius, and one-third of that of Java. The United States complete their own scanty production with that from Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, and many of the Antilles. China and Japan take their supply from Formosa, strengthened by sugar from Java and the Philippines; while Australia takes what she has short from Fiji, Java, and Mauritius. The South African Continent contents itself with sugar from Natal, together with small amounts from Mozambique and Mauritius.

There is, therefore, very little sugar left for those countries which do not produce sugar themselves, or are situated in the neighborhood of the producing centre.

The only sugars left for exportation abroad are those of Demerara, Surinam, some of the Antilles, and South American republics, such as Peru, Brazil, etc. On the other hand, there are also very few markets free for the importation of disposable sugar.

Formerly it was chiefly Great Britain, the United States and Canada which availed themselves of the sugar from remote parts of the globe; but the United States have at this moment all the sugar which they want close at hand. A year ago Canada concluded a treaty with a part of the British West Indies, by which they granted each other a rebate on import duties. As a consequence, the sugar trade between those possessions and Canada will be greatly promoted, so that only Great Britain is left as a recipient of those sugars produced in the various countries as surplus of their own or of their immediate neighbors.

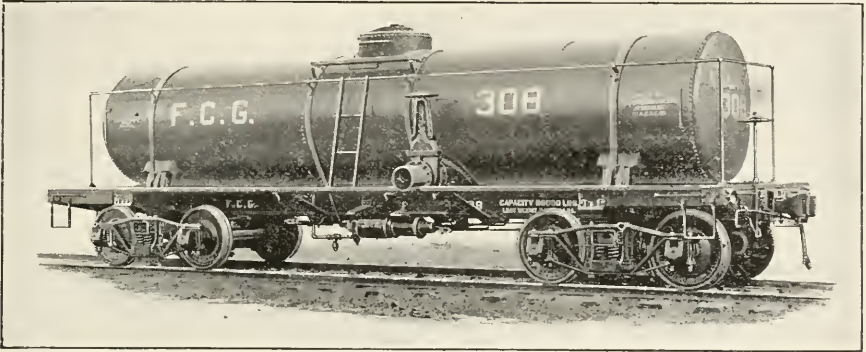
We see then that notwithstanding the great extension of sugar production, all the sugar turned out finds a buyer; and as the consumption of the article is steadily increasing, the prosperous development of the sugar industry may continue still for a long time, without any fear of sugar remaining unsold in stock.—From a paper by H. C. Prinsen Geerligs, read before the International Colonial Congress at Ghent

on August 27th last.—*International Sugar Journal*.

CANE AND BEET SUGAR DIFFERENCES

The question of the detection of the difference between cane and beet sugar is one which is often raised, and has given rise to much discussion. In the case of raw cane and raw beet—and we use the terms raw and refined in the commonly accepted sense—the olfactory organs at once determine the difference, but where refined sugar is in question, we may at once admit that there is no known test by which they can be differentiated. But when it comes to the question of physiological value there is every reason to believe that there an important difference exists. It is an established fact that raw cane sugars, especially those in which the character of the juice from which they are made is preserved, are valuable and appreciative food products. Raw beet is impossible as an article of diet owing to its objectionable effluvium, which bears such a strong resemblance to that which emanates from the useful but malodorous glue pot. The more the sugar is refined the less the proportion of the original impurities becomes; but these never entirely disappear. It may be assumed that the same conditions obtain as regards these impurities in refined as in raw sugar, the difference being one of degree and not of kind. If the sugar were chemically pure, there would be no ground for saying that beet sugar is different to cane. But it is not absolutely pure and this point of impurity is the crux of the whole subject. It is a question of palate, of sensitive nerve stimulation through which the digestive organs are acted upon. Reasoning by analogy, we may then conclude that the same conditions which bring about the relative dietetic values of raw cane and raw beet, exists, although in a much less degree, in the refined articles. From the point of view of nutrition, all people should consume raw cane sugars, but these are in many instances too luscious for their flavor to blend with that of the article to which they are added. In this connection it is essential to distinguish between sweetness and flavor. It is the flavor of the cane sugar which gives it its value, and which exists, although to a very much lessened degree, when the sugar is refined.—*West India Committee Circular*.

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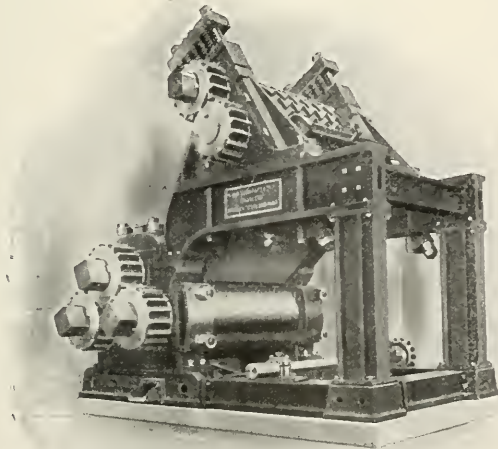
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STORING SUGAR SAFEST WAY

(Editorial in the Louisiana Planter)

We have repeatedly stated the safest way is to hold the sugars and the proper way is to hold them in warehouses on the plantation, the warehouses perhaps somewhat detached say a hundred feet away from the sugar factory. Sugars in such a position can be financed very readily. The warehousing under these conditions with modern devices for handling such as portable elevators and hanging railways and other labor-saving devices will cut the labor expenses down to a minimum and the feeling of independence engendered in the owners will make them hang on to their sugars until they can get satisfactory prices.

We trust that our friends in the Cuban Agrarian League will not forget that they should endeavor to establish a future market for sugars in Cuba. In Hamburg and in London sugars are sold in that way every day in the year and the gradually increasing price of sugar month after month represents the cost of storing, of insurance and of interest on the money invested in the sugar. In this way the world's value can be secured for the Cuban sugar crop and so far as we can judge the true, proper and world's value for sugars cannot be secured in any other way than by some one of these safe methods that have thus far been suggested by us. Another method is suggested by the Agrarian League in Cuba which is to have the sugars sold by a single agency. Where there are such a number of parties interested in sugar manufacture as in Cuba with varying judgment as to the expediency of selling and with varying necessities for closing out their sugars, such a selling agency, while possible, would not seem very likely of accomplishment. We notice that even the New York combination, that generally agrees upon a definite price, does not have a single selling agency. The single selling agency has some of the odium attaching to it that has the single buying agency. If warehousing and financing could be accomplished, and we have every reason to believe that both of these incidents can be accomplished, the sugar producer would be placed in an incomparably stronger position than now and the buyers from Europe would be on the spot just as they were before the days of the reciprocity treaty, ready to take any sugar that looked tempting to them.

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FROM CAIBARIEN

The centrals which export through Caibarien estimate their output for the coming year 1913-14 as follows:

	Bags
Adela	85,000
Altamira	65,000
Fe	130,000
Julia	12,000
Narcisca	120,000
Reforma	125,000
Rosalía	50,000
San Pablo	40,000
San Agustín	100,000
San José	70,000
Vitoria	150,000
Zaza	110,000



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SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated November 14, 1913.

At that date centrifugal sugars from Cuba were quoted at 3.64c. per lb. and the quotation is now 3.39c., a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. while passing over from the old crop basis for earliest deliveries of new crop.

A small stock of 12,857 tons of old crop sugar still remains in warehouse here unsold but little, if any such remains in Cuba and all business now centers about the new Cuba crop. The estimates given out this week by the Cuba sugar crop experts indicate a considerable increase over last year and therefore the early prices for earliest productions of December, January and February have fallen to the lowest level because these shipments will mostly come into the United States at the present duty rates. Naturally the March production and shipment should be of some higher value because of the reduction of duty on March 1st to 1.0048c. per lb. for Cuba 96° test sugar.

Present quotations for the different months are, for December 2 $\frac{1}{32}$ c. per lb. c & f and for January and February 2.00c. c & f.

The United Kingdom entered the Cuba market this week for about 15,000 tons for January shipment at 1.90c. per lb. f. o. b. Cuba. Further shipments are wanted but at a slight reduction to 1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. f. o. b.

Owing to reduced supplies in Continental countries for this campaign it is expected that largely increased purchases by the United Kingdom will be made over last year when about 250,000 tons were taken for the United Kingdom not counting the resales to the United States.

It will be difficult to measure the course of prices for the United States until the new duty comes into operation, but if sugars can be held back in Cuba better results will come to planters and bankers than if forced to sale before wanted by our refiners. Very considerable supplies will be required by our refiners for January and February meltings although these supplies must naturally include largely the Porto Rico and Hawaiian free sugars which will suffer by the reduced duties while Cuba sugar should be increased in value thereby, to some part at least of the about 34c. per 100 lbs. duty given Cuba.

European beet crops will reach about the last estimates given out but show a considerable deficiency for continental countries offset by increase in Russia, which latter does not possess as much importance to the world's supplies as does the deficiencies named.

The course of beet quotations has been downward until previously anticipated level of 9s 0d per cwt. f. o. b. Hamburg has been touched and $\frac{3}{4}$ d upward reaction came to-day. Inasmuch as both Europe and Cuba are at or below cost of production it is reasonable to expect that resistance to further declines will be met in both countries and that Cuba will receive help in this direction for any sugars that will arrive in the United States after March 1st next.

The Louisiana crop is coming in fast and many estates have finished or are fast finishing crops. The planters in Louisiana have suffered so severely of late years from competition of other cheaper producing countries that they have entered into a virtual combination of interests to try and recoup their losses by a series of lawsuits against the American Sugar Refining Company, whom they claim to hold responsible for their losses. Some 170 suits have been entered in the United States District Court at New Orleans, aggregating some \$120,000,000 under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law which allows suits for three times the actual damage proved. Not much interest is shown thus far in these suits outside of Louisiana and we mention this only as an item that may or may not have an influence on the business of the company at some future period. No further demand for Cuba sugar has come from Japan thus far and this particular business is probably awaiting the opening of the Panama Canal next summer.

It is noticeable that the low value of Cuba sugars in 1913 has diminished the importations here of the Philippine sugars some 100,000 tons and the island production is likely to find its principal market in the future outside of the United States.

Our domestic beet refined sugar crop has been so lightly disposed of thus far that it is likely to be a somewhat competitive feature for cane refiners throughout the entire season

of 1914. The advisability is already being discussed by several factories of not continuing to plant beet seed for crops in 1916, the year for free duty.

Refined sugar is now at 4.25c. less 2% by all eastern refiners and beet at generally 10c. per 100 lbs. less at New York basis, plus freight.

New York, December 13, 1913.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación estaba fechada el 14 de noviembre de 1913, en cuyo período los azúcares centrífugos de Cuba se cotizaban a 3.64c. la libra y ahora se cotizan a 3.39c., una baja de $\frac{1}{4}$ c. la libra mientras se pasa de la base de la vieja cosecha a las primeras entregas de la nueva cosecha.

Aún queda aquí sin vender en los almacenes una pequeña existencia de 12,857 toneladas, pero poco o tal vez nada queda en Cuba, y todas las transacciones se concentran ahora en la nueva zafra de Cuba. Los cálculos emitidos esta semana por los peritos en las cosechas de azúcar indican un aumento considerable sobre la cosecha de azúcar del año pasado, y por tanto los precios iniciales para los primeros productos de diciembre, enero y febrero han llegado a su más bajo nivel a causa de que estos embarques vendrán en su mayor parte a los Estados Unidos bajo los actuales derechos arancelarios. Naturalmente la producción y los embarques de marzo debieran ser de algo más valor a causa de la reducción en los derechos en 1° de marzo a 1.0048c. la libra por el azúcar de Cuba polarización 96°.

Las cotizaciones al presente para los distintos meses son: para diciembre 2 $\frac{1}{32}$ c. la libra costo y flete, y para enero y febrero 2.00c. costo y flete.

La Gran Bretaña hizo su entrada esta semana en el mercado de Cuba contratando unas 15,000 toneladas para embarcar en enero a 1.90c. por libra puesto a bordo en Cuba. Requiere mayores embarques pero con una pequeña rebaja a 1.87c. por libra puesto a bordo en Cuba.

Debido a las reducidas existencias en los países europeos para esta estación azucarera, es de esperarse que la Gran Bretaña hará compras mucho mayores que el año pasado, en que la Gran Bretaña tomó unas 250,000 toneladas, sin contar las reventas a los Estados Unidos.

Será dificultoso el calcular el curso de las cotizaciones para los Estados Unidos hasta que los nuevos derechos se pongan en operación, pero si los azúcares pueden ser retenidos en Cuba los plantadores y banqueros obtendrán mejores resultados que si se ven forzados a efectuar ventas antes de que los azúcares sean necesitados por nuestros refinadores. Los refinadores de este país requerirán cantidades muy considerables de azúcar para su elaboración de enero y febrero, aunque estas existencias deben naturalmente incluir en gran cantidad los azúcares de Puerto Rico y Hawaii libres de derechos, que se resentirán por la rebaja en los derechos, mientras que el azúcar de Cuba debiera por eso aumentar en valor, por lo menos en parte de los derechos de 34c. las 100 lbs. dados a Cuba.

Las cosechas de remolacha de Europa llegarán a lo que se calculó últimamente, pero muestran un déficit de consideración para los países del continente europeo, compensado por el aumento en Rusia, cuya aumnto no tiene tanta importancia para las existencias del mundo como el déficit antedicho.

El curso de las cotizaciones del azúcar de remolacha ha sido hacia la baja hasta que se llegó al nivel previamente anticipado de 9s. 0d. las 100 lbs. puesto a bordo Hamburgo, teniendo lugar hoy una reacción hacia el alza de $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Puesto que tanto los azúcares de Europa como los de Cuba están al costo o por bajo del costo de producción, es de esperarse con fundamento que en ambos países se opondrán a mayores rebajas y que Cuba recibirá ayuda en este sentido por cualquier azúcar que llegue a los Estados Unidos después del próximo primero de marzo.

La cosecha de la Luisiana está llegando rápidamente y muchos ingenios han terminado o están terminando rápidamente sus cosechas. Los plantadores de la Luisiana han sido perjudicados tan grandemente durante los últimos años por la competencia de otros países productores más baratos, que se han verdaderamente coaligado para tratar de recuperar sus pérdidas entablando varios pleitos contra la American Sugar Refining Company, a quien alegan es responsable por sus pérdidas. En el Juzgado de Distrito

de los Estados Unidos en Nueva Orleans se han incoado 170 pleitos, que representan un valor de \$120,000,000, bajo la Ley Sherman Anti-Monopolista, la cual permite se establezcan pleitos por tres veces el perjuicio verdaderamente ocasionado. Hasta ahora no se manifiesta mucho interés en esos pleitos fuera de la Luisiana, y mencionamos esto solamente como un detalle que podrá o no tener alguna influencia en los negocios de dicha Compañía en algún tiempo en el futuro. Hasta ahora no ha llegado del Japón mayor demanda por azúcar de Cuba, y probablemente se está esperando a la apertura del canal de Panamá el verano próximo.

Es de notarse que el bajo precio de los azúcares de Cuba en 1913 ha disminuido aquí las importaciones de los azúcares de las Filipinas en unas 100,000 toneladas, y la producción de estas Islas es probable halle en el futuro su mercado principal fuera de los Estados Unidos.

Se ha dispuesto hasta ahora tan poco de nuestro azúcar refinado de remolacha, que es probable se origine alguna competencia entre los refinadores de azúcar de caña durante toda la estación de 1914. Ya se está discutiendo por varias factorías el asunto de no continuar la plantación de semilla de remolacha para las cosechas de 1916, el año determinado para el azúcar libre de derechos.

El azúcar refinado se cotiza ahora a 4.25c. menos 2 por ciento por todos los refinadores del este y el de remolacha generalmente a 10c. por 100 lbs. menos bajo la base de Nueva York, más el flete.

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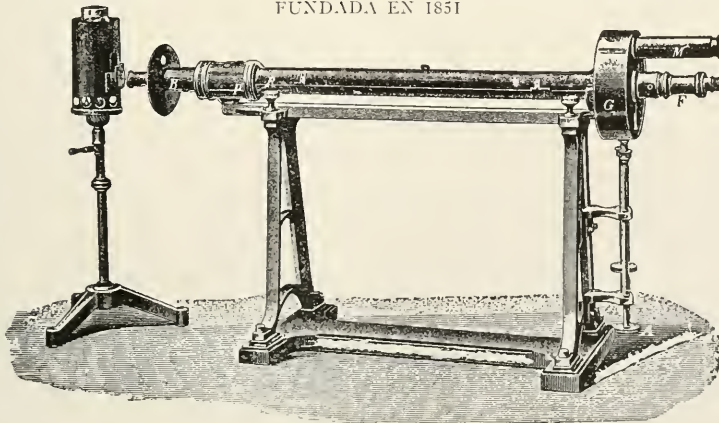
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LA PREPARACIÓN DE LA SEMILLA DE CAÑA

En algunos fundos cañaveleros que hemos visitado, observamos que esta importante operación del cultivo de la caña dulce, impropriamente llamada así—por cuanto los fragmentos de tallo o *estaca* que se conocen con el nombre de "semilla" no son verdaderos órganos de reproducción sexual, sino únicamente de multiplicación asexual de las partes vivientes—se hace de la manera siguiente. La caña soca o resoca, que generalmente se destina al objeto, quebrada por la inclinación forzada del tallo de un lado a otro, es deshojada con hoz y dividida en pedazos de 40 a 50 cm., sin hacer distinción de la parte del vegetal considerado ni de la edad de éste; mezclados los pedazos, que contienen el cogollo con su botón terminal y los de la parte inferior del tallo, son esparcidos en línea uno tras otro sobre los camellones para su plantación.

En esta manera de operar encontramos inconvenientes graves: 1o. en el procedimiento de recolección del campo, porque la ruptura de la caña sin auxilio de ningún instrumento cortante estropea y raja las zonas inferiores del tallo, daña e inutiliza los botones de éstas, y, además dificulta y desregulariza las operaciones del plantío; 2o., en la mezcla indistinta de estacas, lo cual da lugar a un desigual desarrollo de brotes en el campo y a no pocas fallas, puesto que los botones correspondientes a la parte interior del tallo, puede decirse en *vida latente*, necesitan más tiempo para despertar de la vida activa y progresar en su crecimiento; mientras que los botones de las otras estacas, con o sin cogollo, que tienen en sí reconcentrada la actividad vital, brotan y se desarrollan más que éstos todavía el botón terminal del rápidamente que los primeros, y más que éstos todavía el botón terminal del cogollo que da origen a la *vela*, la cual crece aceleradamente a expensas de las reservas alimenticias de los demás botones de la estaca y causando perjuicio a éstos, lo que ha hecho que el agrónomo francés Bonamé aconseje la supresión del botón terminal.

Sin deteneros en consideraciones sobre las ventajas de la selección cuidadosa de semillas, ni sobre los debatidos puntos acerca de la parte de caña que debe emplearse como "semilla," y de la procedencia del sujeto destinado a ello (plantas soca o resoca), sólo diremos, como fruto de nuestra observación práctica basada en principios científicos, que para obviar los citados inconvenientes y otros, y teniendo seriamente en cuenta las ventajas de la selección, las consideraciones económicas, la naturaleza de los terrenos visitados, etc., etc., aconsejaríamos sin temor de equívocos: emplear como semilla el cogollo de las plantas más vigorosas, sanas, ricas en azúcar y que estén completamente maduras—prefiriendo que provengan de caña planta y no de soca o resoca,—deshojar el sujeto reproductor a mano, sin empleo de instrumento alguno, extraer el botón terminal y—conservando tres o cuatro nudos de caña utilizable en el trapiche—cortar en bisel, formando ángulo agudo con el plano en que están situados los botones axilares. En caso de que las circunstancias no permitan el empleo de cogollo, debe verificarse la recolección de la caña con más cuidado, utilizando el machete u otro instrumento cortante que evite los inconvenientes antedichos y emplear como semilla solamente los tallos sanos, robustos y que hayan llegado a una maduración conveniente.

SUGAR ESTIMATE FROM CARDENAS

A decrease is looked for in the sugar output of the mills exporting their product through Cardenas. According to Sr. Juan P. Lascanza of that city the 1913-14 output is estimated as follows:

Centrals	Estimate in bags
Alava	230,000
Aguedita	60,000
Covadonga	110,000
Dolores	50,000
Dulce Nombre	50,000
Dos Rosas	55,000
Esperanza	50,000
España	145,000
Guipuzcoa	60,000
Mercedes	250,000
Olimpo	55,000
Progreso	140,000

Por Fuerza	60,000
Reglita	80,000
Sta. Gertrudis	170,000
Soledad	120,000
Tinguaro	200,000
Araujo	10,000
Washington	175,000
Limonos	30,000
Socorro (colonos)	30,000

Total 2,130,000

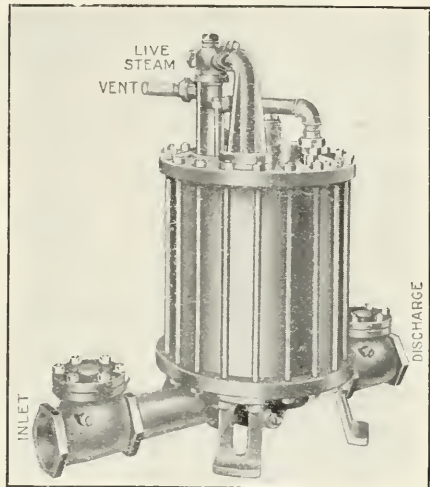
The figures for the last crop totalled 2,356,674 bags. Most of these centrals will begin grinding this month.

Central "Socorro" in Pedro Betancourt, Matanzas Province, began grinding on the 4th. The owner, Señor Arenal, expects a crop of 350,000 bags and over, as there are over 40,000,000 arrobas of cane on the plantation.

JAVA'S INCREASED PRODUCTION COSTS

In a special paper from the pen of Mr. Geerligs on the 1912 Java sugar crop, he makes the important statement that the cost of production in Java has recently gone up and, whereas in January, 1911, he fixed it at 7s 6½d, he has now to record a rise in the figure to 8s 3d, or an increase of 9d. This increase is in the main due to higher rents, higher wages and dearer materials, and Mr. Geerligs believes that it will be permanent and that therefore the cost price of Java sugar is not likely again to fall perceptibly below the present figure of 8s 3d per cwt., which is for 96° polarization sugar, packed in bags and delivered at the scales in the buyer's godowns on the coast. The cost of production apart, the chief interest in this paper of Mr. Geerligs is the statement that Java is really dependent for her successful output of sugar on the success in cultivation of two seedling cane varieties, and that should anything untoward befall these, the planters would as yet have no reserves to fall back upon to keep the crop up to its present dimensions. It would seem that the work of the Javanese cane nurseries has not after all hitherto been carried on on the most scientific lines, if those in charge of them are now threatened with the prospect of having to begin all over again in their work of establishing suitable sugar cane standards.

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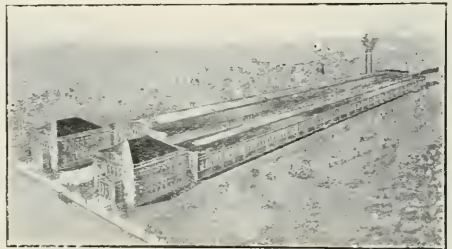
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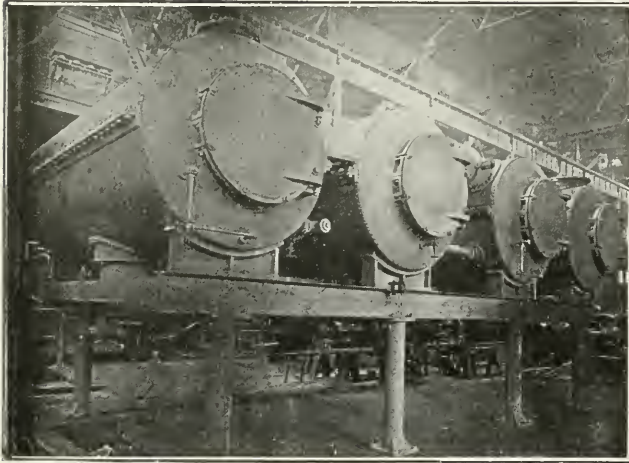
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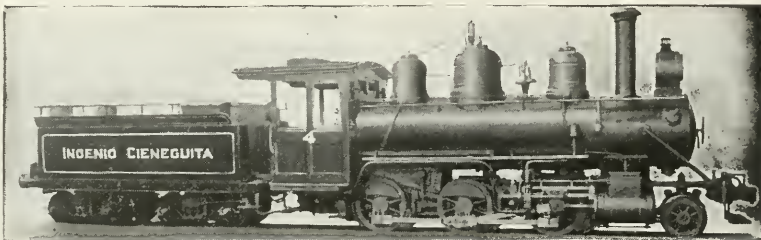
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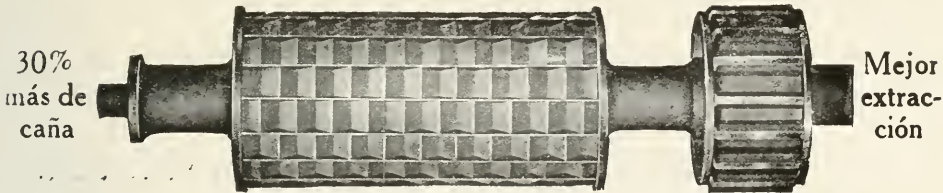
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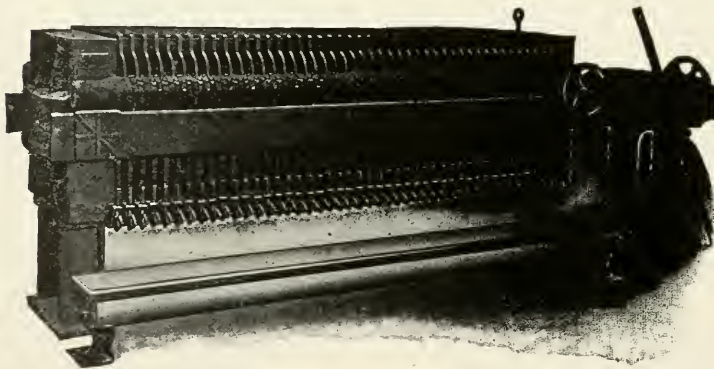
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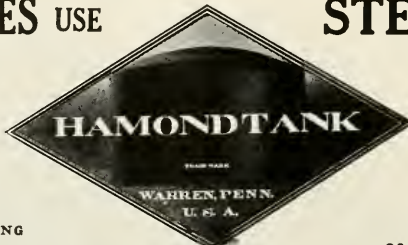
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VOL. XII

JANUARY, 1914

No. 2

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GARDEN



A characteristic sight in Havana streets is a mass of green advancing with little visible means of progression, until closer view reveals that it is a stack of green fodder covering and enveloping and concealing the animal bearing it. This fodder, which is the staple food of horses, consists of cane stalks and leaves. It is brought into town in fresh supplies daily.

THE CUBA REVIEW

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VOLUME XII

JANUARY, 1914

NUMBER 2

GOVERNMENT MATTERS

LOAN MADE \$10,000,000—APPROVED BY CONGRESS—PORTS COMPANY
MATTER IMPROVED—AMNESTY LAW VETOED

Loan Made
\$10,000,000

The national loan bill passed Congress December 19th, but for \$10,000,000 instead of \$15,000,000 which the government sought. The \$10,000,000 was accepted by the government as a compromise at the last minute, President Menocal having given his consent.

The Senate approved the house bill without amendment and Congress adjourned to January 14th. The vote cast in favor of the measure in the House where the bill had the greatest opposition on the part of the Liberal Miguelistas, was 63 to 2; and in the Senate by 19 to 1.

President Menocal and the Cabinet called for bids for the loan for January 15th. Bidders were to send sealed tenders under assurance that the loan would be awarded to the bankers making the best bid.

Assurances had been given that the government did not expect to respect the claim of Speyer & Co. Their claim for precedence in such matters was fully explained in the December issue of THE CUBA REVIEW.

According to information received in Havana on December 24th, the government proposes to ask immediately for \$5,000,000 with which to cancel the Morgan promissory notes and payment to creditors of the Departments of Public Works and the Interior. The remaining five millions will be used exclusively in the work of continuing the sewer and paving work.

Propositions to underwrite the loan were, it is said, made by J. P. Morgan & Company, Speyer & Company, The American Bank Note Company, Morgan & Harjes of Paris, the Credit Lyonnais and a German banking house.

The *Wall Street Journal* says that when

earlier in the year J. P. Morgan & Co. loaned the Cuban government \$2,000,000 on short term bills, it was understood between the bankers and the representatives of the Menocal administration that the bankers would be invited to consider the purchase of any long term bonds that might in the future be offered for sale. If they did not receive the contract it was further understood that the government of Cuba would pay J. P. Morgan and others the sum of \$100,000. This sum was to be in lieu of commissions which the bankers refrained from charging until the next loan was negotiated.

President Menocal issued a statement regarding the loan which was also sent out from the Cuban legation at Washington. It reads in part as follows:

"In accordance with a law promulgated and declared in force on the 20th inst., and in conformity with the provisions of its last article, the President of the Republic of Cuba has been authorized to issue bonds for a foreign debt to the amount of \$10,000,000 in money of the United States of America at the rate of \$4.86 each pound sterling, or the equivalent thereof in other foreign moneys.

"The law provides that the bonds shall bear interest at the most favorable rates obtainable, and they shall be amortised within such time as may be fixed and from such dates as may be stipulated, endeavoring to secure the most favorable terms for the public treasury, the Cuban Republic giving as a guaranty for the payment of the debt the good faith and credit of the republic, so that it will always attend the punctual payment of the interest on said debt, as well as to the amortisation of the bonds, inasmuch as the law expressly au-

thorizes the President of the republic to give all such guarantees and conditions as may be legally required. Both the capital and the interest will be exempt from all taxes now in force or that may hereafter be imposed by law in the republic."

In regard to the time within which the bonds will mature, Secretary of the Treasury Leopoldo Caucio made the following statement:

"I can say that the administration prefers a period of 50 years for the total repayment of the loan, the repayment to begin ten years from the date it is made. In this manner by the payment of \$250,000 annually beginning with 1924, for example, the debt will be paid in 1974, paying in the meantime with rigorous punctuality the interests required by the bonds."

*Better
Postal Service
Secured*

A new schedule placed in operation by the Isle of Pines Steamship Company whereby the Port of Jucaro was omitted on the run over and mail, passengers and freight carried through to Gerona, created a commotion in the towns interested and a committee promptly called the attention of Postmaster General Hernandez to the matter.

Col. Hernandez declared it was his determination to give all parts of Cuba the best postal service possible, that the new schedule was entirely at variance with their contract with the Isle of Pines Steamship Company, and that he would notify them at once to resume their former schedule.

*Asks
Pardon
for Maza*

The Reporters' Association and the Press Association of Havana recently requested President Menocal to pardon Enrique Maza, a Cuban journalist, who is serving a sentence of two and a half years' imprisonment for assaulting Hugh S. Gibson, at the time chargé d'affaires of the American Legation in Havana. The women cigarette makers of Havana have made a similar request.

Unless President Wilson recommends such action President Menocal is not likely to pardon Maza.

*First
Cabinet
Resignation*

President Menocal accepted the resignation of Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, Secretary of State, on January 3rd. Dr. Pablo Desvernine, Cuban Minister to Washington, and Dr. Rafael Montoro, President Menocal's secretary, are candidates for the position.

The bad state of the secretary's health was given as the cause of his resignation.

*Cuban
Naval Officers
Assigned*

The assignment of two Cuban naval officers to ships of the American navy has been sanctioned by the United States officials and was the result of a request from the Cuban government.

Captain Juan Rivera and Lt. Jose Van der Gutch will accordingly report to the admiral in charge at Guantanamo.



Santa Ana Church in Camaguey.

*Cuban
Ports
Company*

Under date of December 17th, E. Mackay Edgar of the firm of Sperling & Co., London fiscal agents of the Cuban Ports Co., issued an official notice to bondholders and shareholders of the Cuban Ports Co. saying that he had received from Captain Eugene Klapp, the president of the company in Havana, a cable in which he stated that there was every reason to expect a satisfactory and equitable adjustment of the controversy with the government over the Cuban Ports matter and that, pending a final settlement, it was considered inadvisable for any bonafide stockholder to sell his shares.

Captain Klapp also stated that he was officially authorized to make this announcement. Pending any further news there is nothing definite to report as to the exact lines on which the negotiations are expected to be concluded.

The English publications were naturally very much pleased at this more favorable turn of affairs. The Manchester Guardian said that "The Stock Exchange has been confident for some time that the Cuban government could not maintain its high-handed action, and this became the more certain when it was known that another foreign loan was desired."

The Pall Mall Gazette likewise attributed the change in the Cuban government's attitude to the fact that Cuba was looking for more funds. It says: "Mr. Edgar's statement would not have been officially made without some real reason for belief in speedy settlement. Cuba has found that it was difficult or even impossible to negotiate any fresh business in Europe if her action in the Cuban Ports business went beyond the limits of reason and honesty, as it threatened to do. And she has wisely compromised."

*China
Protests
to Cuba*

China has protested through its minister at Havana to the government against the use of finger prints of its subjects as a means of identification, because used only for criminals. The minister declared that his nation would consider such measures as an insult.

The difficulty of distinguishing Chinamen by their facial characteristics was found extremely difficult and there has been, the government claims, considerable frauds because of the similarity. Hence the suggestion that a finger print on a Chinaman's entrance papers would solve the difficulty.

The finger print idea for Chinamen is not new in Cuba.

Dr. Juan Guiteras, director of the department of health, recently exhibited a document showing this was practiced as far

back as the year 1857. The document was a contract whereby a Chinaman agreed to work for a firm a certain number of years. It was drawn in Spanish and Chinese and beside the seal was the print of the index finger of the Chinaman.

*Amnesty
Law
Vetoed*

The Amnesty Law, which was approved by Congress after almost a year's fight to get it through both Houses, was vetoed by President Menocal on December 18th.

The reason for his action was that the provisions of the law included the cases of too many public employees, charged in many instances with malversation of public funds whose bondsmen would be the ones to really suffer the consequences.

The President also called attention to the fact that amnesty was granted public employees who had wounded persons with firearms while such exemption was not made in favor of private persons, which, he decided was an irritating privilege.

The bill freed rebels who had participated in the last outbreak and former Liberal office holders of the Gomez administration who had been charged with various crimes. Some of these men are now serving sentences and others have not yet been tried.

The bill provided for their liberation after six months' imprisonment. It originally was intended solely to benefit the rebels in the negro uprising, but later corrupt civil employees and others were included as already described.

General Gomez was requested to veto a similar bill by the United States Minister during his administration, as it meant practical emptying of all the prisons in Cuba.



Ldo. Mario Garcia Kohly, el ministro de Cuba en España

Cuban Minister to Spain.

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

WHEN UNITED STATES INTEREST IN CUBA BEGAN

In 1807 President Jefferson advocated the annexation of Cuba to the United States. In 1826 President John Quincy Adams in his message to Congress called attention to Cuba's future relations to the United States, and said:

"The condition of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico is of deeper import and more immediate bearing upon the present interests and future prospects of our union."

In 1823, while secretary of state, President Monroe (father of the Monroe doctrine) wrote to the United States minister at Madrid, Spain, calling his attention to the commanding position occupied by Cuba in regard to the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, expressing his opinion that there was no other foreign territory to compare more favorable to the interests of the United States.

In 1848, President Polk, through James Buchanan, secretary of state, offered to buy Cuba from Spain for \$100,000,000, which offer was refused. In making that offer the strategic position of Cuba was considered.

During the administration of President Fillmore, at the death of Webster, then secretary of state, the duties of the office were assumed by Edward Everett, whose short term, from 1852 to 1853, was marked by his refusal to take part in a treaty with France and England, in which they were to disclaim then and for the future all intention to obtain possession of Cuba, though President Fillmore's last message, December 6, 1852, expressed an opinion against the incorporation of Cuba into the Union, stating also that annexation would probably affect in a prejudicial manner the industrial interests of the South.

In 1854 the "Ostend manifesto" declared:

"As the island will speedily resort to arms to free herself, the United States should offer Spain a sum not to exceed \$120,000,000 for Cuba, and in the event of Spain's refusal the United States would be justified in taking forcible possession of Cuba."

In 1858 President Buchanan referred extensively to Cuba and her command over the mouth of the Mississippi and the large foreign and coastwise trade from the valley of that river, marking the danger to said trade in case of foreign possession of Cuba and calling attention to the benefit it would be to the United States.

There is no nation that has struggled more for its independence than Cuba has.

The struggle commenced in 1829 and ended in 1898 with the Spanish-American war. After over sixty years of intermittent fighting, Cuba became a nation with the help of the United States, which help she had so long and so earnestly expected and solicited.—Hon. R. M. Ybor, Cuban consul at Tampa in the *Tampa Times*.

BRITAIN'S LOST POSSESSION, CUBA

Cuba is one of Britain's lost possessions according to the *Dublin (Ireland) Express*, and it was lost through a mistake as after events have proved. The *Express* says:

"The island was captured by the British in 1762 in circumstances of the most extreme difficulty. Yellow fever was raging with extraordinary violence, and we lost men at the rate of a thousand a week. But our sailors and soldiers stuck to their task and won. In the British way, we soon began the work of pacification; and the government of the island immediately underwent a great change for the better. But only a year or so later, when peace was patched up between the belligerents in Europe, our statesmen, for reasons of high policy and with no great foresight, handed Cuba back to Spain, and for many long years the people suffered a misrule from which they were freed by the Spanish-American war of the end of last century. Here again Cuba came to be another case of a lost possession, as the Americans honorably fulfilled their undertaking to give up the island when once sound, just government had been established."

A WESTERNER'S OPINION OF CUBA

Manufactures play a comparatively small part in the island's industries; it is cheaper to buy them from the United States.

The merchants are mostly Spaniards and I found them a very courteous and affable body of men with an eye open to business, if you had the goods to show them. It is said that although they are accustomed to demand long time on sales, no salesman can induce them to accept more goods than they are sure of being able to pay for.

Business, wholesale and retail, is in the hands of Spaniards, most of whom came to Cuba when small boys. The professions, such as lawyers, doctors, engineers, architects, chemists, etc., are all filled by native Cubans.

The street car system is very good indeed and yet coach hire is so cheap that every one rides, banker, baker and candlestick

maker; even the colored "wash lady" delivers your week's laundry in a coach. Why not? It costs but a peseta, 20 cents.

Another thing that struck me forcibly was the universal good nature and willingness to oblige on the part of officials. It is the same from the policeman on the corner to the President in the palace. Politeness seems to be universally prevalent. The car conductor will wait for you to go back and get your hat and the nightwatchman will tell you where you live, find the house and open the door for you. Of course, he may expect a tip, but it's worth it—if you are tipsy.

Cuba, although sometimes referred to as a "troublesome little island just across from Key West," is nearly eight hundred miles long; that if lifted from its place across the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico and laid upon the United States, it would extend from New York City to Indianapolis with a width equivalent to that of the State of New Jersey. Some space, what?

Another thing I learned was, that the executive arm of the Cuban government, at least, is to-day composed of a body of first-class, efficient and really patriotic men who are endeavoring to bring the republic up to the standard of modern civilized nations.—J. R. Hinson in the *Tampa (Fla.) Times*.

BUSINESS MEN DISSATISFIED

"Business men with interests in Cuba are beginning to take a pessimistic view of conditions in that island, present and to come, and one of them made the prediction that the time is not far off when it will be necessary to establish there a government similar to that of Egypt, with a President in nominal charge, but with an American commissioner in actual charge," says the *Washington Star*.

CUBAN NOTARY'S POWERS

In Cuba a notary's powers are greater than they are in the United States. If a person makes a false statement to a notary in Cuba and that statement is embodied in the document which the person signs before the notary the contents of the document are held to be a forgery.—José Antonio Frias, ex-senator of Cuba.

MEXICAN VERSUS CUBAN BONDS

Mexico's bonds go begging. There is lively bidding for Cuba's new loan. The "tutelage" of the United States is of real value to credit in the money markets of the world.

There will be no difficulty in floating the new loan.

READJUSTING RATES

Cuba is going to tackle the problem of readjustment of railroad rates. The government declares the rates charged are excessive; the railroads deny the impeachment. President Menocal will put an American expert at work on the books to discover a way to adjustment of the controversy. The Cuban railroads have been developed into a system since the Spanish war. They have an extent of 1,700 miles, and connect Havana with Santiago and with most of the other important ports. They have been financed by British and American capitalists, a circumstance that may account for a portion of the Cuban criticism of their methods.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE ENGLISH MANUFACTURER'S POSITION

"If the United States get their fingers on to Mexico the same thing will happen which happened before with Cuba. The English manufacturer will find his trade dwindle to nothing. You know he once had all the Cuban trade, with regular steamship services. Now we do nothing there; it is all in the hands of the United States."—Interview in the *Journal of Commerce* with Mr. J. H. Livandais, Mexican merchant in Liverpool.

NO LIMITS TO SUGAR INDUSTRY

(Report of British Vice-Consul Cowan at Havana)

It would seem as if the sugar industry in Cuba has almost no limits of extension except as imposed by the size of the island, as a very large proportion of the soil is suitable for cane culture. But a very serious obstacle of progress is beginning to make itself felt in the shortage of labor, indeed, this year it is probable that a large amount of cane will remain uncut for this reason. Once this obstacle is overcome, and it is the subject of very serious consideration on the part of the government, there would seem to be an endless era of prosperity before the industry, in spite of the fact that Cuba already produces more than one-fifth of the total cane sugar of the world. It is too early yet to estimate the probable effect of the new American tariff on the Cuban sugar industry, and great difference of opinion exists amongst the Cuban growers themselves. But the general opinion is, perhaps, rather to the effect that free sugar will be beneficial, although it is generally felt that a reduction of the tariff, leaving the present preference in favor of Cuban sugar, will be more advantageous to Cuba.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

CUBA STOPS VOODOOISM

The Cuban government is adopting drastic measures in its efforts to stamp out voodooism, that has prevailed throughout the island for scores of years. Recent atrocities in Santa Clara Province, where a four-year-old child was butchered for voodoo rites, has so incensed society that President Menocal has taken executive action. Several leaders are in prison awaiting trial, and three soldiers of the rurales are under indictment charged with accessory to murder.

It is believed an extensive organization prevails among the negroes for the practice of voodooism, and they have relations with strong political factions who in return for legal protection, control their votes. Many heinous crimes of a similar nature to those in Santa Clara have gone unpunished, and so insistent has been public clamor aroused by the leading newspapers, the administration acted.

Voodooism can be traced back to 1517, when negro slaves were brought to Cuba. These slaves stealthily organized their tribal societies and evidences of the savage rites of the Caraballs, Araras, Congoes, Mandangas and Muscuas can yet be found. Gradually tribal lines were obliterated and blended into one main society, but later by gift or purchase, chiefs allowed sub-societies to be organized, first under their jurisdiction.

About 1840 voodooism developed into a caste. The city wall of Havana was the dividing line. Those within were pure blooded Africans, those without Creoles. The Creoles established themselves in Jesus Maria and Guanabacao, across the harbor to the Northeast, and organized a voodoo kingdom. For many years few outbreaks occurred of sufficient importance for government intervention, although rites, feuds and assassinations continued.

The ceremonies of the voodooists are weird and ludicrous. They dress in bar-



Nanigo procession in Havana's streets. These public ceremonial appearances have been forbidden by the government. See article on "Cuba Stops Voodooism" on this page.

barous costumes and dance to African music.

Voodooism received its substantial checks during American intervention. The stalwart soldado Americano cared nothing for voodoo curses and evil consequences, but broke up their meetings and ceremonials with indifference. The voodooists have since, until recently, concealed their evil practices until it was believed they had been given up.

During the Gomez administration, they began anew their activities, and a presidential decree allowing public ceremonials, which had been stopped by the Spaniards. This was regaining much former prestige, and smouldering fires were fanned into a neat blaze, but among the first official acts of the new department of government was to stop the public ceremonials.

DEATH OF SAMUEL M. JARVIS

Samuel M. Jarvis, vice-president of the National Bank of Cuba, the fiscal agent and depository of the Republic of Cuba, died in New York December 26th. His death was unexpected. He had suffered a stomach attack recently, but it was believed he was recovering. Mr. Jarvis rendered valuable assistance to the United States government immediately after the American occupation of Cuba in 1898, and in recognition of his services President McKinley offered him the important post of fiscal agent of the United States in Cuba. He declined this post, however, and at his request the appointment was given to the branch of the North American Trust Company which he had opened in Cuba.

Mr. Jarvis was born in McDonough County, Ill., in 1853. In 1873 he married Miss Priscilla Wear. He was admitted to the bar in 1876 and began practice of law, but soon afterward his interest turned to banking and finance. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the North American Trust Company. He was also a director of several corporations.

Mr. Jarvis is survived by his wife, two daughters and a son.

RAISING THE MAINE COSTS

Raising the old battleship Maine from the mud of Havana harbor cost \$792,989, according to a report on December 17th by the War Department.

This includes transportation to and burial of the bodies of more than 200 of her crew in Arlington.

The English-speaking men of Cardenas and vicinity have organized a club which will be known as the Colonial Club of Cardenas.

CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE REILLY

In an effort to obtain a review in the Cuban courts of the transaction by which the State Department on August 26, 1912, forced the Cuban government to pay claims amounting to more than half a million dollars to an American contracting firm, for the waterworks at Cienfuegos, ex-Senator Frias has filed charges of grand larceny and forgery against Hugh J. Reilly, Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., of New York, and David Broderick of Connecticut in Section 1 of the Criminal Court of Instruction in Havana, says the *New York Times*. On these charges Mr. Frias seeks the extradition of the two Reillys and David Broderick to Cuba. The case is attracting widespread interest among Latin-Americans on account of testimony already brought out in various suits growing out of the contracting venture, in which Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., has accounted for some of the money by saying that it went to "entertain American officials" or was "paid to American officials."

HOME BUILDING COSTS

There are numerous portable saw mills on the Isle of Pines and the colonist contemplating the building of a house can have the timber on his land converted into building material or can buy it at the following prices which are quoted by the *Ideal Home Monthly* of Milwaukee, Wis., as ruling at the mill.

Pine for house building, \$19.00 to \$24.00 per M. Sheathing and common, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and 1 inch, \$18.00 per M; \$22.00 dressed. Flooring, 6 inch: \$30.00 per M; 4 inch: \$32.00 per M; 3 inch: \$35.00 per M. Siding novelty: \$32.00 per M. Siding lap or drop: \$22.00 per M. Vencering: 7 cents a yard.

Hard wood like mahogany, cedar, majagua, etc.: \$40.00 to \$150.00 per M in rough at the mill. Planing: \$8.00 to \$10.00 per M.

A frame cottage can be built for \$300.00. One thousand dollars will build a good sized, commodious dwelling for the average family.

There are no log cabins—and no country is so admirably adapted to this type of building. The cost of one would be next to nothing, as the land will furnish the timber and the work of shaping and cutting the logs is slight.

Because of the equable climate, one can live the year 'round in comfort in an ordinary tent or the knock-down "cottages" so widely advertised.

Paper is used largely for roofing. Paper roofing guaranteed for three years—good for six if properly cared for—costs \$6.50 per roll, covering 200 square feet.

Shingles cost \$8.50 per thousand and are laid four inches to the weather, requiring 1,600 to cover one square, 100 feet.

GENERAL NOTES

PRISONERS MADE COMFORTABLE

Principe Prison, or Castillo de Principe, Castle or Port of the Prince, is one of the historic points in Havana, and its history is closely interwoven with that of the city. It was built by Spain during the reign of Carlos III. Its construction was begun in 1774 and completed in 1794 and was then considered one of the strongest fortresses on the Western Hemisphere.

Of the 1,380 prisoners, 36 are politicians who took part in the Estonez negro uprising in 1912. There are 26 "lifers" sent up for assassination and highway robbery. The majority are robbers and thieves with a scattering of murderers. The race percentage is: White, 46; black, 37; mulatto, 17 per cent.

The prison guard consists of 82 men and a small clerical force in charge of the office. The prisoners are not put in stripes, but instead, wear a cool uniform of white duck, which is changed twice a week. When working they wear a brand of overalls made from palm thatches.

There has never been an insurrection or mutiny in Principe. In fact scores of prisoners when released at the end of their term have asked Col. Garzon to save their "cup and pan," and invariably they return to use them.

"How do you manage to keep the prisoners so orderly and apparently well satisfied?" was asked Gen. Castillo.

"We try to make them contented," he replied. "We have a band that gives concerts in the court yard. We let them study, work them, feed them well, keep them sanitary, study each one personally, and let them know they must obey the regulations. Each man knows he will get fair and impartial treatment. If one gets into trouble, and fist fighting is the only trouble we have, we simply put him in solitary confinement. There is nothing that hurts a Cuban prisoner as badly as to keep him from talking and away from his associates, and besides, those in solitary confinement are not allowed tobacco. We never prevent them talking with one another, and, besides, each man gets two months off of each year for good behavior. We hope to put the prison upon a self-supporting basis during the present administration."

Workmen in the shops are allowed 25 cents plata per day, while those outside receive 35 cents. This is also either sent to their families or kept in the release fund. They receive no pay for government work.

The men in the clothing and shoe shops are worked on contract goods, which are

sold to Havana mercantile establishments and they also make clothing for the prisoners. Shoes run in price from \$1.10 to \$5 per pair. Were it not for the heavy import duty on leather, these prices could be nearly cut in half. The higher grades of shoes sell in the retail market for \$6 and \$7. Clothing is made for from 50 cents to \$15 a suit. Beautiful white duck and linen and other tropical garments are turned out that look about as well as suits made by many first-class tailoring establishments. There has been some trouble with the labor unions, who complain against competing with "convict labor," but these complaints have never assumed serious proportions.

Gen. Castillo, "Governador del Presidio de la Republica de Cuba," is a noted soldier of the Cuban War of Independence, and one of the island's foremost men of affairs. He was educated in the United States and later graduated with high honors from the Royal French School of Engineers, and he is what might be termed thoroughly "Americanized" from a modern business point of view.

HAS WONDERFUL THROWING ABILITY

Cuba is to send another ball player to the United States in the person of Tommy Romanach, shortstop of the Almandares club. According to reports, Romanach has signed to play with Brooklyn. This player was much in demand. He was sought after by several major league clubs. He is only eighteen years old.

Ball players develop rapidly in Cuba. They start playing while very young and are constantly in harness. Despite the fact that baseball is in vogue in Cuba throughout the year, it does not seem to hurt the participants.

One peculiar fact has been noticed about the Cuban ball player. This is his wonderful ability to throw. All that have come to the States have really remarkable whips. Take, for instance, the two with the Nationals last year. Calvo, especially, had a deadly arm, and there are few men in major league baseball to-day who can whip the ball into the infield with greater force. Acosta has a great throwing arm. This is also true of Marsans and Almeida. —Stanley T. Milliken in the *Washington Post*.

Havana's Mayor recently vetoed a resolution of the city council appropriating \$50,000 to purchase street car tickets to be distributed among the working girls who lived in the suburbs of Havana because of the low salary they receive.

GENERAL NOTES

RETURN OF EX-PRESIDENT GOMEZ

On January 4th Gen. José Miguel Gomez, ex-President of Cuba, returned to Havana on the steamer *Espagne* of the French line from an extended tour in Europe. A great demonstration of welcome had been arranged and a tremendous crowd rushed to take him on their shoulders so that they might march with him through the streets. But Gen. Gomez sought refuge in La Fuerza Castle, the gates of which were closed. Soldiers with drawn bayonets kept back the people.

Later, when the enthusiasm had abated, he went in an automobile with friends to his home in the suburban town of Calabazar, cheered as he rode through the streets.

JOY FOR HAVANA'S CHILDREN

Under auspices of the Band of Mercy twenty thousand children gathered on Christmas day in Central Park, Havana, and received gifts of toys, clothing, candy and fruits—the Christmas contribution of the Havana merchants. President Menocal and Señora Menocal took part in the distribution. The military and marine bands furnished music and later the children were given an automobile ride.

RAILROAD EXPERT FOR CUBA

President Menocal intends to obtain the services of an American railroad expert to assist Cuba's Railroad Commission in preparing a general adjustment of freight rates along the lines recently followed in the United States. The expert is summoned in order to prevent injustice to the railroads.

Railroad officials are understood to have demonstrated to President Menocal that he did not have among his advisers a single individual with sufficient experience to be a judge of what is wrong or right in railroad matters, and it is that argument that caused the president to obtain the services of an American railroad expert.

BRICK MAKING PLANT

The first kiln of brick burned at the new brick and tile works in San Francisco Heights, Isle of Pines, consisted of 10,000 bricks which were sold at the yard at \$15 per 1,000, a price from \$7 to \$10 less per 1,000 than has been paid heretofore for Cuban brick delivered at the steamship dock.

NATURAL GAS WELL DISCOVERED

A deposit of natural gas was found on the grounds of the Tropical brewery in Havana about a month ago when borings were being made for an artesian well for the brewery. At a depth of about 700 feet natural gas was discovered.

The brewery owners have filed their mineral claim to the property and so likewise has the engineering company which had the contract of boring the well. The latter company immediately denounced or claimed 4,500 hectares of ground around the well.

The Governor of Havana refused to admit the claim of the brewery company because not made out in the legal form prescribed by the law. The law states that the request must be accompanied by a description of the property and the boundaries must be described, which apparently was not given.

It is the first time that natural gas has been discovered in Cuba and it appears to be in such quantities as to be extremely valuable.

CUBAN CONSUL TRANSFERRED

Señor Crescencia de Varona, Cuban consul, has been unexpectedly transferred to Mexico after a service in Chicago of one and a half years. His new post will be at Merida, Yucatan, and also Progreso.

Señor Crescenda, who for some years held a commission in the Cuban army, is a nephew of the Vice-President of the Republic of Cuba.

CRATE MAKING AT LA GLORIA

The secretary of agriculture is investigating the importance of a new industry at La Gloria where wooden crates are being manufactured for the shipping of fruits to the United States. The wood of the Jabo trees is used for the crates.

THE MANATI ROAD

The branch railroad which will unite central "Manati" on the north coast of Oriente Province with Victoria de las Tunas, a city some distance inland on the Cuba Railroad, is progressing rapidly.

SOAP MAKING IN SANTIAGO

A soap making factory has been established in Santiago. It began operation December 18th.

GENERAL NOTES

HAVANA GOLF TOURNAMENT

The second annual Havana golf tournament of the Country Club will take place in February, beginning on the 10th and ending on the 21st.

There will be first and second prizes for winners of all events in both weeks. Bogey and medal play also in both weeks for those not in matches. All the events take place in the afternoon unless otherwise arranged.

The club has a magnificent property within easy distance of Havana. While there are good hotels in the city, rooms at the club are available to guests in order of engagement.

Mr. Otto Schwab, the well known German merchant and member of the firm of Schwab & Tillman of Havana, died Decem-

ber 17th at his home in that city. The deceased had been for many years a resident of Cuba and had married Miss Consuela Garcia Echarte, a sister of Sub-Secretary Gabriel Garcia Echarte.

Col. Herbert J. Slocum has been relieved as military attache to the American legation in Havana and is succeeded by Maj. Edmund Wittenmeyer. Col. Slocum goes to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., as commanding officer of the Federal military prison. He assumed his new duties January 10th.

The Very Rev. Charles Blayne Colmore, former dean of Holy Trinity cathedral, Havana, was consecrated on December 17th in All Saints' chapel of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn.

Cuba's Lumber Imports

PITCH PINE MARKET CONDITIONS

The year 1913 has recorded heavier export of lumber to Cuba than any of its predecessors, increase being apparent for most of the twenty or more ports of the island, though a few of them are deficient in comparison with other seasons. Eastern Cuba exhibits larger proportionate gain than other districts, the ports of Baracoa, Gibara, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre and Nipe Bay on the North coast, and Daiquiri, Guantanamo, Manzanillo and Santiago on the South coast reporting significant advances over last year's receipts. Of the ports named, Nipe Bay and Santiago lead in importance, and also in the growth of their lumber imports.

Cuba has this year accounted for a much larger percentage of West Indian lumber export than in 1912. Something over three million feet of lumber was shipped from Gulf ports to Cuba during the week.—December 20th.

Cuban shipment of lumber has picked up in some degree of late, and inquiry from the island also shows some accession. After the unusual activity through the first six months of the current year, there was pronounced decline, but renewal of interest now is sufficient to indicate a fairly busy winter.—December 13th.

Cuba's former records of lumber purchases have been eclipsed. It was in the first half of the year that Cuban business was really active, but when buying slackened there were many unfilled orders to be cared for, while additional transactions were sufficient to maintain a good move-

ment through later months. Shipment of the last half year to Cuba has equalled the usual average for that season, usually a dull one in this trade.

Lower mill values and a lesser freight charge have stimulated business to some extent, and a fair number of contracts are being closed, while inquiry appears from many quarters.—December 27th.

CUBAN MAHOGANY IN HAVRE

Sr. Javier P. de Acevedo, Cuban consul at Havre, sent his government very recently a report on the growth of the trade in Cuban mahogany. He says:

Havre's importations of this precious wood are reported as follows:

1909	4,085 tons
1910	4,779 "
1911	5,775 "
1912	8,544 "

The wood came from Santa Cruz del Sur, Tunas de Zaza, Júcaro, Nuevitas, Manzanillo and Santiago. Ten to fifteen per cent of the mahogany was of 16 inches or more diameter. Seventy to eighty per cent 12 to 15 inches in diameter, and ten to fifteen per cent 11 inches and less.

The prices secured ranged from 8 to 9.25 francs per 50 kilos.

Dr. Juan T. Roig, chief of the Botanical Department of Cuba's Agricultural Experiment Station, in a recent report considers the mahogany from the Isle of Pines as of a very superior quality.

GENERAL NOTES

INCREASED IMMIGRATION

There are over 4,000 Spanish immigrants expected to arrive in the twelve steamers which are due in Havana this month.

The Cuban Department of Agriculture has agents abroad whose duty it is to aid in interesting likely people to go to Cuba.

Custom house officials at Santiago have asked that the wharves in the harbor be put in thorough repair. They are at present in a bad condition and merchandise is not sufficiently protected from storms.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION

The building of the railroad which the Atlantic Fruit Company is building to unite Sagua de Tánamo with Cayo Mambi is rapidly proceeding and it is believed that the new branch will be in operation early in 1914.

The city of Pinar del Rio needs a filtering plant, for its water system supplies liquid mud. Five thousand dollars was once appropriated for the purpose but the cost of the plant would be \$22,000.

Cuban Mining Matters

SPANISH-AMERICAN WINS SUIT

The Spanish-American Iron Company, which is the owner of many iron mines in Oriente Province, has won the suit which for years has been waged in the Cuban courts and which involves several mining claims said to be worth many millions.

This case grew out of a mining claim filed by Harry C. Maud and Charles B. Rhodes, two British subjects, for valuable iron ore deposits in the Mayari mountains, which they termed "ochre." The Spanish-American Iron Company appealed against this concession alleging that the material was not ochre, but iron ore, and therefore subject to a previous claim filed by that company and covering the district claimed by Maud.

The Cuban Department of Agriculture later decided in favor of the Spanish-American Iron Company, and under decree of December 5, 1911, the company's rights were confirmed.

The case was then taken by Rhodes and Maud to the Audiencia in a suit to have the courts review the action of the Department of Agriculture, but the Audiencia declared that it had no jurisdiction. It was then appealed to the Supreme Court, which on December 18th handed down its decision that it was incompetent to hear the case on the ground that it was the result of an administrative decision, a decree of President Gomez, issued December 5, 1911, not subject to review.

This decision means a confirmation of the Spanish-American Iron Company's possession of the mines.

Work will soon begin at a copper mine in Pinar del Rio Province. It is situated near Esperanza on the north coast and near to the highway which joins Vinales and Pinar

del Rio. It is stated that Cuban and Spanish capitalists will supply the necessary funds to fully exploit the mine.

ORIENTE PROVINCE MINES

An Havana paper recently stated that there was developing a scarcity of mineral at the Cobre mine in Oriente Province.

The same authority said that the company would be obliged to search for other veins which up to the present time have not been discovered and that the copper deposits of this famous mine had been exhausted. At the office of the Spanish-American Iron Company in New York City it was stated that there was no truth in this report; that the company has plenty of copper ore in sight.

La Lucha stated that the Cuero copper mines in Oriente Province would shut down indefinitely on December 15th owing to the lack of demand for the ore. At the office of the Cuba Copper Company in New York it was stated this story was true.

CUBAN MINING OPERATIONS CURTAILED

A despatch from Pittsburg, Pa., states that mining operations of American companies in Cuba are being cut sharply as a result of the contradiction in the demand for iron ore in the East. Merchant interests have no orders ahead, and furnaces appear in no mood to place new contracts. A number of them have relatively large stocks. The Ponupo Manganese Co. is shutting down its mines after having made shipments of about 140,000 tons of merchant ore to Eastern consumers last year. The Spanish-American Iron Co. plans to cut its Cuban operations to about half after January 1st.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD CO., THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad

The report of the Cuba Railroad Company for the month of November and five months ended November 30, 1913, compares as follows:

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
November gross	\$342,357	\$278,968	\$251,023	\$202,934	\$166,448
Expenses	195,210	191,188	156,538	126,900	110,959
November net	\$147,146	\$87,780	\$94,484	\$76,034	\$55,448
Fixed charges	66,791	66,791	60,125	36,666	36,666
November surplus	\$80,355	\$20,988	\$34,359	\$39,368	\$18,821
From July 1st—					
Five months' gross.....	\$1,715,231	\$1,536,542	\$1,288,980	\$1,024,517	\$807,682
Five months' net.....	742,944	611,085	546,359	422,489	252,083
Fixed charges	333,958	333,680	300,625	183,333	178,543
Five months' surplus.....	\$408,986	\$277,404	\$245,734	\$239,155	\$73,540

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
November 29th	£20,994	£21,543	£17,691	£17,883	£15,750
December 6th	23,081	23,195	20,416	17,689	16,693
December 13th	26,553	25,918	20,887	19,814	18,809
December 20th	32,150	29,629	25,941	20,476	22,311

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
December 7th	\$57,327	\$53,282	\$48,096	\$43,167	\$41,510
December 14th	53,267	50,160	46,333	43,546	40,896
December 21st	54,324	50,198	48,291	42,454	39,264
December 28th	55,331	51,925	46,265	43,603	40,291

Cuban Railroad Notes

NEW OFFICERS CHOSEN

José M. Tarafa was elected president and general manager of the Puerto Principe and Nuevitas railroad at Camaguey December 21st. Agustin Agramonte, nephew of the venerable patriot, was made treasurer and Salvador Betancourt Cisneros and Adolfo Albarsa were appointed general managers. Pedro F. Diago is the new secretary.

The directors are: Enrique Tomen Adan, Javier de Varona, Luis Vilardel and Graciano Betancourt Castillo.

NEW SERVICE OF G. & W. R. R.

On December 15th the Guantánamo and Western Railroad established a new service making close connections with trains of the Cuba Railroad between Havana and Santiago, changing at San Luis for points on the Guantánamo & Western to Guantánamo. The train leaving Santiago at 7.15 A. M. will bring the passenger to Guantánamo at 11.10 A. M. and trains leaving Guantánamo at 4 P. M. connects at San Luis with Santiago trains, which reaches the latter city at 9.30 P. M.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

TRADE OF BOSTON AND KEY WEST — USE OF CHECKS UNDEVELOPED IN CUBA

TRADE OF KEY WEST

The importations of Key West from Cuba for the calendar year 1912 total as follows:

Not dutiable	Dutiable
\$44,202	\$925,219

The principal imports were:

Tobacco	\$748,052
Pineapples	121,811
Aguacates	16,797
Cedar	11,147
Mangoes	3,441
Bananas	1,694
Yuca	1,662
Coffee	1,342
Sweet potatoes	1,162

The principal items of export were:

Lard	\$1,170,898
Eggs	645,655
Salt pork	217,695
Fertilizer	86,024
Sausage	72,501
Cotton goods	56,618
Salt meats	34,198
Oats	23,555
Medical products	18,032
Lumber	14,013
Corn	12,483
Wheat flour	36,095
Fresh meat	11,365
Fresh fish	9,668
Condensed Milk	6,221
etc. etc.	

Total exports to Cuba for 1912 were \$2,560,924.

HAVANA'S CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Havana's customs receipts continue to show gains during the last six months of 1913 and 1912. The official figures from June 10th to December 31st compare as follows:

	1912	1913
June	1,623,893	1,830,429
July	1,609,223	1,770,528
August	1,628,150	1,866,382
September	1,560,817	1,957,918
October	1,739,174	1,941,320
November	2,191,747	1,929,107
December	1,884,225	1,912,191

The increase in 1913 amounted to \$970,703. Previous December collections were:

1911	\$1,623,514
1910	1,597,255
1909	1,506,085

BOSTON'S TRADE WITH CUBA

During 1912 Boston's imports from Cuba totalled \$11,365,622 and the exports to Cuba \$381,152.

The imports show the following principal articles with comparisons:

	1912	1911
Tobacco	\$1,117,681	\$765,380
Sugar	9,903,220	5,690,737
Bananas	209,897	229,916
Molasses	112,084	71,750
Wax	2,030	18,399
Honey	4,131	2,845

Other products of Cuba of which Boston is a great consumer, such as pineapples, oranges and grapefruit, come to the city by way of New York.—Report of Cuban consul.

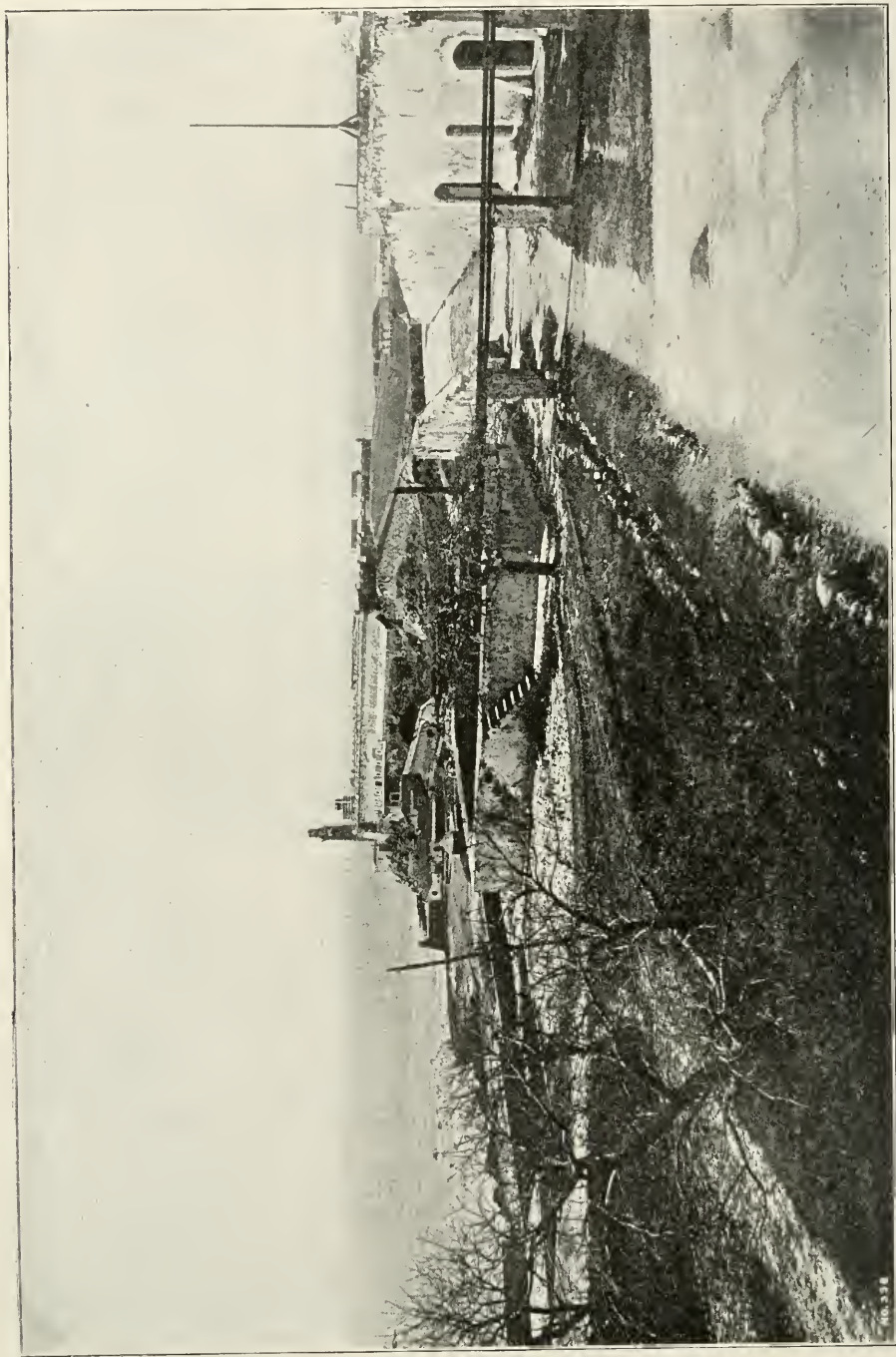
PORT OF ENTRY WANTED

A bill is before Congress asking for an appropriation of \$3,800 to establish a custom house at Arroyo de Mantua, Pinar del Rio Province. The bill states that Pinar del Rio is without a port of entry, and suffered a great commercial loss in consequence. It was pointed out that the harbor of Mantua had deep water, was of easy access to vessels, and otherwise fitted for a port of call and entry.

FEW CHECK-WRITING MACHINES USED IN THE ISLAND

Few check-writing machines are used in Cuba. The majority of the business houses are Spanish; and, while they have adopted the American check system with little variation, they prefer to have the writing done by hand for the sake of safety and conformity with long-established custom. Furthermore, the use of checks is less developed in Cuba than in the United States or Canada, the Spanish business man adhering to the practice of making most of his disbursements in cash from his strong box.

The banks with American, Spanish, Canadian, and German affiliations and a few modern business institutions, such as the American mining companies and sugar mills, are already supplied with check-writing machines. There seems, therefore, to be little opportunity at present for the development of a market for this article.—Report of United States Consul General James L. Rodgers, Havana.



View of Cabañas Fortress and Morro Castle from the land side.

NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

CUBAN LAWS DEFICIENT

The Mazorra Asylum near Havana is absolutely inadequate for its purpose and altogether insufficient to house so large a number of the insane as are given admission to the institution as shown by proceedings which are pending in the courts, says *La Lucha*. The number of persons who lose their minds is increasing to an alarming extent, and something should be done which will improve both the asylum and its system of treatment.

To submit the insane to some sort of work under a proper systematic and scientific method, is the base of good treatment, while good food, proper housing and good healthy conditions and surroundings, usually give most excellent results if a proper separation is obtained and measures of hygiene are followed.

It is no secret for anyone that our laws affecting the treatment and handling of the insane is absolutely deficient. There is nothing concrete or imperative in legislation that has been enacted in this matter. The penal code which is the only text that regulates the matter in its own way allows the judges and magistrates a wide latitude in interpreting the opinion of the insanity experts and the pleas of the members of the legal profession.

HOTEL AND BEACH

It is said that Cuban and American capitalists have formed a corporation with a capital of \$8,000,000 to convert Marianao playa, the delightful beach within a few minutes' train ride of Havana, into a paradise for tourists, with a modern and luxuriously appointed 300 room hotel to crown it.

The playa can be reached by the Havana Central Railroad running to the new terminal station and to Concha station, which will this winter inaugurate its new Carlos III. avenue tunnel, permitting its battery storage cars to reach Galiano Street, thus placing visitors to the golf course of the Country Club and the playa right in the centre of the city.

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON GAS MACHINERY

A presidential decree, dated September 25, 1913, makes a reduction of 25 per cent of the rate established by the tariff for the machinery and apparatus embraced in No. 226, when such articles are imported by gas plants for use in the manufacture of gas. This reduction makes the new

rate 16 per cent ad valorem on gas machinery imported from the United States and 20 per cent ad valorem on that imported from other countries.

KANSAS CITY'S EXPORTS

The exports of Kansas City to Cuban cities for the year 1912 as compiled by L. O. Booram in charge of the Cuban Consulate, consisted mainly of meat and flour with some furniture. The figures with the various Cuban ports to which the first two products were consigned are as follows:

	Meat	Flour
Alto Cedro	\$714.55	.....
Antilla	614.21	.....
Banes	5,217.50	.....
Camaguey	1,119.19	\$1,727.50
Caibarien	9,666.57	26,109.00
Cardenas	30,943.25	.....
Chaparra	258.75	2,535.00
Cienfuegos	43,939.68	489.00
Felton	285.75	2,535.00
Gibara	3,844.92	16,016.30
Guantanamo	10,744.60	240.00
Havana	694,023.15	35,230.70
Manzanillo	37,540.43	4,330.00
Matanzas	94,581.92	.....
Mayari	804.15	1,185.00
Nuevitas	1,390.38	1,540.00
Puerto Padre	4,825.00	505.00
Sagua la Grande..	4,918.93	.....
Santiago	174,624.73	34,680.55
Total	\$1,120,057.66	\$127,123.05

NEW SUGAR CENTRAL

Under the name of the "Rosa Maria" a new central will shortly be built in the neighborhood of Yaguajay, 2½ leagues from Mayajigua, Santa Clara Province. It will be ready to grind the crop of 1914-15. Patricio Suarez Cordores is directing the work of construction. The clearing work is well under way and a railroad 36 in. gauge will be built to the coast.

The Cuban Telephone Company is extending its long distance in Oriente Province to include the towns of Mayarí, Sagua de Tánamo and Baracoa, which will in turn be connected with the rest of Cuba.

The will of Samuel Jarvis disposed of more than \$2,000,000, which was left entirely to the widow and members of the family. Mrs. Edmund G. Vaughan, a daughter, received \$425,000.

THE CUBAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY

CUBAN TOBACCO WILL NOT YIELD THE SAME QUALITY ELSEWHERE — THE TOBACCO GROWERS' NEEDS

ANOTHER EFFORT TO GROW CUBAN TOBACCO

Disappointment and discouragement has followed all attempts to grow Cuba's famous tobacco elsewhere than in its own territory in the Vuelta Abajo district in Pinar del Rio Province. Even in other provinces of Cuba there has been no success. Several years ago the United States government experts announced that they had discovered identical soil and climatic conditions in Texas as those in the Vuelta Abajo Region and the then Secretary of Agriculture Wilson confidently expected that he would be able to produce tobacco equally as good as that of Cuba. A United States government expert obtained choice Cuban tobacco seed here and took it to Texas, planted it and cured it. But the result was far from being that obtained in Cuba's Vuelta Abajo. Experiments were continued, but always with the same result. A good tobacco was grown but there was no comparison with Cuba's famous weed.

A new series of experiments with the same object in view, to grow Cuba's fine tobacco from Cuban seed, in Dade County, Florida, are about to be tried with what success remains to be seen.

Cuban tobacco as it exists to-day is a composite, not of one variety or type, but may be said to be heterogeneous in variety, type and origin. This fact has been conclusively demonstrated, and has been proved several times in a succession of experiments in plant and seed selection.

Cuban tobacco is composed of several varieties of six or eight distinct types. We say distinct varieties and types because they have been separated and after segregation have reproduced themselves true to the parent plant, each type from the first to the third generation. The variety and specific type are pronounced.

Cuba, beyond doubt, produces the finest tobacco in the world. Just why this should be so, no one has been able to explain. It is not soil alone, nor alone the atmosphere. Both seeds and soil, and even labor, have been exported to foreign countries for experiment, but failed to give the desired results: very likely it is the result of a combination of elements and culture, which do not exist in exactly the same proportion in any other country or section in which Cuban tobacco has been tried. Tobacco being native to Cuba and the West Indies, it is more than likely that the famous and

world renowned Vuelta Abajo tobacco is simply enjoying its native habitat, the place where nature put it and intended that it should be.

The Cuban tobacco grower in the past prepared his ground in a mountainous place if it was available, sowed his seed, put a little cross in the middle of it "to keep the devil out" and then trusted to luck.

General Emilio Nuñez, the Secretary of Agriculture, said the rains to a certain extent had been beneficial but he does not look to a good crop in 1914 unless it should rain in January. Dry and cool weather would keep the young plants small.

IMPROVED CREDIT SYSTEM NEEDED

The tobacco growers need an improved credit system (Credit Banks) to which they can go and borrow money at reasonable rates. The present system of borrowing money of friends and over-lords at the ruinous rates of 1 and 1½ and 2% per month is out of the question where economy is concerned. Possibly the most urgent need of the Cuban veguero is good schools and a compulsory educational law for his children who, under the present state of affairs, are growing up with less educational advantages than their fathers.

The veguero needs more education, more encouragement, more wholesome entertainment, less lottery and politics.

FUTURE OF BUSINESS

Don Ramon Arguelles, of the Romeo y Julieta factory, does not consider the outlook for the future as rosy, as he was prepared to see a lesser volume of business, at least until the 15th of January, and he laid particular stress upon the unsatisfactory state of trade in Great Britain and South America. As far as the United States is concerned, he was somewhat uncertain, whether the new law of the manufacturing in bond might not further curtail Cuban exports to the States.

CUBAN CIGARS IN ENGLAND

England's importations of Cuban cigars aggregated from January 1st to November 30, 1913, 59,030,466. For the same period in 1912, 55,495,970 cigars were imported, an increase of 3,534,496 cigars.

THE CUBAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY

CIGAR EXPORTS OF CUBA

In the eleven months of 1913 and 1912 Cuba exported cigars to the number of 164,969,777 in 1913 and 161,320,221 in 1912, an increase of 3,639,556 cigars.

The exports would have been much larger but for a bad rainy period in November, which caused considerable damage to Havana manufacturers, the humidity causing a cessation of operation for over two weeks. The weather really decreased the output of cigars by 2,000,000. The distribution of this great product compares as follows:

	1913	1912
Australia	5,366,435	4,879,664
Argentine	3,633,898	4,863,882
Canada	12,449,322	11,813,769
Chili	3,333,206	2,928,303
England	50,030,466	55,495,970
France	9,314,492	8,457,471
Germany	12,650,349	13,610,945
Spain	4,604,605	4,125,343
United States	48,212,203	47,960,095
Other countries	6,374,801	7,194,779

CONDITION OF THE CROP

Tobacco of New York says in its issue for January 1st:

"The crop outlook must be described as poor at the moment, on account of the long-continued drought, excepting in the Partido section, where through artificial irrigation the situation is not as bad. *El Tabaco* in its edition of December 25th gives a glowing account of the Manicargua section, which we have heard is misleading, therefore for the present we are doubting the correctness of the report as it does not correspond to the other news

from the Santa Clara Province. We repeat again, however, that one good fall of rain might still work wonders, if it should come during the next fortnight."

TOBACCO RECEIPTS AT HAVANA

The receipts of tobacco at Havana from January 1st to December 25th are given as follows:

	Bales
Vuelta Abajo	258,861
Semi-Vuelta	31,822
Partido	16,858
Remedios	174,418
Oriente	7,830
Total	489,789

CANADA BUYS CUBAN CIGARS

From January 1 to December 15, 1913, Canada's consumption of Cuban tobacco aggregated 16,394 bales of leaf and 12,948,972 cigars.

Key West is claimed to be an ideal place for the manufacture of high-grade cigars from Cuban tobacco. They say the tobacco works up better the closer the factory is to the field where it is grown, and that Key West, being very close to Cuba, has practically the same climate and atmospheric conditions.

The Key West Box Factory makes cigar boxes of Cuban cedar to be used in packing the output of the Key West cigar factories. The lumber utilized is brought over from Cuba, and is here cut to dimensions, planed, dressed and put together. The factory employs more than 100 people.

Financial Matters

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA STATEMENT

The annual statement of this well known institution has just been issued for the year ending November 30, 1913, and makes an attractive showing.

The net profits for the year amounted to \$2,142,100.22, equivalent to slightly over 18½ per cent on the capital stock.

With a balance from the previous year an amount of \$2,752,319 was available for distribution. Of this amount dividends at the rate of 12 per cent per annum took \$1,387,200; \$100,000 was applied to pension fund; \$250,000 written off bank premises, leaving an amount of \$1,015,119 to be carried forward.

NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND

The National Bank of Cuba has declared a four per cent dividend for the six months ending December 31st. The dividend was paid on January 2d.

PREFERRED HAVANA CO. ORGANIZED

The Preferred Havana Co. has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$2,000,000, as a holding company, to take over the established business of Bustillo Bros. & Diaz, Lopez Hermanos & Co., and Philip Verplanck & Co., of Tampa, and Calixto Lopez & Co., owners of the Eden factory in Havana.—*Tobacco* of New York.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

AN IMPORTANT LETTER REGARDING THE COCOANUT BUDROT — THE CUBAN FARMER'S UNFORTUNATE POSITION

THE COCOANUT BUDROT

To the Editor of THE CUBA REVIEW:

The latest work on the cocoanut budrot should be noted, not because of its value but because people not acquainted with the actual facts of the case may be misled into accepting the conclusions.

Sr. Don Celestino Bencomo Espinosa has issued a lengthy report in the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana of July 31st and August 1st, covering 4 years of study. The work is largely a compilation from literature and a deduction as to the real cause from the observations given in the literature without adequate study in the field.

In the first place the author of the article failed to read all the available literature, and perhaps more unfortunately he appears to have had little training in any subject that would fit him to discuss the disease intelligently even had he read all of the literature and studied the disease in the field.

He arrives at the remarkable conclusion that the rhinoceros beetle is the cause of the trouble and that being the case he feels in a position to furnish recommendations for the control of the disease.

It suffices to state here that the United States Department of Agriculture published a bulletin in 1911 in which proof is given that the disease is bacterial, the specific organism causing the disease is described and identified, and recommendations for the control are given. This bulletin is based upon four years work in the field and considers in detail all phases of the question, the influence of insects, fungi, bacteria, soil conditions and atmospheric conditions upon the presence of the disease. Copies of this bulletin may be had upon application to the Department at Washington or to the writer of this note. Both Prof. Earle and Mr. Horne have done efficient work upon this disease and if their recommendations as to the control were carried out by the Cuban planters there would be little cause for worry in the future in regard to this disease.

JOHN R. JOHNSTON

Rio Piedras, P. R.

CONDITION OF THE CUBAN FARMER

(As described by a Cuban newspaper)

Isolated and alone, given up to his scarce resources and ignorance, without a

hope for better days and receiving no comforting word which shall make him glad, such is the sorrowful situation of the present day Cuban farmer!

Rarely is there to be found a country in the world where the farmer is so left to his own resources by the government as is the Cuban "guajiro."

There is no country in Europe where so little attention is paid the farmer as has been done on this side of the Atlantic, where agriculture as the rule is the stability of the nations.

In Cuba the government makes no effort to reach the thatched hut of the farmer who produces the wealth of the nation. They are not taken in hand and educated and told how they might improve their plantings and how to double their products. They are left alone to their resources.

In some places where roads have been built in order to facilitate the transportation of their fruit and produce to the market, the government has been content in merely building the roads to abandon them later and allowing them to be destroyed for lack of care.

This is not a statement made for the sake of our argument. We can mention, for instance, the road from Cienfuegos to Manicaragua. When this road was built the zones of Cumanayagua began to flourish to the point that the road was always seen patronized by farmers taking their tobacco, eggs, produce and other products to the market. But the road is now impassable. The automobiles which used to employ that road transporting passengers now lie in the scrap heap, the result of the bad roads which produced their destruction and the farmers who had begun to see some hopes are now again left to their own resources as in former days.

They need to be protected, nay, they should be protected and what is due them should come forth from the powers that be in some manner or otherwise, the quicker the better; Cuba cannot remain in the rear in what other countries consider their first obligation to the producing elements of the nation.

NATIVE CONSUMPTION OF ORANGES

Cuba raises a great many oranges but very few leave the island, in fact, she imports some oranges. There are not enough oranges raised in Cuba to supply the demand. Cubans like oranges and it is not



A Cuban town during the rainy season, which begins generally in May and continues until October.

uncommon to see a Cuban eat a dozen oranges at a sitting. The buyers come to the groves and take the oranges in rice and sugar sacks to the station where they are dumped into the cars and are shipped this way in bulk to the larger cities. Some of the oranges are bought in ox carts in bulk piled four feet high and are drawn this way sometimes for 10 or 20 miles over the rough country roads. Sometimes they are delivered to sail boats and are taken to some port along the coast. The growers like this way, for they get the cash for their fruit the day it is picked and they are getting a dollar a hundred for navels, no culls, no washing, no packing, no expense of paper, boxes, freight, duty, cartage, lighterage, dockage, shrinkage and commission. The Cuban people like navels and tangerines and are quite willing to part with their hard-earned dollars to get them.—Canet (Cuba) correspondence of the *New York Packer*.

FUTURE OF CUBA'S FRUITS

The reduction of the duty on grapefruit from 64c. to 28c. per box is giving a stimulus to the business of planting and giving better care to the many groves which thus far have been in a semi-abandoned state. Oranges are improving in quality from year to year as the trees near mature bearing

age. There will be no need to ship oranges from Cuba to the United States for some years to come. Oranges are selling on the trees from 75c. to \$1.50 per hundred, according to the size and varieties.

In order to control the prices on oranges in Cuba for the benefit of the growers the majority of the crop should be in control of a combination of growers for better distribution in order that there should not be an over-supply of fruit on the market at any one time. As the case now stands, there are times when three or four carloads of oranges arrive at the same time on the Havana market; besides these, there are many thousands brought in from the country by the freight carts and the coast-wise steamers; all these arriving on the market at practically the same time, causes the prices of oranges on the Havana market to be very fickle: one week there will be a large over-supply, while perhaps ten days from that time there will be a scarcity which will run the price up to several dollars per hundred. An island wide organization could control the markets and the prices.—H. A. Van Hermann in *Modern Cuba*.

La Lucha believes that with an equitable tariff agreement the citrus fruit industry of Cuba will become a most important one, and if the next ten years show a development in proportion to the last ten years

Cuba will be the citrus fruit producing country to be reckoned with. It is a well established fact that Cuban grapefruit stands in a class by itself, just as Cuban tobacco. Cuban oranges may have close rivals in California and Florida, but the grapefruit of Cuba stands in a class by itself.

MOLASSES AS A FOOD

Experiments with molasses as a food for live stock have shown that it does not improve the digestibility of the other foods which must be fed with it. Nevertheless, it is a cheap food, useful in fattening animals and in making rough fodder more palatable; but in comparison with corn meal, molasses possesses no advantages in price or efficiency.—Report of Massachusetts Agricultural College.

THE NECESSITY FOR FERTILIZER

It is becoming more apparent every year that the growers of citrus should use more fertilizer and it is being demonstrated, both on the groves and the market, that the fruit will last much longer and remain solid from ten days to two weeks longer after

being picked if liberally fertilized, especially with a high per cent of potash and phosphorus. Also, there is a vast difference in the quality and taste of the fruit from fertilized trees.

Oranges are of excellent quality this year compared with other years and the crop is large. Prices range, according to quality and size, anywhere from \$3.50 per thousand to \$18.00 per M, the premium, of course, being paid on large and fancy fruit.

COCOANUT TREE DISEASE

Sixty-one persons in Cuba claim to have discovered the source and cause of the disease that is devastating the Cuba cocoanut groves. The government offered a prize of \$30,000 on June 24, 1913, for any one who would find a remedy.

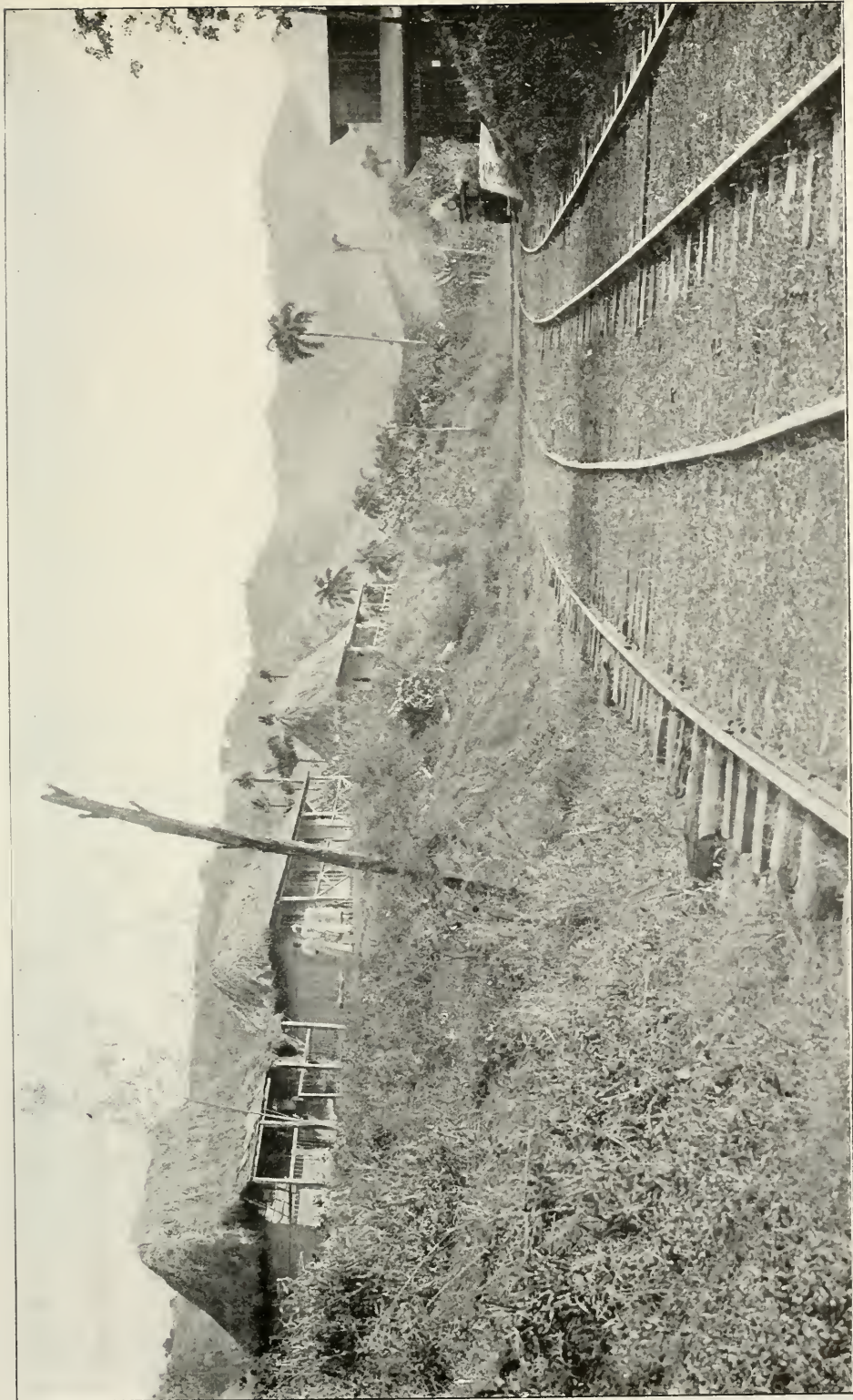
A letter from Prof. Johnston on the budrot of the cocoanut tree will be found on another page.

The disease attacking the cocoanut trees is extremely serious and is not confined to any one part of the island.

The 1913 crop will probably be of the same size as the last.—Report of Mr. D. Cowan British Vice-Consul at Havana on Cuba's fruit crops.



View at Ceballos, Camaguey Province. A splendid fruit section.



Cuban homes in Oriente Province on line of the Cuba Railroad, about twenty miles from Santiago.

THE CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY

THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1913

The annual report of the Cuban-American Sugar Company was issued on December 12th, for the year ended September 30, 1913.

The production of raw sugar by each of the seven estates in Cuba and one in Louisiana exceeded that of the previous year considerably. The figures are:

1912-13	1911-12
1,363,292 bags	1,143,596 bags
Eight factories	Seven factories

In detail the annual production of the factories compares as follows. Bags are 320 pounds.

	1911-12 Bags	1912-13 Bags
Chaparra	435,528	475,373
Delicias	182,157	327,438
San Manuel	60,623	.....
Tinguaro	168,287	216,084
Unidad	66,258	96,816
Mercedita	84,558	104,836
Constancia	119,037	120,365
Grammercy, La.....	27,148	22,380

The refinery's output at Cardenas was 28,826 barrels in 1911-12 and 23,473 barrels in 1912-13.

The increased production effected a material reduction in operating costs. The cost of administration grown cane also decreased, while "Colonos" cane, constituting much the larger proportion of the company's supplies, showed a decided reduction in price because of lower markets generally, resulting in a decrease of 44 cents per 100 pounds in the cost of raw sugar manufactured as compared with the previous year.

These economies were important for the prevailing price throughout the year for raw sugar was extremely low, selling at one period below 2 cents per pound, cost and freight, to American ports. However, the average cost and freight price received by the company for its sugar was 2.13 cents per pound, as compared with 2.73 cents received in the season before, and a manufacturing profit of nearly 1.50 per bag of sugar was realized.

These low prices were superinduced by an increased output in Cuba of a half-million tons of sugar and a record crop in Europe and other large sugar producing countries, and by the contemplated changes in the tariff.

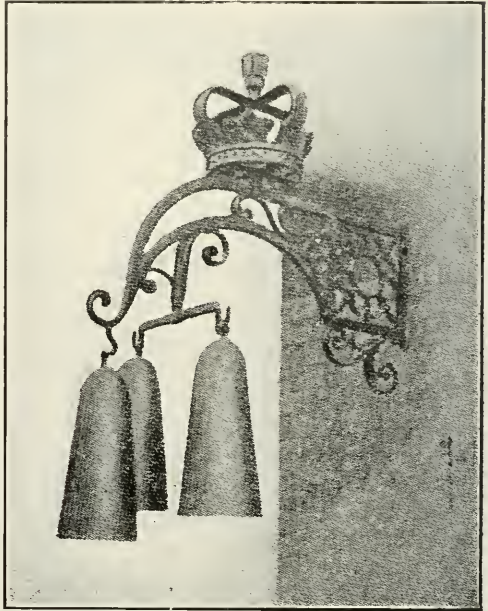
The unusual harvest effected labor perhaps more than in any former year, and for the purpose of concentration the factories of Chaparra and Delicias were op-

erated to the exclusion of San Manuel by extending the grinding season of these two houses into September.

The net profit for the fiscal year was \$356,887.66, after making the fullest provision for doubtful Colonos accounts, after providing \$707,172.54 for depreciation and after having written off the yearly proportion of the original cost of the plantings and all cane fields where renewed plantings were required.

The quarterly dividends of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on the Preferred Capital Stock were paid at regular periods during the year, that payable October 1, 1913, completing the accumulated dividends on the Preferred Capital Stock to September 30, 1912.

There were retired by the operation of the Sinking Fund provision of the Collateral Trust Indenture \$144,000 of the Company's Six Per Cent Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, making a total of \$556,000 of these bonds retired in this manner, and leaving at the close of the fiscal year \$9,444,000 outstanding.



A time honored sign still suspended over the door of Messrs. Davison & Newman, a London coffee and sugar house, established in 1650. The sign shows three golden sugar loaves dependent from a crown. Sugar has been sold along with other commodities for generations, and one learns that there is still a demand for the loaves now so rarely seen, each loaf representing as in bygone days, a weight of 28 lbs.

The greater part of the capital expenditures on the properties for the year were as follows:

Chaparra Railroad and equipment, telephone lines, etc.....	\$341,615.11
Mercedita, installations of new machinery, railroad extensions, etc.	121,968.98
Chaparra, Tinguaro, Unid, Constancia and Gramercy (La.), machinery, improved dwellings for company's employees, etc..	231,863.29
Total	\$695,447.38

These extensions and improvements have practically completed the railroad lines and general development of the company to a point where further new construction on the comprehensive scale undertaken in the past will not be needed. Our fields, factories and general equipment are now equal to the company's plans. For the new year a record output at lower relative operating costs is assured.

The report of the company for the year 1913 shows net earnings of \$356,888, against

\$868,886 the preceding year. The income account compares as follows:

	1913	1912
Gross income.....	\$16,161,213	\$17,242,191
Producing and refining costs, selling & general expenses	14,120,103	14,851,470
Gross profits.....	\$2,041,110	\$2,390,721
Interest, disc. and depreciation	1,684,222	1,521,834
Net profits.....	\$356,888	\$868,886
Preferred dividends.	552,566	552,566
Deficit	\$195,678	*\$316,320
Previous surplus....	1,918,711	1,771,532
†Miscell. credits....	145,250	147,000
Total surplus	\$1,868,283	\$2,234,852
‡Miscell. debits.....	138,141	316,141
Profit and loss surplus	\$1,730,141	\$1,918,711

*Surplus. †Bonds canceled. ‡Sinking fund.

Sugar Making News

PROSPECTS OF THE NEW CROP

[By Joaquin Gumá in the *Diario de la Marina*, Havana]

It is a difficult task to predict or even to form an idea regarding the result of the season of 1913-1914 which has just begun.

According to the information of the majority of the "hacendados" the season will be better than last year due, not only to the five new centrals which will grind this year, but also to the fact that the majority of the centrals in Oriente have a larger area of cane cultivated than they had last year and some (although few) in the provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara and Havana, also have a greater area cultivated, which will compensate in part for the loss from the centrals at Cruces, Esperanza, Ranchuelo and Sagua which suffered greatly from the dry months of August and October.

Up to now the industrial yield is greater than in previous years, due, no doubt, to the fact that the cane is well ripened; the increase can be estimated at 50 per cent. It is probable that this industrial yield will continue and even increase somewhat, but if the dry weather continues as it has up to now it is very probable, almost certain, that there will be some decrease in the land yield.

In regard to the prices of sugar in the next campaign, I find it not only difficult, but almost impossible to form any opinion. While the production may be greater than

the consumption, we must lament the consequences of over production. It is generally believed that when the new tariff of the United States begins to go into effect on March 1st next, there will be a reaction in prices by reason of great demand and the natural increase of consumption. This is logical, but the factors that enter into the sugar business are such that on these more than on anything else depends the looked-for reaction.—December 31, 1913.

NEW CUBAN CENTRALS TO GRIND

Five new central factories expect to make their first crop this year, the "Manati Sugar Company" and central "America" in Oriente Province, "Compania Azucarera Ciego de Avilla" and central "Camaguey" in the province of Camaguey, and central "Ulacia" in Santa Clara Province. "Manati" expects to make 150,000 bags of sugar and "Ulacia" 50,000 bags. The crop made by the other three will depend upon the date when their plants will be ready.

WANT LOWER CANE TARIFF

Former Secretary of the Treasury Francisco Gutierrez Quiros is urging a revision of the railroad tariffs for sugar cane, which he claimed were excessive. The President told Sr. Gutierrez Quiros that he would study the matter.

SUGAR ESTATES

CENTRAL "SANTA LUCIA"

The central "Santa Lucia" in Oriente Province began grinding between the 15th and the 30th of December.

This great central will have one of its best crops, as the cane fields are in excellent condition on account of sufficient rains. Last season was a bad one for the colonos on account of the low price of sugar and it was feared that there would not be sufficient funds for the necessary clearing of the fields, but each one by making sacrifices was able to put his cane in condition.

Regarding the machinery, little repairing has been done, as nearly all the apparatus of the Ingenio is of new installation.

The number of bags that will be prepared next season cannot be foretold exactly, but it is believed that it will exceed 250,000. Last year's yield was over 256,000 bags. *La Lucha* says that Messrs. Sanchez y Hnos., owners of the Santa Lucia Sugar Company, show by their work that the insinuation that Cubans have not the ability or the industry for great commercial enterprises is pure invention. Every one, from the director of agriculture to the last cowherd, are natives: although they have to depend on some foreigners, but these are in the great minority.

SUGAR CENTRAL CHANGES HANDS

A new company, the *Compania Azucarera de Altamira*, has been formed, to acquire the central "Altamira" located at Zulmeta, Santa Clara Province.

This central in the last crop made 77,000 bags of sugar and it is expected to make very much more when the new company takes possession. The president is Pedro Rodriguez Ortiz; vice-president, Sr. Francisco A. Netto; secretary, Dr. Fernando Ortiz; directors, Manuel A. Giménez and Alfredo Rodriguez Ortiz. The administrator of the estate is Dr. Juan Perez Aguela, succeeding José I. Solturo.

THE JOBABO MILL

Last year the estate made a fine crop with one mill, since then another has been installed and the output for the new crop is figured at 300,000 bags of thirteen arrobas or 325 pounds each.

Mr. Evans, the administrator, is one of the best known sugar men in Cuba and generally spoken highly of, especially at Jobabo, for his considerate treatment of his employees.

NEW CENTRAL FOR CAMAGUEY

The work of constructing another sugar central in Camaguey Province will shortly begin. The location of the new mill is between Florida and Vertientes where some seven hundred caballerias (23,324 acres) are owned by Sr. F. Silva, don Julio Rodriguez, don Francisco Fernandez and others of Cienfuegos and Ldo. J. C. Toujillo of Colon. The new company will bear the name of "Central Camaguey S. A." don Pedro Arenal, Proprietor of the central "Socorro" at Pedrosos, will be president and don Juan Zumalacarregui, a well known sugar man of Matanzas, will be the treasurer. These two men are the principals in the new enterprise. The latter has made a contract with an accredited house represented in Havana (name not given) for the construction and installation of the necessary machinery, which, of course, will be of the most modern type, electrically operated with a capacity of 150,000 bags. The new mill expects to begin grinding in the beginning of December, 1915.

The new owners are Cubans.

NEW NIQUERO SUGAR CO.

At a special meeting of stockholders of the New Niquero Sugar Co. held December it was voted to issue \$1,500,000 first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, payable December 1, 1933, and to increase the capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 will be 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

It is planned to issue at once \$1,000,000 of the \$1,500,000 new bonds as security for loans and as opportunity presents pay off these loans. Part of the \$1,000,000 preferred stock will be sold or exchanged to retire the \$271,000 gold notes due December 1, 1914. The new common stock (\$500,000) will be exchanged, share for share, for the present outstanding common stock.

The company at Niquero, Oriente Province, Cuba, owns, leases and controls approximately 34,500 acres of land.

DEMAND HIGH PRICES

The colonists of some sugar plantations in Matanzas Province have refused to cut any sugar cane unless they get seven arrobas of sugar to every 100 of cane in the new crops.

The scarcity of labor which is marked in several busy sugar sections accounts for the demand. Many estates have yielded to the demand.

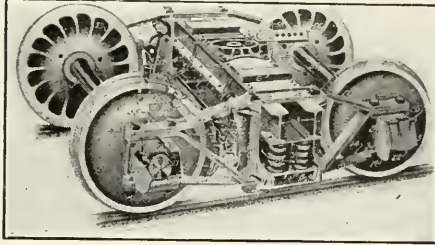
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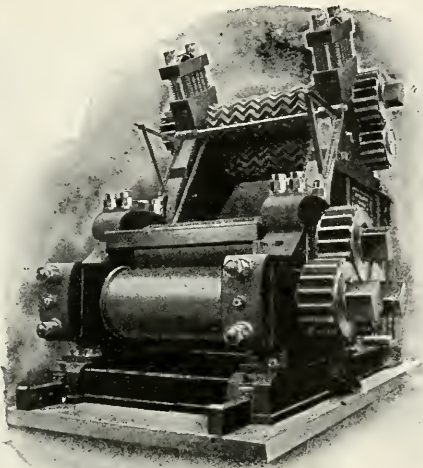
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SUGAR IN THE MAKING

HOW SUGAR IS MADE

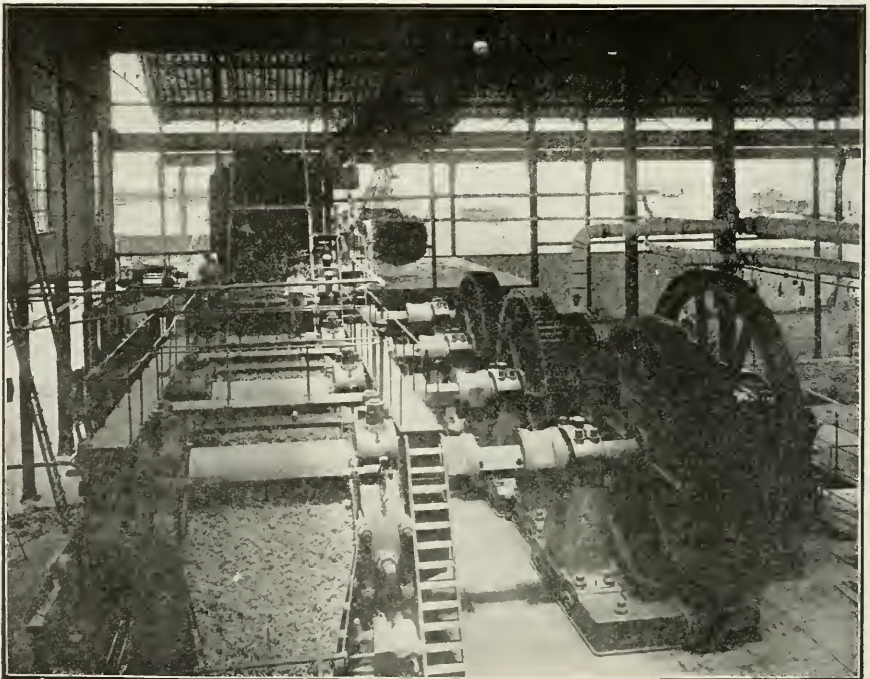
The cane is brought to the mill in carts or cane cars and is dumped into great hoppers from which it is carried on a belt conveyor and fed to the crushers or grinders, which press the last possible drop of precious juice out of it. This flows in a steady and abundant stream into vats, where an addition of lime precipitates the solid parts to the bottom, after which it is pumped into the evaporating pans, where it boils at a low temperature by reason of the creation of a partial vacuum over the liquid. The technique of the whole operation would require a long description, but in brief it passes through various evaporating processes down the line of the mill until the juice that was at first thin and watery reaches the crystallizing stage, when it appears as a pasty, sticky brown mass of the consistency of mortar.

It is now sugar, but it is mixed with molasses, which must be separate. This is done in the modern mill by centrifugal force. The pasty, sticky mass is placed in a cylinder, perforated by small openings. This is caused to revolve at great speed and the molasses escapes through the open-

ings while the sugar remains inside. This sugar is a dark brown and not the ordinary sugar of commerce. In this shape it is sold to the refineries which put it through various processes to whiten it. It is, however, said to be richer and more nutritious as it comes from the mill.

The molasses is that part of the juice of the cane which refuses to crystallize, but in the old style of mills the process of separation was imperfect and a good deal of sugar remained in the molasses, which is the reason that old fashioned cane syrup was so much better than that which is ordinarily obtainable nowadays. At these mills a part of the molasses is put through a second process, so that any sugar that may have escaped may be recovered. All that science and mechanical ingenuity can do to make the cane yield up every ounce of marketable material is done.

The cane, after the juice has been pressed out of it, is used for fuel under the boilers. It is claimed by the officials of these mills that under old methods and with old-fashioned machinery scarcely half the juice was compressed from the cane and that after that, hardly half the sugar was recovered.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*



Another interior view of the Jobabo mill in Oriente Province, owned by the Cuba Company. Mr. L. M. A. Evans is administrator of the estate.

PLANTATION WHITE SUGAR

Mr. Frank Schaffer, president of Hugh Kelly & Co., owners of the Central Teresa, Oriente Province, was recently in Cuba visiting the properties of the company. According to an interview in the *Havana Post*, Mr. Schaffer will consider the advisability of making white sugar at the plantation. This product under the new United States tariff can enter that country free of extra duty.

Mr. Schaffer, however, suggests caution for the new venture and advises against undue haste in the changing of sugar mill machinery or in making expensive and new installations required by the process as the product cannot be used for every purpose, as refined sugar can when by the bone char process. He further declared that "the changes, commercial conditions and inconveniences which will undoubtedly have to be met and to be borne in the disposition and distribution of such a product, may not prove exactly satisfactory to the planters."

President Menocal has sent Dr. Gasteona

Cuadrado to Louisiana for the purpose of studying the process of making pure white sugar direct from cane juice.

DEMANDS OF COLONOS

There is an agricultural association of colonos at Guines, who are seeking an agricultural education, money cheaper than at 12 per cent and 18 per cent, a return to the conuco system (i. e., the privilege of planting an eighth of a caballeria of land to vegetables, etc., for their own consumption), and a fixed price for cane payable in sugar or money as the colono may prefer.

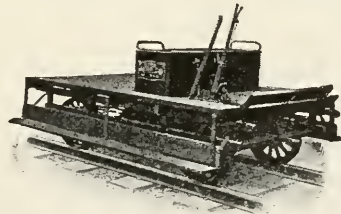
This "fixed price" the association demands is 7½ per cent—undoubtedly the very best percentage paid in Cuba. Most mills in the Guines district have acceded to their demands except Sr. Gomez Mena.

Lands upon which to establish an agricultural school in Camaguey have been purchased by the government. The price paid was \$3,000, and the plot contains about three caballerias of land.



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THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

THE NEXT CROP IN MATANZAS

The estimate of the centrals in the Matanzas district for the crop of 1913-14 is herewith given. The actual yield for the crop of 1912-13 is also stated.

	1912-13	1913-14
Amistad	69,708	70,000
Araujo	157,327	180,000
Armonia	72,065	75,000
Carolina	12,150	60,000
Conchita	201,741	210,000
Cuba	190,654	190,000
Colonos (Dolores, Mercedes, etc.)		15,000
Dolores	11,050	
Elena	24,346	25,000
Flora	117,067	115,000
Feliz	143,207	140,000
Gomez Mena	274,875	300,000
Jesus Maria	52,772	60,000
Jobo	80,396	90,000
Josefita	87,701	85,000
Loteria	868	
Luisa	38,468	35,000
Limonos	69,278	30,000
Mercedes	6,100	
Nueva Paz	91,530	90,000
Olimpo	200	
Porvenir	25,421	25,000
Rosario	184,166	200,000
San Antonio	153,815	160,000
Santa Amalia	49,262	55,000
Santo Domingo	85,021	85,000
San Cayetano	38,433	35,000
Santa Rita	51,355	60,000
San Ignacio	75,435	110,000
San Vicente	67,235	65,000
Saratoga	21,694	40,000
Socorro	243,406	325,000
Triunfo	25,002	25,000
Triunvirato	41,891	25,000
Union	130,760	125,000
San Juan Bautista	4,200	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,898,599	3,105,000

RURAL GUARDS WATCHFUL

The rural guards have received government orders to guard the sugar mills very closely during the grinding season which is now in full blast. No special uprising or violence is anticipated, but it was deemed wise to be prepared.

VARYING SUGAR ESTIMATES

The estimate of Messrs. Guma & Mejer of Havana for the 1913-14 crops was 2,479,600 tons. M. Himely's estimate was 2,569,000 tons.

SAGUA'S SUGAR ESTIMATES

Estimates of the next crop's output of the centrals in the district of Sagua are given by Sr. Delfin Tomasino as follows:

Centrals	Bags
Caridad	12,000
Constancia	90,000
Corazón de Jesús	40,000
Carmita	10,000
El Salvador	40,000
Esperanza	22,000
Fidencia	95,000
Lutgardita	50,000
Luisa y Antonia	10,000
Macagua	45,000
Patricio	100,000
Ramona	45,000
Purio	82,000
Resolución	45,000
Resulta	70,000
San Francisco	20,000
Sta. Lutgarda López	90,000
Sta. Lutgarda Gamba	20,000
San Isidro	45,000
Santa Teresa	110,000
San Pedro	50,000
Unidad	80,000
Ulacia	50,000
	<hr/>
Total	1,221,000

Central Santisima Trinidad will ship through Sagua's port the next season, which makes an additional 30,000 bags or a grand total of \$1,251,000.

THREE YEARS DISTRIBUTION

The total production of sugar in Cuba for the three last crops was as follows:

1910-11	1,483,451 tons
1911-12	1,895,984 "
1912-13	2,428,537 "

The distribution of these great crops was effected to the following ports:

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
3 ports north of			
Hatteras	1,218,335	1,446,155	1,722,447
New Orleans	184,695	219,955	278,502
Galveston	7,857	8,009	24,830
Europe	1,286	118,063	259,195
Canada			30,457
Vancouver			27,954
Curacon			28
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	1,412,173	1,792,182	2,343,413

The estimate of Messrs. Guma & Mejer and also of Mr. M. Himely of the 1913-14 crop will be found on this page. An important letter of Mr. Guma on the same subject is on page 29.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated December 13, 1913.

At that date centrifugals sugars of 96° test from Cuba were quoted at 3.39c. per lb. duty paid and are now 3.26c. per lb. duty paid, a decline of .13c. per lb. Virtually all business during this period has been in new crop sugar. During this time a very large and the principal business has been the selling of the Porto Rico crop, which this year is estimated to reach 345,000 tons. As .3432c. per lb. comes off the duty on Cuba sugar on March 1, 1914, thus reducing the value of free duty sugar to the same extent, the Porto Rico planters started in early to sell the production as fast as it is made.

As refiners can use only a limited amount of free duty sugar during January and February, just enough to supply the necessary demand for refined, the Porto Ricans began discounting the reduction of duty and have sold nearly all the amount of production thus far at prices from 3.61c. per lb. down to 3½c. and up again at the close to 3.23c. The amount of the crop sold thus far is estimated by us at 25,000 to 30,000 tons. For further production 3.23c. is asked for January delivery. Concessions may again come for February shipments if Cuba remains at a low level for new duty sugar.

From our annual statistics for 1913 as given in our paper of January 8, 1914, it is shown that the consumption of sugar in the United States was 3,743,139 tons, an increase of 6.819 per cent over 1912. Low prices during the year caused much of the increase, raising the per capita consumption from 81.3 lbs. in 1912 to 85.4 lbs. in 1913. 1,990,831 tons of Cuba sugar went into consumption. The crop of Cuba of 1912-13 was 2,428,537 tons. A considerable surplus not required in the United States was necessary to be sold elsewhere and, in order to do this it became necessary to sell for Cuba at prices sufficiently below Hamburg prices to induce shipments to the United Kingdom and elsewhere, 259,195 tons being taken by Europe alone. This accounts mainly for the low prices for Cuba sugar as compared with the Hamburg parity.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty is directly and mainly responsible for the increase of the Cuba crops since 1904 and also for the decrease in value of sugar in the United States as compared with the world's prices at Hamburg since that date.

The duty preference given Cuba of .337c. per lb. was given for the purpose of stimulating the production and for marketing such production in competition with the world market as fixed at Hamburg for many years preceding Cuban reciprocity in 1904. Tables prepared by us show that for 6 years (1898 to 1903 inclusive) all sugars sold in New York at the same parity as Hamburg because of the amount required for the United States consumption. The larger proportion came from all sugar producing countries of the world, and the United States competed for its supplies with European markets.

In 1900, for instance, 1,417,842 tons came under such competition outside of Cuban imports to meet 2,219,847 tons United States consumption. However, such progress had been made in world production up to 1903 that during that year prices fell in the United States to .22c. per lb. below Hamburg parity. Probably this condition had much to do with the putting through of the reciprocity bill to help Cuba to compete with the world. In 1904 the first year of reciprocity advantage to Cuba, the price in the United States was .167c. per lb. below world's price and still 645,733 tons of full duty sugar was needed for consumption.

Local and Cuba crops increased, so that in 1906 but 535,870 tons full duty sugar was required and the parity was .114c. below. In 1908 for short crop reasons 684,625 tons full duty sugars were required and prices were .135c. below. In 1910 increased crops at home filled requirements within 72,393 tons and the parity was .534c. below Hamburg, not only absorbing the .337c. of treaty advantage, but .197c. per lb. more. In 1911 the difference fell to .295c. per lb. and Cuba saved a little of the concession, but in 1912 and 1913 Cuba crops increased so abnormally that 126,000 tons in 1912 and 317,634 tons in 1913 were exported to other countries than the United States and the price declined to .532c. per lb. in 1912 and to .473c. per lb. in 1913 or so far below world's price as to put Cuba back to the price conditions of 1903 before she had the .337c. concession. The reciprocity treaty has accomplished its object as far as increasing production was the object and for 8 years out of the 10 Cuba has had the advantage of the treaty concession but now Cuba

has overexceeded the United States market capacity to an extent of 317,634 tons requiring outside markets to take the surplus and to do this it is necessary to sell such surplus at a price enough lower than the world's price at Hamburg to cover the cost of transfer from Cuba to the United Kingdom. In 1903 Hamburg made the world's price, to-day Cuba makes the world's price and we see no reason why Cuba will not continue to make the world's price and yearly increase her exports to other countries, inasmuch as it is now generally conceded that Cuba can produce sugar so much below other either beet or cane countries as to compete not only with all sugar producers for the European markets but for the far eastern markets of Japan and British India.

What Cuba specially requires, however, is a better financial system for marketing its crops, such as exists in the European beet sugar countries.

Refined sugar is now on the basis of 4.00c. per lb. for fine granulated, quoted by all eastern refiners and the market is quiet.

New York, January 9, 1914.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 13 de diciembre de 1913, en cuyo período la cotización de los azúcares centrífugos de Cuba, polarización 96°, eran 3.39c. la libra derechos pagados, y es ahora 3.26c. la libra derechos pagados, una baja de .13c. la libra. Prácticamente todas las transacciones durante ese período han sido en azúcar de la nueva cosecha, y durante ese tiempo el movimiento principal del mercado y en su mayor parte ha sido la venta del azúcar de Puerto Rico, que este año se calcula llegará a 345,000 toneladas. Como en 1° de marzo de 1914 los derechos del azúcar de Cuba tendrán una rebaja de .3432c. por libra, reduciendo así el valor del azúcar libre de derechos en la misma suma, los plantadores de Puerto Rico empezaron pronto a vender su producto tan de prisa como está listo para la venta.

Como los refinadores sólo pueden hacer uso de una cantidad limitada de azúcar libre de derechos durante enero y febrero, mismamente lo suficiente para surtir la demanda requerida de azúcar refinado, los plantadores puertorriqueños empezaron a descontar la reducción de los derechos y hasta ahora han vendido casi todo el azúcar producido a precios que varían desde 3.61c. a 3 1/8c. la libra, subiendo a 3.23c. al cerrar el mercado. La cantidad de azúcar vendida hasta ahora calculamos que ascenderá de 25,000 a 30,000 toneladas. Para ventas posteriores se pide 3.23c. para entregar en enero. Para los embarques de febrero podrán hacerse de nuevo concesiones si el azúcar de Cuba permanece a un bajo nivel para los azúcares nuevos libres de derechos.

Nuestras estadísticas anuales para 1913 muestran que el consumo de azúcar en los Estados Unidos fué de 3,743,139 toneladas, un aumento de 6.819% sobre la del año 1912. Los bajos precios durante el año fueron gran causa de ese aumento, que hizo subir el consumo por persona de 81.3 libras en 1912 a 85.4 libras en 1913, contándose en el consumo 1,990,831 toneladas de azúcar de Cuba. La zafra de Cuba de 1912-13 fué de 2,428,537 toneladas. Fué necesario vender en otras partes una considerable cantidad de azúcar sobrante no necesitada en los Estados Unidos, siendo necesario para hacer esto el vender azúcar de Cuba a precios mucho más bajos que los de Hamburgo, para conseguir embarques a la Gran Bretaña y a otros países, Europa solamente llevándose 259,195 toneladas. Esta es la causa principal de los precios bajos del azúcar de Cuba comparados con la paridad de Hamburgo.

Al tratado de reciprocidad con Cuba se debe principalmente y directamente el aumento en las cosechas de Cuba desde el año 1904, y asimismo al aumento en el valor del azúcar en los Estados Unidos, comparado con los precios del mundo en Hamburgo desde esa fecha.

Los derechos preferenciales de .337c. la libra concedidos al azúcar de Cuba fueron otorgados con objeto de estimular la producción del azúcar y para poder embarcar dicho producto en competencia con los precios de los mercados del mundo según han sido fijados en Hamburgo durante muchos años con anterioridad al tratado de reciprocidad con Cuba en 1904. Las tablas preparadas por nosotros muestran que durante 6 años, de 1898 a 1903, todos los azúcares fueron vendidos en Nueva York a la par de Hamburgo a ausa de la cantidad requerida para el consumo en los Estados Unidos.

La mayor cantidad procedía de todos los países del mundo productores de azúcar, y los Estados Unidos tuvo que competir con los mercados europeos para sus existencias.

Por ejemplo, en 1900 llegaron aquí 1,417,842 toneladas bajo esa competencia, aparte de las importaciones de Cuba, con objeto de atender al consumo de 2,219,847 toneladas en los Estados Unidos. Sin embargo, desde aquella fecha hasta el año 1913 ha habido tal progreso en la producción de azúcar en el mundo que durante ese último año los precios del azúcar declinaron en los Estados Unidos a .22c. la libra por bajo la paridad de Hamburgo. Probablemente este estado tuvo mucho que hacer con se sancionase el Tratado de Reciprocidad, para ayudar a Cuba a que compitiese con los mercados del mundo. El 1904, el primer año de las ventajas de reciprocidad para Cuba, el precio del azúcar en los Estados Unidos fué de .167c. la libra por bajo de los precios del mundo, y sin embargo se necesitaron 645,733 toneladas de azúcar con todos los derechos para atender al consumo.

Las cosechas locales y de Cuba aumentaron de tal modo que en 1906 sólo se necesitaron 535,870 toneladas de azúcar con todo su gravamen, y la paridad bajó a .114c. En 1908, a causa de la merma en la zafra, se necesitaron 684,625 toneladas de azúcar con todo su gravamen en los derechos, y los precios llegaron a .135c. bajó la paridad. En 1910 el aumento en las cosechas del país llenó los requerimientos en la proximidad de 72,393 toneladas y la paridad llegó a .534c. por bajo los precios en Hamburgo, no solamente absorbiendo los .337c. de las ventajas del tratado, sino .197c. más la libra. En

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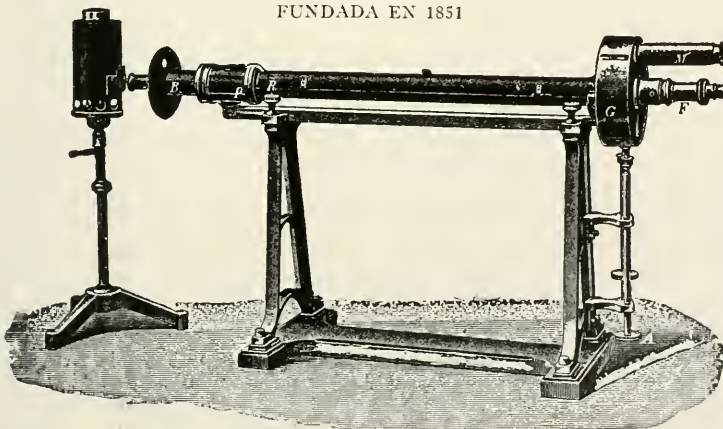
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1911 la diferencia bajó a .295c. la libra y Cuba salvo algo de la concesión, pero en 1912 y 1913 las zafras de Cuba aumentaron tan extraordinariamente que en 1912 se exportaron 126,000 toneladas a otros países que no eran los Estados Unidos y en 1913 317,634 toneladas, bajando el precio a .532c. la libra en 1912 y a .473c. en 1913 próximamente por bajo los precios del mundo, volviendo Cuba a los precios anteriores de 1903 antes de obtener la concesión de .337c. El Tratado de Reciprocidad ha conseguido su objeto, por cuanto la idea era aumentar la producción del azúcar, y durante los diez años Cuba ha disfrutado las ventajas de la concesión del tratado por ocho años, pero ahora Cuba ha exlralimitado la capacidad del mercado de los Estados Unidos en 317,634 toneladas, requiriendo otros mercados para salir del azúcar sobrante, y para conseguir esto se hace necesario el vender dicho sobrante a un precio más bajó que el precio de los mercados del mundo en Hamburgo y suficiente para cubrir el costo de embarque de Cuba a la Gran Bretaña. En 1903 Hamburgo fijaba los precios del azúcar en el mundo, pero hoy día Cuba fija los precios, y no vemos motivo alguno para que Cuba no continúe fijando los precios del mundo y aumente sus exportaciones anuales a otros países, una vez que ahora se admite generalmente que Cuba puede producir azúcar a precios mucho más bajos que los de países productores de azúcar de caña o de remolacha, para competir no sólo con todos los productores de azúcar para el abasto de los mercados de Europa, sino para los mercados del Japón y de las Indias británicas.

Sin embargo, lo que Cuba requiere especialmente es mejor sistema financiero para el embarque de su azúcar, como el que existe en los países europeos productores de azúcar de remolacha.

El azúcar refinado se cotiza ahora bajo la base de 4.00c. la libra por el granulado fino por todos los refinadores del este, y el mercado está quieto.

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rada como la de superior calidad. También se atribuyen a la Caoba, propiedades medicinales: su corteza se utiliza como tónica y febrífuga; y por incisiones suministra esta planta una goma semejante a la arábica, de la cual posee sus propiedades emolientes y pectorales. El jugo extraído por expresión de las partes herbáceas es un hemostático poderoso.

Prevailing Prices for Cuban Securities

(Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York)

	BID	ASKED
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5% Bonds	92	93
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds	99 ½	100
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds	102	108
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds.....	97	102
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5% Bonds	98	101
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	97	100
Cuba Company 6% Debentures	97	100
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	91	93
Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co. Pfd. Stock	90	93
Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co. Com. Stock	77	80
Matanzas Market Place 8% Participation Certificates	100	103
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6% Bonds	93	95
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	98 ¼	98 ½

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis

Earnings of the Santiago Electric Light & Traction Company

	1913	1912
December Gross	\$40,378	\$36,936
December Net	18,283	16,399
First 12 months Gross	457,690	404,225
First 12 months Net	205,299	169,295

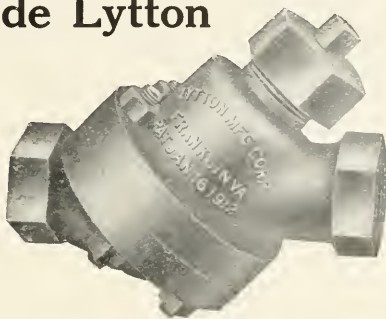
NO NEW ORLEANS REFINERY

Louisiana sugar planters will not organize a \$40,000,000 corporation for the establishment of a planters' refinery in opposition to the sugar trust, despite assertions to that effect made since suits to break the trust were filed in the Federal Court.

The Louisiana planters say they will not be able to compete with the sugar planters of Cuba when the free sugar act becomes effective in May, 1916. It has been intimated that the last crop will be made by the Louisiana planters, the beet sugar growers of the West, and the growers in the Hawaiian Islands and in Porto Rico in 1914. After that the sugar crop will be subject to the free sugar act provisions and this, the local planters say, will prevent them from competing with the sugar interests of Cuba.

The price of the 1915 crop, they hold, will be discounted on the base of free sugar. The Louisiana planters say it will be impossible for them to dispose of their crop at the same price that the Cuban planters can grow and market their product. It is pointed out that the Cuban crop delivered in January, 1914, can be had for \$1.84 a hundred pounds, plus the duty which will be removed entirely in 1916 under the provisions of the free sugar act.

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Dr. Juan Bautista Hernandez Barreiro,
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cember 12th in Havana. Dr. Barreiro was
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became a member of the Supreme Court.

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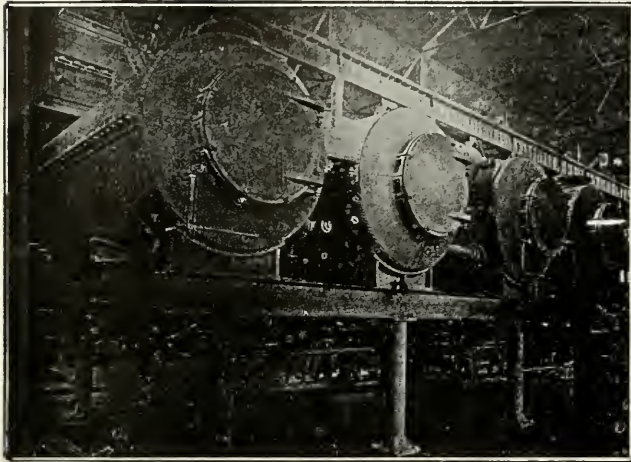
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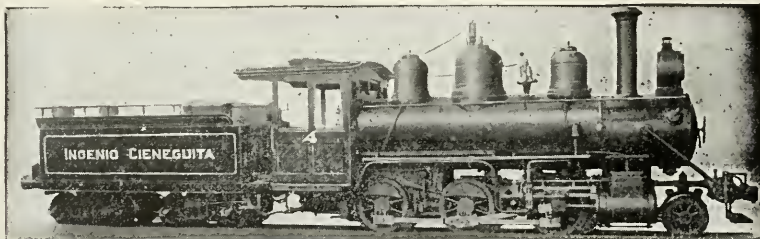
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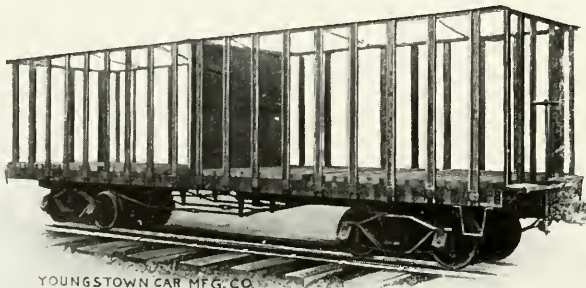
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CUBAN CONSUL HONORED

J. J. Luis, consul of Cuba at Philadelphia, recently received from his home government announcement that it had raised the Philadelphia consulate to the first-class in recognition of the large increase of commerce between Cuba and Philadelphia and the promotion of Mr. Luis to the new position.

It is a personal advancement in the grade of the service for Mr. Luis as well as recognition of the importance of Philadelphia in the eyes of the government of Cuba.

Mr. Luis' consular jurisdiction is Pennsylvania and Delaware. He was born in Cuba, served in the Ten Years' War of Independence under General Agrimonte and also with the junta led by Palma, who became first Cuban president. He was first

appointed consul in Chicago and has been at Philadelphia as second-class consul for five years.

WILL TEACH CUBAN NAVY

Lieut. E. C. S. Parker of the receiving ship North Carolina was ordered to Cuba as an instructor in the navy there. He is the first American naval officer, it is believed, to be selected for such a position.

He was born at Great Barrington in 1879 and appointed to the Naval Academy from New Hampshire in 1898, when he was a student at St. Paul's School, Concord. He has been on duty at Charlestown for several months. Many other officers were considered for the position and found capable, but were not proficient in the Spanish language.

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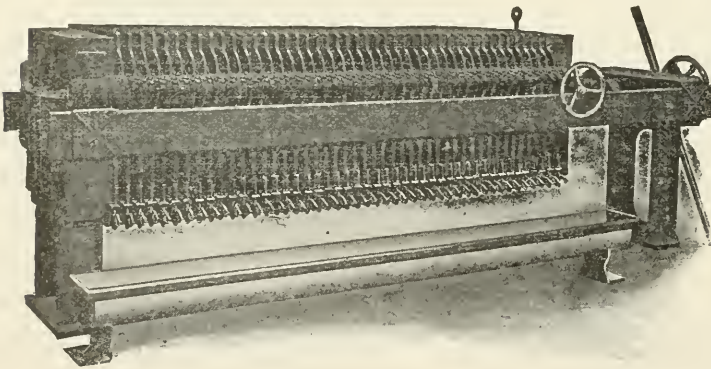
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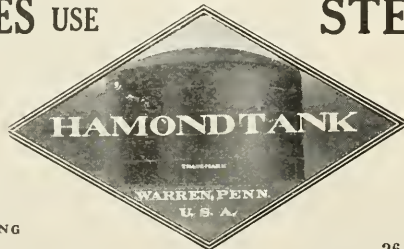
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Advertising Rates on Application

VOL. XII

FEBRUARY, 1914

No. 3

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(Courtesy of the United Railways of Havana).

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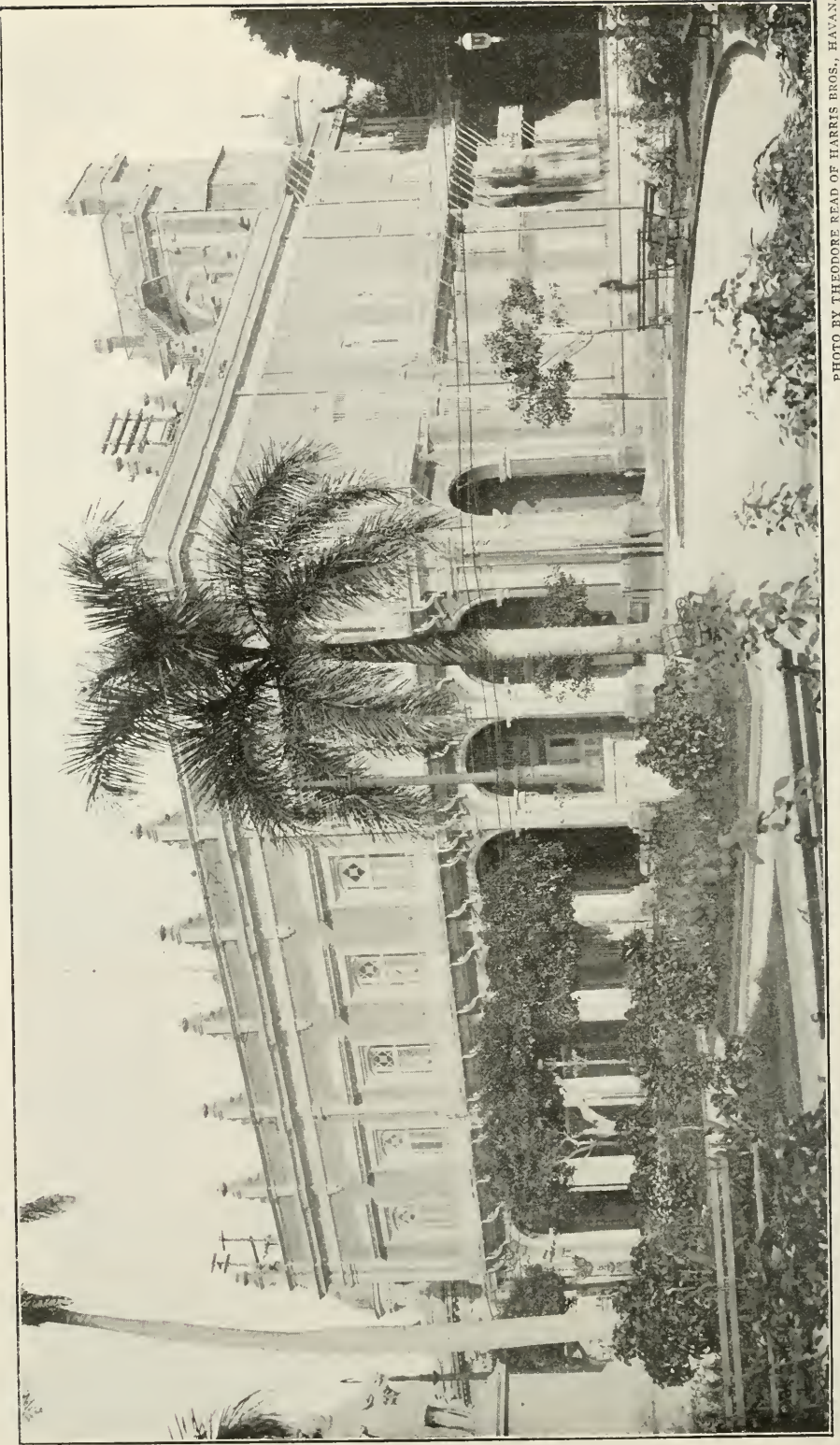
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Building of the Cuban Senate in Havana.

PHOTO BY THEODORE READ OF HARRIS BROS., HAVANA

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME XII

FEBRUARY, 1914

NUMBER 3

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

CUBAN LOAN HEAVILY OVERSUBSCRIBED IN NEW YORK—DEFORESTATION OF CUBA PROCEEDING RAPIDLY

The Morgan bid was practically at 95 $\frac{3}{4}$, because the firm renounced its right to a *Loan Heavily Oversubscribed* 5 per cent indemnity on \$2,500,000 already loaned, which Cuba agreed to pay in the event that J. P. Morgan & Co. failed to obtain the present loan.

Five bidders appeared. They were Norman H. Davis, president of the Cuban Trust Company, representing J. P. Morgan & Co.; Eugene Klapp of New York, representing the Kleinworth-Sperling syndicate; Herrera Sotolongo, representing Pressprich, Smith & Beale of New York, who bid 90.05; Herrera Sotolongo, who bid 100 for one bond on his own account, and Herman Ostertag, representing German bankers whose name he declined to reveal, who bid 92 $\frac{3}{4}$.

The bonds were oversubscribed heavily in New York on February 7th soon after the terms upon which the bonds were being sold became known in the financial district. The bonds were offered by J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank at 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ less the usual commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent. Before the day was over they were quoted at a premium of a full point.

The bankers' circulars announced that the subscription lists would be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th or earlier. The fact that the bonds were heavily oversubscribed on the day they were offered was cited as another striking illustration of the great demand which has existed of late for investment issues.

The republic of Cuba, the circular points out, pledges as special security for the bonds its customs receipts, subject to prior

pledges. These amount to only \$4,010,000 a year, while the customs receipts of the republic have averaged more than \$25,000,000 a year for the last five years. Under the Platt amendment the government of this country has acquiesced in the creation by Cuba of the public debt represented by these bonds.

The interest on the bonds is payable semi-annually on February 1st and August 1st, and the bonds mature on February 1, 1949. Principal and interest on the registered bonds are payable in New York in United States gold coin. Coupon bonds are similarly payable in New York or at the holder's option in London, in Germany or in Paris at fixed rates of exchange.

The term of the bond will be thirty-five years, sinking fund to commence on January 1, 1920, and the Cuban government will pay 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ for drawn bonds if unable to purchase the bonds necessary for the sinking fund upon the market at a low figure.

The Cuban government will also be entitled at any time after January 1, 1920, to extend the operation of the sinking fund or redeem all bonds outstanding at 105.

Other bankers interested in the loan with J. P. Morgan & Co., are Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the First National Bank and the New York City Bank.

Speyer & Co., it is said, maintain that through a contract in 1909, at the time that they underwrote the \$35,000,000 loan, all Cuban financing was to be done exclusively with them until 1919.

The present debt of the republic of Cuba is made up as follows: \$31,175,000 5 per cent loan of 1904; \$16,500,000 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent loan of 1909; \$10,757,000 interior debts and \$1,615,468 notes outstanding. The latter will

be retired from proceeds of the present bond sale. Pledge of customs receipts and other revenues for the present loan is subject to similar charges created by agreements in respect to the loans of 1904 and 1909.

Pursuant to the so-called "Platt amendment" of 1901, the United States government has formally acquiesced in the creation by the republic of Cuba of the public debt represented by these bonds.

Demand on the part of investors for the Cuban bonds was so great that most allotments had to be scaled down to ten per cent of the applications, said the *New York Herald*.

Three millions was J. P. Morgan & Co.'s first remission to Havana on February 13th of last loan of \$10,000,000 to Cuba.

The money arrived from Key West in an ordinary registered mail sack.

Premature Election Activity

The renewal every two years of the House of Representatives and the provincial and city councils explains why there is hardly any truce in Cuba's political agitation.

On this account aspirations are incessantly fermenting and long before the electoral campaign is fairly started candidates begin to work.

At present just past the beginning of the new year, political activity is the chief cause of the unrest and lack of confidence which besets the industrial elements of the country. There are even activities of a presidential campaign which started shortly after the inauguration of President Menocal.

The Deforestation of Cuba

On this important subject which is a vital one for Cuba to consider inasmuch as it is claimed that cutting of valuable timber like mahogany, ebony, cedar and rosewood is constantly going on especially in remote sections of the island, Mr. Pablo Ortega, Cuban director of forestry, had the following to say to an American representative:

"While I am not prepared to admit that the department has any knowledge of wholesale deforestation of any large timber area, it is true that many reports have come in about the cutting of timber under licenses issued by the "delegados de marina" or rangers appointed as deputy forestry, commissioners under present rules.

"In remote districts at considerable distance from government offices or 'alcaldías de barrio' it is necessary to depute the right of issuing licenses or permits for the cutting of timber on public lands to these rangers.

"Under this system there is the possibility of the original intent of the law and of its authority being exceeded by mercenary or unscrupulous deputies over whom supervision is difficult under present conditions.

"It has even been reported that in some cases the rangers have been agents of the parties interested in the cutting with the result that licenses are overfreely issued, and the work of deforestation goes on unchecked.

"I have talked with several congressmen on this important subject, and they all seem to agree upon the necessity of immediate legislation."

Highway Graft Scandal

President Menocal late in January directed Secretary of Public Works Villalon, by decree, to investigate the work of the contractors

who are laying down pavements and sewers in Havana, and some 200 samples taken from the various asphalted streets show that the contractors forgot to put any cement in the concrete base and that the asphalt top is on an average only one and one-half inches thick instead of three inches as called for in the contract. Miles of this pavement have been laid.

The contractors, according to the *New York Sun*, explained that they used too much water in mixing the concrete and that the cement all ran out. The local manufacturers who sold the cement complained in the Court of First Instance some months ago that the cement was put on the market by local dealers at a price less than the cost of manufacture.

The sewerage and paving of Havana was insisted upon by the Platt amendment to the Cuban Constitution to the end that Havana should cease to be a menace to health. Plans were prepared and a contract for the work let during the first military occupation to Samuel P. McGivney and Ralph T. Rokeby on a unit price basis, the total of which was about \$9,000,000.

The *Troy* (N. Y.) *Record*, commenting on the reasons given by the contractors for the lack of cement, says that "for blandness Bret Harte's 'heathen Chinese' fades into the background in comparison with this type of contractor."

TO LOWER CUBAN TARIFF

A bill lowering the duties on foodstuffs imported into Cuba, and increasing those on luxuries, was introduced into Congress on February 13th.

Theatres for men only are being barred in Cuba. Despite the fact that such exhibitions have been prohibited by decree 502 of July 7, 1912, they have been going on.

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

NO ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING

"Cuba is not enjoying a great degree of prosperity at this time, because of the uncertainty of what effect the new Democratic tariff will have on the sugar industry of the island," said Gen. Demetrius Castillo, superintendent of the national penitentiary at Havana and former civil governor of Santiago Province, to a *Washington Post* representative recently. "Not only are the sugar planters depressed," he said, "but all other business is suffering. The refiners in the United States are delaying their orders for the raw material and buying only in installments, because they do not know what the future holds. The Cubans are not the only ones who are injured by the new tariff: there are many Americans who are largely interested in sugar plantations in Cuba, as well as other foreigners.

"There is no anti-American feeling in Cuba. There have been a few isolated cases where residents of Cuba, not representative Cubans, displayed feeling against Americans, but the Cuban people and the government are heartily in sympathy with the American government and the American people.

If the United States were to become involved in war with Mexico or any other power, Cuba would be the first nation to offer its help to this country."

"Cuba has a standing army of 10,000 men comprising infantry, cavalry and artillery."

THE CIENFUEGOS WATER WORKS

"The city of Cienfuegos received at my hands the finest water works and the finest sewerage system in all Latin America," said Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., in an interview recently with a *New York Times* representative. "The day we turned the water on there were 10,000 joints in thirty-two miles of pipes that had to stand the test, and I was a proud young contractor when I found that every one of the joints was standing up under the pressure.

"New York City even cannot boast the fine water pressure Cienfuegos has. There is a 400-pound pressure on those mains in places, and an average pressure of 175 pounds. The people gathered in the plaza when the work was done and laughed at us Yankees, who were preparing for a fire hose test. They said we'd never get a pressure, but when the water went spouting up clear over the church steeple they went wild with joy, and hundreds ran under the spray to get a drenching in honor of the occasion."

CUBA AND JAMAICA

Cuba and Jamaica are scarcely a hundred miles apart as the bird flies. Both have tropical, oceanic climates, and so far as appears there is no great difference in their soils. There is a most remarkable difference in their products. Cuba pins her faith in sugar and tobacco. These two items account for more than 90 per cent of her exports, and sugar is by far the senior partner. Jamaica has almost quit raising sugar cane. About half her exports consist of bananas. Coffee and cocoa are important items, together amounting to more than \$2,000,000 out of a total export trade of \$12,500,000. Logwood and logwood extracts form about 10 per cent of shipments from the island, and rum—the original Jamaica product—is still made in small quantities. Sugar forms a scant 5 per cent of Jamaican exports, and tobacco is not mentioned. It is not easy to account for such remarkable differences as shown by this brief list. Perhaps the key might be found in a study of land tenure and labor supply. In Cuba much land is held in big estates, and though slavery is abolished, the regimentation of labor still prevails to a considerable extent. These factors seem to make for sugar production. Jamaica runs more to peasant proprietorship.—*Chicago Journal*.

LIVING HIGH IN HAVANA

"I don't think living can be so high anywhere in the world as it is in Havana. One pays more for sugar there than one pays in America. Grain alcohol, I happen to remember, is very cheap there, but one cannot make this an article of diet. Tobacco is cheap, of course, and so is fruit." —Mrs. José Godoy, wife of the Mexican Minister to Cuba in the *Newark News*.

SEED SELECTION IGNORED

"One of the Cuban planters told me that his father had always picked his seed from the standing plant, but he, the son, had never been interested enough to ask the reason. My rustic friend was very polite and also curt and possessed of some humor. He entertained me royally, to the best of his ability, as is the custom in the country. He frankly told me that my ideas were not new but that his father put into practice what I simply advised. Furthermore, he was profuse in his thanks to me for reminding him and his neighbors of a practice so hoary with age that Spaniards used the idea long before they ever heard of Cuba or the American."—*Modern Cuba*.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

BARGE LINE TO HAVANA

The *Wall Street Journal*, commenting on the enterprise of a barge line from Key West to Havana, says:

"A project of the Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Co., to operate a barge line from Key West to Havana delivering freight in carload lots without breaking bulk, is looked upon as rather ambitious but not at all impossible. The western flour manufacturers and implement makers are rather attracted by the idea, but they say that the railroads, if the scheme is to be successful, must quit being afraid to let their cars get beyond their own lines. The practice of reloading at terminal points makes against any improvement. But the question of bringing sugar freight back is no doubt part of the problem of adding Cuba to the continental railway map."

JUDGE O'NEILL DEAD

Judge Michael O'Neil died in Havana on January 23rd following an operation for appendicitis which was performed several weeks ago. He was buried in Colon Cemetery on the afternoon of the following day.

Judge O'Neill was born at Marysville, Kentucky. He came to Cuba on account of his health in 1899 and was appointed United States assistant attorney before the Spanish treaty claims commission of which he was in charge of the work here until its termination. He has since practiced law in this city.

He leaves a widow and five children.

FIRST TRIP TO CUBA

The new Spanish battleship Jaime I now in course of construction will make Cuba its first port of call when completed. At Havana the vessel will receive a stand of colors from the Spanish colony in the city. On another page will be found an illustration of the beautiful new building in Havana erected and recently occupied by the Spanish Club.

Dr. Pablo Desvermine, Cuban secretary of state, favors some new consulates, especially in South American countries. A bill embodying his recommendations will be presented to Congress.

WOMAN PATRIOT DEAD

Candelaria Figueredo, one of many of Cuba's daughters who during the days of the struggle in the Ten Years War joined the ranks of the rebels to fight for Cuban liberty, died January 19th at her home in La Vibora, near Havana, from old age.

The deceased was a daughter of General "Perucho" Figueredo, who wrote while on horseback the verses of Cuba's National Hymn; a sister of Colonel Fernando Figueredo, at the present time treasurer general of Cuba, and as for herself she was in the war with her father from the first day and was proud to carry the rebel flag, having been the first female color sergeant to have ever been known to have taken part in actual warfare.

ISLE OF PINES NOTES

The docks and warehouses at Jaruco, Isle of Pines, will be put in thorough repair by the Cuban Department of Public Works and a bridge will be built over the Casas River.

President Menocal at the suggestion of the Department of Agriculture, apportioned \$80,000 as prizes at the Isle of Pines fair, which was held from February 10th to the 13th.

THRICE-A-WEEK SERVICE

Commencing January 26th the Cuban Postal Department inaugurated a new mail service between the Cuban main land and the Isle of Pines which will permit mail to come and be sent to the island three times a week and on time to reach the mail steamers for the United States.

The Department of Sanitation will not consent to the building of an elevated railroad in Havana. Such a road, it is contended, would be an injury to the ornamentation of the city as proved recently in the reports delivered by the municipal architects, engineers and proprietors of Havana.

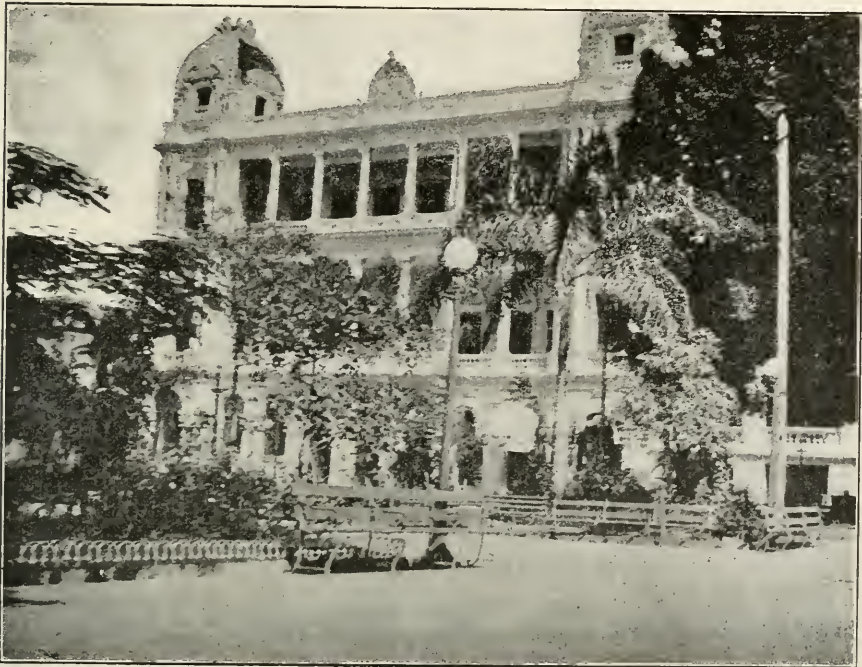
The "Daughters of Work" is the title of a new society in Havana organized by women workers. Its object is to better the conditions and wages of working women.

President Menocal is asking for an appropriation of \$60,000 with which to repair the telegraph lines of the republic.

HAVANA'S AND SANTIAGO'S NEW BUILDINGS



The new building of the Centro Gallego in Havana now nearing completion. For further details see page 14.



New buildings in Santiago.—The San Carlos Club on the left and the new hotel "Casa Granda" of the Cuba Company on the right. The latter was opened to the public on January 10th. It is 4 stories high. Construction work began July 1, 1913.

SANTIAGO NOTES

The great clock in the Dolores Cathedral is kept in order by the city at an annual cost of \$240.00.

The new hotel of the Cuba Company is a fine building and attracts all the tourists. It was built on the site of the old Casa Granda and retains the name. To sum up its excellencies in a few words is simply to say that it is fully up to the standard of the other hotels of this company.

Fine automobiles meet incoming trains and convey the guests swiftly up the steep streets to the hotel.

Some salaries paid to Santiago officials are given in the official report of the municipality and are as follows:

Mayor	\$3,600
Mayor's private secretary.....	1,080
City treasurer	2,260
Chief of police	1,800
Director of municipal band.....	644
Director of cemetery.....	900
Director of City Market.....	900
Chief of the Fire Department.....	780
Engine Drivers	300
Engine Firemen	360

TEACHERS ROYALLY ENTERTAINED

The treatment of the Florida teachers on their visit to Cuba surpassed everything. No one anticipated the magnificent courtesy that was so generously extended. For the

three days on the island of Cuba the teachers were the guests of the Cuban government, and no host ever extended more princely hospitality.

Cuba and Florida are separated only by a narrow strait, and the people of our State and our southern neighbor should know each other better. If they did they would like each other better. We hope that Florida will have the opportunity of entertaining some visiting Cuban body. A better acquaintance would work good for the people on both sides of the strait.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Democrat.*

RECREATION BUILDING AT GUANTANAMO

A big recreation building, to cost \$30,000, for the enlisted men of the navy at the United States naval station on Guantanamo bay, where sometimes 20,000 men are stationed with the Atlantic fleet, is planned by the Navy Department.

There will be broad verandas and one large room for a general meeting place, with writing and reading rooms, and with provision for moving pictures, minstrel shows and other entertainments.

It is also proposed to have bowling alleys and pool or billiard tables. Admiral Badger, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, declares that these recreation plans are essential to the health, comfort and efficiency of the men.



This imposing building is the Martí Theatre in Havana.
Teatro Martí, Habana



View of present building of the Post Office Department in Havana. A new edifice is projected.
Administración de Correo, Habana.

NEW POST-OFFICE SITE

The post-office of Havana is to be moved from its present location (see illustration of present building on this page) to the San Francisco church building, now occupied by the custom house.

The building was used for church purpose, but after being occupied by the English forces on October 19th, 1762 it was considered desecrated and formally abandoned by the church authorities.

The custom house will be moved to the handsome piers now nearing completion and built by the MacArthur Perks Co., at the Machina. The transfer will be made next month, when the custom house official will be comfortably housed.

CUBA'S CARTS AND ROADS

Cuba has 1,663 miles of cart roads, not including the roads within plantations. Native ox-carts measure 6 ft. from out to out of their two clumsy wheels. Other carts, drawn by mules (at Cienfuegos), measure 5 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft., out to out. All other vehicles come from the United States and France, these going almost exclusively to the larger cities. The tread is of the gauge of the country from which they come.—*Philadelphia Carriage Monthly.*

CUBAN CONGRESS OF MOTHERS

In Havana was recently organized the Cuban Congress of Mothers. The wife of Havana's mayor was chosen president, and all meetings are held in the mayor's house. The Congress was incorporated under the laws of the republic of Cuba. Seven vice-presidents have been chosen to cover the country. The Advisory Council for baby saving work is composed of professional men, mostly physicians. A mothers' bureau for expectant mothers, day nurseries and pure milk stations are being established under this council.

CUBA'S POPULATION

The population of Cuba is 2,387,000, according to the latest census. The secretary of the interior submitted a report to this effect to President Menocal a few weeks ago. The population in 1907 was 2,048,980.

HAVANA BAND FOR FAIR

It was decided on January 19th to send the Havana municipal band to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. An appropriation of \$12,000 was made for the journey and \$5,000 for new instruments.

GENERAL NOTES

CENTRO GALLEGO'S NEW BUILDING

An illustration on page 11 shows the beautiful new building of the Centro Gallego, a most prominent Spanish society in Havana. The work of construction is progressing rapidly and the building will soon be ready for occupancy. Within its walls is enclosed the old historical National Theatre and the new building has been constructed around the old theatre. The new edifice of the association occupies a prominent place opposite Central or Marti Park and is a beautiful structure. A grand staircase of marble is one of the features and its cost is stated to be over \$40,000.

The ballroom is on the top floor and is "L" shaped. The space occupied by that facing the Parque Marti is 63 meters long and 30 wide, while that on the side street is 75 x 15 meters.

Four marble columns mark the entrances to the building, two at the association's doors and two at the doors of the National Theatre. Over these entrances will in due time be placed groups of statuary. That over the association's entrance will be figures representing labor, diligence, faithfulness and instruction, while that over the theatre doors will represent art and the drama. The groups which are of marble were carved in Italy.

The old Tacon or National Theatre within the walls has been thoroughly renovated and improved.

HOTEL CONTEMPLATED AT VERADERO

A company of Cuban capitalists have formed an association and will build a commodious hotel at Veradero Beach at Cardenas.

The capital subscribed is \$20,000. Among those interested are Ernesto Castro, Mauricio Solis, Septimio Sardiña and Ricardo de Urrutia.

MRS. RYDER HONORED

Mrs. Jeannette Ryder, president of the Band of Mercy, who has been indefatigable and untiring in her efforts to ameliorate the conditions of poor children and helpless animals, may be made an adopted daughter of Havana. Numerous firms and individuals have petitioned Havana's council that this honor be bestowed on Mrs. Ryder which has been richly earned.

The President's palace in Havana will not be completed during President Menocal's term of office.

WHERE UNITED STATES MINISTER GONZALEZ LIVES

Cerro belongs to Havana and is about three-quarters of an hour ride on electric cars. It is on a hill and is an old and picturesque Spanish town with great trees meeting overhead across a wide main street. When the United States Minister Gonzalez came here to Cuba a few months ago the legation was then on the waterfront, but he wanted to live in an old palace, so he went house hunting and found what he wanted in Cerro, and this is what we went out to look at last Sunday afternoon. It is situated on the brow of a hill and has a whole square to itself with gardens on three sides. The grounds are the handsomest in Havana, and were lead out by one who was very evidently an artist in his line. They are very old and therefore have had time to acquire that stateliness and tropical growth that only years can impart to trees and vegetation.

There were large flower beds of different shapes, some of begonias and others of different plants of tropical nature, and some transplanted from the north.

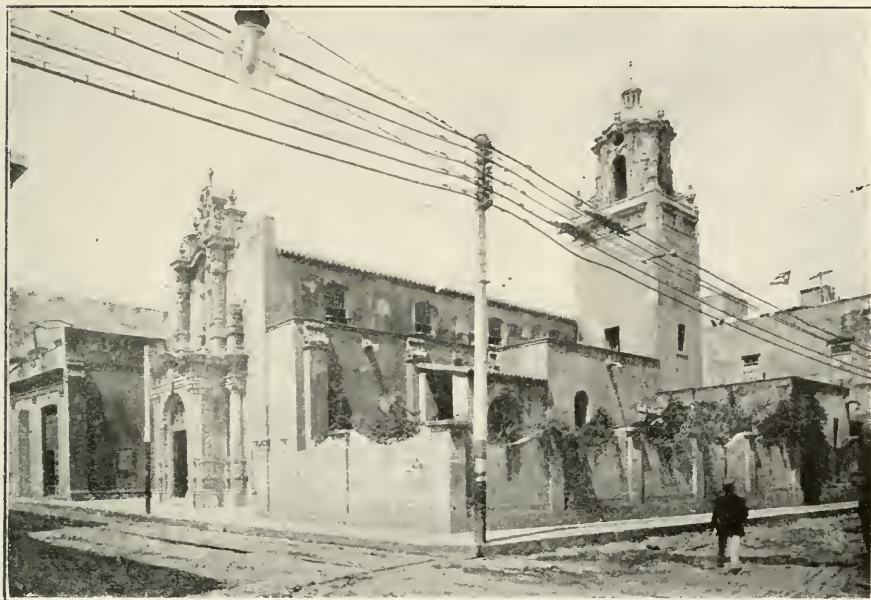
Over the front entrance to the legation is a cloth-of-gold rose twining its branches about the gateway and overlooking it, fully ten to fifteen feet in height. The blossoms are of pure gold in shade. There were other rose trees of another color, and winding graveled paths about the grounds, with statuary at intervals, placed in such a manner that it appears to belong there and almost startles one at times with its resemblance to the human form, so natural it seems. The house has only one story and is of white, built of brick and plastered over, as all the old mansions were in those days, so that it has the appearance of cement. On two sides, running the entire length of the house are wide corridors upheld with huge colonial pillars entwined with tropical vines.

As we reluctantly took our leave of all this splendor our last backward glance included the ever graceful and beloved American flag, waving indolently in the breeze of a tropical city, but lending itself to its environment with the usual American spirit and good will.—Grace M. Foster in the *Bristol (Conn.) Press*.

CENTRO GALLEGO

Centro Gallego, a most prosperous association in Havana, has built its home on the Prado and it is without doubt the most artistic building in the city.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN CUBA



Episcopalians in Havana worship in this beautiful edifice constructed a few years ago.

METHODIST CHURCH FOR HAVANA

Resolutions which pledge every Methodist church in Atlanta to support the movement for the erection of a \$20,000 church and mission in Havana, were adopted without dissent by more than 150 leading members of the Laymen's Missionary Movement at a meeting in Atlanta, Ga., February 8th.

By the action of the representatives of the churches, the Methodists of Atlanta assume the burden of raising the money for the church and also for its support until it is on its feet, so to speak.

It is planned that \$5,000 of the amount shall be raised from among the Sunday schools, \$1,000 from the Epworth league and the remaining \$14,000 from a campaign to be carried through the ranks of the church. It is expected that the movement in the interest of the Cuban church will bear fruit before the end of the year.

The action of the Atlanta Methodist laymen was somewhat hastened by the news recently carried across the Gulf of Mexico to the effect that the Methodists in Havana were making little progress. It was charged that the reason was the failure of the missionary movement to exercise a more careful espionage in Cuba.

See church illustrations on this page.



Methodist Church in the City of Pinar del Rio.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD CO., THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad

The report of the Cuba Railroad Company for the month of December and six months ended December 31, 1912, compare as follows:

	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
December gross.....	\$458,343	\$412,408	\$293,684	\$237,117	\$211,583
Expenses	219,360	200,390	155,732	139,404	116,562
December net	\$238,982	\$212,018	\$137,952	\$97,713	\$95,021
Fixed charges	66,791	66,791	60,125	36,666	36,666
December surplus	\$172,191	\$145,226	\$77,827	\$61,047	\$58,355
From July 1st—					
Six months' gross.....	\$2,173,574	\$1,948,951	\$1,582,665	\$1,261,935	\$1,019,266
Six months' net.....	981,927	823,103	684,312	520,202	347,104
Fixed charges	400,750	400,472	360,750	220,000	215,210
Six months' surplus.....	\$581,177	\$422,631	\$323,562	\$300,202	\$131,894

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending January 3rd	£36,732	£35,764	£32,516	£23,945	£33,635
Week ending January 10th.....	43,580	35,209	38,004	28,823	35,111
Week ending January 17th.....	40,429	43,137	35,334	32,946	39,040
Week ending January 24th.....	47,084	43,795	40,626	35,350	39,595

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending January 4th.....	\$55,914	\$53,645	\$50,210	\$41,749	\$39,932
Week ending January 11th.....	54,316	51,903	44,504	43,208	37,594
Week ending January 18th.....	50,633	50,670	45,057	51,751	37,408
Week ending January 25th.....	49,028	51,019	45,621	43,523	37,696

NEW LINE IN PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE

A congressional resolution of January 19th authorized the president to contract for the construction of a railroad 46 kilometers in length, from Paso Real to Remates in the western section of Pinar del Rio Province, in accordance with the law of July 5, 1906. The great importance of the proposed road was described very thoroughly in a presidential message of June, 1909. Relying on government sanction the Western Railways devoted much time to preparing plans of the new service, but for some reason Congress did not allow the necessary credit to begin the work.

It is a rich section which will be traversed by the new branch road. During

last year 40,000 bales of tobacco were harvested. This will be greatly increased when the region is thoroughly opened up as it will be by the new means of communication.

There are in addition in this section much valuable wood to be secured, and hardly known, as there has been but little exploration.

According to the last census the population exceeds 25,000, and this number will largely increase as Remates and its environs are brought into communication with the rest of the island.

Other important branch lines in this province, that of the city of Pinar del Rio to Vinales, and another to San Diego de las Banos, have been held up in Congress. The

province has not had more than 3 per cent of new construction work, and a large portion of the territory is without adequate railway intercourse. A strong petition is being presented to secure more favorable government consideration of the interests of the province.

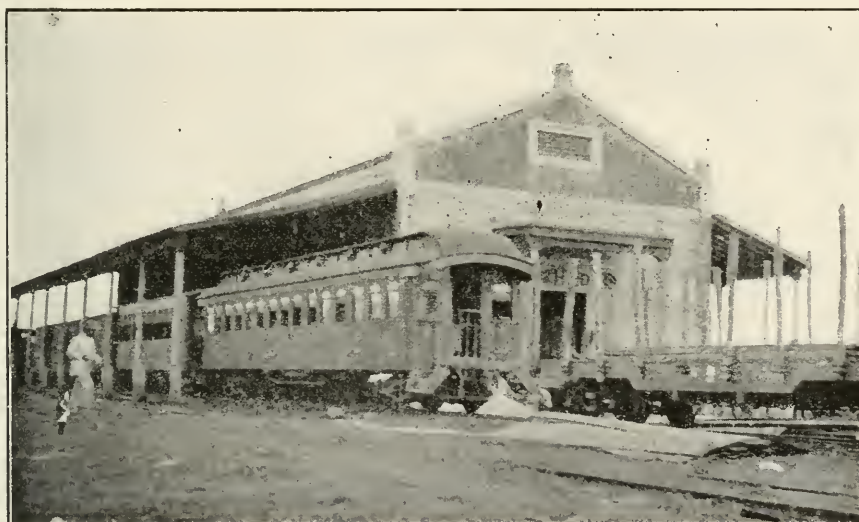
NEW BRANCH LINE OPENED

The new branch railroad of the Cuban Central Railways between Ojo de Agua and Cumanyagua in Santa Clara Province was formally opened for public service on January 20th. There was great rejoicing on the part of the inhabitants who are now placed in direct rail communication with Havana and Santiago.

BUYING A LOCOMOTIVE

The Reading Railway Company has sold one of its locomotives to several brokers who own a large plantation near Havana. The number of the engine is 1453. It was used for some years on the Chester alley and Catasauqua and Fogelsville branches and later in the Reading yard. It was rebuilt in the local shop and the parts boxed for shipment. The engine will be used in hauling materials, truck and sugar cane.

Permission has been given the Havana Central to construct a new branch line from San José de las Lajas to Jaruco and from thence to Santa Cruz del Norte, Havana Province.



Station at Holguin and train of the Holguin and Gibara railroad. The visitor to Chaparra transfers at Iberia for the great sugar estate.

Cuba's Lumber Imports

PITCH PINE EXPORTS FOR THREE YEARS
(From the *Gulf Coast Record*)

	Lumber sq. ft.
1913	142,017,764
1912	107,607,030
1911	115,252,529

The quantity forwarded to the island of Cuba exceeded that of the previous year by nearly thirty-five million feet.

Cuban business is fairly brisk, but the rush of last January is wanting.—January 10, 1914.

Cuba was a large importer all through the year just ended, and consumption of lumber was active, but the yards are well stocked, and further business will be

gauged by the manner in which use is sustained.—January 17, 1914.

Cuban trade does not display especial impulse, and yet out-go is seasonably extensive. For months more lumber has moved to Cuba than general sentiment in the trade would indicate.

Cuban shipment was smaller, the total being but about 1,200,000 feet.—January 24, 1914.

Cuban business is not proportionally as strong as that of other islands, but a fair amount of stock is moving and in view of the large Cuban shipment in 1913, current trade is well sustained. Cuban shipment was again of moderate size, and mostly from the port of Mobile.—January 31, 1914.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

GUANTANAMO AS A FREE PORT

The Chamber of Commerce of Guantánamo has addressed a memorial to the Cuban Treasury Department seeking to obtain executive authority for the conversion of Guantánamo into a "free port."

The definition of a free port is: a harbor where the ships of all nations may enter on paying a moderate toll and load and unload. The free ports constitute great depots where goods are stored without paying duty and whence these goods may be reshipped free of exchange and trade.

The advantages to Cuba in the establishment of a free zone at one of its ports—either Guantánamo, Cienfuegos, Santiago, Bahía Honda or Mariel, are incalculable.

However, the official declaration of intention by the United States government at Washington to make a free port on the canal, would seriously affect the prospects and possibilities of a free port in Cuba, says the *Havana American*.

Cienfuegos and Santiago are also claimants for a similar privilege. There are, however, many who are opposed to the move on the part of the government tending to dispense with any portion of the customs revenue.

CUBA'S DRIED FISH IMPORTS

The British vice-consul at Havana (Mr. H. D. R. Cowan) has forwarded the following figures to his government showing the value of the imports of dried codfish and herrings into Cuba during the year ended 30th June, 1911, which were not available at the time of the compilation of the Annual Report of Cuba for 1911-12.

	Codfish	Herrings
United States	\$15,216	\$6,725
Canada	398,118	959
France	6,645	*
Spain	*	16,345
United Kingdom.....	374,393	891
Norway	340,750	*
Canary Islands.....	*	5,503
Other countries.....	2,470	971
Total	\$1,137,592	\$31,394

* Not separately distinguished.

EARNINGS OF THE SANTIAGO LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY

	1914	1913
January gross	\$37,501	\$39,368
January net	17,812	17,255

ANNUAL EXPORTS OF CIENFUEGOS

An official statement of the declared value of exports from Cienfuegos to the United States for the year ended December 31, 1913, and comparisons with the previous year are herewith given:

	1912	1913
Articles		
Alcohol		\$70
Asphalt coal	\$1,807	6,061
Hides, bones, etc....	11,065	13,252
Hide clippings	1,076	
Metals, copper, brass, etc.		13,828
Molasses	81,550	255,850
Syrup, cane		195
Sugar	16,337,425	15,020,007
Sundries	1,919	18,381
Tobacco, leaf	132,798	4,200
Wax	9,786	5,180
Wood, mahogany ...	7,776	25,749
Cigars		158
Total.....	\$16,585,202	\$15,367,934

DUTY ON CRATE MATERIAL

The secretary of agriculture of the republic of Cuba has received a petition, signed by nearly all the shippers of pineapples, vegetables and citrus fruits, for the removal of the duty on crate material entering Cuba. Practically all of the crate material must be imported, and when the crates are put together they are immediately re-exported with fruit, the United States being the chief market for this class of merchandise. While about one and a half million crates of fruit and vegetables are shipped every year to the United States, it is claimed that this export trade has not been profitable up to the present time and that these industries require some aid. It is believed that favorable action would be taken on this matter in the event of its presentation to Congress.—Report of Consul General James L. Rodgers, Havana.

HAVANA BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

In the new city budget the following appropriations are for American inventions: \$2,300 for three Burroughs adding machines which the mayor says are indispensable to the work of the Treasury and Accounting Departments.

\$2,000 for iron cashiers or collectors cages from the Art Metal Construction Company.

\$5,000 for Underwood or Smith typewriters and \$14,500 for two automobiles.

\$500 for an X-ray machine.

DECREASE IN SHOE IMPORTS OF CUBA

The sale of American-made shoes in Cuba decreased in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, by 282,673 pairs, valued at \$236,125. The following table shows the shoe imports into Cuba during 1910-11 and 1911-12, together with the amount of the trade with the United States and the amount of imports through the port of Santiago de Cuba:

Imports—Total	1910-11		1911-12	
	Pairs	Value	Pairs	Value
Men's	861,884	\$1,731,424	874,588	\$1,755,054
Women's	1,783,245	1,724,448	1,584,264	1,525,215
Children's	1,186,948	547,759	1,090,552	487,237
Total	3,832,077	\$4,003,631	3,549,404	\$3,767,506
From United States				
Men's	619,053	\$1,277,642	603,844	\$1,241,781
Women's	1,556,334	1,574,569	1,379,997	1,241,781
Women's	1,556,334	1,574,569	1,379,997	1,349,258
Total	3,080,573	\$3,339,284	2,858,760	\$3,017,961
Into Santiago de Cuba				
Men's	41,046	\$60,882	49,336	\$74,237
Women's	62,502	56,573	80,098	76,071
Children's	43,211	19,729	46,023	22,417
Total	146,759	\$137,184	175,457	\$172,725

The decrease is due to the establishment of factories in the city of Havana which manufacture for the local trade, especially for the military forces, which were formerly supplied under contract with American manufacturers.

There are no statistics available showing the status of the shoe business for the fiscal year 1912-13.* It appears, however, from statements made by representatives of the American shoe companies in this island, that the sale of the American shoe is increasing by no small amount. One representative stated that his sales had more than doubled in 1913 and that the American-made shoe was by far the most popular and satisfactory. Practically all the leading American shoes are on sale. The long French last is still the most popular, especially for women's shoes, but the typical American lasts, particularly those with the blunt toe, are becoming more popular for men.

On account of the high rate of duty on shoes imported into Cuba from other countries, the shipping charges, etc., the retail price of shoes is about \$1 higher than in the United States. Therefore the first-class shoe of the United States has little sale in this country.

Customs duties on imports from the United States are collected at the following rates: Men's shoes, No. 5 and larger, American measure, \$0.1365 per pair and an additional 9.1 per cent ad valorem; young men's smaller than No. 5, ladies' and misses' shoes, \$0.091 per pair and an additional charge of 9.1 per cent ad valorem; children's shoes, No. 9½ and smaller, \$0.0455 per pair and an additional 9.1 per cent ad valorem.

In addition to the duties prescribed by the customs tariff, there is levied under the provisions of the port improvement law an additional charge of 70 cents per 1,000 kilos, or 32 cents per 1,000 pounds, on all imported merchandise.—Report of U. S. Vice-Consul at Santiago, January 9, 1914.

* The figures for the first nine months of 1913, showing boot and shoe imports into Cuba from the United States were printed in the December issue of THE CUBA REVIEW, a marked increase for the year is shown.

PARCELS POST TREATY COMING

A parcels post treaty with the United States which will permit of the exportation of Cuban tobacco to that country in small packages is probable in the near future according to a statement given out January 22d by the Cuban State Department.

It will be of immense advantage to the cigar and cigarette industry of the republic because at the present time no package containing less than 3,000 cigars can be shipped to the United States.

Cuba has heretofore steadfastly refused to consent to any parcels post arrangement for the reason that while there are thousands of products in the United States that can be exported to Cuba under a parcels post treaty there is practically only one product that Cuba can export in small packages, namely tobaccó, and that product is forbidden by the regulations except in large quantities.

If the treaty is carried into effect, packages weighing up to 11 pounds, can be shipped by mail to the United States.

EXPORTS OF LEAF TOBACCO

CIGARETTES AND CUT TOBACCO FROM THE PORT OF HAVANA — COMPARISON WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR

The following tables give the exports from Havana for the year 1913 and comparisons with 1912:

LEAF TOBACCO

	Bales
From January 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913.....	322,121
From January 1, 1912, to December 31, 1912.....	401,019
Decrease during the year 1913.....	78,898

CIGARETTES

	Packages
From January 1 to December 31, 1913.....	18,720,975
From January 1 to December 31, 1912.....	16,392,477
Increase during the year 1913.....	2,328,498

CUT TOBACCO

	Kilos
From January 1 to December 31, 1913.....	285,676
From January 1 to December 31, 1912.....	353,921
Decrease during the year 1913.....	68,245

The United States imported 11,646 bales of leaf tobacco less from Cuba than in 1912.
Germany imported 59,829 bales of leaf tobacco less from Cuba than in 1912.

EXPORTS OF CIGARS FROM THE PORT OF HAVANA IN THE YEARS 1913 AND 1912

	1913	1912
Great Britain	66,842,801	63,540,633
United States	53,577,563	52,815,921
Germany	14,028,326	15,276,580
Canada	13,319,147	12,722,219
France	9,362,492	8,509,371
Australia	6,316,505	5,363,428
Spain	5,428,315	4,302,793
Argentine Republic	3,928,061	5,460,485
Chile	3,498,234	3,206,148
All other Countries	6,932,886	7,783,894
	183,234,330	178,981,472

The above figures show the increase in our exports in the year 1913 to have been, as compared with the year 1912, 4,252,858 cigars, but as compared with the year 1911, we are still about five million cigars below the total amount of that year.

	Bales
Stock of leaf tobacco in first hands in Havana, January 1, 1913.....	50,000
Receipts from the country by rail and water, during 1913.....	490,280
Receipts in bundles, packed in Havana, from Semi Vuelta, estimated.....	300
Receipts in bundles and bales, by carts, from Partido, estimated.....	70,053
Total stock for sale in warehouses.....	610,633
Less sales reported in Havana during the year.....	302,942
Less tobacco sold direct by farmers to manufacturers and exporters, and not sold in Havana	218,242
Stock for sale in first hands December 31, 1913.....	521,184
	89,449

This stock on hand agrees, according to declarations of leaf dealers in Havana.

APPROXIMATE YIELD OF THE TOBACCO CROP IN CUBA IN 1913

	Vuelta Abajo	Semi Vuelta	Partido	Remedios	Oriente	Total Bales
Receipts by rail and water at Havana...	258,956	31,867	16,858	174,729	7,870	490,280
Receipts by carts		300	70,053			70,353
Estimated still in the country to arrive..	8,000	500	1,500	3,000	1,000	14,000
Shipped from outports.....					4,000	4,000
Consumption estimated in the provinces of Santa Clara and Oriente.....				12,000	9,000	21,000
Total	266,956	32,667	88,411	189,729	21,870	599,633
Less receipts up to April 4, belonging to the 1912 crop.....	5,821	574	352	756	591	8,094
Crop of 1913	261,135	32,093	88,059	188,973	21,279	591,539

COMPARISON OF THE CROPS OF THE LAST 9 YEARS, IN 1,000-BALE LOTS

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Vuelta Abajo	265	138	275	222	231	202	145	180	261
Semi Vuelta	25	13	26	25	29	25	12	23	32
Partido	58	42	60	54	67	53	68	72	88
Remedios	120	92	130	193	175	101	105	263	189
Oriente	15	9	21	26	15	11	2	42	21
	483	294	512	520	517	392	332	580	591

—From *Tobacco* of New York.

The Tobacco Industry

DUTY DISCOUNT NOT ALLOWED

Cuban cigars imported from England to the United States are not entitled to the 20 per cent reduction on the regular duty as provided by Article II of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, and it was so decided by the board of United States General Appraisers on January 28th last.

In overruling a protest by O. C. Hempstead & Son, of Philadelphia, the board upheld a collector's assessment at the rate of \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem.

The full decision of General Appraiser Hay is as follows:

"The protestants claim that the cigars in question should have been assessed at 20 per cent less than the regular rate under the provisions of Article II of the Cuban treaty promulgated by the President December 27, 1903. This 20 per cent reduction was not allowed for the reason that certain regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury which pertain to the method of proof in case Cuban products are brought in from some other country have not been complied with, and it is contended by the protestants that these regulations are void because they are in contravention of the treaty itself. Without passing upon that question we must overrule the protest for the reason that the record in no way shows that the cigars had not mingled with the commerce of England

before being imported to this country. While the language of the treaty does not expressly provide that to be entitled to the 20 per cent reduction the merchandise shall arrive in this country by direct shipment, or even that it should be imported from Cuba, we think the entire purpose of the treaty would be defeated if Cuban products that had been exported to other countries, and had become a part of the commerce of other countries, and were then from those countries exported to this country, should receive the benefit of that treaty.

"The treaty was intended to extend a tariff privilege to the republic of Cuba, this privilege to be extended upon considerations expressly stated in the treaty. When the citizens of that republic had ceased to be interested in its products by having exported them to another country, the purpose of the treaty would not be served by allowing the 20 per cent reduction when they were brought here from that other country. While the authorities construing the reciprocity agreements entered into under section 3 of the tariff act of 1897, lay emphasis upon the fact that in section 3, although not in many of the treaties negotiated under its provisions, 'producing and exporting to the United States' is the language used; yet we think the principle upon which these authorities are based render them authorities in point in the case at bar."

FINANCIAL MATTERS

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT

The statement of the National Bank of Cuba to December 31, 1913, is herewith given:

General Balance Sheet, December 31, 1913
(United States Currency)

<i>Assets</i>	
Cash	\$5,200,202.00
Due from Banks and Bankers...	3,211,164.39
Remittance in transit	1,550,574.50
	\$9,961,940.89
Bonds and stocks.....	4,075,108.78
Loans, disc'ts, time bills, etc.	19,161,682.60
Buildings and real estate....	1,548,211.11
Furniture and fixtures.....	89,168.57
Sundry accounts	230,431.92
Securities on deposit.....	5,484,898.03
	<hr/>
Total	\$40,551,441.90
<i>Liabilities</i>	
Capital	\$5,000,000.00
Surplus	1,300,000.00
*Undivided prof.	275,076.98
	\$6,575,076.98
Deposits	25,495,490.40
Due to banks and bankers...	2,995,976.49
Deposits (securities).....	5,484,898.03
	<hr/>
Total	\$40,551,441.90

* Deduct \$200,000 four per cent semi-annual dividend payable January 2, 1914.

TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA

The report of the Trust Company of Cuba to December 31, 1913, is as follows:

ASSETS	
Cash	\$586,569.33
Bonds and stocks.....	67,887.74
Loans, discounts, etc.....	1,859,169.08
Properties	4,027.41
Bank building and fixtures....	155,000.00
Fiduciary Department—	
Due from banks..	\$781,745.00
Bonds and stocks.	101,634.84
Loans and invest-ments	2,531,022.40
	<hr/>
Total	\$6,087,055.80
LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$500,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided profits	7,754.11
Uncollected dividends	936.00
Dividend (payable Jan. 5, 1914)	15,000.00
Deposits—	
Current accounts...	\$1,308,352.26
Time deposits....	196,793.16
Fiduciaries	781,745.00
Fiduciary Dept..	2,632,657.24
Exchange, foreign bankers....	443,818.03
	<hr/>
Total	\$6,087,055.80

NORMAN H. DAVIS *President*

J. M. HAPGOOD, *Treasurer*

Prevailing Prices for Cuban Securities

(Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York, February 10, 1914)

	BID	ASKED
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5 per cent Bonds.....	93	95
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5 per cent Bonds, due 1944.....	99 ½	100 ¼
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5 per cent Bonds, Loan of 1914.....	98 ¾	99
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	102	107
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	97	101
Cuba R. R. Co. First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	97	101
Cuba R. R. Co. Preferred Stock.....	98	102
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debenture Bonds	96	100
Havana Electric Ry. Co. Consol. Mtge. 5 per cent Bonds.....	92 ¼	93 ½
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Pfd. Stock.....	92	95
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co., Common Stock.....	81	84
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Bond Participation Certificates.....	100	103
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Bonds.....	92 ½	93 ½
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	98 ¼	98 ½

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis

An order issued January 24th by the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor requires all banks to register their branch offices and to record all powers-of-attorney issued to their respective managers in the Mercantile Register.

A great increase of these branches has recently taken place. They have been multiplied throughout the island, and their inauguration with great public ceremonies has been recorded in glowing terms by the newspapers.

THE WHITE RACE IN THE TROPICS

By Dr. JUAN GUIERAS, Director of Health in Havana

An important article by this distinguished Cuban doctor appeared in *Sanidad and Beneficencia* for August, 1913, the official organ of the Department of Health in Havana. The subject is treated from the aspect of a physician who has spent years in tropical lands. Dr. Guiteras's article will be read with interest and profit by the profession as well as by the general reader and student who is interested in development work in a section hitherto believed fatal to the white man.

Some arguments he presents support the thesis that the tropical climate is compatible with the best manifestations of human activity, and that the acclimatment of the white race in the Tropics has been successfully accomplished.

The main argument advanced against these views is the high rate of mortality affecting the white race when it has attempted to colonize in the Tropics; a rate of mortality that has culminated in the extinction of large groups of population.

The examples that are brought forward are numerous. First among these, perhaps, is the disastrous failure of the French in Panama and in the Guyanas; the Dutch in the same region and other failures in other places. But, I ask, has not the Spaniard established himself permanently in Panama? We shall see more about this when we take up the subject in connection with the white people of Cuba.

The use of the word "natives," without a proper understanding of what it might signify under varying conditions has also led to confusion. In publications on tropical questions, the word "native" is generally employed to denote the negro race or the Indian; and the existence of some millions of white natives of tropical countries is overlooked. The amusing remark is frequently made by visitors from the North when speaking with an educated Cuban: "But you are not a native, are you?" And the expression of disappointment is quite evident when we answer that we certainly are.

The table of death rates in the Republic of Cuba for the years from 1902 to 1911 certainly does not represent the death rate of a dying population, but rather of one that is very much alive. The general death rate reaches very low figures that may be compared advantageously with those of the best organized countries in any latitude. In the year 1912, the general death rate per 1,000 of population was 13.55.

We should remember that the elevation of the land in Cuba is nowhere sufficiently high to bring about the conditions that belong to the temperate or even the subtropical zone.

Returning now to a more direct examination of our problem of the adaptation of the white race to the Tropics, Dr. Guiteras states that the colored population of Cuba, as compared with the whites, is slowly diminishing. There are no Indian aborigines nor halfbreeds of this race.

There is, he finds, a slight increase from one census year to the other of the white population over the colored. This is in part due to the higher death rate of the latter. It cannot be said, therefore, that the low death rate existing in Cuba is due to the presence there of blacks and mulattos who might be considered as better adapted to the supposed inclemencies of the torrid climate.

The ratio of the number of deaths of the colored to the number of deaths of the whites shows a smaller proportional difference than the ratios of the respective populations. This ratio of deaths of colored to whites, in the census year of 1907, was as 1:1.86; in the year 1912 it was as 1:2.01. Almost exactly one-third of the deaths in this year belong to the colored, whereas the colored population is less than one-third of the whole population. These features are brought out because the contention is made that the success of the implantation of the white race in certain regions of the Tropics is only apparent; that the struggle of the whites against the adverse climatic conditions can only be waged successfully through either the intermarriage of the whites with the native Indian or the African colored population or by the frequent introduction of fresh white elements from the temperate zone.

In Cuba we can advance very strong argument against either of these suppositions, as follows: The highest proportion of whites in this country is to be found in the province of Camaguey. According to the census of 1907, the ratio of blacks to whites in that province was as 1:4.46.

Camaguey consists mostly of extensive plains favorable to stock raising. The sugar cane fields and the coffee plantations with their necessary accompaniment of negro slave labor were generally kept out of the province. On the other hand, the absence of seaport towns of importance along the coast of this province, and its isolation from the

rest of the island up to the recent date of the construction of the Cuba Company Railway, made of this section of the country the one least open to immigration. In 1907 the ratio of foreign whites to native whites in this province was above that of any of the other provinces.

Now the interesting fact is disclosed that this province, with a minimum of intermixture of the white and black races, and with a minimum of importation of new white element from abroad presents, nevertheless, the finest type of the white race in Cuba: rather tall, handsome, often light-eyed, with fair, sunburnt complexion and generally dark hair. Though the number of the population is below that of the other provinces, Camaguey has contributed a fair quota of men of action and of high intellectual attainments. There we find also the largest families on the island. The average size of the family in Camaguey is 5.5. For the native white family it is 5.8, and for the white foreign and the negro families it is 5.0. In the rest of the island it is lower. The minimum is reached in Matanzas with 4.2. In many of the families of Camaguey the Spanish ancestor has to be sought several generations back. In the province of Camaguey the mortality is low and the birth rate is high. The latter was 38.6 for the year 1912, and the death rate was 11.15. The province of Pinar del Rio is the only one presenting a lower figure, 10.25, but its birth rate is low, 22.8 for the year 1912. The province of Camaguey presents also the highest death rate from old age.

But it is not only in Camaguey: everywhere throughout the island, in the rural and in the urban districts we find the Cuban family: easily adapted in the cities to the manifestations of the highest civilization, and constituting in the country a hardy race of medium stature, dark complexioned, lean, frugal, capable of working two crops a year from the fertile soil.

It is a problem well worth careful study by the expansionist of the Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic and other European families to discover how the Spaniard has accomplished the successful colonization of the Tropics. The fact that Spain was found at the end of the 19th century, to be governing her colonies with utter disregard of the dictates of modern hygiene, should not blind us to the results obtained by her powerful and civilizing initiative in the earlier days of the colonization of the New World.

There are some noticeable differences observable in the manner of living of the Spaniard and the English in the Tropics; differences that perhaps are not as striking to-day as they were formerly. The Spaniard maintained, with regard to his dwelling, the Moorish tradition of Andalusia. He defended himself against the heat by shutting himself up; he was afraid of the air, especially the night air; not so the Englishman. The Spaniard built him large buildings with heavy walls and very large openings for doors and windows, but these were always kept closed, excepting some small wickets.

We say in Spanish "el español es enemigo del árbol", the Spaniard is an enemy of the tree. He certainly was not fond of the dense shrubbery and foliage that we frequently see about English houses in the Tropics. The bare aspect of the huts of the Cuban peasantry is rather a striking feature of the landscape here.

May we not suggest that these differences in the ways of living may have protected the Spaniard, to some extent, against the anophelines and malaria?

Another striking difference between the two stocks of the Caucasian race has been the abuse of alcohol which has characterized the more Northern families.

A few words, in conclusion, with respect to the actual display of energy made by the white race, or other races, in the Tropics. I believe that general opinion has been misguided by preconceived notions. I was born in Cuba, of Spanish descent, and Cuban parents of the white race. I have lived more than half of my life in the temperate zone, and I have worked as hard in the cold country as in the southern land. I am convinced that the capacity for work is the same in both latitudes. The Cuban is active, lively, talkative; his speech is accompanied with the most extraordinary display of gestures that keep his features and his limbs in constant exercise. This may be misguided energy.

The Cuban mother, white or black, devotes the same ceaseless tension of purpose to the care of her child as may be seen in any climate; and the Cuban child is endowed with the same mercurial, inexhaustible mobility of children everywhere. If there be doubters, I would invite them to watch him play ball in the torrid sun. He goes North and he may be a great ball player, or at school he will often stand with the best. The peasant is a light sleeper, working the fields, both summer and winter. We should not forget that the island, with a population little over two million inhabitants, exports products of her soil and her industries at the rate of over 125 million dollars a year.

History also shows that the Spanish conqueror displayed, in the tropical countries of America, often in the low and hot lands, a degree of energy which he never equalled in his European struggles and achievements.

The stranger in the Tropics lacks generally the constant stimulus leading to successful performance which spurs him in his native land, and he yields readily to the preconceived notions that prevail with respect to the depressing influences of the climate. You will find him then fretting, growing excited over the insupportable heat, and complaining loudly when others around him may be quietly attending to their work. Under these conditions he often fails to resist the debasing influences of the lower moral environment which is apt to surround the new comer, away from the restraining influences of the family ties, and the pride of place and name. To such evil influences we may add sooner or later, the effects of various diseases that are neither telluric nor climatic, but simply parasitic and, therefore, entirely preventable.

The physiologist and the hygienist have not been able to point out any alteration in the metabolic processes of the human body in the Tropics; they observe merely an adaptation of the heat eliminating function of the skin; an adaptation which is altogether physiologic and compatible, therefore, with all degrees of human activity.

The proper motives, the proper channels of energy are generally lacking or misdirected at the present time in the white communities of the Tropics. They are just beginning to conquer the diseases that have contributed to place them, for the time being, on a scale of relative inferiority. But the great reservoir of energy that has found its expression in such characters as Alexander Hamilton, Charles Finlay, Toussaint Loverture, Bolivar and Andrés Bello, is extant.

A MERGER RUMORED

The Pennsylvania Steel Co., which owns the Maryland Steel Co., has about 600,000-000 tons of iron ore in Cuba. This is about as much as the United States Steel Corporation owned when it was organized. The Bethlehem Steel Co. also owns a large body of ore land in Cuba in close proximity to that owned by the Pennsylvania Steel Co. A consolidation of the two interests would provide practically unlimited iron ore for many years to come for these two companies, putting under one control probably a much larger amount of ore than that owned by any other company in the world, except the Steel Corporation.

The Bethlehem company has not developed its Cuban ores. The Pennsylvania Steel Co. has developed its property to such an extent that an increase of furnace capacity is important in order to utilize these vast supplies of ore ready for the market.—*Manufacturers' Record*, Baltimore, Md.

AN IMPORTANT MEMORIAL

The Union of Manufacturers of Cigars and Cigarettes of the Island of Cuba, by an appointed committee, headed by its president, Theodore Garbade, waited upon President of Cuba, His Excellency, Mario G. Menocal, late in January and laid before him a lengthy memorial, explaining the loss which Cuba is going to suffer as soon as the Underwood tariff bill becomes effective March 1, 1914, as regards Cuban sugar exports to the United States, and insisting upon an allowance of 50 per cent on our exports of cigars as an equivalent in our next reciprocity treaty and urging a prompt solution of this matter so vital to the Cuban cigar industry. The matter will receive presidential attention.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

The statement to the Dominion government showing the condition of the Royal Bank of Canada on December 31, 1913, is as follows:

LIABILITIES	
Capital paid up.....	\$11,560,000.00
Reserve fund	12,560,000.00
Undivided profits	1,015,119.58
Notes in circulation.....	12,276,686.89
Deposits	136,129,146.90
Due to other banks.....	2,695,547.02
Bills payable (acceptances by London branch)	2,025,939.53
Acceptances under letters of credit	362,048.22
	\$178,624,488.14
ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in banks.	\$32,132,571.36
Deposit in the central gold re- serves	2,000,000.00
Government and municipal securities	3,375,658.30
Railway and other bonds, de- bentures and stocks.....	14,448,672.50
Call loans in Canada.....	9,525,890.21
Call loans elsewhere than in Canada	7,219,594.45
Deposit with Dominion gov- ernment for security of circulation	578,000.00
	\$69,280,386.82
Loans and discounts.....	104,094,418.22
Liabilities of customers un- der letters of credit as per contra	362,048.22
Bank premises	4,887,634.88
	\$178,624,488.14

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT CUBA

ITS GEOLOGY—ITS SOIL FERTILITY—HOW SAVANNAS WERE FORMED— LABORS AND PROFITS OF CUBAN FARMERS

Cubans Can Teach Americans

Cuba's greatest need in an agricultural sense differs in no material way from that of other countries. It needs more good farmers who will apply the best scientific methods, and most modern practices to their farm work.

In practical farming for the best monetary results, and for practices well adapted to local conditions the American has nothing over the Cuban. The average American farmer believes that he can show the Cuban farmer many things about farming; but a few years on the island generally convinces him that the Cuban was there first, and that in his own way he has solved more farm problems than has the American in his native land.

The American is inclined to believe that anything done other than the American way, must be done the wrong way. The American is inclined to regard the use of oxen as an ancient practice. The Cuban tells him that in Cuba it is a modern practice, since the horse was used in Cuba before the ox, but experience has taught him that for Cuba, oxen were the better and more economical farm power; that it costs nothing to keep the ox, while the horse must be fed high-priced grain, and in the end dies a total loss. Instead of this final loss, the ox will work for several years, when his flesh will sell in the open market for as much as that of the three-year-old steer. The American in Cuba is inclined to criticize the drawings of loads from the head, rather than from the shoulder of the ox. And again the Cuban tells him that this, too, is a modern practice in Cuba, since the ox was first made to draw his load from the shoulder, but experience had shown that a larger and heavier load could be pulled from the head.

Labors and Profits of Cuban Farmers

I spent a day with each of six Cuban farmers whose annual crops are worth from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 each. One hears nothing in Cuba of these men being wealthy. Every Cuban farmer is too busy attending to his own affairs to bother himself about what others are doing.

In his own way most Cuban farmers are doing some experimental work. In this way he soon learns the best methods for growing and handling his several crops. The largest and wealthiest farmers are in the sugar industry, but some of these grow other crops in a small way, especially tobacco. The successful Cuban farmer has a system of farm accounting equal to the best in use in the United States. The farm office records gave me the following data with reference to some of these:

The area in sugar cane for 1912 on one farm was 1,800 acres (54 caballerias). The yield of cane was 40,000 tons. This farm harvests all its crop by the contract system. Seven dollars is paid for cutting and stripping 1,000 arrobas, equal to 25,000 pounds. Seven dollars is paid for hauling this amount to the railroad station. One dollar is paid for loading the same amount on the cars. The farm owns its scales, and pays the weigher \$50 a month for weighing and keeping the records of the weights. The average quantity weighed each day is 270 tons, or a cost of about six cents a ton for weighing. This makes a total cost of slightly less than 90 cents a ton for harvesting and loading on the cars.

On this farm the mill contract was to take the cane on the cars at the farm, on a basis of seven per cent of the weight of cane, in sugar. The sugar sells at two cents a pound, giving the farmer \$2.80 a ton for his cane. The average yield on this farm for 1912 was 21.8 tons an acre, or \$61.04 gross revenue. The net income per acre is \$19.62 less the above, or \$41.42 an acre. This farm is not for sale, nor any part of it, but land in the vicinity is valued at \$1,000 per caballeria, or \$30 an acre.

The above farm, which is one of the oldest cultivated farms in Cuba, also grows tobacco, game chickens selling for \$10 to \$100 each, hogs, cattle, horses, and some fruits and vegetables. Cigars retailing at fifteen cents each are made from tobacco grown on this place. The cows are kept for milk and for producing the oxen used on the farm. The mares are bred to supply the farm with its saddle stock. The meat for the farm is all produced there and some sold besides. In all, the gross receipts from this farm exceed \$120,000, and it is not regarded as a large farm, or a large crop.

On another farm where the soil was equally good, and 4,200 acres of cane was grown, because of a less advantageous milling contract and a different farm management (labor employed by the day), not so good a showing was made. It was, in fact, very unsatis-

factory to the owner. The yield was less in tonnage, and sold for less per ton, while the cost of harvesting was somewhat higher. On this farm the average yield is about 17 tons, selling for \$2.10 a ton, or a total gross revenue of \$35.70 an acre. The cost of producing it was \$18.30, leaving a net income of only \$17.40 an acre. This was the poorest showing made by any farm I visited. Land in the vicinity of this farm is valued at \$25 an acre, and some very choice land can be had for less money. On the basis of \$25 an acre, this land yielded a net income of more than 65 per cent, quite as good as Americans know anything about in the Corn Belt, or any other part of the United States. This farm produced some tobacco and other things, making the total gross income of the farm exceed \$160,000.

Farmers told me of much larger profits than those given in this article, but the farm first mentioned made the best showing of any of the farms to whose books I had access. Mill superintendents told me of farms that netted \$60 an acre in cane, and even larger profits are well known on smaller areas.

Secret of Soil Fertility

The secret of Cuba's apparent inexhaustible soil fertility is found in the great amount and depth of the humus content. Beginning in the eastern part of Camaguey Province and for 200 miles east, I found humus to a depth of eight feet, and sometimes more. I doubt very much if such an amount and depth of humus can be found in any other soils where man can live.

In Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Western Santa Clara Provinces the same condition and quality of soil is seen in places, but not so generally cover all the section. Here, too, we learn why soils that have, unaided by artificial fertilizers, produced for 200 years and yet produce cane very profitably. This plant being a perennial will continue to send its roots down in search of plant food, and on any of the oldest farms of Cuba there is an abundance of plant food only a little below the surface.

Perpetual growing weather is favorable to the growth of bacteria, and these in turn are doing their part in the production of Cuba's immense crops.

Generally speaking, the subsoil in all parts of agricultural Cuba is clay. This continues to the water level, or rather strata. Only in very small areas can a subsoil of sand or gravel be found, a portion of the Isle of Pines being one of them. Occasionally, in limited areas, the soil rests upon the country rock. Where this occurs, the rock is lava or some form of limestone.

How Savannas were Formed

Before leaving the subject of humus and soil fertility, I wish to speak of the open sections of country in Cuba, and generally designated by the term "savannas." These, to the geologist are interesting districts, although to the agriculturist these savannas are regarded as the lightest soils in Cuba. This is only because these savannas are of quite recent formation and contain but a small quantity of humus. These lands have been raised from below the sea level, within quite recent times, and were raised without the folding or faulting of the early rocks. It is more than likely that these savannas were thus formed at the time the low, marshy belt along the south coast, sank to its present level. The lifting of the one causing the sinking of the other to fill its place in the general scheme of gravity and levels. These savannas will be as fertile as any in Cuba, at the same age, if given the same opportunity of returning to the soil all their vegetable growth.

The largest savanna is in Camaguey Province, in which is located the city of Camaguey. Another is to be found in northwestern Pinar del Rio; one makes up a part of the Isle of Pines, and there are other small ones in a few other localities. In these savannas, shells, and other evidences of quite recent sea life, together with fine sea sand, are to be seen in the surface soils, which to a certainty tells the story of their origin and age.

Cuban Home Life

The Cuban and his family live well, and no man has a greater affection for his family than the Cuban farmer. He is always an early riser, and one will often find him in the saddle at daylight during the five-months' harvest from December first to the latter part of April. Cubans never eat an early breakfast as we do in the States. He will drink a cup of coffee or cocoa before starting out in the morning. The family take breakfast from eleven to twelve o'clock and dinner is served in the evening after six.

At one farm where I spent the night a six-course dinner was served. No one on this farm had any knowledge of my coming, and as I was the only one present except the family it may be assumed that their dinner was in no way out of the ordinary. The table linen was made in the United States, a present from a wholesale merchant. The silver was French and Spanish. The butter was made in Denmark; the cheese in Switzerland. The bread and pastry were made of flour from the States; the tea and rice from Japan; the macaroni from Italy. Some members of the family drank cocoa

that came from Holland; and there was wine from France. It will be seen that a large part of the world had been drawn upon in making that dinner possible. It was largely the same with their clothing and household goods.

Citrus Fruits Profits Small

Fruits of all kinds can be grown in all parts of the island. The Americans are going into the growing of citrus fruits quite extensively. If the success of this industry in Cuba can be safely judged by the history of the industry in other countries, there will be small profit in it for anyone. More people have lost money, or gone broke entirely, in growing citrus fruits than in any other product ever produced from the soil. These fruits will make one very good money for two or three years, then lose even more for the following few years. These fruits can be grown to perfection in Cuba. He who has never eaten an orange or grape fruit grown in Cuba, can scarcely say that he knows what good fruit of this kind is. Whether or not it will prove more profitable in Cuba than it has in other countries remains to be seen.

Good Water Plentiful

Another subject of interest to farmers in any country, is water. No country can be better watered, nor have better water than Cuba. Bad water cannot be found in Cuba on any farm. This good water can be had in quantity at twenty to seventy feet, in most places from twenty to forty feet, except where the country rock has been folded, or badly misplaced. There are so few such places that one does not need to take them into his calculations in an article such as this. I found one well in Pinar del Rio with a depth of 74 feet, but this was in a section of the country that had been badly disturbed by eruptions.

In addition to good well water at an easy depth, there are thousands of springs and many spring creeks. In every province these spring creeks abound everywhere, and there are several rivers of considerable size in Cuba.

Geology of Cuba

In no one thing was I more surprised than in the geology of Cuba. It is quite generally understood, and most of the literature on the subject so states, that Cuba was for the most part of coral formation. The facts in the case are that Cuba can scarcely be said to be coral at all. It has also been often stated that Cuba was land but recently formed, but as a matter of fact, geologically speaking, Cuba is very old. This is seen throughout the central elevation in the many craters of ancient volcanos, so old that the crater rims have been worn down to the level of the surrounding country. In the very best agricultural sections of Cuba, and on many of the best farms, these ancient craters are to be seen. On the Espanosa farm near Santo Domingo, very many of these craters or "blowouts" are to be seen, and yet they cause little or no loss of land by reason of their age, most of them being worn down to the level of the surrounding soil. This is true of all of the western one-third of Cuba, although evidences of quite recent eruptions are to be seen in many places.

Along the coast in this section of Cuba may be seen some coral in the common rock of the country, but with it one always finds lava, porphyry, phonolite, magnesium or chalk stone, and limestone. The latter in the form of pure marble is seen on the Isle of Pines. This district, with reference to formation, includes Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and western Santa Clara Provinces. Granite is not seen in this district, only as it has been thrown out of place by eruptions occurring at different ages, except in one part of the Isle of Pines and in one small district of Pinar del Rio Province.

From central Santa Clara Province east throughout all of Camaguey and Oriente Provinces, the prevailing country rock is granite. It is in this formation that the mineral of the island is found. Only in a few places in Cuba has any folding or faulting of the granite taken place, and wherever this has occurred, some kind of valuable mineral is found deposited.

The most noticeable places in this folding of the primitive rock, is along the north coast of Orientes, and on the south coast of this same province from Guantanamo bay, southwest, some 150 miles. In these two ranges of granite folding and faulting the profitable mining of the island is now being done, iron in the north and at Daiquiri in the south, while copper is very profitably mined at El Cobre, a little to the west of the city of Santiago. The possibilities of copper production in all of the Sierra Maestra range of foldings, of which El Cobre is a part, is but little known. Some of this country has never been thoroughly explored. Throughout this range mineral bearing quartz, quartzite, porphyry, azurite and galena ore can be found at the surface, and containing gold, silver, copper and lead. East of Santiago and on the north coast, iron is seen in the form of pyrites, manganese, carbonates and hematite.

On the south coast of Cuba in Santa Clara and Camaguey Provinces is a narrow belt of low, marshy land. This land once occupied a higher level than at present, late erup-

tions or foldings having been the cause of this land dropping to a lower level than it formerly occupied.

True granite is formed of quartz, feldspar and mica. Feldspar is the most important mineral in soil formation. It is the chief source of clay, as well as potash, and it is quite plain that all clay in Cuba owes its source to this mineral.

Oxygen is an active agent in the decomposition of all rocks containing iron, or other substances capable of oxidation. I have already noted that iron abounds in most parts of Cuba. Rust is but the result of the oxidation of iron or other minerals, and is the hydrate form of iron oxide. This explains the red color of so much of the soil of Cuba.

—G. L. Carlson in the *South American* (New York).

THE ISLE OF PINES

Consul Polamus of Cuba said about the status of the Isle of Pines that there never was any doubts but what Cuba owned the island. He said that the only cause for thinking that the United States had claims on the isle was because of the large number of American settlers on it.—*Mobile (Ala.) Register*.

A recent census of the citrus fruit industry of the island showed that 3,464 acres were planted to various citrus fruits, although growers claim to have perhaps 2,000 acres more than was found by the enumerators.

CANADA TO BAR CIGARETTES

Mr. Broder, a leading Conservative member of the Canadian Parliament, has given notice of a bill to prohibit the manufacture or importation of cigarettes, papers or wrappers. The bill will be absolutely prohibitory.

The *Jersey City Journal* says that the use of cigarettes was practically unknown in the United States until after the insurrection in Cuba in 1868. Since then the demand has grown until it is now enormous, and the practice cannot be suppressed unless by some such heroic measure as that now proposed in Canada.



Recreation of the colonist in Cuba.—An early morning ride.

POINTS FOR TRAVELERS IN CUBA

SOME "DON'TS" FOR THE AMERICAN WOMAN TRAVELER IN CUBA

Can a woman travel alone in Cuba is the subject of a bright article by Kathleen Hills in *Leslie's Weekly* of New York.

She says that it was a small, white, weak and timid little woman who made the trip to Cuba because of ill-health, and she winds up her article by saying that "no woman need be afraid to take the trip alone." Part of her impressions are as follows:

"My first glimpse of Havana will never be forgotten. I had left New York in a flurry of snow; I found Havana bathed in warmth and sunshine. Roses vied with tropical flowers of every hue and description; I ceased to think of the north winds that blow about my northern home.

"Havana is picturesque beyond description, with its funny little houses and stores, with windows open to the very ground, so that you scarcely feel that you are indoors—with its quaint, narrow streets in which one team can just about pass another; with sidewalks so narrow that to pass another person you must step into the gutter; with its motley throng of many shades, races, creeds and nationalities. History is not new in Havana and the sight-seer is rewarded by views of old castles, fortresses and battlements, churches and shrines centuries old. You can ride almost anywhere for practically nothing, in a queer little phaeton with a horse that trots better than it looks. English is spoken much and often—and most of the time badly—but you can get along fairly well. There are many English-speaking guides to pilot you for a dollar or two.

"There are a few 'don'ts' for a woman to remember when in Cuba. Don't mind having men look at you inquiringly on the street if you are alone. Cuban and Spanish women of the better classes do not go out on the street. How do they shop, you say? They go in their carriage or their automobile; or in a hired phaeton, they are driven to the shop, do their shopping and return immediately. But the Spaniard or Cuban knows an American woman in a minute. He knows her independence and her habit of going unchaperoned, and he marvels. If he speaks to you, ignore him; if he persists, turn him over to that peculiarly garbed man on the corner who wears a blue linen suit and cap and who carries a revolver as well as a club in his belt. He looks like a brigand, but he is only a policeman.

"Of course you will visit the hotels, restaurants and cafes, and you will be surprised. In America a private dining-room is not usual; in Havana most of the cafes have a number of small dining-rooms partitioned off at the sides of the main dining-room. It is better, if ladies are in the party, to occupy one of these small rooms rather than to sit in the main dining-room and be in full view and hearing of those on the sidewalks.

"Even at the best hotels in Cuba, don't look for butter, milk, cream or coffee like you



Tennis Club Building and court in fashionable Vedado, Havana.

have had at home. Farms are few and far between, so milk is a scarcity. Goats' milk is often used and cream is at a premium. The butter, they admit, is oleomargarine from America. They charge you ten cents for a tiny pat of it, and ten cents more for bread. That is where the recent New York movement to charge extra for bread and butter must have originated. And the coffee! If you don't like it, you don't know what good coffee is. They alone know how to make coffee. We imitate it in America and make a sad failure of it.

"Be careful what you eat in Cuba and how much you eat, especially in the line of lobsters. Remember everything is different. A great deal of fat and oil is used, and most people cannot stand so much of it. Take a rest in the middle of the day when it is warmest, don't expect too many of the niceties of life in a strange town—and you will enjoy Havana.

"We enjoyed long motor drives through the country. We visited the country club and the yacht club, both of which were as delightful as many of the large clubs of their character in America. At the American club you will meet many of the American residents of Havana, who are ready to welcome one more of their number.

"If you have time, a trip to Matanzas will repay you. On the way out, the railroad passes through beautiful tropical scenes and through extensive fields of sugar cane and tobacco. The city is picturesque, possessing a quaint and foreign aspect characteristic of Cuban cities. Batabano, across the island from Havana, is the terminus of the railroad, and here one embarks for the beautiful Isle of Pines."



The old custom house in Havana, formerly the Francisco-Church.
The site of the new post-office.

THE 1913-14 SUGAR CROP

AN ESTIMATE FROM A CIENFUEGOS MAN

A report on the sugar crop from Cienfuegos, Cuba, by Alberto Sasso, takes the view that the statistics for the coming crop prepared by H. A. Himely and by Guma and Meyer are much exaggerated, as they reach the figures of 2,569,142 tons and 2,479,600 tons respectively. He contends that the rainfall in October was short and that therefore the cane plants could not develop, not reaching more than half the size of those of last crop, and for this reason he infers that results must be inferior.

"When this cane reaches the month of March," says Mr. Sasso, "it will be wanting in juice, inasmuch as the limited quantity that it contains will have been absorbed by the land.

"While this year the cane yields more sugar," he says further, "for the reason that it has less water, that very same condition will later on prove injurious, as the cane will not have the strength to withstand the great drought that generally prevails in those months of harvest and grinding, and it will be converted to fibrous matter through lack of juices and increase of glucose.

"A curious circumstance that is interesting is that, owing to the demand for cane, many 'Colonos' promised their crop to different mills at the same time and in making up estimates, such cane has figured several times, as each 'Hacendado' counted upon the supply, thus contributing to the exaggeration of the statistics. Surprise has been expressed in Cienfuegos at the statements of the compilers."

Mr. Sasso states that he has examined the fields personally in Santa Clara Province to convince one that the statistics for the year's crop are not entitled to confidence.

"There is much dissatisfaction throughout the country on account of the low price of sugar and of the financial crisis now existing, as never before. Not even during the period of the war of independence can its equal be recalled.

"From data which I have gathered personally during visits made not only throughout this province but also in many parts of the others, it would appear that, provided the weather be favorable, the coming crop will be about 2,266,000 tons as maximum, although I would venture to suggest a conservative rebate of say 5 per cent even on the above figures."

His estimate of the crop of the entire island, 176 mills grinding, is as follows. His tables show sugar exports by ports on North and South Coast:

	Sacks
Havana	1,295,000
Matanzas	2,743,000
Cardenas	1,835,000
Cienfuegos	2,000,000
Sagua	1,000,000
Caibarien	1,000,000
Guantanamo	600,000
Santiago de Cuba	200,000
Manzanillo	850,000
Sta. Cruz	200,000
Nuevitas	300,000
Antilla	800,000
Nipe	400,000
Jucaró	900,000
Gibara	1,500,000
Manatí	150,000
Zaza	19,000
Trinidad	70,000
Total: 15,862,000 sacks or say 2,266,000 tons	

Gumá & Mejer figure the yield of sugar for the coming crop as follows:

	Centrals	Bags
Havana	20	1,438,200
Matanzas	30	3,043,000
Cardenas	18	2,035,000
Cienfuegos	27	2,224,000
Sagua	23	1,221,000
Caibarien	12	1,042,000
Guantanamo	10	650,000
Santiago	4	200,000
Manzanillo	10	900,000
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	1	280,000
Antilla	6	850,000
Jucaró	4	920,000
Gibara and Puerto Padre	5	1,555,000
Manatí	1	150,000
Zaza	1	19,000
Trinidad	1	75,000
Total	176	17,357,200 or 2,479,600 tons

CUBA AND PORTO RICO

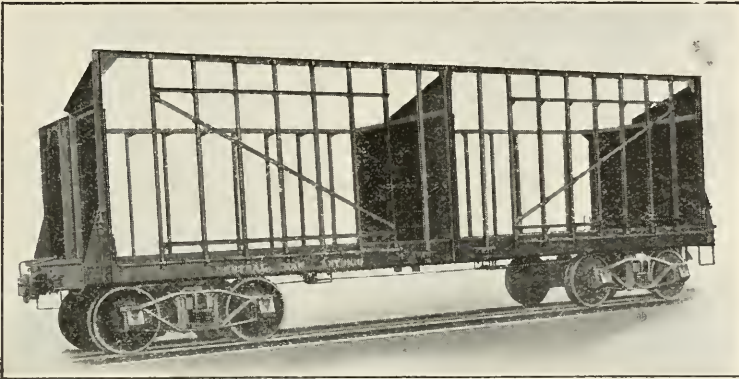
George R. Colton, ex-governor of Porto Rico, whose term expired last November, said recently that the removal of the tariff on sugar had injured the sugar industry in Porto Rico. He added, however, that the men who had suffered most were those who had not been forehanded, and that in time the industry on the island would be adjusted to the new conditions.

"It is very hard for the sugar men in Porto Rico," said Mr. Colton, "to compete on equal terms with those of Cuba, because the soil is much better adapted for raising sugar cane in Cuba and the product can be exported at much less expense than in Porto Rico.

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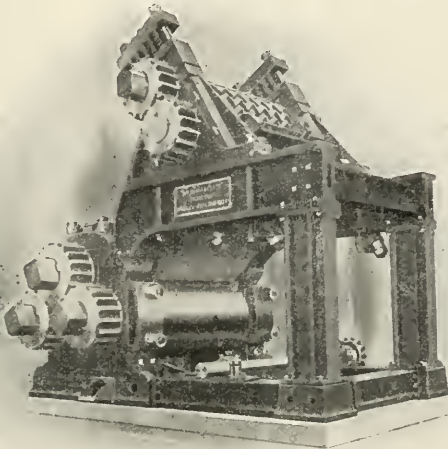
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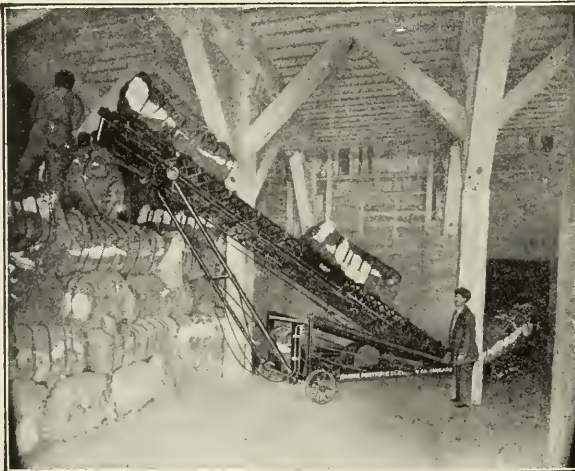
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SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated January 9, 1914.

At that date centrifugal sugar of 96° test from Cuba was quoted at 3.26c. per lb. duty paid, and is now quoted at 3.48c. per lb. old duty paid or 3.14c. per lb. new duty paid.

As all Cuba shipments from this time must come into use under the new duty of 1.0048c. per lb. for 96° test, we now quote values on that basis say 3.14c., which is the cost and freight value of 2½c., at which a quite large business has been done for February and March shipments.

Porto Rico free duty sugar has been sold at various prices according to the times for arrival in February, and the price has now settled to the basis of Cubas at 2½c. c & f, equal to 3.14c. landed duty paid. Up to the present time 41,272 tons Porto Rico sugar have come in, which with a moderate amount to arrive this month still leaves a large majority of that crop, which crop is estimated at 345,000 tons, to come in at the reduced duty basis of value, which reduction is severely felt by the Porto Rico planters, and some of them look for a considerable reduction in their crop for 1914.

The United States refiners have been selling their refined product for consumption at 4c. less 2 per cent for granulated, ever since our last report, which price represents only about .44c. per lb. difference between raws and refined, and results in a continued loss to refiners. At this price for refined, the reduction of duties appears to have been fully discounted, so that there will be no particular change in price when going over March 1st, except that a temporary scarcity may exist during the last days of February, by reason of the refiners curtailing their meltings of old duty raws.

In fact, the Howell Refinery have stopped selling to-day until March 1st, and some others have advanced to 4.05c. and 4.10c. less 2 per cent. The large production of Cuba crop to date and the generally fine weather for grinding indicates a full crop, and the disposition shown by planters to dispose of March shipments at 2½c. c & f indicates that for the present at least, the tone and tendency does not warrant expectation of further improvement, but a possible slight reaction if stocks are unduly pressed for sale.

Some 200,000 bags are seeking buyers at this writing.

European markets for beet sugars have not given much encouragement to holders of sugar. Quotations remain persistently near the 9s. 0d. per cwt. cost of production, rising from 9s. 0¾d. during the time under review, to 9s. 3¾d. for January, reacting for February to 9s. 1½d., rallying to 9s. 4½d. and closing at 9s. 3¾d.

Regarding the conditions of the new tariff in its relation to the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty, the Louisiana planters have raised a question as to whether the action of our Congress in rescinding one section of the treaty without the change being approved by the Cuban government, does not still continue in force after March 1st, the duty of 1.348c. per lb. on Cuba sugar.

Thus far, this protest by Louisiana has attracted little attention, and duties on Cuba sugar will no doubt be collected at the rate of 1.0048c. per lb. for 96° test.

It is unfortunate, however, that the treaty has not been sufficiently considered by the treaty powers of both the United States and Cuba so that such a question cannot be raised by Louisiana, or the beet sugar people, whose interests are injured by reduced duties.

New York, February 16, 1914.

INGENIO CIEGO DE AVILA

This factory, situated at Ciego de Avila, Camaguey Province, is located close to the tracks of the Cuba Railroad at the station on the road and is practically completed. The work was done by a Havana firm of sugar and railroad engineers.

This factory was built for the Ciego de Avila Compañía Azucarera, nominally to produce 100,000 bags of sugar per crop,

but in reality it is capable of an output considerably above this figure.

The cane is fed to the mills by a patent cane elevator of the latest design from a cane pit into which the cane is discharged from the cars by a patent tipping machine.

The milling plant consists of a cane crusher of four 6-foot mills driven through steel gearing by a powerful steam engine. No expense has been spared to make this plant as strong as possible and the mills

are fitted with all the latest improvements. There is an automatic juice strainer of improved design and the juice is pumped by independently driven juice pumps to the juice heater which is of the high efficiency coil type.

The defecators have a total capacity of more than 30,000 gallons. The evaporating plant consists of a quadruple effect evaporator of improved design having a total heating surface of over 12,000 square feet. The scum plant comprises four scum re-defecators, one automatic scum pumping engine, four heavy 40-inch geared filter presses, one clear juice pump, and one filter cloth washing and drying machine.

The vacuum pans, of which there are two, each 13 feet diameter, are of the coil-and-calandria type, having copper coils, bronze tubes and bronze tubeplates.

The massecuite is handled by a well designed system of compressed air and is discharged thereby into the crystallizers, of which there are twelve, each 7 feet diameter by 23 feet long.

The curing plant comprises 10 Weston centrifugal machines, each 40 inches in diameter, driven by a high speed vertical two cylinder steam engine coupled direct to the countershaft. This plant is fitted with a double system of sugar conveyors and elevators arranged so that any of the machines may be used for first or second sugars as desired.

The condensing plant consists of two barometric condensers (one for the evaporator and the other for the vacuum pans) served by a double cylinder vacuum pumping engine and a double cylinder water pumping engine.

The boiler plant consists of eight multi-tubular steam boilers each 8 feet diameter by 22 feet long and each provided with a separate bagasse furnace to which the bagasse is fed by an elevator and a conveyor each driven by a separate steam engine.

It is expected that Ingenio "Ciego de Avila" will produce about 40,000 bags of sugar this crop.

Smith & Davis were the builders.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación estaba fechada el 9 de enero de 1914, en cuyo período la cotización del azúcar de Cuba, polarización 96°, era 3.26c. la libra derechos pagados, cotizándose ahora a 3.48c. la libra incluyendo los antiguos derechos, o 3.14c. con los nuevos derechos pagados.

Como todos los cargamentos de azúcares de Cuba de ahora en adelante deben estar comprendidos en la cláusula de los nuevos derechos de 1.0048c. por libra por el azúcar polarización 96°, cotizamos ahora los precios bajo esa base, es decir 3.14c., que es el precio de costo y flete de 2½c., a cuyo precio se han hecho bastantes transacciones para embarques en febrero y marzo.

El azúcar de Puerto Rico libre de derechos se ha vendido a varios precios según la época de su llegada en febrero, y el precio se ha fijado ahora a las bases de los azúcares de Cuba a 2½c. costo y flete, equivalente a 3.14c. en muelle derechos pagados. Hasta el presente han llegado 41,272 toneladas de azúcar de Puerto Rico, lo cual con una moderada cantidad por llegar este mes, deja aún sobrante una gran parte de la cosecha, que se calcula en 345,000 toneladas, para llegar bajo la base del precio con la rebaja en los derechos, cuya rebaja afecta en gran manera a los plantadores de azúcar de Puerto Rico, y algunos de ellos esperan una reducción considerable en sus cosechas para 1914.

Los refinadores de los Estados Unidos han estado vendiendo su producto refinado para el consumo a 4c. menos 2% por el azúcar granulado, desde nuestra última reseña, cuyo precio representa solamente unos .44c. por libra de diferencia entre el azúcar crudo y el refinado, lo cual da por resultado una continua pérdida para los refinadores. A este precio por el azúcar refinado, es aparente qué se ha descontado por completo la rebaja en los derechos, así es que no tendrá lugar cambio de importancia en el precio pasado el primero de marzo, excepto que podrá haber escasez temporalmente durante los últimos días de febrero, debido a que los refinadores acorten sus operaciones con los azúcares crudos de los derechos antiguos.

En efecto, la refinería Howell ha suspendido hoy sus ventas hasta el primero de marzo, y algunas otras han aumentado sus precios a 4.05c. y 4.10c. menos 2%. La grande producción de la zafra de Cuba hasta la fecha y el buen tiempo en general para la molienda indican una buena cosecha, y la disposición que muestran los plantadores en disponer de sus cargamentos de marzo a 2½c. costo y flete indica que por lo menos al presente el estado y la tendencia del mercado no da señales de mayor aumento, sino tal vez una ligera reacción si las existencias son forzados a la venta indebidamente.

A la sazón hay unos 200,000 sacos de azúcar esperando compradores.

Los mercados europeos para los azúcares de remolacha no han dado mucho ánimo a los tenedores de azúcar. Las cotizaciones permanecen con persistencia cerca de 9s. 0d. las cien libras costo de producción, ascendiendo de 9s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. durante el tiempo bajo reseña a 9s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. para enero, bajando a 9s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. para febrero, recuperando a 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. y cerrando a 9s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Respecto a las condiciones de la nueva tarifa en su relación con el Tratado de Reciprocidad con Cuba, los plantadores de la Luisiana alegan de que si la acción del Congreso rescindiendo una sección del Tratado sin que el cambio sea aprobado por el Gobierno de Cuba no continúa aún en vigor después del primero de marzo, esto es los derechos de 1.348c. la libra por el azúcar de Cuba.

Hasta ahora esta protesta de la Luisiana ha llamado poco la atención, e indubablemente los derechos sobre el azúcar de Cuba serán colectados a razón de 1.0048c. la libra por el azúcar polarización de 96°.

Sin embargo, es de lamentar que el Tratado no haya sido suficientemente considerado por las partes contratantes tanto de los Estados Unidos como de Cuba, para que dicho argumento no pudiera surgir por parte de la Luisiana ni por los interesados en el azúcar de remolacha, cuyos intereses sufren menoscabo con la rebaja en los derechos.

Nueva York, febrero 16 de 1914.

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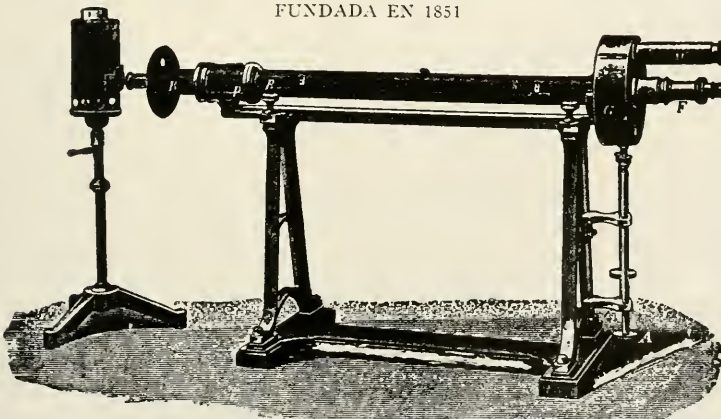
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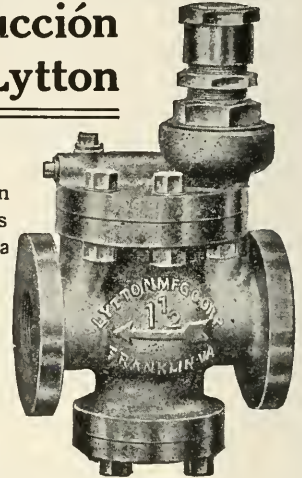
MANUFACTURING PAPER IN CUBA
FROM SUGAR CANE

Under the title "The United Trust Company Paper Mill," the erection of a paper mill has just been begun at Preston, Nipe Bay, Cuba. The new building, which is of steel, will occupy the site of the mill destroyed last July, of which announcement was made in these columns at the time.

This magazine has for the past three years given prominence to the new process of extracting sugar discovered by Mr. McMullen, a Canadian. Though considerable secrecy was observed regarding the new process, this magazine, it will be remembered, was able to announce that the principal features were the shredding of the cane and the shipping it in bulk to the country of consumption where the sugar contents were to be extracted and the fibre made into a valuable paper, and that the United Fruit Company had engaged themselves in a large financial way in the new process. From the information we are now able to give, it would certainly seem that Mr. McMullen's hopes are about to be realized. Whether the change in the plans of extracting the sugar and manufacturing the paper in Cuba, instead of in the United States as was originally believed, is due to the recent United States tariff changes regarding sugar and paper is not yet known. —*Canada-West India Magazine.*

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At a recent meeting of the Manchester (England) Mineral Water Trade Association, Mr. F. G. Richards, of the Manchester School of Technology, made an important statement regarding the respective merits of refined cane and beet sugars.

It seems, he said, to be a pretty general opinion in the mineral water trade that cane-sugar is greatly to be preferred to beet. To a chemist, that seems rather strange on the face of it, since, when absolutely pure, no difference can be detected between cane-sugar and beet-sugar. It is impossible to distinguish between them by any chemical means. There is, however, one test by which it can be ascertained whether a sample of commercial sugar is cane or beet. This is as follows: Put some of the sugar in a bottle, and tightly cork it (if the bottle possesses a glass stopper that is even better). Then allow it to remain in a warm room for several days. Afterwards open it and immediately smell. Beet sugar will possess a most unpleasant smell, whilst cane sugar under similar conditions

is practically odorless. Why is this? Owing to the large amount of potash salts in the beet juice, it is much more difficult to refine beet sugar than cane; thus some slight trace of unpleasant organic matter remains attached to the crystals, and the conditions of the experiment accentuate the smell. Hence I have no doubt that with any beet sugars but the very best ones, the syrups you prepare will occasionally possess the same disagreeable smell.

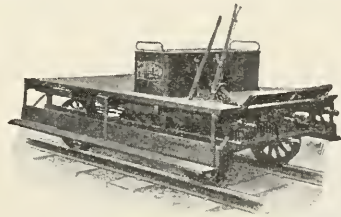


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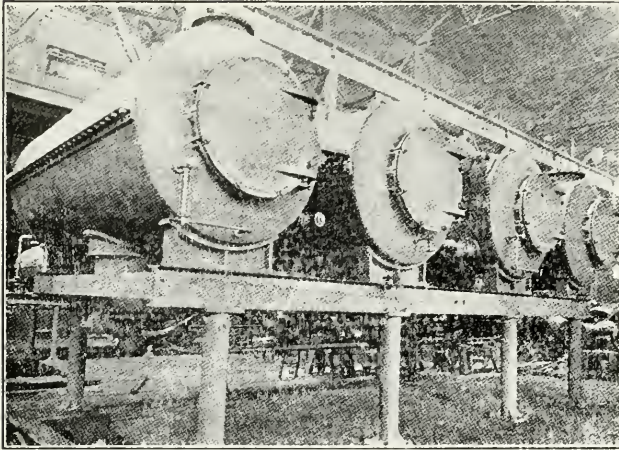
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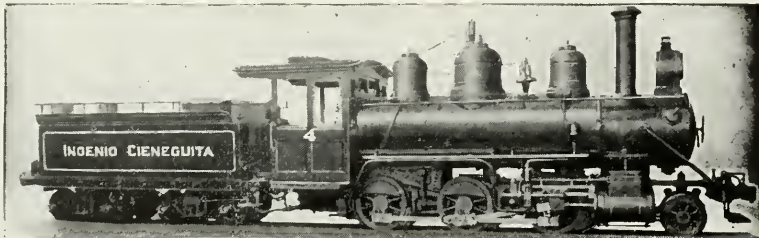
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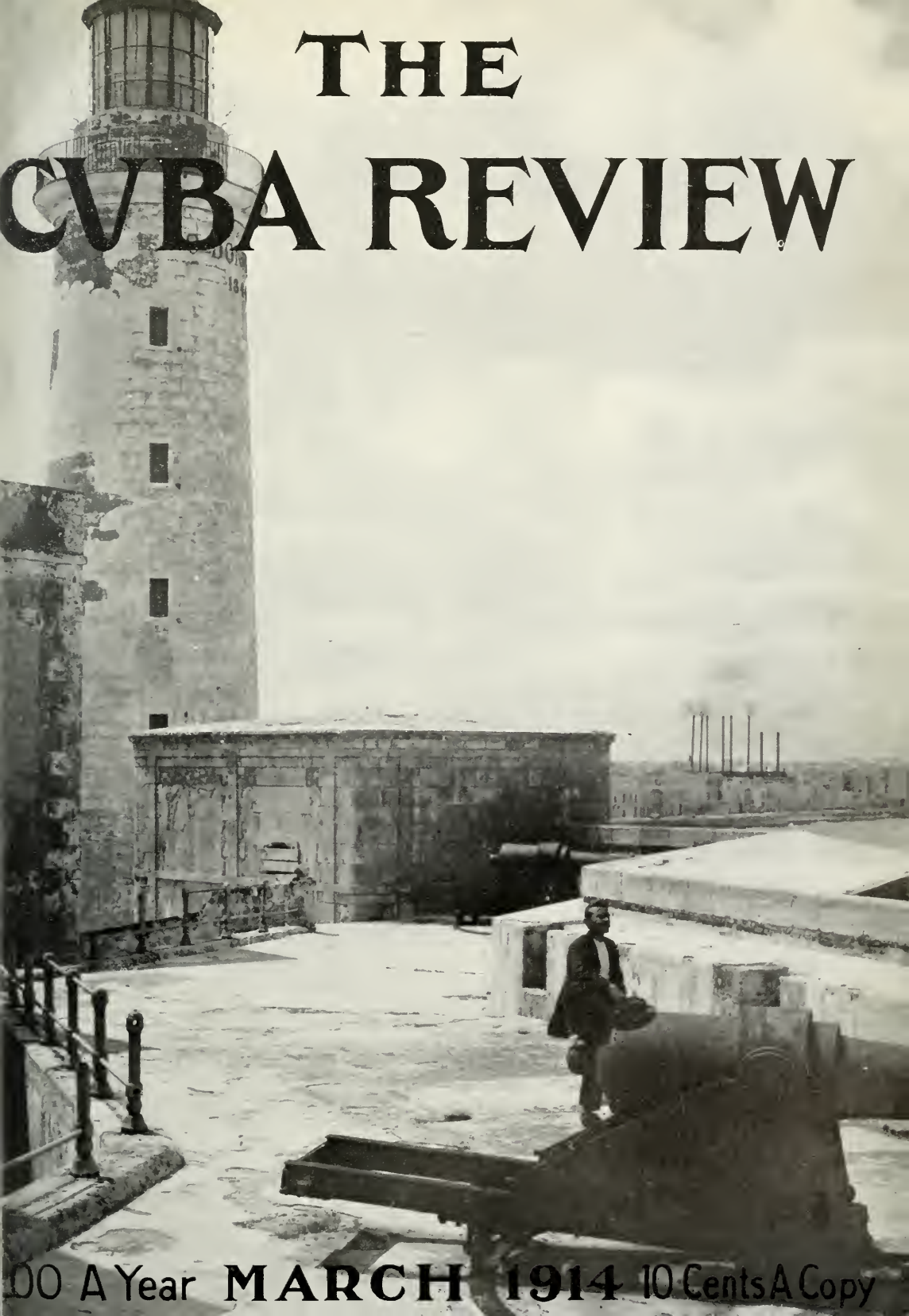
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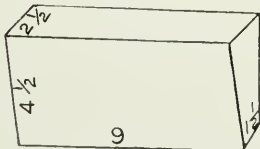
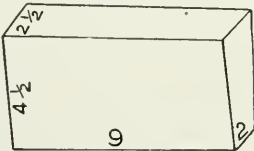
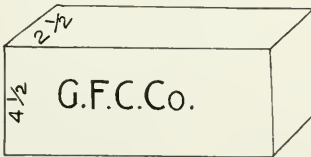
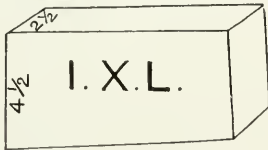
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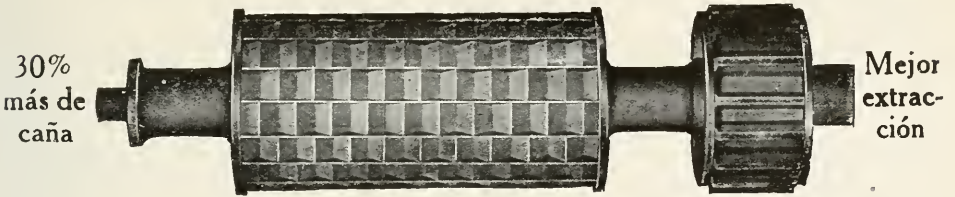
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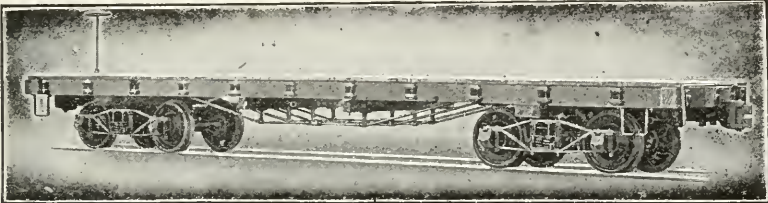


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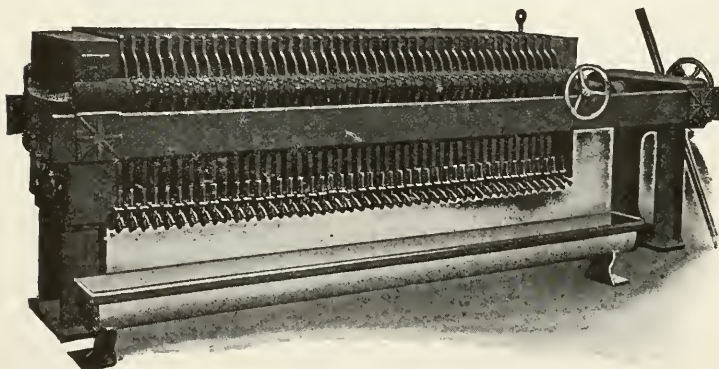
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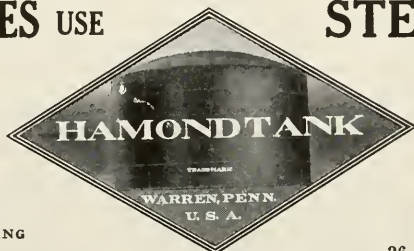
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THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 PER YEAR - - - - - 10 Cents Single Copy
Advertising Rates on Application

VOL. XII

MARCH, 1914

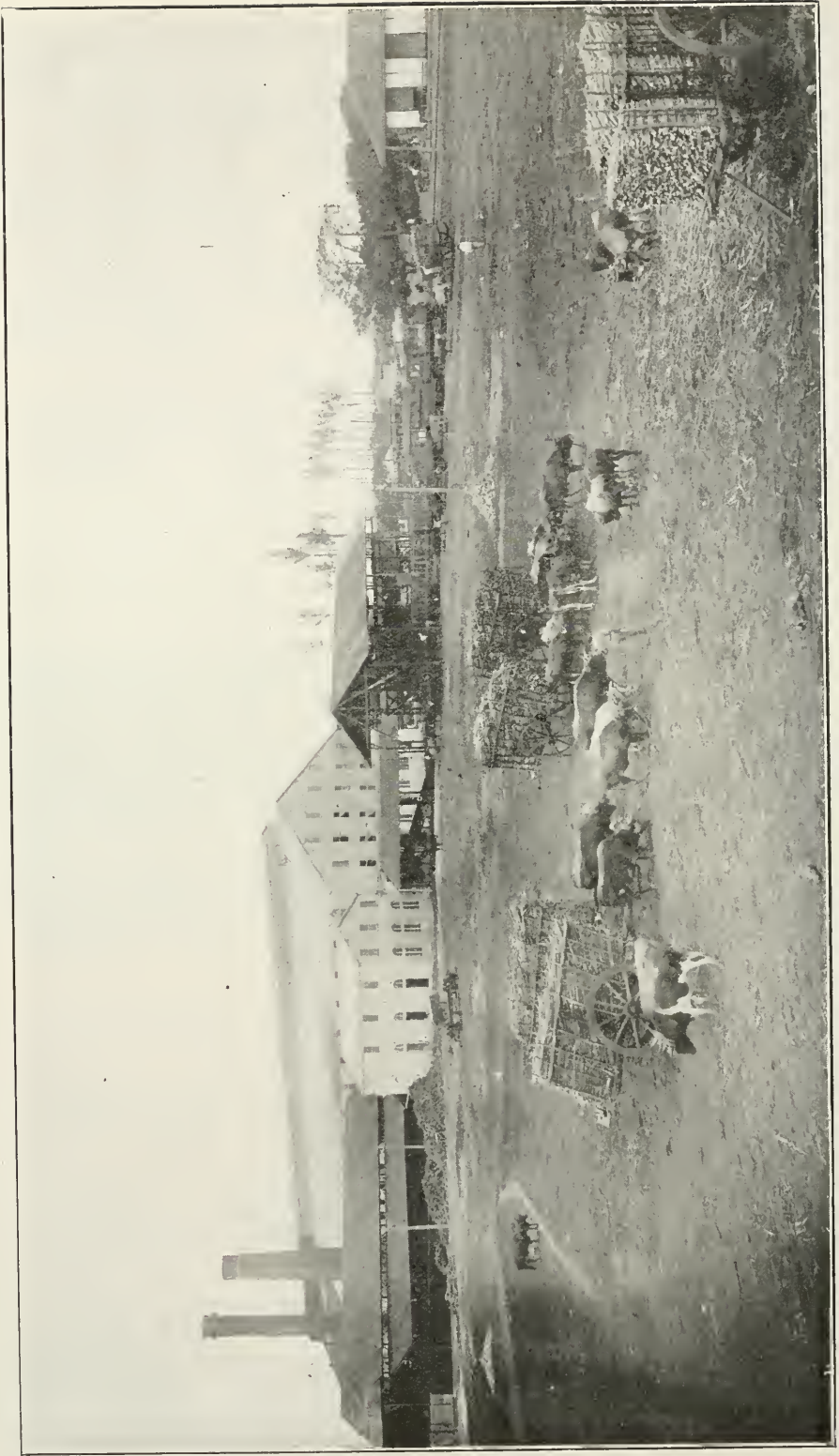
No. 4

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LIBRA
NEW Y
BOTANI
GARDEN



View of the Providencia Sugar Factory, Havana Province.

THE CUBA REVIEW

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VOLUME XII

MARCH, 1914

NUMBER 4

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

FOREIGN TRADE MARK REGISTRY PROTECTED — GOOD ROADS PROJECT — LOTTERY SCANDALS

*Protecting
Foreign
Trade Marks* Although the patent and trade mark laws of Cuba provide that marks should be registered in the name of the first applicant, President

Menocal recently, by means of a decree annulled the trade mark registry granted to a local applicant for the letters "A. E. G." to designate electrical effects and appliances, as these rightly belonged to the Allgemeine Elektrizität Gesellschaft of Berlin.

This decree puts an end to a series of abuses which had been committed by unprincipled persons for years who, for instance, register the name of some prominent manufacturer's trade mark and the day the company decides to go into business in Cuba it would find itself "infringing" the rights of other holders of its own property. The Cuban government has received unfavorable criticism abroad because of this.

Under the decree the President annuls the previous registry and confirms that of the original owner of the trade mark who appealed the case.

*Graft
in the
Lottery*

President Menocal and his Cabinet on March 9th decided to send a message to the Cuban Congress asking for the abolishment of the

Cuban National Lottery.

It is charged that more than \$1,000,000 of fraud was shown in the lottery by the report of a commission. The allegation was made that a former Secretary of the Treasury received \$8,000 a month in graft from the lottery company.

The Cabinet and the President ask that if the lottery is not abolished the Legislature will lessen some of its evil effects.

*Elevated
Road
Franchise*

A franchise to build a network of elevated railroads throughout the city of Havana was granted to Sr. Tiburcio Perez Castañeda by the city's common council on February 19th. During the debate it was pointed out that Havana had a perfect surface car system which covered all sections of the city, and that an elevated structure amidst the narrow streets of the city would be an atrocity, depriving the inhabitants of light and air.

*New
Press
Law*

The press law of November 11, 1886, made applicable to Cuba by royal decree of Queen Regent Maria Cristina of Spain, became a dead letter when the Sagaro bill approved by act of Congress was published in the *Official Gazette*, it becoming a law of the nation by constitutional right, President Menocal having refused to either sanction or veto same.

The repeal of this law which was opposed by a large number of newspaper editors, leaves press offenses to ordinary treatment under the penal code, and unless Congress hastens to approve the Ferrara bill which will prohibit that the accomplices and concealers be held responsible for the commission of a crime, any person who should consider himself libelled by an article in a newspaper may proceed against the whole staff, a thing which the former press law prevented.

Bids are called for the construction of the Cuban pavillion at the International Exposition in 1915 at San Francisco.

*Good
Roads
Project*

A vast road system is projected for Cuba by the Department of Public Works. The scheme is much the same as the project introduced in the preceding session of Congress.

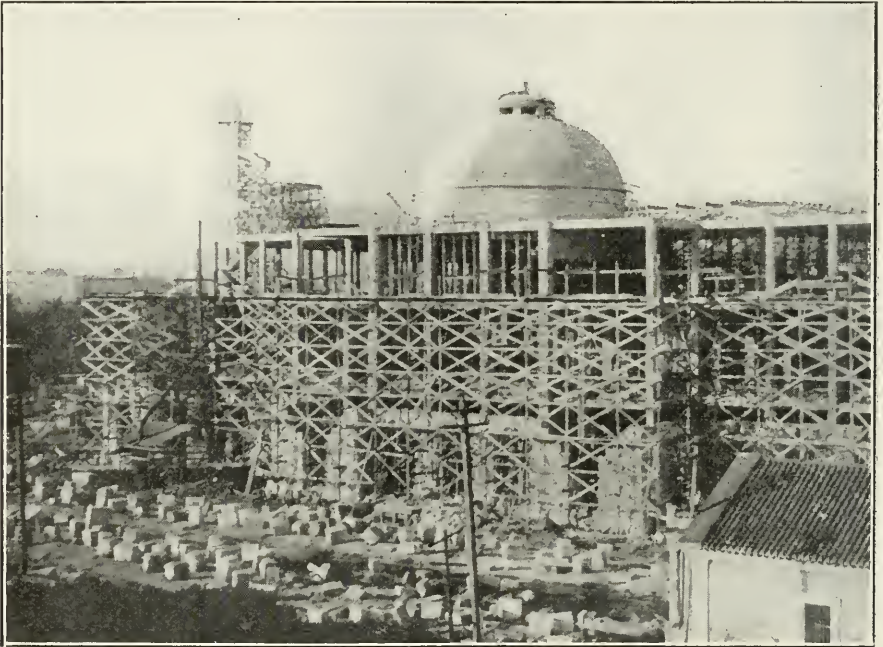
It provides for a great central highway from La Fe in the extreme western part of Cuba to Baracoa in the East.

From each provincial capital will radiate a series of roads connecting all municipalities with the main city. In all the roads will be 9,000 kilometers long. Important ports on the north and south coasts will also be united by good roads. It is estimated that the cost will be \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000, and 20 years for completion.

*Important
Contract
Rescinded*

The New York and New Jersey contractors, Messrs. McGivney and Rokeby, have been compelled to give up their engagement, which involves about \$13,000,000, for paving and sewerage the city of Havana. A large part of the work has been completed. The Cuban government alleges that the contractors have not fulfilled the specifications under which the contract was awarded.

The *New York Times* says the contractors voluntarily yielded after a conference with President Menocal, the United States Minister and the Secretary for Public Works. The government agreed, on its side, not to take any legal action.



Present aspect of the presidential palace in Havana on the site of the old Villanueva station. This contract may also be cancelled.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AT HAVANA

A second case of bubonic plague in Havana was reported to Surgeon-General Blue of the Public Health Service on March 10th, and inoculations have confirmed its nature. The first case found there several days ago has resulted in death. Dr. Blue has increased the force of Public Health Service officers at the Cuban capital and sees nothing in the situation for further alarm.

Sixty-one passengers on March 6th refused to go ashore on arriving by steamer from the United States, because of the fear that they would be quarantined on returning to America. They landed the following day.

WILL RAISE CATTLE

An Atlanta, Georgia, paper states that an application for a charter for the Oriente Cattle Company, of Cuba, capitalized at \$1,000,000, has been filed in that city in the civil division of the Superior Court.

The announcement is made that the company has purchased 33,000 acres of land in Cuba, not far from Guamo, along the Salado River, Oriente Province, for the purpose of exploiting the cattle business in Cuba on a large scale.

The corporation expects to begin business with something like 25,000 head of cattle and to market 6,000 a year in the United States alone.

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

EDWIN F. ATKINS ON CUBAN BANKING METHODS

At the hearing at New York on January 22nd in the government's suit to force the dissolution of the American Sugar Refining Company, Edwin F. Atkins, of Boston, the chairman of the defendant corporation, was asked by James R. Knapp, assistant United States attorney, some questions regarding Cuban banking methods. He replied as follows:

"Some Cuban banking companies do queer business."

"What do you mean by queer business?"

"Well, starting a bank on wind I should call queer business."

Some Cuban bankers, Mr. Atkins went on to say, charged customers 18 per cent a year on loans, and for commissions besides.

"How would such a procedure in the United States be regarded by you?" asked Mr. Knapp.

"Seems to me," said the witness, "that it would be mighty hard for an American banker to find such a sucker."

Mr. Knapp by further questions sought to find out what becomes of the differential accorded Cuban sugars under the existing tariff, Mr. Atkins contending that it was divided between the Cuban planter and the American consumer, depending upon market conditions.

"You cannot cut that differential up like you would a pie," said Mr. Atkins. "What the refiner gets as his piece he passes on to the American consumer."

Just now, he went on to say, in answer to a question as to the effect of the impending removal of the tariff, all American sugar refiners are scared to death lest they get stuck with a stock of high-priced sugar on which duty has been paid. It was possible, he said, that when the duty came off the price of raw sugar might advance, all depending on the amount of stock on hand March 1st, when the new law becomes effective.—Report of the *New York Tribune*.

CUBA AND TENNESSEE

"Cuba is not properly advertised. With proper advertising and boosting these barren hills about Havana would soon become dotted with homes and farms," said Mayor T. C. Thompson of Chattanooga while in Havana recently.

He said further: "With absolute stability of government, and this fact known throughout the commercial and financial world, Cuba will become, as it were, one of the garden spots of the world—except of course Chattanooga and East Tennessee."

CUBAN TOMATOES IN ARIZONA

Tomatoes are a sure barometer of political conditions in Cuba and Mexico, according to Tucson commission men. When Mexico is inwardly disturbed the Mexico supply of tomatoes is cut off, as it is at present. A similar contraction occurs in Cuba when a revolution is in progress, says the *Tucson Star*. It seems to be an accepted fact that one cannot grow tomatoes and revolutions at the same time. Happily for Tucson tomato lovers both republics have not revolted at the same time—happily in that they are not deprived of tomatoes altogether but not so happily in the price which they have to pay.

TREATMENT OF MINORS

It was recently that a steamer arriving from Spain brought 241 minors, none of whom it is believed, know how to read or write, and this contingent of arrivals, everybody knows, is not brought here to be educated, but that instead they will soon be seen working in our factories and mills.

This is extremely harmful to Cuba, because this country is not in the same condition as that of Greece or other impoverished nations of Europe. It is a fact that we need to increase our population, and that it is almost virgin and open to all sorts of exploitations, but the men we are after are not of the kind that the shipment above mentioned was composed of.

While the government can, if it wishes, put a stop to the exploitation of minors, it lies more easily within the scope of its authority to prevent the introduction into this country of the young and illiterate immigrants brought here to be exploited at our shops and mills. It could for instance fix the age of thirteen and fifteen years respectively for girls and boys brought for labor purposes into the nation, the parents, guardians and persons having them in charge to be subject of heavy penalties for violation of the law, while it would not be a bad idea to gather all those who have already been brought into the country and send them to the agricultural schools which the government has recently created and thus turn them into useful citizens for the future.

The present administration has done much to protect the industrial and agricultural interests of the nation to allow the present opportunity to go by without taking the necessary steps to protect those poor unfortunates who are seen to grow into manhood without training or education.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

CUBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

The report of the Cuban Telephone Company for the month of January last shows an increase of 4,164 subscribers over last year, the number being 16,053 as against 11,889 last year.

The receipts show a corresponding increase, being \$87,550 this year as against \$65,891, an increase of \$21,659.

By presidential decree the Cuban Telephone Company is given until March 10, 1915, to finish the installation of its service throughout the island. The regular time for the company to complete the installation was March 10th this year, but the work has been such an immense one and the company has made such earnest efforts to complete it that the president willingly granted an extension of time.

EXTENSION OF TELEPHONE LINES

Practically all of Cuba is now covered by long distance lines, the Isle of Pines being the only considerable territory which remains isolated. It is not unlikely that the Cuban Telephone Co. may turn its attention to this field in the near future. A previous concession exists, but as little or nothing has ever been done under it to give the island a telephone service, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it must either be cancelled or transferred in due time. An inexpensive cable laid in the shoal waters between the Isle of Pines and the mainland of Cuba, in connection with an insular service on the Isle of Pines itself, would bring the colonists and natives into quick touch with the outside world.—*Isle of Pines News*.

COTTON GROWING IN CUBA

In the rocky sections of Pinar del Rio Province in that incomparable land of tobacco, cotton grows beautifully as the traveler may witness by taking a trip to the southern section of the province and see the beautiful plantings of this product, says *La Lucha* of Havana.

It says that the district around Mangas, Candelaria, San Cristobal and in that district thereabouts are most excellent lands for cotton growing as experiments made there demonstrate. Reports have been made of the formation of a company which will exploit the business on a great scale, a fact that should be well taken into consideration by land owners in these places.

HAVANA DRY DOCK PROJECTED

On February 27th President Menocal signed a decree granting a concession for the construction of a drydock in the port of Havana to Gabriel G. Menocal, president of the Cuban Drydock & Dockyards Company. Propositions for the building of the dock were received from several American firms.

A hospital for children in Havana is projected in a bill recently presented in Congress.

A money order office has been established in Omaja, Oriente Province. A flourishing American colony is settled there.

MARCONI HAS CUBAN WIRELESS

The Marconi Wireless Company concluded arrangements on February 6th by which it will take over the wireless stations of the Cuban government throughout the island on a profit sharing basis.

It is said that this link will complete the chain of Marconi stations throughout the West Indies.

CUBA BREAKS THE RECORD

A sign very favorable to Protestantism in Cuba is the increased circulation of the scriptures during the nine months of the year up to September 30th. In spite of scarcity of money and abundance of lottery ticket sellers, the colporteurs and agent of the American Bible Society, aided by the pastors, have circulated over 23,000 copies of the scriptures. The circulation for the year will easily pass 30,000, a record-breaking circulation for Cuba.—Report of S. A. Neblett, Santa Clara, Cuba.

A DUELLIST ARRESTED

Anibal Justo Mesa, the wealthy young Cuban, who on April 5, 1913, killed in a duel Rudolph Warren, another prominent young man, son of J. J. Warren of Havana, was arrested on his return to that city on February 17th from the United States. He gave a bond of \$2,000 to guarantee his appearance for trial.

He has been under indictment since a few days after the fatal duel, which cost young Warren his life.

NEW BUTTON FOR CUBA

The Band of Mercy of Cuba is to push the "Be Kind to Animals" button. Mrs. Ryder writes that something like this has been one of her dreams, that she believes the button will awaken great interest in the island. Through the generosity of a friend of the work in Cuba we are having 20,000 made as a beginning to send to Havana. The button will be just like our latest and newest buttons, but the words will be in Spanish: "Sed buenos con los Animales—Bando de Piedad."—*Our Dumb Animals*, Boston.

MORE ELECTRIC PLANTS AUTHORIZED

The president has signed various decrees authorizing the establishment of electric plants at the following places:

Don Miguel A. Leiva at Yaguaramas.

Don Marcos L. Diaz at Nueva Paz.

Don Antonio Banos Valderas; Extension of his plant at Jovellanos to include the town of Carlos Rojas.

Don José M. Egaña at Agramonte.

Don Antonio Canton at Melena del Sur.

Don Alejandro Ruiz Cadalso to supply light to Regla and Havana.

Don Eduardo Torres at Antilla.



The new building of the Spanish Club in Havana, inaugurated February 15th last.

El nuevo edificio del Casino Español en Habana.

GENERAL NOTES

OFFICIALS DISREGARD CITY LAWS

The *Havana Post* comments vigorously on the farce made of the speed ordinance by national, provincial and city officials. They race their automobiles over the streets, in total disregard, not only for the law, but for the lives of citizens. They are immune from arrest and prosecution. And no matter how badly they may mutilate or injure there is no reasonable legal recourse.

Many have bought second-hand machines, it says further, and the numbers have never been changed by the license bureau. In consequence former owners have been brought into court to answer for the reckless driving and total disregard of law by the new owners.

The *Post* asserts that official immunity is a stumbling block in the path of Cuba's progress and that there can never be a substantial stability of affairs, until reforms are made, that do away with the broad immunity from civil law now allowed.

These officials pay no tax, nor license for their cars.

HAVANA BALL GROUNDS

The Havana baseball park is bigger, much so, than any we have in the United States. It is thickly turfed all over and a home run can be made to any outfield. It is a picturesque spot, with a forest of lofty cocoanut palm trees back of right field on high ground, and far in the distance, on an eminence, is the historical penitentiary, looking like a formidable fortress.

The entire playing field, except in deep center, is entirely surrounded by low grandstands, and hundreds of spectators were standing up back of center, but not one rushed onto the field after the game, as they do in New York and other cities in the States.—Sam Crane in the *Pittsburg Sun*.

CUBAN JOINS THE GIANTS

Emilio Palmero, the young lefthanded Cuban pitcher, has joined the Giants and is now practicing with the team.

The Cuban is of medium height and slim, not as heavy or as sturdily built as most of the other players. He has light hair and complexion and is a bright, trim appearing lad.

The *Police Gazette*, a new weekly, has been registered in Havana.

WILL INSTRUCT CUBAN OFFICERS

Lieutenant Constant S. Parker, U. S. Navy, has been designated by the United States government at the request of President Menocal to act as instructor for the Cuban navy.

Lieutenant Parker, who was until recently attached to the Bureau of Hydrography in Washington, will remain as an attache of the Cuban navy for about two years. He speaks Spanish quite well.

A FLOURISHING SPANISH SOCIETY

The Centro Gallego of Havana now numbers 40,068 members and its income from this source alone at \$1.50 per head per year aggregates the respectable sum of \$60,102. The society began its functions in 1881 with 629 members. For four years the growth was not marked, the membership at the end of 1884 being but 760 persons. After that the increase was constant until 1900, when 8,920 members' names were on the books. In 13 years the increase aggregated over 31,000. A half-tone of the society's new building appeared in the February issue.

DEATH OF SENATOR CISNEROS

Senator Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, Marquis of Santa Lucia, who was president of the first Cuban revolutionary government in 1868, died in Havana on February 27th at the age of 94. Senator Betancourt gave the best years of his life for Cuban liberty and lived to see the culmination of his efforts and desires.

As a true patriot Cuba has had few like Cisneros Betancourt. The Spanish government granted his father the title of Marquis of Santa Lucia because of his donation of the lands on which the town of Nuevitas in Camaguey Province was founded. He for his own part never took the title, although he has always been called the Marquis of Santa Lucia as a pet name more than anything else.

During the last hours of the old patriot an affecting scene occurred, described by *La Lucha*. President Menocal, himself a sturdy fighter for Cuba's independence, though suffering from a strong attack of grip, left his bed when he heard that the illness of the old veteran would terminate fatally, and went to his bedside. He found the illustrious patient unconscious and moved with deep sorrow and as a mark of his sincere veneration leaned down and kissed the brow of the dying patriot.

THE FEBRUARY EARTHQUAKE IN CUBA

EARTH TREMORS ON FEBRUARY 27TH AND 28TH RECORDED IN FOUR PROVINCES — LITTLE DAMAGE NOTED

At Banes at 12:10 at night a strong oscillation of the earth was experienced lasting about eight seconds which was repeated slightly at 1:29. No damage was reported.

At Alto Songo, a station on the line of the Guantanamo & Western Railroad, and at Preston on Nipe Bay slight shocks occurred.

At Gibara on the north coast the shocks seem to have been very severe. They were recorded at midnight and at three in the morning and are described as being very strong and of long duration. The custom house building was badly damaged, so much so, that other quarters had to be secured. The walls cracked and the floors caved in.

In Puerto Padre, likewise, on the north coast in the early morning of February 28th strong tremblings were noticed. The first shock occurred at midnight and was of great intensity. Houses built of mamposteria were slightly damaged. Towns in the neighborhood also report earth tremors but no damage.

At Camaguey tremors were recorded at 12:50. The duration was four seconds and the movement from east to west.

Holguin recorded three strong shocks, one at midnight, at 12:45 and at 2:00.

The first shock was 4 seconds and was preceded by great subterranean rumblings and intense cold. In the vicinity of the city earth tremblings continued up to March 5th.

Chaparra recorded shocks so violent that

the people became panic stricken, and abandoned their dwellings, remaining some time in the streets before returning to their homes.

In one café much damage was done to the stock of liquors. Old residents say that they did not remember an earthquake in that section of equal intensity.

Antilla, Bayamo and other towns reported shocks.

Isabela de Sagua in Santa Clara Province records a three-second strong shock. The population was panic stricken.

In Mayari a shock was recorded lasting nearly two minutes, and at intervals within an hour other tremors were noticed, but slight compared with the first.

At Ciego de Avila between 11:30 and 12:00 at night the shocks caused consternation as earthquake tremors have never been experienced before in this section.

At Nuevitas and Lugareño the tremors were strong and caused a panic, people abandoning their houses.

Houses were badly injured at Luyanó, a short distance from Havana, on the 27th at 1:30 at night. Shocks of medium intensity were felt.

Shocks were recorded in nearly all the towns throughout Oriente Province, as shown by the telegrams received by the Secretary of Government in Havana.

The south coast seems to have escaped entirely as there is no record from any of the cities nor is there any record shocks from Matanzas Province.

CUBA A "MOVIE" PARADISE

After three weeks in Cuba during February, where he went with a large company of motion picture players, Mr. Daniel Frohman, managing director of the Famous Players Film Company, returned enthusiastic over the camera invasion.

Mr. Frohman said the work of the company in Cuba was the source of much wonderment and curiosity to the natives, who somehow could not become reconciled to seeing three or four large automobiles filled with actors in various costumes racing over the roads, stopping only long enough for a few scenes to be taken before the camera.

"We managed to cover nearly all the interesting places in the islands," said Mr. Frohman. "Permission had been obtained for the free run of old Morro Castle, and

the picturesque place figured in many scenes. Besides the principals of the company, which we took from New York, we engaged forty or fifty natives for 'supers.'" Scribner's for January describes the invasion.

CUBA UP-TO-DATE

One of Cuba's new postage stamps shows an aeroplane flying over Havana. This moves the *Boston Transcript* to say that the young nation is up-to-date and makes a bold grasp at the future, for aeroplane is as decidedly an advance over the express locomotive as the latter is over the post rider.

The locomotive was honored in at least one issue of United States stamps, but it is reserved for Cuba to indulge in postal prophecy.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD CO., THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of January and for seven months ended January 31, 1914, compares as follows:

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
January gross	\$478,179	\$460,322	\$368,471	\$315,783	\$256,793
Expenses	240,722	208,225	176,216	166,890	129,607
January net	\$237,456	\$252,098	\$192,254	\$148,893	\$127,186
Fixed charges	66,791	66,791	65,125	59,625	36,667
January surplus	\$170,665	\$185,307	\$127,129	\$89,268	\$90,519
From July 1st—					
Seven months' gross.....	\$2,651,753	\$2,409,274	\$1,951,136	\$1,577,719	\$1,276,059
Seven months' net.....	1,219,384	1,075,202	876,567	669,095	474,290
Fixed charges	467,541	467,263	425,875	279,625	251,877
Surplus	\$751,842	\$607,938	\$450,692	\$389,470	\$222,413

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending January 31st...	£40,734	£44,680	£39,996	£39,065	£39,486
Week ending February 7th...	41,257	47,158	40,094	39,650	39,436
Week ending February 14th...	48,719	48,144	40,951	40,673	42,232
Week ending February 21st..	49,659	50,385	42,324	42,897	44,159

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending February 1st...	\$50,880	\$50,366	\$47,184	\$50,476	\$39,976
Week ending February 8th...	57,094	56,029	45,803	48,912	39,132
Week ending February 15th...	55,117	52,241	45,994	47,048	38,984
Week ending February 22nd..	53,347	51,394	46,775	44,145	39,084
From January 1, 1914.....	426,329	417,267	371,148	360,812	352,699

RAILROAD TO LAS TUNAS

The work on the railroad which will connect Manati sugar mill with Victoria de las Tunas will shortly begin and it is believed the road will be running before the end of the year. Sr. José Beola, president of the Holguin and Gibara railroad, is interested in the new enterprise and stated emphatically in the early part of February to the editor of the *Review* that the road would be built. The gauge is 36 inches.

The new road will tap a rich section of Oriente Province, and bring all the towns between Tunas and Manati on the north coast in touch with the rest of the island as it will connect with the Cuba Railroad.

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS

The earnings of this road, which is now a part of the United Railway system, is given for the week ending February 21st as £20,108. For the same week in 1913 the earnings amounted to £19,321. An increase is accordingly shown in the 1914 earnings as compared with those for 1913 of £787.

The Cuba Railroad will construct a wharf and storehouse at Punta Salinas, Nipe Bay, to facilitate the discharging of vessels drawing more than 30 feet. The tracks will also be extended from Antilla to Punta Salinas.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

MOSQUITO ELIMINATION IN CUBA

The demand for mosquito netting and canopies has fallen off to some extent within the past few years throughout the island of Cuba, owing to the fact that the people in general are gradually coming to realize the necessity, from a hygienic standpoint, of preventing the breeding of mosquitoes in and near their residences. In all of the larger cities and towns there is a periodical house-to-house inspection by representatives of the sanitary department to discover if there are mosquitoes breeding in deposits of water within the houses or anywhere in the surroundings. As occupants of the houses are fined if mosquito larvæ are found during these inspections, the result has been a great diminution of these pests and a corresponding lack of necessity for mosquito nettings and canopies. It is my observation that here in Havana nettings are not now generally used on the beds. There is, however, still some demand for these articles, though very little for the canopies made up, as it is cheaper and usually more desirable to buy the netting and make at home a canopy suitable for the bed for which it is intended.—Report of Vice Consul General Joseph A. Springer, Havana.

[A list of the leading Havana importers of nettings and canopies may be had from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.]

CRATE MATERIAL FREE

A bill granting exemption from duty on fruit and vegetable crate material, lumber and veneering prepared and cut for their manufacture, shipped into Cuba in "knock-down" form when imported by growers direct, was presented February 21st in the Senate.

The bill, if passed, will remove the present duty of 16 cents per 1,000 kilos, plus 8 cents port charges, which averages about 1.45 cents per crate.

NEW PORT OF ENTRY

At the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Board of Trade meeting recently, President Jeff D. Hardin advised the board that he had received a letter from Congressman Broussard and a copy of the bill introduced by him in the House of Representatives looking towards including New Orleans in the ports of entry for the importation of cattle from Cuba, Mexico, etc.

LOSSES AND DELAYS INVITED

Cuban consuls are accused of carelessness or ignorance in their treatment of official papers.

Cuban laws require that all bills of lading be either typewritten or made with pen and ink. Pencil copies will not be accepted.

When a shipment of goods for Cuba is ready, the bill of lading is presented to the consul for his official seal. But should any portion of the bill be made out with a pencil or some other minor detail of the regulations be left undone, the shipment is tied up, indefinitely, in the Havana custom house pending correction. A little watchfulness at both the consul's and shipper's office would bring a correction of these mistakes, and save merchants time and money.

NIPE BAY'S EXPORTS

From the custom house at Antilla, Nipe Bay, come figures of the exports of this region during the calendar year 1913. The customs collections are also given and these in 1913 aggregated \$726,142. In 1907 the collections were \$284,911, which is the best evidence of Nipe Bay progress in six years.

The exports for 1913 amounted to \$8,923,937 and were in part as follows:

	Quantity	Value
Sugar	1,064,264 bags	\$6,857,708
Molasses ...	5,598,309 gallons	295,405
Oranges ...	30,786 boxes	64,642
Bananas ...	471,911 bunches	144,701
Iron ore....	495,442 tons	1,221,210
Cedar	22,664 logs	145,807
Mahogany ..	20,145 logs	108,499
Other woods	29,401 logs	42,873
Lemons ...	208 boxes	501
Grape fruit.	1,775 boxes	3,630
Coconuts ...	512 bags	920
Pineapples...	50 bushels	218
Okra	448 crates	627
Cacao	100 bags	3,024
Tomatoes.....	137 boxes	186

TRADEMARK LAWS

Under existing Cuban laws simple use of a trademark does not create any property right, and the ownership of a trademark is acquired solely through application and registration to the government. This system is responsible for the many piratical registrations that have so often caused the indignation of many a negligent foreign manufacturer or merchant. See important Government decision on page 7.

THREE YEARS OF TRADE WITH CUBA

EXPORTS SHOW PRONOUNCED INCREASE

United States Imports from Cuba

	1911 Value	1912 Value	1913 Value
Cattle	\$379,636	\$627,544	\$425,336
Copper ore	620,522	729,525	741,917
Sugar—Cane	76,226,966	106,414,904	93,850,298
Tobacco—Leaf	91,593	186,305	207,826
Tobacco—All other	15,818,867	15,767,120	14,523,310
Total imports for these three years.	\$106,098,026	\$137,590,004	\$125,093,740

United States Exports to Cuba

	1911 Value	1912 Value	1913 Value
Agricultural implements, and parts of.....	\$254,411	\$272,795	\$247,105
Books, maps, etc.	259,888	306,505	241,381
Boards, joists, etc.	2,288,005	2,037,048	2,939,581
Boots and shoes	3,297,704	3,483,566	3,857,378
Bacon	556,588	673,949	1,136,067
Corn	1,402,792	1,815,979	1,660,500
Cars—Passenger and freight	1,603,821	1,245,521	2,420,049
Cotton cloth	1,657,757	1,867,837	1,661,357
Coal—Bituminous	2,776,619	3,061,934	3,473,626
Furniture	752,867	857,728	908,228
Hams and shoulders—Cured	638,311	766,698	994,985
Iron and steel pipes and fittings.....	1,237,047	902,940	1,059,062
Iron and steel sheets and plates.....	.....	.....	712,455
Iron and steel, structural	802,685	619,889	735,910
Leather—Glazed kid	47,878	53,252	70,140
Lard	3,974,656	3,478,059	5,573,753
Lard compounds and substitutes	1,542,264	2,398,597	1,490,911
Locomotives—Steam	291,918	266,302	734,122
Oil—Cottonseed	182,008	255,637	340,478
Oil—Crude	374,298	237,008	343,672
Oil—Illuminating	54,439	101,923	155,191
Oil—Lubricating and heavy	395,454	548,289	567,915
Pork—Pickled	806,512	820,447	883,968
Printing paper	129,265	209,177	216,272
Sewing machines	338,017	373,340	440,614
Typewriting machines	101,721	111,601	107,406
Tin plates, terneplates, etc.	119,681	162,619	204,596
Wheat flour	3,981,049	4,330,747	4,094,182
Wagons .....	.....	.....	37,611
Wire	560,931	415,117	470,822
Total exports for these three years.	\$62,280,509	\$65,228,061	\$73,238,834

UNITED STATES LOSING TRADE

Cuba's import figures show that only in the one food product of flour, and in such things as are a monopoly by reason of not being made in other countries, such as cash registers, adding machines and the like, the United States has little in the import trade of Cuba. When we are compelled to

compete with other countries without the aid of a monopoly or a tariff, we are not in the game. The United States at one time controlled the Cuban trade in electrical supplies, but now she is steadily losing to Germany. In all kinds of manufacturing machinery we had at first a monopoly but now we are steadily losing to Germany and Great Britain.

THE CUBAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY

A YEAR OF CIGAR EXPORTS

The exportation of cigars from Havana during 1913 and 1912 are officially given as follows:

	1913	1912
January	13,161,385	11,408,380
February	14,431,875	12,494,267
March	13,331,495	15,011,982
April	18,431,837	12,794,245
May	13,336,714	15,470,102
June	12,906,444	11,778,538
July	16,199,838	10,276,106
August	14,679,147	18,036,467
September	13,761,421	20,506,159
October	20,390,700	17,114,240
November	14,338,921	16,439,735
December	18,264,553	17,651,251
Total	183,234,330	178,981,472

CUBA'S EXPORTS OF TOBACCO

The exports of Cuban tobacco from Havana during the twelve months of 1912 and 1913 as compiled by *El Tabaco* of Havana are herewith given:

	1912	1913
Leaf tobacco (bales)	401,019	322,121
Cigars	178,981,472	183,234,330
Cigarettes (packs).....	16,392,477	18,720,975
Cut tobacco (kilos).....	353,921	285,676

Canada's imports were:

1913	13,319,147 cigars
1912	12,728,219 "

LEAF TOBACCO EXPORTS

Cuba exported 322,121 bales of leaf tobacco in 1913 and 401,019 bales in 1912. The tobacco went to the following countries:

	1913	1912
United States.....	259,758	271,404
Germany	20,572	80,401
Canada	16,880	18,078
Argentina	12,102	13,865
Spain	4,518	7,327
Uruguay	2,112	4,795

CIGAR FACTORY PLANNED

Pogolotti, the new town in Mariano, Havana Province, where the homes for workmen were erected by the government, is to be the site of a cigar factory. A company composed of a number of business men has been organized, the ground for the factory having been donated. There are about 100 cigar makers living at Pogolotti.

THE CUBANS YEARLY SMOKE

According to the Cuban trade journal *El Tabaco*, there has been consumed in the island of Cuba during the year 1913 a matter of 204,141,900 cigars and 270,613,088 packages of cigarettes of 16 cigarettes each, together with 299,281 pounds of cut tobacco. These figures were obtained from the Internal Revenue books, and are based upon the number of stamps sold, but if one should add to the above figures the free smokes taken by the cigarmakers, the various employees and the visitors to the factories, we could safely add another 20,000,000 to the number of cigars and fully 5,000,000 packages to the number of cigarettes consumed. Figuring on the consumption per head would give an average of 112 cigars and about 1,900 cigarettes for each inhabitant of Cuba in one year. Notwithstanding this tremendous consumption, there is not a case of nicotine poisoning on record in Cuba, although some people smoke as many as 20 or 25 cigars every day, and half of that number in a day is considered in Cuba as smoking moderately.

TOBACCO CROP DANGERS

A view of tobacco crop conditions on February 7th showed that late rains and continued humidity with prevailing southerly winds had done some damage to the nearly ripe plants in the fields, washing all the gummy substance away. Then, again, the cut leaves, hanging to dry in the sheds, may show pole sweat and possibly spots on the wrapper leaves. All this will declare itself later on, when the tobacco has become dry and passed the first fermentation in the piles. As far as the later planted tobacco is concerned, and also as regards the sucker growth the rains have so far been beneficial, but all will depend on the future weather conditions in this and the coming month. March, being a Spring month, is not, as a rule, looked upon to give favorable weather for tobacco, therefore we are still at sea, as regards the quantity, and more so still as regards the quality.

BEST IN THIRTY YEARS

Colonel Aurelio Hevia, secretary of the Department of Government, stated January 25th that in the province of Pinar del Rio the existing tobacco crops are the best he has seen in several years, and that according to statements made by the planters they expect it to be the best crop which they have had for the last thirty years.

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1912		Output in Bags 1913		Estimated 1914	
						Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop
Asunción	Quebra Hacha	Juan Pedro Baró	Aguar 108, Havana. Apdo 322	Cuban	D. Lopez Fumore	45,662	28,300	47,725	45,007	50,000	
Bramales	Cabañas	Juan Alfredo Labarere	Banco Nacional, Altos, Havana, Room 403	French	T. Rodriguez	12,147	6,139	22,300	22,165	27,000	
El Pilar	Artemisa	F. de Gascóchea	Artemisa, 403	Spanish	F. Torcuato	45,584	30,012	6,774	8,607	9,000	
Gerarior	Italia Honda	Vicente Gargal	139 Honda	Spanish	A. Longa	50,949	48,252	84,558	104,971	115,000	
Mercedita	Cabañas	Mercedita Sugar Co.	129 Front St., N. Y. City	American	Cipriano Pizarra, Pres.	51,021	44,532	37,713	46,000	50,000	
Orozo	Cabañas	Cia. Azucarera Central Orozo	Ingenio Orozo, Cabañas	Spanish	A. Balsinde	27,000	22,603	50,670	45,200	57,000	
San Ramón	Maríel	A. Balsinde	Pres. Gomez y Florez, Hav.	Cuban		236,118	153,921	332,190	354,105	388,000	
Totals											

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF HAVANA

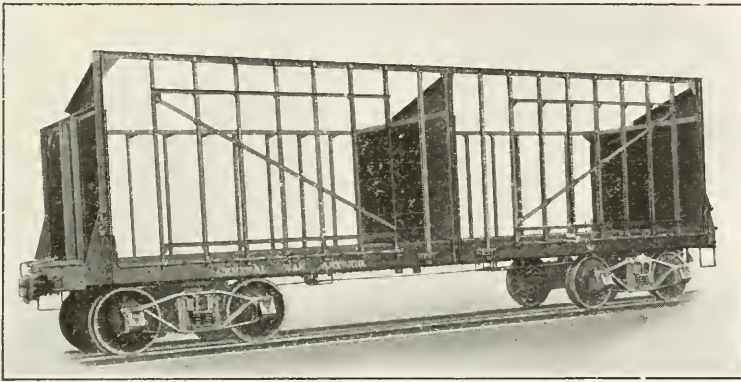
Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1912		Output in Bags 1913		Estimated 1914	
						Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop	Crop
Amistad	Guines	Andres Gómez Mena	Havana	Spanish	J. Gomez	134,154	101,421	179,408	157,300	150,000	
Barro	Gabriel	Renito Arxer	Dominguez 13, Cerro, Havana	Spanish	Casimiro Perez	29,300	20,003	41,400	44,521	57,000	
Corona	Almizcar	Miguel C. Palmer	Havana	Cuban	J. Gomez	120,068	129,213	253,000	9,500	10,000	
Gómez Mena	Hoyo Bonito	Andres Gómez Mena	Havana	Spanish	Rafael Montano	27,250	14,121	57,580	10,270	45,000	
Havana	Coroico	Havana Sugar Co.	Aguar 100, Havana	American	Martin Martiño	95,111	57,069	80,000	80,000	85,000	
Jobo	Vegas	Pedro Laborde	Los Palos	French	S. Calavechea	83,129	44,468	79,036	87,700	100,000	
Josefita	Los Palos	Ricardo Martínez	Los Palos	Cuban	Cerónimo Martiño	91,270	58,527	132,464	181,669	185,000	
La Julia	Jaruco	Cia. Azucarera Central La Julia	Banco Nacional Bldg., Hav.	French	F. de Castro	34,300	31,905	38,950	38,950	30,000	
Lotería	Jaruco	Compañia Anónima Pedro La Borda, Pres.	Aguar 98, Havana	Cuban	Ledes Pascual & Iro.	140,403	110,000	176,332	171,457	180,000	
Mercedita	Melena del Sur	Compañia Anónima Enrique Pascual	Mercedales 36, Havana	Spanish	A. Fernández de Castro	24,881	12,908	41,437	41,500	38,000	
Nuestra Señora	Jaruco	Pedro Fernández de Castro	Mercedales 36, Havana	Spanish	M. V. Viento	62,128	48,269	90,291	91,500	91,500	
Our Lady	Los Palos (Vega)	Sociedad Anónima Cen. Nueva Paz	San Jacinto 70, Havana	Cuban	Diego G. Autioles	20,391	18,716	35,325	65,322	55,000	
Portugalete	Nuevo de las Vegas	Manuel Ojaldy	Ingenio Portugalete	Spanish	J. Izquierdo	118,515	100,272	160,440	154,172	150,000	
Providencia	Guines	Cia. Azucarera de Guines	Havana	Spanish	P. Tobías	1,133	557	909	909	900	
Quiliano	Playa de Marianao	Manuel Tobías	Aguar 79, Havana	Cuban	Ramon Pelayo	157,141	120,103	154,413	184,200	200,000	
Rosario	Aguacate	R. Pelayo	Aguar 87, Havana	Spanish	Manuel González	53,000	24,583	71,818	68,453	70,000	
San Augustin	Quiriácan	Central San Augustin Sug. Co.	A San Jacinto 36	Spanish	Santos Bernol y Hernandez	55,740					
San José	Melena del Sur	Enrique Pascual	Aguar 98, Havana	Spanish	A. Gomez Mena	74,441	56,520	118,090	153,800	155,000	
San Antonio	Madruaga	Compañia Azucarera Gomez Mena	Madruaga	Spanish	José Ofermin	45,018	36,297	112,738	157,278	165,000	
San Antonio	Madruaga	Compañia Azucarera Central Toledo	Madruaga	Spanish							
Toledo	Marlango	Compañia Azucarera Central Toledo	Marianao	Spanish							
Totals						1,228,013	961,421	1,809,182	1,983,031	2,066,500	

* Not grinding.

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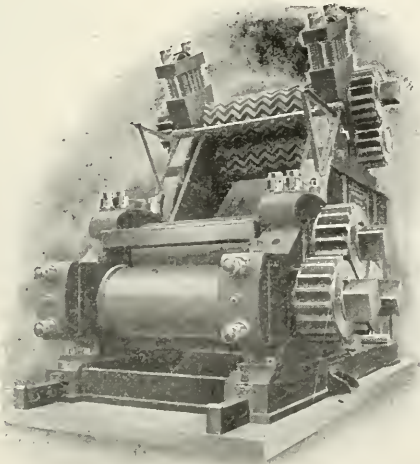
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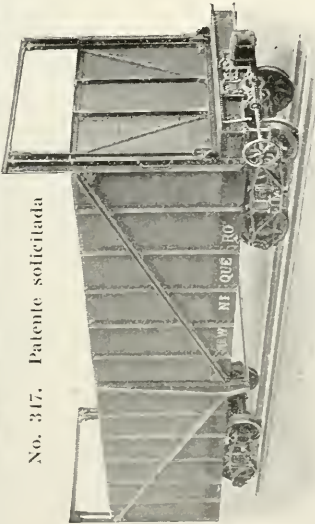
TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output Hides 1911 Crop	Output Hides 1912 Crop	Output Hides 1913 Crop	Estimated Hides 1914 Crop
Adela	Remedios	Zárrago y Rodríguez S. en C.	Caibarién	Cuban	Enrique Alvarez	91,672	77,908	81,608	85,900
Algodones	Matagorda	Central Algodones Company	Cienfuegos	Cuban	J. Perez Ayuela	48,551	52,392	38,594	45,000
Altamira	Canajual	Compañia Azucarera Altamira	Hav. Nat. Hank Bldg., No. 401.	Cuban	L. Gutierrez	143,568	129,270	118,500	165,000
Andrètia	Mal Tiempo Cruces	Central Andrètia Cia. Azucarera	Cienfuegos	Cuban-Spanish	Mannel F. Arenas	168,789	155,000	160,141	165,000
Caracas	Santa Isabel de las Lañas	Emilio Terry & Brother	Apartado 126, Havana	Cuban-Spanish	Constantino Mandado	35,798	21,113	15,417	32,000
Cardad	Rancho Velez	Est. of Juana Pascual	Cruces	Cuban-Spanish	Lóñez Silveira	1,215	6,039	4,117	10,206
Carmita	Vega Alta	Sters. of Vicente Perez Llañeda	Sta. Clara	Cuban-Spanish	Isidoro Caceredo	15,962	15,827	15,827	15,000
Carolina	Arango	Nicholas Casarío	Cienfuegos	Spanish	Juan Roman	81,146	51,989	62,865	80,000
Casimiro	Arango	Compañia Casarío	Cienfuegos	Spanish	M. W. H. Remb.	118,137	118,019	118,019	116,000
Constancia	Constancia	Constancia Sugar Co.	107 Front St., New York City	American	Italian Escobar	90,501	98,080	74,178	90,000
Constanza	Encarnación	Encarnación Sugar Co.	107 Front St., New York City	Cuban-Am.	Ivan Anzeaga	21,574	15,372	13,853	46,000
Corazon de Jesús	Silicetto	Arceza & Co.	Carmen Ribalka 163, Sagua	Spanish	Alejo Carreño	91,463	75,630	79,080	110,000
Covadonga	Carreño	Sociedad Anónima Central Covadonga	Cuba 119, Havana	Spanish	A. E. Martí	76,874	69,826	70,289	104,000
Dos Hermanas	Cruces	Dos Hermanas Sugar Co.	Cruces	British	Iscar Herrayraza	46,008	49,172	45,124	46,000
Dos Hermanos	Arango	Trustees of Mrs. F. T. Acea	Cienfuegos	Cuban	Domingo Lorente	31,000	38,700	31,500	40,000
El Salvador	Quemado de Guines	Heirs of Céspedes, owners	Silicetto	Cuban	Rafael Tellez	33,000	21,500	20,875	25,000
Esperanza	Tarahatas	Lorenzo Bros.	Sagua La Grande	Cuban	Antonio Caos	60,517	81,914	75,061	130,000
Francia	Arango	Sters. of Francia	Sagua La Grande	Cuban	Domingo León	61,181	61,811	59,791	95,000
Francisco	Piquet	Francisco Piquet	Sagua La Grande	Spanish	1842 Gatochea	142,292	124,975	110,000	160,000
Gratiud	Nancas	Domingo León	Manacas	Spanish	E. Ponvert	63,163	45,892	67,357	52,842
Hormiguero	Paradero Hórmenigo	ASUZ Gatochea & Co.	Manacas	American	Santiago C. Murray	10,500	9,260	10,516	12,000
Jurazua	Pastillo de Jagua	Hormiguero Central Co.	89 Wall St., New York City	American	José de Goncer	90,512	108,250	108,250	150,000
Julia	Compañal	Est. of Antonio Terry	Taguayabo	Cuban-Spanish	P. Oñe	13,274	6,300	7,650	10,000
Lequelio	Cartago	Est. of Ivestre Sisters	Cienfuegos	Cuban	C. Cabello	33,133	33,301	22,120	25,000
Luisa y Antonia	Sierra Morena	Domingo Nazabal	Sierra Morena	Cuban	Carlos A. Bertrio	23,333	23,301	22,120	45,000
Lugardita	Paralatas	Sters. of F. Cabello	Sierra la Grande	French	A. Monasterio	81,790	84,434	95,989	90,000
Macagua	Arango	Cia. Azucarera de Cara Hatas	Mata	Spanish	Juan Ayuela S. en C.	31,493	36,583	41,047	30,000
Mamuelita	Arango	Est. of Domingo Bertrio	Cienfuegos	Spanish	Juan Ayuela	66,287	66,287	77,816	65,000
Mapas	Sañed de Domingo	Palla y Monasterio	Cienfuegos	Cuban	R. Bertrio	104,659	99,417	117,658	120,000
Maria Victoria	Arango	Juan Ayuela S. en C.	Central Ma. Antonio	Spanish	J. R. Bertrio	21,213	18,219	21,219	24,000
Maria Victoria	Arango	Juan Ayuela S. en C.	Central Ma. Antonio	Spanish	R. Gómez	66,709	66,709	75,587	80,000
Narcisa	Paralatas	Miguel Diaz	Agua de Pasajeros	American	Mr. Fowler	47,604	41,350	48,776	60,000
Natividad	Yaguajay	North-American Sugar Co.	Yaguajay, and National Bank Bldg., Rooms 400-401, Hav.	British	Ruperto Orlca	118,006	108,737	121,572	120,000
Nativity	Guasimal, Santo Espirita	Francisco L. del Valle	Cienfuegos	Cuban-Spanish	Mannel y Lavín	83,425	86,756	92,500	95,000
Parque Alto	Camoguas	Arango & Sugar Co.	Santa Clara	Spanish	Socero L. Escarza	82,160	86,756	86,160	86,000
Parque	Arango	Arango & Sugar Co.	Cienfuegos	Cuban	Guahabito Hernandez	19,480	10,920	31,328	55,000
Parque	Arango	Arango & Sugar Co.	Cienfuegos	Cuban	José H. Martinez	38,830	97,111	92,501	125,000
Parque	Arango	Arango & Sugar Co.	Cienfuegos	Cuban	(See totals next page)				
Perseverancia	Perseverancia	Perseverancia Sugar Co.	Perseverancia	Cuban					
Portugaleta	Palma	Miguel Diaz	Est. de Pueblo Nuevo	Cuban					
Puerto	Palma	Est. de Escarza	Cienfuegos, Apartado 210	Cuban-Spanish					
Puerto	Palabazar	Est. of Tomas de Oña	Sagua la Grande	Cuban					
Ramona	Arango	Angel y Francisco, Arceha	Central Ramona	Spanish					
Reforma	Rancho Velez	Martinez Carrillo & Co.	Caibarién	Cuban					

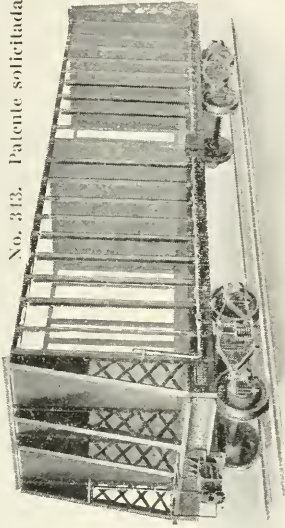
* Not grinding.

** Status grinding 1915

No. 317. Patente solicitada



No. 313. Patente solicitada

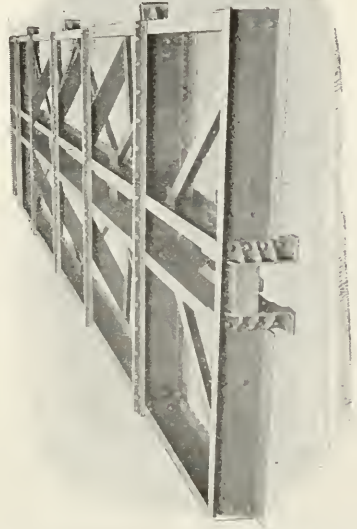


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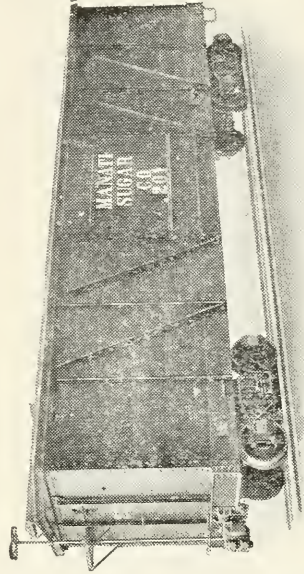
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No. 318. Patente solicitada

HABANA, Cuba
Lonja del
Comercio 508
Apartado 864

NUEVA YORK
80 Calle Wall



No. 353

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—CONTINUED

Regla	Cienfuegos	Felipe Silra	Cienfuegos	Cuban	6,400	3,421	4,000
Resolución	Carabatas	Rodda Molina S. en C.	Carabatas	Cuban	17,245	50,131	45,000
Resalta	Carabatas	Rodda de Dijos Oja	Sagua	Cuban	54,453	70,884	57,000
San Agustín	Teguayabón	L. Perreira S. en C.	Remedios	Cuban	36,419	49,284	50,000
San Agustín	Calbarián	Compañía Anonima	Calbarián	Cuban	93,298	106,326	100,000
San Agustín	Lajas	Nicolás Castaño	Caibarién	Cuban	90,800	90,877	100,000
San Antonio	Santa Clara	Vicente G. Abreu	Caibarién	Cuban	85,000	121,372	110,000
San Cristóbal	Selabo	Vicente G. Abreu	Santa Clara	Spanish	46,971	16,870	100,000
San Francisco	Cruces	Soc. de Maria Abreu	Central San Cristóbal	Cuban	18,119	18,572	18,000
San Francisco	Carabatas	Compañía Azucarera de Carabatas	Cruces	Cuban	60,573	77,558	70,000
San Isidro	Quemado de Guines	hatas	Sagua La Grande	Cuban	18,572	47,120	25,000
San José	Piaretas	José M. Beguiristain	Quemado de Guines	Spanish	27,285	21,077	50,000
San Lino	Piaretas	Chequeiro Hermanos	Piaretas	Spanish	29,533	27,285	50,000
San Pedro	Piaretas	R. Ross	Piaretas	Cuban	48,380	56,465	70,000
San Pedro	Sierra Morena	Edmundo Kurz	Zulueta	British	50,145	51,395	40,000
San Pedro	Sierra Morena	Domingo Leon S. en C.	Zulueta	German	29,028	24,323	40,000
Santa Catalina	Cruces	E. Abreu c/o Díaz y Artine	Cruces	Spanish	74,982	6,338	50,000
Santa Catalina	(Gamba)	F. Gamba & Co.	Sierra Morena	Cuban	71,130	50,402	85,000
Santa Catalina	(López)	José M. López	Mata	Spanish	25,954	38,253	20,000
Santa Rosa	Proco de la China	E. Calcetto	Cienfuegos	Cuban	38,992	81,406	90,000
Santa Rosa	Sitio Vialo	R. G. Abreu	Ranchuelo	Spanish	60,792	56,095	90,000
Santa Teresa	Sitio Vialo	Santa Teresa Sugar Co.	Sitio Vialo	Cuban	77,546	126,982	100,000
Santísima Trinidad	Ajuria	Ajuria Hermanos	Sitio Vialo	Cuban	105,599	163,686	130,000
Soledad	Cienfuegos	Sociedad Sugar Co.	Sitio Vialo	Cuban	58,500	71,359	30,000
Trinidad	Trinidad	Trinidad Sugar Co.	St. Boston, Mass.	American	71,335	103,464	100,000
Trinidad	Sancti Spiritus	The Trumpet Sugar Co.	St. Boston, Mass.	American	80,216	82,606	80,000
Tupacú	Cienfuegos	Uacía Hermanos	112 Wall St., New York City	American	92,545	153,436	180,000
Unidad	Cienfuegos	Unidad Sugar Co.	Rodrigo (St. New York City)	American	71,550	106,306	50,000
Victoria	Yaguajay	Juan Pablo Ruiz de Giménez	Cuba 138, Havana &	Cuban	63,345	96,933	80,000
Washington	Hatuey	Washington Sugar Co.	Yaguajay	American	66,258	66,258	80,000
Zaca	Piaretas	Viuda de Zulueta	Cuba 20, Havana	Spanish	104,158	133,070	150,000
				Spanish	97,598	106,314	100,000
				American	70,768	94,553	175,000
				Spanish	89,057	127,902	110,000
				Spanish	83,783	137,861	150,000
				Totals	1,290,449	13,807,478	15,769,395

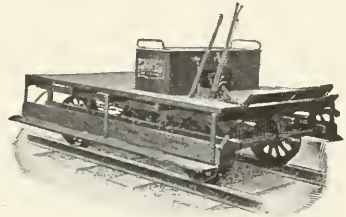
* Not grinding.

THE ESTIMATES IN THIS ISSUE OF THE 1913—14 SUGAR CROP OF CUBA WERE FIGURED EARLY IN DECEMBER



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REPRESENTANTE EN CUBA: SILVIO DE CARDENAS, HABANA 57

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TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1910	Output in Bags 1911	Output in Bags 1912	Output in Bags 1913	Estimated Output in Bags 1914
Camaguey	Florida	Cla. Azucavera Camaguey	23 Cuba St., Havana.	Cuban-Spanish.	Faustino Quirob					35,000
Ciego de Avila	Ciego de Avila.	Ciego de Avila Cla. Azucavera	Obispo 53, Havana.	Cuban.	Amelario Padron.					49,000
El Lagunero	Suevitas	Sociedad Anonima, Central								100,000
El Sagrado	Camaguey.	Lagunero Sugar Co.	El Lagunero	Cuban-Spanish.	J. Mederos	85,922	71,527	85,534	87,061	225,000
Francisco Sugar Co.	Francisco	The Senador Sugar Co.	El Senador, Sagrado	Spanish.	Pedro Sanchez	100,759	100,759	170,411	170,411	350,000
Jagueyval & Moron.	Francisco	J. Senador Sugar Co.	112 Wall St., New York City	American.	Leandro J. Rionda	127,835	127,835	125,321	257,149	380,000
Jatibonico.	Sla. Clara	Lanc & Co.	Cuba 23	American.	M. P. de Marchena.	102,414	142,593	180,156	212,000	280,000
Stewart	Stewart	Cuba Company.	52 William St., New York City.	American.	W. W. Craib	113,571	124,258	195,000	138,000	450,000
		Stewart Sugar Co.	27 William St., New York City.	American.	Octavio E. Davis	215,000	210,315	250,267	329,539	500,000
					Totals.	816,745	780,177	907,171	1,192,371	1,710,000

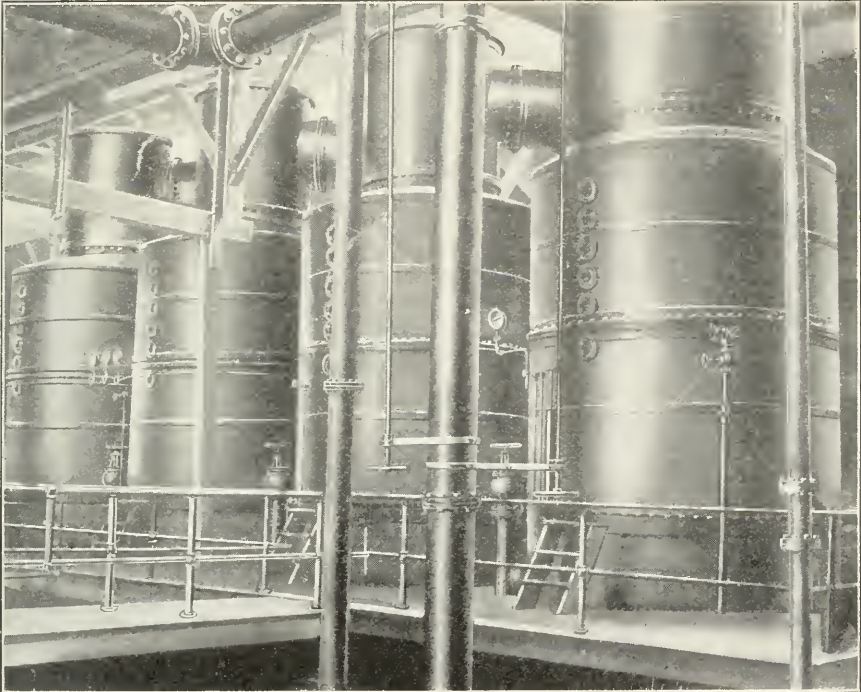
TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1910	Output in Bags 1911	Output in Bags 1912	Output in Bags 1913	Estimated Output in Bags 1914
America	Matibio	Pedro P. Penabazquez Rostilo.		Spanish.	F. F. Rosillo.					50,000
Boston	Banes	United Fruit Co.	131 State St., Boston, Mass.	American.	Harold Barry	988,044	419,678	419,678	387,678	434,687
Chaparra	Chaparra.	Cuban-American Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American.	E. Fonto Sterling	453,660	436,503	477,903	475,903	500,000
Cape Cruz	Ensenada de Mora	ape Cruz Co.	138 Front St., New York City	American.	George M. Boote	77,000	84,070	78,200	77,000	80,000
Confidente	Guantanamo	J. Sanchez de Toca	Madrid, Spain	Spanish.	C. E. Goodrich					60,000
Delicias	Guantanamo	Cuban-Am. Sug. Co.	129 Front St., N. Y.	American.	Vicente Brooks					300,000
Amigos	San Juan	Cla. Castano	Santiago	Spanish.	Augusto Muecas	52,650	58,000	49,000	61,000	70,000
Española	San Juan	Cla. Castano, del Guiso	Santiago	Spanish.	Jose Bosch	18,588	29,000	31,469	34,000	40,000
Hatillo	San Juan	Pedro Almolda	Manzanillo.	Spanish.	Federico Almolda	112,000	119,000	116,680	154,156	200,000
Isabel	Medina Lina	Beattie & Co.	Manzanillo.	British.	R. H. Beattie	86,402	71,572	71,000	50,776	80,000
Jobabo	Oriente	Guantanamo Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American.	H. Haget					300,000
Los Caños	Guantanamo	Guantanamo Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American.	W. W. Craib					60,000
Niueco	Niueco	New Niueco Sugar Co.	107 Front St., New York City	American.	S. W. Chateaufort	59,854	56,629	52,262	49,691	60,000
Palmarito	Palmarito	Compania Azucavera de Palmarito.		Cuban-Amer.	Ricardo Nargues	60,502	73,300	100,736	135,000	170,000
Preston	Preston	Nipe Bay Co.	Palmarito	Swedish.	W. G. Chapman		6,730		36,000	50,000
San Antonio	Oriente	McLaughlin Bros.	131 State St., Boston, Mass.	American.	E. P. Cobb.		280,932		427,733	410,000
Romelle	Guantanamo	Brooks & Co. and heirs of J. Maceo & Co.	890 Broadway, N. Y. City.	American.	H. J. E. Faird.			263,374		50,000
Salvador	Calicito	G. Maceo & Co.	Manzanillo	British.	Theodor Brooks.	38,863	49,000	49,000	37,900	50,000
San Antonio	Guantanamo	Suercs, Latiz Redor	St. Etienne de Montluc, Fr.	French.	Antonio Pérez M. de Oca	55,200	55,200	46,000	44,823	45,000
San Manuel	Guantanamo	Compania Azucavera del Guiso	Santiago	American.	E. Salis	81,230	60,559	20,980	101e	110e
San Miguel	Guantanamo	S. A. Central San Ramon.	Manzanillo & Havana.	Spanish.	Genaro Fernandez	22,000	25,300	28,170	81,500	100,000
San Ramon	San Ramon	San Ramon Sugar Co.	Manzanillo & Havana.	Amer.-Spanish.	Edgar Garnett	69,262	43,298	79,000	78,000	100,000
Santa Ana	San Juan	San Juan Sugar Co.	20 Broad St., New York City	American.	Rafael P. Salcedez	191,665	162,258	179,937	256,000	300,000
Santa Lucia	Guantanamo	Auza	Santa Lucia, Oriente	Cuban.	F. Pons	30,000	24,500	35,500	40,372	40,000
Santa Lucia	Guantanamo	Santa Lucia Sugar Co.	2 Rector St., New York City.	American.	Juan Alshra	145,064	124,410	136,255	138,000	150,000
Sofia	Veguita	Suercs, de J. Alshra	Manzanillo	Cuban.	J. P. Syme	13,105	12,410	13,655	15,000	15,000
Soledad	Guantanamo	Guantanamo Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American.	Jose M. Gato	11,010	11,010	11,010	11,010	100,000
Terresa	Pedra Hueca	The Central Teresa Sugar Co.	19-85 Wall St., N. Y. City.	American.	José M. Vivas	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	100,000
Trinidad	Calicito	Jaime Jose Vivas	Manzanillo	Spanish.	José M. Vivas	58,685	58,240	72,000	72,000	80,000
Union	San Luis	Jose Rousseau	San Luis	French.	J. Rousseau	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	100,000
					Totals.	4,829,911	4,157,600	4,280,995	5,698,896	7,314,787

* Not grinding.

** Factory not erected.

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INFORMATION FOR VISITORS TO CUBA

WHAT THE TOURIST MAY TAKE BACK DUTY FREE — HOW TO REACH INTERESTING PLACES

GOODS FREE OF DUTY

The *Havana Post* recently obtained from the United States customs officials a statement of just what can be bought in Cuba to the value of \$100.00 and taken to the United States without paying duty. The official statement is as follows:

"Said exemption (\$100.00) should be confined to such articles in the nature of personal and household effects, curios, souvenirs, wearing apparel, made up or unmade, table linen, chinaware, etc."

This exemption includes the following things which are in demand among all tourists visiting Cuba:

Hand-made laces, table linen and embroideries, bed linen, dresses made and unmade, fans, antique furniture, bric-a-brac, chinaware, souvenirs of all kinds and panama hats.

Only fifty cigars are allowed entrance into the United States free of duty, or in their place 300 cigarettes or 3 pounds of prepared smoking tobacco. More of each can be carried but will be required to pay duty. The cigars, cigarettes or smoking tobacco are allowed in addition to the \$100 exemption. Not more than one quart of spirits, wines or beverages will be allowed.

Every tourist is especially warned that although an aigrette or feather from any wild bird is brought from the United States, it cannot be taken back there.

TO THE NAVAL STATION

To reach the United States naval station the tourist leaving Havana at 10 p. m. arrives at Santiago the next morning at 9:45 a. m. After a day or two sight seeing in the city he can take the 7:15 a. m. train which at San Luis connects with the Guantanamo and Western Railroad which brings him to Guantanamo at 11:20 a. m. The company advertise a free launch service for visitors to the station. The road passes through the beautiful Guantanamo valley, and the traveler will see coffee and cacao plantations and charming scenery.

TO THE ISLE OF PINES

Steamers leave Batabano on arrival of the 6:10 train from Havana Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 p. m., and on the return trip leave the Isle of Pines on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7:00 p. m.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE IN SANTIAGO

Automobiles are now in service in Santiago for points interesting to travelers who desire to see noted historical places, and those rich in scenic beauty famed in this mountainous section.

Prevailing prices for six passenger cars are as follows:

Per hour within city limits.....	\$6.00
To Cristo and return.....	12.00
To Boniato Hill	12.00
To San Luis	25.00
To Caney and San Juan.....	10.00
To Cobre Mines	30.00
To Harbor Fort	20.00

Arrangements can be made at some of the hotels for a special rate.

A combination can be made and a reduced rate obtained for including all the places mentioned in one or more trips.

HORSE SHOW IN HAVANA

Under the auspices of the Cuban Department of Agriculture a horse show will be held at Havana next month, in connection with the Cuban National Live Stock Exhibition, which is to open on April 11th, continuing until May 2nd. With money prizes up to \$1,000 each accompanying the blue ribbons, the program looks attractive to owners of saddle stallions and mares from the United States, the more so as it is the avowed purpose of the government to buy all stallions available in price and desirable for breeding purposes. All horses are to be judged by a scale of points, and at least seventy-five points will be necessary to win a first prize.

In the class for walk-trot saddle stallions, minimum height 155 centimetres, or 14.3 hands, the first prize will be \$1,000, the second \$500, the third \$250 and the fourth \$100. In the class for gaited stallions the prizes are \$750, \$350, \$200 and \$100, while the first prizes for walk-trot mares and gaited mares are \$400 and \$350 respectively.

SERVICE TO MATANZAS

The service of the United Railways of Havana to Matanzas includes two express trains and two locals daily.

Trains leave the new central station in Havana at 7:05, 8:15 a. m. and 3:30 and 10:00 p. m. The round trip first class is \$4.50.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF CUBA

REPÚBLICA DE CUBA

PRESIDENCIA

PARTICULAR

HABANA, February 16, 1914.

The Munson Steamship Line,
No. 82 Beaver St.,
New York.

Gentlemen:-

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to you cordial congratulations on the success attained by your monthly magazine, "The Cuba Review", published in the interests of the Republic of Cuba.

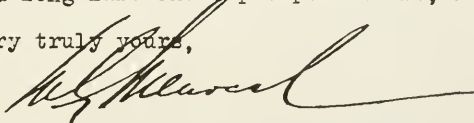
It is precisely because of the fact that the Island's affairs are treated in an impartial manner that I deem it a duty to express to you my personal appreciation of your work, for the prosperity and unbounded resources of Cuba make necessary no undue praise and require but a simple presentation to convince unbiased minds of the latent possibilities of the country.

We in Cuba, as your experience has doubtless taught you, are always willing --nay, eager-- to welcome fair criticism that will help us to correct mistakes only too prone to occur, unfortunately, in all countries, but very particularly in those as yet inexperienced in the difficult ways of self-government. Such criticism, however, it is only fair should always be accompanied by a plain statement of the problems solved and yet to be solved in the face of the most adverse conditions.

Aside from these general considerations, let me add that "The Cuba Review" fills a long-felt want in Cuba in that it is a monthly digest of all news relating to the Island, very well presented indeed and of the keenest interest to all who are in any way connected with it. I say this from personal experience, as I have long been a subscriber to the "Review".

Wishing it a long life and a prosperous one, I
am

Very truly yours,



M.G.M.-E.S.A.

FITCH PINE MARKET CONDITIONS

Lumber export to Cuba was of fair size during the first half of January, but outgo of the last two weeks was small. A number of sailing vessels have lately been chartered for Cuba, and there is about normal demand for steamer room, but the trade cannot be regarded as equal in promise to that of a year ago. 1913 purchases were larger than those of any preceding season, and as consumers' demand subsided in later months of the year, the island yards carried substantial stocks over into 1914. The trade is generally at its best in winter months, and should be reasonably active for some time to come, with the summer slump due a little earlier than ordinarily.—February 7, 1914.

Cuban shipment of lumber from all gulf ports for the months of January and February totals but 16,546,236 feet, which compares unfavorably with 23,326,235 feet in the same months a year ago, and with 20,884,304 feet in 1912. Havana shipment so far this season is only about half of that in the first two months of 1913, and Caibarien, Matanzas, Nipe, Sagua and other ports are also backward, while among those making a good showing are Cienfuegos, Gay Frances and Guantanamo. Interest in the trade is only moderate, notwithstanding advantageous c. i. f. prices available for Cuban buyers. Rates of freight are at least \$2 under those current at this time last year.

About one and a quarter million feet went to Cuba.—March 7, 1914.



Pídanse catálogos "CR" y precios al Representante general para la Isla

SR. L. A. RUCILACA AGUIAR 92, HABANA

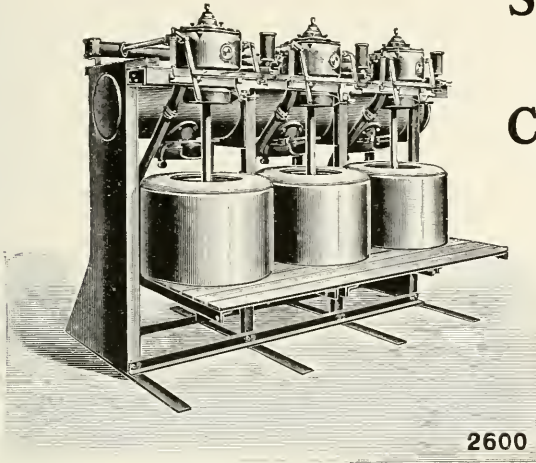
Summary of Active Plantations by Provinces—Output Figured in Bags

Province	English, Spanish, French, etc. Ownership		American Ownership		Cuban Ownership		Total	
	1913	Est. 1914	1913	Est. 1914	1913	Est. 1914	1913	Est. 1914
Havana	1,714,929	1,790,000	40,250	45,000	227,852	231,500	1,983,031	2,066,500
Pinar del Rio..	76,772	86,000	104,971	115,000	172,362	187,000	354,105	388,000
Matanzas	1,761,579	1,915,500	460,911	429,250	1,613,539	1,508,000	3,836,029	3,852,750
Santa Clara	2,705,897	2,464,000	1,163,835	1,159,000	1,839,663	1,760,000	5,709,395	5,383,000
Camaguey	257,475	325,000	934,899	1,310,000	.....	75,000	1,192,374	1,710,000
Oriente	840,969	1,045,000	2,426,445	2,779,687	431,482	490,000	3,698,896	4,314,687
Totals	7,357,621	7,625,500	5,131,311	5,837,937	4,284,898	4,251,500	16,773,830	17,714,937
Percentage	44	43	30	33	26	24	100	100

Summary of Sugar Plantations by Provinces—Nationality of Owners

	English, French, Spanish, etc. Ownership	Cuban Ownership	American Ownership	Total
Havana	13	5	1	19
Pinar del Rio.....	3	3	1	7
Matanzas	21	14	5	40
Santa Clara	33	25	12	70
Camaguey	2	2	4	8
Oriente	14	4	15	33
Total 1914.....	86	53	38	177
Total 1913.....	85	58	37	180

STEEL FRAME "WESTON" CENTRIFUGAL MACHINES.



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HAVANA.

FIGURES OF THE NEW CROP

Receipts to February 28th, 916,352 tons.
Exports to February 28th, 479,332 tons.

The exports to the same date in previous years are stated by Gumá & Mejer as follows:

1913	1912
372,748 tons	530,070 tons

The weather has been fine and cold, very favorable for grinding.

In the week of February 21st the central "La Julia" near Caibarien began grinding and also the new central "Ulacia" in the Sagua district, making the total number of factories working 173. The missing three mills of the 176 are the San Manuel not grinding this year, the San Francisco de Asis, which has sold its cane, and the central "Elena" in the Matanzas section, which did not begin grinding owing to difficulties with its colonos. "Chaparra" and "Delicias" centrals to date show a yield of 300,000 bags. The "Stewart" factory in Camaguey Province leads to the date given with 247,000 bags.

The new central Manati is making 7,000 to 8,000 bags weekly.

The new central "Rio Canto" in Oriente work for one day on February 26th was 680 bags of sugar of 325 pounds.

ANNOUNCEMENT

**The Chattanooga
Boiler and Tank Co.**
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Wishes to announce that they have entered the Cuban Market and are now in a position to supply promptly

Tanks for Any Service
Elevated Tanks for Water
Storage, Tanks for Molasses, Gasoline, Acids, Alkalis, and Heavy or Light Oils

Years of Success is our Best
Guarantee—this we offer.

*We desire representation through
a real Agent*



1912
1913

CHART OF SUGAR PRICES AT NEW YORK, OF CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 96° TEST. THE HIGH PRICES OF 1911 HAVE GIVEN PLACE TO THE LOW PRICES OF 1913.

Solid line, 1913
Dotted line, 1912

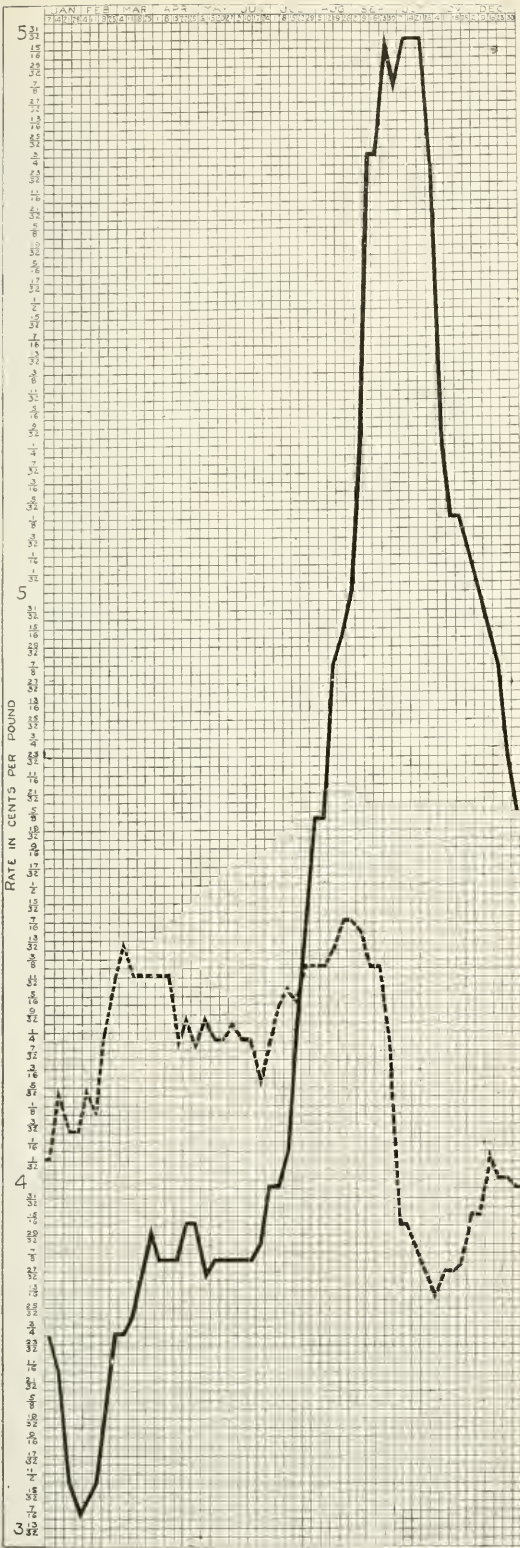


CHART OF SUGAR PRICES AT NEW YORK OF CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 96° TEST SHOWING THE EXTRAORDINARY ADVANCE IN THE PRICE DURING THE YEAR 1911 AS COMPARED WITH 1910.

SOLID LINE..... 1911
 DOTTED LINE... 1910

CUBAN SUGAR INDUSTRY MISTAKES

UNSCIENTIFIC AND WASTEFUL METHODS CAUSE A YEARLY LOSS OF ABOUT FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

C. J. Bourbakis of Havana, in a recent issue of the *Louisiana Planter*, points out that the Cuban sugar industry, after long years of especially favorable conditions, is now confronted with a series of grave problems caused by impoverishment of soils, fast increasing production, cane growers' demands for better pay, new market conditions leading to radical changes in the systems of manufacture, low prices of sugar, and keen commercial and professional competition. All these point to the need of thoughtful study, he says, of prevailing conditions until they be adjusted, until the grower, one way or another, secures reasonable profits out of a crop that, by places, due to exhausted soils or to unscientific methods, or other causes, is hardly remunerative any longer.

As a solution of the problem of increased demands by the colonos Mr. Bourbakis advises "the buying of cane by analysis, according to a scale of prices agreed upon, keeping into account a number of relative factors. This system, which sooner or later, will be imposed either by its merits or by the pressure of the circumstances, is the established one in the beet producing States, and has been already tried in some progressive cane-growing districts.

"The merits of the plan are obvious: none of the contracting parties would labor under a disadvantage, or be exposed to suffer unequitably; and a great, if not decisive step, would be made towards the solution of such vexing problems as, intentional fires, dirty or badly topped cane; not to mention the stimulus for ameliorating the quality of the plant."

Unscientific and wasteful methods are indicated in the statement that while the progress of the sugar industry in Cuba has been gratifying the number of Cuban factories that "at the present time, obtain in the marketable product, more than 80 per cent of the sugar contained in the cane is not great. The yearly factory loss of sugar, over and above the percentage considered as normal and unavoidable at the present state of the industry, can be figured for a crop like last year's at about fifteen million dollars, loss due to deficient machinery or to wasteful methods of manufacture.

"Thus a great number of factories use no imbibition due to the poor excuse of insufficient evaporating or steam producing capacity; if not due to antiquated ideas as to the effect of the imbibition, or to erroneous figures as to the corresponding consumption of fuel. Some estates obtain a mill extraction so low, as not to be excusable nowadays, factories there are that do not exhaust the defecation scums on the assertion that the gain does not cover the cost of the filter cloths; in other places again they go to the other extreme, washing the scums with such an amount of water as to make the operation a financial loss; or they allow no time to obtain final molasses properly exhausted, due to great haste for grinding amounts of cane out of proportion with the existing facilities.

"Some factories have no laboratory or simply the illusion of one; they do not know the quantity of sugar that enters the house daily; they do not know what portion of it is obtained in the bags; and they do not know where and why was the difference lost.

"It is quite usual for estates to begin grinding so early, due to the amount of cane contracted, out of proportion with their capacity, that for a time they do not obtain a yield high enough to cover expenses. Some factories, paying dearly for their cane, grind at a loss in the month of December and often also for a part of January, gaining from that time on; they remain well pleased with the difference gained, and point with pride to the number of bags filled."

He says further:

"Now, this can hardly last. The sugar industry is the very life of Cuba. A sugar factory is, no doubt, a private enterprise; still according to modern conception of business morals, due to the intimate interweaving of interests, due to its relation to the community and considering the great number of people that it affects, it can hardly be considered and managed as a private affair and nothing more. The inefficient methods that reduce the rightful gains of the manufacturer and of the planter, and unfavorably affect the prosperity of the country at large should not, and will not, last.

"It is no business to buy cane at a cut rate, ignoring if it is worth the price; it is no business to grind cane so unripe or so altered as not to cover expenses; it is no business to handle by wasteful methods a crop that means so much to every man, woman and child living in this country; the times do not allow it any longer."

Commenting on the article the *Planter* says:

"It is fair to say that in the manufacture of cane sugar and in the diminishing margins of profit incident to that industry, it is extremely necessary that the very highest degree of efficiency should be secured and this can only be done in the light of our present knowledge with twelve-roller cane mills preceded by competent crushers and by the application of pressure through the top roller on the receiving and discharging rollers of some 500 tons to rollers 60 inches long, and this to each mill. In addition to this, actual experience has shown that with hot water imbibition, as the French call it, or maceration or saturation with hot water, as we call it, decidedly better results are obtained than can be secured in any other way."

Regarding early grinding it says:

"In Cuba the facilities for getting sugar cane have been so good that every effort has been made to grind increased quantities, regardless to some extent of the contained sugar in the cane, but keeping in mind constantly the necessity for getting all of the arriving cane through the cane mills at once. This extravagance is sufficiently injurious to do an immense amount of harm on the great crops now produced in Cuba. Apart from this, comes the loss from beginning early in December, before the canes are fairly ripened and before they can give a reasonable sugar content, or profitable results."

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REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación estaba fechada el 16 de febrero de 1914, en cuyo período los azúcares centrífugos de Cuba, polarización 96°, se cotizaban a 3.48c. la libra, antiguos derechos pagados, y a 3.14c. la libra nuevos derechos pagados. La cotización de costo y flete era 2½c. la libra.

Desde el 1° de marzo la reducción en los derechos por los azúcares centrífugos de Cuba polarización 96° es de 1.0048c. la libra, bajo cuya base se están llevando a cabo todas las transacciones, y el azúcar de Puerto Rico y todo otro azúcar libre de derechos se cotizan a los precios del azúcar de Cuba derechos pagados, cuyo precio es ahora 2.95c. la libra, mostrando una rebaja de .19c. la libra durante el período bajo reseña. Al presente el precio de costo y flete de los azúcares de Cuba polarización 96° es 1 15/16c. la libra.

Tanto este mercado como el mercado europeo han tenido una tendencia constante hacia la baja, hasta haber llegado a los bajos precios actuales. El azúcar de remolacha europea bajó de 9s. 3¼ d. a 9s. ¾ d., cerrando a 9s. 1½ d. a estas fechas. El cambio de la base de los nuevos derechos a los antiguos ha sido especialmente beneficioso para los refinadores.

Con anterioridad al 1° de marzo el precio del azúcar refinado por varias semanas ha sido de 4c. menos 2% por el azúcar fino granulado, lo cual dió a los refinadores una diferencia sobrante entre los azúcares crudos y los refinados de menos de ½c. la libra, que mostró que la rebaja en los derechos en los azúcares crudos fué completamente descontada en el refinado. Pasando al mes de marzo al mismo precio de 4c. menos 2%—3.92c. la libra neto, la diferencia de margen para los refinadores resultó dé .88c. la libra, que ha sido próximamente lo normal durante muchos años pasados.

La baja en azúcares crudos desde el 1° de marzo de 3.04c. a 2.95c. la libra ha inducido a los refinadores a rebajar el precio de sus azúcares refinados 10c. por 100 lbs. a 3.822c. por libra precio neto al contado, dejando una diferencia de margen entre los azúcares crudos y los refinados de 0.872c. por libra, que si se mantiene así les dejará una buena ganancia en los negocios, en vez de sufrir una pérdida como aconteció en 1913.

El informe anual de la American Sugar Rfg. Co. ha sido financieramente el más pobre en resultados en toda su existencia, mostrando ganancias netas de todas precedencias, sin ser lo suficiente para pagar dividendos, habiendo tomado el balance necesario del fondo de reserva de la Compañía en la cantidad de \$3,200,000, pero quedándole aún a la Compañía un exceso de \$18,229,423.02 para usar para dividendos en los años de pocas entradas. El año 1913 no fué un año excepcional con esta Compañía, sino que todos los refinadores participaron en las pérdidas en cantidades proporcionales, y algunos dejaron de pagar dividendos en parte o en todo su capital invertido. Es de esperarse que el año 1914 dé mejores resultados bajo la operación de los nuevos derechos en la tarifa del azúcar.

No es probable que Cuba se resentia a causa de esto, excepto tal vez en la primera mitad de la campaña azucarera, pero a los plantadores de caña de la Luisiana y las industrias de azúcar de remolacha de diez y siete Estados de la Unión les será imposible continuar dearrollando dicha industria, y hasta puede nermar en cierto grado.

La producción de la cosecha de Cuba hasta la fecha indica una zafra final de 2,500,000 a 2,600,000 toneladas según calcula aquí el comercio azucarero. La aplicación de los plantadores de la Luisiana a la Corte Suprema de los Estados Unidos para que se suspenda el pago de derechos sobre los azúcares de Cuba polarización 96° a menos de 1.348c. por libra es de interés especial para Cuba. El juicio será discutido ante dicha Corte el 6 de abril entrante. Ningún importador muestra ansiedad alguna acerca del resultado de continuarse colectando 1.0048c. por libra, que es lo que está ahora colectando la Aduana. Otro asunto de interés para Cuba es la decisión de que los azúcares que lleguen a los Estados Unidos en buques americanos estén sujetos a un beneficio de 5% en los derechos sobre los azúcares que lleguen en buques de otro país. Sin embargo, esto puede originar tal perturbación en los tratados con otros países, que dé por resultado el que el Congreso lo revoque por completo.

Al cerrar el mercado los azúcares centrífugos para pronto y tardío embarque en marzo se vendieron a 1 31/32c. costo y flete, 2.98c. derechos pagados, y para embarcar en abril se vendió a 2c. costo y flete, 3.01c. derechos pagados. Mercado firme.

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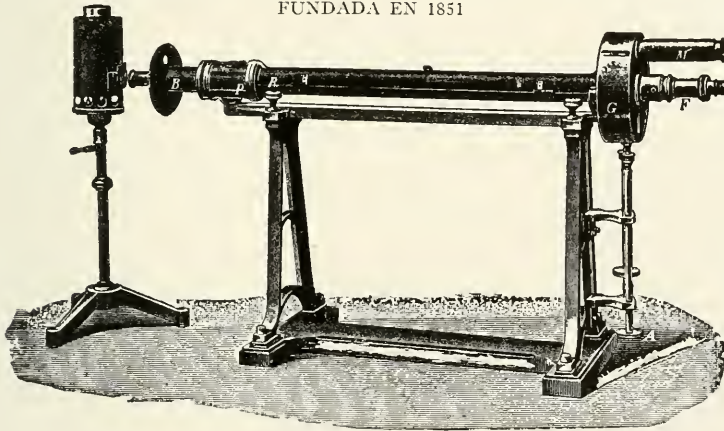
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SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLETT & GRAY, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated February 16, 1914.

At that date Cuban centrifugals 96° test was quoted at 3.48c. per lb., old duty paid, and 3.14c. per lb., new duty paid. The cost and freight quotation was 2½c. per lb.

Since March 1st the reduced duty on Cuban centrifugals of 96° test is 1.0048c. per lb., at which basis all business in Cubas is done, and Porto Rico and all other free duty sugar is quoted at Cubas duty paid, value of which is now 2.95c. per lb., showing a decline of .19c. per lb. during the period under review. The present cost and freight value of Cubas 96° test is 1 15/16c. per lb.

This market and the European market have had a steady trend downward, until the present low values are touched. European beet sugar declined from 9s 3¼d to 9s ¾d, closing at 9s 1½d at this writing.

The change over from the old to the new duty basis was especially beneficial to refiners.

Previous to March 1st the price of refined for several weeks was at 4c. less 2% for fine granulated, which gave refiners a margin difference between raws and refined of less than ½c. per lb., showing that the reduced duty on raws was fully discounted on refined. Passing over into March at the same value of 4c. less 2%—3.92c. per lb. net, the margin difference for refiners became .88c. per lb., which has been about the normal for many years past.

The decline in raws since March 1st from 3.04c. to 2.95c. per lb. has induced refiners to lower their granulated price 10c. per 100 lbs. to 3.822c. per lb., net cash, leaving a margin difference between raws and refined of 0.872c. per lb., which if maintained will give them a fair profit in the business against doing their business at a loss as in 1913.

The American Sugar Refining Company's annual statement was the poorest in its history showing net earnings from all sources, not sufficient to pay dividends, the balance necessary being taken from the surplus account of the company to the extent of \$3,200,000, but still leaving the company with a surplus of \$18,229,423.02 for use for dividends for poor outturn years. The year 1913 was not exceptional with this company, but all refiners participated in the losses in proportional amounts, and some stopped payment of dividends on part or all of their capitalization.

Cuba is not likely to suffer thereby, except for the first half of the campaign possibly, but the domestic cane of Louisiana, and the beet sugar industries of 17 States of the Union will find it impossible to continue expansion of the industry, and it may be curtailed to some extent.

The Cuba crop production to date indicates a final crop up to 2,500,000 tons to 2,600,000 tons in the mind of the sugar trade here. Of special interest to Cuba is the application of Louisiana planters to the Supreme Court of the United States for an injunction against collecting duties on Cuba sugars at less duty than 1.348c. per lb. for 96° test. The case will be argued before the Court April 6th. No importers show any anxiety about the result being the continued collection of 1.0048c. per lb. as is now being collected by the custom house. Another matter of interest to Cuba is the decision that sugars coming into the United States in American vessels is subject to 5 per cent duty benefit over sugars coming in vessels of another country. This may however create such a disturbance with treaties with other countries, that it may be repealed by Congress entirely.

At the close Cuba centrifugals for prompt and late March shipment were sold at 1 31/32c. cost and freight, 2.98c. duty paid and April was sold at 2c. cost and freight, 3.01c. duty paid. Market firm.

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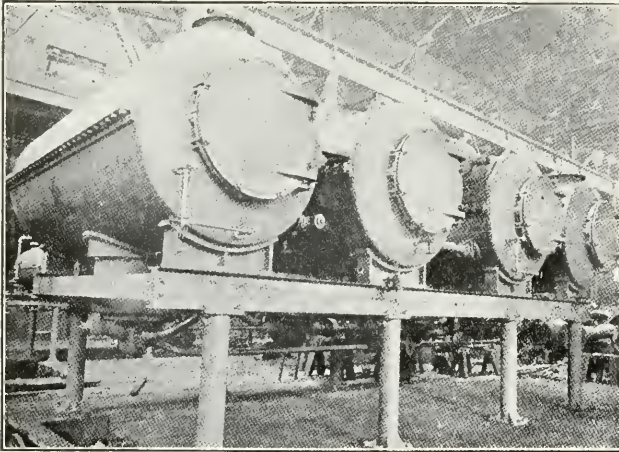
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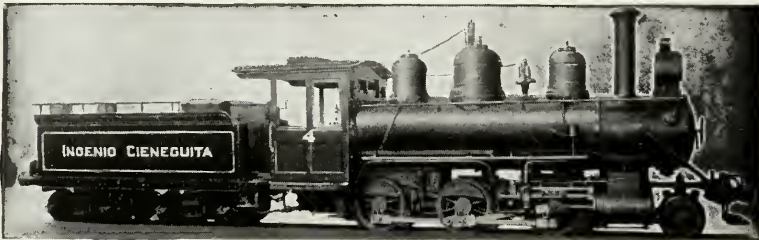
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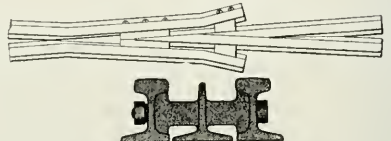
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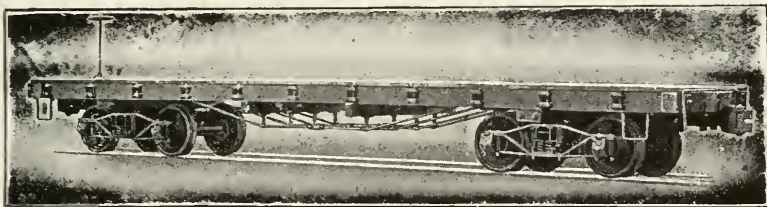
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Redención, Habana. Revista Mensual de Estudios Psicológicos. Organo Oficial del Grupo Espirita "Juan."

Boletín de Agricultura, San Paulo. Noviembre-Diciembre, 1913.

"The Papaya in Hawaii"—Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station.

The pamphlet contains the results of investigations at the station by J. E. Higgins, horticulturist, and V. S. Holt, assistant in horticulture.

Cuban Consular Reports from Cadiz, Coruña, Bilbao and Vigo. Sent by the secretary of state.

La Opinión, Batabano.—Semanario Independiente.

Agricultural News, Barbados. A fortnightly review of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies.

Report of the Agricultural work for the season 1910-1912, Department of Agriculture, Barbados.

Parts 1 and 2: Manurial experiments with sugar cane.

Part 3: Experiments with varieties of sugar cane.

El Fenix, Sancti Spiritus.—Diario político y de información.

El Agricultor, Enero, Merida.

La Hacienda, Febrero, Buffalo, N. Y.

Revista Municipal, Habana.

Revista Dental, Febrero, Habana.

Philippine Agricultural Review, January (Cacao Number). Contents: Cacao in Commerce, Buddage of Cacao, and Hints for the Cacao Planter.

Renseignements Commerciaux et Economiques, Janvier, Bordeaux.

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The new uniform of the Cuban letter carriers is brown, buttoned up to the neck, and has a belt of the same material, which give them a nice and tidy appearance, in place of the old slouch hat of old, they will use a cap with the seal of the republic. The old heart-shaped shield of white metal has been substituted for one shaped like those of the patrolmen, made of burnished copper.

The change was necessary by the decree recently issued by the Department of the Interior prohibiting the use of the blue cloth which is worn by the Havana police.

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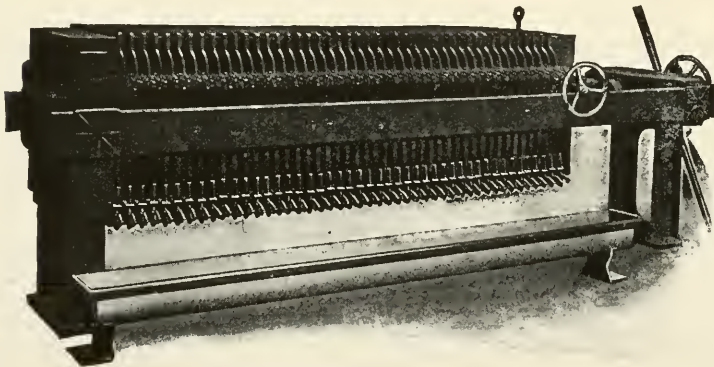
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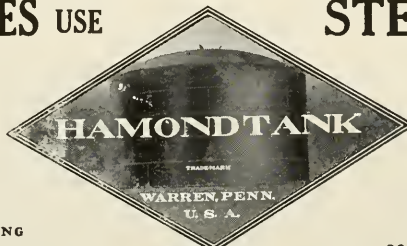
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VOL. XII

APRIL, 1914

No. 5

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MANY BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS



Cuban school interior shortly after the First American Intervention.

THE CUBA REVIEW

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VOLUME XII

APRIL, 1914

NUMBER 5

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

A SPLENDID SHOWING OF CUBA'S GROWTH — THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE — HOUSES FOR WORKMEN

The new Congress met in session on April 6th. The *President's Message* old Congress did not adjourn and this prevented the arrest of several indicted congressmen.

President Menocal in his message to Congress said that Cuba is now passing through an abnormal commercial situation due to the changes in the American tariff. He announced that the government was negotiating parcel post treaties with the United States, England and Italy and commercial treaties with Venezuela and Chile.

The President calls attention to the fact that the treaty with the United States for naval stations at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda had not been confirmed. He recommended the purchase of two new warships for the navy.

Cuba's Growing Prosperity A recent report issued by the Cuban Department of Agriculture shows that the total foreign commerce of Cuba is over \$300,000,000.

Exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, were \$165,000,000; imports for the same period, \$132,336,932.

Some of the leading features presented are as follows:

Cuba's annual sugar crop exceeds \$120,000,000. Her tobacco yield is valued at \$32,000,000. Although the groves are young, citrus fruits and vegetables produce \$10,000,000 annually. Pineapples, cacao, honey, asphalt, iron, henequen, mahogany, cedar, etc., yield \$10,000,000. Exports have increased in ten years 140 per cent. Imports have increased in ten years 82 per cent. All but 15 per cent of Cuba's exports (\$165,000,000) go to the United States. More than half of Cuba's imports (\$132,000,000)

come from the United States. Since the beginning of the republic (1902) Cuba's foreign commerce has increased 250 per cent. Cuba has 1,246 miles of magnificent shaded auto roads or driveways. Range of temperature (mean) 12 degrees, F. January average, 70.3 degrees; July, 82.4 degrees; extremes 60 to 92. Average rainfall fifty-four inches—dry in winter; showers in summer. Population, 2,500,000. Yearly increase about 75,000. Excess of births over deaths 40,000. Average yearly immigration 37,000. Seventy per cent of the population is white, 30 per cent colored. Permanent schools 4,011, teachers 4,111. There are 2,360 miles of railroads in Cuba, with 200 miles of electric railways. Twenty-two steamers a week to the United States.

Experiment Station Changes The Cuban government, through the Department of Agriculture, has secured the services of Noel Deerr, a noted sugar expert from

Hawaii, as instructor to Cuban sugar cane growers.

His principal work will be in connection with the agricultural experiment stations although grinders and growers can have the benefit of his services. They have been notified that he can be consulted independent of government work. He will receive a salary of \$5,000 a year.

The sum of \$220,000 has been appropriated for public works in Oriente Province.

The money will be expended in making new roads and repairing old ones, in building aqueducts, abatoirs and bridges.

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GARDEN

The Cuban government made an adequate appropriation for the exposition held April 11th to May 12th and suitable prizes and awards were given to competing exhibitors.

President Menocal and Secretary of Agriculture Emilio Nuñez are encouraging in every way possible the development of Cuba from an agricultural standpoint. They are giving encouragement to the breeders of the high-class live stock and breeders in the United States are furnished an opportunity that they are not slow in accepting. Recently at a fair held on the Isle of Pines very liberal prizes for agricultural products were offered, the greater portion of the money prizes being contributed by the Cuban government.

The exposition referred to above is in line with this policy and some \$15,000 was contributed as premiums.

The competition was open to all countries and on account of the close proximity of the United States to Cuba many breeders and fanciers, on account of the liberal prizes offered, were exhibitors at this fair. The animals were judged by five men selected from the best and most practical live stock raisers of the island, among whom was a veterinary surgeon, whose duty it was to pass on the soundness of the animals exhibited and on their physical condition generally.

It is believed that the government will buy as many of the prize-winning animals as possible to be used on its experimental farms. President Menocal will inspect the animals needed for the government and will select, in person, those best suited for breeding.

W. G. Shropshire, Winchester, Ky., recently sold to Fred Wolfe, Havana, for President Menocal, the champion five-gaited saddle mare Hazel Dawn for \$4,500. Mr. Wolfe also bought from Mr. Shropshire the handsome walk-trot mare Beachwood Belle, for export to Cuba.

Hazel Dawn is a chestnut mare, 15.2 hands high, by Rex Peavine, out of Gladys Twigg, by Chester Dare. She was exhibited twenty-five times last season, at St. Louis, Kansas City, Louisville, Indianapolis, Lexington, Sedalia, Paris, Winchester and Mount Sterling, and was not once beaten, though she met the best saddle horses of her type then in training. Her winnings were \$2,695.

Houses for Workmen The law of July 8, 1910, authorized an appropriation of \$1,300,000 for the construction of 2,000 houses for workmen to cost \$659 each, to be sold to laborers of good character, who could become the owners of the

property by paying a small monthly rent until paid for. Since this law was promulgated about 1,000 houses have been built in the provinces of Havana, Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara. Up to this time no houses have been constructed in Camaguey Province.

The provincial council of Oriente Province, in conformity with this law of January decreed on January 14th that 250 such homes should be immediately constructed in Santiago and other towns, as follows:

Santiago de Cuba	120
Holguin	18
Manzanillo	18
Guantanamo	16
Baracoa	6
Bayamo	6
Victoria de las Tunas	6
Puerto Padre	6
Jiguaní	6
Palma Soriano	6
San Lius	6
Caney	6
Alto Songo	6
Mayarí	6
Sagua de Tamano	6
Banes	6
Gibara	6

Children Must Be Registered The Cuban law requires that all children born on the island must be reported to the municipal judge in the district wherein the child was born. Failure to make such register subjects the parents to a fine that can be heavy or light in the discretion of the judge. Registration costs nothing and either the father or mother can attend to it.

But there are serious reasons for the registering of the child. When it grows old enough to marry it will be embarrassing if he or she cannot furnish a birth certificate owing to the carelessness or forgetfulness of the parents. These matters are extremely serious in Cuba and often cause great difficulties.

President Menocal has just issued an order extending for a period of six months the time in which children can be registered with the municipal judge without the imposition of a fine.

Some Americans think that if they register their children's birth with the American consul that will be sufficient. All the influence of the American minister or consul will not prevent a fine being imposed if the birth is not registered with the Cuban authorities.

The *New York Herald* notes the successful pick up on March 18th at Antilla, Nipe Bay, Cuba, of wireless despatches sent out from the newspaper's offices in New York. The air line distance is about 1,300 miles.

*Denounces
the
Lottery* President Menocal is outspoken in his denunciation of the evils of the lottery: it would never have been re-established in Cuba had

it depended on him.

In a recent message urging the suppression of this gamble he said:

"The advantages attributed to it as a financial benefit are really illusionary, because the income accruing to the public treasury is inferior to the levy imposed upon public means, and cannot compensate the disastrous effects of the moral confusion which it causes, persuading citizens away from the habit of saving, and inclining them towards license and dissipation. As in gambling, the lottery produces no advantage that is not deceitful."

He said further: "I believe it my duty to positively declare if it should be possible to supply the deficit which the disappearance of the lottery would cause in the national income, by some means, or a carefully thought out reduction of expenses, Congress would confer a great boon upon Cuba by voting the suppression of the lottery: an act of high administrative and social foresight which I do not hesitate in recommending."

HAVANA'S WATER SUPPLY PERFECT

With the installation of the new forty-two inch main and its connection with the several distributing mains, Havana has now a most excellent water service which will be completed and pronounced perfect when the new pumps and several new tanks shall have been installed to replace the present one.

The improvements which remain to be done consists of the installation of new pumps, the replacing of the water tanks in the different districts and the catching of new springs at the Vento springs.

SANTIAGO'S WATER SUPPLY

The newest plan to supply the water needs of Santiago is to tap the river Baconao at Ramon de las Yaguas, municipal terminal of Caney, where a dam can be built and the water sent on through pipes to the city. The distance is 120 kilometers and the cost estimated at \$3,000,000.

TEACHERS SHOW APPRECIATION

The Florida Educational Association has presented a beautiful loving cup to the Cuban Department of Instruction as a token of appreciation for the many courtesies shown the Florida teachers upon their visit to Havana in January last.

*Extradition
Appeal
Refused* The judge of the Cuban court of instruction of the first district has refused the appeal for the extradition of Messrs. Hugh J. Reilly,

father and son, and David Broderick, the New York and Cuban contractors who are accused of frauds in connection with the Cienfuegos water works contract.

The request for extradition was made by the Latin-American Contracting Company.

A PRICE FOR FERRETS

President Menocal has authorized the payment of 25 cents for each pelt of ferret delivered to agents of the Department of Agriculture. A campaign is to be carried on against those animals now infesting the country districts.

The ferret or mongoose is not a native animal of Cuba. They were imported to the island about twelve years ago to clear out rats and other rodents, but they have multiplied to such an extent that chickens and other domestic fowls are their victims, as well as the rats, and farmers are complaining of their existence.

STRONG MEASURES ADOPTED

The bubonic plague reappeared in Havana on March 26th when three Spaniards were stricken with the dread disease, one case, that of a boy 12 years of age, terminating fatally.

The health authorities have been indefatigable in their efforts to prevent the spread of the plague, and an earnest warfare is on against fleas and rats.

On April 13th Dr. Juan Guiteras, the director of sanitation, ordered that twelve blocks of the commercial district of Havana be closed for several days pending fumigation with hydrocyanic acid and a thorough destruction of rats.

The commercial losses will be enormous, it is believed, but radical methods are considered necessary if the plague is to be rooted out.

It is said that a million dollars' worth of tobacco in Havana warehouses is endangered by the wholesale fumigations.

A majority of the poor people are being housed at the Tricornia immigration camp.

Dr. R. H. Creed was recently sent to Havana to report on plague conditions. He has not expressed any opinion publicly, owing to the necessity of first reporting to his superior, Surg. Gen. Blue. He has stated privately that he does not believe, with the present methods of the Cuban Health Board, that there is the slightest likelihood of the disease becoming epidemic. He is apparently pleased with the methods employed to extirpate the disease.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

BUBONIC PLAGUE'S VARIOUS NAMES

Dr. J. Y. Porter, Florida's health officer, said on March 28th that there was absolutely no danger to tourists visiting Havana because of the few cases of bubonic plague.

The bubonic plague is a malignant and contagious fever, seldom appearing these days because of world-wide hygienic precautions. Formerly, it was endemic in Egypt and the Levant, and spread in devastating epidemics throughout Europe. There was such a high percentage of deaths among those afflicted that it became an obstacle to the growth of the countries and of civilization. It became known under various names, such as "the pest," the "black death" and "great mortality." Its first European appearance was in Constantinople, 544 years before the birth of Christ. Occasional epidemics appeared after that, forty-five occurring in the seventeenth century. The "Great Plague" of London, which is supposed to have been brought from Holland, swept over vast districts in 1665. There have been brief, local epidemics in various parts of the world since that time. So late as 1720 the disease destroyed nearly half the population of Marseilles.

In malignity and nature the plague resembles typhus fever. It is termed a zymotic disease, dependent upon insalubrious and poisonous atmospheric or telluric conditions. It is propagated both by direct and indirect contagion. It has four stages, likely to follow each other in quick succession, with a duration of from two to ten days. Treatment, beyond general measures of stimulation and nutritive support, avails little. Causes of the plague are given as overcrowding, bad ventilation, uncleanliness, deficient food and residence in damp, marshy soils.

The natural home of the bubonic plague is the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

AMERICANS AND THE INCOME TAX

According to the new income tax law, Americans in Cuba must pay a tax on all the income derived from gains, profits, income derived from salaries, wages or compensations from personal services of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, business trade, commerce, sales or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of ownership or use of interest in real or personal property, dividends, securities, or

transaction of any lawful business carried on for gain or profit and income derived from any source whatever, including the income but not the value of property acquired by gift, bequest or devise or descent.

Failure to make a return or making a false statement entails a penalty of from \$20 to \$1,000, and the payment of interest of 5 per cent per month from the date the tax is due.

PLANTS CANNOT BE SENT BY MAIL

The United States Department of Agriculture under date of March 11th sent a letter to Mr. Roberto Luaces, the director of agriculture in Cuba, regarding the United States prohibition of plant importation by mail. The letter in part is as follows:

It is possible to transmit many injurious insect and plant diseases in lots of plants or seeds sent through the mails, and the inspection of such mail sendings is an impossibility without a vast army of inspectors. On December 16, 1913, therefore, the second assistant postmaster general issued an order prohibiting the importation of nursery stock in the mails and extending the prohibition to all growing or living plants, plant products for propagation, bulbs, roots and to all seeds of trees, shrubs, or other plants, excepting only field, vegetable and flower seeds.

Cotton seed is prohibited entry into the United States from every foreign country except certain states in Mexico.

SULPHUR BATHS IN CUBA

The San Diego sulphur baths in Cuba which are said to rival those at Challes in Savoy and Hot Springs, Arkansas, are located in Pinar del Rio and up to the present have been poorly kept. The new management but recently established plans to spend \$300,000 in improving the place and in rebuilding the bath houses, erecting a hotel and making other improvements to make it a beautiful resort, and to advertise it widely.

Señor José Portuondo has been appointed chief engineer of the Oriente district by President Menocal. How to supply Santiago City with sufficient water is an engineering problem which up to now has remained unsolved. Nearby sources have proven entirely insufficient.

BAND OF MERCY WORK

The Band of Mercy, founded by Mrs. Jeannette Ryder in Havana, is one of the most effective of humane societies. It maintains a refuge for abandoned animals, and its influence in preventing cruelty is felt throughout the entire republic. Mrs. Ryder has been instrumental in suppressing bull-fighting and many other cruel customs of the island. She is indefatigable in the interests of animals and children and does not hesitate at days and nights of self-abnegation and self-denial in her humane work. Almost single-handed she has begun to change the whole attitude of the island as regards the treatment of animals.

As many as fifty animals a day are brought to the refuge, and its services have been offered gratuitously to the sanitary department of Havana.

Mrs. Ryder's work is not confined to the rescue of animals and the prevention of cruelty to them. It also includes the care of children and sometimes of helpless adults. Wherever merciful attention is needed, members of her band are ready to respond.

CUBAN GRAPEFRUIT IN SWITZERLAND

During the Christmas holidays, M. E. Van Sauter of Santa Barbara, Isle of Pines, shipped to his parents at Montreux, Switzerland, a case of Isle of Pines grapefruit.

The fruit went through Belgium, Germany and Switzerland after leaving Cuba and arrived at its destination in perfect condition, according to the *Isle of Pines Appeal*.

The fruit was placed on exhibition and later part of it was distributed to town officials and hotel men. It was practically the first grapefruit ever seen in Montreux.

THE PINEAPPLE CROP

Prospects for the Cuban pineapple crop is reported, and a yield about equal to last year is expected, which in the view of experts would mean aggregate shipments of 800,000 crates during April, May and June. One feature that will help the pineapple situation this year is the establishment of an up-to-date ventilation system on steamers. Heretofore pineapples have been packed without much regard for ventilation and have often arrived at New York showing a heavy percentage of decay. —*Journal of Commerce*.

BULL FIGHTS WANTED

A petition by two Spaniards asking that bull fighting, which has been prohibited in Cuba since the first American intervention, be re-established by a law of Congress, has been sent to the Cuban House.

The petition says that there will be no horse slaughter because they will not be used, and if they are they will be protected by a shield as they do in Portugal.

Because it was not properly addressed it was returned to the signers.

The petitioners offered to build a great bull ring, which after thirty years would become the property of the state provided they are given the exclusive privilege of conducting bull-fights in Havana.

THE PANAMA CANAL AND CUBA

In a letter to the *New York Independent* President Menocal expresses his belief that "Cuba should expect a great increase of prosperity and wealth with the opening of the canal. Being situated in the center of the route which the vessels must follow on their way from ocean to ocean, placing in constant communication nations and continents now separated by enormous distances, it is natural that Cuba should have her share of the commercial activity and of the general movement of ideas and interests which will necessarily develop 'or the universal benefit of humanity."

WANTS CUBAN POTATOES ADMITTED

According to the Cuban National Horticultural Society, the disease known as potato wart and potato powdery scab have never been detected in Cuba and are non-existent it believes.

Even if they should obtain an entrance the chance of infecting potato fields would be slight, since home grown potatoes are never used for planting but all consumed in the cities and towns during winter months when the chance of contagion from refuse materials is so small as to be negligible.

The society is petitioning the United States Federal Board of Horticulture to modify its recent ruling excluding potatoes so as to admit those from Cuba during January, February and March. To close the market without warning caused great damage to Cuban growers who have developed the business of supplying the north.

On April 5th it was announced that Dictator Huerta had lifted the quarantine against Havana and that boats were taking passengers direct from Havana to Vera Cruz.

A pilgrimage to Rome and perhaps to Jerusalem left Havana on April 20th, under the leadership of the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Pedro Gonzalez Estrada, Bishop of Havana.

GENERAL NOTES

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ORIENTE PROVINCE

Prof. Jover of Santa Clara, the well known meteorologist, notes in the February 27th earthquake some unusual features, the chief of which was the severity of the disturbance along the northern coast. In a recent letter to the press he says:

"The earthquake in the eastern part of Cuba on the 27th ult. was perhaps one of the most notable in character and extent in more than a century. A list of earthquakes in the city of Santiago de Cuba since the sixteenth century has been published, which shows that earthquakes of greater intensity than that of the 27th of last month occurred in less than a century. In order to avoid erroneous interpretation, I would point out that what was notable in character of that of the 27th was not its intensity, even if it had been the greatest in the City of Santiago where earthquakes are common, but because its greatest force was in the northern part of the province. Local earthquakes in the City of Santiago de Cuba occur with great frequency and it would be childish to consider them as unusual. What was notable about the one of the 27th ult. was that its greatest intensity was in the north, being felt in the greater part of the northern section of the island and with a strength registering between the fifth and sixth degrees of the Mercalli scale, according to information from Puerto Padre, one of the north coast towns."

A full description of the disturbance was given in *THE CUBA REVIEW* for March.

Dr. Lopez del Valle of Havana's board of health says that there are 23 cigar factories in Havana in which women are employed to do the stripping of tobacco and there are about 60 factories employing 5,000 women for various purposes, and for whom the owners have made absolutely no provision for their convenience and comfort.

He is determined that the conditions must be bettered and an inspection has begun among the factories.

Three and possibly four Cuban warships will be sent next year to the Panama Pacific Exposition when President Menocal will be a visitor to the fair.

General Loynaz del Castillo is the Cuban commissioner to the exposition.

An association of "Boy Scouts" was recently organized in Santiago. It is new in that historic city.

BISHOP'S DONATION REFUSED

The Reporters' Association of Havana some time ago was donated a parcel of land at Colon Cemetery near the city by the Bishop of Havana for the construction of a mausoleum for its members.

Recently, owing to some anti-clerical expressions in the newspapers, Mgr. Gonzalez Estrada, the Bishop, in a letter to the president of the Reporters' Association reminded the members of the gift, at the same time complaining of the anti-clerical press utterances.

When this letter was received it was decided that terms had been expressed in the message which affected the dignity of the reporters and an answer was at once sent to the Bishop stating that the association would pay for the lands because in no way was it to be understood that the donation represented the purchase of silence on the part of the press.

A resolution to that effect was passed. The land is valued at \$204.00.

REBUILDING THE NATIONAL THEATRE

A contract has been signed for rebuilding and refurbishing the National Theatre of Havana, long known as the "Tacon" and which is now a part of the great new building of the Centro Gallego. An illustration and description of this structure was printed in the February issue of *THE CUBA REVIEW*.

The contract is for \$224,000, and includes the rebuilding of the box tiers, family circle, gallery, stage and lobby. It will be made fireproof. Improvements include a double stage and the placing of the orchestra under the stage. The contract calls for completion by January 15th next.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS TO VISIT CUBA

Havana will be visited next month by some veteran Confederates accompanied by their daughters and sons.

General Emilio Nuñez, the Cuban secretary of agriculture and president of the Association of Cuban Veterans, will, says the *Post*, extend the veterans an invitation in the name of the organization of which he is the head. Many Confederate Veterans after the civil war played an important part in the helping of the Cubans in their ten years' war against Spain. One of the most notable was the late General Fitzhugh Lee, who was for many years United States consul general at Havana and later commanded the Seventh Army Corps sent to Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

THE UNITED FRUIT COMPANY'S POSSESSIONS IN CUBA

The United Fruit Company controls from 50 to 60 per cent of the tropical fruit trade of this country and is heavily interested in the banana business with Great Britain, Germany, France, Norway and Denmark.

The company owns 127,470 acres in Cuba. It owns the Saetia Sugar Company, which possesses 35,567 acres of land adjoining the property of the Nipe Bay Company in Cuba. It owns practically all of the Nipe Bay Company, owning a cane sugar plantation of 22,000 acres at Nipe, sugar mill and other properties at Nipe, and controls over 100,000 acres more. Its sugar production is a paying investment, using lands found not so profitable for fruit raising as had been hoped.

It conducts on its undeveloped lands a large cattle-raising business.

The company's large properties in Santo Domingo were, according to the tenth annual report, disposed of by sale and the proceeds invested in sugar properties in Cuba. These Santo Domingo properties were valued at \$533,085 in 1907. At the same period the Cuban sugar cane acreage increased from 19,857 in 1908 to 24,979 in 1909. The Cuban acreage has been found more profitable when planted in sugar cane than in bananas because it is a bit too far north for profitable banana raising. Whose sugar cane land was bought the reports do not disclose.

The report states that its sugar mills at

Banes and Nipe produced 25,000 more bags of sugar than last year. This now comes in at a 2 per cent lower rate of duty.—*Boston Globe*.

ANARCHISTS IN CUBA

The Cuban government is fully aware of the fact that there are a number of anarchists in the country who are preaching the doctrine of "dynamite" and doing all that they can to cause the laboring classes to rebel against the industrial classes, says the *Havana Post*. Measures have been taken to see that none of these anarchists are allowed to become citizens. If they are not citizens and make trouble they can be quickly deported, but as Cubans there is not much chance of doing anything against them unless they are caught in an over act.

AN HAVANA DAILY'S GROWTH

La Lucha, an Havana daily, began on March 23rd the twenty-ninth year of its existence by inaugurating its new home, which comprises two large buildings on Amistad Street, just a half a block from San Rafael Street, where there have been established the editorial rooms, offices and printing shops.

La Lucha, founded by Sr. Antonio San Miguel, revolutionized the newspaper business in Havana by installing the first web perfecting rotary press in Cuba and imported the first Mergenthaler linotype machine, sold south of Florida.



San Luis, Oriente Province. Main street showing water wagon, and horses tethered to store doors.

CATTLE RANCHING IN CUBA



A typical Cuban cowboy. Santa Isabel ranch, Trinidad, Santa Clara Province.



Counting the cattle on the range. Yearly roundup, Santa Isabel ranch, Trinidad.

CATTLE RANCHING IN CUBA

An interesting letter from Mr. Otto W. Fischer, Trinidad, Cuba, describing Cuban methods of cattle raising, is herewith given in full with some characteristic illustrations by the writer.

Cattle ranching in Cuba is carried on almost in the same manner as in the vast plains of Mexico and the western United States, the only difference being in the amount of land the cattle has to run at large, and in that all the potreros (ranches) being private properties, are fenced in.

The ranges of Cuba possess such rich natural pasturages, that a large herd of cattle can be maintained in a very limited area of land, contrary to what occurs in the countries above named.

The monteros or men who look after the cattle, perform the same duties as the vaqueros of Mexico and the cow-boys of the United States, and in the use of the lazo or rope are as familiar as these, although not quite as experts in its accomplishments.

The Cuban cow-boy is an excellent horseman, but as a rule he is not a bronco-buster, and will refuse to ride a horse that one of his American colleagues would think little of.

The Cuban pony resembles the Mexican and Texan in all but its gait and temper. Easy-going, mild of disposition, of great endurance and quick of movement, makes him the ideal for long journeys and for cattle-work.

The saddle generally used by the monteros is of Cuban invention and resembles a pack-saddle somewhat. It is called the albarda and is very inferior for stock-work. I believe, however, that the horn-saddle will soon reign supreme, for its superiority in all respects is being rapidly recognized even by the most refractory.

The "rope," speaking in cow-boy language, used by the Cubans, is of various kinds and lengths; those made of raw-hide and of pita (a vegetable fibre) being considered the best. Lengths range from fifty to sixty feet.

Our cattle is of no special breed, being common range-animals imported from Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, the United States and the island of Jamaica.

Very little has been done so far to improve the breed.

No other country in the world possesses more natural advantages to the cattle-man than Cuba. Owing to its magnificent ranges and exceptionally mild climate, free of frost and extreme temperatures, the breeding of cattle can be effected economically and successfully.

The guinea and parana grass are the best known, and the cattle develop and fatten rapidly on them. The guinea was



Cattle in a round up. Isabel Ranch, Trinidad.

imported from Africa. It sometimes attains a height of ten to twelve feet, completely covering the cattle feeding on it. This grass does not require so much water as the parana and therefore will stand the dry-season much better.

The parana grass is also exotic. Its vitality is remarkable when once it has found appropriate ground and favorable conditions for its growth. This grass will fatten more heads of cattle per caballeria (thirty-three and one-third acre) than any other grass known. Some cattlemen assert that a caballeria of parana will fatten and keep throughout the year twenty-five heads of cattle. My opinion is, from careful observations, that it is not advisable to exceed fifteen heads per caballeria.

Besides the above mentioned grasses, we have several other varieties which possess also highly nutritive qualities. Breeding-cattle do exceedingly well on them.

José Trinxet, editor of a weekly publication, *El Tiburón*, who was expelled from Cuba last February as "a pernicious foreigner" on account of his attacks against the government, returned to Havana in April under an assumed name.

The authorities were advised of his coming and prevented him from landing. He was returned to the United States on the same ship.

The project for a bridge across Havana harbor is again under discussion by the Department of Public Works. The government, it is said, favors giving the concession, provided that it does not obstruct harbor navigation. It is also said that the United States does not favor the project.

Mayari in Oriente Province is now the possessor of an auto fire engine secured from the government at a cost of \$8,300. A further appropriation is asked for to supply the firemen with suits.

Don Antonio Muñeras, administrador of the sugar factory "Dos Amigos" at Campechuela, committed suicide on February 7th.

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

THE CUBAN WORKMAN EFFICIENT

Some interesting opinions of Cuban laborers have been collected from the employers there by Forbes Lindsay, the well-known writer, for his new book on Cuba.

He found a government engineer who believes that Cubans can be trained to keep up pretty well with Americans, working side by side. Another opinion is that the Cuban accomplishes only half what American labor does in the same time. An electric railway manager says that if you hammer at Cubans with severe methods you can do nothing with them. You have to win them by kindness and especially by proving that you are dealing honestly with them.

Ten per cent of the ordinary laborers neglect to collect their full pay for unknown reasons. A considerable sum of money is left thus on the books of the employers. An intelligent Cuban makes a good mechanic. He learns faster than an American and can be broken in as a motor-man, for example, sooner than is done with employees in the United States.

The Cuban underneath his unimposing exterior often carries a high sense of personal dignity and he objects to the unceremonious handling that American workmen accept. Tactful management is one of the things that outside enterprises going to Cuba have had to learn. Cuba is one of the most democratic countries in the world.

The language, with its conventional phrases of courtesy shared by all classes, the familiar family life of proprietor and servant, master and apprentice, a certain simplicity and universality of manners inherited from pioneer days and the gentleness of temperament which shrinks from giving offense by assuming superiority of rank, all have made class assumptions externally less obvious in Cuba than elsewhere where equal differences in race, culture and fortune exist.

CUBA AHEAD IN SANITATION

Cuba is in many sanitary ways far in advance of the United States, said Captain R. D. Thomason of the United States Army during an address at a recent meeting of the Bexar County (Texas) Medical Society.

Captain Thomason was a major in the volunteer army during the Spanish-American War and connected with sanitation work in Havana and other parts of Cuba and in the Philippines. He is regarded an authority on the subject. He said also that, "Under the National Health Department of the Republic of Cuba, the local health of-

ficer of a city or town and his assistants are not municipal, but federal officers; they are not subjected to appointment or dismissal by local civil government. They are appointed by the president of the republic and draw their salaries, which are liberal, from the federal and not the local treasury. Moreover, under the law, they are clothed with certain judiciary powers. If a householder or an individual is guilty of a sanitary offense the health officer is empowered to impose an adequate fine. Ten per cent of the total revenue of the republic can be applied to sanitary purposes."

HELPING THE SUGAR PLANTER

In order to help the sugar planter and enable him to hold his product for better prices *La Lucha* of Havana wants him offered "some guarantee under which he can borrow money without being obliged to pledge his product in advance, he would be able to fix a price for his product and then the speculator would be on the waiting list, because he would have to purchase at any rate to keep up his engagements."

It says further, "If, instead of thinking of who will be President three years hence we should think of our agricultural problems, it would perhaps result in the adoption of a law or something else done in the same way in which Brazil has aided the coffee growers or Argentine has favored the cattle raisers."

BILLBOARD ADVERTISING IN CUBA

The Billboard Advertising Commission of New York is making war on offensive signs which disgrace the city, and in the course of its discussions the point was made that outdoor advertising was necessary in Cuba. One firm which spends much money in Cuba told the commission that, "In Cuba we believe outdoor advertising to be necessary and very likely the most profitable form, for the reason that so many of the people are illiterate and cannot be reached by books and papers, but do notice posted picture displays."

Cuba, with this country holding a club over it, has advanced more in the past 10 years than in the 100 years previous.—*Brattleboro (Vt.) Reformer.*

There are five theatres in Santiago and another is now building which will be opened next month. The population in 1913 aggregated 60,570.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD CO., THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of February and for eight months ended February 28th compares as follows:

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
February gross	\$488,121	\$465,147	\$367,375	\$315,921	\$254,598
Expenses	239,121	235,673	183,907	166,647	132,259
February net	\$249,000	\$229,473	\$183,468	\$149,273	\$122,339
Charges	66,791	66,791	65,125	59,625	36,666
February surplus	\$182,208	\$162,681	\$118,343	\$89,648	\$85,672
Eight months' gross.....	3,139,875	2,874,421	2,318,512	1,893,640	1,530,657
Net profits	1,468,384	1,304,675	1,060,035	818,369	596,629
Fixed charges	534,333	534,055	491,000	339,250	288,543
Eight months' surplus.....	\$934,051	\$770,620	\$569,035	\$479,119	\$308,085

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending February 28th.....	£47,148	£49,056	£42,081	£42,897	£44,159
Week ending March 7th.....	51,244	51,001	43,740	42,875	43,986
Week ending March 14th.....	51,055	50,093	41,216	42,765	41,370
Week ending March 21st.....	48,749	48,058	43,604	43,041	38,608

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending March 1st.....	\$52,533	\$51,715	\$48,384	\$48,976	\$42,893
Week ending March 5th.....	54,841	55,140	51,297	48,631	41,969
Week ending March 15th.....	53,232	53,670	49,102	46,785	40,290
Week ending March 22nd.....	52,909	51,714	49,408	44,190	38,591

THE FERRY TO CUBA

According to a Key West paper visitors are now attracted by the building operations on the great pier for berthing the ships of the Flagler ferry service at that point. It is claimed that the pier, now nearly completed, will be the most substantial and costly in the country. It is more than a thousand feet long and a hundred feet wide, constructed of concrete and steel, up from the solid rock of the harbor. The plans call for dock room for forty large ships. It was provided in Mr. Flagler's scheme that ten or more of these piers should be built at regular distances, one of them to be reserved exclusively for passenger service. The total outlay for this docking service will be about \$15,000,000.

One of the ships for this colossal ferry service is now under contract, and it is said to be the largest ferry ship ever ordered. It is five hundred and fifty feet long and one hundred feet beam, will have accommodation for a train of Pullman cars and promenade deck with the necessary passenger conveniences, and will be ready for the next tourist season giving the throngs of tourists a panoramic view of charming Havana from the sea. Two more will be ready before the concrete work is all finished. It is claimed that the wireless telegraph will insure the safety of the trackless trains from storms.

The Gibara & Holguin Railroad has declared its usual dividend of 6 per cent for the fiscal year ending June 30th last.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

Declared Exports to United States

In the following table is given the value of the declared exports to the United States from all Cuba, and from the consular district of Havana for 1912 and 1913. It should be remembered that these figures represent only the invoice declarations at consular offices and therefore differ materially from the values assigned by the Cuban government.

Articles	1912	1913	Articles	1912	1913
From all Cuba			From Havana District		
Animals	\$13,214	\$17,802	Animals	\$13,214	\$17,802
Asphalt	86,031	24,105	Asphalt	71,564	2,951
Bananas	857,186	849,364	Cigars & cig'ettes	3,916,016	3,927,622
Cigars, etc.....	3,916,016	3,927,779	Copper ore.....	45,201	65,007
Cocoa	313,097	246,010	Fruits & veg'bles	183,358	285,949
Coconuts	139,173	145,202	Hides, bones, etc.	259,418	152,221
Copper ore.....	724,344	635,376	Honey	17,789	23,920
Fruits & veg'bles	253,742	380,505	Lumber & woods	76,731	55,244
Hides, etc.....	607,590	461,942	Metal scrap.....	240,910	251,987
Honey	35,485	26,735	Molasses	766,906	781,934
Iron ore.....	3,872,078	4,805,457	Pineapples	1,059,976	1,024,323
Lumber & woods	1,019,058	908,919	Sponges	119,127	134,782
Metalscrap	269,881	270,547	Sugar	45,613,681	36,392,472
Molasses	1,067,429	1,150,580	Tobacco leaf....	16,126,172	13,869,186
Pineapples	1,060,087	1,024,323	Wax	109,229	73,165
Sponges	128,282	142,877	All other articles	119,702	214,734
Sugar	99,702,232	78,168,301			
Tobacco leaf....	16,260,692	13,890,501	Total.....	\$68,738,994	\$57,273,299
Wax	150,514	100,728			
All other articles	228,319	281,178			
Total.....	\$130,704,453	\$107,458,231			

Returned American goods from all Cuba amounted to \$182,121 in 1913 and \$433,869 in 1912, and from the Havana district to \$91,621 in 1913 and \$384,310 in 1912. There were no exportations to Hawaii or to Manila. To Porto Rico goods were sent from the Havana district to the value of \$3,309, and from that of Santiago de Cuba \$18,032.

MORE IMPORTS NECESSITATED

Sixty per cent of the annual import values of Cuba consist of foodstuffs, clothing, shoes and other necessities of life. The population is increasing, sanitation is progressing, peace obtains, a sound government is in control and consequently there must be an increasing volume of imports for daily needs.

Although official statistics of the foreign trade of Cuba in 1913 are not yet available, it is well known that they must show a decline in values and quantities of both imports and exports. With sugar mill managers understanding that earnings would be small at best, and with merchants facing the prospect of a diminishing trade, there was necessarily a policy of economy which must have affected imports materially.

The decrease in 1913 will show mostly in imports of luxuries, sugar mill and other machinery, and material for construction or for use in manufacturing. The import value in 1912, according to official

figures, was \$125,902,241 and in 1913 it should be about \$10,000,000 less.

In spite of the fact, however, that every line of endeavor felt adverse conditions, Cuba came safely through the year and faced the new year with optimism. This result was in large part due to the modern banking facilities, which made possible the conservation of such values as remained intact and prevented the troubles that under old conditions would have resulted in distress and ruin for many.—U. S. Consular Report.

The Boston (Mass.) Retail Grocers Association want an invitation extended to Cuba by the government, to send an exhibit to the domestic science exposition soon to be held in that city. Without a resolution from Congress no one in Washington has authority to issue an official invitation, but the matter will be turned over to the Cuban minister. The exhibition will be held in October next.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS

REGISTRATION OF SPECIALTIES DEMANDED

Manufacturers of all pharmaceutical specialties and of patent and proprietary medicines, doing business in Cuba, either personally or through agents, or whose goods are handled by wholesale drug houses in that island, were notified last month by their correspondents and business friends in Havana that the obnoxious provision of the Cuban government's pharmaceutical regulations, known as section 47 of these regulations, which requires licensing of the sale of and registration of each of their products offered in Cuba, had become operative.

The Cuban pharmaceutical regulations stated that this provision was to become effective six months after the date of the last decree on this subject, which was August 22, 1913, and the provision, therefore, became operative after February 22, 1914.

The provision in the new Cuban pharmaceutical regulations, known as section 46a, requiring the labeling of all drug preparations with the ingredients, to which such preparations owe their medicinal properties, will not become operative until August 22, 1915, as the regulation states that it shall not become effective until two years after August 22, 1913, when the last decree was issued. This will give American interests an opportunity to appeal for relief from this onerous requirement to the Cuban Congress.

Some of the Havana wholesale druggists volunteered to obtain the necessary Cuban licenses for American interests who have not yet secured them by making application on their behalf to the Cuban secretary of public health and charities.

The American manufacturers must give the following details to their Havana agents in making such application:

First, that they desire the Cuban concerns to obtain the necessary licenses for them. Second, whether their preparations have ever been licensed in Cuba and also, if so, when, and the number of such licenses. Third, the name of the products for which licenses are desired. Fourth, the names and addresses of the manufacturers, which must appear on the labels of the products to be licensed, and fifth, whether the products are already guaranteed under the United States Pure Food and Drugs Act, and, if so, to give the serial numbers assigned under the provisions of that law. Labels of each of the products to be licensed must also be furnished, to be filed with the application.

The Cuban wholesale houses are stocked up with American goods and naturally desire the matter cleared up quickly as after February 24th the sale of all pharmaceutical specialties and patent medicines was forbidden except where a special license had been secured.—*Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, New York.

HAVANA'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

The March collections of the Havana custom house compare as follows:

1914	\$1,623,415
1913	1,634,219
1912	1,746,462
1911	1,705,843
1910	1,662,338
1909	1,562,486
1908	1,445,400

For the previous six months beginning October, 1913, the collections were:

October, 1913	\$1,941,320
November	1,927,107
December	1,912,191
January, 1914	1,756,675
February	1,522,886
March	1,623,415

EXPORTS OF GIBARA

For the calendar year 1913 the exports to the United States of Gibara, a city on the north coast of Oriente Province, amounted to \$2,000,537.32.

The principal products exported and their value is given in the following table:

		Value
Sugar (bags)	256,149	\$1,811,074
Bananas (bunches)....	510,191	177,050
Wood (logs)	4,673	1,344
Cacao (bags)	15	358
Leaf tobacco (bales)...	296	4,375

GRAPE JUICE DUTY CHANGED

Cuban Customs Circular No. 11, dated January 28, 1914, provides for the classification of unfermented grape juice under tariff No. 280c, with cider, root beer, and other nonalcoholic beverages not elsewhere mentioned, dutiable upon importation from the United States at \$1.456 per hectoliter (26.417 gallons) when shipped in wooden receptacles, and at \$2.73 per hectoliter when shipped in glass. Grape juice was formerly classified under tariff No. 273 as preserved foods, dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem.

El Sol (The Sun) is a new Havana daily which will sell for a cent.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN THE ISLAND

Soda-Fountain Business in Cuba

The custom of drinking soda water and the numerous mixtures that can be obtained at the ordinary soda fountain in the United States has not reached this part of the island of Cuba. In the city of Santiago de Cuba, with an estimated population of 60,557, there are only three places where ice-cream soda may be purchased and there is not an up-to-date or attractive soda fountain in the city.

The Cubans are very fond of ice cream, and it is made here in large quantities in six or seven flavors, including some of the native fruits. Ice cream may be obtained in all the best hotels and cafés, and there is one concern that has established an ice-cream factory that produces brick ice-cream of several different flavors.

The soda fountains in use in this city are very cheap arrangements, really no more than a revolving holder for about six flavors attached to a tank of carbonated water, and there is no pretense of making or developing a profitable business from the same, which no doubt could be done with up-to-date fountains conducted as they are in the United States. Aside from the fact that no one has ever attempted to establish a real soda-water business in this city by installing an attractive fountain, there is another reason that has probably prevented the extension of this business, namely, the manufacture of so many kinds of flavored carbonated waters in this city. Besides several kinds of flavored bottled waters, there are two or three kinds of mineral waters, and within the last two months an American coca cola company has also established a bottling branch of its business in

Santiago. If the soda-fountain companies would send to this city a first-class representative who could talk Spanish and explain the enormous volume of business that can be done in this line, and in this country maintained the year round, results could be accomplished and in much less time than by trying to introduce the business by means of illustrated circulars and catalogs, even though they are printed in Spanish.

On account of the business being new and practically unknown to the merchants here, the firm doing business with them would have to extend a longer term of credit than is ordinarily extended to firms in the United States. It is thought that it would pay some American company to establish attractive soda fountains in one or two of the first-class cafés in this city and allow monthly payments to be made therefor. This plan is suggested simply in order to introduce the business.

Under the Cuban tariff a soda fountain imported into Cuba would pay 20 per cent ad valorem. Fruit extracts are dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem if they contain no alcohol. Fruit extracts containing alcohol pay customs duty at \$33.15 per 100 liters and an internal-revenue tax of 20 cents per liter (1.05668 quarts). There is also a port charge of approximately 70 cents per metric ton levied on all goods imported into this island.—Vice-Consul Harry C. Morgan, Santiago.

* * *

(The vice-consul's list of prospective soda-fountain buyers in Santiago may be had from the Bureau at Washington, D. C., and the branch in New York.)

FEW AMERICAN HORSESHOEING FORGES

Havana, with its 300,000 population, has but two or three Americans operating shoeing shops within its boundaries, all others being of Spanish extraction. The largest shop in the city, conducted by a Spaniard, employs about fourteen men, the price for shoeing is \$1.50 for plain shoes, \$4.00 per set when the shoes are provided with pads. The horses of the city are mostly of the small size and therefore do not require any shoes larger than No. 4. The wages paid workmen, both fire and floor, is about \$1.75 per day. Most shoes used are of the hand-made kind and it is said of these that they do not represent much skill, the shoes being rough and unshapely when dropped from the tongs of the maker.

The shoeing forges are conducted almost wholly by veterinarians who rarely are seen doing any work themselves in the shops, but employ a foreman to represent them. Havana may and may not be a good prospect for American shoers, the question of their success depending on the influence that would be used by the Americans over the Spaniards or Cubans to attract business to their forges.—*Horseshoers Journal*, Detroit, Mich.

A starch factory which has been recently established at Rioja, municipality of Holguin, Oriente Province, is producing daily from yuca 264 quintals of starch.

The machinery used in the factory was bought in Germany.

THE NEW HAVANA DOCKS

The completion of two of the new docks of the port of Havana is announced by Consul General James L. Rodgers, of Havana. In his description of the works, which will greatly increase the dock facilities of the chief port of Cuba, about 75 per cent of Cuba's imports entering the island through Havana, the consul writes:

To provide proper dock facilities for the great port of Cuba, a concession for constructing docks, which after fifty years would become the property of the government, was given to the late Sylvester Scovel and his associates by decree of President Tomas Estrada Palma in 1905, and after nine years the second of the docks is now about completed.

The Port of Havana Docks Company, present owners of the Scovel concession, is an American corporation, having, however, many stockholders in England, Belgium and Cuba. The original concession provided for construction in front of the Havana custom houses of a great pier and warehouse to unload mechanically ships and store their cargoes. The concession contemplated establishment of the custom house offices in this edifice and permitted the company to charge certain fixed tariffs for receiving and handling merchandise and other cargoes and a fixed tariff for storing all classes of goods.

Work on this project was begun under the Palma administration, but was discontinued shortly thereafter by reason of opposition to the plans of the company advanced by the custom house officials, who contended that the plans provided for an unheard of rapidity of discharge of cargo and decided that the company would so far fail to realize their anticipated results that the pier would prove unsatisfactory, and that as the government was eventually to become the owner of the works, it was their duty to have the project carried out upon lines that would be most advantageous to the public. After several years the company then owning the concession waived their legal rights under the concession in so far as the original design was concerned and consented in the spring of 1910 to construct the piers and warehouses upon the general design demanded by the government. The present plans then adopted were for the construction of an equivalent amount of pier and of warehouse area, but divided up into four piers instead of one very broad pier. Otherwise there has been retained all the original features, including the custom house offices. Shortly after this was accomplished the Port of Havana Docks Company was organized and a construction contract was let for the first two piers to MacArthur, Perks & Co., Ltd., of Canada, who worked

under the plans of Barclay, Parsons & Klapp, engineers, of New York.

Piers No. 1, at the San Francisco Plaza, and No. 2, at the site of the old passenger pier, are now completed at a cost of about \$3,000,000. These piers are respectively 213 meters (698.8 feet) and 195 meters (638.7 feet) in length, and each 50 meters (164 feet) in width. Nos. 3 and 4, proposed but not begun, will be placed on the south and north sides, respectively, of the completed piers, and will be of the same width and 186 meters (610.2 feet) and 133 meters (436.3 feet) in length. It will be seen that the piers are long enough to berth the largest vessels likely to use them for many years to come and spacious enough to accommodate great cargo. The slips are 80 meters (262.4 feet) in width between piers 1, 2 and 3, and 66 meters (216.5 feet) between 1 and 4. This width, as is proved daily at the existing piers, enables lighters to lie on the off side of two steamers and yet allow passage for other lighters.

Each pier is covered with a two-story building for receiving and storing merchandise, and is connected by a three-story building 20 meters wide along the marginal way—San Pedro Street—which has been widened under the head house so as to make a wide and commodious zone of communication for carts and wagons. A connection may in the future be made for freight cars of the various railroads by a viaduct to the second floor, which will prevent congestion of traffic that would ensue if connection were made on the surface of the street.

CUBA'S TRADE IMPORTANCE

Russia, China and British India together contain about 850,000,000 inhabitants—considerably more than half the total population of the world. Cuba is a little island, with something less than 2,500,000 human beings within her borders. Yet in the year 1913, the trade between Cuba and the United States was almost exactly the same as the commerce of this country with those three gigantic empires, says the *Chicago Journal*.

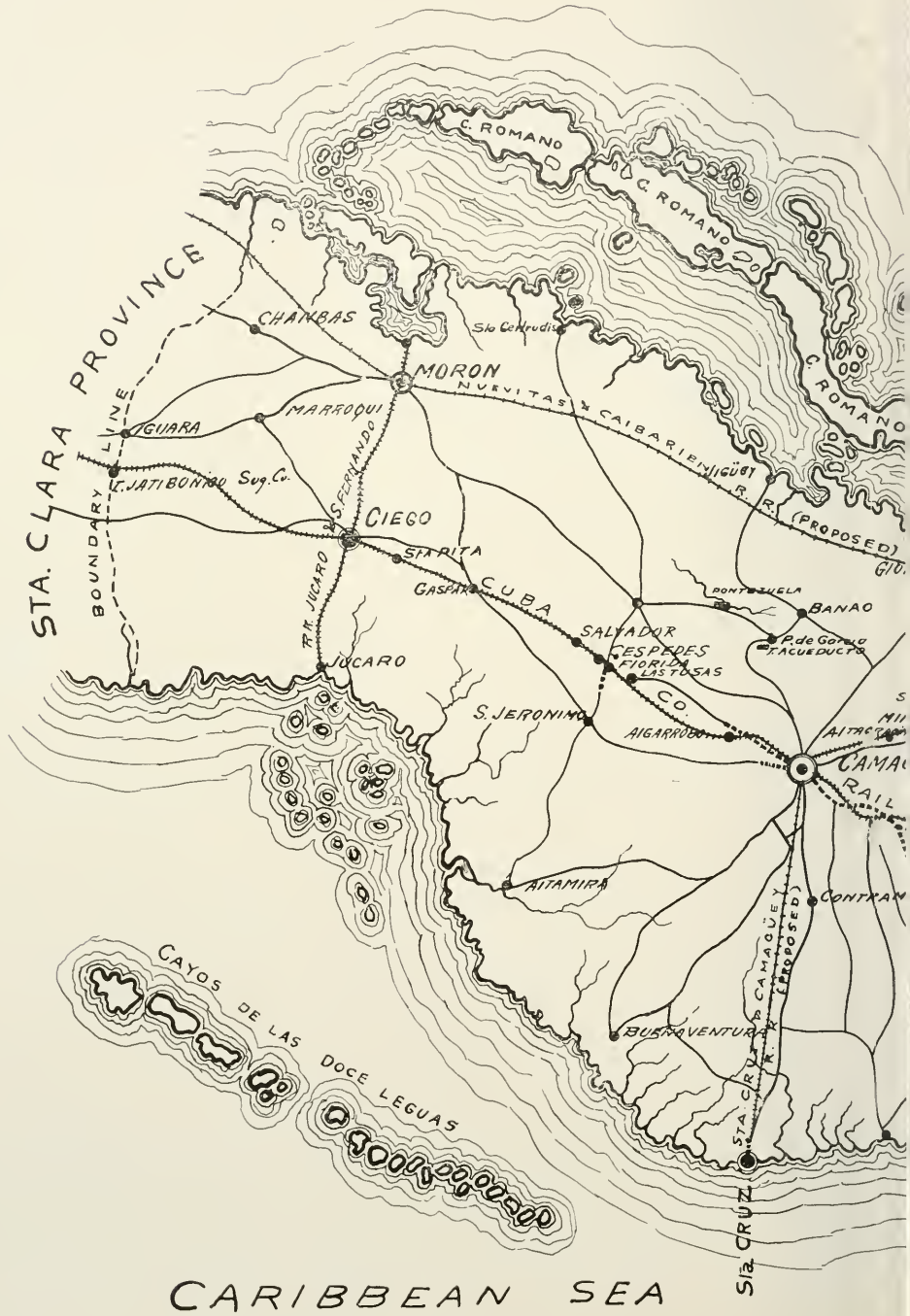
The exact figures are:

Trade between Cuba and United States.....	\$198,332,574
Trade between three empires and United States.....	199,033,805

On March 18th last the local chief of sanitation at Guantanamo ordered all the bread made on that day thrown away owing to the bad condition of the flour used in the bakeries. This order was strictly carried out and the city accordingly had no bread for that day.

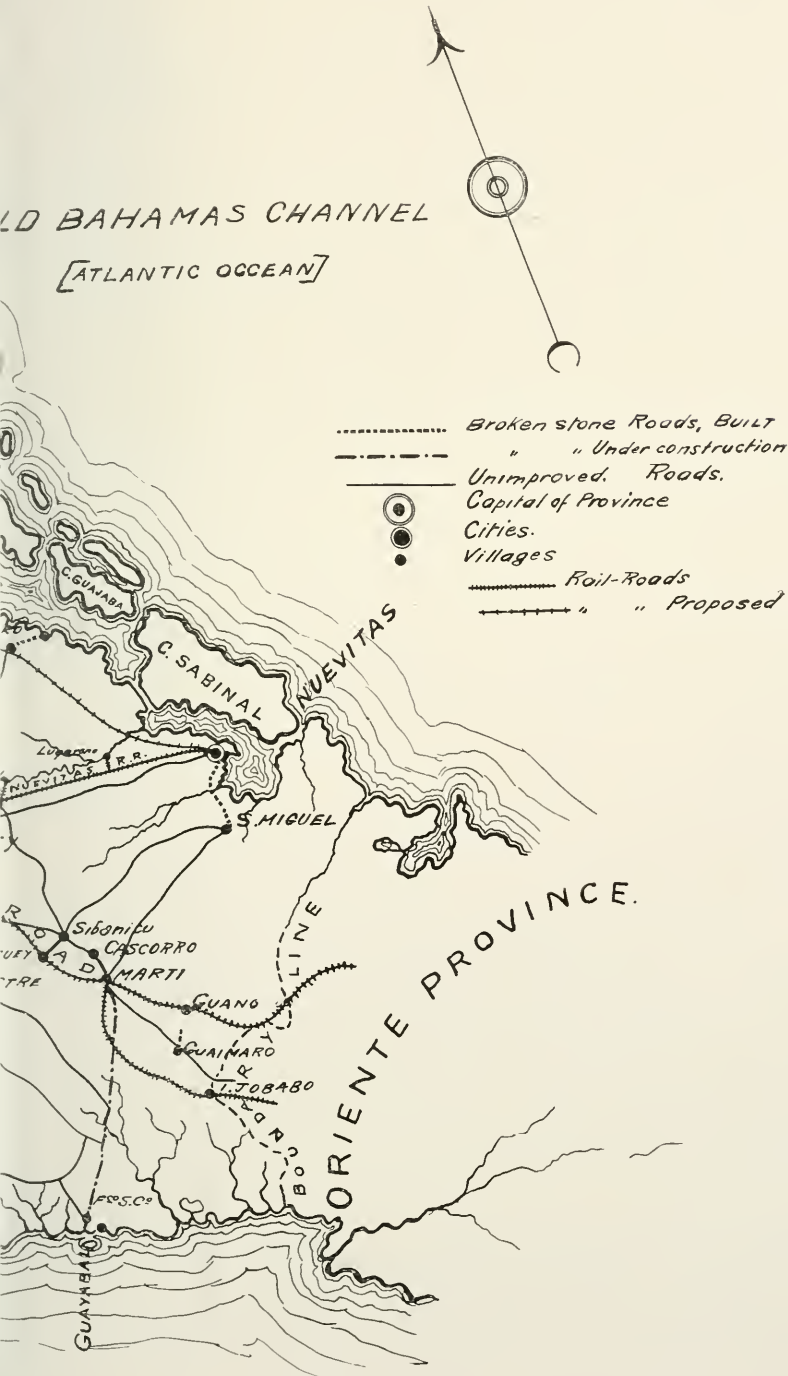
SKETCH ROAD MAP OF C.

Scale 1 : 1,000,000 showing roads built, those under construction and those unimproved. Also cities, village of Public Works, Camaguey, February, 1914, under the direction of Sr. Pon



MAGUEY PROVINCE

Existing railroads and projected new lines. Made for THE CUBA REVIEW by the Department of Sario, Ingeniero Jefe de Obras Publicas, Camaguey, Cuba.



MINING THE IRON-ORE BODIES OF CUBA

By C. A. TUPPER

(From the *Mining and Engineering World*)

It is only within recent years that the vast extent of the mineral resources of Cuba has met with appreciation on the part of American mining interests. Now, however, the development of extensive iron ore properties is proceeding rapidly, and it is only a question of a short time before copper, lead and zinc mines are opened up, the known deposits of copper being particularly abundant.

As far back, however, as 1883, while Cuba was still a possession of Spain, the insular government issued a proclamation to the effect that for a period of 20 years mining companies were to be exempt from all taxes on their land, that no export duty should be imposed upon ores, that coal brought in by mining companies for their own use would be duty free, that for a period of 5 years mining companies might import, without tariff charges all machinery or material used in the recovery or transportation of ores, and other provisions of a similar character. The laws relating to navigation, port charges, clearances, etc., were amended in like manner, so far as vessels in the service of mining companies were concerned.

Under the provisions of this and subsequent statutes or decrees of an almost equally favorable character, several American companies, among which the principal are the Spanish American Iron Co., Bethlehem Iron Mines Co., Piloto Mining Co., Juragua Iron Co., Ponupo Manganese Co., Buena Vista Iron Co., Eastern Steel Co., Guantanamo Exploration Co., have acquired concessions. Their investments now amount to many millions of dollars, and the plants and equipment provided are in several instances as modern and complete as any in the world.

Operations being entirely on the surface, stripping and loading is accomplished by machinery, and the ore is handled and conveyed to steamers on the coast in the most economical manner.

Mining operations are confined, at present, to the eastern end of the island, being distributed among the Mayari, Levisa Bay and Moa-Taco districts on the north, the Santiago de Cuba district in the extreme southeast and the Camaguey district, lying west of the others towards the north coast. Iron ores of good grade are also known to exist elsewhere on the island, as near Trinidad and throughout Santa Clara Province, in the Sierra Maestra mountains on the south coast and Pinar del Rio in the west, but exploration work has only just begun.

The ores in the south are mostly magnetite and hard hematite, with some that are manganese or heavily manganiferous; while in the Moa-Taco and Mayari districts they are mainly limonites, and usually soft and fine, so as to require nodulizing. The latter occur in blanket formation, with little or no overburden, and rest on igneous or metamorphic rocks. In some cases the surface deposits are in nodular or spherical form, interspersed with scraps and masses like broken furnace slag, indicating the action of volcanic heat. The Cubans name these deposits tierra perigones, or "partridge shot" and "Muco de herrero," blacksmith slag. Besides a high-iron content, this fine ore carries a small percentage of nickel and chromium; and it is usually below the Bessemer limit in sulphur and phosphorus. An average analysis covering 4 months' shipment during the present year, as taken by the Spanish American Iron Co., was as follows: Iron, 55.57 per cent; silica, 4.41 per cent; alumina, 14.21 per cent; chromium, 2.13 per cent; nickel and cobalt, 1.04 per cent, and phosphorus, 0.022 per cent.

Reserves of ore at present staked out are estimated by Chas. F. Rand, president of the Spanish American Iron Co., as 3,221,000,000 tons. Of those only 6,000,000 tons are credited to the hard ores of the south coast, where mining was commenced in 1889, with shipments dating from 1895, while the remaining deposits lie in the north.

The north coast holdings of the Spanish-American Iron Co., whose operations will be first described, were acquired in 1903; in 1909 the first shipments were made, amounting during that and the following year to 310,000 tons. Since then the output has been steadily increased.

The ore of the Mayari district lies along an irregular plateau, about 15 miles long and 5 wide, overlooking Nipe bay in the province of Oriente. This table land was originally covered with pine trees and brush, growing directly over the ore. The elevation at the northern extremity, which is approached by the company's own railroad from the port of Felton on the bay, is about 1,700 ft. above sea level. From this point the plateau rises to an elevation of nearly 2,000 ft.

For taking out the ore steam shovels were first installed, and are still used where the conditions permit; but the contour of the ground at many places is not well adapted to steam shovel operation. Not only is it irregular, but the depth of the ore varies considerably, and pockets are formed by projection to the surface of the underlying rock. Therefore, it proved difficult to find many areas where a steam shovel could be operated for any extended period in a cut of economical depth, without including a great deal of rock in the ore excavated.

Another point of importance was the fact that the top layers of ore differ in composition from the bottom levels, as nickel and chromium are concentrated with depth. Accordingly it was considered desirable to remove the ore, not in horizontal layers, as with a steam shovel, but in inclined slices, so as to insure even mixing of the grade. In looking for some machine which would set on the ground level, and allow its buckets to penetrate into all of the pockets of the bed rock, it occurred to the management to try dragline excavators, and this was accordingly done, with the most successful results. The apparatus selected, and now in operation, comprises three excavators, each of which has a capacity of 900 to 1,200 cu. yds. in 8 to 10 hours, depending upon the character of the ground and the placing of cars for loading. With the difficult nature of the ground for laying trackage, this latter operation is not easy, and tends to prevent working the excavators to their full capacity. The bucket on each machine swings through a radius of 60 ft., and removes all of the ore, down to rock bottom, within 100 ft. Coal for the shovels, excavators, locomotives and other purposes, including a large power plant on the bay, is secured from mines not far distant and owned by the company, illustrating another of the mineral riches of Cuba.

The ore excavated is loaded into standard-gauge, side-dump cars of 50-tons capacity. These cars are then hauled to the head of an inclined plane, about 6,809 ft. long, with a grade varying from 6 to 25 per cent. From the foot of this incline there is a short railroad to the head of a second incline, 1,950 ft. long, 25 per cent grade, which ends in a gravity switching yard 130 ft. above sea level. By means of these inclines and the connecting trackage, the ore is lowered from a vertical height of 1,491 ft., or elevation 1,621 ft., to 130 ft., the total length of track on each side being 2.44 miles. Both inclines are double-tracked, 14-ft. center to center, and the lowering and hoisting of cars on the inclines is in balance. The equipment for the lowering planes was furnished by the Nordberg Mfg. Co.

The main cables, 3-in. steel ropes, pass over heavy 20-ft. diameter drums, of which there are two at the head of each incline. These drums, set in tandem, both carry heavy gears which mesh with a common pinion. Half-turns are made over each drum by the cable. The pinion shaft is also the crank shaft of 30 by 30-in. vertical engines, which control the speed on the incline, with the aid of post-brakes also operated by steam. The principal function of the pair of engines is to give sufficient motion to the cable to carry the cars over certain parts of the incline, where the descending loads are on too low a grade to pull the empties, in balance, up a steeper grade. Two to three cars are sent down at a time. The lower incline is arranged like the upper, but the cable used differs. The upper cable is made of 6 strands of 19 wires each, of plow steel, with a 6-strand, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. center, also having 19 wires, which is twisted around a hemp core. The lower cable, while having the same diameter to keep the mechanical details uniform, is made of cast-steel wire on a hemp center.

From the gravity yard, where loads are made up into a train by gravity, and empties taken from train by a switch-back arrangement, the ore is hauled over a single-track, narrow-gauge line, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, to Felton on Nipe bay. There a nodulizing plant, for drying and sintering the ore to be smelted in northern blast furnaces, is situated.

This plant is equipped with 12 rotary kilns, 10 by 125 ft., of the type commonly used in the manufacture of cement, each driven by a 35 h. p. variable-speed motor. To feed these kilns there are revolving tables kept filled with ore by a grab bucket taking its supply from the adjacent stock yard. Under the edge of the kiln side of each feeder table is a wide hopper, ending in a chute set at a steep angle. The ore is gradually and regularly plowed off the table by a fixed deflector, which makes an acute angle with the direction of motion of the ore, and the latter falls to the kiln.

The sintered ore, in the form of nodules, is delivered from the kiln, at its lower end, to an open-cast, iron chute, which passes under the floor to a wide, deep trough outside the building, extending its full length of 240 ft. A small stream of water trickles down each chute into the trough, facilitating the movement of the nodules and cooling them, as the trough fills to a depth of 8 or 9 ft. An electric carrier over the trough, with a grab bucket, removes the nodules to 50-ton electric transfer cars for delivery to the loading wharf. These cars run on an inclined trestle.

The rocky bottom of the bay, however, prohibited the driving of piles for a break-

water or a loading station off shore; so the type of handling equipment decided upon was a cantilever projecting into the roadstead, with its foundation at the water's edge, and a conveyor discharging to the holds of a vessel anchored under the end of this cantilever.

The ore of the Ponupo Manganese Co., which is of the character indicated by its name, highly magniferous, is won in open cuttings, and brought by a short line of railroad to a bin at the inshore end of the cantilever. It is not, however, taken directly by the conveyor of the latter, but runs into a 5-ton skip, and is hoisted to the summit of a hill, just back of the cantilever. Here it discharges to a hopper which feeds directly to an Allis-Chalmers Gates breaker. This crusher delivers its product, through a chute, to a bin quarried out of the rock, which has a storage capacity of 11,000 tons. The axis of the bin is in line with the cantilever. Under the center of the bin is a tunnel, through which a 30-in. Robins belt conveyor runs, continuing on out over the cantilever, and returning on the under side of the latter to complete the circuit. The cantilever rises in a gentle slope from the mouth of the tunnel, and then falls in a steep grade towards the discharge end. The conveyor belt is 410 ft. long and will handle ore at the rate of 900 tons or more hourly.

Of the other companies above mentioned, all have thus far confined their efforts to exploration work, or at least what would be known by that name on the Michigan-Minnesota iron ranges; but further developments of considerable interest, including the location in Cuba of blast furnace plants and steel mills for export trade, supplied in part with South American ores, may be looked for in the not far distant future.

The shipments of Cuban iron ore by the Spanish-American Iron Co. were 1,028,000 tons during 1913, an increase over 1912 of over 100,000 tons.

Here there is a long stock yard equipped with two motor-operated ore bridges, each having a main span of 175 ft., and a cantilever extension on the water side 90 ft. in length, to the end of which is hinged an additional 60 ft., to carry the grab buckets out



Steam shovel at work in the mines of the Spanish-American Iron Co.

over the hatches of vessels. One of these bridges carries a 15-ton trolley and grab for handling ore, and the second a 6-ton grab to be used mainly for unloading coal, but also available as an auxiliary ore carrier. The nodulized ore in the stock yard is delivered to and taken from a trough with inclined sides, which facilitates the pick-up with the grab buckets. For the mechanical details above given, the writer is largely indebted to data prepared by James E. Little of the Pennsylvania Steel Co., of which the Spanish-American Iron Co. is a subsidiary.

The operations of the Spanish-American Iron Co. at Diaquiri are carried on at a distance of about 5 miles from the coast, shipments being made to Santiago harbor by rail. These consist of mining the ore in benches, with the aid of Bucyrus steam shovels, and crushing it in Allis-Chalmers gyratory breakers of the Gates type. The system of mining, and the crushing and loading plants, are so clearly shown by the accompanying illustrations that none of the details will be entered into here.

The mines of the Juragua Iron Co., a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Co., are located at Firmeza, about 17 miles east of Santiago, to which port the ore is also conveyed by rail for shipment, like all of the other ores mentioned, to the United States. The particulars of this operation will be given in a later article.

Of greater immediate interest, because of the loading problem that was solved, is the property of the Ponupo Manganese Co. at Nima Nima, about 9 miles west of Santiago. At the time this mine was opened only 250,000 tons were in sight, and the cost of building a railroad to connect with the nearest harbor, Santiago, was deemed prohibitive; but about 3 miles distant from the mine was the open roadstead of Nima Nima, where vessels could lie close to the rocky shore.

Output of the Mines

The following tabulation of the output of the iron mines now operating in Cuba, since the opening of the first mine in 1884, might be of interest:

CUBAN IRON-ORE PRODUCTION

Year	Spanish American Iron Co.			Juragua Iron Co.	Ponupo Manganese Co.	Total
	Daiquiri	Mayari	Total			
1884 to 1894 incl..	.....	.....	.....	2,237,041	.....	2,237,041
1895 to 1905 incl..	4,489,305	.....	4,489,305	2,701,023	.....	7,190,328
1909	514,066	7,875	521,941	353,485	59,628	935,054
1910	523,132	167,179	690,311	318,814	162,548	1,171,673
1911	513,730	365,860	879,590	353,132	168,073	1,402,795
1912	537,224	503,333	1,040,557	402,560	127,327	1,570,444
1913	489,691	442,119	931,810	408,116	125,370	1,465,296
Total	7,067,148	1,486,366	8,553,514	6,776,171	642,946	15,972,631

1911, record year for El Cuero Mines.

1912, record year for Daiquiri and Mayari Mines and for Cuba.

1913, record year for Juragua Mines.

It is evident from the above figures that Cuban iron mining was not only in a healthy condition during 1913, but that it was the best year in its history with the one exception of 1912, which is likely to hold the record for some time to come.—Letter of D. B. Whitaker, Santiago de Cuba, January 31, 1914, to the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York.

Cuba's Pine Imports

Cuban shipment from all Gulf ports for the period from January 1st to April 4th, a little less than three months, aggregated but 22,594,093 feet. This is the smallest quantity reported for the first quarter of any year since 1909, and is not much over one-half of the export in similar months of last year, when record figures were established. Havana shipment has been particularly light, the total to that port being 7,707,678 feet, considerably under its usual

proportion of the Cuban total. In twelve months of 1913 over fifty-seven million feet of lumber was shipped from Gulf ports to Havana.

The outlook for Cuban business does not improve, orders being more scarce than three months ago.

Cuban shipment of the week totalled about one and one-half million feet.

Cuban movement is somewhat below the usual average for spring months.

GENERAL NOTES

GO AFTER FOREIGN BUSINESS

In his address to the Los Angeles (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce recently W. C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, urged American manufacturers to immediately cultivate the foreign business field. His advice, which applies to conditions in Cuba as elsewhere, is as follows:

"The foreign field is not a dumping ground. Do not offer the foreign buyer what you want to get rid of, but what he wants to buy.

"Agents on the ground should study the foreigners' needs.

"Faith, courage and patience are needed to get foreign business.

"It is useless to go into the export trade as a 'flier.' It must be a permanent part of the business.

"It is not so necessary to give low prices as it is to establish a market based on quality."

NATIONAL BANK ELECTION

At the annual election of officers of the National Bank of Cuba, held in February, William A. Merchant was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year and Messrs. Pedro Gomez Mena Jose Lopez Rodriguez and H. Olavarria vice-presidents.

The board of directors consists of the following well known business men: W. A. Merchant, Pedro Gomez Mena, Jose Lopez Rodriguez, H. Olavarria, Edmund G. Vaughan, Ignacio Nazabal, J. M. Berriz, A. W. Preston, Ernest Gaye, Oscar Fonts, Elias Miro, W. M. Talbott, Angel Barros.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECTED

A project for a railroad from Casilda to Placetas del Sur in Santa Clara Province has been favorably reported by the committee on public works and will probably be approved by the Senate. Casilda is the port of Trinidad on the south coast and Placetas del Sur is on the main line of the Cuba Railroad. The names of those seeking the concession is not given.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY DIVIDEND

A semi-annual dividend of \$3.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of \$2.50 per share on the Common Stock to be paid on May 16, 1914, was declared by this company to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 18.

EARNINGS OF THE SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY

	1914	1913
February gross	\$36,184	\$37,051
February net	18,604	17,563
First two months' gross.	73,685	76,419
First two months' net...	36,416	34,818

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAY EARNINGS

For the week ending March 21st the earnings of the Cuba Central Railways compare as follows:

1914	1913
£22,103	£17,201

Havana Schools in Bad Shape

The public schools of Havana are established in private houses, says *La Lucha*, and the rooms were originally used as dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens and most everything else except school rooms. Ventilation is lacking and generally there are no conveniences required in a school. We cite one case of a kitchen converted into a class room. The blackboard was placed over the cooking stove and the children, in order to use the board, had to climb the great water jars, tinajones, which collect the rain water. To-day schools require to be more than a mere circle of scholars and teachers. The modern school demands scrupulous medical examinations, and a better understanding between the medical inspectors and the parents of the children, to the end that the spread of contagious diseases may be prevented. Medical examinations are al-

ready insisted upon in the schools, although not in all. But we have no playgrounds or gymnasiums, no individual slates and books and, more than all, no proper buildings and furniture. To construct suitable houses is not an easy task nor can it be done in a day. But now as the hot season is near much can be done to provide the schools with clean furniture and school accessories and conveniences. Also to establish the school rooms in houses which will admit a free circulation of air. These improvements will not entail any new expense but would add largely to the physical welfare of the children.

A proposition is before Congress to establish a school in Havana for deaf and dumb and blind children. There are no statistics available as to the number of children thus afflicted.

CUBAN RAMIE FIBER

Ramie is now being produced in Cuba, and Havana's consulate general is forwarding samples of bleached and unbleached Cuban ramie fiber to the United States Department of Agriculture. The Compañía Cubana de Fibras has been formed to grow ramie on a large scale and decorticate and export the fiber. Shipments have already been made to Germany, and it is stated that the product is so satisfactory that the company has received orders for many tons of the product.

It is claimed by the company that ramie plants reach a sufficient growth for making satisfactory fiber in two months during the summer season when the rains in Cuba are abundant, so that it is possible to raise three crops during the period from April to November. There is not sufficient rain during the winter months to grow the plant.—Report of U. S. Consul General James L. Rodgers.

The director of the Bureau of Agriculture in the Philippines says of ramie as follows:

"The ramie or China grass fiber is strong and durable and possesses a great resistance to moisture. It is said to have three times the length of the European hemp. It can be divided into filaments of the fineness of silk. In certain forms of manufacture

it can be used as substitute for cotton, wool, or silk, and also in some instances it can be used in connection with those fibers. The only drawback to its use for textile purposes is its lack of elasticity. This fiber can be easily dyed in all shades and colors, and it can be made to have a luster and brilliancy not unlike that of silk. It also produces a very superior kind of paper, the fineness and texture of its pulp rendering it particularly valuable for making bank-note paper.

"The present value of this fiber in the London market ranges between 400 and 450 pesos per ton. Unfortunately, its supply is not steady and is far below the demand for it. A larger supply will undoubtedly bring about an increase in the number of uses made of it, and eventually an increase in its value and in the demand for it.

"The cultivation of China grass or ramie on a commercial basis can hardly be said to have been successfully carried on anywhere in the world. The fiber is considered valuable for many important uses, textile and otherwise, but until the present time none of the many machines invented to clean it have proved practicable."

Consul General Rodgers says a successful machine for decorticating the fibre has been invented in Havana.

Prevailing Prices for Cuban Securities

(Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York)

	BID	ASKED
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5% Bonds	91 1/2	93 1/2
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1944	99 3/4	100 3/4
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1949	98 5/8	99
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4 1/2% Bonds	91	94
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds	102	108
Havana City Second Mortgage 6% Bonds	97	102
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5% Bonds	98	101
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	99	101
Cuba Company 6% Debenture Bonds	95	99
Cuba Co. 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	103	108
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.....	91 1/2	92 1/2
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. Pfd. Stock.....	93	95 1/2
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Com. Stock.....	80	83 1/2
Matanzas Market Place 8% Participation Certificates	100	103
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6% Bonds	92	93
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds.....	98 1/4	98 1/2

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest" basis

HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEN TESTING

At the Soledad sugar mill members of Harvard University experimental school were recently making tests with cane seeds to obtain improved varieties. The work is well advanced, there being more than five thousand trees planted and the experiments are proceeding with much success.

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THE SUGAR DUTY

The treaty with Cuba has been operative since December 27, 1903. It provides that in return for certain tariff concessions granted by Cuba to the United States the United States agrees to admit Cuban tobacco and sugar at 20 per cent less than the regular duty rate. The treaty provides that while it is in force "no sugar imported from the Republic of Cuba and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than 20 per centum of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States, approved July 24, 1897, and no sugar, the product of any other foreign country, shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States, while this convention is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897."

The Underwood-Simmons law reduced the then existing (Dingley) rate of duty by 25 per cent, effective March 1, 1914, and placed it on the free list beginning with May 1, 1916. The framers of the new tariff law inserted in section IV of the act a provision to the effect that nothing in the law shall be construed as abrogating or in any manner impairing the Cuban commercial reciprocity agreement or the act of Congress passed for the execution of the same except as to the proviso of article 8 of the treaty, which was abrogated and repealed. The extract from the treaty quoted above is part of article 8.

According to lawyers in New York an act of Congress supersedes any commercial agreement or treaty that may be in force, and there was nothing wrong in reducing the duty on sugar, even though it was in violation of the Cuban reciprocity convention. The question that now arises is: Will Cuba give notice of its intention to terminate the agreement in view of the United States having violated one of its provisions by reducing the tariff rate on sugar provided in the Dingley law of 1897? The absence of any protest on the part of Cuba so far is taken to indicate that the republic is not inclined to object to our tariff changes.

Article X of the reciprocity convention reads in part:

"It is hereby understood and agreed that in case of changes in the tariff of either country which deprive the other of the advantage which is represented by the percentages herein agreed upon on the actual rates of the tariffs now in force, the country so deprived of this protection reserves the right to terminate its obligations under this convention after six months' notice to the other of its intention to arrest the operations thereof."

The opinion of Attorney General McReynolds advising the propriety of admitting Cuban sugars at a duty of 20 per cent less than the new rate, effective March 1st, is said to govern the situation at the present time, but some time before May 1, 1916, when sugar goes on the free list, the matter will have to be readjusted. It is believed that before then the treaty itself will be changed or cancelled.

THE CROP IN CAIBARIEN

Up to April 1st the following centrals in the Caibarien district had reported their output as follows:

Zaza	73,975
San José	49,706
San Pablo	21,745
Victoria	74,300
Reforma	66,615
Fe	53,144
Narcisca	58,040
Adela	45,389
Fidencia	15,860
Altamira	32,969
Rosalía	19,336
San Agustín	42,844
Carmita	4,371
Julia	2,086
Total	560,380

INCREASE THEIR ESTIMATE

Guma & Mejer of Havana made an estimate on December 8th last of 2,479,600 tons for the 1913-14 sugar crop of Cuba.

Early this month they revised this estimate increasing it by 70,000 tons. Their estimate accordingly is now 2,550,000 tons. Production to March 31st was 1,462,381 tons as compared with 1,231,979 tons in 1913 and 998,539 tons in 1912 for the same period.

RIO CANTO SUGAR COMPANY

The Rio Canto Sugar Company was incorporated at Albany, New York, on October 29th last. Capital, \$1,000,000. The directors are: Jerome S. Sullivan and August Miller of Brooklyn and W. A. Wagner of New York City.

FAIR ACREAGE IN LOUISIANA

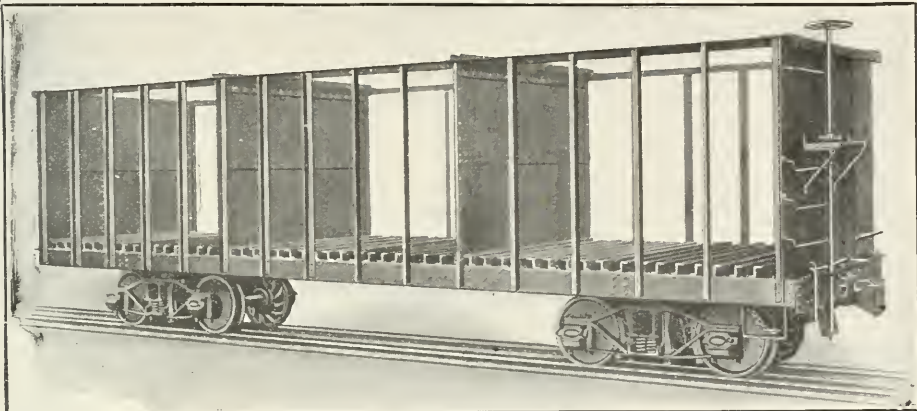
Notwithstanding the discouragements of the Louisiana planters, some reports say that a fairly full acreage has been planted in sugar cane. A good growing season is especially desired by sugar planters to "make ends meet from now on."

Central "Ciego de Avila" began grinding February 19th.

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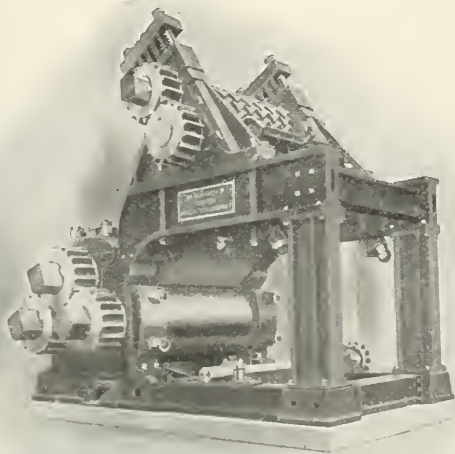
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ELECTRIC LIGHT CONCESSIONS

Eloy Novoa has been authorized to install an electric plant in Rancho Veloz, Santa Clara Province, for the purpose of supplying light and power to neighboring towns and industrial enterprises.

Tomas Gonzalez's request to establish in Havana a radiograph station with a radius of 500 miles for the purpose of studying its workings has been denied by the government.

Permission has been granted to the common council of the city of Puerto Padre, Oriente Province, to establish a system of electric power distribution using the fluid generated in the electric plant of the San Manuel Sugar Company in the same district.

NEW BRANCH IN GUANTANAMO

The new building of the Royal Bank of Canada in Guantnamo is rapidly approaching completion and will be inaugurated within a short time.

TO ENLARGE STEEL PLANT

It is stated by the *Post* of Havana that the American Steel Company of Cuba has purchased a tract of thirteen acres of land at Palatino, located on the line of the Western Railway and Vento Avenue within Havana's limits.

The company will build on this property an additional plant which will cost over \$100,000 and which will be in operation before the end of the year.

The Cuban Senate on February 26th passed a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the erection of a Cuban Capitol building.

HONEY FOR ERYSIPELAS

A correspondent in *Gleanings of Bee Culture*, of Medina, Ohio, writes that honey was found to be a cure for erysipelas.

The patient was advised by his physician to get strained honey and apply by spreading on a soft cloth, and covering the parts, removing every two or three hours, bathing the parts in warm water, and applying a fresh cloth prepared as before. This was done, and in a short time the erysipelas disappeared, and there has been no more trouble with it.

The correspondent cites at least three cases where the honey applied as above effected a complete cure.

CUBAN SUGAR AT PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia now has access to the greatest sugar crop ever turned out in Cuba. Within the last three or four years virtually the bulk of sugar imported to this port has come from Cuba. Figures at the custom house show no beet sugar has been imported from Germany, Austria and Russia for five years. Some of the present supply comes from Java, and some imported free of duty from Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.

There are a number of mills on the island of Cuba making white sugar without any chemical refining process, which are disposing of it on the local market, but they refuse to make any quotations on it for the American market. What the price is on the Cuban market is not yet known.

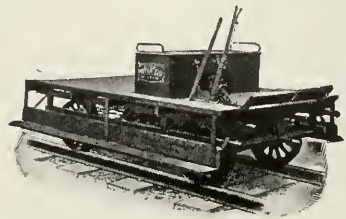
The president has issued an exequatur to José H. Beola recognizing him as vice-consul of Norway in Gibara and all the judicial district of Holguin.



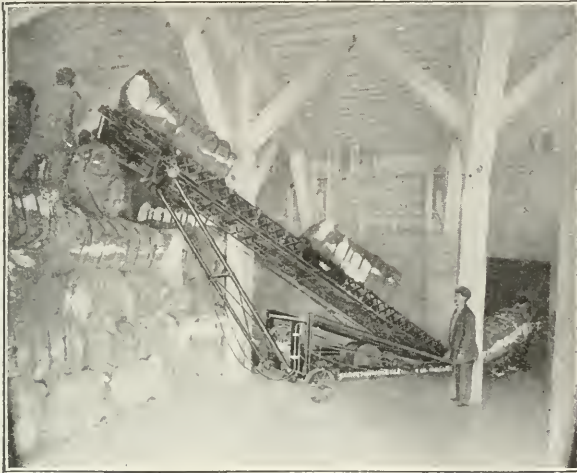
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MACHINERY FOR SEWING BAGS

Machines recently designed for closing sugar bags which have been filled, are made in three sizes for dealing with bags and varying capacities. These machines make the double thread chain stitch. In order to secure conveniences, they are usually run electrically so that they can be moved from one place to another. Each machine has a conveyor upon the belt of which the filled bags are placed as they are taken from the weighing machine, and the bags are thus carried to the operator who guides them through the machine. Cutting of the thread is ingeniously provided for and there is no delay as the bags go through. According to *Sugar* (January, 1914), it would appear that an extremely tight seam is made and the produce placed in the bag cannot leak at the seam despite rough-handing in storage or in transit.

It is interesting to learn that the bags can be darned and patched on these machines. This means a great saving in time, and results in a stronger and superior class of mending.—*Agricultural News*.

UNITED KINGDOM'S RENEWED BUYING

A feature worthy of note is that the United Kingdom has renewed its buying in Cuba for shipment abroad to a quite con-

siderable extent, some 35,000 tons having been engaged this week at the equivalent basis of about 2.00c. to 2.02c. per lb. c. & f. New York.

Mr. C. Czarnikow, London, February 19th, says: "Further contracts for Cuba sugars are quite likely to be made for the United Kingdom during the next few months."

Hence it would seem that the American refiners will be subject to competition for Cuba sugars right along, which, no doubt, means a steadiness of prices which might not be maintained otherwise under the accumulating production of the island.—Willett & Gray.

GUANTANAMO CENTRALS

The production of the sugar factories in the Guantanamo valley to February 21st is given as follows:

Confluente	16,833
Isabel	34,508
Los Caños	33,422
Romelie (February 14th).....	22,149
San Antonio.....	30,005
San Miguel (February 14th).....	8,736
Santa Cecilia	24,830
Soledad	51,449
Total	221,932



Some of the beautiful houses built in the Vedado, a delightful suburb of Havana facing the Gulf of Mexico

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for THE CUBA REVIEW by WILLET & GRAY, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated March 13, 1914.

At that date Cuba centrifugals 96° test basis were quoted at 1 31/32c. cost and freight for prompt shipment and 2.98c. per lb. duty paid.

Porto Ricos had the same value as Cubas duty paid.

European beet sugar was at the low point of 9s 1 1/2d.

Quotations have not changed much in the meantime, and are now 1 31/32c. per lb. cost and freight and 2.98c. per lb. duty paid.

The high point of the month was 3.01c. on March 19th. From March 25th to April 2nd the price was 2.95c. per lb. From April 3rd to 9th the low point of 2.92c. was made, changing on April 13th to 2.98c., and closing steady and firm.

European beet sugar made many small fluctuations from day to day, from 9s 1 1/2d to 9s 2 1/4d to 9s 1 1/2d to 9s 3d to 9s 0 3/4d, the low point, to 9s 2 1/4d to 9s 1 1/2d to 9s 3d at the close. Cane 96° test at London was comparatively strong at from 9s 3 3/4d to 9s 4 1/2d to 9s 5 1/4d to 9s 3d to 9s 5 1/4d at the close.

The trend of the London market which is now shown to be upward, should have an improving effect on the Cuban market in connection with the beginning of reduction in centrals working, and hence reduction in receipts at shipping ports. Heavy rains in some parts of Cuba are also strong tendency to an improvement from the extreme low basis of values so long prevalent for this season's crop, on account of its expected large size.

From now forward, however, we may not expect to see a continuance of values below 2c. cost and freight for very long.

The indications for a better market do not show themselves to any marked extent as yet, but still they do show to a small extent at least, which is the beginning of a gain in the right direction.

The season for sowing the beet crops of Europe has not been altogether favorable for field work thus far by our cabled reports, and field work started later than usual. The sowings as compared with last year's are expected to be a little larger in Germany, slightly smaller in France, Holland and Belgium, unchanged in Austria, and with a large increase in Russia.

Cuba made the largest production in March of any month in its history, 546,029 tons.

The Cuba visible crop to this date is 1,655,381 tons against 1,415,979 tons last year to corresponding date. All published estimates of final outturn promise to be realized.

Our local refiners have not settled down to any positive paying policy for the year, but seem inclined to renew the unsatisfactory conditions of 1913.

Thus far they have overestimated the consuming capacity of the country, and over produced to a large extent.

An attempt to sell such surplus by some refiners by cutting prices resulted in a temporary demoralization of the refined market, the cutting refiners breaking the price from 3.90c. less 2 per cent down to 3.75c. less 2 per cent, and even to 3.65c. less 2 per cent in certain sections of the country. The principal refiners, however, maintained their selling price at 3.85c. less 2 per cent, cut down their production instead of their prices, and left the demand to be supplied by the cutting refiners.

At the close the varying prices for Fine Granulated are by the American, Warner and Howell 3.85c. less 2 per cent; Arbuckle 3.75c. less 2 per cent; Federal 3.80c. less 2 per cent and 1 per cent extra trade discount for cash.

In some towns near New York 3 1/2 lbs. of granulated sugar are being sold to housewives for 14c.—4c. per lb., showing a more remarkable cheapness to consumers of sugar than in any other country of the world. Of course, this cheapness means increasing consumption, and an outlet from all the sugar Cuba makes, and can afford to sell, at near the cost of production.

The fruit season is coming near, and several months of improved trade in refined are now looked forward to.

New York, April 14, 1914.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 13 de marzo de 1914, en cuyo período las cotizaciones para el azúcar centrifugo de Cuba polarización 96° eran 1 31/32c. costo y flete pronta entrega y 2.98c. la libra derechos pagados.

Los azúcares de Puerto Rico se cotizaban a los mismos precios que el azúcar de Cuba derechos pagados.

El azúcar de remolacha europeo estaba al bajo precio de 9s. 1 1/2d.

Desde entonces las cotizaciones no han cambiado mucho, y son ahora 1 31/32c. la libra costo y flete y 2.98c. la libra derechos pagados.

El punto más alto en las cotizaciones del mes fué 3.01c. el 19 de marzo. Desde el 25 de marzo al 2 de abril el precio fué de 2.95c. la libra. Desde el 3 al 9 de abril se llegó al bajo precio de 2.92c., cambiando el 13 de abril a 2.98c., y cerrando el mercado firme y constante.

El azúcar de remolacha europeo tuvo muchas pequeñas fluctuaciones de día en día, desde 9s. 1 1/2d. a 9s. 2 1/4d., a 9s. 3d., a 9s. 0 3/4d.,

a 9s. 3d. al cerrar. El azúcar de caña polarización 96° en Londres obtuvo un precio comparativamente alto desde 9s. 3 3/4d. a 9s. 4 1/2d. a 9s. 5 1/4d. a 9s. 3d. a 9s. 5 1/4d. al cerrar.

La tendencia del mercado de Londres, que muestra ahora ser hacia el alza, debería ejercer una influencia beneficiosa sobre el mercado de Cuba en conexión con haber empezado los Centrales a disminuir sus trabajos y de aquí la disminución en los recibos en los puertos de embarque. Las fuertes lluvias en algunas partes de Cuba es también fuerte tendencia a una mejora en la base de los precios extremadamente bajos por tan largo tiempo prevalecientes para la cosecha de esta estación, a causa de su gran tamaño esperado.

Sin embargo, de aquí en adelante no es de esperarse que veamos por mucho tiempo una continuación de los precios por bajo de 2c. costo y flete.

Todavía no hay indicios de consideración que indiquen mejor mercado, pero sin embargo por lo menos se dejan mostrar hasta cierto punto, lo cual es el principio de una ventaja en esa dirección.

La estación para la siembra de la remolacha en Europa no ha sido en conjunto favorable para las labores del campo, según se nos avisa por el cable, y las labores del campo han empezado más tarde de lo acostumbrado. La siembra comparada con años anteriores se espera ha de ser un poco mayor en Alemania, algo menor en Francia, Holanda y Bélgica, sin cambio en Austria, y con algún aumento en Rusia.

Cuba produjo en marzo mayor cantidad que en ningún otro mes hasta ahora registrado, llegando a 546,029 toneladas.

La zafra visible de Cuba a estas fechas es 1,655,381 toneladas, contra 1,415,979 toneladas el año pasado en igual fecha. Todos los cálculos publicados respecto a la producción final prometen verse realizados.

Nuestros refinadores locales no se han decidido aún a un curso de acción positivo acerca de los pagos para el año, pero parecen inclinarse a renovar las condiciones poco satisfactorias del año 1913. Hasta ahora se han extralimitado en sus cálculos acerca del consumo del país y han producido en demasía en gran cantidad.

El intento de algunos refinadores en vender tales sobrantes rebajando los precios dió por resultado la momentánea perturbación del mercado de azúcar refinado, pues dichos refinadores rebajaron el precio desde 3.90c. menos 2% a 3.75c. menos 2%, y hasta 3.65c. menos 2% en varias partes del país. Sin embargo, los principales refinadores sostuvieron sus precios de venta a 3.85c. menos 2%, disminuyendo su producción en vez de rebajar sus precios, y dejaron que la demanda fuera surtida por los refinadores que habían rebajado los precios.

Al cerrar, los distintos precios por el azúcar fino granulado son: por las refinerías American, Warner y Howell, 3.85c. menos 2%; Arbuckle, 3.77c. menos 2%; Federal, 3.80c. menos 2% y 1% descuento adicional por pago al contado para el comercio de exportación.

En algunas poblaciones cerca de Nueva York se están vendiendo al menudeo 3 1/2 libras de azúcar granulado por 14c., o sea a razón de 4c. la libra, lo cual muestra ser un precio mucho más barato para el consumidor de azúcar que en cualquier otro país del

mundo. Por supuesto, esta baratura significa aumento en el consumo y salida para todo el azúcar que produce Cuba y que pueda vender a cerca del costo de producción.

Se aproxima la estación de la fruta, y se esperan de aquí en adelante varios meses de mejoría en el comercio del azúcar refinado.

Nueva York, abril 14 de 1914.

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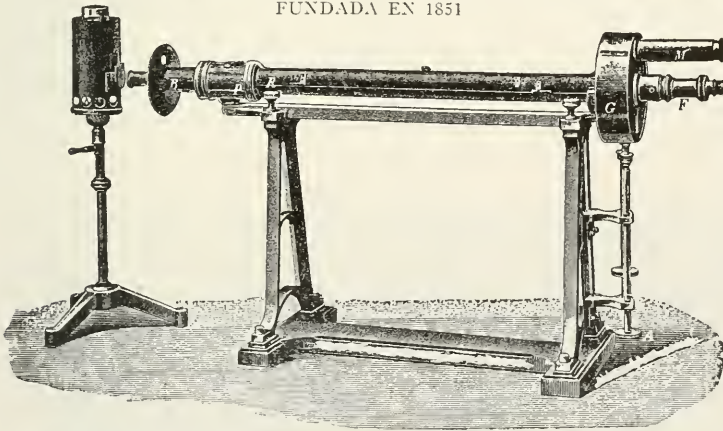
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Central Camaguey at Florida, Camaguey Province, one of the new centrals built recently, began grinding February 15th.

At the San Agustin sugar mill a steam plow is at work which covers from 100 to 120 "cordeles" per day.

LA PODREDUMBRE DEL COCO

Sr. Editor de CUBA REVIEW:

Lo último que se ha escrito acerca de la podredumbre del coco es digno de mención, no por lo que valga sino porque los que no estén familiarizados con los verdaderos hechos pueden inclinarse erróneamente á aceptar esta última teoría.

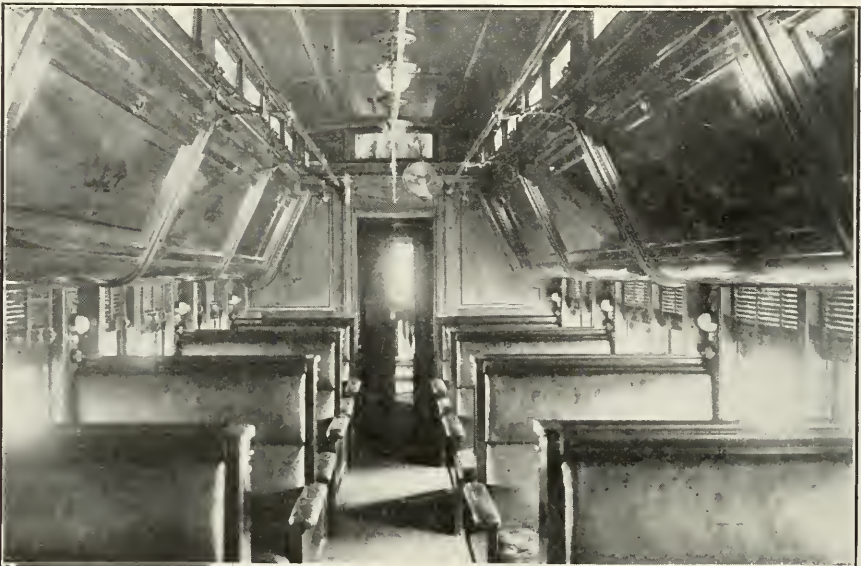
El Sr. Don Celestino Bencomo Espinosa emitió un extenso informe en el *Diario de la Marina* de la Habana con fecha 31 de julio y 1º de agosto, que comprendía un estudio del caso durante cuatro años. Dicho artículo es en su mayor parte una compilación de lo que se ha escrito acerca del asunto y una deducción de la verdadera causa tomada de las observaciones hechas en dichas obras literarias sin un estudio adecuado en el campo de la práctica.

En primer lugar, el autor de dicho artículo indudablemente no ha leído todas las obras útiles que se han escrito acerca del asunto, y tal vez lo que es más deplorable es que al parecer dicho señor carece del conocimiento suficiente para discutir esa enfermedad como es debido, aun cuando haya leído todas las obras que se han escrito sobre el asunto y haya estudiado prácticamente esa enfermedad en el terreno.

Da por sentado el hecho notable de que el escarabajo rinóceros es la causa del mal, y que siendo así se considera con aptitud para recomendar la manera de dominar la enfermedad.

Bastará manifestar aquí que el Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos publicó en 1911 un boletín en el cual se prueba que dicha enfermedad se debe á la bacteria, se describe é identifica en dicho boletín el organismo específico que causa la enfermedad y se recomienda lo que ha de hacerse para evitar ó corregir el mal. El texto de este boletín está basado en el estudio llevado á cabo durante cuatro años en el terreno, y explica en detalle el asunto bajo todos sus aspectos, así como la influencia de los insectos, hongos, bacteria, condiciones del terreno y estados atmosféricos sobre la presencia de esa enfermedad. Puede conseguirse este boletín dirigiéndose á dicho Departamento en Washington ó al que ha escrito este comunicado. Tanto el Prof. Earle como Mr. Horne han contribuido muy eficazmente al conocimiento y prevención de dicha enfermedad, y si sus recomendaciones respecto á la manera de evitarla se siguieran por los plantadores del coco en Cuba, no habría necesidad de preocuparse mucho en el futuro respecto á esta alarmente enfermedad.

JOHN R. JOHNSTON, Río Piedras, P. R.



Interior of a sleeping car on the Havana-Santiago daily express. The cars are fully comfortable, modern and equipped with all conveniences as may be found on any road.

STAY HEALTHY IN THE TROPICS

Dr. Anton Broinl, director of the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine, confirms the observations made by American scientists in denial of the theory that a white man's blood deteriorates or becomes thin in tropical climes. The American observations had been made in comparison of the blood corpuscles of acclimated East Indians and American soldiers of long service in the Philippines, and those showed that no appreciable change had taken place. Similar results have been obtained by Dr. Broinl from experiments on school children in an Australian town.

What is called tropic anaemia, pallor and listlessness, observable in the inhabitants of hot climates, is really due, not to any defect in the blood, but to minute changes in the outer skin, according to Dr. Broinl, and along these lines there is need of further research to establish the actual influence of high temperatures on physical organisms.

A BIT OF HISTORY

Great Britain once possessed Cuba, but abandoned it as a worthless fever stricken island and relinquished such possession to Spain. The *Dublin Express* tells the story thus briefly:

"The island was captured by the British in 1762 in circumstances of the most extreme difficulty. Yellow fever was raging with extraordinary violence, and we lost men at the rate of a thousand a week. But our sailors and soldiers stuck to their task and won. In the British way, we soon began the work of pacification; and the government of the island immediately underwent a great change for the better. But only a year or so later, when peace was patched up between the belligerents in Europe, our statesmen, for reasons of high policy and with no great foresight, handed Cuba back to Spain, and for many long years the people suffered a misrule from which they were freed by the Spanish-American war of the end of last century. Here again Cuba came to be another case of a lost possession, as the Americans honorably fulfilled their undertaking to give up the island when once sound, just government had been established."

VALUE OF CERRO PROPERTY

Our host told us that his father bought that place which covers one square in Cerro on the outskirts of Havana about 40 years ago for \$800 and now it is worth \$50,000. Real estate is growing in value fast in Havana.

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MONUMENT FOR PALMA

Subscriptions in Santiago for a monu-
ment to don Tomás Estrada Palma, first
President of Cuba, had on February 9th
reached a total of \$2,182.84.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

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in both directions between Havana and MATANZAS, which latter city because of its picturesque situation and the charm of its principal attractions (Yumuri's famous valley and the wonderful caves of Bellamar) has long enjoyed distinction as the great "Mecca" of the tourists, and it continues to gain in popularity. *Excellent Train Service* is maintained to many other places of great interest to tourists, all of which are fully described in "Cuba—A Winter Paradise," a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps and 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island, sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

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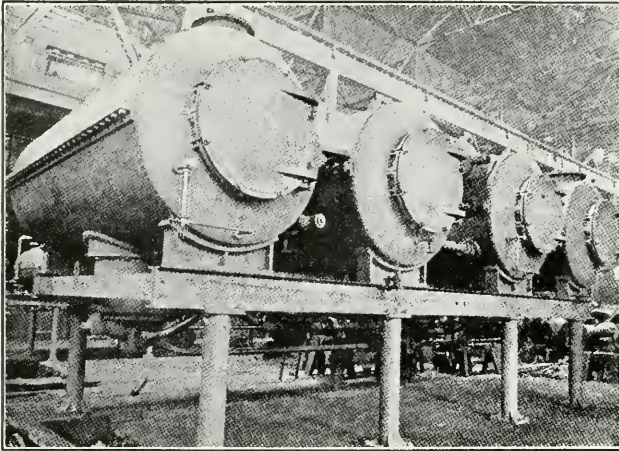
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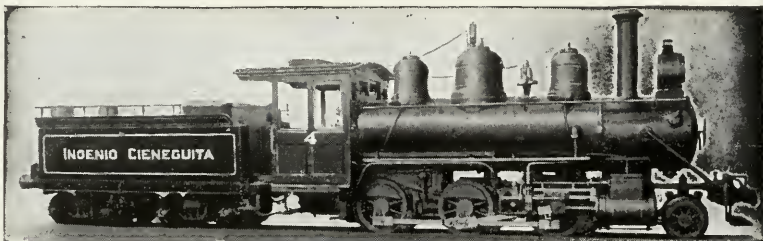
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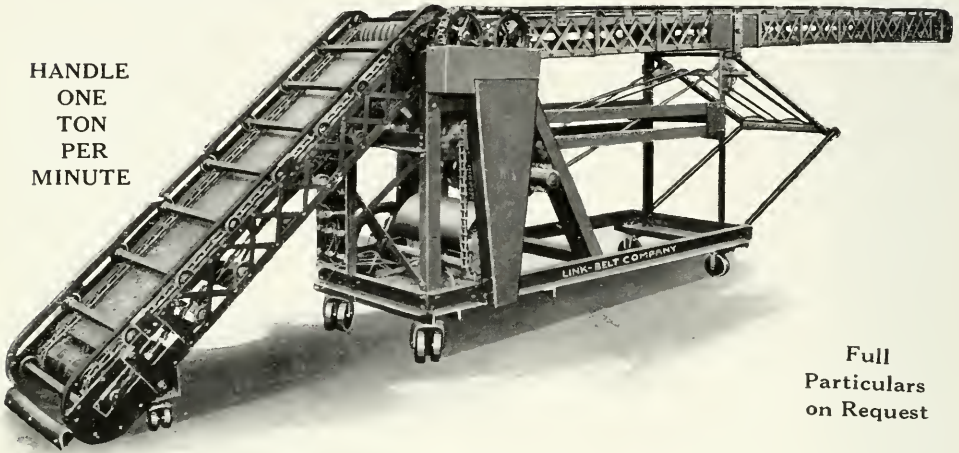
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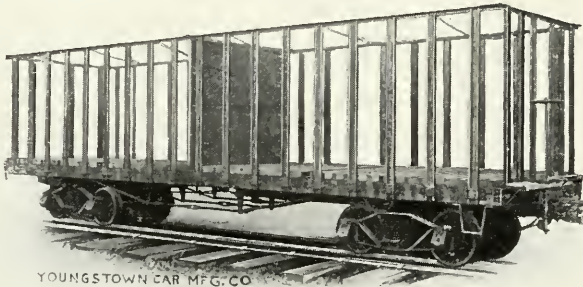


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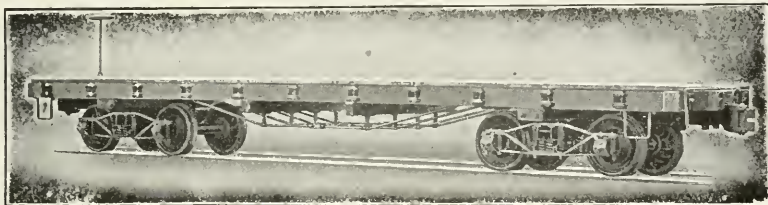
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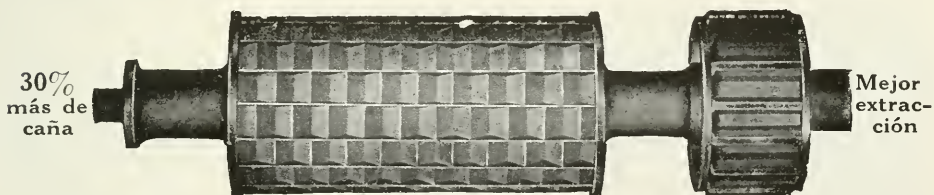
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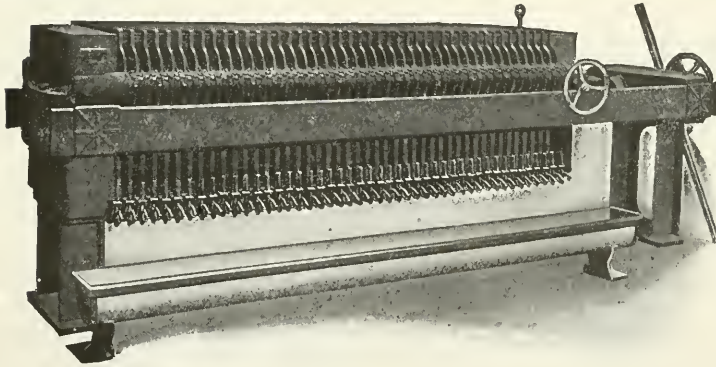
The book is the only work of its kind and consists of 112 pages, bound in flexible red cover. The book will be sent free of charge to any reader of the *Cuba Review* by the manufacturers, Link-Belt Company, 39th Street and Stewart Avenue, Chicago, on request.

The company announces the opening of an office in Detroit, Michigan, for the handling of its Link-Belt Silent Chain Business and will be represented by Mr. L. W. Longan, Room 911, Dime Bank Building.

BISHOP GOES TO ROME

Bishop Gonzalez Estrada of Havana sailed on April 20, heading a group of pilgrims who will visit the Pope and later he will travel to the Holy Land. It is understood that he will not accept the vacancy of the archbishopric of Santiago de Cuba, even if it is offered him by Pope Pius X.

The Senado Sugar Company is building a railroad from Senado to the wharf in Bay No. 1, Nuevitas harbor, for sugar cars.



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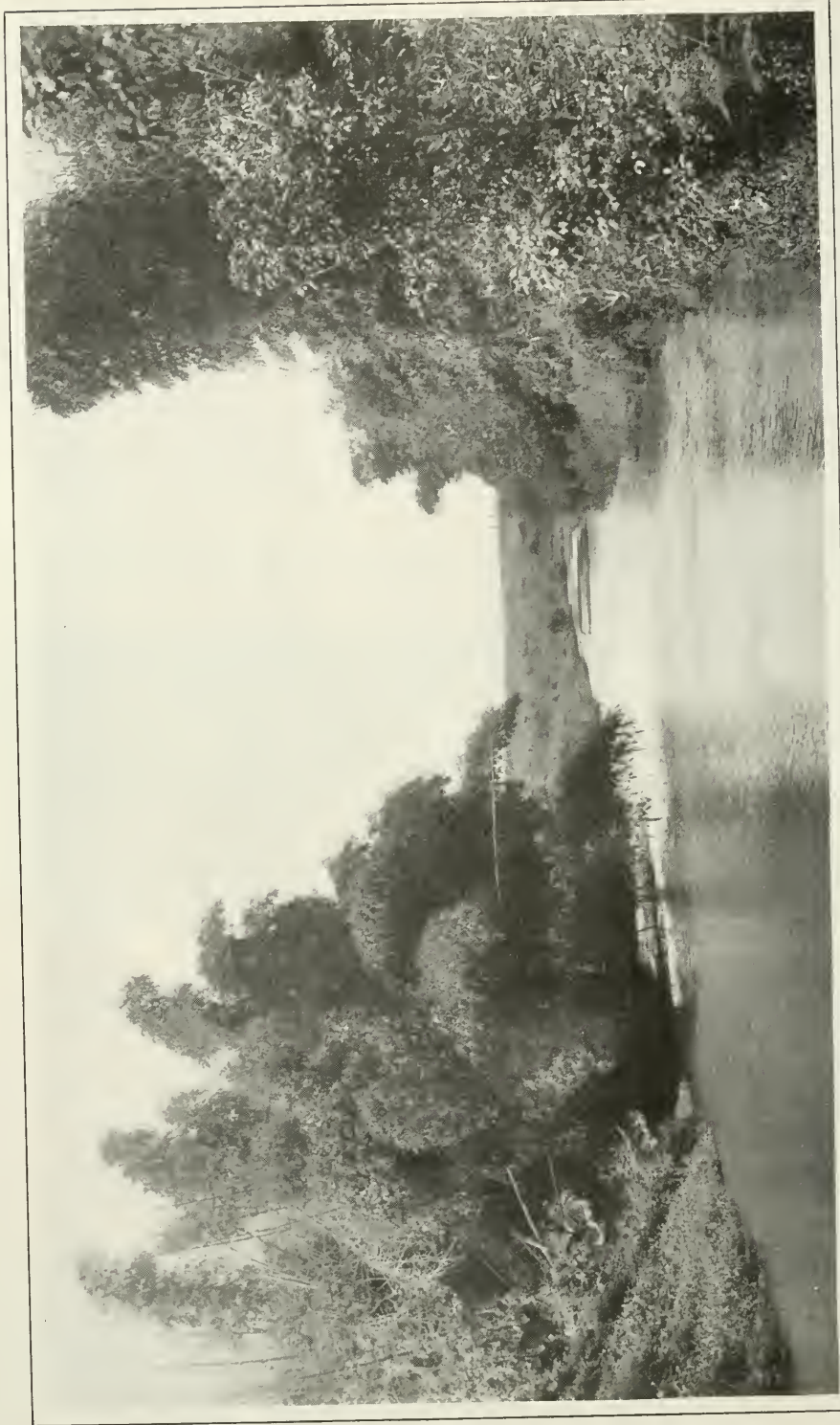
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River and bamboo near Havana. The bamboo grows luxuriantly in all parts of Cuba

(Photo. of Harris Bros., Havana).

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME XII

MAY, 1914

NUMBER 6

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

PARCEL POST IN CUBA—RURAL GUARD TELEPHONES—CUBA'S NATIONAL DEBT—AMONG THE LAWMAKERS

Political Activities Over two thousand Liberals assembled in convention, April 13th, at Matanzas, proclaimed Dr. Alfredo Zayas, of Havana, the logical Liberal candidate for president in 1916. He was promised the unqualified support of the Liberal party in Matanzas province.

Before the summer arrives, says *La Lucha*, the Liberal party is to have no less than twelve candidates for the presidency in the field with danger of their number increasing. This is a part of the list: Jose Miguel Gomez, ex-president; Alfredo Zayas, ex-vice-president; Gerardo Machado; General "Pino" Guerra; General Eusebio Hernandez, and Eugenio Lacoste of Oriente, colored, who is to be nominated by the remaining hosts of that army that was almost totally exterminated during the summer of 1912 by Generals Montegudo and Mendieta.

Parcel Post needed The Cuban Government wants a parcel post treaty with the United States similar to the American system, whereby not only merchandise can be transported through the mails, but also cigars in smaller quantities than lots of 3,000.

Under the postal treaty of 1908, for the exchange of mail between Cuba and the United States, only letters, printed matter and merchandise samples without commercial value, not to exceed twelve ounces in weight, are not subject to customs duties. However, a later revision has been made, under the terms and securities of the parcel post system for admission of dutiable merchandise in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, "to the benefit of the mailing country and only expensive to the country for destination." Thus Cuba derives but little revenue under this system. The parcel

post systems between Cuba and Germany and France has been remarkably successful. Through them, European countries have developed a consequential Cuban trade. In 1913 Germany exported 63,000 parcels and France 55,000 parcels to Cuba.

The Government believes the inauguration of the parcel post system between the United States and Cuba would be the means of opening up a vast trade for American products not only in the interior but in the large towns and cities. Havana itself would command an enormous trade with handsome profits. And in return Cuba asks only that her cigars be granted the advantage of importation through the mails, now prohibited by Section 340, Revised Statutes of the United States.

The Ports Company's Work The work of dredging, land reclaiming, malecon constructions and other improvements carried out by the Port Company of Cuba up to the time the government annulled its concession is stated to be worth but \$2,500,000 against the valuation of \$5,000,000, given by officials of the company, according to the report recently filed with the Secretary of Public Works by the special commission appointed by the President to report on the matter.

The commissioners have been for the last six months visiting all the ports in the island where the company reported work had been performed.

The report is an extensive one, detailing the form in which the work was done. The conclusion reached in most of the cases by the commissioners was that it was poorly or imperfectly done.

The purpose of appointing this commission was for the purpose of settling with the Port Company and compensating it for the

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amounts which the company received in tonnage fees while in operation. The "Dragado" people claimed they had spent \$5,000,000 against some \$3,000,000 received in taxes.

The Rural Guard Telephones The Rural Guard of Cuba, consisting of three regiments, have their own telephone lines, devoted entirely to the use of the army and not used for public service. These lines aggregate 3,021¼ kilometers.

Regiment No. 1, six squadrons, have 670¼ kilometers and covers the western end of the island from Guane, north and south coasts, to near Havana.

Regiment No. 2, ten squadrons, has 1,254 kilometers in Matanzas and Santa Clara Province.

Regiment No. 3, eight squadrons, has 1,097 kilometers and covers all the rest of the island.

Efforts are now being made by the proper officials to permit of a restricted public use of the telephone privileges, although the Cuban telephone company has practically covered the principal cities of the entire island. The Rural Guard lines are valuable as they connect the towns not yet reached by the public service.

Cuba and Mexico. It is said that Major-Gen. Leonard Wood is seeking Cuban surgeons for service in the American Army in the event of an invasion of Mexico, because of their familiarity with diseases in Southern climates and their knowledge of the Spanish language.

President Menocal will ask to be allowed to detail several Cuban officers to accompany the United States Army in the event of an invasion.

On April 23d, President Menocal sent a message to Congress asking that \$20,000 be appropriated to bring Cuban citizens out of Mexico, on receipt of a despatch from the Cuban legation in Mexico City, that Cubans were in danger owing to impending riots.

The Cuban Consul, at Vera Cruz, cabled at the same time urging that a Cuban warship be sent. The Cruiser *Cuba* was accordingly sent to Vera Cruz.

N. A. Van Herman has been appointed Chief of the Horticultural Department of the Government Agricultural Experiment Station at an annual salary of \$2,000.

Mr. Van Hermann was connected with the station during the intervention and is a distinct acquisition to the staff of the station.

The Development and Electric Company of Holguin, Oriente Province, proposes to build an aqueduct for the town.

Cuba's National Debt

According to official figures, supplied the *Cuba Review*, by the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, the national debt of Cuba for the last twelve years was as follows: The figures show the debt at the beginning of each year:

1904.....	\$35,000,000
1905.....	35,000,000
1906.....	35,000,000
1907.....	45,785,000
1908.....	45,785,000
1909.....	51,431,500
1910.....	55,861,500
1911.....	60,292,000
1912.....	59,238,000
1913.....	60,007,200
1914.....	58,717,300

For Better Schools Gonzalez Perez made a motion, March 20th, to give an additional appropriation to the Department of Public Instruction for 300 more teachers for the rural districts in the six provinces, 50 in each, at an average expense of \$50 monthly, or \$180,000. Rental for new school rooms will average \$5 per month, or \$18,000, and for the building of new school houses for primary instruction, \$20,000.

According to Mario Garcia Kohly, Cuban Minister to Spain, in an address delivered recently at Madrid, Cuba to-day possesses 2,108 schools and 4,055 teachers.

Money Order Treaty Annulled

The postal money order service between Cuba and Mexico was discontinued early in April for the reason that while all Mexican money orders were honored in Cuba, the same treatment was not accorded Cuban money orders sent to districts in control of the rebels and in places still in the hands of the Huerta government. This step was only taken after all hope of ever getting a settlement out of Mexico was given up.

Mexico was supposed to make settlements every three months, but it is now nine months since any settlement has been made and the balance in favor of Cuba is close to \$50,000.

For a long time the Mexican postal authorities have ignored communications from the Cuban government regarding the matter, while people who bought orders in Havana and sent them to friends in Mexico would have them returned with the statement that the orders were worthless because the post-office of Mexico would not, or could not, pay them.

Mr. Gustave Scholls has been named First Secretary of the American Legation in Havana. Mr. Scholls was formerly at Madrid.

City Paving in New Hands

Bernardo Nunez, son of Secretary Emilio Nunez, of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, and a son-in-law of Secretary of the Treasury, Leopoldo Cancio, will take over the paving of the City of Havana that remain to be done on account of the withdrawal of Messrs. McGivney and Rokeby from the contract.

Young Nunez has been in the Department of Public Works since the Conservative party has been in power, but he resigned recently to go into business for himself.

The Cuban Government recently appointed a committee to investigate the contractors' work. The committee reported that the work was not carried out according to specifications, and made a number of statements derogatory to the work. One was that the company only placed two inches of cement where the contract called for three, and has not placed a cement base in many instances, as the specifications provided.

Must be Impartial

Men of the army and navy must not indulge in promiscuous activity at the polls during an election, is a recent

order of Secretary of Interior Hexia.

They must maintain a prescribed distance from the voting places, and when called upon to police political meetings, should do so with discretion and without any suggestion of political preferences.

Progress of the Plague

Seventeen city blocks in Havana have been vacated and turned over to the sanitary department fumigators to fight the outbreak of bubonic plague.

No traffic in the infected area is permitted with the exception of street cars, which are searched for bundles on passing through the district. Two cordons of troops form a barrier to prevent ingress into the zone, which has been vacated by 18,000 persons.

A bill was introduced in Congress to reimburse the merchants in the affected district for the loss they will suffer.

The existence of two more cases of bubonic plague was confirmed April 28th.

The seventeenth case of plague was discovered in Havana on May 4th. As showing the virulence of the disease this last case was dead in three hours. Up to May 1st there had been seventeen cases of the plague with three deaths, all since early in March.

On the same date Washington issued a warning that the quarantine against the bubonic plague in Havana had not been lifted, was issued by the public health service. Restrictions placed upon passenger travel between Cuba and the United States have been lessened, the health service says, because of sanitary measures being carried out in Havana and perfect co-operation

between the Cuban health authorities and the United States officials. Dr. R. H. Creel reports the plague, however, as still serious.

Among the Lawmakers

A bill has been passed conceding an annual credit of \$12,000 for an anti-hydrophobia laboratory in Havana.

A bill recently introduced in the house provides for an appropriation of \$300,000 for the study and carrying out of improvements in the port of Santa Cruz del Sur.

During the debate it was asserted that the port had been neglected by the government when, by proper dredging, it could be made of much importance to the sugar industry and large ships could enter there.

Another bill provides for an appropriation of \$93,000 to indemnify the Western Railway of Havana for extending the road so far as Consilacion del Sur.

Another important bill provides for the necessary breeding of horses and mules for the army. In it the President is authorized to acquire ground sufficient for pasture land in the different provinces to breed these animals, for which an appropriation of \$550,000 is asked. The President would have authority to secure one thousand five hundred mares, one hundred and thirty-five stallions and twenty jacks. Prices of these must not exceed \$150 for each mare, \$1,000 for stallions and \$2,000 for jacks.

The very successful live stock exposition just closed in Havana has stimulated legislation furthering the intent of the exposition. The following measures have been introduced: A bill giving free entrance, for the next two years, into Cuba of bulls imported from any country. The animals must of necessity be in prime condition and of proper age.

Bills for bridges across the San Luis River in Matanzas, to cost \$60,000, and one for a steel bridge across the San Pedro River in Camaguey, to cost \$50,000, were not acted upon.

Various municipalities have asked for monthly drawing of the lottery, instead of three drawings a month.

Cienfuegos asked for a road to Trinidad.

In his last presidential message President Menocal called attention to the fact that the infantile death rate in Cuba was enormous, having reached the number of 9,015 in one year among children under twelve months and 4,212 between one and five years.

The agent of the American Bible Society, in a report just made concerning Cuba, reports the sale of no fewer than 32,000 Bibles and parts of Bibles in the island, and finds hardly a family that does not possess a copy, even if an old translation.

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

A PHILIPPINE GOVERNOR'S OPINION OF THE ISLE OF PINES

After twelve years spent as Governor of the mountain Province of Luzon, in the Philippines, William F. Pack has settled on the Isle of Pines, which he believes is the ideal spot of the world.

In a recent interview with a representative of the *New York Times* he said:

"When I was campaigning down in Cuba I paid a visit to the Isle of Pines, and I then made up my mind that some day I would go there and live. Some time later I bought a place down there, and when I tell you that I managed to ship about 7,000 cases of grape fruit between September 1 and Thanksgiving Day, you may guess it was not a bad investment.

"I don't suppose it is generally realized at home that we have about 2,000 Americans on the island throughout the year, and about 7,000 through the winters, most of them landowners. There are about 3,000 natives—a pretty good class they are—and, of course, the officials are all Cubans. Once in a while there is a little misunderstanding, but it is always promptly straightened out.

"We have a model and modern colony. There are good little hotels in every town, and automobile roads lead all over the island. About 200 automobiles are owned. Then we have American stores, and American automobile stages, and freight trucks. The great mass of Americans down there are people rather advanced in life, who have wished to retire in the winters to a little place of from ten to twenty acres and plant it in grape fruit, or oranges, or lemons, calculating that when these came into bearing they would have a nice little bungalow to live in, and could spend their days in peace and comfort.

"Bungalows dot the island, and there are some residences that are really very ambitious. Taxation is low and the island is easy of access from Havana.

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN

No less an authority than Dr. Juan Guiteras, Director of Health for Cuba, says that the child mortality in Cuban cities and especially in Havana is astounding, and exceeds 40% of the births.

One cause of the increase of deaths among children is caused, says *La Lucha*, "by the crowding of the poor in the so-called tenements. Another reason is the misery affecting the laboring classes whose salary has not grown with the increase in the cost of living, which does not permit them to properly maintain their family or to give the mothers the proper attention."

If we examine the life of a workingman in Cuba we shall find that it is impossible for him to properly buy food, pay the rental and dress his wife and children with his salary which fluctuates between a dollar and a dollar and a half a day. From this condition the result is that children are poorly fed and are easy victims of disease and other miseries which befall them.

In Juan Guiteras, director of sanitation at Havana, Cuba has a guardian of its health who is one of the world's greatest experts in pernicious fevers.

During his ten years of activity with the United States Marine Hospital Service, Dr. Guiteras became famous as a specialist in the yellow fever epidemics that occurred in the South; he enhanced his reputation in Havana when co-operating with American army surgeons, he demonstrated that the mosquito was the carrier of the fever germ. Since 1900 Dr. Guiteras has been professor of tropical diseases at the University of Havana.

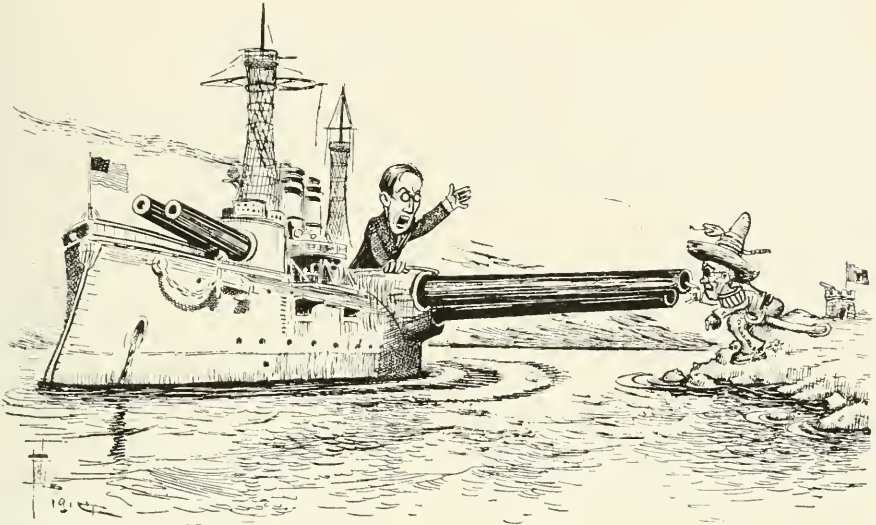
WHY THE GOVERNMENT IS STABLE

Base-ball has had its part in subduing the rebellious instincts of the Cubans. American professional teams have visited the island, and today Cubans are in competition with American Indians for places on big league teams. The Government of Cuba has been more stable since the introduction of base-ball. Why should the discontented Cuban sit in the shade of an afternoon, contemplating revolution, when he can be just as comfortable watching a clash between the Santiago Giants and the Havana Sox and relieve his pent-up feelings by "panning" the unfortunate pitcher who allows a home run. And how much more effective is his shout "Take him out" which "yanks" the the offending "hurler" and sends him "to the shower" than any of his past maledictions against his Government.—*Boston Globe*.

THIRTEEN YEARS OF NATIONAL LIFE

Thirteen years have elapsed since the first American intervention in the island, an occupation having for its sole purpose the guidance of my people to a staple government. During those years you will agree with me that my countrymen have shown commendable examples of good judgment, tenacity and self-control. Many were the prophecies of those who had no faith in the Cuban character or who judged it by superficial appearances that the island would become a hotbed of disturbances and that the patriots who had fought so heroically would constitute themselves in marauding bands, menacing life and property in the

HAVANA CARTOONIST'S ON MEXICO



Mr. Wilson.—"You must salute the flag of my country."
Huerta.—"This American wishes to injure me."

La Guerra de México.—Los cañones americanos.

Mr. Wilson.—*A la bandera de mi patria tienes que saludar.*

Huerta.—*Este americano me quiere perjudicar.*

—*Política Comica.*

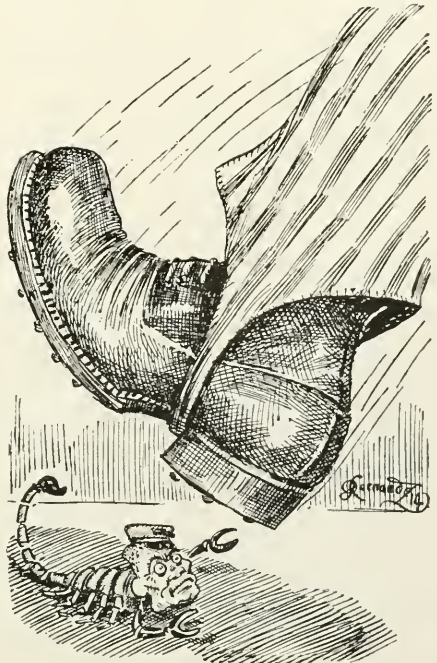
island. All these predictions turned out to be false. My countrymen are peaceful and docile, disposed to work and improve their social condition. They prefer peace to war and order to revolution, and owing to this patriotic spirit there is absolutely no danger that they will follow the lead of anyone intending to start a revolution against the legitimate and constituted government.

Our sanitary conditions have improved wonderfully, and to-day we can say with pride that we have a country as healthy as any in the world.—From a recent address before the Foreign Commerce Association Caesar A. Barranco, Cuban Consul at Baltimore.

AGAINST THE LOTTERY

President Menocal proves his moral courage by asking Congress to abolish the Cuban national lottery. As it brings in a considerable revenue, although of a negative kind, his proposal is not likely to have smooth sailing. That it is made in a message to Congress shows that President Menocal is winning support for his Administration among the people.—*N. Y. Sun.*

"There is talk again of Cuba wanting a loan in the near future, but her plans will not prove successful in this country so long as the Cuban Ports scandal continues."—*London Observer.*



Lo de Mexico.
Cuera o no Cuera.—La Lucha.
Will Uncle Sam put his foot down or not.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES POPULAR

American cars are popular in the section of Cuba on the south coast around Santiago, because of their unmatched hill-climbing qualities, very much needed in this mountainous section of the island, as the accompanying illustrations show.

A report from U. S. Vice-Consul H. C. Morgan, in Santiago, says:

"One of the best and most attractive automobile roads in Cuba is that from Santiago to Puerto Boniato and San Luis, built during the American occupation of Cuba in 1898 and 1899. This road is very steep and winds up the side of a mountain over 2,000 feet high. It is considered by chauffeurs as a severe test of the hill-climbing abilities of any car, and they assert that no car represented here can climb this road as easily as the American cars, and at the same time overheat the motor little more than in ordinary driving.

The most popular type of car in this district is the open five or six seated car. Closed cars such as the landaulet, coupe, and limousine have had no sale in this section of the island because of the hot climate, and there is only one closed car, a limousine, in the city."

There was a decided advance of the automobile business in Santiago in 1913, and there are now about 86 cars in the city, of which, 72 are American, 8 Italian, 2 French, 1 German and 3 miscellaneous. As the figures show, the American car is most popular and there are about twenty different makes from the United States in the city. Several American manufacturers are represented in Santiago by local agents, but there is no agency devoted exclusively to the sale of automobiles, and considering the limited mileage of good roads available for motoring, and the number of cars already in use, it is doubtful if it would pay automobile manufacturers to establish an agency here for the exclusive sale of their cars. It is believed that there is an opening here for the sale of repair parts and accessories. A list of automobile dealers in Santiago may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.

The International Brewing Co. of Havana has been opened with a 300-barrel brew house plant equipped with the latest machinery, all electric motor driven.

Punta Brava and Cangregeras, two towns in Havana Province, ship daily in the season about 6,000 crates of pineapple.

WHAT THE RAISING COST

Raising the "Maine" from Havana Harbor by the use of an elliptical cofferdam of interlocking steel-sheet pile cylinders cost \$785,774.83, according to the recently published final report of the board of engineer officers, consisting of Col. William M. Black, Lieut.-Col. Mason M. Patrick and Major H. B. Ferguson. The total appropriations for this work amounted to \$900,000. The first pile of the cofferdam was driven December 6, 1910, and the last March 31, 1911. The wreck was floated, towed out to sea and sunk on March 16, 1912.

ISLE OF PINES' CORN

Three crops of corn per year from the same ground for three years in succession, with an average yield of 40 bushels per acre, is what has been secured on the Isle of Pines, according to a statement in the *Isle of Pines News*.

It was found that the fall crop is the heaviest of the three, and the summer planting the smallest, because of the damage by heavy rains.

The second crop is planted between the rows of the first crop when it begins to mature. After harvesting this crop, the stalks are cut and plowed under, giving the needful fertilizer to the ground. A crop of corn it is stated can be harvested in four months.

A CANNERY SOLD

According to the *Isle of Pines News*, the sale of the McKinley canning factory for debt was brought to a head last week, when the appraisers for the Cuban government visited the site of the building and placed a valuation upon it. It is expected that it will be put up at auction in May, and if a bid is received of two-thirds its value, it will be promptly knocked down to the bidder.

Should the cannery be taken over by a real estate business concern, it will give the Isle two large canning factories and certainly stimulate the pineapple industry.

The Government has purchased the necessary land and has established a soldiers' camp at Ceiba Mocha, Matanzas Province, for the Infantry regiment No. 2. The new camp is connected with first-class roads with Matanzas and Havana.

The Spanish colony in Guines are building a new club house to be finished July 27.

ALL AROUND CUBA

MORE EARTHQUAKES

On March 21st and 31st strong vibrations of short duration were experienced in Gibara, Oriente Province.

The shocks caused much alarm among the inhabitants who remembered the quakes of February 27th. Little damage is reported.

Puerto Padre, likewise in Oriente Province and on the North coast, experienced a strong earthquake with subterranean rumblings which, while it lasted but five seconds, excited the population considerably. Men and women rushed into the streets from their homes, the latter almost insane from fright.

At Cauto, also in Oriente Province, and on the same date a strong shock of two seconds duration intensely alarmed the populace. On the same date shocks were also felt at Nuevitas.

WATERMELONS FOR HAVANA

A few exhibits of watermelons were shown at the fair at the Isle of Pines recently, and that those who have raised these few will know how to do it for the Havana market; all watermelons being imported from May to October from the States. The large red meat, black seeded variety, thin rinded and weighing about 25 pounds up, are the best sellers. The dark green or black peeled variety is the one best liked. It is large and round and should be shipped in bulk to Havana and not packed in crates or barrels. They suffer less this way.—Isle of Pines *News*.

AVIATION IN CUBA

Some aviators will soon go to Cuba to inquire into the progress of military aviation there. The Cuban government bought a flying boat last spring for the use of its army, but so far as can be ascertained, no progress has been made in its use, though many aviators have made flights during the last year at various places in the island.

The Cuban schoolship "Patria," with the naval cadets aboard, will take an European cruise. It will be gone 147 days and will visit fifteen different countries. The trip is for the purpose of giving the cadets a chance to finish their naval education by a term at sea.

The New York Stock Exchange recently received applications to list the Cuba Company, \$2,500,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock.

Five new schools are shortly to be established in Havana.

MRS. RYDER'S HUMANE WORK

The Band of Mercy in Havana, of which Mrs. Ryder is president, has secured new and more commodious quarters in Havana for its work.

A creche has been maintained for some time where a number of children are kept daily while their mothers are out at work. The older children are given schooling and the younger ones toys. The motto for the nursery is "That Other Woman's Child."

Stray cats and dogs, diseased and undesirable, are mercifully despatched.

The city officials and prominent men do not hesitate to unstintingly praise Mrs. Ryder's work. Mendez Capote, in an address at the opening of the new home on April 25th, said: "When you see a coachman get down off his box seat and unrein his horse when he arrives at his stand, that is Mrs. Ryder. When you see a mule standing in the stall, with a sore shoulder or back, instead of being compelled to work, Mrs. Ryder put him there. She keeps all the sick and crippled ones off the streets. A dozen persons will make angry protest if a driver is seen beating his animal because of Mrs. Ryder's teaching. One has only to remember conditions fifteen years ago and now observe them today to see what Mrs. Ryder has done."

SANTIAGO CUSTOM HOUSE

A recent report by Frederico Bolivar, Collector of the Custom House at Santiago, to the Treasury Department, concerns the conditions of the custom house building in that city.

Sr. Bolivar stated that, notwithstanding this building was a newly constructed one, and had cost nearly \$300,000, all the walls are cracked and are in danger of collapsing any day when many lives might be lost.

The Governor of Santa Clara Province has given permission to Senor Fidel Ruiz Turienzo to use for motor power the river "Jabacoa" at Rodas where the river joins the Damuji River. From newspaper statement it appears that a like authorization for the same purpose and at the same locality was also given to Senor Ignacio Lauza, but this concession was declared lapsed.

A telegraph line from Camaguey to La Gloria is a coming improvement. The Secretary of Government has made a recommendation to Col. Charles Hernandez, the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, that \$4,000 be credited for new project.

ALL AROUND CUBA

PUBLIC WORKS FOR ORIENTE PROVINCE

The share of Oriente Province in the appropriation for much needed public works, exceeds \$200,000 and will be expended for the following improvements:

Mayari Aqueduct.....	\$16,000
Abattoir at Campechuela.....	2,000
Road Work at Caney.....	14,000
Road Work to Alto Songo.....	14,000
Road Work to Cobre.....	20,000
Street Paving in Manzanillo.....	12,000
Street Paving in Santiago.....	12,000
Road Work and Bridge around Bayamo.....	28,000
Street Paving in Holguin.....	10,000
Street Paving in Gibara.....	10,000
Watertanks in Holguin.....	4,000
Road Work between Palma Soriano and San Luis.....	30,000
Public Works around Banos.....	14,000
Road Work around Sagua de Tanamo	3,000
Street Work in Tunas.....	5,000
Guantanamo Valley.....	15,000
Road Work, Bridges, etc., in various small towns.....	20,000

NURSERY STOCK RETURNED

Under recent orders, nursery stock and other plants and plant products for propagation, except as noted, received in the United States through the mails from Cuba and other foreign countries, will be returned from the post office of receipt, to the country and place of origin. A great many mailshipments of this kind have already been returned and Cuban exporters are advised to make all shipments by freight or express in order to avoid any unpleasantness. Furthermore, all shipments of nursery stock exported to the United States must be properly certified by Cuban officials as being apparently free from insect pests and plant disease.

FRIAS' CLAIM REJECTED

The litigation between Hugh J. Reilly, the contractor, and Jose Antonio Frias, former president of the Cuban Senate, who claimed an interest in the money Judge Reilly received, was disposed of on April 18th by the Supreme Court in New York, which threw the claims of Frias out of court.

The contest between Reilly and Frias, which had extended some years, resulted in the indictment of Frias for perjury in New York and of Reilly and his son, Hugh J. Reilly, Jr., in Havana.

The facts as they were developed in the testimony showed that Reilly went to Cuba just after the close of the Spanish-American war in 1899, and in 1902 in Cienfuegos, met Frias, a practising lawyer and leader of his political party, who had been Mayor of

Cienfuegos, and professor of law in the National University. Reilly allied himself with Frias and got a \$3,000,000 contract to build water-works at Cienfuegos.

Reilly then formed a contracting firm in which he made Bishop Broderick, of Havana, a partner and the water-works were built. Before the final payment of \$557,661 had been made, Reilly and Frias fell out and each brought suit against the other.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger rejected the claims of Frias on the grounds that the agreements on which Frias based his claims were obtained by Frias while he was acting as attorney for Reilly and that Frias had failed to show that he had made a reasonable use of the confidence imposed in him by his client.

"An examination of all the exhibits submitted," said Justice Newburger, "discloses no relation between the parties that can be construed as a partnership. The contracts with the Cuban Government, with the Railroad Commission, and with the church authorities in Havana were all in the name of Reilly. Frias' name nowhere appears."

HAVANA OMNIBUS SERVICE

A new London company, capitalized at \$3,000,000, \$1,500,000 in stocks and an equal sum in bonds, has for its object the formation of an omnibus service in Havana.

In 1906, when the company secured its London concession, it had in service in that city 200 vehicles, very bad and very ugly.

Today its 4,000 to 5,000 omnibuses, carrying 700,000,000 passengers annually, has superseded the horse cabs at a great saving in operating costs.

NEW BAKERY IN SANTIAGO

A bakery, producing fancy bread, rolls and biscuits, is projected for Santiago. An expert in this work has been procured in the person of Sr. Mariano Laporte, who for more than thirty years has been the superintendent of a large establishment at Barcelona in Spain.

The chauffeurs in Cuba have formed an association for mutual advantage. The banner of the new union is red in color with a border of gold. In the centre is a steering wheel and within the wheel two hands in a fraternal clasp. The banner also bears the words, "Association of Chauffeurs of Cuba."

The Royal Bank of Canada will erect a new modern office building at Antilla. The construction work will start this summer.

ALL AROUND CUBA

A NEW BISHOP

According to rumors, which were circulated in Catholic circles, it is now a fact that the Supreme Pontiff has named the Bishop of Camaguey.

This prelate is called Monsignor Julio Herghein, canon of Saint John Letran in the Roman Metropolis.

The appointment falling on another foreign bishop will be a new source of displeasure for Cuban Catholics, as with just reason they look to their own sons to be preferred.

Camaguey, always a lover of its own, will not receive the new Catholic minister with satisfaction, especially having such excellent priests as Father Arteaga.

A previous appointment of a foreign bishop also much criticised was that of the Rev. Charles W. Currier, Ph.D., an American, as Bishop of Matanzas.

ARCHBISHOP VISITS CUBA

Mgr. Adolfo de Noel, archbishop of Santo Domingo, and apostolic delegate to Cuba, was in the island recently to investigate the complaint against the priests in Havana, who failed to observe appropriate conduct during the funeral of the late Marquis of Santa Lucia.

A NEW FERRY LANDING

The proposed ferry landing at Caballeria wharf in Havana harbor, proposed by the United Railways for its Havana-Casa Blanca ferry service, has been favorably reported upon by the Bureau of Public Works. At present the ferry across the harbor to Casa Blanca docks at Luz wharf.

A MINIATURE SUGAR FACTORY

Senor Serafin Villa, first machinist on the staff at the Central "Caracas," in Santa Clara Province, is engaged in making in the Central's workshop a perfect working model of a sugar factory in miniature which he will exhibit at the San Francisco Fair in 1915. Previous to sending it to the Fair the model will be on exhibition in Havana.

A DUEL BETWEEN EDITORS

A sword duel was fought, May 1st, in Havana, between Dr. Carlos Garrido, editor of *La Prensa*, and Antonio Iraizos, editor of *La Noche*, two newspapers of Havana, over the proceedings of the Asbert trial for the killing of General Riva. Iraizos received a slight wound. His adversary escaped unscathed.



Santa Ana. Church in Camaguey. A new church in the city is now being constructed at a cost of \$50,000.

CUBAN RAILROAD MATTERS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The report of the Cuba Railroad Company for the month of March and for nine months ended March 31, 1913, compare as follows:

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
March gross.....	\$585,739	\$460,740	\$404,344	\$334,366	\$291,486
Expenses.....	266,063	226,979	186,098	169,112	136,750
March net.....	\$319,675	\$233,76	\$218,245	\$165,253	\$154,736
Charges.....	71,575	66,791	65,125	59,675	36,666
March surplus.....	\$248,100	\$166,969	\$153,120	\$105,578	\$118,070
Nine months' gross.....	\$3,725,614	3,335,162	2,722,856	2,228,006	1,822,142
Net profits.....	1,788,060	1,538,436	1,278,281	983,622	751,364
Fixed charges.....	605,908	600,847	556,125	398,925	325,210
Nine months' surplus.....	\$1,182,152	\$937,589	\$722,156	\$584,697	\$426,154

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending April 5th.....	\$55,095	\$55,785	\$50,381	\$47,649	.....
Week ending April 12th.....	53,132	52,268	50,382	44,661	42,606
Week ending April 19th.....	53,043	52,451	49,553	44,040	40,623
Week ending April 26th.....	52,502	51,359	48,305	43,756	40,463

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending March 28th.....	£52,260	£46,120	£44,788	£37,916	£37,080
Week ending April 4th.....	51,754	50,221	40,393	31,604	40,178
Week ending April 11th.....	39,836	50,454	39,276	31,683	37,730
Week ending April 18th.....	35,023	48,337	43,440	28,400	36,418

CUBAN CENTRAL PROJECTS

Mr. J. A. Morson, the general manager of the Cuban Central Railway, recently informed a representation of a Saqua publication that the company had no intention of transferring its offices and workshop from Saqua, as had been rumored. On the contrary the shops may be enlarged, a new station constructed and storehouses and wharves built at Isabela de Sagua, the north coast part of the City of Sagua la Grande. The company also expects to build more branch lines.

HAVANA ELECTRIC'S REPORT

During the year 1913 the Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Company paid out the total sum of \$7,178,283.33, represented by \$1,096,085.82 in interest on bonds; \$1,686,204.93 for dividends; \$256,875.06 in taxes and custom duties; \$2,489,831.99 for

repairs and running expenses; \$1,679,285.53 in new constructions.

The company employs a little over 4,180 men and they have received the sum of \$1,560,000 in salaries, and its street car and omnibus service moved 58,783,362 passengers during the year.

Fifty-two new cars have been built.

During the year the company carried to completion the construction of a modern gas tank with a capacity for 7,500,000 cubic feet, erected at Rincon de Melones, and work is now being carried on so as to have it ready by the end of the year, a new electric plant with a working capacity of 65,000 horse power, perhaps the largest plant in existence in the world.

The gas mains have in the great majority been repaired or relaid, covering its vast service of about 171 miles. Of these, there have been laid 1,600 meters of 12-inch mains; 404 meters of 6-inch mains; 4,334 meters of 4-inch mains, and 33 meters of 3-inch mains, a total of 6,370 meters.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

HAVANA COMPANY STATEMENT

The report of the Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Company, for the year ended December 31st, has just been issued and is as follows:

Gross.....	\$5,417,054
Net.....	2,927,222
Other income.....	140,088
Total income.....	3,067,310
Charges and taxes.....	1,219,206
Surplus.....	1,848,103
*Acquired surplus.....	856,909
Previous surplus.....	294,749
Total surplus.....	2,999,662
Dividends.....	1,686,205
Sinking fund reserve.....	92,412
Profit and loss surplus.....	1,221,045

* Excess in dividends received on stock of the Havana Electric Railway Company.

Further particulars of the year's work of the company will be found on page 16.

AN IMPORTANT EXTENSION

On the first of April the United Railways extended the Marianao line service down into practically the heart of Havana, within a block of Tacon Market, and it has been a big success. Every Sunday and holiday during the summer they will run cars direct to Marianao Beach which service commenced May 3d. Many attractions will be provided at this resort this year.

From a paper read before the Manchester Statistical Society and printed in the *London Statist* on February 14th, last, England's investment in Cuba to date has been \$160,959,485.

CUBA COMPANY DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors, on April 27th, declared a dividend of 7 per cent. for the year ending June 30th, 1914, on the Common Stock of the Company, payable to the Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on June 1st, 1914, as follows:

3½% payable on July 1st, 1914.

3½% payable on November 1st, 1914.

The stock and transfer books will not be closed.

CUBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The earnings of this company continue to increase and likewise the number of subscribers.

February and March figures compare as follows:

	1913	1914
February.....	\$67,717	\$88,457
March.....	69,550	90,239

To the end of March, 1914, the subscribers using the service numbered 16,517, as compared with 12,538 for the same date in 1913.

BANK OF CANADA BUYS A BANK

The Royal Bank of Canada announced recently that it had purchased the British Guiana Bank in the British West Indies, where it already maintains several branches. The Guiana Bank has a capital of \$926,520, a surplus of \$239,463, and total assets of \$3,680,396. The Royal Bank of Canada has total assets of more than \$180,000,000. It has twenty-one branches in Cuba.

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

(Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York)

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5 per cent Bonds.....	91	93
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5 per cent Bonds of 1914.....	99¾	100½
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5 per cent Bonds of 1919.....	98	98¾
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4½ per cent Bonds.....	92	95
Havana City first Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	102	107
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	97	102
Cuba R. R. First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	98	101
Cuba R. R. Preferred Stock.....	98	100
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debenture Bonds.....	95	100
Cuba Company 7 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock.....	103	110
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	91	92
Havana Electric Railway Light and Power Co. Preferred Stock.....	85	93
Havana Electric Railway Light and Power Co. Common Stock.....	75	82
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Participation Certificates.....	100	103
Cuban-American Sugar Company Collateral Trust 6 per cent Bonds.....	92	93
Cuban-American Sugar Company Preferred Stock.....	75	80
Cuban-American Sugar Company Common Stock.....	18	22
Santiago Electric Light and Traction First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	98¼	98½

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest basis."

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS DECLINING

For the first three months of 1914 the customs collections of the republic show a decrease of \$632,126 as compared with the figures for 1913 as follows:

	1913	1914	<i>Decrease</i>
January....	\$2,676,174	\$2,415,835	\$260,339
February....	2,258,600	2,005,521	253,079
March.....	2,302,539	2,183,830	118,708

The following ports of the island increased their customs collections for this period over that of 1913 as follows:

Batabano.....	\$992
Baracoa.....	924
Cardenas.....	14,291
Jaruco.....	1,341
Nuevitas.....	9,341
Nipe.....	22,890
Nueva Gerona.....	616
Puerto Padre.....	12,249
Santiago.....	18,240
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	719
Sagua.....	44,328
Tunas de Zaza.....	807

The following ports, among the largest in exports, shows a decrease as compared with the previous year:

Banes.....	\$276
Caibarien.....	40,343
Cienfuegos.....	114,999
Gibara.....	3,387
Guantanamo.....	19,931
Havana.....	447,030
Los Indios.....	860
Matanzas.....	37,373
Manzanillo.....	94,647
Trinidad.....	64

BOSTON'S NEW CUBAN CONSUL

Until very recently business between Boston and Cuban ports was transacted through a consular agent but with the increase in shipments and a direct service between Boston and Cuba the president of the Republic has sent Rafael Cervino to Boston as consul to succeed Josa M. Acuirre. The business between Boston and Cuba has averaged about \$2,000,000 a year, but all the shipments were made by way of New York.

THE CANE SUGAR CROP

The receipts to April 25th are given in the following table, together with comparisons with the two previous years:

	1914	1913	1912
Production....	1,858,381	1,614,979	1,332,539
Centrals			
Grinding.....	160	169	170

CUBA'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Statement for the Years 1912 and 1913

The Treasury Department of the Republic of Cuba has issued a statement showing the total imports and exports of the island, including currency, for the years 1912 and 1913. It also shows the amount of trade with the principal countries. In the figures 000 are omitted:

	1912	1913
<i>Imports</i>		
United States.....	\$65,416	\$75,967
Other Countries of		
America.....	10,251	10,625
Germany.....	8,431	9,473
Spain.....	9,774	11,193
France.....	7,706	9,202
Great Britain.....	15,397	16,071
Other Countries in		
Europe.....	6,257	7,777
All other Countries.....	2,667	3,447
Totals.....	\$125,902	\$143,758
<i>Exports</i>		
United States.....	\$145,185	\$131,783
Other Countries of		
America.....	5,280	5,586
Germany.....	6,199	4,707
Spain.....	658	650
France.....	2,574	1,684
Great Britain.....	11,446	18,427
Other Countries of		
Europe.....	873	1,203
All other Countries.....	758	779
Totals.....	\$172,977	\$164,823

SPAIN'S TRADE WITH CUBA

The exports of Cadiz to Cuba, in 1912, was valued at 1,808,911 pesetas. The products exported consisted of wine, olives, olive oil, beans, etc.

The exports of Coruña in the same year were valued at 1,828,835 pesetas. For the previous four years the exports totalled as follows:

1911.....	2,123,726 pesetas.
1910.....	1,785,015 pesetas.
1909.....	1,139,126 pesetas.
1908.....	1,358,469 pesetas.

The principal exports were onions, chestnuts, walnuts, canned fish, ham, cotton, lace, etc.

Bilbao's exports for 1911 and 1912 compare as follows, with values in pesetas.

1912.....	3,665,102
1911.....	3,111,228

Vigos' exports during 1912 and 1913 compare as follows:

1912.....	1,730,077 pesetas.
1913.....	1,959,468 pesetas.

The exports consisted largely of mineral waters, fish—mostly sardines and wine.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

CUBA'S TRADE WITH ENGLAND

The mercantile relations between Cuba and Great Britain continue to grow more important as indicated by the trade statistics for five years just issued by the British government for the past five years.

The imports from and the exports to Cuba were as follows:

<i>Imports.</i>	
1908.....	£1,271,734
1909.....	1,292,733
1910.....	2,668,879
1911.....	1,296,089
1912.....	2,548,153

<i>Exports.</i>	
1908.....	£2,360,315
1909.....	2,494,957
1910.....	2,546,904
1911.....	2,801,598
1912.....	3,234,134

The principal articles imported by Cuba from Great Britain consist of: Beer, biscuits, rice, fish, condensed milk, coal, coke, linseed, bricks, soda, china and porcelain, etc., etc.

ENGLAND A GREAT MARKET
FOR BANANAS

Thirteen years of imports of bananas from all sources by the United Kingdom show a constantly increasing demand.

The import figures as printed by the *West India Committee Circular* are as follows:

Bunches.		Bunches.	
1900.....	1,287,442	1907.....	6,232,158
1901.....	2,228,672	1908.....	6,385,449
1902.....	2,804,700	1909.....	6,238,065
1903.....	3,087,516	1910.....	6,094,579
1904.....	3,910,511	1911.....	6,714,479
1905.....	5,737,914	1912.....	6,978,867
1906.....	6,425,704	1913.....	7,539,984

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S TRADE
WITH CUBA

Cuba's exports to Dominican Republic amounted to:

1912		1913	
<i>Value</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Percent</i>
\$6,578.....	.08	\$7,352.....	.08

Cuba's imports from Dominican Republic amounted to:

1912		1913	
<i>Value</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Percent</i>
\$15,429.....	.12	\$27,536.....	.26

WEARING APPAREL EXPORTS

As a preliminary step to the formation of a large company to engage in the exporting of wearing apparel, Walter H. Bartholomew, formerly manager of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, will start, June

1, with two associates on a trip through the West Indies for the purpose of determining just what merchandise will find the readiest market in that territory. A boat may be chartered on board which five or six lines will be carried. A contract has been let for the construction of a large vessel which will be finished in seven months, and this ship will call on the trade three times a year.

Havana and Santiago will be called upon among other places and canvassed for larger business with American manufacturers of this class of goods.

EXEMPTION OF FLAVORING EXTRACTS
FROM INTERNAL TAX

Extracts and essences containing alcohol, when imported into Cuba by manufacturers of carbonated waters, have been exempted from internal tax by customs circular of February 12, 1914. This exemption is subject to the same regulations as those prescribed for the admission of similar articles for the manufacture of liquors.—Cuban Customs Circular No. 12.

CANADIAN-CUBAN TRADE

The Halifax, Nova Scotia *Herald*, calls attention in a recent issue to the increase of Canada's commercial relations with Cuba. According to official statistics, Canada's trade with the Republic in 1902 amounted to \$813,804 and in the year ended March 31, 1913, this had increased to \$4,272,415, made up of imports, \$2,745,572, and exports, \$1,526,843.

The attention of Canadian exporters is also called to the fact that one of the bills now before the Cuban Congress provides for the reduction of the duty on food products. If this reduction is made, Dominion shippers should be able to place many Canadian products, but especially flour, on the Cuban market.

The *Herald* also states that Canadian capital has been invested freely in Cuba. Such enterprises as the Royal Bank of Canada, with twenty-three branches scattered in different cities through the island; the Bank of Nova Scotia; the Camaguey Co., which controls the electric plant and tramways of that city and whose head office is at Halifax, clearly show that Canadian interests are well represented in the island.

It also thinks that the Republic of Cuba wishes to establish closer commercial relations with Canada, because of the expected promotion of the Consulate at Halifax to the rank of consulate-general for the Dominion of Canada, July next. A consul of career has been named at Toronto, and a proposition to name consuls of career at Montreal and St. John has been approved by Congress.

THE ENTERPRISING AMERICANS

CHANCES IN CUBA—SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED

(1) If an enterprising American with little capital is going to Cuba has he better opportunities along agricultural lines in the country or in mercantile lines in the city?

(2) Considering the best opportunities for such a young man in Cuba, are they better than existing opportunities in the United States?

My answer to the first question is that the best opportunities for making money are in mercantile lines. All kinds of business in Cuba depends upon the price of sugar. At two cents a pound (or \$1.65 a hundred net), very few make money and conditions are dull, as at present. At three cents a pound every one is making money and the island is very prosperous. Even two and a half cents means prosperity for Cuba, as practically all above the low price of the present month would be increased profit.

When the people are prosperous they are very liberal spenders, having been taught by the various revolutions that "it is useless to save and have all one's savings taken away during the next revolution." For this very reason, however, the American in mercantile business in Cuba should do a cash business, insisting that his customers shall "pay as they go." In short, I believe that there is an opportunity for active Americans to develop the "chain" store idea in Cuba or else open department stores in the larger cities, such as Havana, Santiago, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Camaguey and Cardenas. Whether or not better opportunities along these mercantile lines exist in Cuba than in the United States, I do not know.

Of course it is entirely possible for an American to go to Cuba and purchase a tract of land and lead the simple life, so called; but in most cases this is not done by purchasing virgin land of the Government at a very low price, but rather by purchasing certain semi-developed ranch land of some land company. This is what the American usually does, paying for the land a comparatively high price. In other words, the American starts in by paying a profit to the land company about equal to any possible increase in value for many years to come. Cuba has an abundance of cheap food for hogs, luxuriant grass for cattle, good water everywhere, and a climate suited to both, and two crops of corn, and in some parts three, can be grown in a year. Coffee is a paying crop in the hilly sections. Beans give two crops a year. Potatoes may be grown profitably, and poultry may be raised in unlimited quantity at practically no cost. All these things and many others have been neglected in Cuba, partly because of the lack of means of transportation, partly because of not knowing how, but mainly because the production of sugar and tobacco at the old time prices commanded

every atom of available labor and made it more advantageous to import foodstuffs than to grow them at home, and therefore nothing like general farming has ever prevailed in the island and few people have followed the changed conditions of recent years.—G. L. Carlson in *South American*, N. Y.

CUBA A MOUNTAIN TOP

Cuba and the other West Indian islands are simply the tops of the highest mountains of the range which happened to stick up a little above the surface of the water. Moreover, this is not so "little" as one might imagine, for there are very high peaks in the Sierra Maestra range, with on peak 8,300 feet above the surface of the water. When one considers the distance between the bottom of the sea a few miles from the coast and the top of Pico Turquino the distance or the real height of this peak, considering both that above and under water, is almost staggering.

With the exception of the northern part of Maine, which today is practically uninhabited, Cuba is as large as the whole of New England put together. The State of Massachusetts has about one-fifth the area of Cuba, Vermont and New Hampshire about one-fourth, while little Rhode Island, with its great mills and wealth, has only about one-twentieth of Cuba's area. Hence, the first point which impresses me on my trip to Cuba is its size. I had not before realized that it takes twenty-four hours by train and forty-eight hours by steamer to go from Havana to Santiago; in fact, its extreme length is 730 miles, or nearly the distance between Albany and Chicago, the total area being 44,000 square miles.

In addition to the area, the other feature which impresses me of Cuba, is the large number of rivers and streams. It is true that most of these rivers are small; but they nevertheless are rivers which are of tremendous value. In talking with a prominent banker I was told that these rivers number about 250, the largest one being El Canto and the Sagua la Grande. Otherwise water is scarce. Although the total rainfall is heavy, yet it comes all at once and thus far no storage facilities exist.

Although Cuba lies within the tropics the climate is much modified by its insular conditions. The heat is greatly tempered by the trade winds which blow from the northwest with but little variation throughout the year. The days are cool in winter, and both during the summer and winter the nights are cool. The winter climate is mild and agreeable, the weather being usually clear. The highest average temperature recorded is not higher than 84 degrees, the lowest about

71 degrees. The maximum is about 95 degrees, having been above that only about seven times during the past ten years.

Employees of Americans whom I have met in business in Cuba state that one must be very moderate in his diet and take precaution as to exposure either in the dampness of night or the heat of the midday sun.

Neglect of sanitary measures is the chief cause of local diseases, but in the summertime one is more liable to contract them than in the winter. A cool breeze generally blows along the coast, the prevailing wind

being the northeast trade. Frequent "northers," strong and cool, produce an equivalent of seasonal changes, and once in a great while a hurricane comes.—Roger Babson in the *N. Y. Sun*.

Max J. Baehr, the American consul for many years stationed at Cienfuegos, has been elected by the city council the adopted son of Cienfuegos. Mr. Baehr has become very popular with the Cubans of all classes since his residence here and it is greatly regretted that he is to leave.



Rubber Tree in Cuba. *Castilloa elastica*, about three years old. It is thrifty and hardy.

CUBAN MINING MATTERS

A RICH COPPER MINE IN PINAR DEL RIO

The property is situated in the Province of Pinar del Rio, about five miles from the north coast, and is owned by Senor Manuel L. Diaz, a wealthy Cuban and a resident of Havana, says the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York.

The remarkable history of this mine is that it was brought to a producing basis and paid a profit within one year from the time of beginning the development. In other words this property not only paid for itself in that time but returned a profit to the owner.

The copper stained outcrops were called to the attention of the present owner, who, upon the advice of the engineers, decided to investigate this deposit by driving a few exploratory adits into the hillside. The strike of the orebody is a little north of east, and the dip about 65°. The ore lies between a slate foot wall and a sand-stone hanging wall. The various adits have opened first an oxidized zone, then an enriched zone of various copper sulphides and, below, a zone of chalcopyrite and pyrite containing from 14 to 16% copper over a width of 40 feet and a length of 300 feet, so far as developed.

Development work was begun in January, 1913, and in December a shipment was made that returned the owner over \$43,000 after paying freight and smelting charges. At present, the ore is shipped from the Bay of Santa Lucia, being lightered out to steamers. The net returns from ore shipped up to April, 1914, have been over \$340,000. Every cargo shipped has averaged over 20%, except the last shipment, which contained some run-of-mine material from the lower zone averaging between 15 and 16% copper, bringing the average of the cargo down to about 19%. The ore contains an ounce or two of silver, but very little gold.

A steam plant, compressor and machine drills are now on the ground, and a vertical shaft will soon be started, the extraordinary developments of last year having warranted equipping the mine for a large production. The success of the mine in Pinar del Rio has resulted in many denouncements in that part of the country. The owner of the above-mentioned mine, however, has secured several thousand acres so that he is amply protected in the development of that property, and there is little chance of trouble from adjacent owners.

A RIDE TO THE MINES

Antilla, Cuba, January 15th.—I have been the guest for the day of the Spanish-American Iron Company at Felton. A railroad auto-car was ready for me at 7.30 and we started on our 13-mile ride to the foot of the incline at Piedra Gorda (Big Rock). Those who have enjoyed a morning ride in the tropics will understand what this meant. The car was open and the view unrestricted. Panoramas flashed before us, showing fields of palm and tangled jungles with orchid-covered trees. We crossed the Mayari River on a modern steel bridge, and from it had an entrancing view of the town and valley of the same name. At Piedra Gorda we were transferred to the "incline car" for the first leg of the lift. This is a stretch of 2,000 feet at a grade of about 25%. There is then a small dip and we were attached to the 7,000-foot cable. Much of this grade is 25% and every foot opened up some new beauty.

From the top we had an unbroken view of 30 miles, taking in Preston and the cane fields under cultivation belonging to the United Fruit Company, and covering 30,000 acres. Horses were ready, and after lunch we took a ride over the mine works. A strata of serpentine rock underlies the ore deposit. This deposit ranges from 10 to 30 feet in depth and is a surface proposition. That is, the only thing to be cleared away is the vegetation to begin operation. They have three drag buckets, with a capacity of one and one-half yards each, and a four-yard shovel.

I was allowed to examine the ponderous machine which handles the 14,000 feet of 3½-inch cable and the system of handling the loaded and empty cars, and I look upon it as one of the wonders of the world. It tried my nerve a bit to stand on top of a loaded ore car and feel it pitch over the crown and start on its descent. This was extremely rapid, reaching the bottom in four minutes, and the sensation must be similar to that of a flying machine stunt when the gasoline runs short.

The car was ready to carry me back to Felton, and the return was just as fascinating as the morning trip had been.—J. Frank Lanning in the *Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette*.

CUBAN IRON-ORE TITLES

Havana Correspondence of the *New York Engineering Journal*.

Interest attaches to a recent development in the protracted litigation involving some of the Cuban iron-ore deposits. The litigation originally involved the titles and was based on the fundamental question as to whether the clay iron ore, a residual product from the decompo-



Pier of the Spanish-American Iron Company at Felton, Nipe Bay, Oriente Province. The pier is one-eighth of a mile long, built out far in the bay because of shallow water

sition in place of the basic country rock, was "ore" within the meaning of the Spanish law, or whether it was a ferruginous clay—clay not being subject to denouncement as iron ores are: This subject was investigated by universities of Europe and America for the various parties in interest and it seemed to be clear that the clay iron ores of eastern Cuba were ore, applying to them the test of chemical and physical changes in the formation which had taken place and considering them in the line of their scientific origin and relations. This question was not, however, judicially passed on. Recently, however, other factors entered into the case which may have application throughout all of Latin America as regards the validity and procedure of titles of certain deposits. As is already known, the laws of the Latin-American countries are based on Spanish common law, just as the laws of the United States, where not otherwise enacted into statutes or regulations, or by court decision, go back to statute regulations of the time of Queen Elizabeth and to subsequent English decisions.

It appears that the records discovered in Spain disclose decisions and regal decrees made about 800 years ago which define denounceable ores in a manner which would exclude from that class deposits of material which can be moved from the surface without mining, and which are found loose on the surface. Specifications were made later to apply to gold placer deposits. It is well known that the tin placer deposits in Mexico are not denounceable and belongs to the owners of the lands, whereas gold placer deposits under specific law are denounceable.

If this Spanish common law is effective and can be applied to the residual deposits of eastern Cuba, then the titles which were based on denouncement will be adversely affected and the equity of the deposits will be confirmed as part of the land title. This question has not been adjudicated and is only presented for discussion, but it is obvious that its confirmation or

denial in the Cuban issue will automatically extend its scope to all the Latin-American countries, in so far as subsequent legislation or decisions have not superseded this ancient regulation and interpretation.

NEW COPPER DEPOSIT FOUND

Dr. Narciso Alfredo Portas y Rojas, Mayor of Pinar del Rio, has laid claim to new copper lodes in that province. Dr. Portas is now the largest possessor of mineral lands in that section.

According to Cuban mining laws, the owner of the land has no claim to his property beyond the top soil. If valuable mineral is discovered on his land by an outsider, the latter immediately claims it, draws a line around the section, and then waits for the former to buy him out, which he is forced to do to retain his own rights.



Inclined railway for the removal of iron ore to the coast from the mines of the Spanish-American Company at Daiquiri.

An unusually interesting article, showing the rapidity with which extensive iron ore properties in the island are being developed, was printed in the April issue.

DECREASE IN IRON EXPORTS

There was a decrease in the iron ore exports from Cuba during 1913. This was due to the slackening of the demand from the United States, where all the iron ore mined on the island is sent. Iron, as usual, was by far the most important mineral product. The total exportation for the year was 987,654 tons. Copper ore showed a slight increase. The output of the year was 74,000 tons. A small amount of gold ore was exported, its value totaling something over \$200,000. This gold came from the mines at Holguin.



Pidanse catálogos "CR" y precios al Representante general para la Isla

SR. L. A. BUCHACA, AGUIAR 92, HABANA

ALABAMA COAL TO CUBA

A coal operator of Birmingham, Ala., has closed a contract with several customers in Cuba for Alabama coal. It is stated that the coal is for experimental purposes, and that if the tests come out as are expected an order will follow for more than 100,000 tons.

PINE LUMBER FOR EASTERN CUBA

LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE, WHITE PINE, SPRUCE AND SOME CYPRUS IN DEMAND—PRICES AND DUTIES

Pine lumber is used extensively in and around Santiago for all kinds of construction and is imported exclusively from the United States in large quantities. The principal kinds of pine lumber imported are long-leaf yellow pine, white pine, spruce, and a small amount of cypress.

The price paid for pine lumber depends upon the grade of lumber and the market prevailing in the United States at time of shipment. The average price, however, for Cuban "merchantable" may be said to be \$25 per thousand feet, cost, freight and insurance. Cuban merchantable is a shade poorer grade than that customarily denominated merchantable in the United States for export to Central and South America.

Common pine wood, not dressed, is admitted free of duty; planed or dove-tailed for boxes or flooring, imported from the United States, is dutiable at the rate of \$0.16 per 100 kilos, equal to about \$0.725 per 1,000 pounds. Besides the duties prescribed by the customs tariff, there is levied, under the provisions of the port improvement law, an additional charge on merchandise which is the product of the soil or industry of the United States of \$0.70 per metric ton.

Local prices for lumber for delivery to dealers pays \$1.50 per thousand for wharfage, and where the vessel anchors in the bay there is an additional charge of \$0.75 per thousand for lighterage. Lumber imported at Santiago de Cuba, intended for delivery at interior points on the line of the Cuba Railroad, pays \$2 per carload, which includes wharfage at the docks of the railroad company.

The cost of freight and insurance at the present time on lumber imported in sailing vessels at north-coast ports is \$6 per thousand, and at south-coast ports \$7 per thousand; imported in steamships, north-coast ports \$8, and south-coast ports \$9 per thousand. There is no fixed rate, however, as it varies according to the demands of shipping. Within the last few months sail freights on north-coast deliveries have been as high as \$8, and on south-coast \$9; and steamer freights, north-coast \$10, and south-coast \$11. It is customary for shippers to quote prices to dealers or consumers cost, freight and insurance. Duty and all other charges are for the account of the importer.

The retail price of pine lumber in this market depends upon the grade and quantity. It may be stated to average from \$30 to \$40 per thousand. American currency is the basis of all commercial transactions in the district, embracing the Provinces of Camaguey and Oriente.—U. S. Consul Ross E. Holaday, Santiago, Cuba, April 21.

Further information on the lumber exports of Cuba will be found on page 41 where the shipments from the Gulf coast are given.



Pier of the Spanish-American Iron Co. at Daiquiri, where the ore is shipped to the United States. This is also the place where the American forces disembarked in the Cuban War against Spain in 1898.

CUBA'S RICHES BARELY DEVELOPED

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES IN THE EASTERN SECTION—REWARDS SURE IN THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

Sydney Brooks, the well-known writer, again takes Cuba and its growing riches, which he declared has been barely tapped, for his theme, and in the *North American Review*, writes in part as follows concerning present conditions on the island, and the great development the coming years promise. He says:

Only within the last decade has Cuba begun to realize either herself or her assets. Even now barely one-twelfth of the island is under any cultivation; fresh sources of agricultural, mineral and industrial wealth are constantly being tapped. Nothing, a few years ago, would have seemed more unlikely than that Cuba would be exporting over 1,000,000 tons a year of the raw material of the American steel industry, or that a survey should show deposits of three thousand million tons of iron ore. No one as yet has any precise idea of the wealth of Cuba is capable of producing. It is one of the most accessible spots on earth and one of the most neglected. It is on one of the most crowded and famous of trade routes—that will be more crowded when the Panama canal is open—yet capital and modern science are only just beginning to explore its opportunities. Its population numbers little more than two millions, or about a fifth of what it could support in comfort.

Of the many changes since Spanish rule, none is of more importance than the opening up of the eastern districts. With the enterprise of Sir William Van Horne in driving 600 miles of track lengthways through the middle of Cuba, it is beginning to be realized that the economic future may well prove to lie in its eastern provinces, and that the long-worked soil of the western parts may be outranked by the virgin soil of the east. Even now it is possible for any well-organized concern to go into an uncleared wilderness, and in five or six years build up a profitable industry in sugar, timber and fruit.

Cuba Railroad itself is more than a common carrier. It is building ports and dredging harbors; it is a large landowner and hotel proprietor, and has erected two of the most efficient sugar mills on the island.

The cities are rapidly equipping themselves with hotels, telephones, lighting plants, transportation services, aqueducts, sewage systems, asphalted or macadamized streets, and so on. The government, whatever its political shortcomings, has done much to develop the harbors, to build main roads, to bridge rivers, to extend postal and telegraph systems, and to make the path smooth for foreign capital. That average interest on the best security is 10%, and that mortgages on unimpeachable property bring in a minimum of 8%, indicates the slenderness of Cuba's financial resources. Considerable industries remain to be built up out of the native supplies of sponges and textile plants; the rise in real estate affords many chances for a rapid turnover that Americans have been quick to seize upon; nearly all staple agricultural products of the tropical and sub-tropical zone are indigenous, and the small holder has a wide range and there are some 10,000,000 acres of uncleared forest, containing over 50 varieties of hardwoods, besides unworked deposits of copper, iron ore, manganese and asphalt.

The greatest development is in sugar. It is now king in Cuba; tobacco is no longer, and coffee has long since ceased to be. Value of the Cuban sugar crop is some \$100,000,000 a year, and the mere financing of it, where a man thinks himself lucky if he can raise money at 12%, opens a tempting field for judicious speculation. To enter the sugar industry in Cuba, as planter and mill owner and landed proprietor, is scarcely to speculate at all, so unique are the conditions and so sure the rewards. There are many parts of the island where, with little irrigation or fertilizers, sugar has been raised profitably for 100 years and more on the same land. There are many others where no re-planting is necessary more than once in ten years. The cane has nothing to fear from insects, and the windbrakes and light railways and protective clearances, planted as a rule with sweet potatoes, have greatly mitigated danger from fire. The supply of labor is, on the whole, adequate, tractable, and traditionally skilled; and all economic conditions have been revolutionized in the past few decades. The small mill has practically disappeared, and the small private plantation with it. Fifty years ago there were over 1,000 mills; to-day there are less than 180. But the mills now are gigantic structures owning, in some instances, over 200,000 acres of land, working over 100 miles of railway, turning out 500,000 bags of sugar a year, commanding ample capital, employing expert managers and up-to-date machinery, devoting the same painstaking, scientific study and methods that Germany has lavished on the beet. The result is that Cuba to-day produces the cheapest sugar in the world, and if put to it could undersell the beet in Europe.

But Cuba at present has little call to think of Europe. Practically the whole crop goes to the American market, which it enters on preferential terms; and this is a factor of the first importance in insuring stability of the industry. Cuba depends on the United States, but not so much as the United States depends on Cuba. Consumption by Americans increases faster than that of any other people. They require already more than 3,500,000 tons a year.

A decade hence they will need well over 5,000,000. Where is it to come from? Cubans appear to have good grounds for belief that the United States will have to rely more and more on Cuba. The colono system—under which land owned by the company is allotted to planters, or colonos, who plant, cut and deliver cane to the mill, receiving in return five pounds of sugar for every 100 pounds of cane—appears to work satisfactorily.

Tobacco remains Cuba's second largest industry, with a natural monopoly of the finest cigars. Whether the true Havana cigar has, of late years, deteriorated, I hesitate to pronounce opinion. Independent manufacturers on the spot inpute such suspicion partly to the Cuban rebellion and Spanish-American War, partly to importation of Mexican seeds that followed, partly to strikes, political disturbances, floods and cyclones since 1905, partly to change in the taste of smokers who prefer a light-colored wrapper and mild-flavored cigar, but chiefly to the American trust and its experiments in fertilizers and cultivation under cheese-cloth, its alleged indifference to the niceties of manufacturing and its reputed passion for "standardizing."

In going over the trust's factories in Havana I saw no evidence that the old names and recipes and methods and the varying yields of different plantations were being robbed of individuality. I am persuaded that the trust, which owns 75% of the best vegas in Vuelta Abajo, has rendered the industry considerable service by scientific analysis of soils, by practice of testing seeds, and by many other wholesome innovations.

Growing export of unmanufactured leaf of an inferior quality has hurt the great name of Havana. Cuba last year sent abroad, mainly to the United States, over 300,000 bales of leaf, valued at nearly \$17,500,000 (or about \$5,000,000 more than her exports of manufactured cigars), from which "Havana" cigars are manufactured at Tampa, London, Hamburg and elsewhere.

Retail business in the towns is mostly in hands of Spaniards, a good deal of the best skilled labor is immigrant and migratory, the larger enterprises are almost wholly owned and managed by Americans, Englishmen, or Germans, and the natives tend more and more to become either mere squatters or dispossessed employees. The poorer, heavily mulcted by the tariff, demoralized by the lottery, and shut off from the soil, live in a state of carelessly incongruous destitution; and a more economical government or one that would break up the large estates, encourage small holdings and cultivation of foodstuffs now imported under heavy duties, establish rural credit, and concentrate on agricultural instruction, could do much to improve their condition. President Menocal has shown abundant signs of recognizing this.

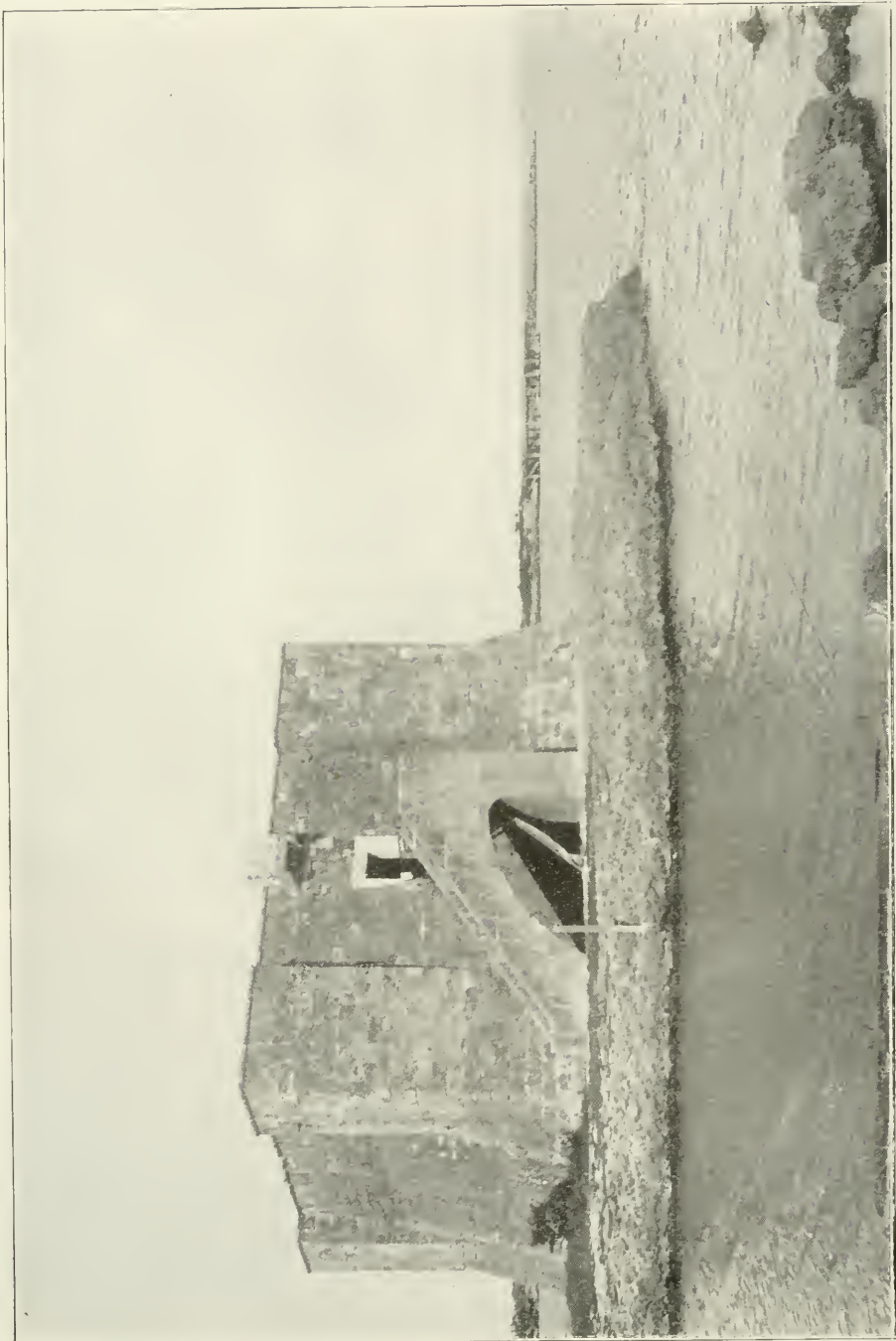
Material development of Cuba will be affected by the course of politics. The outlook in that quarter, while decidedly more promising, cannot be absolutely reassuring. After four centuries of torpor, the Cubans, a third of whom are negroes and perhaps two-thirds illiterate, have been set to work out a republic.

They can do so only after repeated stumblings and backslidings, amid many scandals, with frequent lapses from democratic ideals, continuous commotion, and, on part of the American Government, extraordinary patience, sympathy and forbearance.

Cuba is at last beginning to realize that its old and sinister reputation as a fever den was due to no natural causes, but simply to the folly and ignorance of man, and that its present position with the second lowest death-rate in the world is much more representative of its real merits.



General view of the sanitarium for Cuban consumptives in Havana Province, located four kilometers from the car station at Jesus del Monte. The sanitarium was built between the towns of Arroyo Apolo and Arroyo Narranjo, occupying the grounds of the old Asuncion farm, which is 354 feet above the sea level, in a very dry and arid climate. The cost of the sanitarium was \$120,000.



Old Fort remains at Havana.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRICES

The prices at Havana for centrifugal sugar, 96-degree polarization, from December, 1912, to and including April, 1914, is officially quoted by the Agrarian League of Havana as follows:

The prices are quoted in reales, per arroba (25 pounds).

Dec., 1912...4.68.5	Sept., 1913...4.39
Jan., 1913...3.90.9	Oct., 1913...3.86.3
Feb., 1913...3.80.7	Nov., 1913...4.15.7
Mar., 1913...3.97.7	Dec., 1913...3.62.7
April, 1913...3.69.7	Jan., 1914...3.65.9
May, 1913...3.52.6	Feb., 1914...3.78.8
June, 1913...3.57.7	Mar., 1914...3.55.5
July, 1913...3.91.2	April, 1914...3.53.5
Aug., 1913...4.40.8	

A SUGAR EXPERT'S VIEWS.

Sugar prices in the United States and in Europe was the subject treated, during the taking of testimony in the United States Government's recent suit to dissolve the American Sugar Refining Co., by Wallace P. Willett, of Willett & Gray's.

Mr. Willett said that, as Germany is the largest producer of beet sugar in the world and has over 1,000,000 tons annually for export above domestic requirements, Hamburg has become the ruling sugar market of the world. Prices are fixed by the Hamburg exchanges.

These prices, however, Mr. Willett stated, are not always natural but are subject to various influences. Germany, he said, has at times been able to lower the Hamburg prices 26 cents a 100 pounds by a government bounty on export, maintaining the price to domestic consumers but lowering it for export business because it had such a surplus to get rid of. Notwithstanding this lower price the witness said that a profit of \$26,000,000 had been realized in a certain four years' period.

Speculation also influences prices. The whole of Europe is honeycombed with sugar exchanges. In one instance, Mr. Willett testified, a syndicate of speculators combined to raise prices over 50%, on the expectation of a short Cuban crop, an advance which fell off practically over night when the syndicate collapsed. Producers have an abundance of financial backing, nevertheless, because there is always a ready market for sugar. On the whole, the operation of the exchanges is to elevate prices artificially, the witness said.

According to Mr. Willett, the fairness of the European parity as a standard for quotations, is questionable, because it does not represent the natural level resulting from the free play of the forces of supply and demand. For the past three years or so, however, prices have been regulated chiefly by the size of the Cuban cane crop.

SUGAR IN MANUFACTURING

A very interesting article in the *New York Literary Digest* describes the various uses to which sugar can be put for manufacturing purposes. First of all sugar is a common ingredient of many compounds for removing and preventing boiling scale. The shoe blacking industry uses sugar and molasses to a considerable extent. In Europe there seems to be a tendency to use blackings of the older type which are made by the carbonizing action of sulphuric acid on sugar. The product is neutralized and other ingredients added, such as powdered oil and sometimes glycerine.

Perhaps one of the most important industrial uses for sugar is in the manufacture of soap. Sugar is used in this connexion in the place of glycerine. In Germany there is a considerable demand for sugar in the manufacture of explosives, though in the color and dyeing industries, it is perhaps more widely employed as a reducing agent and as a base. Tanneries, too, use sugar in "filling" leather, and to some extent in removing lime from hides in the "dehairing" process. It is interesting to note, also, that ordinary copying ink is made by the addition of one part of sugar to three parts of writing ink.

The silvering of glass mirrors provides another use for sugar. After inversion with acids, it is here used to reduce a solution of silver nitrate which deposits a coating of silver on the glass immersed in solution.

The hardening and strengthening action of sugar in mortar was known to the ancients. In recent times, the Museum of Natural History of Berlin has been rebuilt with mortar consisting of one part of lime, one part of sand, and two parts of sugar.

In many chemical operations sugar is used as a source of carbon of high purity, and in the future it is possible that sugar may become of great industrial importance through its nitro-compounds. Nitro-saccharose (sucrose octonitrate), is a product of gun cotton, which it is said can replace the latter in its numerous applications in explosives, collodion celluloid and the like.

Beola & Co., at Gibara, will build a new sugar mill outside Gibara on the railroad with a capacity of 200,000 bags—plans now being made and surveys held.

RAILROAD NOTES

The gauge of the Puerto Principe & Nuevitass Railroad will be changed to standard immediately upon completion of the sugar season. Plans have also been completed for the extension from Camaguey to Santa Cruz del Sur which promise a prompt beginning of this work.

SUGAR ESTATE ACTIVITIES

CENTRAL BOSTON

Situated a few kilometers from the town of Banes is the central "Boston" owned by the United Fruit Company. The factory is capable of grinding 350,000 arrobas of cane daily. The last crop yielded 378,678 bags, from 46,712,648 arrobas of cane.

This year the yield is expected to reach 440,000 bags.

Four hundred and thirty employees work in the factory. The company owns 2,800 caballerias of land of which 850 caballerias are planted in cane. 175 kilometers of railroads traverse the cane fields and there are 800 cars, 16 locomotives and 8 gasoline automobiles in constant service.

Daily the company runs a train over the Dumois branch to the Antilla branch of the Cuba Railroad for the public's benefit absolutely gratis.

On the company's property is an electric plant, bakery, abattoir and other industries. During the crop the number of workmen aggregates 5,000.

Central Lequeitio, in Santa Clara Province, closed its season early this month with an output of 150,000 bags. Had the weather been favorable, a yield of 180,000 or 200,000 bags would have been secured.

Central San Francisco, Santa Clara Province, closed its season on April 15th with 270,000 bags.

Three new centrals are projected for Camaguey Province. There are no particulars obtainable.

A SUGAR CENTRAL DESTROYED

The "Olimpo" sugar factory, located in Matanzas Province, and belonging to Manuel Carreito, was completely destroyed by fire on April 23d. It was insured for \$200,000. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin as two previous attempts recently to burn the factory have been made without success. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

NOTES OF THE CROP

Up to April 1st, and according to figures received by the Agrarian League of Havana, the following Centrals have completed the season's grinding:

Central Nuestra Senora de Regla situated in Manacas in the municipality of Cienfuegos and owned by Sr. Felipe Silva and leased by the Messrs. Castellvi & Co. This Central commenced grinding on January 15th and ended on March 25th, having manufactured 3,760 bags of sugar. The lessees of this estate cultivated 54 caballerias of cane and they expected to make 5,350 bags and to close in the middle of this month but they have been compelled to cease operation owing to the lack of cane.

Central San Miguel situated in Jamaica, Guantanamo, owned by Messrs. Marimon, Bosch & Co. The administrator of this Ingenio is Emilio P. Salis. Grinding began on the 19th of December and terminated on March 25th with an output of 18,705 bags. This estate was compelled to suspend operation for ten days in February on account of the attitude of the Colonos and the low price of sugar, leaving uncut some 18,000,000 of arrobas of cane.

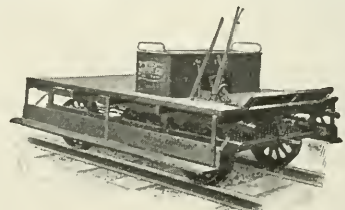
Ingenio Carolina in Palmira, owned by Estaban Caeicedo. The administrator is



CARROS DE MOTOR DE LA COMPAÑIA BUDA

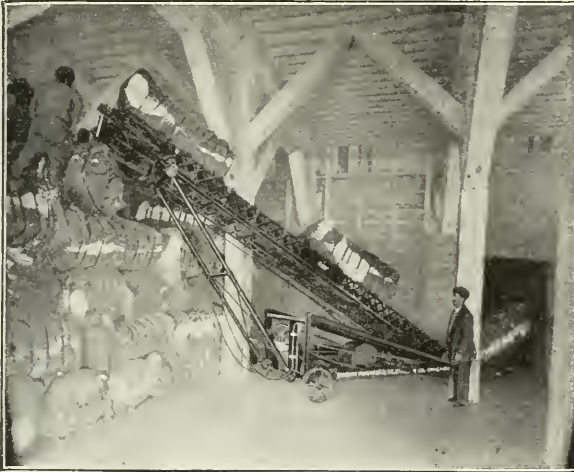
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Isidoro Cacicedo. Grinding began January 1st and terminated on April 3d, having had 77 working days. The output is 10,716 bags. Because of the lack of cane, this estate was only able to grind six hours daily. Under normal conditions the estate would have had an output of 11,600 sacks.

SUGAR YIELD TO APRIL 25TH

The sugar factories, which, up to April 25th, have made more than 100,000 bags, are the following. The figures are those of the Agrarian League of Havana.

PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE

None.

HAVANA PROVINCE

Gómez Mena (x)	247.009
La Julia (Durán)	171.310
Mercedita (Melena) (x)	151.932
San Antonio (Madrugá) (x)	114.333
Toledo	160.515

MATANZAS PROVINCE

Alava	182.545
Conchita	250.923
Cuba	151.960
Feliz	124.547
Mercedes (Sabanilla)	178.290
Progreso	111.532

Santa Gertrudis	154.308
Socorro	261.500
Tinguaro	162.579

SANTA CLARA PROVINCE

Caracas	128.477
Constancia (Abreus) (x)	145.285
Covadonga (x)	112.642
Hormiguero	166.111
Lequeitio	137.800
Perseverancia	145.705
San Agustín (Cruces)	105.914
Tuinucú	140.085
Soledad (Cienfuegos)	104.104
Washington	135.093

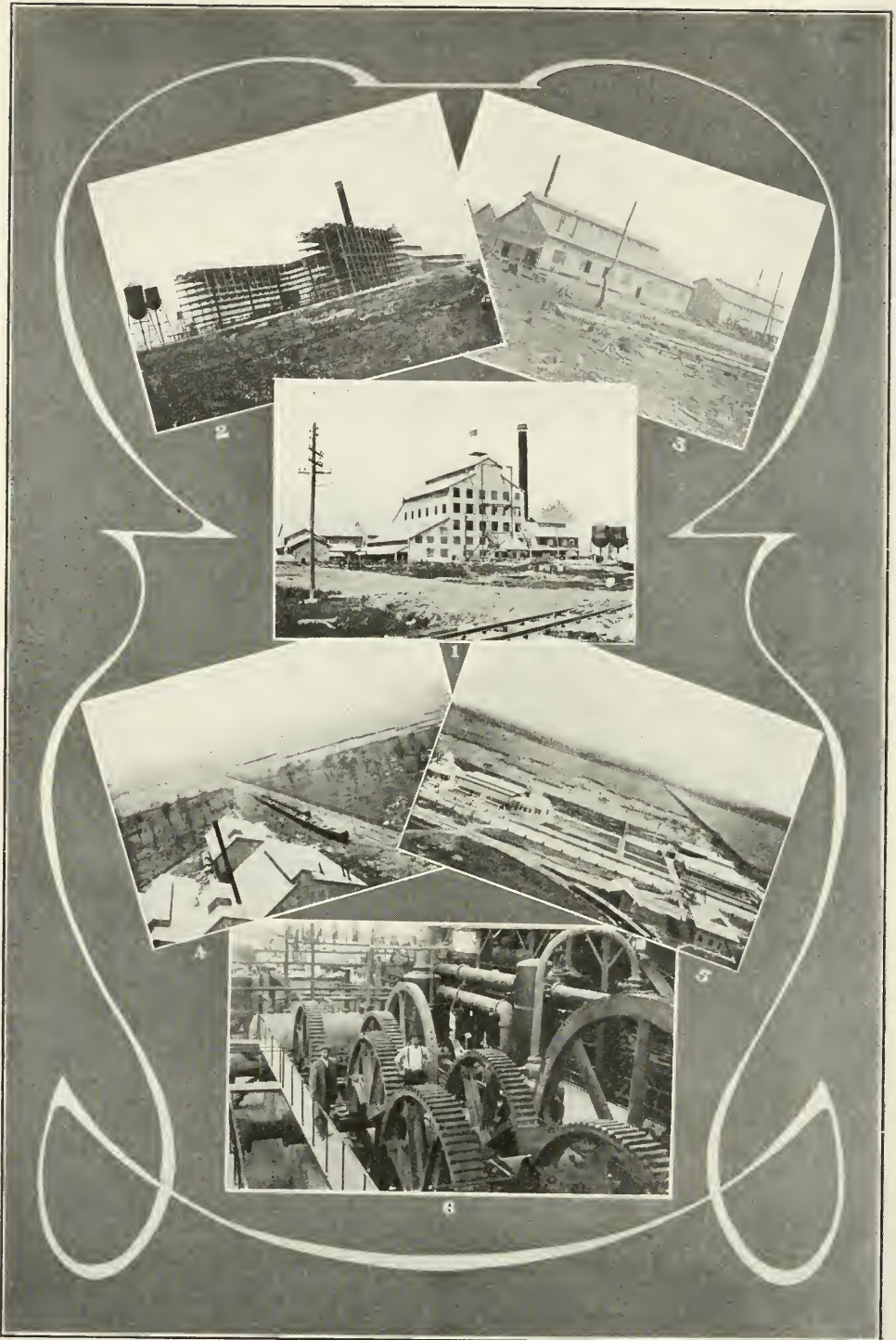
CAMAGUEY PROVINCE

Francisco	288.581
Jagueyal	224.610
Jatibonico	267.781
Morón	127.176
Senado	171.288

ORIENTE PROVINCE

Chaparra	344.257
Delicias	283.486
Isabel (Manzanillo)	138.750
Jobabo	247.402
Niquero (x)	139.296
Santa Lucía	142.570
Soledad (Guantanamo)	108.161

Centrals marked (x) have not sent in full returns.

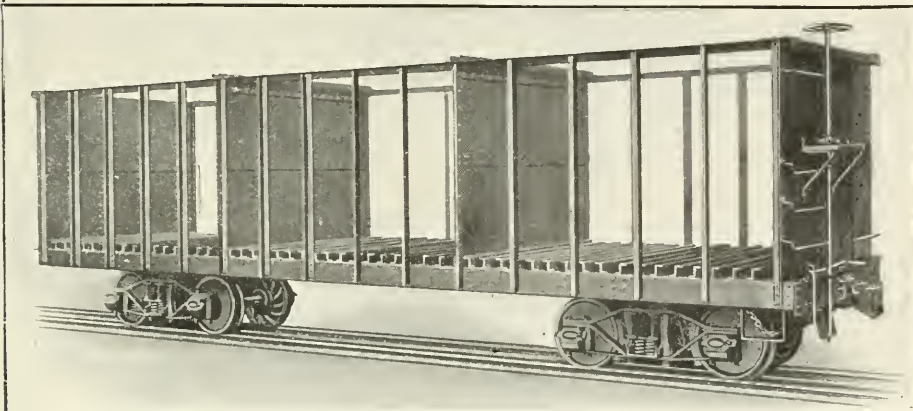


The sugar factory at Manati, Oriente Province. (1) The sugar mill. (2) Coaling towers. (3) Workshops. (4) Workshops and cane fields. (5) View of offices and fields. (6) Interior of mill and grinding machinery.

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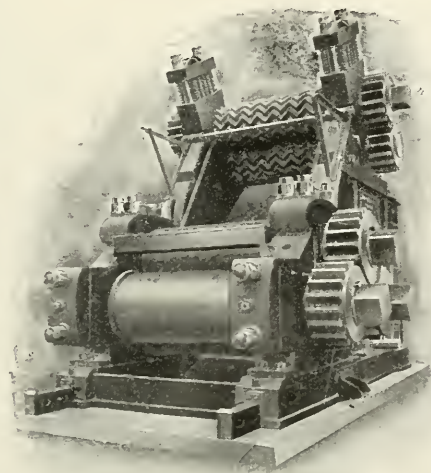
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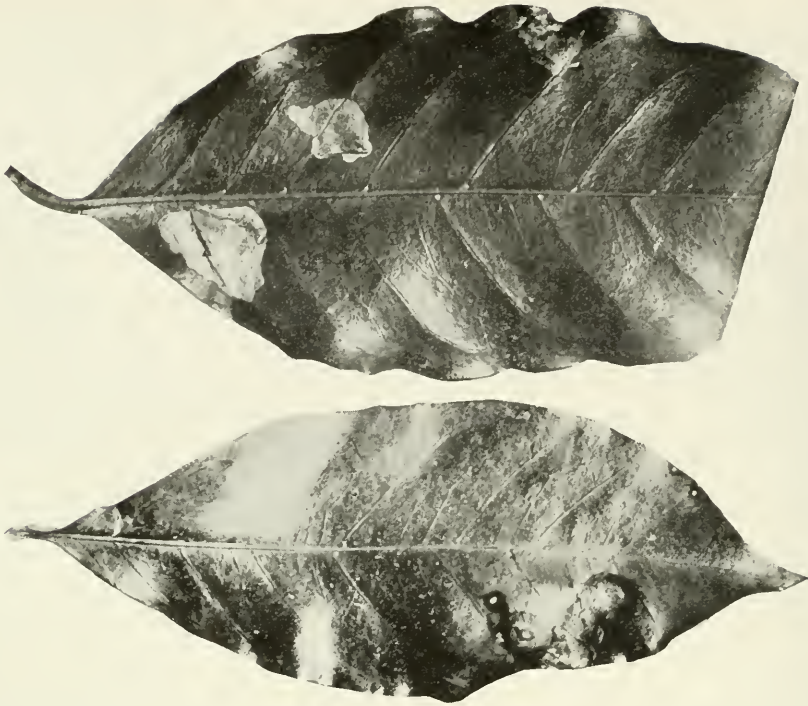
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A coffee plant pest. Coffee leaf showing deprecation of coffee leaf miner, common in Cuba, annually causing a crop loss of 10 per cent.

Its extermination can be accomplished by spraying an emulsion of one part kerosene, one part whale oil soap and eight parts of water. Thoroughly wet the lower surface of the leaves twice a week during the last six or eight weeks of the rainy season. This treatment will destroy the pupae and the plants will be comparatively healthy the following year.

ORIENTES MOUNTAINOUS COAST:

To the traveler who has read much and seen nothing of the Pearl of the Antilles, the first sight of Cuba is disappointing. One may look in vain for the tropical verdure, the Royal palms and gorgeous beauty associated with this imagined isle. What one really sees is a ragged, mountainous coast, denuded of verdure, and apparently unwatered and uninhabited. For a hundred miles we skirted this coast, and, with but one exception, we failed to find a human habitation, although twenty pairs of glasses searched among the recesses and along the coastline. The mountain ranges as we neared Santiago reached higher and higher until in places the clouds hung about the higher peaks, but always towards us, they presented the same seamy, ragged, and age-marked exterior. In places the iron ore showed in broken crevices and landslides, red and rusty, like the sides of an old wreck.

Leaving Guantanamo, we steamed on towards Santiago, passing more mountains, ragged and emaciated, suggesting some weary old hack horse with protruding ribs and razor back. About sundown we were off Santiago with its frowning Morro Castle.

As we passed Morro, the Cuban army came out and lazily watched the ship go by. We counted carefully, and all agreed upon

the count. The army mustered four able-bodied men, not one of them under five feet in their eight stockings, provided they had stockings.

Morro Castle was the most romantic and picturesque relic which fell under my observation. Commanding the entrance to the inner harbor, it looked menacing, indeed. Crowning the top of a rock with turret and battlement built in medieval style, old Morro was both picturesque and formidable. On the lower levels battlements and towers of solid masonry with their sentry boxes at each angle, the turrets overhead and the very businesslike embrasures where once brass cannon bade the pirates of the Spanish main to "keep off the grass," all were there like some dream of the past, or a leaf of romance taken from the Waverly novels.—Correspondence, Owego (N. Y.) *Times*.

ORIGINAL SITE OF HAVANA

Chorrera, on the Gulf at the mouth of the Almendares River, near Havana, is interesting for the relic of the old Torreón de la Chorrera, a fort built in 1646 for protection against the pirates: it is often called the Buccaneers' Fort. It was one of the defenses taken by the British in the siege of Havana in 1762.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specialy Written for *The Cuba Review* by *Willett & Gray*, of New York

Our last review for this Magazine was dated April 14, 1914.

At the date Cuba Centrifugals 96° test was quoted at 1 31/32c. per lb., cost of freight, and 2.98c. per lb. duty paid.

Refined Granulated sugar was 3.675c. per lb. net cash, the difference between raws and refined being 0.695c. per lb., to cover cost of refining, and refiners' profits.

At the present time Cuba Centrifugals is 2 1/16c. c & f, and 3.07c. per lb. duty paid, the difference between raws and refined being 0.665c. per lb.

The advance made in quotation of 0.09c. per lb., follows the forecast in our last review of some gain in selling values. The gain has not been large, and the outlook for any important gain is not encouraging, still the old low selling at 2c. c & f, has been left behind, and 2 1/16c. c & f for May and 2 1/8c. c & f for June are now well established.

The European Beet Markets for beet sugar have not helped to improve conditions materially, although making an unwilling advance during the period under review from 9s 3 3/4d to 9s 4 1/2d, and returning now to 9s 3d at the close for the immediate month. Cane 96° test improved 3d during the period by reason of the advance in the United States.

The weather for the European beet crops, the seeds for which are sown and now sprouting, has been generally favorable though a little more moisture would be desirable for the seeds.

Purchases of refined sugars under contracts have been quite large recently in anticipation of a general advance, following an advance by the principal refiners, but still some refiners linger behind, and gives an uncertain tone to the market.

Refiners have been such large buyers of raw supplies that they would welcome a larger demand for their refined product than the country seems ready to take on as yet.

The fruit season is at hand, and will no doubt help to this end.

The general situation is good for a steady firm market, with some further improvement in both raws and refined as the Cuba crop approaches an end. There are no signs of a smaller crop than has been estimated for.

New York, May 6, 1914.

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION BY MONTHS

Month	1914 Tons	1913 Tons	1912 Tons	1911 Tons
December-January.....	489,903	408,258	262,152	229,118
February.....	426,449	374,345	326,220	330,333
Total to end of February.....	916,352	782,603	588,372	559,451
March.....	546,029	449,376	410,167	369,962
Total to end of March.....	1,462,381	1,231,979	998,539	929,413
April.....	466,447	458,985	371,337	283,108
Total to end of April.....	1,928,828	1,690,964	1,369,876	1,212,521
May.....		377,795	289,728	135,957
Total to end of May.....		2,068,759	1,659,604	1,348,478
June.....		133,904	111,384	64,010
Total to end of June.....		2,202,663	1,770,988	1,412,488
July.....		64,431	45,790	28,628
Total to end of July.....		2,267,094	1,816,778	1,441,116
August.....		74,752	39,908	11,547
Total to end of August.....		2,341,846	1,856,686	1,452,663
September.....		38,899	17,085	14,039
Total to end of September.....		2,380,745	1,873,771	1,466,702
October.....		22,294	6,792	2,393
Total to end of October.....		2,403,039	1,880,563	1,469,095
November.....		25,498	15,421	14,356
Total crop.....		2,428,537	1,895,984	1,483,451

—Willett & Gray.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para *Cuba Review* por *Willett & Gray*, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 14 de abril de 1914.

En esa fecha los azúcares centrífugos de Cuba polarización 96° se cotizaban a 1 31/32c. la libra costo y flete, y a 2.98c. la libra derechos pagados.

El precio del azúcar granulado era 3.675c. la libra pago al contado, la diferencia entre el azúcar crudo y el refinado siendo 0.695c. la libra para cubrir el costo de refinación y las ganancias de los refinadores.

Al presente la cotización de los azúcares centrífugos de Cuba es 2 1/16c. la libra costo y flete, y 3.07c. la libra derechos pagados, la diferencia entre los azúcares crudos y los refinados siendo 0.665c. la libra.

El aumento de 0.09c. la libra en las cotizaciones pone en evidencia el pronóstico que hicimos en nuestra última revista respecto a algún alza en los precios de venta. El alza no ha sido grande, y la perspectiva para algún alza de importancia en el futuro no es animadora, pero sin embargo las ventas de antes al bajo precio de 2c. costo y flete se han quedado atrás, y los precios de 2 1/16c. costo y flete para mayo y 2 1/8c. costo y flete para junio están ahora bien establecidos.

Los mercados europeos de remolacha para el azúcar de remolacha no han ayudado a mejorar materialmente el estado de cosas, aunque han hecho aumentar los precios involuntariamente durante el período bajo reseña desde 9s. 3 3/4d. a 9s. 4 1/2d., volviendo ahora a 9s. 3d. al cerrar el mercado para el mes próximo. El azúcar de caña polarización 96° tuvo un aumento de 3d. durante dicho período a causa del aumento en los Estados Unidos.

El tiempo para la producción de la remolacha en Europa, cuya siembra ya ha tenido lugar y cuyo fruto está ya brotando, ha sido generalmente favorable, aunque sería conveniente un poco más de humedad para las semillas.

Las compras de azúcar refinado bajo contrata han sido bastante grandes recientemente en anticipación de un alza general en los precios, siguiendo un alza por los principales refinadores, pero sin embargo algunos refinadores se están demorando y eso da al mercado un tono de inseguridad.

Los refinadores han comprado azúcares crudos en tan grandes cantidades que acogerían con gusto mayor demanda por su producto refinado, en mayor cantidad de lo que el país parece estar dispuesto a tomar hasta ahora.

La estación de la fruta ha llegado ya e indudablemente ayudará al fin deseado.

La situación en general es buena para un mercado firme y constante, con indicios de mayor mejora tanto en azúcares crudos como refinado a medida que la cosecha de Cuba se acerque a su término. No hay indicios de menor cosecha de lo que se ha calculado.

Nueva York, mayo 6 de 1914.

COLONO DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME

Mr. M. H. Lewis, president of the Santa Cecilia sugar factory in the Guantanamo Valley, and president of the Guantanamo and Western Railroad, believes planting Administration cane is the solution of trouble with the Colonos. The plan has been tried out in other estates on the island, at Jababo and other places, and has been found satisfactory. Mr. Lewis states that by this plan there is no complaint to be found. The mill is the absolute owner of all the cane. If the profits are small, they are all the mill's, as in the *colono* system; but if they are large, they are also all the mill's. Mr. Lewis says that the Santa Cecilia has planted its own cane successfully for several years.

GRAPE FRUIT AND PINEAPPLE

J. Pratt Carroll, New York, writes *The Cuba Review* under date of May 4, as follows:

We have never seen the grape fruit market so low and sluggish at this time of the year as it is at the present time. We were in hopes for an improvement, but from the outlook it is not very encouraging the balance of this season.

Pineapples have been arriving very green from Cuba and not meeting ready sale at very good prices. Porto Ricans have the call on account of their showing color. However, we look for a good market on Havana pines soon, as we have heavy calls from our out-of-town trade at good prices.

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CORRESPONDENTS:

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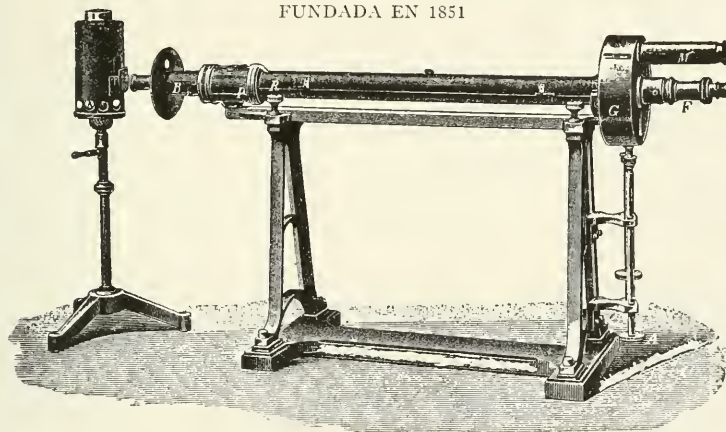
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Counterfeit Lottery Tickets

The charge that counterfeit tickets in Cuba's national lottery were being printed thrice monthly and sold in Porto Rico and other countries was made in the Cuban Congress on May 8th, when photographs were shown of supposedly legitimate tickets found in Porto Rico. It was asserted that the fraud netted the perpetrators \$600,000 monthly.

The discovery of the fraud caused a sensation in all circles. The Government became cognizant of them on May 7th and searched various places where the tickets were thought to be concealed. President Menocal immediately called the Director and principal officials of the Lottery Bureau and Secretary of Government Hevia to a

conference, at which Representative Ferrara said that so many public employees were involved in the frauds that Congress, regardless of political affiliations, should investigate them and turn over to the courts all the evidence obtainable.

It is said that these tickets have been extensively sold in Key West, Tampa and other Florida towns.

No arrests have been made, as the authorities have been unable to fix the blame.

The Chief of the Secret Police reports that the duplicate tickets were used by persons conducting a private lottery throughout the West Indies and paying prized on drawings made in the Cuban Lottery, but only paying \$40,000 as the first prize, instead of \$100,000, the amount of the Cuban capital prize.

RULES FOR PICKING AND PACKING ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT

VALUABLE COUNSEL FROM EXPERTS

The United States Department of Agriculture has just published a bulletin entitled "Factors Governing the Successful Shipment of Oranges from Florida." The data contained in this bulletin apply to Cuba, and the suggestions are worth preserving for constant reference.

Only a small part of the Government's bulletin is given here, which has been printed and issued by the Cities Protection League of California for the instruction of its members.

Clippers with rounded or blunted points should be supplied. These should be frequently inspected by the foreman to prevent their becoming dull or loose at the joint.

"Picking sacks of heavy material, which have partially closed mouths, allowing the fruit to be emptied from the bottom, and having a capacity of not more than half of a large standard field box, should be used.

"Pickers should not pull the fruit from the tree. All oranges should be severed by means of the 'double cut.'

"Fruit should be placed carefully in the picking sack and not dropped or tossed in.

"The picking sack should be lowered into the field box and the oranges allowed to roll out gently without appreciable drop.

"No fruit should be picked up from the ground and placed in the field boxes.

"Smaller field boxes of lighter materials are recommended.

"The fruit should not project above the top of the field box, and the latter should be transported to the packing house on a spring wagon. The driver should be given an especially prepared seat and not allowed to sit on the fruit.

"Each picker and packer should be required to wear gloves.

"Picking receptacles, field boxes, and packing bins should be kept free of gravel, twigs, splinters, protruding nails, or other foreign matter.

"The desirable hopper is small, has padded sides, and allows the fruit to be emptied gradually by means of moving belts. The fruit should not fall by gravity at any stage of its journey.

"Wherever washing is not absolutely necessary in order to render the fruit marketable it should be omitted.

"Water in the soaking tank should be frequently changed, and sprays of fresh water should be directed against the fruit as it passes through the washing machine.

"The best type of washing machine has the fruit in plain sight at all times, allows no pressure on the oranges save that afforded by their own weight, does not allow the fruits to tumble over or against each other, and does not allow twigs, thorns, nails, etc., to become lodged in the runway through which the fruit must pass.

"Fruit should never be packed while moist. An artificial drier in which a warm air blast is circulated around the fruit seems to be a necessity from the standpoint of thorough work and careful handling.

"The sawdust method of cleaning grapefruit is ineffective as well as highly injurious.

"Loose packs of fruit are more liable to be injured in transit than those of medium height with every orange firmly in place.

"Decayed fruit should not be left in the boxes or allowed to accumulate on the floor or under the packing bins in the packing houses.

"Curing is unwise, as the delay increases the chance for the infection of bruises or injured spots and facilitates the development of decay before shipment and in transit.

"When warm and humid weather is prevalent, frequent thorough inspections of the various operations through which the fruit passes are most essential. Instead of lowering the standard at this time, it is extremely important to approach the ideal as closely as possible.

"Precooling may not safely be depended upon to offset decay following mechanical injuries due to improper methods of handling the fruit when preparing it for shipment, but it is a valuable and legitimate means of insuring arrival on the market in sound condition after each grower, packer, and shipper has done his share in properly handling the fruit."

EARNINGS OF THE SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY

	1914	1913
March, gross	\$37,928	\$37,713
March, net	17,917	16,652
First 3 months, gross	111,613	114,132
First 3 months, net	54,333	51,470

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About two million feet were loaded out for Cuba during the week, chiefly from Tampa, Pascagoula, Pensacola and Gulfport; April 18th.

Cuban inquiry appears to be decreasing rather than improving, with Havana particularly deficient.

All Cuban ports are backward, Havana most so of all, and the present outlook holds nothing of promise. Values continue low and weak and freights are upon the same unprofitable scale.

Cuban shipments of the week was something over 1,500,000 feet, May 2d.

Schooner chartering for Cuba is a little more extensive, and the number of vessels seeking engagement has been diminished, but no large tonnage capacity is represented. Freight rates are steady and average a shade higher. There is no indication of revival

in the Cuban lumber trade, and its quietude in early months of the year, when buying is ordinarily most active, does not promise well for the latter season.

TOP-BUDDING AQUACATES

A marked change in the method of top-budding aquacates to move valuable varieties is being tried at the Hawaiian Agricultural Station, according to the annual report. Trees 6 or 7 years old have been cut back to stumps about 1½ or 2 feet high, with a sloping cut which has been well covered with heavy paint or wax as a protecting covering. All trees so treated have sent out vigorous shoots which have proved ideal stocks for the reception of buds, being far better in this respect than the side branches of any of the original trees.

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April 18th.....	16,656	19,659
April 25th.....	18,402	19,606

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S.S. KAREN -	Havana	- - - -	June 19
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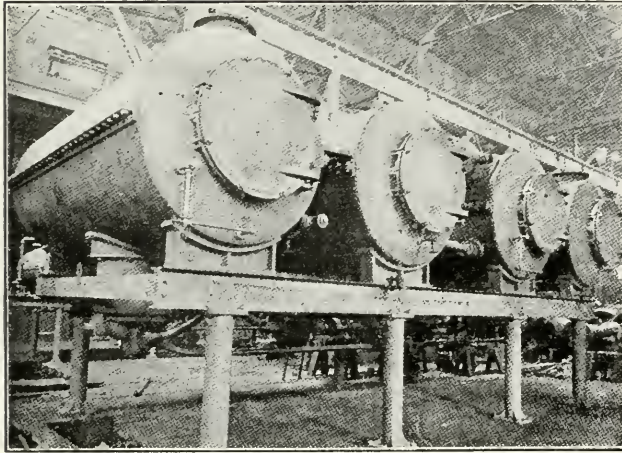
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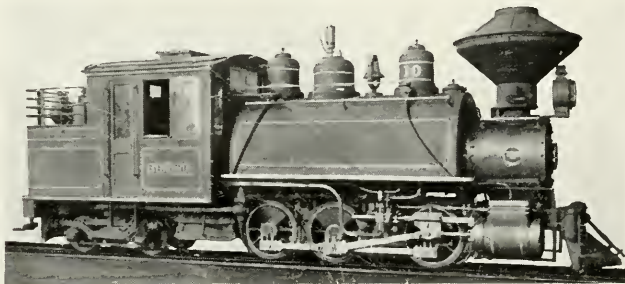
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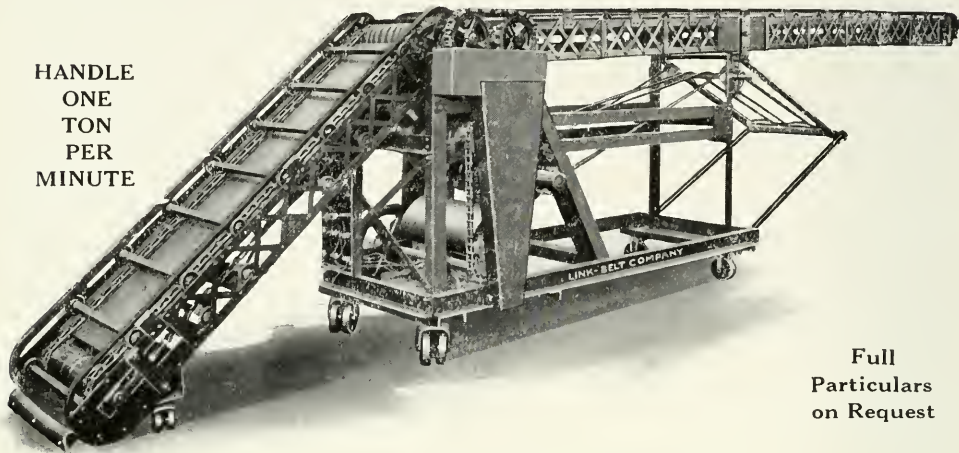


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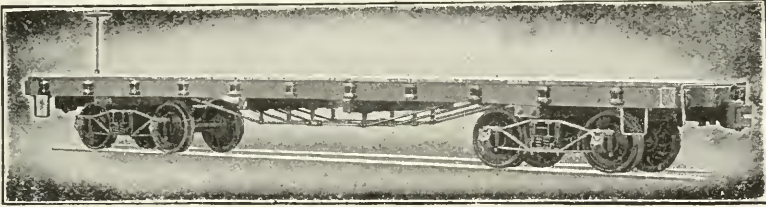
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Pinar Del Rio Works

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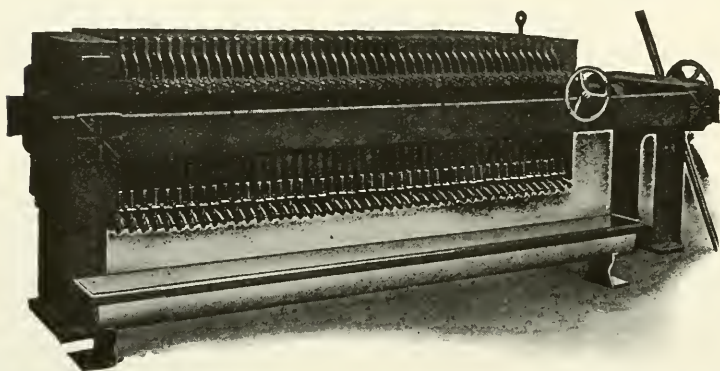
The interests behind the Cuban lottery naturally fear that the consequence of an exposure of fraudulent manipulation would be that the Cuban Congress would wind up the business. The lottery exists on toleration.

In a sense it is popular, and the revenue the Government derives from it would not be relinquished without some regret. But the better class of men in public life, and a considerable body of intelligent citizens, recognize that the institution, apart from any consideration of morality, is economically destructive.—Providence (R. I.), *Journal*.

Recent rumors in Havana prophesied the resignations of two cabinet officers, Secretary of Treasury, Leopoldo Cancio and Secretary of Public Instruction, Ezaquiel Garcia. As regards the former, the rumor was promptly denied by the Secretary himself.

The Cincinnati Reds have contracted with their full team for a series of games in November next with the Havana baseball clubs.

Messrs. Jorge S. Lavieu and Edwardo Elegarreda have a project for a trolley line in Cardenas.



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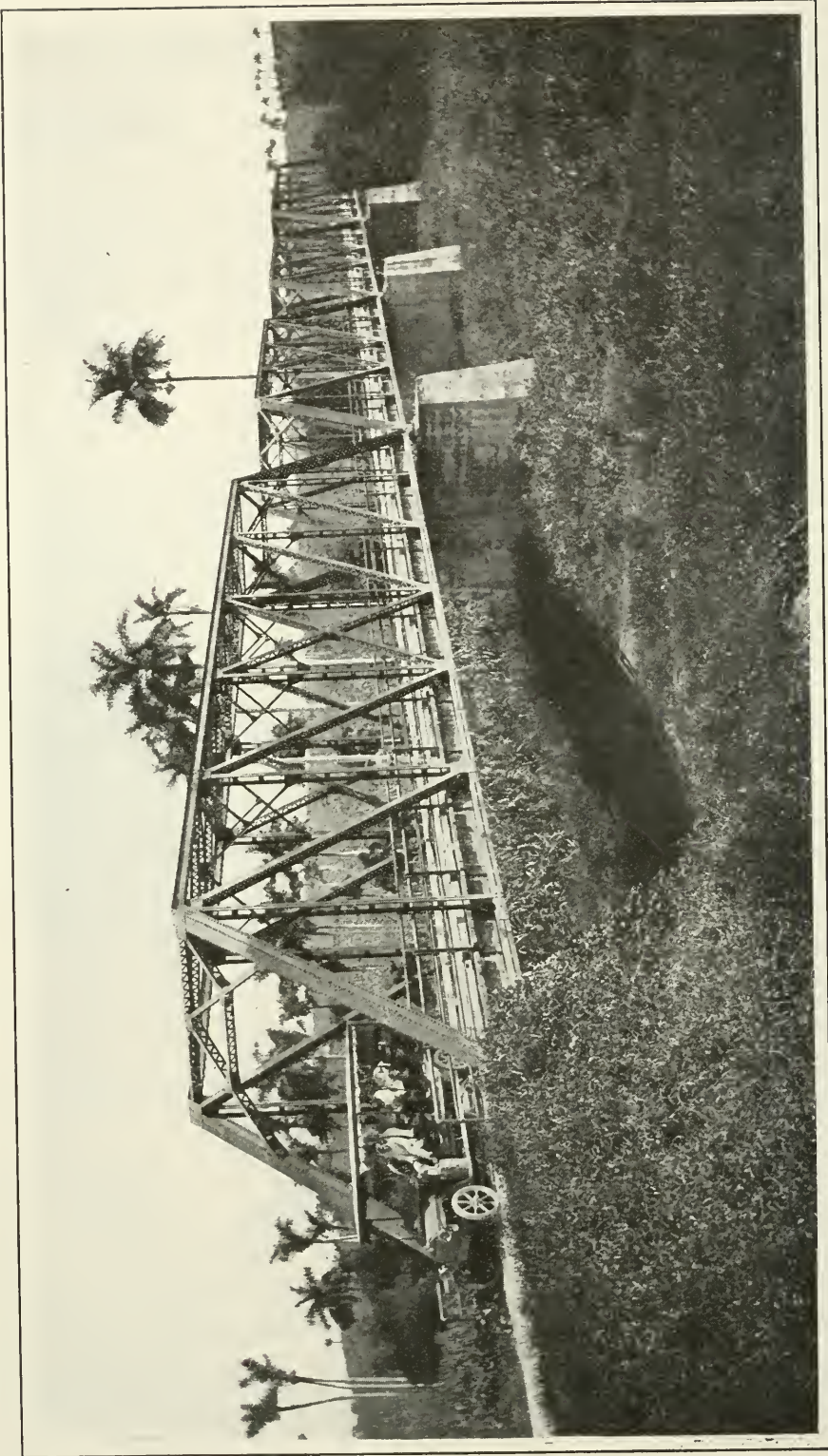
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JUNE, 1914

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(Frontispiece.)

Bridge on the road from Cabañas to Bahía Honda.

(Photo of the United Railways of Havana.)

THE CUBA REVIEW

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VOLUME XII

JUNE, 1914

NUMBER 7

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

GENERAL ASBERT'S CONVICTION—CONVICT LABOR IN HAVANA—NEW
CUBAN CONSULATES AND LIGHTHOUSE

Trial of Gen. Asbert The trial of Gen. Ernesto Asbert, Governor of Havana Province, on the charge of killing Gen. Armando Riva, Chief of Police, last July was begun April 27.

On June 3d, Governor Asbert and Eugenio Arias, members of the House of Representatives, were found guilty of homicide in the Supreme Court and sentenced to imprisonment for twelve years and one day.

Senator Vidal Morales, a co-defendant, was found guilty of firing a pistol in the street on the same occasion and fined \$30, a fine of like amount being imposed for carrying a weapon without a license.

The defendants made a counter charge against Police Captain Emilio Campina, accusing him of attempting to shoot them. Campina was acquitted.

The murder occurred outside the Asbert political club, which Gen. Riva had ordered closed after arresting the doorkeeper. At that moment Asbert, Morales and Arias, drove up to the club in an automobile and engaged in a heated argument with the Police Chief. This was followed by many shots and Gen. Riva fell wounded. He died in a hospital two days later, after stating that Asbert and Arias shot him.

The verdict and sentences caused no excitement, the outcome having been anticipated, but in view of possible disturbances machine guns had been placed near the jail and guards stationed near the Asbert Club, which has been closed.

The case was heard by seven Supreme Court Judges, who were unanimous in the decision.

General Asbert is one of the heroes of the War of Independence, and had a great following in Havana.

The New York *Sun* thinks the conviction of Governor Asbert will "inevitably breed trouble." General Menocal, in his campaign

for the presidency, had the support of the Asbertistas, as the followers of Asbert are called, and these believe that President Menocal is under a deep obligation to them.

It says further, "Governor Asbert has a large following, and it will be surprising if the peace can be kept without a display of force. President Menocal must be prepared to put down violence at any cost to his own political fortunes."

On the same subject, the New York *Times* has the following editorial comment: "It says much, however, for the present administration of the island that little private wars between rival factions can no longer be carried on with impunity, even by men with high military titles."

"The lesson is excellent, and it strongly tends to discredit the prophecies of those very wise persons who used to be so sure that the Cubans were incompetent to conduct an orderly and honest Government."

All predictions of trouble, because of the convictions, were shown to be unfounded by the news on June 5th, that prominent leaders of the Asbertistas had called on President Menocal and assured him that the party would continue to support him.

Will Exhibit President Menocal has accepted, on behalf of the Cuban Government the invitation extended by the Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston to participate in the Retail Grocers' Association Exposition next October, in Boston.

Cuba expects to fill the 70,000 feet allotted to her with an elaborate lot of exhibits, many of which will later be sent to the San Francisco Exposition.

The Boston (Mass.), *Record* wants to know if "that Cuban exhibit for our next fall's industrial fair will show how they make Havana cigars in Connecticut."

Cuba at the Fair

The Cuban pavilion at the World's Panama Pacific Exposition will be two stories in height in the characteristic Spanish American architectural style of Cuban building with a tower at one corner. In the center of the building will be a large glass-covered patio with Cuban plants, trees and flowers. The building will be thirty-four meters long by thirty-three meters wide.

In addition to the exhibits in the Cuban pavilion, Cuba will exhibit extensively in several of the main exposition palaces. Especially noteworthy will be the sanitary exhibit in the Palace of Social Economy and Education, which will display the methods of fighting tropical diseases which made possible American construction of the Panama Canal. It was in Cuba that the first battles with yellow fever and the other scourges of the tropics were successfully waged.

The various provinces of the island each send interesting exhibits of the riches of the island which is sure to surprise visitors.

Pinar del Rio can send specimens of the fine tobacco, and its rich minerals.

Havana can send chocolate, liquors of different kinds; maritime products from Batabano and Isle of Pines such as sponges, etc. Mineral waters from Madruga, Guanajay, etc., and Guines can send maps and models of its extensive irrigation system.

Matanzas and Cardenas have important industries and their products will be interesting.

Among the Lawmakers

Very recently the Cuban Senate approved a bill naming a codification commission to be composed of members of both bodies and lawyers to be designated by the President for the purpose.

Under the precepts of the proposed law, the commission will have one year in which to make the necessary charges for which purpose they take up the work done during the second intervention.

On May 25, the Senate approved a bill providing for a subsidy of \$6,000 and \$12,000 per kilometer for the construction of a railroad from Placetas to Fernandez.

Representatives of Nuevitás, Camaguey Province, are urging congress to allow an appropriation of \$200,000 for the construction of an aqueduct for the city's water supply.

A bill appropriates \$1,000,000 to be divided into four parts for the continuing of the dredging work at the port of Isabela de Sagua was read and tabled June 2d.

Dr. Gregorio Guiteras, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, and brother of Director of Health, Dr. Juan Guiteras, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Richard Creel as the United States Marine Hospital Service delegate in Cuba.

Dr. Creel will, it is understood, receive promotion.

Sentenced to the Isle of Pines

Anibal Mesa, a wealthy young Cuban of New York and Havana, was sentenced May 26th, to eight years' residence at Neuva Gerona, on the Isle of Pines for fighting a duel in which he killed Rudolph Warren, another prominent young Cuban.

He escaped to New York after the fatal encounter but recently returned to stand trial. He pleaded guilty and received the minimum penalty.

He must also pay the family or heirs of the deceased \$1,000.

Commenting on the sentence the *Isle of Pines News* says: "The idea of making a penal colony out of the Isle of Pines does not set well with Americans. Cuban leaders profess to have a desire to stand on a more friendly footing with Americans generally and especially those who own the Isle of Pines and make their home there, but nothing that these leaders can do will be of much effect if freak prosecutors and hair-brained judges go to extremes to offend the people, who, with their money and labor, have made the Isle what it is today. * * * * We desire to go on record as denouncing the policy that permits the use of the Isle of Pines as a penal colony."

Three Years' Respite

In Havana, unlike New York, the tearing up of recently paved streets by corporations will not be permitted, the Public Works Department having determined that streets newly paved shall not be disturbed for three years.

A few weeks ago when the Cuban Telephone Company which had an old permit to lay new cables along a city street all work was pre-emptorily stopped and all permits cancelled.

The department holds that all public corporations were given ample notice to do their work in the streets while they were open for the laying of the sewer pipe.

Convict Labor in Havana

In the repairs of the building of the department of government, in the Presidential Palace and in the edifice occupied by the department of sanitation, convicts have been doing nearly all of the work required and the State has been saved a large expense.

The convicts are brought from the jail each day, marching through the streets of Havana. It is suggested that this labor be employed to give Cuba a highway running through the length of the island. Repair work is very much needed in the roads leading into the city. The *Post* says that wagons bringing in the city's daily produce must be driven very slowly and carry light loads and even then they are often broken. During the rainy season, conditions of course, are worse.

New Cuban Consulates Honorary Cuban consuls have been appointed in Port Limon, Costa Rica; Veas-segio, Italy and in Hongkong, China.

A consul-general's office has been created in Lisbon and Vera Cruz. An office of the first-class in Melbourne, Australia. Second, class offices have been created at Belfast, Ireland; Montreal and St. John, Canada; Mayaguez, Porto Rico; Coalzacoalcos, Mexico; Almeria, Spain; Forsheim, Germany and Oporto, Portugal.

The honorary consulships at Montreal, Mayaguez and Coalzacoalcos have been terminated.

Luis Rodolfo Miranda will be Consul-General at Lisbon. Nelson Polhamus now consul of the first-class at Mobile will be promoted to Consul-General in Vera Cruz. Ramon L. Bonachea will be transferred from Vera Cruz to Mobile, Jose Antonio Ramos, now chancellor of the Madrid legation, will be made vice-consul at Christiania, Norway.

George Bancroft Murray has been appointed honorary Cuban consul in Chattanooga, Tenn.

News of June 18th was to the effect that 20 mayors in Havana province had petitioned for the approval of the Amnesty bill in order to secure General Asbert's liberation.

The Divorce Law

The agitation against a divorce law in Cuba, proposed by Congress, continues and daily the Havana papers print columns of names of those opposed to the measure. On the other hand, The Cuban National Suffrage Association, which is formed of 4,000 Cuban women, at a recent meeting in Havana, decided to support with great enthusiasm the house bill establishing the divorce law.

The divorce bill passed the house June 1, but it had a close call. It passed only by a vote of 38 to 36, a majority of 2. It now goes to the senate where the chances of its passage are considered much slimmer.

New Lighthouse

Repair works are about to be carried out at the lighthouses at Santiago de Cuba and at Paredon Grande. The lighthouse bureau has prepared plans for the construction of new buildings at a cost of \$1,495,000.

The most urgently needed lighthouses are the ones of Punta Caleta and Cabo Corrientes, with the cost estimated at \$25,000.

A measure to do away with autopsies where there is known to be no criminal liability, is to be considered by the Cuban Congress.



Convento Ursulinas y Avenida de Egido Habana. Ursuline Convent and View of Egido Avenue in Havana.

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

PRESIDENT MENOCA'S FIRST YEAR

Much there was that needed doing and much has been done by the painstaking, upright, sincere, hard-working chief magistrate of the Cuban nation, since he assumed the office, and there is no doubt in the minds of those familiar with Cuban affairs that the President's efforts for good government will long be an influence for betterment in Cuban politics.

The first year of President Menocal's administration and its results has been ably summarized by the New York *Sun's* editor in a recent issue.

The *Sun's* editorial says in part, as follows:

"In no other year in the last twenty since 1894, has there been presented to American readers less news from Cuba, less comment on Cuban affairs and conditions. This does not, however, indicate 'Official Activity,' for much has been done but in a quiet and tactful way, without spectacular displays of power or policy."

The efforts of President Menocal have been directed toward the conduct of an honest and efficient administration in the island.

"The notable features of his administration have been honesty and broad patriotism. His policies and his acts have been national and not partisan and there is ground for hope, if not for belief, that his conduct and his high principles will exert a wholesome and enduring influence.

"Until the official accounts have been presented it is impossible to say how far General Menocal has succeeded in his efforts to conduct an economical government a proceeding perhaps even more difficult in Cuba than in this country. Should it appear that he has failed in his purposes in that direction, no one in the United States can, with grace or propriety, point any finger of scorn at him. The indications are that he has attained some measure of success."

The Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch* is moved to say that "Better than any of his predecessors, President Menocal has held the people of the island-republic to a harmonious co-operation with the United States. There have been no outbursts of anti-American spirit and the island generally has borne itself as a peaceful and desirable neighbor.

It is a happy situation and the Cuban people and their president are alike to be congratulated."

Good wishes come also from Baltimore and The *Sun* of that great city has the following editorial: "Yesterday was the fourteenth anniversary of Cuba's independence. Our best wishes go out to Cuba Libre. May she remain happy, free and independent; And may her people continue 'strong in bonds of love and friendship with the great American people'."

Encouraging and stimulating comment comes from a Troy (New York) publication.

For the first time in twelve years, Cuba has at the head of the government a man who is qualified in every way to assume heavy responsibilities. President Menocal has been at the head of the Havana Government for a year. During that period he has conducted his administration in a manner to create high hopes for the future of the young republic. The system of graft which prevailed under the two previous administrations has not been in evidence. While the national legislators have shown a disposition to perpetuate old conditions, the chief magistrate has insisted upon the enforcement of representative government without a leaning toward the spoils of office. The conditions which the United States established in Cuba are being maintained by President Menocal.—Troy (New York), *Record*.

THE REPUBLIC PERMANENT

The Cuban Republic appears to be permanent and the government of the island is being perfected each year until it now offers little ground for criticism on the part of older and more strongly established nations.

Tampa, with its large proportion of Cuban-born citizens, naturally feels a deep interest in the affairs of the Republic.—Tampa (Fla.), *Tribune*.

THE ARMY'S BIGGER WORK

In Cuba, the wonderful work of Dr. Walter Reed and his associates, in connection with yellow fever, is too well known to require more than a reference. The result of their work has been not only to wipe out yellow fever as a tropical disease in all communities where ordinary precaution is taken, but it has resulted in making the tropics, so far as this dread disease is concerned, a white man's country for all time.

Excellent work was also done in controlling malaria in the island.

The civil problem was found peculiarly difficult. It was an island with 1,800,000 inhabitants, long tried by bloody wars fought to the bitter end with all the relentlessness which characterizes wars among people of the same blood. The people were exhausted; bitter animosities still existed; Spaniard and Cuban stood apart, each filled with the enmities of the late struggle. The Army's duty was to reconcile these elements; to suppress brigandage that was a result of bands of armed irresponsible soldiery; to combat yellow fever and widespread sickness due to various tropical diseases; to build up a form of government which could be turned over to the Cuban people to be carried on as a

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

republic, and to build it up from the remnants of one of the oldest of the Spanish colonies. They had to help prepare a new constitution, hold elections, and turn over to its people a fully equipped Cuban republic this was done entirely under military officers who used to a very large extent the best elements of the native population. These Cubans were intelligent and loyal, and performed in a highly creditable manner their portion of the work.—Major-General Leonard Wood in the *World's Work*.

THE CUBAN ARMY

Cuba celebrated the twelfth anniversary of the republic's birth on May 20th, with suitable ceremonies in all parts of the island.

A most interesting spectacle was the parade in Havana of the 45,000 troops. The appearance of the men and their evolutions moved *La Lucha's* editor to express himself thus eloquently:

"There was absolute order, perfect military discipline, martiality to the point of giving the soldiers the aspect of hard tried veterans, fine healthy appearance, beautiful and well-kept mounts, presenting in all a most excellent aspect and sufficient to make every Cuban heart feel proud because it was their army—the army of the Republic of Cuba, the best manifestation of its sovereignty."

PANAMA CANAL BENEFITS CUBA

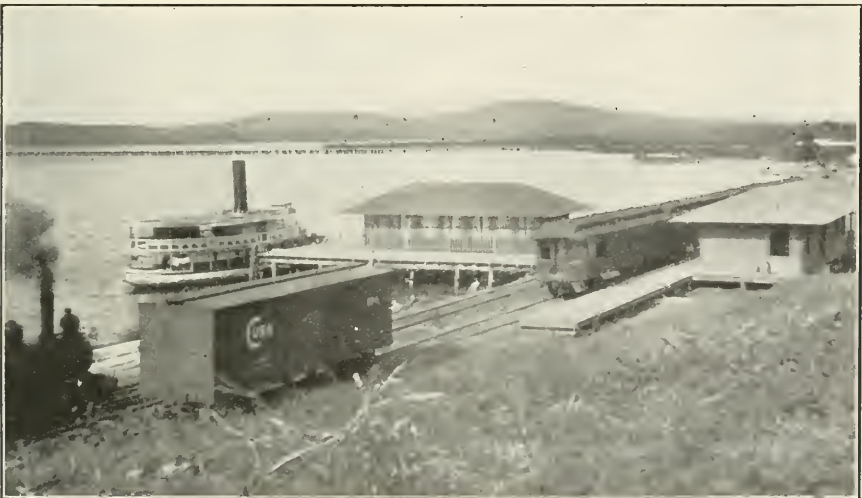
It would seem to an ordinary observer that the future of Cuba has become assured through the instrumentality of the Panama

Canal. Cuba is a half-way house between the Pacific and the United States and Europe, and must soon become an important port of call for ships which need more or less refitting or the replenishing of provisions, and the population of the island must, accordingly, be more rapidly changed in its character as it becomes more and more a link in the whole commerce of the western world. This begins to be shown in the rapid growth of Havana, and the great care taken, since the American occupation, to maintain its reputation for good health, and the benefits of its rare climate, which certainly is unequalled in any other part of the world.—Hartford (Conn.), *Times*.

CUBA HERSELF ON TRIAL

Cuba herself is really on trial in the case of ex-Governor Asbert, Representative Arias and Senator Vidal Morales, who murdered Chief of Police Riva on the Prado in Havana on July 7 last. There is no doubt as to the guilt of these men. They admit it. Their theory was that a political assassination was outside the law and they would either go set free or receive a nominal sentence. The young republic owes it to itself to prove to the world that it has advanced beyond this stage of public morals and attained a civilized standard of law and order.—N. Y. *Sun*.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, when in annual convention at Oklahoma City, May 14th, generally favored a plan to create an episcopal district for Cuba.



View of Antilla showing Nipe Bay and railroad station and custom house landing. The small steamer at the wharf carries passengers across the bay to Preston and other towns.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

CAPABLANCA'S GREAT CHESS PLAY

The final rounds in the chess tournament at St. Petersburg were played off, May 21st and 22d. Capablanca finished in splendid style, defeating Marshall and Alachine, thereby assuring to himself the second place.

The world's champion, Lasker, by drawing with Tarrasch, and beating Marshall, retained his lead.

The ournament has proved, that while Lasker is still the strongest living chess player, the young Cuban bids fair to be his successor in the world's championship at some day in the future.

In coming out second, Capablanca has defeated such renowned player as Tarrasch, Rubinstein and Marshall and others hardly less famous.

Admirers of Jose R. Capablanca, Cuba's brilliant young chess champion, who are still firm in the opinion that he is the logical candidate for world's championship honors in spite of the fact that he was placed second to Dr. E. Lasker, the champion, in the international tournament recently concluded at St. Petersburg, will be delighted to learn that the honors of the second game between these great players in that tournament were distinctly with Capablanca, notwithstanding that it ended in a draw, the same result as that of their first encounter. It was the third game which Dr. Lasker won at a critical stage of the tournament, but, although it counted for much in the score, that defeat must be regarded as having been practically offset by the Cuban's really fine playing in the first and second games of which one has already been published over here, while the other has just been received.

The second game in question was truly a struggle of the giants and extended to an even hundred moves before Capablanca would abandon his efforts for a win with the superior material at his disposal. The Cuban opened with the Ruy Lopez and the champion followed the same defense Dr. Tarrasch had essayed against himself so successfully, but he advanced his queen's pawn one move earlier. Capablanca's very fine play caused his adversary to defend with the utmost caution so that he did not castle until the twenty-second move. The Cuban gave up his king's pawn, looking a long way ahead to the point where he would recover it. Pressed for time, Dr. Lasker made a wrong move with his rook on the twenty-seventh move, the upshot of which was that he stood to lose his only pawn on the queen's wing. Rather than have this happen, the champion gave up two pieces for a rook. His judgment proved to be sound, for the end-game was such that the rook, with all one side of the

board to roam in, was strong enough to hamper the action of the white king, bishop and knight.

The final scores were:

	Won.	Lost.
Lasker.....	13½	4½
Capablanca.....	13	5
Alechime.....	10	8
Tarrasch.....	8½	9½
Marshall.....	8	10

MEDICINAL SPRINGS IN CUBA

The known medicinal springs of the island number thirty-nine and are found in the various provinces as follows:

Pinar del Rio.....	16
Havana.....	13
Santa Clara.....	7
Camaguey.....	1
Oriente.....	2
Total.....	39

They are nearly all of a sulphurous character especially in Pinar del Rio and Havana provinces, which contain 29 of the 39 springs. Others are magnesia, thermal and medicinal.

A STRANGE CATCH

A Manatee, or sea cow, was captured recently off Cojimar near Havana, and was estimated to weigh over 1,000 pounds. It was ten feet long and had a nose very much like that of an ox, and two armlike flippers with five fingers.

This animal is found quite frequently on the south coast of Cuba, but it is said that this is the first time on record of it being found on the north coast.

The fishermen exhibited their prize and charged an admission fee until it died several days afterward.

It appears, however, that there is a Cuban law which prohibits the killing of a manatee in Cuban waters and which also exacts a fine of \$200 for every violation. If this provision is enforced the fishermen's profits will be wiped out.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

A movement was started some time ago to provide a more ample endowment for the government pawn-shop in Havana.

The regular pawn-shops charge as high as 12% per month for loans, while the government office charges 6% per year. The latter's capital is small and it cannot, on that account, extend the aid needed to all in temporary difficulties. Hence, the agitation for a larger endowment.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INSANE BADLY TREATED

The Havana papers find intolerable conditions existing at the Mazorra Insane Asylum, situated near Havana, in which are gathered unfortunate persons from all over the island who have lost their minds.

While great advances have been made in recent years in treating the insane, it finds no such advance in the treatment of these unfortunate citizens in Cuba. "The same methods in vogue twenty years ago, yes, fifty and one hundred years ago, are still used," says the *Post*.

It also states that the conditions at Mazorra today are impossible to describe adequately. Insane men are allowed to lie about quite naked, and in their own filth. The man only slightly insane is imprisoned with another hopelessly so, and therefore cannot hope to ever become better.

DISTRIBUTING BIBLES IN CUBA

A circulation, mainly by sale of 25,568 volumes of Scripture, shows Cuba to be a very workable field. Mr. Neblett, who has been in charge of the Bible distribution, has made use of the stereopticon with pictures illustrating Bible scenes, and has found that it arouses interest and increases sales. Bible Day here, as in Porto Rico, brings the different evangelical denominations together with increased conviction of the importance of Bible distribution.—*Report of the American Bible Society.*

OBJECTIONS TO A DONATION

The Ferrara bill providing for a donation to the Havana Y. M. C. A. of a lot of land on the site of the old Havana City wall has been unfavorably reported by the committee of the House.

The committee points out that only three lots remain now to be distributed in the section desired by the Y. M. C. A., and that these may be needed for the construction of state buildings which are preferable to be located in the immediate vicinity of the new presidential palace.

NEW SCHOOL PROJECTED

A new institution of learning will bid for public favor in Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, a Methodist Episcopal school. All the plans for this school have been completed and the success of the undertaking is assured. Work upon its buildings will soon be started. It is not expected that these buildings will be completed in time for use during the first half of the coming term, but ample accommodations have been secured for the present.

ANOTHER NEW BUILDING

The plans of the Centro Asturiano, the home of which is on the top floor of the Albisu block, in Havana, to purchase that property to erect their new home, with the owner of the property, Mrs. Lopez Ascue of Spain, have now been concluded. The property will pass to the Centro Asturiano for the sum of \$300,000, and this includes the Albisu theater.

It is the plan of the Centro Asturiano to erect their new home on the site, and to spend \$100,000 in the reconstruction and rebuilding of the Albisu theater which will be exploited as a side line with the club in the same manner that is done by the Gallego Club with the National theater.

PRESIDENT'S SON WINS PRIZES

Interest in the annual games of the Clason Point Military Academy, at Clason Point, New York, on May 15, centered in the showing of José Menocal, seventeen-year-old son of the President of Cuba. José did well for a youngster in his first year of competition, and came near winning one event, the quarter-mile run, in which he finished second to McCabe, in 52s. In the senior high jump he was third, and in the 12-pound shot-put event was nosed out for third place.

TIRSO MESA'S BEQUESTS

Tirso Mesa y Hernandez, Cuban sugar planter, who became a citizen of the United States, left a net estate of \$1,437,571. He died November 28, 1908. By his will his widow received the income from a trust of \$300,000 for life, but this she refused to accept, obtaining instead as her legal share, one-half of the property located in Cuba, and valued at more than \$700,000. It consists of sugar plantations and a hotel in Havana.

The Cuban property is not made a part of the assets in the present report just made. Two sons and a daughter each receive the income from a trust fund of \$500,000, together with \$128,440 outright. Angelo Nicholas, friend, received \$50,000; the town of Colon, Cuba, receives \$62,509 for the establishment of a school of arts and trades. The assets appraisal included stocks and bonds valued at \$1,631,186; growing sugar \$21,000. Debts against the estate amounted to \$164,838.

MORE LAMPS FOR NUEVITAS

The electric light plant at Nuevitas will greatly enlarge its service. With the installation of a new dynamo. It will increase its light service from 2,000 to 5,000 lamps beginning on July 1 next.

ALL AROUND CUBA

THE RAT—THE PLAGUE CARRIER

It is believed the present outbreak of bubonic plague in Havana, and the one of 1913, were imported from India. Prior to 1912, rice shipments were made from India to Europe, where it was shelled at the mills at Liverpool and Hamburg. After that date the mills were removed to India and rice now comes direct to Cuba from Calcutta, and landed at the Havana wharves. Since then, two plague epidemics have occurred in the island. Dr. R. H. Creel, the delegate of the United States Marine Hospital service, states that recent discoveries have shown the plague is not communicated from man to man, but that it needs an agent which is supplied by the flea and the rat. The plague attacks the rat and when death ensues the flea seeks other warm-bodied animals which may be another rat or a man, who in that manner becomes infected. With no rats, there is no plague, and in order to protect the ports in the United States from invasion, it is only necessary to keep the rats from the cargo and the vessels, and to that end both the Cuban and the United States are directing their efforts. A new case of bubonic plague was reported May 25th. Twenty positive cases have been reported to date. Nine patients recovered, three died, two are under treatment and six are convalescing.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE

A new Masonic Temple but recently built at Manzanillo Oriente Mornia, was inaugurated on May 31st with appropriate ceremonies.

Representatives of the various lodges of Oriente Province were present and made the occasion a most memorable one.

A CUBAN'S ASSETS

Antonio Reynes, of Havana, Cuba, who died April 28, 1911, left in New York State assets having a net value of \$143,151, according to a transfer tax appraisal filed May 21st with the Deputy State Controller. James Reynes, a brother, is the beneficiary.

The assets included:—Life insurance, \$13,718; one-half interest in the firm of Reynes Brothers, exporters and importers, New York, \$104,915; membership in the New York Produce Exchange, \$350; \$5,000 bonds United States Steel Corporation; ten shares New York Produce Exchange Bank.

According to the government's recent census the population of Manzanillo, Oriente province is now 59,544. The inhabitants of the city proper, number 20,343. The 1907 census gave the population as 54,900.

HAVANA SILVER ON THE TEXAS

A silver service set is to be presented to the United States battleship Texas at Galveston some time during the coming summer. Not all the pieces in the splendid set were contributed by Texans. Included in the gift is a beautifully carved loving-cup presented to the Texas by the bankers of Havana, Cuba. The cup was first won by a cutter crew from the old Texas in competition with crews of the other battleships in a regatta held off Havana in 1899. Inscribed on the sides of the ornate and curiously carved cup are the words: "Presented by the Bankers of Havana to members of the U. S. Club, Naval Regatta, Havana, January 6, 1899; won by the U. S. Texas cutter crew."

Cuba annually sends 200 students to the schools of the United States, according to the figures of the Federal Education Board at Washington.

Earthquake shocks of slight duration, and with no damage, were experienced May 27, at Batabano, on the south coast of Havana province.



El Angel de la Paz: Quien le pone el cascabel, al gato?—La Lucha.

The Angel of Peace is disturbed over the Mexican situation and wants to know who will bell the cat.

ALL AROUND CUBA

PROGRESS OF ANTILLA

The town of Antilla, situated on Nipe Bay, was established by Sir William Van Horne in 1906, and what was then an inaccessible hill, has been transformed into a rich village, with more than 500 residences, many business establishments and agencies for American and European steamship companies.

Through the great warehouses of the Cuba Railroad Company situated here pass annually more than a million bags of sugar which leave the port for distant countries.

The custom house collections of Antilla average \$100,000 monthly.

Work has begun on a portion of the road from Guantanamo to Jamaica. Already 100 meters are being constructed from the San Isabel bridge to the Guantanamo and Western Railroad shops and station at San Justo.

The work is of great necessity and it will not be long before the entire road to Jamaica will be constructed.

There are at present organized in Havana five creches, devoted to the care of children of workmen who are supposed to be employed at daily labor.

The national prize of \$1,500 for the best aviation flight over 250 kilometers was won May 20th by Jaime Gonzales, a Cuban aviator, who flew from Cienfuegos to Havana, covering the distance of 300 kilometers in exactly two hours. Gonzales used an 80 horse power Morane monoplane in his flight.

The electric plant at Artemisa in Pinar del Rio province will establish an ice factory in the town.

It will be in operation some time in June.

EIGHTY PER CENT. CATHOLICS

There are no religious problems in Cuba. The state lives within absolute independence of the church. The Catholic church, like many of the other religious communities which has proselytes among the Cubans, is one of the many associations which has a place within our social, political and economical centers. It must, as a corporation, duly authorized by constitutional precept, have intimate relation with the ruling powers, and as an association which counts among its men of Cuba, it is not strange to see it represented by means of its ministers and prelates in almost all of our social acts.—From *La Lucha*, Havana.

CHARMS OF HAVANA

Havana nowadays is flushed as faultlessly as Paris or Berlin.

It has its cathedrals and its dungeons, its narrow pavements whereon the battle of the wall is daily fought out; its cafes that sometimes turn down their lights, but never seem to close their doors, and where at all hours you can be served with a varied and delectable meal, out-of-doors or on the roofs, with the blue-jacket waters of dispensable, palm-fringed avenue and its bay beneath. It has its country club and its golf links, its carnivals and festivals, its sparkling suburb of Vedado, its contrasts of electric street cars, bullock wagons and automobiles, its shrill peddlers, its opera house, its shops where chaffering is carried to an almost Irish finish, its peopled-fluttering balconies and, above all, and permeating all, its high-pitched clanging noises. All this the average visitor, especially if he be from the United States and has had few opportunities for contact with an alien environment, finds eminently satisfying.—Poughkeepsie *Enterprise*.



Hotel of the Cuba Company and residences at Antilla.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of April and for ten months ended April 30th, compares as follows:

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
April gross.....	\$544,871	\$450,650	\$396,723	\$301,182	\$278,954
Expenses.....	260,174	231,602	181,575	151,267	148,311
April net.....	\$284,697	\$219,047	\$215,148	\$149,915	\$130,282
Charges.....	71,566	66,791	67,624	60,125	36,666
April surplus.....	\$213,130	\$152,256	\$147,523	\$89,790	\$93,615
Ten months' gross.....	\$4,270,486	\$3,785,812	\$3,119,580	\$2,529,189	\$2,100,736
Net profits.....	2,072,757	1,757,484	1,493,429	1,133,538	881,647
Fixed charges.....	677,474	667,638	623,749	459,050	361,876
Ten months' surplus.....	\$1,395,282	\$1,089,845	\$869,680	\$674,488	\$519,770

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending May 3d.....	\$54,809	\$54,770	\$51,192	\$44,882	\$44,457
Week ending May 10th.....	56,976	54,681	51,082	46,201	40,134
Week ending May 17th.....	52,058	54,174	49,494	45,111	41,325
Week ending May 24th.....	52,032	68,064	47,012	44,709	40,302

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending May 2d.....	£42,614	£48,055	£42,849	£25,743	£27,410
Week ending May 9th.....	40,006	45,993	39,662	22,237	22,254
Week ending May 16th.....	34,605	41,623	36,875	19,535	18,316
Week ending May 23d.....	27,367	34,480	30,821	18,468	18,205

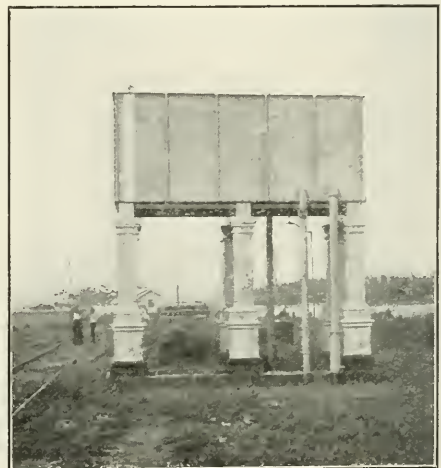
WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA EARNINGS

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913
April 18th.....	£6,615	£6,012
April 25th.....	6,458	6,707
May 2d.....	6,333	6,830
May 9th.....	6,203	6,93
May 16th.....	6,456	7,521
May 23d.....	5,743	7,551

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAY EARNINGS

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913
May 2d.....	£17,368	£19,075
May 9th.....	15,959	19,071
May 16th.....	13,822	18,499
May 23d.....	10,815	15,393

Plans for the construction of the railroad between Consolacion del Sur and Pinar del Rio were recently submitted to President Menocal for his approval.



A water tank along the line of the Cuba Railroad

FINANCIAL AND RAILROAD MATTERS

CUBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY REPORT

The report of the Cuban Telephone Company for 1913 states that the long distance lines specified in the concession have been entirely completed with the exception of the branch from Empalme to Sabana de Robles a distance of 4 kilometres, and from Guanatanamo to Baracoa, a distance of 135 kilometres. By Presidential Decree, dated January 30, the company was granted an extension of one year from March 9th of the present year, for the completion of these lines, which gives ample time to do the work economically and advantageously. The new automatic plant at Matanzas was opened for local service in November, 1913, and on March 31st, had 603 telephones in operation, a gain of approximately 350 telephones over the number of subscribers installed in the old system operated under a former concession. That the gain was not larger was due to the impracticability of completing during the year the new automatic plants at Santiago and Sagua. Estimates of the prospective increase in subscribers and earning capacity in former reports have been very accurate. It is now believed that there will be an increase of 3,500 telephones in the present year, thus bringing the system to 20,000 subscribers one year hence.

After deducting all interest charges and writing off \$188,300 against depreciation, the accounts of the company for the year show a net profit of \$150,700. To this is added a sum of \$186,900, being an adjustment of depreciation in respect of past years, while there was brought forward from 1912, \$498,400, giving a surplus at December 31st last, of \$836,000. For the first quarter of the year a dividend at the rate of 4% per annum was forthcoming on the common shares, while for the second, third and fourth quarters the rate was raised to 5%. During the year an issue of cumulative 6% convertible preferred shares was made and the proceeds of this emission have enabled the directors to greatly extend the scope of their operations. Since the commencement of 1914, business has continued to expand.

The statement of the Cuban Telephone Company for April, 1914, shows an increase over the same month of 1913. The earnings were \$94,251.23 as compared with \$71,638.53 last year.

Subscribers in April of this year were 16,752 as against 12,956 last year.

As showing the growth of the company, it is sufficient to call attention to the figures for 1909, when the net earnings were \$195,369, and the number of subscribers 3,975. For 1913, the net earnings were \$566,725.

The entire system completed up to date contains 2,294 kilometers of long distance pole lines and connects with one hundred and ninety-two cities and towns, or 434 kilometres

of pole lines and 98 cities and towns more than required under the company's concession.

ENGLISH CAPITAL SEEKING INVESTMENT

The Cuban charge d'affaires in London, in a note to the State Department, assures his government that a large number of English capitalists are watching developments in Cuba, showing their disposal to invest large amounts in the sugar and tobacco industries on the ground that they find no better return for their money in any other country.

The Cuban diplomat adds that the effect produced in English financial circles by the unification of nearly all the railroad lines under the control of the United Railways of Havana, and the purchase by that company of several sugar mills, has been most excellent and great is the hope being expressed for the future.

FORTY MILLIONS INVESTED

When it is considered that more than forty millions of British capital is invested in Cuban industries it will be realized how very important the prosperity of the island is to people in this country.

The general economic situation of Cuba, it is claimed, cannot be better; the tobacco crop promises to be one of the best recorded; the sugar crop will break the record of the previous year and the coffee will have a rise of 30%. Railway development, in which the British capitalist is particularly interested, is making rapid strides.—London Outlook.

THE SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT
AND TRACTION CO.

Earnings:	1914	1913
April gross.....	\$38,661	\$34,972
April net.....	19,213	15,023
First four months, gross.	\$150,274	\$149,104
First four months, net....	73,546	66,493

CUBAN PORTS COMPANY

A Liverpool correspondent of the London *Financial News* understands that a new London stockholders' committee of the Cuban Ports Co. has been formed to bring pressure on the Government of Cuba to deal in an equitable manner with bond and stock holders.

The first committee received a verbal promise of protection from the Cuban Government on the understanding that a loan would be raised, but in the meantime, Cuba received financial assistance from J. P. Morgan & Co. The new state of affairs is

FINANCIAL AND RAILROAD MATTERS

responsible for recent sharp market fluctuations in the value of the securities of the Ports Company.

EARNINGS STEADILY INCREASE

Sir William Van Horne, president of the Cuba Railway, returned from Cuba about June 1st, where he spent almost a month.

Regarding conditions on the island, he spoke as follows:

"Cuba is in an excellent financial position and the present government is as good as could be had. A number of Cuban sugar planters have suffered losses through the prevailing low prices of sugar but these men are in almost every case the owners of plants which are now out of date and, therefore, unable to compete with more modern equipment, but the island, as a whole, is growing richer every day.

"The Cuba Railway has every year since its formation, been able to report largely increased earnings. I think it will maintain this record for a long time to come. The railway has been a splendidly successful enterprise."

CONGRESSIONAL RAILROAD INQUIRY

It is asserted that the Cienfuegos, Palmira and Cruces Electric Railway and Power Company, which some years ago obtained a concession and subsidy from the Cuban Government is failing to carry out its obligations. A petition for data in the case was filed in the Cuban House on May 6th, by several Congressmen of Santa Clara province.

The petition for data is addressed to the President, and calls for information as to whether or not the company is empowered to exploit an urban railway, what is the amount of the subsidy granted and whether or not it has performed any of the improvements which it obligated itself to do under the terms of the subsidy. It also calls for information as to the rights of the company to issue bonds and stock based upon the concession.

In the opinion of the petitioners the concession is illegal and the moment they receive the data they will call for the annulment of the concession and custom franchises enjoyed by the company.

The Cuban Central Railroad has ordered fourteen passenger and one freight locomotive from the American Locomotive Company, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Ingenio "Rio Canto" ended its labors for the season on May 17. It began grinding on February 24th, and made 6,500 bags.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LICHT AND POWER CO.

The balance sheet, as of December 31 last, compares with the previous year as follows:

<i>Assets:</i>	1913	1912
Properties.....	\$48,892,065	\$21,397,670
Insular Railway Co.	575,967	.....
Stage lines.....	176,408	.....
Cash.....	1,449,079	3,446,543
Securities owned.....	5,028	17,253,955
Material and supplies	615,113	151,085
Prepaid ins. and taxes	52,992	5,017
Prepaid import. chgs.	28,161	.....
Sundry debtors.....	285,651	152,262
Paid on account work course construction	144,287	.....
Deposits with govern- ment authorities...	54,067	.....
Due from consumers.	407,202	442,717
Capital stock reserved for conversion of unexchanged shares of Havana Electric Railway Company and Compania de Gas y Electricidad de la Habana.....	117,078	.....
Total.....	\$52,803,097	\$42,849,250

<i>Liabilities:</i>		
Common stock.....	\$14,948,546	\$15,000,000
Preferred stock.....	14,999,937	15,000,000
Funded debt.....	19,940,879	10,672,918
Int. due and accrued.	318,088	227,039
Adv. by Hav. Elec. Ry. Co.....	.....	302,986
Unpaid dividends....	14,489	11,868
Insular Ry. Co. un- divided profits....	7,059	.....
Accrued taxes.....	71,855	35,826
Consumers' deposits.	261,527	225,584
Sundry creditors....	148,362	376,340
Special reserve.....	661,821	701,940
Unexchanged shares Hav. Electric Ry.	46,340	.....
Unexchanged shares Campania de Gas y Electricidad de la Habana.....	70,738	.....
Surplus.....	1,313,457	294,749
Total.....	\$52,803,097	\$42,849,250

The report states that the amount expended for maintenance, repairs and operations during the year was \$2,489,832. In addition to this there was expended for new construction \$1,649,285.

EARNINGS TEN PER CENT

Twelve months ago the directors of the Cuba Railroad Co. were able to declare a first dividend of 4% on the common shares. On

FINANCIAL MATTERS

account of the twelve months ending June 30 next, the board now announce their intention of paying 6% on this issue, half of which, as a matter of fact, was distributed on the 1st instant the balance being due on November 1st next. The Company appears to be actually earning something over 10% on this issue.—London *Financial Times*.

CHANGE IN TRAIN SERVICE

Domingo A. Galdos, manager of the Cuba Railroad, is preparing a new train service between Camaguey and Santiago de Cuba. It will be of great benefit to the cattle ranches in those provinces. A train will leave Camaguey every day at 7 p. m., arriving at Santiago de Cuba at 4 p. m., and another train will leave Santiago de Cuba for Camaguey at the same hour arriving at Camaguey in the afternoon.

ELECTRIC OMNIBUSES READY

The day of the "Guagua," the old time omnibus, which long has traversed the streets of Havana, is over and will be supplanted by electric omnibuses to be operated by the Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co., which, as far back as 1892, purchased the Union Omnibus service and which has continued to exploit that most economical method of transportation in the city.

The Havana Electric has had this plan in view for some time and recently when a block of land was purchased on San Francisco Street, the plans approved were for an immense garage which will house part of the new vehicles.

The high price of gasoline, which in Cuba is more than double that in the United States, substantially prohibits the operation of gasoline or petrol vehicles at the rate of fare which can be collected, whereas the company can produce the electric energy for omnibus service with but slight addition to the power plant and distribution expenses by the utilization of generator and cable capacity when they would be otherwise underloaded.

The annual report for 1913, states particulars about this branch of the company's activities as follows:

Number of stages (guaguas)	165
Number of animals	1330
Earnings per mile	\$.1048
Earnings per stage per day	5.926
Gross earnings for the year	\$356,894.03
As against 1912	390,001.96
Net earnings for the year	72,208.96

NO TROLLEY FOR MATANZAS

The long promised trolley service for Matanzas appears doomed, judging from the fact that the company which has obtained the franchise for the construction of the line has closed its office in the city.

The company has also discharged the engineer who was beginning the work of track laying. No statement has been obtained of the plans of the company for the future.

The *Electric Review* of Chicago, Ill., states that the Cameron Engineering Company of Washington, N. J., has been awarded a contract for a monorail system to be erected in Cuba by a Cuban firm. This line will be electrically operated from trolleys.

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

(Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York)

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5 per cent Bonds	92½	93½
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5 per cent Bonds of 1944	100	100¾
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5 per cent Bonds of 1949	98	98¾
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4½ per cent Bonds	92	93½
Havana City first Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	102	107
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	98	102
Cuba R. R. First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	98	102
Cuba R. R. Preferred Stock	97	101
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debenture Bonds	95	100
Cuba Company 7 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock	105	110
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	91	92
Havana Electric Railway Light and Power Co. Preferred Stock	90	95
Havana Electric Railway Light and Power Co. Common Stock	75	80
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Participation Certificates	100	103
Cuban-American Sugar Company Collateral Trust 6 per cent Bonds	92	93
Cuban-American Sugar Company Preferred Stock	80	84
Cuban-American Sugar Company Common Stock	20	23
Santiago Electric Light and Traction First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	98	98½

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest basis."

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

CANADA'S TRADE WITH CUBA

According to the official figures of the Canadian Government, Canada's total commerce with Cuba in 1902, was \$813,402. In 1913, it had increased to \$4,272,415.

The figures for twelve months' trade, ending March 31, 1913, follow:

Canada's exports consisted of the following articles, with their values:

Mineral products.....	\$8,852
Fishery products.....	415,386
Forest products.....	359,624
Animals and other products.....	6,850
Agricultural products.....	640,734
Manufactures.....	95,397
	<hr/>
	\$1,526,843

Canada's imports from Cuba consisted of the following articles:

Raw sugar.....	\$1,390,938
Leaf tobacco.....	734,892
Cigars.....	598,625
Cigarettes.....	1,827
Coffee.....	7,913
Fruits.....	3,124
Other articles.....	8,253
	<hr/>
	\$2,745,572

The Halifax Board of Trade has asked George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, to take steps to bring about a commercial treaty between Canada and Cuba in order that producers and manufacturers in the Dominion may be benefited by greatly increased trade, and that a regular steamship line between Canada and Cuba may eventually be established.

FOREIGN MARKETS SOUGHT

The Cuban Department of Agriculture, which some time ago urged Cuban pine growers to send consignments of pines to the Cuban legations and consulates in various countries to obtain reports as to the advisability of finding a market in Europe, will now send a trial shipment of late pines to St. Nazaire.

Reports received by Sub-Secretary of Agriculture, Lorenzo Arian from Brussels state that if rapid transportation is secured and the fruit receives proper handling a good market can be found in Belgium where the pines received are from the Azores, the prices ruling, being prohibitive.

Experiments with exporting grapefruit will be made later in the season.

A shipment of Cuban pineapples was recently made to Sweden with what result is not stated.

One hundred boxes of 24s made the first shipment. The pines went by way of New York. They were shipped in especially made boxes, containing twenty pines each and packed in one layer.

The instructions of the house in Sweden were that the pines were to be packed in excelsior, but as this kind of packing was not available in Cuba, dry leaves from the royal palm were used.

CONSIGNMENTS TO GUANTANAMO BAY

The attention of American shippers is called to the fact that in order to secure exemption from customs duties and charges for merchandise intended for officers and employees at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, it is necessary that this address should appear in full on such consignments. If goods are consigned simply to Guantanamo, Cuba, which is a regular port of entry, they must be discharged at the port of Guantanamo, and they will be subject to the payment of duties and other customs charges.—U. S. Consul, Ross E. Holaday, Santiago de Cuba, March 25.

SPANISH PEANUTS TO CUBA

Valencia's (Spain) peanut exports to Cuba for the period beginning October 1, 1912, and ending September 30, 1913, were 21 sacks, 110.23 pounds each.

PORTO RICO AND CUBA

For the nine months ending with March, the trade of Porto Rico with Cuba, according to the figures of the United States Department of Commerce, compares as follows:

	1913	1914
Exports to Cuba.....	\$2,977,068	\$2,371,826
Imports from Cuba....	54,816	34,018

Porto Rico's exports to the republic consisted in the main of coffee, of which Cuba is a large consumer. The statistics of the Cuban Treasury Department show imports of coffee from Porto Rico for 12 months as follows:

	1911	1912
	\$3,551,755	\$3,287,436

PINEAPPLES TO BALTIMORE

A company in the Isle of Pines, which may construct a fruit canning establishment in the island, recently made a shipment of 12,000 dozen pineapples to Baltimore, consigned to a canning establishment in that city.

Should the experiment prove a success, there will be no difficulty experienced in shipping the fruit in larger bulk to the same city.

EGGS IN PLENTY

Six million dozen eggs were imported by Cuba from the United States in 1913.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

PITCH PINE IMPORTS

Combined lumber shipment from the various Gulf ports to Cuba in the first four months of 1914, totals 31,579,435 feet, a figure which makes unfavorable comparison with the 52,268,001 feet sent forward in the corresponding time last year. However, the trade was never in its history so active as in opening months of 1913, and in view of the unsatisfactory sugar situation, with its consequent reaction upon all lines of Cuban industry, the decline is no more than could be expected.

The season's business, so far as advanced, is upon a smaller scale than in any year since 1909, and export is not greatly larger than in early months of 1909. Prospects for the early future contain nothing of promise, and with sugar at the lowest level on record, Cuba is despondent over the business position.

The week's outgo for Cuban ports was the smallest so far this year.—May 9.

As for some time past, trade with Cuba is very quiet, and the quantity of lumber moving to the island is far below the usual average.

Improvement in the Cuban trade appears as far distant as ever. Current orders are scarce, and usually taken at such figures as to afford little profit.

Cuban shipments of the week was about 1,400,000 feet.—Week of May 23d.

Business conditions tend to restrict pitch pine imports from the Gulf coast which are now the smallest in four or five years. With exceptionally low freights ruling, the time is a favorable one for island buyers, but few seem inclined to order beyond current requirements. Two million feet went to Cuba during the week ending May 16th.

Cuban orders are no more frequent, and the volume of shipment moving is disappointingly small when compared with a year ago, or with any of several recent seasons, but business is not entirely at a standstill. Cuba has had much to contend with in the price shrinkage of sugar, her chief money crop.

About one and one-half million feet of lumber was exported to Cuba during the week.—May 30.

MATCH FACTORY FOR HAVANA

A patent has recently been secured by Mr. L. G. Kates, of New York, for a new process of making matches which, it is claimed, will make this necessity much cheaper and better. The matches are of a noiseless variety, safer than the common Cuban wax article. It is said that a factory will at once be established to manufacture these matches in Havana.

The local product does not at present supply the entire demand, as is shown by the

large importation of French and Belgian matches.

	—1911—	
	Gross	Value
United States	260	\$261
Germany .....	.....	30
Belgium	6,726	5,957
France	31,267	30,412
Italy	4,242	3,485
Norway	50	12
—1913—		
	Gross	Value
United States	276	\$216
Germany	483	240
Belgium	39,354	37,990
France	486	180
Italy	5,520	7,009
United Kingdom	10	6

HAVANA'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

The custom house collections of the port of Havana for the three last fiscal years, compare as follows:

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
July	\$1,574,059	\$1,609,223	\$1,770,523
August	1,597,533	1,628,150	1,865,382
September	1,557,851	1,560,017	1,957,918
October	1,647,752	1,739,174	1,941,320
November	2,022,293	2,191,747	1,929,107
December	1,623,514	1,884,225	1,912,191
January	1,860,941	2,037,103	1,753,675
February	1,534,354	1,693,914	1,522,886
March	1,746,462	1,634,219	1,623,415
April	1,696,918	1,966,711	1,534,812
May	1,654,466	1,872,087	1,644,552
June	1,623,893	1,830,492	.....
Totals	20,140,041	21,647,867	19,459,797

IRISH LINEN TO CUBA

The province of Ulster, in Ireland, sent exports of linen piece-goods to Cuba as follows:

	Yards	Value
1911	7,065,400	\$1,051,329
1912	7,811,100	1,096,598

The Costa Rican Government late in May, placed a quarantine against vessels from Havana. United Fruit steamers will accordingly call at Bocas del Toro, Panama, instead of Limon.

TOBACCO NOT SO GOOD

Good as Cuban tobacco is to-day it is not as good as it was a few yeas ago. What is the reason? That is something that will have to be left to the Cuban experimental station to ascertain.—*Havana Post*.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

TRADE OF UNITED STATES AND CUBA

The imports from and exports to the Republic of Cuba for nine months of 1913-14 were as follows:

	<i>Imports</i>		
	1912	1913	1914
Cattle skins.....	\$308,757	\$355,910	\$697,995
Cane sugar.....	56,840,625	65,854,830	59,966,429
Fruits:			
Bananas.....	447,886	391,658	345,480
Mining products:			
Copper ore.....	635,528	494,161	868,059
Iron ore.....	2,547,236	3,241,703	3,108,264
Tobacco:			
Wrapper.....	132,991	111,931	221,273
All other.....	11,552,893	13,129,889	11,317,657
Total exports for nine months ending Mar. 31	\$48,238,161	\$53,456,663	\$53,327,489
	<i>Exports</i>		
	1912	1913	1914
Breadstuffs:			
Corn.....	\$1,206,595	\$1,293,686	\$1,362,087
Wheat flour.....	3,169,653	3,414,693	3,103,488
Coal—Bituminous.....	2,109,026	2,456,088	2,496,283
Cotton cloth manufactures.....	1,428,542	1,210,716	1,225,125
Iron and steel manufactures:			
Agricultural implements.....	158,806	232,408	147,875
Cars—Passenger and freight.....	1,326,162	1,511,110	1,842,975
Locomotives.....	271,548	373,206	609,030
Pipes and fittings.....	\$77,709	\$13,199	\$715,246
Sheets and plates.....	No data	No data	510,857
Structural iron and steel.....	419,144	549,747	427,840
Sewing machines.....	269,031	291,666	283,242
Typewriters.....	73,523	67,744	71,143
Wagons.....	No data	42,294	30,157
Wire.....	413,499	304,301	330,593
Leather and manufactures:			
Boots and shoes.....	2,115,106	2,938,550	2,503,961
Upper glazed kid.....	33,389	53,364	54,297
Lumber and woods:			
Boards, planks, etc.....	1,753,424	1,819,906	1,914,320
Furniture.....	581,260	707,644	574,587
Meat products:			
Bacon.....	386,550	605,167	1,191,460
Hams and shoulders.....	546,723	642,669	715,918
Lard.....	3,426,393	3,772,876	4,049,731
Lard compounds and other substitutes.....	945,555	1,125,595	1,070,933
Pickled pork.....	692,929	648,218	355,079
Oils:			
Cottonseed.....	110,489	266,438	262,496
Crude.....	172,791	232,040	346,693
Illuminating.....	27,270	92,398	79,698
Lubricating.....	387,053	452,819	468,193
Paper manufactures:			
Books, maps, music, etc.....	264,001	176,023	192,958
Newsprint paper.....	119,291	150,006	179,656
Total imports for nine months ending Mar. 31	\$78,247,338	\$90,237,627	\$83,091,653

IMPORTS OF RUBBER GOODS

Of the rubber hose and other rubber goods, worth \$145,930, imported into Cuba during

the year 1912, manufactures to the value of \$110,686 were from the United States; and of the balance, \$24,169 represented purchases from Germany.

CUBAN MINING MATTERS

AN OLD COPPER MINE

The El Cobre Mine of Cuba was the subject of a paper read at the last meeting of the Association of German Miners and Smelters, by Dr. E. Naumann, of Frankfort, who in 1913, paid a professional visit of three weeks' duration to that property, which he appropriately describes as the oldest copper mine of the New World, an ancient producer of colossal riches, highly interesting from the scientific geological point of view, at present equipped for mining purposes with the most up-to-date technical appliances, and probably destined to achieve further great successes in the future. The property is situated 15 km. west of Santiago de Cuba. From 1839 to 1860, the mine produced under English ownership 788,880 tons high grade ore, valued at \$30,000,000, the underground workings having reached a depth of 1,100 ft. Since then the mine has been flooded and entirely abandoned, until after the Spanish-American War an American company obtained possession. Pumping operations for unwatering the mine were at once started on a very large scale, and a railway to the port of Santiago was built. The workings have not yet been pumped dry down to their old depth, and meanwhile mining is restricted to the poorer ores left by the old owners as unpayable. These average from 3.50 to 4% Cu. The output is concentrated by the Mineral Separation, Limited, flotation process, which is stated to give excellent results. The production, totaling about 50,000 tons, concentrates and rich ores, is shipped for further treatment to the United States. Whether the richness of the El Cobre lode will continue in depth remains, of course, to be seen. The theory proclaiming the law of secondary enrichment would certainly be apt to arouse doubts, but, on the other hand, the geological formation of the deposit and its surroundings, the prominent features of which are fully described by Dr. Naumann, appears to be in some ways similar to Butte (Montana), where rich ores have been found down to 3,000 ft. below the surface (equal to 2,300 ft. below ground water level). The El Cobre ores mainly consist of copper pyrites and copper glance.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL COMPANY REPORT

President Edgar C. Felton, in his remarks to the stockholders, on May 5th, concerning the company's properties in Cuba, had the following to say:

"Of the two iron mining properties in the island of Cuba owned by you, neither was operated to its capacity in 1913, because of the decreasing demand of your furnaces for iron ore. The older property located at Daiquiri on the south coast of Cuba produced

490,000 tons of iron ore in 1913, compared with 537,000 tons in 1912. The newer property located on the north coast of the island, near Nipe Bay, produced 676,000 tons of ore in 1913, compared with 821,000 tons in 1912. The sum of \$184,470 was expended on these two properties during 1913 for improvements and betterments. Of this sum, \$13,770 was capitalized, being the amount expended largely for the acquisition of new lands, to be used in connection with mining operations. The balance of this expenditure was charged currently to the costs of mining."

CUBAN ORE NOT ON MARKET

Quoting the market prices for various iron ores the *Mining and Engineering Journal* (New York) says that "it is not necessary to consider Cuban ore, since very little of that ore is sold, nearly all of it being used by the steel companies which control the Cuban mines. Last year some was offered for sale by a company having a surplus, but that was an unusual occurrence.

THE CAMBRIA STEEL COMPANY

"The Spanish-American Iron Company's vast holdings of iron ore in Cuba passed to the control of the Cambria Steel Company by its recently acquired control of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which owns the Spanish-American Company. The Maryland Steel Company is now also in the control of the Cambria Company."—*Baltimore Sun*.

MORE ORE DEPOSITS PROBABLE

Dwight E. Woodbridge says that "It is not improbable that other large soft ore bodies may be found in the interior of Cuba, and that the tonnages now known to exist, vast as they are, may be considerably augmented. It may seem strange that a region inhabited by white men for more than 400 years should still have secrets to yield; but it is now less than 12 years since knowledge of any of these soft ore beds reached men to whom that knowledge meant anything, and almost every year since then additions have been made to the sum of previous information on the subject. It is but 3 years since a body of some 200,000,000 tons of this ore was discovered behind the Moa field, and entered in the name of Chas. Rees for the United States Steel Corporation. It is but 2 years since the chief fields in Panar Del Rio were first examined by an engineer competent for the task."

"Ore depths are greater in Oriente than in other provinces, with percentage of iron 2 to 3 per cent. higher."

CATTLE RAISING CHANCES IN CUBA

EXPERT SAYS CUBA OFFERS BEST BEEF-MAKING PROSPECT
EXISTING ON THIS HEMISPHERE

Abram Renick, general manager of the American Short-Horn Association, has returned from a trip to Cuba, where he investigated every angle of the live stock situation in that island. He traveled from the extreme western point as far east as Santiago. In his opinion Cuba offers the best beef making prospect existing anywhere on this hemisphere. Grass grows abundantly all the year round and plenty of broken land for grazing purposes is available at prices ranging from \$2 to \$10 an acre. The verdancy of Cuban pastures is perennially; there are no lengthy periods when cattle must be hand-fed and apart from the tick no handicap to beef making exists. About the only cattle useful in Cuba under present conditions are work oxen which furnish practically all the animal power used in crop raising. Cuba has developed a native breed of cattle that suits local conditions admirably. Mules are not used in the sugar industry because they involve heavy initial cost, purchase of feed grain in the United States and Canada and are practically worn out at the end of eight years, while oxen feed themselves, can be broken at three years of age and work eight to ten years, at the end of which time they are beefed, often realizing original cost. In case of accident oxen can be butchered while mules would be a total loss. The Cuban uses a yoke that is attached to the horns of the ox, consequently hornless cattle have little value. "Everywhere I went I saw cattle in sleek and fat condition," said Mr. Renick. "Many of the oxen working under the yoke weighed 1,600 to 1,800 lbs. They are the color of the Jersey, but have heavier horns and larger frame. Cattle of our beef breeds are very rare, in Camaguey province several heavy importations of Herefords and Short-Horns were made, but they have disappeared and white faces are rare. The explanation I got was that the cattle got fat and were butchered. Sir William C. Van Horne, the Canadian railroad magnate, some years ago, imported a number of sacred, hump-backed cattle from India, but the Cuban shows decided preference for the native breed which have short hair and are less susceptible to the tick than long-haired cattle. Beef is very high in Cuba and at Havana fat grass steers, with no particular quality, are selling at 7 cents per pound live weight. Considering their character, this price is as high as corn-fed cattle are realizing at Chicago, as such beef is made with practically no effort on the part of the grower. A first impression of the tall growth of guinea grass that runs riot in Mantanzas and Camaguey provinces is that it is worth less for cattle feeding, but this impression is

erroneous as even when allowed full growth full height cattle get fat on it. This grass is available all winter, which makes it possible to turn off a crop of beef every month of the year."

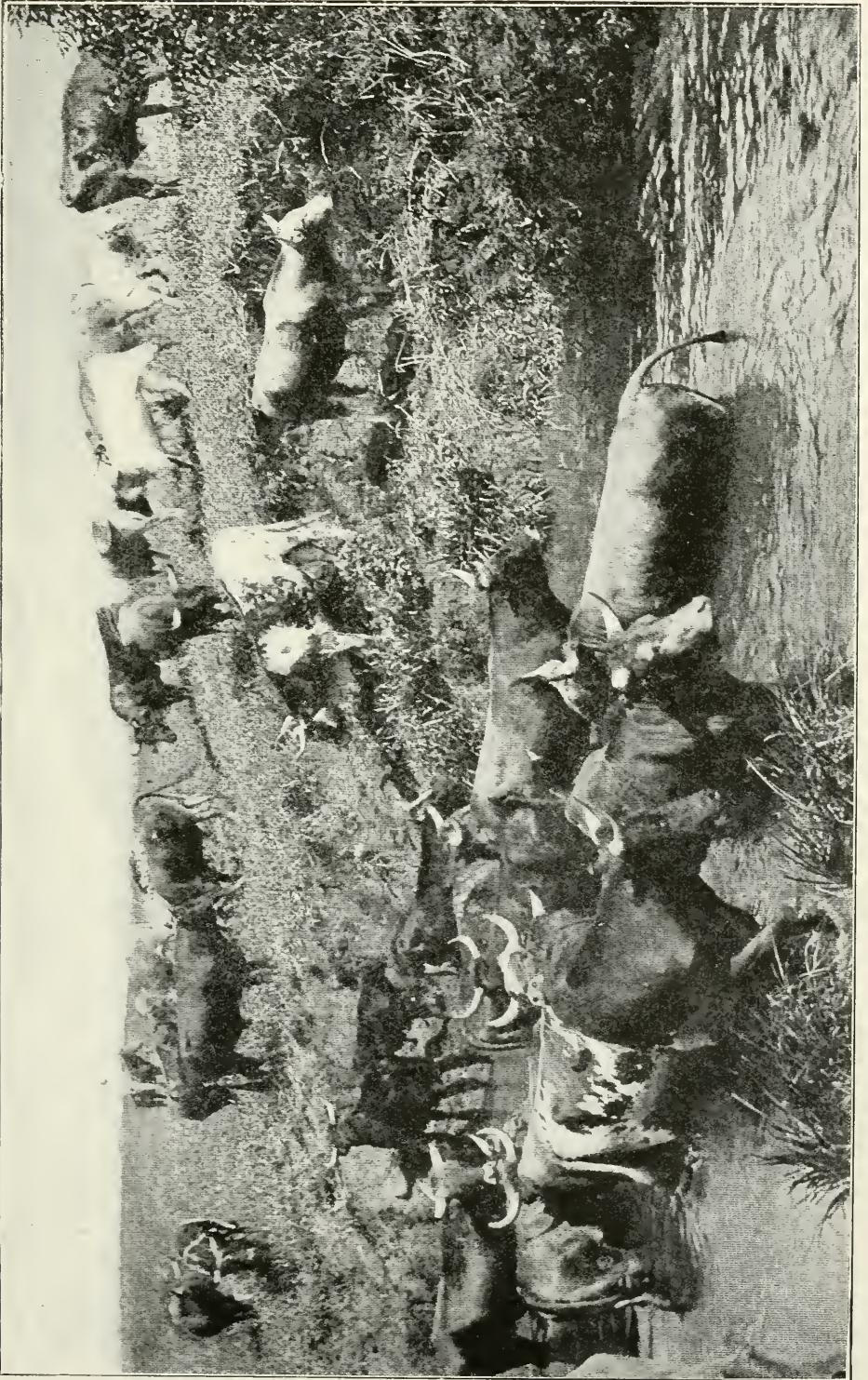
Mr. Renick believes that Cuba offers excellent scope for cattle raisers' energy, and detected a possibility of fattening 500,000 steers annually on grass now going to waste. Much of this grazing area is ill-suited to agriculture and land that could be purchased at \$10 per acre could be cleared of grapevines and other semi-tropical vegetation for about half that sum. Instead of requiring ten to fifteen acres to graze a steer the year round, one and a half acres of this land is an abundance. The entire island is but a few miles from tide-water so that cattle could be driven to slaughtering points where the beef could be loaded for American ports. There is no immediate prospect, however, despite its magnificent natural resources. Years will be needed to stock up this grass area even if the task was begun promptly, with the backing of adequate capital. Owing to the tick only breeding cattle immune to splenic fever could be taken to the island and that kind of stock is abnormally scarce at present.—*Chicago World.*

Another testimony is that of J. F. Cook, senior member of the firm of Cook & Brown, prominent stockmen of Lexington, Ky., who says that Havana is destined to become one of the greatest markets in the world for Kentucky-bred live stock.

Mr. Cook attended the first annual Cuban Live Stock Exposition held in Havana, in April, at which he exhibited 100 head of live stock, including horses, jacks, Jersey cattle, sheep and hogs, winning twenty-two prizes, amounting to \$3,240.

Mr. Cook, after the exposition, sold all of the live stock which he took to Cuba with him, excepting twelve, at fancy prices.

A Cuban authority asserts that "The stock of the island, while it is naturally good, acclimatized and of a resistant class, so far has had rather haphazard attention. The excuse which is so commonly given, that we cannot have good blooded stock in this country on account of various plagues such as ticks which spread the tick or 'Texas fever,' are simply the excuses of unprogressive men. The ticks and causes of the various maladies can be eliminated and in time will be."



Ideal pasture land in Cuba, plenty of grass and plenty of water.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS

CENTURIES OF IRRIGATION

Irrigation in Cuba is not a new thing in some sections. It was practiced centuries ago in the Guines Valley, in Havana Province, according to Leon J. Canover who is thoroughly acquainted with Cuban matters and who gave the *New York World*, a few weeks ago, an interesting story of the Cuban irrigation schemes of long ago. He says: "When I attended the eighteenth National Irrigation Congress in Pueblo, Col., in September and October, 1910, as a representative of the Republic of Cuba, I took with me pictures of some of the irrigation canals of that country two centuries old. That Cuba should have irrigation at all struck some as surprising. Others who had read of the torrential summer rains there were under the impression that drainage, not irrigation, was the necessity. But it is a fact that Cuba has an irrigation system designed by a Spanish engineer in the long ago which for efficiency can be little improved on today. All that is needed to obtain the maximum benefit from the Mayabeque River is the prolongation of the present canals and the cutting of laterals to distribute the water into the adjacent fields.

"Guines Valley, the garden spot of Cuba, is but thirty miles south of Havana. Here, convenient to the best market on the island, was a stretch of "finca"—as the farms are called—of unsurpassed productiveness. It was the old Spaniards who conceived the project of irrigating the Guines Valley with the waters of the Mayabeque. There was slavery then and the planters were abundantly supplied with help. The Madrid Government furnished the engineer, and a horde of negroes was impressed into service. The water rights of the land owners were apportioned according to the number of men they furnished and the days represented by their labor formed the basis for the issuance of shares of the Guines Irrigation Company—for such it really was.

"As a result the Guines Valley today is the premium winner in Cuban agriculture. Most of the land in that section is now occupied by small lease-holders who pay an annual rental equal to the fee-simple purchase price of prime land in other sections of the island. Fine tomatoes, crisp lettuce, tender beans, sweet peppers, eggplants and summer squash are shipped to New York as early as Christmas through January and February, reaching their zenith in March, then declining until May 1, by which date the products of the Southern States begin to flood the market.

"This section is a noted producer of early onions and potatoes.

"In the early days the roads between the Guines Valley and Havana were bad at all times and practically impassable in wet weather, so the Government built a macadam

road and probably there is no road in the world superior to that old piece of Spanish engineering. For some distance out of Havana it is arched by large royal poincianas or flamboyantes. In the spring these are crowned with bloom. Further out from Havana are tall laurels, with deep olive green foliage.

"The finally came the steam railroad and a company was formed to build a line from Havana to Guines. It paid from the start and from it the largest railway system in Cuba developed. Now one can make the trip from Havana to Guines by the electric or automobiles in fifty minutes."

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL STATION

The Agricultural Experiment Station at Santiago de las Vegas, in Cuba, has been put back for a long time by the neglect of the past four years. During the second American intervention, the Station at Santiago de las Vegas was a busy place and a great work was being accomplished which if it had been persevered in and encouraged by government approval and support would have been the most pronounced benefit to the Cuban farmer and the country at large. But the advent of the Gones administration changed all this. The American force was discharged and political friends in the main took their places, with the natural result that all the ground gained during the regime of the skilled American scientists was lost. A visit to the station in February last disclosed all this. Things were practically at a standstill and while some work was being done, the lack of an efficient staff was very noticeable. Of those who have survived all the changes which politics has forced on the station and its work, Dr. Emilio L. Luaces, veterinary surgeon and Chief of the Department of Animal Industry is still at his post. And, it is in his department, of which the American Dr. Mayo, was the former chief that some of the most important work of the station was accomplished and better work will still be done. Dr. Luaces has been connected with the station for many years and is well informed and most enthusiastic in his work.

"There is so much to be done," said Dr. Luaces recently, "and better methods should be adopted to spread the information we secure here broadcast throughout the island. We reach very thoroughly the farmers of our section, but the great outlying army we cannot reach unless we go to them. There should be travelling scientists with moving pictures and explanatory lecturers giving the helpful information which the 'Guajiro' so much needs."

Many of the newspapers of Havana and Cuba have dilated, from time to time, on

the helpless condition of the Cuban farmer. As he cannot read, the pamphlets issued from time to time by the station are of no use to him. This ignorance is great and natural under such conditions. He still believed, in this twentieth century, that the full moon produces tetanus in his cattle, although the farmers in the neighborhood of the station are enlightened in this regard having seen the curative work of Dr. Luaces on their horses, and received his professional advice.

The farmer's ignorance brings much unintentional suffering to their stock and only one instance will suffice to show this. Young oxen have trouble with their teeth forming. Their gums become sore and they avoid food because the process of mastication is painful. Being ignorant of the true condition of the animal the farmer has in his ignorance classed it as a disease which requires most radical treatment. And it has come to pass that when an animal is afflicted in this way and refuses food and drools at the mouth that ignorance plus ignorance, has established a fiendish custom. The animal is taken to the blacksmith who, with a knife made red hot, cuts the membrane in the mouth of the animal.

A new law suggested by President Menocal takes the station's affairs entirely out of the politicians' hands.

Prof. J. T. Crawley, director of the station, is rapidly getting his work in hand and he hopes, by the first of the fiscal year, to be able to start out with competent help and a full complement of experts which will once more place the Cuban experiment station on the high plane it occupied in former years.

CACAO INSECT PESTS

In an article on "Entomological Pests and Problems of Southern Nigeria," by A. D. Peacock, in *Bulletin of Entomological Research*, London, 1913, the writer gives an account of the results of a journey made in Southern Nigeria with the object of studying the economic conditions of the colony in connection with the insect pests of cultivated plants including cacao.

He found that Cacao is attacked by leaf-eating caterpillars widely distributed throughout Africa; the caterpillars are voracious feeders of the leaves. The writer enumerates many other insects found on cacao, but little is known as to their economic significance.

The leaf-eating beetle, *Adoretus hirtellus* Castn., common in West Africa, feeds on the leaves of cacao, eating only the soft tissue. After describing some experiments made to control this pest, the writer advises clean



Opening cacao pods at Beola & Co.'s farm at Tacajo, Oriente, Cuba.
Abriendo y recogiendo cacao de la Empresa Agrícola de Beola & Co. de Tacajo, Oriente, Cuba.

farming and the segregation of cacao beds from maize, a combination of hand-collecting and spraying and maintaining unremitting watchfulness.

Another serious pest is the pod-borer, perhaps belonging to the genus *Myelois*, which is found in large numbers, up to 120, meshed in a ravel of silk among dry brown powder and riddled seeds, in cacao pods, left hanging on the trees or lying on the ground. The damage done must be incalculable. The larva of a Cerambycid does serious damage by boring the trunk and branches; the adult is unknown.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CACAO

In 1912, figures of cacao production show the following quantities and sources of supply. These are compiled from valuable sources:

	<i>Tons.</i>
Gold coast.....	39,500
Ecuador.....	35,500
St. Thomas.....	35,500
Brasil.....	30,500
St. Doming.....	20,900

Trinidad.....	18,900
Venezuela.....	12,500
Guanada.....	5,500
Nigeria.....	3,500
Ceylon.....	3,500
Jamaica.....	3,400
Other countries.....	20,400

A NEW AGRICULTURAL COMPANY

In Guantanamo a new company will be organized, under the protection of English law, to be known as the Cuba Sugar and Cattle Company, in the interests, as its name indicates, of the sugar and cattle industry.

The head office of the company will be in Kingston, where several capitalists are financially interested in the new company. An executive committee will have charge of affairs in Cuba. These officers will be chosen later.

The object of the company is to acquire, in the Guantanamo section, one or more farms well situated and suitable for the growing of cane. There must be an adequate



Gathering the crop of cacao to agricultura enterpris of Beola & Co. at Tacajo, Oriente Province.
 Recolecta de la cosecha de cacao de la Empresa Agricola de Beola & Co. de Tacajo, Oriente, Cuba.

water supply to facilitate the rearing of cattle on the lands not devoted to cane planting.

A sugar factory with all necessary machinery from France will be installed capable of grinding 700 to 800 tons of cane per 24 hours with an extraction of 12% of sugar.

Later additional machinery will take care of 1,500 to 1,600 tons of cane daily.

The lands to be acquired will naturally be connected with the Guantanamo and Western Railroad lines and through them with the rest of the island.

The company will also have its own lines with locomotives, cars, branches and switches sufficient for all needed transportation requirements for sugar and cattle.

If suitable land cannot be found immediately the company proposes to build on a caballeria a factory for the manufacture of sugar, securing its cane from the colonos round about.—*La Independencia*, Santiago de Cuba.

CUBAN FRUIT PRICES

Arrivals and prices at New York for pineapples and grapefruit are given by the *Fruitman's Guide* as follows:

Week of May 22. Grapefruit: Receipts light, over 1,200 boxes. Best marks sold at \$3.00 to \$3.75. Choice from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Light receipts are explained by the statement that many crates used for shipping this fruit were stored in the quarantined section of Havana and hence not available.

Pineapples. Isle of Pines fruit sold at \$5.00 per crate for 10s and \$3.75 for 12s. The demand was good, \$6.00 could have been obtained for 6s or 8s.

For Cuban 24s to 36s the price secured at Pittsburgh ranged from \$2.15 to \$2.40. 42s sold at \$1.75.

Havana pines at New York were of excellent quality. The demand was active with closing range as follows:

18s, \$2.40 to \$2.55; 24s, \$2.45 to \$2.60; 30s, \$1.90 to \$2.05; 36s, \$1.55 to \$1.70; 42s, \$1.40 to \$1.50.

The week's receipts of Havana pines for May 29th, comprised 63,000 crates. The quality of condition of arrivals was very good, and demand brisk. The range by sizes was as follows: 18s, \$1.75 to \$1.80; 24s, \$1.85 to \$1.95; 30s, \$1.65 to \$1.70; 36s, \$1.50 to \$1.60; 42s, \$1.30 to \$1.35.

VALUE OF A COCONUT GROVE

A coconut grove, properly cared for, yields a sure and steady income. Better cultivation, the growing of vegetables among the trees the utilization of seaweed and other manures, yield excellent returns over cost.—Report of the Station of the United States Department of Agriculture. Opinion of the experts of the Department of Agriculture.

A VALUABLE STUDY

"Tests of Bond Between Concrete and Steel," by Duff A. Abrams, has just been issued as Bulletin No. 71 by the Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

In designing structures of reinforced concrete it is important to know the amount of stress which may be developed between the surface of the reinforcing bars and the surrounding concrete before failure is produced by the slipping of the bars. This stress is what is commonly termed "bond." The above-mentioned bulletin gives the results obtained by pulling out bars embedded in blocks of concrete and also the results of tests made to study the bond stresses developed in large reinforced concrete beams. Nearly 2,000 tests are reported and a wide range of conditions are represented. This is one of the most exhaustive studies of the amount and distribution of the bond stress between concrete and steel which has appeared.

Copies of Bulletin No. 71 may be obtained gratis upon application to C. R. Richards, Acting Director of the Engineering Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

HOW TO HARDEN CONCRETE FLOORS

The *Chemical Trade Journal* of Birmingham, England, recently stated that: "A new hardening material for the surface of concrete floors contains 95% of iron dust or iron flur. It is added to the dry cement in the proportion of 15 to 25 pounds to each 100 pounds and one part of the mixture is used with two parts of sand. This preparation is applied as a top coat to a thickness of ½ to 1 inch. It forms a hard and durable floor claimed to be waterproof and not slippery and is also used for making new concrete adhere to old in repairing."

This should be interesting information to contractors in Cuba where concrete is so largely used.

A Boston publication, *Fibre and Fabrics*, in its issue for May 23d, has the following to say regarding some recent success in growing tree cotton in Cuba.

"Some of our readers will recall the man who was showing tree cotton grown in Cuba at the September convention at the Griswold, New London, in 1912. Many were favorably impressed with the samples, but looked upon the entire scheme as a stock selling enterprise. The promoter has been quietly at work since that time and has sold this month his crop of 50 bales at 17 cents a pound.

"If the claims of the promoters are to be credited, they own sufficient seed to plant what will yield 50,000 bales per year and the quantity can be increased to many times this amount with proper financing and management."

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRICES

The prices at Havana for centrifugal sugar, 96-degree polarization, from December, 1912, to and including April, 1914, is officially quoted by the Agrarian League of Havana as follows:

The prices are quoted in reales, per arroba (25 pounds).

Dec., 1912...4.68.5	Sept., 1913...4.39
Jan., 1913...3.90.9	Oct., 1913...3.86.3
Feb., 1913...3.80.7	Nov., 1913...4.15.7
Mar., 1913...3.97.7	Dec., 1913...3.62.7
April, 1913...3.69.7	Jan., 1914...3.65.9
May, 1913...3.52.6	Feb., 1914...3.78.8
June, 1913...3.57.7	Mar., 1914...3.55.5
July, 1913...3.91.2	April, 1914...3.53.5
Aug, 1913...4.40.8	May, 1914...4.10

INTERESTING CUBAN SUGAR FACTS

In the United States Government suit, on May 13, to dissolve the American Sugar Refining Company, Mr. Manuel Rionda of Czarnikow, Rionda & Co., a well-known corporation of New York and Cuba, was a witness and gave most interesting testimony concerning his early connection in the sugar business, the raw sugar prices of 1877, as compared with the prevailing low prices, and the causes which lead to the reduction. Mr. Rionda said that in 1899, or thereabouts, Cuban sugars were sold in the American market on the basis of cost and freight and duty paid, but principally the latter. Sales of the commodity were made here, the sugars having been brought here by owners who sold to the refiners.

In 1877 the price of raw sugar was 11 cents a pound, duty paid or about 8 cents a pound in Cuba. Within the last two or three years, Cuban sugars have sold at New York at between 2 and 3 cents a pound cost and freight and some of it below 2 cents a pound. The reduction in the price was due to improved manufacturing facilities. For instance, in the earlier year the cane was crushed by a single machine, consequently a large amount of the sugar was left in the cane, and consequently went to waste. At the present time the cane goes through a half dozen different machines and practically all of the sugar is extracted, which results in a material reduction in the cost of manufacture.

Mr Rionda said that more cane was produced in eastern Cuba than in the western part of the island, owing to the fact that the ground in the first-named section was virgin soil. In answer to a question concerning the industrial conditions on the island during the Cuban War, Mr. Rionda said that late in 1894 the insurrection in Cuba assumed very large proportions, and about December of that year the Cubans took control of the western side and destroyed considerable property, resulting in a crop for 1895-96 of

225,000 tons, as against estimated crop of 1,200,000 tons. The following year very nearly the same thing occurred, the crop amounting to 212,051 tons, and so continued until 1898 when the Spanish-American War took place. The following year the crop amounted to 351,000 tons, and during the succeeding four years it increased until it reached what it was prior to before the war, namely approximately 1,000,000 tons.

THE CENTRAL CARACAS AND ITS RAILROAD

La Correspondencia, of Cienfuegos, in a recent issue, said:

Supplementing the information which we have received regarding the sale of the great "Caracas" Central, and its railroad, we can now make the following statement:

It is not known what English company has made the purchase, though it can be assured—according to information from an authorized source—that the proprietors of the United Railways of Havana are not the buyers.

The Cuban firm, proprietors of the Central "Caracas," at one time, offered this Central and its lines to the "hacendados" of Cienfuegos, giving them the preference, desiring that the "Caracas" property remain in the hands of the "hacendados" of the province. The offer was not accepted in Cienfuegos nor elsewhere in the island. Consequently the proprietors of "Caracas" went to the United States to complete the sale, but not finding a suitable field for the transaction, they went to London, where the deal was put through.

1913-1914 CROP ESTIMATE

Special advices received on May 26, 1914, from Messrs. Cuma and Mejer of Havana are to the effect that Cuba crop estimates are being lowered. The crop is now estimated at 2,508,000 tons, against a previous estimate of 2,550,000 tons.

H. A. Himely of Havana, estimates the Cuba crop at 2,529,000 tons, against a previous estimate of 2,535,000 tons.

Willet and Gray's estimate remains unchanged at 2,500,000 tons.

Santa Cecilia finished grinding on May 18 with 81,639 bags (325 lbs. each), the largest crop yet made. The output next year should reach 90,000 bags.

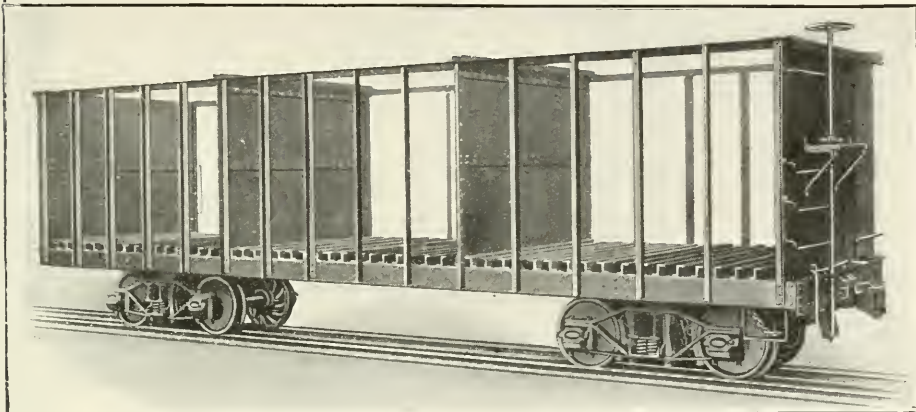
Confluente finished on May 23 with 50,217 bags, which is 13,935 more than its record crop of 36,282 bags last year. Next year the output should exceed 65,000 bags.

Central "San Leno," at Rodas, terminated its grinding late in May with 67,000 bags.

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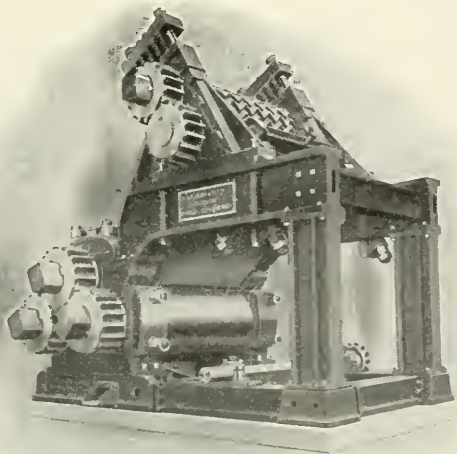
OSCAR B. CINTAS, Oficios 29-31, Havana, Cuba

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SUGAR ESTATE ACTIVITIES

THE HORMIGUERO CENTRAL COMPANY

A notice on the financial pages of the New York *Times*, in the latter part of May, was to the effect that the Hormiguero Central Company of Cuba had voluntarily dissolved.

As this corporation is a large and influential one and owns a great sugar estate in Cuba, a representative of the Cuba Review called at the offices for such explanation as they cared to give. Our representative was informed that the dissolution was altogether unimportant and referred to the incorporation of a company which was made twenty-five years ago under the Laws of the State of New York, and which never completed its organization or engaged in any business.

Owing to certain circumstances, the articles of incorporation were never actually put into operation and the existing company under the name of The Hormiguero Central Company was formed and incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, in October 1890, and certificate of abandonment of the New York Company was sent to Albany in the same year, but it was later ascertained that this certificate of dissolution had not been received by the officials at Albany, and it was only very recently that the company learned that the incorporation was still in existence on the records under the laws of the State of New York.

The company, on learning of this fact, immediately, in May, 1914, sent a second certificate of abandonment and it is this proceeding which called for the notice of dissolution printed in the New York *Times*.

Mr. Anthony J. Curotte is now acting manager of the Central Preston at Nipe Bay, in place of E. P. Cobb, resigned.

CANE SUGAR TO JAPAN

The Acting British Consul at Shimonoseki, Japan, reports that an experimental shipment of 5,500 tons of raw sugar arrived at Moji from Cuba on April 17, to the order of the Mitsui Company. The demand for raw sugar in China has caused great activity in the Japanese sugar refining industry of late years, and the refineries at Moji and Osaka have obtained a large share of the trade, especially in the lower grades.

This is the first appearance of Cuban sugar in Japan, as hitherto all the sugar required for refining has been imported from Formosa, Java, and the Philippines. The Cuban growers are understood to be trying to find fresh markets, partly on account of the bumper crop, which was gathered last season and partly in an endeavor to break away from the control of the American Sugar Trust. The opening of the Panama Canal, too, will shorten the distance by one-half for vessels trading between Cuba and Japan.

This shipment is to be followed by two other trial shipments, and it will be interesting to see whether, given a better raw sugar, such as the Cuban sugar is, the Japanese refineries will be able to turn out a higher grade sugar to compete with the high grades of the Hong Kong refineries.—*Board of Trade Journal*, London.

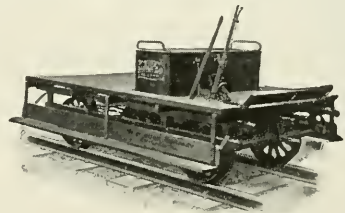
The Cuban-American Sugar Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the preferred stock.

Because of heavy rains, Central "Niquero" terminated its campaign on May 28th, with 163,000 bags to its credit.



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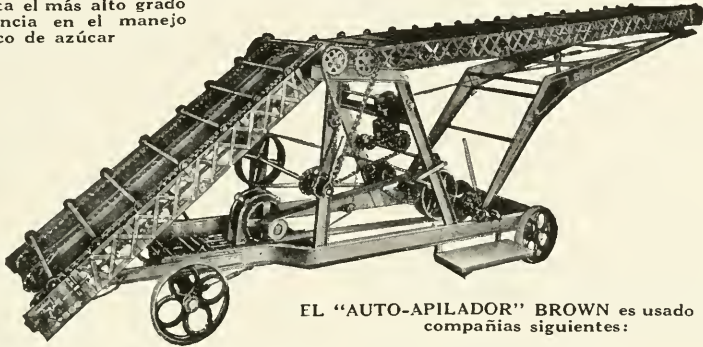


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Central "Dos Hermanos"
Central "Río Canto"
Central "Ciego de Avila"
Central "Ulacia"

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BROWN PORTABLE ELEVATOR CO., Otis Bldg., Chicago, E.U.A

LIVERPOOL DEMAND FOR MOLASSES

There is a fair demand in the Liverpool district for molasses for stock feeding, but the sales depend upon the season, the bulk of the demand being in the winter, since artificial feeding is not required in England to the same extent in the summer months.

Cuba is the chief furnisher of this article, but no figures are available for the Port of Liverpool. Statistics are, however, published as to the imports from Cuba into the United Kingdom as a whole, and the amounts in the last two years, for which data are available, were as follows:

Imports of Cuban molasses for distillers' use in the manufacture of spirits and food for stock—

		<i>Value.</i>
1911	\$52,820 hundredweight	\$700,459
1912	1,358,151 hundredweight	1,080,844

DEATH OF ALFRED FREEMAN GRAY

Mr Gray was born in 1856, and died June 1, at his home in Port Washington, L. I.

He came as a clerk in 1870, at the age of 15 years, into the office of the firm of Willett and Hamlen. In 1890, on the dissolution of the firm of Willett and Hamlen, Mr. Gray, who had by this time developed unusual business ability, formed the partnership with Mr. Willett, under the firm name of Willett

and Gray, which continued with uninterrupted confidence, good will and success until 1911, when the present three juniors members were added to the firm.

The funeral took place on June 3rd.

The New York Sugar Trade, at a meeting held June 2d, Mr. James H. Post presiding, adopted suitable resolutions, expressing their deep sense of personal loss in his untimely death and appointing a committee to attend the funeral. Mr Gray had been ill since January 1.

The business will be continued by the surviving partners under the same firm name of Willett and Gray.

Since 1906 the very valuable analysis of the sugar market appearing each month in this magazine was an especial contribution from Mr. Gray. It was liberally quoted by Cuban, Mexican and other foreign publications.

SUGAR AND THE RAILROADS

Recently there has been a fair recovery in United of Havanas, although earlier estimates of the sugar crop will not be borne out. So bright did the prospects appear not many weeks ago that a crop of from 2,550,000 to 2,600,000 tons was confidently looked for, against 2,430,000 tons in 1913, which was a record. But the rainy season set in early, and so heavy was the rainfall that not only was there deterioration of the cane, but the tracks over which the cane had to be conveyed

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

to the railways for transmission to the mills became in many cases impassable, and it is now certain that the crop will not prove such a good one as the previous record. If it reaches 2,400,000 tons it will be surprising, though that total may be made up by later grinding in the east of the island. As far as the United of Havana and its allies are concerned less sugar will almost certainly prove to have been carried during the financial year ending June 30, next. The continuance of low sugar prices is an adverse point and may mean less traffic to the railways in the way of plant, machinery, general merchandise, and so on, for developments at the mills during the slack season, while prosperity among the sugar planters always means increased passenger and general revenue.

On the whole, however, Cuban prospects are far from gloomy, and despite the present poor traffics, there should not be any very material decline in the revenue of the United of Havana group for the current financial year. There certainly need not be any fear about the maintenance of the 5% dividend, having regard to the fact that fully 9% was earned last year.—*London Observer*, May 17th,

NEW SUGAR COMPANY FORMED

A new company has been formed in Holguin for the manufacture of cane sugar.

Its title is the "Sugar Company of Holguin," and the company will be established in the central "Carmen," at San José.

The officers are: Juan Antonio, Cardet, president; Benjamin Betancourt, vice-president; Francisco Ibarguren, treasurer; Julian Zaballa, vice-treasurer; Joaquín Rivas, secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY NOTES

The United Fruit Company recently sold \$10,000,000 4-year 5% notes to Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston.

Over \$3,000,000 of the proceeds of these notes were used to provide for the payment of Nipe Bay Company first mortgage 6% notes which matured June 1st last.

President Menocal seemed to take a great interest in having the railroad constructed as soon as possible between Trinidad and Fomento on the south coast of Santa Clara Province.

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION BY MONTHS

Month	1914 Tons	1913 Tons	1912 Tons	1911 Tons
December-January.....	489,903	408,258	262,152	229,118
February.....	426,449	374,345	326,220	330,333
Total to end of February.....	916,352	782,603	588,372	559,451
March.....	546,029	449,376	410,167	369,962
Total to end of March.....	1,462,381	1,231,979	998,539	929,413
April.....	466,447	458,985	371,337	283,108
Total to end of April.....	1,928,828	1,690,964	1,369,876	1,212,521
May.....	315,395	377,795	289,728	135,957
Total to end of May.....	2,244,223	2,068,759	1,659,604	1,348,478
June.....	.....	133,904	111,384	64,010
Total to end of June.....	.....	2,202,663	1,770,988	1,412,488
July.....	.....	64,431	45,790	28,628
Total to end of July.....	.....	2,267,094	1,816,778	1,441,116
August.....	.....	74,752	39,908	11,547
Total to end of August.....	.....	2,341,846	1,856,686	1,452,663
September.....	.....	38,899	17,085	14,039
Total to end of September.....	.....	2,380,745	1,873,771	1,466,702
October.....	.....	22,294	6,792	2,393
Total to end of October.....	.....	2,403,039	1,880,563	1,469,095
November.....	.....	25,498	15,421	14,356
Total crop.....	.....	2,428,537	1,895,984	1,483,451

—Willett & Gray.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for *The Cuba Review* by *Willett & Gray*, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated May 6, 1914.

At that date, Cuba Centrifugals of 96° test were quoted at 2 1/16c. per lb. duty paid, the difference between raws and refined being 0.703c. per lb.

At the present time, Cuba Centrifugals are 2 3/8c. c & f and 3.39c. per lb. duty paid, the difference being 0.726c. per lb. to cover cost of refining and profit.

From the extreme rise to 3.39c. per lb. on May 26th, a natural reaction came to 3.29c. per lb. on June 5th.

The renewal of the upward trend seems perfectly legitimate, and should be continued to some extent.

Any very large advance cannot, however, be looked for this season, in view of the fact that our market and Cuba have not and do not now receive any encouragement from the European situation.

It is evident that Cuba and the United States will continue to fix the world's price for the present at least, instead of sugar values for the crops of the world being fixed at Hamburg.

Even Java is coming to recognize this, and in an apparent over-supply of her crop for the far Eastern market, in competition with Cuba, she is now making approximate figures at which her Java sugars can come to the United States.

Sellers already intimate disposition to enter our market, at the basis of 10s. 3d. cost, insurance, and freight landed at New York at 3.53c. per lb. full duty paid. These are for July-August shipments, due to arrive here in September-October, when, generally, our market makes its highest quotations if our supplies run low at that time, as they usually do, and very likely will this year by our recent exhibit of estimated supplies and demand, which is enclosed herewith. This 3.53c. per lb. cost of Javas is below European beet sugar parity at New York for August quotation, which is 3.60c. per lb.

Thus it appears possible that Java may renew shipments to the United Kingdom and to the United States, which have been interrupted for two years by ignoring Hamburg parities and accepting Cuban parity.

The United States market is now 1/4c. per lb. below the Hamburg parity, and hence the way is clear for about that much rise in Cuba sugar values. This 1/4c. difference may be increased by unfavorable reports as to the European beet crop, and is not likely to be decreased, as the price is very near the cost of production of the coming beet crop.

We mention this as in our opinion the chief new notable feature of the whole sugar outlook.

The United States domestic cane and beet crops, which mature in July to December, are both to be considerably less in tons than last year, and, independent of other circumstances, these deficiencies would tend to establish higher prices towards end of season, and we expect to see moderately higher prices from now on.

All reports relating to the European beet crops are very favorable, as also are the weather reports from other countries—Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.

The Cuba crop is having a fairly extended grinding season, sufficient to bring the total up to the recent estimate, or a minimum of 2,500,000 tons.

The demand for the refined product in the United States is going on satisfactory, and is likely to increase very considerably, under the large demand for the fruit season.

Refiners have been at a disadvantage in having all recent deliveries go to the country under contract made some time ago at prices under present values.

Present quotations for fine granulated are 4.30c. less 2%₀, and all refiners have now stopped accepting contract orders for indefinite delays, which places the business on a better basis.

As we write, the raw sugar quotation is advanced to the former high mark of the campaign thus far (3.39c., by purchases making today, and the market closes strong.

Willett & Gray.

New York, June 13, 1914.

A STORY DENIED

Rumors of the sale of the sugar ingenios "Isabel," "Soledad" and "Las Cañas," all owned by the Guantanamo Sugar Co., and The Guantanamo and Western Railroad, to the Chaparra Sugar Co., crop up from time to time. A recent issue of *La Lucha* contained a very detailed story of the approaching sale which was soon to be consummated. It may be asserted on the authority of Mr. M. H. Lewis, president of The Guantanamo and Western Railroad, who was seen at his office in New York by a *Cuba Review* representative, that no such sale or purchase is in

contemplation and that the whole story is untrue.

\$10,000,000 INCREASE

The Cuba Railroad Company filed a certificate with the Secretary of State at Trenton, New Jersey, June 4th, increasing its capital stock from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The new issue is divided into \$10,000,000 of preferred stock and \$20,000,000 of common stock.

The necessary consent of the stockholders to the increase was attached to the certificate, headed by Sir William C. Van Horne and Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la *Cuba Review* por *Willett & Gray*, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 6 de Mayo de 1914, en cuyo período los azúcares centrifugos de Cuba, polarización 96°, se cotizaban a 2 1/16c. costo y flete y 3.07c. la libra derechos pagados, la diferencia entre el azúcar crudo y el refinado siendo 0.703c. la libra.

Al presente el azúcar centrífugo de Cuba se cotiza a 2 3/8c. costo y flete y 3.39c. la libra derechos pagados, siendo la diferencia 0.726c. la libra para cubrir el costo de refinación y ganancia.

El alza extrema del azúcar a 3.39c. la libra en Mayo 26 fué seguida de una reacción natural a 3.29c. la libra el 5 de Junio.

Sin embargo, no es de esperarse esta estación un gran adelanto en los precios en vista del hecho de que nuestro mercado y el de Cuba no han recibido ni reciben ahora incentivo alguno de la situación en el mercado europeo.

Es evidente que Cuba y los Estados Unidos continuarán fijando los precios del azúcar en el mundo por lo menos al presente, en vez de fijarse en Hamburgo los precios del azúcar para las cosechas del mundo.

Aun Java empieza a reconocer esto, y debido al aparente exceso en el abasto de su cosecha para el mercado del lejano Oriente, en competencia con Cuba, está ahora calculando los precios a los cuales sus azúcares de Java pueden venir a los Estados Unidos.

Los vendedores ya indivan estar dispuestos a enviar sus azúcares a nuestro mercado bajo la base de 10s. 3d. costo, aseguro y flete puesto en muelle en Nueva York a 3.53c. la libra derechos pagados por completo. Estos son embarques para Julio y agosto, que se espera llegarán aquí en septiembre y octubre, en que generalmente nuestro mercado fija las más altas cotizaciones si nuestras existencias van de baja en esa época, como sucede usualmente, y como es muy probable que sucede este año según nuestro reciente cálculo del abasto y la demanda, aquí adjunto. El precio antedicho de 3.53c. la libra del azúcar de Java es por bajo la paridad del azúcar de remolacha Europea en Nueva York por la cotización de Agosto, que es 3.60c. la libra.

Así es que parece ser posible que Java vuelva a hacer embarques a la Gran Bretaña y a los Estados Unidos, cuyos embarques han estado interrumpidos por dos años por ignorar la paridad de Hamburgo y aceptar la paridad de Cuba.

El mercado de los Estados Unidos es ahora 1/4c. la libra por bajo la paridad de Hamburgo, y de aquí el que no haya dificultad en llevar a cabo esa alza en los precios del azúcar de Cuba. Esta diferencia de 1/4c. podrá ser aumentada por avisos desfavorables respecto a la cosecha de remolacha Europea, y no es probable que disminuya, pues el precio es casi el costo de producción de la venidera cosecha de remolacha.

Mencionamos esto por ser en nuestra opinión el principal característico de importancia que se presenta en todo el asunto referente al azúcar.

Las cosechas de caña y de remolacha de los Estados Unidos, que maduran de julio a diciembre, serán ambas de mucha menos cantidad en toneladas que el año pasado, y a parte de otras circunstancias que puedan surgir, estas deficiencias tendrían tendencia a establecer más altos precios hacia fines de la estación, y desde ahora en adelante esperamos ver precios más altos moderadamente.

La zafra de Cuba está gozando de una estación para la molienda bastante extensa, suficiente para que llegue al total recientemente calculado, o sea un mínimo de 2,500,000 toneladas.

La demanda por el producto refinado en los Estados Unidos continúa de un modo satisfactorio, y es probable que aumente muy considerablemente debido a la grande demanda para la estación de la fruta.

Los refinadores han tenido una desventaja en hacer que todas las recientes entregas fuesen al campo bajo contrata hecha hace algún tiempo a precios más bajos que los actuales.

Las cotizaciones actuales por el azúcar fino granulado son 4.30c. menos 2%, y todos los refinadores han dejado ahora de aceptar pedidos por contrata por demoras indeterminadas, lo cual establece los negocios sobre mejores bases.

Mientras escribimos esta reseña la cotización del azúcar crudo ha subido hasta ahora al punto alto que obtuvo en la campaña azucarera (3.39c.), por compras efectuadas hoy, y el mercado cierra fuerte.

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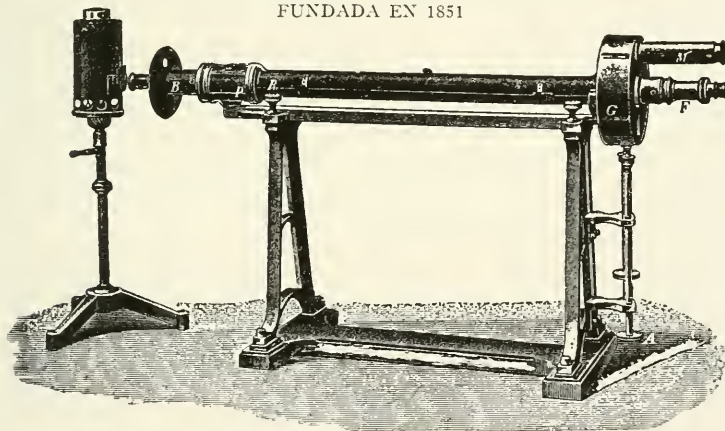
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CONCESSIONS FOR ELECTRIC WORKS

J. M. Carbonell has been granted permission by Presidential decree to establish an electric plant at the town of Antilla.

Messrs. Lloria, Freire & Co. have been refused permission to build a wireless station in the town of Cardenas.

The rector of the Escuelas Pias of Cardenas has been granted permission by Presidential decree to build a wireless station at their institute which will be used only for teaching the pupils

Permission has also been granted to Antonio Ramos Valderas to establish an electric plant at Jovellanos, and another at Javajas, both in Matanzas Province.

An electric plant in Banes, Oriente province was inaugurated on May 20th last.

The company, as an inducement to use its light, gave free service to its customers to the end of May.

May 20th was an eventful day in the life of Banes. Besides the inauguration of the electric plant a fire department was organized and in addition a company of "boy scouts" was formed.

There is much building going on in Caibarien, many residents having built, or are building fine residences.

The hotel Comercio is also being constructed and it is said that when completed the hotel will be one of the best in Santa Clara province. A good hotel it is realized generally, is a necessity in this north coast city.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

THE NEW TOBACCO CROP

As regards the new crop, everybody is still at sea in an effort to form any correct opinion, although that the whole quantity will be as large, and will probably even exceed last year's production, seems to be admitted by the best of judges. One party who had been all over the Vuelta Abajo, stated to the Tobacco correspondent that perhaps only 40% would consist of good tobacco, while the remainder might be evenly divided into medium sorts, and poor, defective styles, which latter could only be used by the cigarette manufacturers. Partido may give enough resagos, but only few clean, light-colored wrappers, and which, on account of the scarcity, are bound to bring high figures. Partido fillers ought to rule low this year, as the country buyers so far are only looking for bundles of wrappers, and are not making any bids for the filler bundles. As a rule, the buyers are operating slowly, and prefer to make trial packings, in order to see how the yield may turn out. In the Vuelta Abajo there is even less anxiety to buy, as most buyers prefer to wait and see how the leaf will look after the fermentation has been concluded. The Remedios crop needing a longer fermentation in the piles, and also on account of the high figures asked by the farmers, is still less in demand by local packers, and only few trial escogidas of the lighter styles are about to begin their work shortly. We think, it will be July before the bulk of the packings will get under way, and provided that by that time the vegueros are ready to accept reasonable figures.—*Havana Correspondence of Tobacco*, New York, May 30.

CUBAN TOBACCO IN CANADA

Canada's importation of Cuba's tobacco, both manufactured and leaf, shows a steady increase since 1903, as is evidenced by the following table compiled by the Union of Tobacco Manufacturers in Havana. The figures follow:

	<i>Cigars</i>	<i>Leaf</i>
1903-04.....	\$335,671	\$164,848
1904-05.....	352,659	93,072
1905-06.....	462,423	169,417
1906-07.....	567,540	175,267
1907-08.....	537,817	197,509
1908-09.....	418,808	300,035
1909-10.....	494,872	425,075
1910-11.....	549,199	583,631
1911-12.....	669,621	618,488

RECEIPTS OF LEAF TOBACCO

Up to May 21, the receipts of leaf tobacco in Havana from the interior, since January 1, totals 28,189 bales.

Vuelta Abajo sent 16,377 and Remedios 8,587 bales.

POINTS ABOUT HAVANA CIGARS

Mr. Arthur Morris of London, an expert on cigars, recently gave a London *Standard* representative some interesting information on Havana Cigars.

Regarding recent crops he was satisfied that the 1913 crop was far and away the finest that has been raised for many years. Except in a few isolated cases, cigars in which last year's crop is being used have not yet reached the consumer. They are still in the stores of the distributors, who are holding them for proper conditioning.

Dealing with some popular misconceptions, Mr. Morris alluded to the belief that the whiter the ash, and the longer it holds on, the better the cigar. This is quite wrong, he said. The length of the ash depends on the size of the pieces used in the filler, and a clear steel-gray ash denotes the best Havana.

Then, again, nearly every man will reject a spotted cigar, but the spots mean absolutely nothing as regards quality. Most men think they can tell a cigar by squeezing it or smelling. Neither test is of the slightest value. And every smoker believes that color denotes strength—that a dark wrapper denotes a strong cigar, a light one a mild cigar. The color has nothing whatever to do with the strength.

As a matter of fact, he said, for the average smoker there are practically no outward indications of the quality of a cigar. The only test for the non-expert is in smoking it.

GOOD HAVANA TOBACCO

Said a well-known cigar manufacturer recently:

It is well known to the trade that only a small portion of the Island of Cuba can raise fine quality tobaccos. The major part of the island produces tobacco that, while it is called Havana, is in fact frequently much inferior to tobaccos raised in many sections of the United States and elsewhere.

There is a vast difference in Havana tobaccos; considerable is very bad, some is ordinary, some is fair, and a little is very good. Not all Havana tobacco is good tobacco; some of the poorest in the world is grown in Cuba.

The only good Havana tobacco is that which is raised on fine soil in the Vuelta Abajo section, by capable and experienced farmers who watch their crops carefully, use proper fertilizers, and under the right weather conditions for growing, packing and curing, produce good tobacco.

Tobacco, of New York, records an "insistent demand" in that city for a cigar 16½ inches long, and weighing 250 pounds to the thousand. They retail for \$6.00 each.

**GASOLENE MOTOR CARS
FOR PLANTATION**

A great deal of interest has been manifested in recent years by a number of plantation owners operating their own railways, by the use of gasolene driven motor cars, the use of which enables the owner as well as administrators and other officials to be conveyed cheaply and quickly from one part of their plantation to another without the necessity of running a steam locomotive. The car illustrated on this page is of the type most generally used by owners and administrators for this particular class of transportation. There are, however, several other designs of cars which are used to transport their labor back and forth and are not equipped as elaboratory as this particular design of car. The car which is illustrated is known as the free running engine type being started by a crank the same as the regular highway automobiles. Furthermore, this design of transmission allows the car to operate at equal speed in both directions.



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HAVANA

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY

The condition of the Cuban treasury, on April 30, 1914, is given out by the department as follows:

Cash on hand.....	\$2,849,133
Income during April from customs collections, consular fees, post-office receipts, national lotteries, loans, taxes, etc.....	3,950,880
Expenses for month for the army, interest on loans, etc.....	4,699,124
Accounts on hand and in course of collection.....	2,080,889
Total.....	\$6,780,015

The Rt. Rev. A. W. Knight, D.D., who remains in charge of the work of the Episcopal Church in Cuba, has appointed the Very Rev. George B. Myers, to be the dean of the cathedral in Havana. Mr. Myers is the present dean of Trinity Cathedral, Arkansas.

Secretary of Sanitation, Dr. Enrique Nuñez, may resign his office owing to the attitude of Havana's mayor, who it is claimed, has not helped the local health office in their sanitary work.

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Plans to construct a hotel in the park facing the sea near the old fort of Havana have been filed by a local hotel man who seeks the concession for a term of fifty years.

The new project will not be favored, it is believed.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

in both directions between Havana and MATANZAS, which latter city because of its picturesque situation and the charm of its principal attractions (Yumuri's famous valley and the wonderful caves of Bellamar, has long enjoyed the distinction as the great "Mecca" of the tourists, and it continues to gain in popularity. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE is maintained to many other places of great interest to tourists, all of which are fully described in "Cuba—A Winter Paradise," a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps and 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island, sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

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View of Central Delicias Oriente province. Cuban-American Sugar Company owners, E. A. Brooks, Administrator.

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S.S. KAREN	—	Havana	- - - - -	July 17
S.S. PETRA	—	Santiago-Manzanillo-Cienfuegos	- -	July 21
S.S. BERTHA	—	Havana	- - - - -	July 24
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S.S. KAREN	—	Havana	- - - - -	July 31

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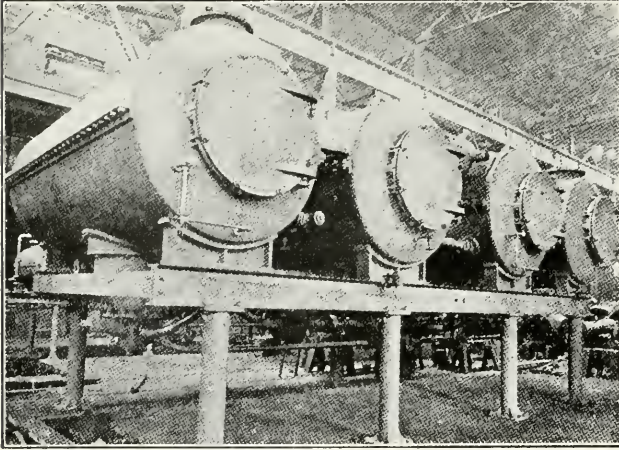
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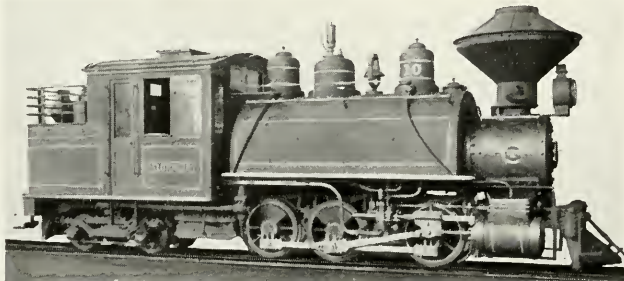
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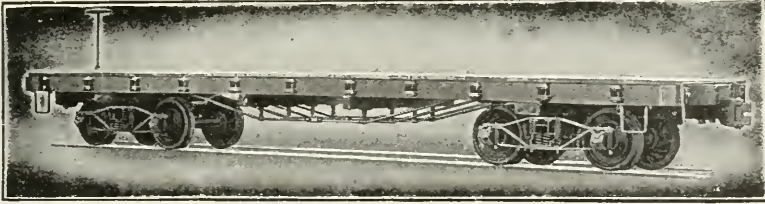
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CANADA'S TRADE WITH CUBA

For the year ended March 31st Canada's commerce with the Republic compares as follows:

	Imports	Exports
1912.....	\$1,771,000	\$2,025,000
1913.....	2,746,000	1,527,000
1914.....	3,953,000	1,815,000

Figures compiled by the *Canada-West India Magazine*, Montreal.



Apiary near Baycate, Oriente Province

The Cuban-American Sugar Company announce that pursuant to the sinking fund provisions of the collateral trust indenture of the company, there has been set aside the sum of \$34,535, equal to 25 per cent. of the total dividend declared upon the preferred capital stock, payable July 1, 1914. On the date named the Central Trust Company of New York, trustees, will apply this sum to the purchase in the open market of 6 per cent. collateral trust gold bonds of the company at not exceeding 105 per cent. and interest.—*Yorkshire Post*.

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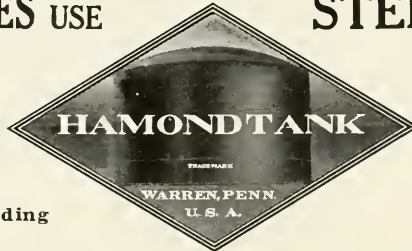
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Husking coconuts in the Philip pines, an old plow point is used to split and pry off the husk—Photograph of the Bureau of Agriculture, P. I.

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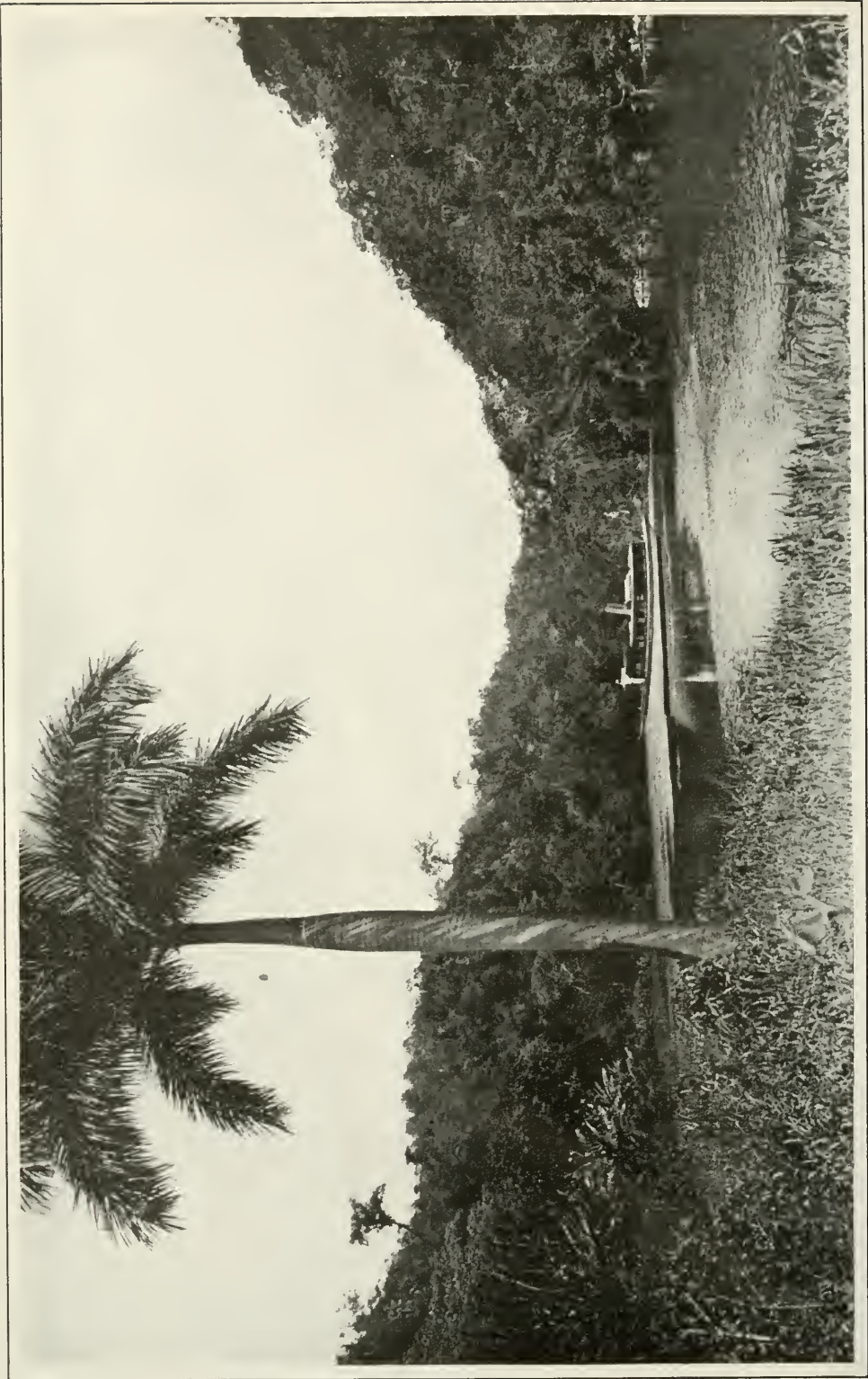
JULY, 1914

No. 8

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Many Beautiful Illustrations.



Conimar River, Near Matanzas

(Photo by courtesy of the United Railways of Havana.)

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME XII

JULY, 1914

NUMBER 8

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

NEGRO POLITICAL PARTY IN THE FIELD—CUBA'S BOSTON EXHIBIT EXTENSIVE—STOCK IMPROVEMENT PLANS

Negro Party Formed The negroes of Oriente province have formed a political party under the name of the party under the name of the "Friends of the People," and have perfected a regular organization. The principal movers behind the organization are two of the lieutenants of Generals Estenoz and Yvonet, the leaders of the disastrous race uprising two years ago.

Their object, as they frankly state, is to compel the whites to give up more of the political offices of the country to them. They consider that they did most of the fighting during the revolutions and are therefore entitled to a large per cent. of the public offices in the gift of the country.

It is well known that this has been their argument and their grievance for years.

When they were organized they elected Dr. Cristobal de la Guardia, Secretary of Justice, honorary president, because, when in the senate, he had opposed the bill prohibiting the negroes from forming a political party. The doctor's opposition was founded on the unconstitutionality of the prohibition rather than on any sentiment in favor of the negroes. In acknowledging his election, Dr. la Guardia gave the negroes some very good counsel. He said:

"It is true I worked in the senate so that the negroes should not be deprived of the right which they have to form their political party; but understand, that I have always said, and maintain now, that such a determination, and all that is relating to it, is a tremendous error. I believe that the negroes have not one true and well founded reason to complain of the whites of Cuba. The whites on their part should recall that the white generation of 1869 lost all in the war of that year, while on the contrary, all was won by the negroes. I also understand, in the same way, that the negroes should not ask for any-

thing as negroes, but as Cubans, and to the end that the elimination of the negro is not in the greater or smaller number of political offices which they can manage to obtain, but that they realize the precept and the request of the great negro educator, Booker T. Washington, which is 'Let what the negro does, be done in such a way that no one may do it better.' That is the way to better and perfect the race."

Rice Growing Project

A committee of the Havana Association of Merchants, recently called on President Menocal and stated that there was a large number of capitalists in Cuba willing to invest in rice-growing in Cuba, and that they wanted to know the support they would receive from the administration. President Menocal told them that they could count on his entire support. The first field of rice which is to be planted will be in Pinar del Rio Province.

According to the last available figures, those for 1911 and 1912, the imports of rice were as follows:

	1911 Pounds.	1912 Pounds.
United States.....	8,439,415	5,607,046
Germany.....	99,032,060	115,460,692
Belgium.....	3,914,571	5,224,071
Spain.....	3,546,053	2,418,305
Great Britain.....	88,049,208	77,166,051
India.....	56,815,219	51,804,397
Total value.....	\$6,093,134	\$7,215,236

A petition has been made to the government to construct a building for the custom house of Santiago de Cuba, which is to be rat proof and with all the modern sanitary installations.

JUL 9 1914

Stock Improve- ment Plans

The Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the law voted by Congress for the celebration of the National Live Stock Exposition, in Havana, recently authorized the purchase of the prize-winning stock for distribution over the island to better the live stock industry and sent them to the agricultural experiment station and to the agricultural schools in the six provinces.

The services of these animals will be free and a record will be kept at each school to which a cattle dealer may apply at any time and obtain a certificate declaring that his stock is the result of crossings with first class stock.

The prize-winning animals include rams, jennets, hogs, jacks, trotting stud horses and bulls and cows, Holsteins and Herefords.

Modern Cuba, of Havana, has an article on cattle raising, in Cuba, part of which follows: "We consider the importation and acclimatization of new breeds of animals in Cuba is of far greater importance to the welfare of the Island of Cuba than a political revolution.

"The climate and soil conditions are suitably adapted for stock raising and after a few years there will be no excuse for Cuba's importing mules and horses from foreign countries, providing the stock raisers are wide awake; in fact, they should be able to export animals of similar class.

"Of course it is a well known fact that imported animals degenerate very quickly, so that the majority of the offspring are not, as a rule, comparable to their parents. It is not common knowledge among the people who buy blooded stock that the people who make a business of breeding do not save more than a small percentage of the offspring. In close breeding it is known that a very small per cent. of the offspring are equal or superior to their parent, so that the majority of the animals born of blooded parents might be called second grade, and as a rule, are not used for breeding purposes. What we wish to state simply is that even among registered stock, selection is necessary in order to improve the herd or keep it up to its standard, using only here and there one of the males or females to become parents of the future herd.

"There has been considerable importation of good blood among our Cuban cattle, and every year we see the change for the better; cattle are becoming heavier and of more standard type, suitable especially for beef and working stock. Less attention, however, has been paid to what might be called standard blooded stock. In localities where farmers have had the services of Jersey bulls and Holstein stock there is a decided type of milk-producing cattle.

"While at present there does not seem to be much money in breeding horses, every one who owns a horse should take pride in its being as good as money and circumstances will permit.

"The raising of mules in the Island of Cuba should be a very profitable business when large, imported jacks are used with the larger female of native stock. Mules are in constant demand at high prices, and will be for many years; as time goes on the mule will, to a large extent, supplant the ox for agricultural purposes."

Cuba's Boston Exhibit

President Menocal has appointed a commission composed of Director of Agriculture Roberto L. Luaces, Sub-secretary of Agriculture Lorenzo Arias and Chief of the Information Bureau George Reno, to arrange for the Cuban exhibit at the exhibit of food products which is to be held in Boston, Mass., in October.

In addition to preparing an exhibit of Cuban food products, including all the fruits, vegetables and by-products of cane and tobacco, Cuba will demonstrate the advantages of life in Cuba and an illustration of the comforts which may be enjoyed will be prepared by the Woman's Club of Havana, who will prepare a Cuban home of the well-to-do class, showing usual interior arrangements. A Cuban kitchen will serve meals prepared a la criolla.

President Menocal has set aside the sum of \$12,000 to pay the expenses of this exhibit.

New Havana Hospital

The erection of the new Calixto Garcia Hospital to replace the No. 1 Hospital, will be begun at an early date. Bids will be asked of contractors for the purpose.

The new building is to occupy the site of the No. 1 Hospital, which covers 600,000 square feet of ground. It will be a general three-story building divided into wards, each ward to have a capacity of 30 persons, the total capacity of the hospital being 500 beds. The patients will be installed on the second and third floors and the offices will be on the ground floor of the building.

Visits Night Court

J. Gutierrez Quiros, of Havana, a Justice of the Cuban Supreme Court, visited the Woman's Night Court in New York while in that city and sat on the bench with Magistrate Barlow. He evinced a keen interest in the proceedings. He remained about an hour, and praised the manner in which the proceedings were conducted.

President Menocal, on June 25th, appointed Carlos Manuel Cespedes to be Minister to the United States. Señor Cespedes is the son of one of Cuba's greatest hero martyrs, and for several years has been Minister to Italy.

Ports Company Decision

The Court of First Instance in Havana, on June 16th last, decided in favor of the Ports Company in the suit which that concern brought to have its bonds declared valid. The court directed the Cuban Government to turn over tonnage dues to the Ports Company which had been withheld pending a legal decision as to the company's contract.

The court also directed the company to continue paying the interest on its bonds and to extend its mortgages to cover lands reclaimed from the sea. The land is valued at about \$3,000,000.

The Senate passed a bill on June 30th authorizing the President to use 50% of the special port taxes to continue the harbor improvements by public contracts, and devoting 51% for a settlement in the best manner possible with the bondholders of the defunct Ports Company without recognizing the legality of the company or the interests of the stockholders.

Pressure for foreign banks and investors is said to have been responsible for this move by the Senate. The Ports Company people say the Government will have to recognize over \$7,000,000 bonds of the company at a price above par.

The bill was then sent to the House, which body simply held up the measure sending it to seven different committees for report; those on accounts, codes, way and means, sanitation, public works, budgets and agriculture. It was also resolved not to discuss the bill until each of these committees had made a report.

President Menocal gave an interview to a representative of the *Lucha*, on July 5th, which in part is as follows:

"So opposed was I to same (the Ports Company concession) and so opposed am I to it, owing to the immense harm it causes Cuba, that my first steps in the Government were taken towards freeing my country from such an onerous charge.

"The promoters of this big deal had only left one loop hole through which they could be attacked; that consisted in the errors of form into which they incurred when the Port Company of Cuba was incorporated.

"It was there that we looked for the necessary point to attack and make that immense monster roll to the ground."

He furthermore states that he knew that the decree which I had signed was not sufficient for the purpose that I had in mind and which I still have as the principal object of my administration, *i. e.*, the killing of the 'dragado,' and that not one of the propositions which were presented by the representatives of the Port Company of Cuba were worthy of our consideration; because I am not trying to liquidate this deal with a group of gentlemen whose interests are absolutely indifferent to me, my interest being to obtain that my country should not be exploited and that its money should not

serve to fatten traffickers of a more or less elastic conscience."

The Ports Company of Cuba was a corporation organized during the administration of President Jose Miguel Gomez, to dredge and improve Cuban ports. In return the company collected a surtax upon all imports.

It had the indorsement of the Cuban Government, through Congress and the Supreme Court, and the concession had been passed favorably upon by the United States. Acting upon this assurance \$10,000,000 worth of bonds were sold to English investors. Shortly after the inauguration of President Menocal he dissolved the company and returned the concession to the Cuban Government. The case went to the courts, and the first decision was favorable to the Government. The second decision of the courts favored the company as stated above.

"Regarding the House of Representatives, I think that they were in their perfect right to send this matter to as many committees that they thought it convenient to have it properly studied. I cannot make myself an echo of certain imputations which I do not believe are taken seriously even by their authors.

"My work lies in another sphere, as is that of a man who is convinced that he is performing his duty from which there will be derived positive benefits for the country which he rules.

"If the Senate bill becomes a law, I shall do strictly that which I believe is my duty without going one single inch out of the road which shall lead me to the desired end, but as you will understand that I am not ready, in order to satisfy the curiosity of some or the vanity of others who undoubtedly imagine that they can demand of me an account of what I intend to do, to show them my hand. * * * * I shall repeat that which I said before. I have confidence in myself. I know what I want. I know where I am going. No one has a right to have any doubts because I have not given them any reasons to have them."

BADLY TREATED IN HAVANA

Government authorities are investigating charges that the Havana police have been guilty of too severe handling of American sailors during the visit of the battleship Connecticut early in July. The situation reached a crisis after a number of jacks were unceremoniously thrown into jail for mere boyish skylarking. United States Minister Gonzales brought the matter to the attention of the officials, and the blue-jackets were released when it was intimated American sailors would not be given shore leave at Havana if they were not accorded better treatment.

Havana police force will be increased by three hundred men. The city is growing rapidly and requires more police supervision.

New Cuban Minister

President Menocal has appointed Carlos Manuel Cespedes to be Minister to the United States. Senor Cespedes is the son of one of Cuba's greatest hero martyrs. Dr. C. des Cespedes speaks French, German, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian and English. He received his early education at Charlier's Institute, in New York City. He afterwards went to Germany and France, and was graduated from the University of Havana. He is a doctor of international and civil law and the author of several books. For six years he served as a deputy in the lower house in Havana, and was the revolutionary governor of the province of Santiago. He is forty-three years old.

Dr. de Cespedes, while in Rome, Italy, was the Cuban delegate to the International Congresses and to the permanent Commission of International Investigation on Agriculture, in which he also represented the Republic of Salvador. Dr. de Cespedes also served his country on a special mission to Greece. In the last six months he served on an important commission in the State Department of Cuba, part of the work including the reforming of the diplomatic ceremonial of Cuba.

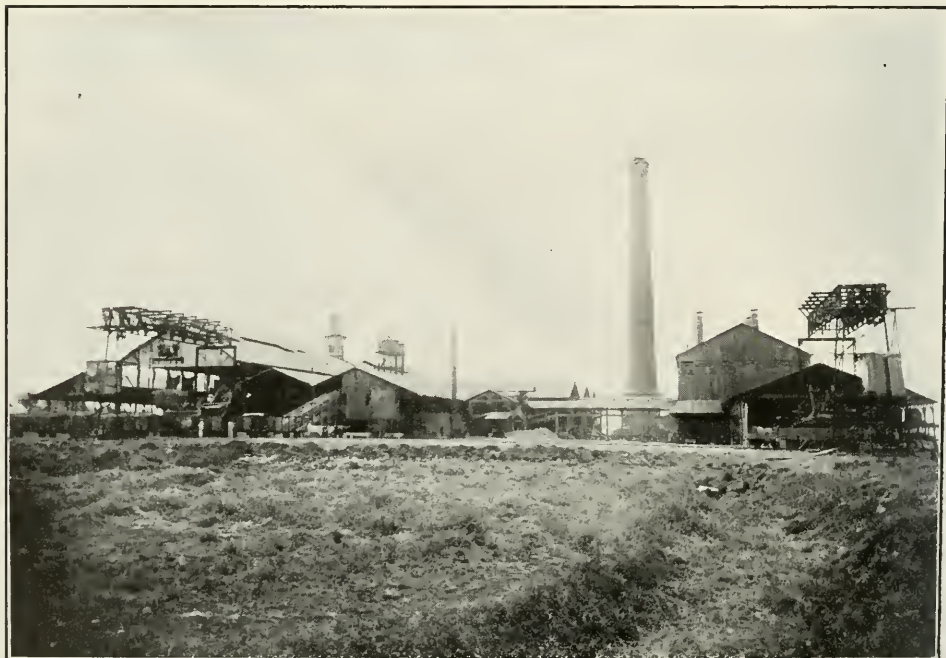
The new minister will take up his residence in Washington following the announcement of the appointment by President Menocal.

Don Manuel de la Vega-Calderon, first secretary of the Cuban legation, will be promoted to the post of Minister to Brazil, according to reports from Havana.

Home Plan a Failure

Several years ago the Cuban Government built workingmen's houses near Havana, which were allotted from time to time to worthy laboring men at a small rental with the privilege of purchase, the rent to apply against the purchase of the house. The houses were substantially built and modern in every respect. It was believed that the scheme would meet the desires of small wage men who were thus placed in a position, by the exercise of thrift and economy, of owning their own home in a short time. The experiment proved "a dismal failure," according to the *Havana Post*, for with a few exceptions the workmen who received homes that the Government gave them on small installments, failed to meet more than two or three payments, and even failed to meet the ordinary taxes. The Government two or three times blotted out the debts due on installments and started out the workmen again, but now again they are behind, and the Government faces anew the necessity for foregoing the debt or seizing the houses. Many workmen confident that the Government will come to their aid make no pretense to try to meet the payments.

A bill before the Cuban Senate, establishing sewers, a public school, municipal emergency hospital, and a fire station at Pogolotti, where these houses have been built, was approved in its totality without any discussion.



One of Cuba's money makers. A large sugar factory of the Republic.

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

FINANCIAL SITUATION AFFECTED

H. M. Chargé d'Affaires at Havana reports that the financial situation in Cuba has been affected by the low prices of sugar, and although it is expected that the prices will improve later in the year, this improvement will not benefit the country to the same extent as good prices early in the year.

Many of the large public works, such as the paying and drainage of Havana are almost completed, and the port improvement work is entirely suspended, causing unemployment.

Owing to financial stress in Europe and other causes, money is not available for the many new works waiting to be executed, such as the Caibarien-Nuevitas Railway, or for financing the sugar crop; and the local money market is straightened owing to the large amount of sugar which is being held for higher prices, June 11.

WHY WE FOUGHT SPAIN

Brig.-General R. K. Evans, of the United States Army, delivered an address recently at a banquet of the Sons of the Revolution, which has become the object of a strict inquiry by President Wilson who is not pleased at General Evans' utterances.

Among other subjects, the speaker touched upon the Spanish-American War for the liberation of Cuba.

It appears the real motive for the war, according to General Evans, was that "we quarreled with the Queen of Spain because she was old and not feeling well that summer."

THE FIGHTING CUBAN

The worst fault of the Cubans was their unreliability. "At times they would go to pieces with no reason and at others stand up to their work manfully and fight splendidly."—*General Funston in his new book "Memories of Two Wars."*

The conviction of Asbert and Arias for the killing of Chief of Police Riva, moves the N. Y. *Evening Telegram* to say:

"The police chief was shot in broad daylight on the Prado by Asbert and Arias, when he had two children with him. His murderers are sentenced to twelve years and one day in solitary confinement and to pay Riva's heirs \$10,000.

"It is believed, however, that both will be free within a year or two, either through an 'indulto' (pardon), or an 'amnestia' (amnesty). Already a movement has been started to have Congress pass a bill granting an 'amnestia.'

"Great is the power of graft.

"We taught Havana how to cleanse her streets, but not her politics."

CREATES OPTIMISM

If there is any suspicion of political troubles in Cuba it does not reflect itself in the *Cuba Review*. The current number is filled with articles on the products of the island, the business prosperity it shares, detail in Cuban grapefruit, lumber imports, iron ore products, pineapple crop, water supply of Havana, railroad news, and so on.

Cuba is a very busy and seemingly very prosperous land, and the signs of progress making in the way of highway improvement, railway construction, and so on, are most encouraging. They are all reflected in the growing strength of the republic and its adjustment to the relation which it necessarily must hold with its great neighbor to the north, along with its commercial interests in connection with other countries.—*Buffalo Evening News*.

IMPORTANCE OF THE MEAL HOUR

Fortunately this is a country in which the people change their opinion with great facility. Most every mortal living in this tropical land finds that his steam goes off quite often, and as a rule we are moved by the circumstances that it is easy to see many an intelligent man calling white black and vice versa.

There is one firm idea in all of us, however, and that is the question of our stomach. We certainly never forget the meal hour, nor our desire to live without working.—*La Lucha*.

CONTROL THE MARKET

"The Cuban planters are now in control of the market, inasmuch as they have more than one market to sell to and can hold out for their own price," says the *Confectioner's Review*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MANY COUNTRIES HIGHER

There having been some talk of the infantile mortality in Cuba as being excessive. Dr. Juan Guiteras, the Director of Health for Cuba, writes the *Cuba Review* that "there are many countries, including Germany, Italy, Panama, Porto Rico, many sections of the United States, where the infantile mortality is higher than in Cuba."

The conviction of Asbert and Arias shows that at last the rule of law, instead of the rule of the rich, has come to Cuba, and that the island has before it, under the protection of the United States, a career of advancement such as never has been enjoyed by any tropical country before.—*Meridian (Miss.) Dispatch*.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

COURT RULING ON LIBEL

Nicholas Rivero, editor of *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, was found guilty by the court of the audiencia and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and one-half of the costs for libelling Jose Maria Villaverde, the president of the Cuba Newspaper Company. He is also ordered to print the sentence in his own newspaper.

The case against Sr. Rivero has been in the courts for about a year. It grew from an article appearing in *Diario de la Marina* which Villaverde considered injurious to his reputation. He sued Rivero as the editor.

Rivero answered the charge by asserting that he did not write the articles in question and declared that the real author was a congressman. He produced the manuscript written in the hand of a congressman in question and the congressman declared in court that he was the author. The indicting court, however, held the spotlessness of the manuscript indicated that it had been written after it had been published in the newspaper, because it had none of the earmarks of "copy" that had passed through the hands of the printers. For that reason the court refused to hold the congressman but did hold Rivero.—*Fourth Estate*, New York.

BUBONIC PLAGUE NOTES

Two cases of the plague appeared in New Orleans in the week of July 4th, and steps were immediately taken by the United States officials to isolate the infected zone. A warfare against rats was also started. It was believed that the disease was imported from Cuba, although Dr. Guiteras, the Cuban health expert, says it was not carried from Cuba. He thinks it came from a case in New Orleans two years ago and that the germs have been lying dormant ever since among the rats.

New Orleans has maintained a strict quarantine against Cuba, demanding that all ships be fumigated and cleared of rats before leaving Cuban ports. Dr. Guiteras says it is well known that human beings do not carry the plague.

Jamaica, on June 30th, quarantined against all of Cuba owing to the appearance of the bubonic plague at Santiago.

The lands formerly occupied by the Espada Cemetery in Havana, just behind the San Lazaro Hospital, will be turned into an amusement park for the coming winter, according to a plan filed with Mayor Freyre de Andrade recently.

CHINESE BUILD AN ASYLUM

The Chinese colony of Havana, which for years has maintained a hospital for the poor and indigent Chinamen residing in Cuba, laid the corner stone on June 22d for a new asylum and hospital which is to be erected at the cost of \$35,000 at the grounds of Jacomino farm, near Guanabacoa, near Havana.

The asylum is to be erected by the Chinese Casino, which will have control of the affairs of the institution. The club is also a mutual aid society, to which a large percentage of the Chinese colony belong or support.

REILLY DEFEATS FRIAS

In the New York Court Justice Newburger decided, on June 23d, that Hugh J. Reilly had sole right to the contract between him and the Cienfuegos, Pamira and Cruces Electric Light and Power Company, and enjoined Jose Antonio Frias and the Latin-American Contracting and Improvement Company from collecting money or taking property from Reilly in Cuba or elsewhere.

Frias, who is a former Cuban Senator, had contended that he and Reilly were partners, whereas Reilly contended that Frias were merely his employee.

The water supply in San Luis, Oriente Province is very bad, and the leading men of the town recently sent a committee to acquaint President Menocal with the fact. The water is not only bad, but scarce, and there is fear of an epidemic of disease.

Two officers of the Cuban army have been designated to visit France, Spain and England, to study the military organizations of those countries.

The Rev. Albion Williamson Knight, formerly Episcopal Bishop of Cuba, was, on June 16th, made vice-chancellor of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn.

A beautiful silk Cuban flag, which flutters from the mast of the Cuban cruiser *Cuba*, was a present of the National Association of Public School Children, which made up a fund among the scholars and bought the beautiful banner.

The quarantine established by Cuba against Honduras and Guatemala was suspended on June 16th.

ALL AROUND CUBA

GOOD ADVICE TO NEW SETTLERS

Hon. Robt. L. Luaces, director of agriculture for Cuba, has given some good advice and information to prospective settlers coming to Cuba. He says in part:

"The prospective settler coming to Cuba must bring some money, some brains, and a good big dose of common sense.

"After arriving in this country he must look around, get familiar with local conditions in the place where he is to make his home, and take advantage of the experience of those who came before him.

"Having no choice made in regard to place, 'tis well for the new arrival to take a few trips into the country to personally look over the propositions of land agents and the inducements of colony sites, and then make his choice."

Mr. Luaces is especially insistent on looking into titles, and he describes very clearly the various kinds so that the new settler may not go wrong. On this point he says:

"But above all let Mr. New Settler look up the title deed that he receives from the seller, for he will hear from all sides that in Cuba a title deed is good if such is on record on the office of the recorder of deeds, or land register's office (registro de la propiedad). But there are two kinds of title deeds that are issued and may be recorded; one bad, the squatter's title, and one good, the warranty deed; the first is called in Spanish, 'titulo de po sesion,' and is good against all except the man who can show a better; the second is called 'titulo de dominio,' and is good against all comers, except in a few and rare cases, and when such shall appear then he has the right to file a suit against the seller.

"So far everything is all right, but few, very few, think for a moment that there is such a thing as a municipal law (ley de impuestos municipales) in force, and that under it all productive properties are subject to a tax, tax that although small, can be collected as delinquent just as such are collected in the United States; also, that property owners are under the obligation of making their own returns and that although the law states that unproductive properties are not subject to taxation, it also states that when the owners fail to make their own returns they are subject to a fine and that the board of assessment can fix a tax on such property, even if it is unimproved, a tax that can be collected as delinquent by foreclosure. Once the tax is declared delinquent it is recorded on the books of the land register's office, and if the owner wishes to redeem it he has to pay, not only his back tax and fine, but also the recorder's fees that don't amount to one dollar but may run up to any old amount.

"As things stand, few or none of the municipalities have paid much attention to these things, but they may do so at any time;

so 'tis well for not only the new settler, but also for the old resident and the non-residents to get a move on themselves and do such things as they ought to have done before.

See Art. 19 of Ley de Impuestos Municipales.—Procedimiento de Cobranza.—Put in force under decree of the Hon. Chas. E. Magoon, dated Sept. 21, 1908.—Isle of Pines Appeal.

AN AMERICAN KILLED

Race riots were threatened in the Isle of Pines over the murder of Duncan Campbell, an American, on June 11th, by a revengeful Cuban, against whom Campbell had testified in a petit larceny case.

When the murderer was caught and confessed his guilt there was an attempt at rescue, which the Americans checked only by threatening to lynch the prisoner unless the natives drew off.

Americans sent the following telegram to President Menocal:

"Lawlessness on the island has culminated in the murder of an American resident by a Cuban, who has confessed. Americans are highly incensed and demand a quick trial and justice. They ask that a special judge be sent from Havana, with power to try the prisoner without removing him from the island. Removal of the prisoner may cause riots."

The law provides that persons accused of crime on the Isle of Pines be brought to Havana for trial. Americans there refuse to permit removal in this case, fearing that the murderer will be rescued or otherwise escape adequate punishment for his crime.

WILL NOT VISIT BALTIMORE

President Menocal, in declining the invitation of the Mayor of Baltimore to attend the flag anniversary celebration in that city in September, stated that under the law he could not leave Cuba while Chief Executive. He appointed Dr. Cespedes, the new Cuban Minister to the United States, to represent him.

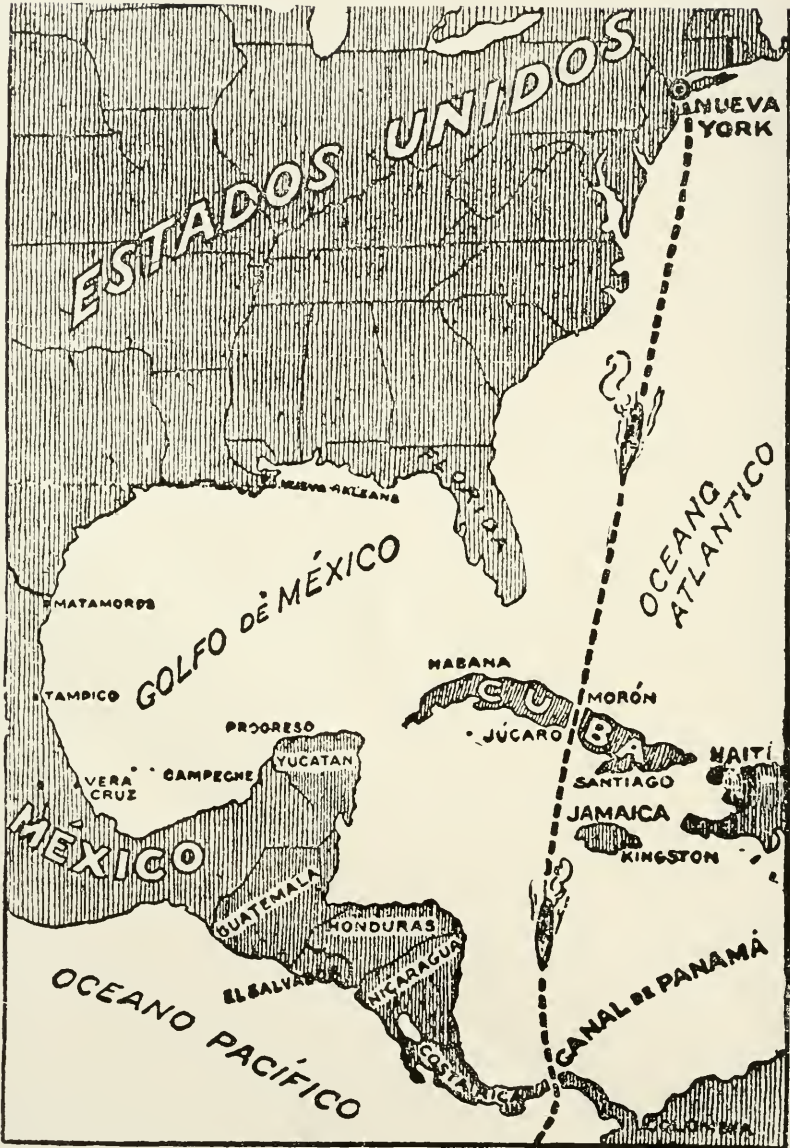
The President also said he would send the schoolship "Patria" to Baltimore on the occasion referred to.

MAY EARNINGS INCREASE

The earnings of the Santiago Light and Traction Company compare as follows:

	1914	1913
May gross.	\$40,335	\$38,167
May net.	19,977	16,985
1st 5 months gross. .	190,609	187,271
1st 5 months net. . .	93,523	83,478

ALL AROUND CUBA



Map showing Direct Route from New York to the Panama Canal by way of the proposed waterway across Cuba

INTERESTING CANAL PROJECT

Some time ago we announced the idea, then very recent, says the Havana *Lucha* of its being possible to go by train from New York to Santiago de Cuba, and the suggestion, which to many seemed fantastic, is now so near the point of being realized that there only remains the finishing of some special

floats for the complete execution of this daring project.

The notable facility which completed this great work is encouraging the serious consideration of a scheme for its extension to the Island of Porto Rico by the same method of transportation which will characterize the service between Florida and Cuba, via

Key West, and there is nothing extraordinary in the extension of that service across the islands of Santo Domingo and Porto Rico.

The completion of the Panama Canal has left disengaged an immense quantity of construction machinery which was used in the work and which the American Government will dispose of cheaply. The plan of a waterway across Cuba recommends the excavation of a canal of sea level, 100 meters wide by 15 or 16 deep, between Jucaro and Moron on the south and north coasts of Cuba respectively, in Camaguey province (see map).

The idea of making a canal from Jucaro to Moron is not a new one, as is neither that of the Panama Canal. The Spanish Government had the former under study for many years, knowing well the economic advantages which would result from it, and did not fail in the realization of their scheme, through indolence or apathy, but through a lack of money and because of the opposition of interests that were not willing to see Spanish power secured in any part of America. For the same reason the Cuba Railroad was not constructed until North Americans conceived the idea which was then rapidly carried to completion.

As may be seen in the map, the line between New York and Panama would be almost straight with increased saving of time and expense in navigation. Now that Cuba is in a way to enjoy an era of permanent peace, the old obstacles to her complete development are removed and the matter of a canal from Jucaro to Moron is simply a question of setting about its construction with vigor. The same Spanish Government indicated the manner of making a canal in building the Trochea across the island which consists of a wide and deep ditch, a strong barb wiring and a series of fortifications raised at certain distances, between the two ports named. If, then, with shovels, picks and spades, 50 or 60 kilometers of ditch are excavated, what might not be excavated with the tools employed at Panama?

This new canal venture presents no difficult engineering problems. The ground is flat and the distance about four-fifths or less of the Panama Canal. The advance in value in the magnificent lands of the district which will come will amply compensate Cuba for the expenses occasioned by digging the canal. The locality abounds in excellent materials necessary for this class of work especially in lime. The richness of the soil which has been already partly developed in the region described is a guarantee of the immense returns which may be confidently awaited at the proper time.

For many reasons the work should be of national character. There are capitalists desirous of executing it, but under no consideration should such work be confided to private initiative, that is foreign, creating obligations unjustly onerous of the young nation. It will be an everlasting mark of

glory for the Government which accomplishes it and a claim to immortality for the administration of General Menocal if the initiative is taken now.

CUBA'S POSTAL SERVICE

The following, from the pages of *Modern Cuba* of Havana, may explain the complaints of Cuba Review subscribers who do not receive their copy regularly. *Modern Cuba* says:

We are sorry that we must still call attention to the poor condition of our rural postal service.

One of our subscribers calls attention to the fact that he rarely receives second class mail intended for him. He also states that there is little wonder, when once considers the way the local post offices are administered. In some of them people are allowed to sort their own mail, also the children are allowed to play in some of the offices and have even been known to take the mail from the boxes and play with it on the floors of the apartments. Little wonder that both first and second class mail is lost when subjected to such carelessness. Strange as such things may seem, we have ourselves seen the like on several occasions in various parts of the island within the last ten years.

Postmasters should have it impressed upon them that mail is public property in the strictest sense of the word and must not be tampered with in any way whatsoever.

ORANGE PRICES AT HOME

At present the orange crop of the La Gloria district is practically all sold in the island. Cuban buyers come and buy the fruit on the spot, the price being based either on orchard run, picked, at the grove, or delivered at the nearest shipping point on the bay. Thence it goes in small boats, in bulk, mostly to Caibarien, from where it is sent to various points along the railroad. Prices are not what they should be, but the grower benefits greatly by the sales being "orchard run," thus he does not lose the large percentage of culls as in shipping north.

The present season has been a satisfactory one on the whole, though the prices have been somewhat erratic. The crop, except late varieties, is now cleaned up. Prices ranged all the way from \$3.50 to \$10 per thousand. —La Gloria *Cuban-American*.

TRUST COMPANY DIVIDEND

The board of directors of the Trust Company of Cuba agreed to distribute a dividend of three (3%) per cent. of the earnings of the first half of the current year, due June 30, 1914, and which was paid on July 6th, at the offices of the company in Havana, to the stockholders.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of May and for eleven months ended May 31, 1914, compares as follows:

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
May gross.....	\$462,000	\$447,127	\$380,854	\$267,506	\$232,401
Expenses.....	240,788	208,436	187,093	148,714	117,333
May net.....	\$221,212	\$238,690	\$193,761	\$118,792	\$115,068
Charges.....	71,566	66,791	67,624	60,125	36,666
May surplus.....	\$149,646	\$171,898	\$126,136	\$58,667	\$78,401
Eleven months' gross.....	\$4,732,487	\$4,232,939	\$3,500,434	\$2,796,695	\$2,233,138
Net profits.....	2,293,970	1,996,174	1,687,190	1,252,330	996,715
Fixed charges.....	749,041	734,430	691,373	519,175	398,543
Eleven months' surplus.....	\$1,544,928	\$1,261,744	\$995,816	\$733,155	\$598,171

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending May 31st.....	\$52,042	\$54,671	\$48,096	\$46,349	\$44,157
Week ending June 7th.....	57,170	55,008	40,075	45,491	45,166
Week ending June 14th.....	55,853	54,536	47,040	40,990	42,804
Week ending June 21st.....	52,512	54,390	48,174	45,823	42,414

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending May 30th.....	£21,973	£30,513	£28,090	£17,076	£16,515
Week ending June 6th.....	20,975	26,898	22,522	17,372	16,906
Week ending June 13th.....	21,070	22,237	18,370	15,255	16,079
Week ending June 20th.....	20,788	20,985	19,158	16,107	16,495

Earnings of Western Railway of Havana

KEY WEST FERRY TO HAVANA

Announcement has been made that the ferry boats ordered constructed from the Cramps yards in Philadelphia, to be used in bringing trains direct from Key West and to take them back in the same manner, will be ready by December, and that the service will be inaugurated January 1, 1915.

When this new service is inaugurated, both passengers and freight will be transported to Cuba on the same train in which they leave New York or intermediate points. This, it is believed, will bring about the discontinuance of the present P. & O. steamship service.

A special ship for the ferries is now being constructed at the Arsenal to connect with the United Railways of Havana railway tracks, so that trains may be run direct from New York to Santiago de Cuba if so desired. Each ferry boat will have four tracks and a general capacity for twenty-four cars.

In connection with the establishment of this service, Mr. Elgin F. Curry will succeed the Messrs. G. Lawton Childs & Co. as agents for the company, says *La Lucha* of Havana.

NEW RAILROAD PROGRESSING

In one of my previous letters, I said that the work of the railroad line from Placetas del Sur to Fomento had commenced, with stops at Guaracabulla and Báez. I now have pleasure in seeing the work realized and I was agreeably surprised to find it very much advanced. The locomotives come now to very near the village of Báez, and there are numerous gangs working in the excavations at Manicaragua and Fomento. I can say that before the end of the year, 1914, the locomotives of the Cuba Railroad Co. will come to this last-named town.

All the inhabitants of this extensive and rich zone earnestly desire that these new railroads be finished promptly, because the benefits to be derived are incalculable. We also venture the hope that the projected line from Trinidad to Placetas del Sur, passing through Fernandez, may touch at this town. We would be very pleased if it were so because the progress and development of Trinidad means also progress and commercial development for Fomento, which is the richest section of that municipal district.—*Correspondence Diaris de la Marina.*

THE CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS

THE COMPANY'S EARNINGS, EXPENSES, PRESENT AND FUTURE PROSPECTS,
ADEQUATELY RECORDED — ITS ALLIANCE WITH THE
UNITED RAILWAYS

The London *Statist* devotes considerable space in a recent issue to a very comprehensive description of the Cuban Central Railroad in Santa Clara Province, which is as follows:

The world-wide financial depression of the last twelve months has not been without its influence on Cuban trade; and this, combined with the relatively low price of sugar still ruling, has caused a temporary halt in the country's progress. The general economic situation of the Republic is, however, reported to be excellent; the tobacco crop promises to be one of the best recorded, and the sugar harvest is expected to break all previous records. Meanwhile the railways of the island, particularly the sugar carrying lines, are experiencing a falling off in earnings. The Cuban Central, which is essentially a sugar line, is perhaps the most severely hit by the existing state of affairs, its traffic receipts to date showing a decline of *£31,610, compared with the corresponding period a year ago. This diminution in earnings, although relatively heavy in proportion to the total revenue, is nevertheless insignificant when compared with the previous growth, the expansion in 1912-13 having been as much as £117,000, or 23.5 per cent. Whilst, therefore, last year's record is not being maintained, the company is still securing infinitely better results than in any preceding year, and will, we imagine, have no difficulty in again distributing 3 per cent. on its ordinary shares, despite the fact that somewhat higher capital charges have to be provided. In the twelve months to June last, it will be recollected, the company earned a profit of £76,875; and as this was equal to something like 9 per cent. on the shares, the distribution of 3 per cent. absorbed, but little more than a third of the sum available. Even were the whole of this year's diminution in earnings so much loss of profit, a substantial dividend would still be earned, and the margin behind a distribution of 3 per cent. would be sufficiently large to enable the financial resources of the company to be further considerably augmented.

In any case, the set-back now being experienced may be regarded as purely temporary; and if good sugar and tobacco crops are harvested this year, as now seems probable, a sharp recovery in earnings next year should be experienced. It is unfortunate, of course, that the company depends so largely upon one industry, and that of a naturally fluctuating character; but a noteworthy feature of the last few years has been the greater diversity of traffic over the system, for although some 80 per cent. of the freight handled still consists of sugar, sugar cane, and molasses, the company now has a fair general traffic which is steadily growing in importance, and also a good and steadily increasing passenger business. The nature of the freight traffic will be appreciated from the summary appended:

	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sugar cane.....	2,230,551	1,799,372	1,284,203	1,562,456	1,311,799	849,534
Sugar.....	416,019	307,581	304,935	329,753	289,459	189,956
Molasses.....	82,555	66,821	75,064	79,958	84,147	50,790
Timber and firewood.....	75,650	75,342	82,359	69,331	51,579	50,645
Building materials.....	115,185	86,932	93,561	77,363	51,319	59,167
Tobacco.....	20,282	18,909	13,295	18,434	25,402	8,797
Machinery.....	9,510	7,573	9,060	5,554	4,669	5,503
Rum.....	8,874	7,215	6,079	6,533	6,063	7,671
Maize.....	4,910	3,716	3,213	2,618	2,793	2,796
Fruit and vegetables.....	8,973	5,405	3,119	2,557	4,601	2,436
General goods, etc.....	271,243	232,122	215,160	195,778	169,354	175,158
Total goods traffic.....	3,243,752	2,610,988	2,090,048	2,350,340	2,001,185	1,402,453
Receipts.....	£447,669	£350,554	£318,913	£328,371	£308,805	£234,169

The improvement in the coaching traffic in the last few years will be seen from the following statement:

	Pass- engers.	Re- ceipts.		Pass- engers.	Re- ceipts.
1912-13.....	1,006,736	£168,968	1906-07.....	805,378	129,251
1911-12.....	894,043	148,348	1905-06.....	797,360	113,207
1910-11.....	851,902	140,198	1904-05.....	703,062	93,851
1909-10.....	809,210	135,515	1903-04.....	531,183	75,590
1908-09.....	763,713	122,387	1902-03.....	498,127	65,232
1907-08.....	773,785	121,469			

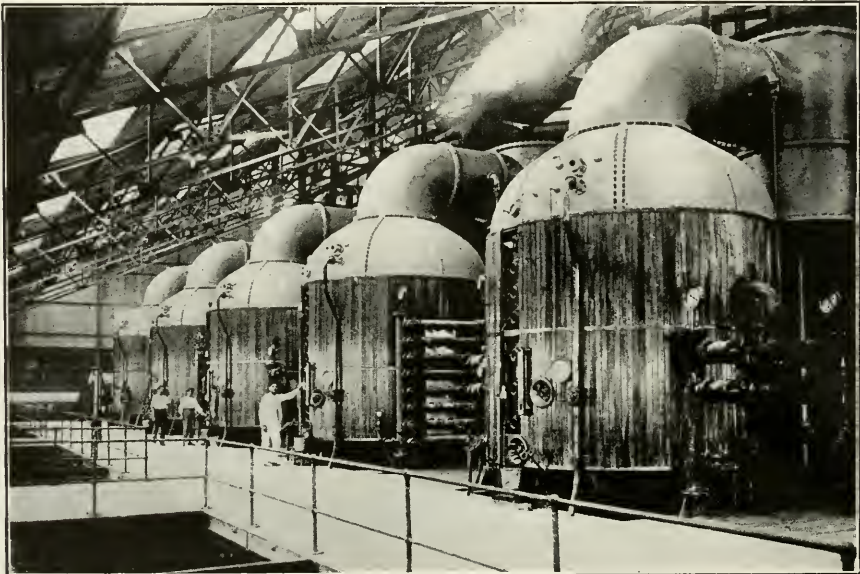
A fair amount of capital has been spent in recent years on extending and improving the system; and whilst the new extensions are already producing a remunerative traffic, much

better results are likely to be obtained as the new districts opened up are more fully developed. Owing in part to the fluctuating character of the traffic, and in part to the desire of the board to build up a strong financial position, the distribution of profits in the past has been on a very conservative scale. The highest dividend paid is 3 per cent., whilst the average distribution since operations were commenced in 1909 has been a trifle under 1 per cent. per annum. A retrospect of the main results of working for the last 11 years, together with the dividends earned and paid on the company's ordinary capital, are set out beneath:

Year	Gross		Net		—Dividends—	
	Earnings	Expenses	Earnings	Earned	Paid	
1912-13	£617,603	£352,689	£264,914	8.5%	3%	
1911-12	499,982	293,900	206,082	4.8%	2%	
1910-11	460,086	281,288	178,798	3.5%	2%	
1909-10	465,310	282,686	182,624	4.4%	2%	
1908-09	434,357	249,523	184,834	4.1%	Nil	
1907-08	359,948	214,666	145,282	2.6%	Nil	
1906-07	429,310	247,616	181,694	4.8%	2%	
1905-06	406,000	226,000	180,000	4.4%	Nil	
1904-05	345,000	193,000	152,000	2.9%	2%	
1903-04	281,170	170,000	111,000	Nil	Nil	
1902-03	254,000	154,000	100,000	Nil	Nil	

It should, however, be appreciated that the dividends paid in no sense represent the profits earned. In the last eight years, for instance, the balance available for the ordinary has averaged about £42,000 a year, a sum equal to an average annual dividend of $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. By distributing profits so sparingly the directors have been able to greatly add to the company's financial strength. The total reserve funds now amount to about £160,000, of which £60,000 constitutes a general reserve, and £77,500 renewal and casualty fund. The position of the company is therefore relatively strong, and although the fortunes of the Cuban sugar industry are certain to fluctuate from time to time with the varying character of the crops, and the earnings and profits of the railway company benefit or suffer as a consequence, the general tendency should be in a forward direction. Especially is this the prospect having regard to the increased area under cultivation and the recent extension of the railway into remunerative cane lands, the full benefit of which has yet to be felt by the company.

To show the position of the various securities and the margin of profit behind the several debenture and preference issues, we append herewith the income statement of the company for the last four years. The falling off in earnings so far in the current year should not materially affect the position:



Sugar factories of Cuba. Interior view of Delicias, Oriente Province.

	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10
Gross earnings.....	£617,603	£499,982	£640,086	£465,310
Expenses.....	352,689	293,900	281,288	282,686
Ratio.....	(57.11)	(58.78)	(61.14)	(60.75)
Net earnings.....	264,914	206,082	178,798	182,624
Miscellaneous.....	1,996	1,670	1,834	2,639
Net income.....	266,910	207,752	180,632	185,263
Rent charges.....	8,639	9,304	9,927	10,516
½% debentures.....	48,295	47,740	45,955	44,000
6% 2d debentures.....	.....	1,742	12,000	12,000
5% debenture stock.....	45,000	23,015	.....	.....
Taxes and miscellaneous.....	22,101	16,406	14,774	12,877
Total charges.....	124,035	99,207	82,656	79,393
Net profit.....	142,875	109,545	97,976	105,870
5½% preferred dividend.....	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000
Profit for ordinary.....	76,875	43,545	31,976	39,870
Ordinary dividend.....	27,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Rate per cent.....	(3%)	(2%)	(2%)	(2%)
Surplus.....	49,875	25,545	13,976	21,870
Special renewals, etc.....	37,000	21,000	9,000	10,000
Reserve.....	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
Total funds.....	47,000	26,000	14,000	20,000
Balance.....	Cr. 2,875	Dr. 455	Dr. 24	Cr. 1,870
Brought forward.....	10,508	10,963	10,987	9,117
Carried forward.....	13,383	10,508	10,963	10,987

The recent offer by the United Railways of the Havana Company to acquire the share capital of the Cuban Central on the basis of an exchange of shares has resulted in that company obtaining control of the Central Railway. This alliance is of considerable importance to both concerns, and particularly to the Cuban Central, whose interests being more circumscribed than those of the larger company, stands to greatly benefit by the fusion. As Sir William Young pointed out at the time the matter was under discussion, the greater diversity of traffic which the United Company possesses, must of itself add considerably to the strength of the Cuban Central, inasmuch as the risk of a serious falling off in earnings, which would result from a partial failure of the sugar crop in any year is, to a large extent, eliminated by the consolidation of interests with a company which is less dependent upon one item of traffic. Moreover, the taking over of the line will undoubtedly mean considerable economies in officers, and will at the same time insure a better and more continuous use being made of the rolling stock; for, being a crop line and requiring a large amount of rolling stock at a given time in order to dispose of its products quickly, a considerable amount of capital necessarily remains idle for the greater portion of the year, which, under the new conditions, will not occur, at any rate, to the same extent.

The position of the company, allied to the United Railways, is therefore very much better than when working as an independent corporation, and the fusion certainly enhances the intrinsic value of its securities. The debenture issues may be regarded as relatively safe investments, the total fixed charges representing about 46 per cent. of last year's net income. The 4½ per cent. mortgage debentures have now risen to par; and, allowing for accrued interest, a yield of about £4 11s. 6d. per cent. is forthcoming. They are redeemable at par by the operation of a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, and the company has power to retire the whole amount at 110 per cent. on giving six months' notice. The 5 per cent. debenture stock is quoted at 97, and the yield afforded is £5 5s. 6d. per cent. The stock is redeemable at 110 per cent. at any time on six months' notice, and is consequently a sound investment, giving a relatively high return. The £10 5½ per cent. preference shares can be bought at 9¾, whilst the ordinary shares are quoted at 6.

The capital of the company is as follows:

	Amount	Interest	Yield
4½ per cent. mortgage debentures.....	£798,600	4½%	£4 11s. 6d.
5 per cent. debenture stock.....	1,178,000	5%	£5 5s. 6d.
5½ per cent. cumulative preference shares.....	1,200,000	5½%	£5 13s. 5d.
Ordinary shares.....	900,000	3%	£5 0s. 10d.
Total.....	£4,076,600		

FINANCIAL AND RAILROAD MATTERS

COMPLETE AMALGAMATION NOT DESIRED

It is noteworthy that there is no intention of completely amalgamating the United of Havana with its latest acquisition, the Western of Havana and the Cuban Central, as was suggested some time ago. Local sentiment has to be considered, and any borrowing powers which the two latter possess and which might be useful in the future would, of course, lapse in the event of a complete fusion. There will be separate accountants for all the concerns, with a chief accountant in control.—*London Observer.*

CUBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

During May the earnings were \$97,446.87, as against \$73,550.75 in 1913.

The first five months show earnings to be \$457,946.46, as against \$348,349.11 for the same period in 1913. At the end of May, 1914, the company had 16,904 telephones in service.

CAPITALIZATION OF CUBAN ROADS

The railway capitalization per mile of the roads of Cuba is given by the United States Bureau of Railways as \$42,624.

NEW LOCAL RAILROAD

An interurban road is projected for Sancti Spiritus in Santa Clara Province and its environs, by leading men of the municipality. It is to be called the Interurban Railroad of Sancti Spiritus, Ltd. and will tap surrounding towns to facilitate the transportation of passengers and merchandise.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY

The condition of the Cuban treasury, on May 30, 1914, is given out by the department as follows:

Cash on hand.....	\$1,988,788
Income during April from customs collections, consular fees, post-office receipts, national lotteries, loans, taxes, etc.....	4,710,303
Expenses for month for the army, interest on loans, etc.....	4,617,689
Accounts on hand and in course of collection.....	2,081,402
Total.....	\$6,699,092

EARNINGS OF WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA

Weekly receipts:	1914	1913
May 30th.....	£5,389	£7,064
June 6th.....	5,473	5,767
June 13th.....	4,865	5,797
June 20th.....	5,030	5,811

EARNINGS OF CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

Weekly receipts:	1914	1913
May 30th.....	£9,524	£13,313
June 6th.....	8,378	10,282
June 13th.....	8,849	8,356
June 20th.....	7,478	6,954

NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND

The National Bank of Cuba has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. in favor of shareholders of record June 20, payable July 1.

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

(Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York)

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5 per cent Bonds.....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5 per cent Bonds of 1944.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5 per cent Bonds of 1949.....	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Bonds.....	93	94
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	101	103
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	98	102
Cuba R.R. First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	99	102
Cuba R.R. Preferred Stock.....	97	100
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debenture Bonds.....	95	99
Cuba Company 7 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock.....	105	110
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Havana Electric Railway Light and Power Co. Preferred Stock.....	89	92
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. Common Stock.....	75	80
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Participation Certificates.....	100	102
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6 per cent Bonds.....	92	93
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Preferred Stock.....	79	82
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Common Stock.....	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Santiago Electric Light and Traction First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest basis."

INTRODUCING MOTOR TRUCKS

AN INTERESTING JOURNEY THROUGH CUBA

Cuba, since the independence of the island, has followed the initiative of the Americans, who developed many of the highways for military purposes, and there is now an excellent foundation for what will eventually be a complete highway system, and this will be of great economic value, for the railroads of the island have small mileage as compared with the United States.

For several months a motor truck manufacturing company has had two men in Cuba, who have devoted themselves to practical demonstrations of the work that can be accomplished with a 3,000-pound truck of the company's manufacture, and before their task is completed they will have well exhausted the possibilities, so far as the preliminary exploitation of motor vehicles in the commercial centres is concerned. They have not only to interest and educate practical men who may engage in the distribution of motor trucks, but they have to lay the foundation for business that these men can later develop.

On making a tour of the island several months before, the two men carefully noted the condition, both in the cities and on the plantations, and found there were many opportunities for the use of motor wagons in the haulage of tobacco, sugar cane and sugar products, fruit and vegetables. These facts impelled the concern to immediately make an endeavor to develop business in the island.

With this purpose in view a truck was prepared to meet the requirements of the men, who were commissioned to make a tour of the island to establish agencies and sub-agents and to practically demonstrate the advantages of the Federal truck in general haulage work. The truck was equipped with an express body, with a frame that might support a water proof cover, either to protect the loads or the occupants, and this was provided with the usual form of folding canopy over the driver's seat. It also had a tight-fitting water proof top to cover the body frame, and means were provided for storing food, cooking utensils, clothing, bedding, etc., for the machine was intended to serve for shelter whenever circumstances necessitated, for there was reason to believe they would frequently be compelled to pass nights away from hotels where they would be dependent entirely upon their own resources.

The first attention was given to Havana and a number of demonstrations were made.

Then the crew began work in the western end of the island, crossing the mountain ridge, and going as far west as Pinar del Rio, making sub-agencies in a number of the principal towns and cities and demonstrating the machine at the plantations of interested men. In Havana considerable demonstrating was done for the International Brewing Company, which has a very well equipped plant and which makes delivery at considerable distances from the city.

Relative to the drive to Pinar del Rio, a letter briefly stated the following: "We got back here last night from Pinar del Rio after a very successful trip. Our demonstration load consisted of 10 barrels of bottled beer and five cases, each containing 16 dozen bottles. The total load weighed 4,800 pounds. We dropped half of this load at Guanajay, about 30 miles out, and the going most of the way was over good macadamized roads. The total run to Pinar del Rio was 118 miles. Our actual running time was 8.5 hours. We used 12 gallons of gasoline and 1.5 pints of oil. We took two days to come back, stopping at the towns en route to show the truck. There is an excellent opportunity to place some trucks with fruit growers, tobacco plantations and fisheries in this section."

The intention of the demonstrators is to start east from Havana and to go as far as Santiago, which is well toward the eastern end of the island, stopping on the way to give demonstrations in the largest towns and at the different plantations.—*Motor Truck*, Pawtucket, R. I.

SPAIN GREETES CUBAN CADETS

The Cuban School Ship "Patria" arrived at Corunna, Spain, on July 12th, from the West Indies. An elaborate series of fetes were organized in honor of the visitors and the residents presented a golden salver to the captain of the "Patria."

TEXAS CATTLE TO CUBA

During the last eighteen months more than 2,950 head of horses have been consigned to the island of Cuba from Fort Worth.—Fort Worth (Texas) *Record*, June 8.

Jose Miguel Tarafa, the well known financier, was the victim of an automobile accident in Havana recently. He suffered two broken ribs.

On July 4th President Menocal pardoned Enrique Maza, the Cuban journalist, who in August, 1912, was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment for assaulting Hugh S. Gibson, then Charge d'Affaires of the American Legation in Havana.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

HOW TO GET BUSINESS

In 1913 the population of the municipality of Cienfuegos numbered 79,669 and of the city, 33,814; while in 1907 the figures were 70,461 and 30,100 respectively.

The distance to Cienfuegos is not as great as, or at least not greater than, that of much of the western part of the United States from the American manufacturing centers. Hence, American manufacturers should visit the trade personally or establish agencies, whose traveling representatives, men who know the trade, the language, and the custom of the merchants, would visit the inland towns at stated intervals or as often as may seem necessary. If they will do that and can compete in the line of goods required, in quality and in prices with our most formidable European rivals, they will capture the trade, as the reciprocity agreement we have with Cuba gives them the advantage of a rebate of from 20 to 40 per cent. on duties over all other countries.

It is rather difficult to work up trade by catalogues, even though printed in Spanish, while circulars, catalogues, and correspondence in English are absolutely worthless for that purpose.—*Consular Report*.

SPAIN AND CUBA

The latest available figures showing Spain's trade with Cuba are for 1912, when the imports and exports with the 1911 trade were as shown in the following:

Imports from Cuba: 1911	1912
\$323,725	\$621,324
Exports to Cuba: 1911	1912
\$9,818,488	\$11,455,781

MUST DEVELOPE FOREIGN TRADE

"Reason and good business sense emphasize the importance and necessity of American industry engaging in foreign trade," says a Boston publication. With the present enormous development of industrialism, our factories can supply the domestic demand by producing 65% of capacity. This means that 35% new business must be developed, or production must be curtailed 35%. The logical and business-like procedure is to get more business. More business can be had in Cuba, in Europe, in Africa, in the Orient, in South America. The testimony of scores of successful American exporters—including the present Secretary of Commerce—is that foreign business is stable and dependable. It is not only profitable on its own account, but in times of business depression at home it serves as a balance wheel, taking care of its output when the domestic demand falls or fails. The next step in our American commercial evolution is foreign trade. In-

evitably American goods will go into the markets of the world.

Cuba is a big market for American goods, and it is near to the United States, an important matter in case of machinery supplies or repairs.

Cuba's total trade in 1912 was \$298,-880,000, of which imports were \$125,902,000 and exports \$172,978,000.

UNITED STATES LOSING TRADE

Paper Trade Between Canada and Cuba

Ottawa, Ont., June 9, 1914.—The possibility of trade in paper products between Canada and the Island of Cuba is dealt with in a report received by the Trade and Commerce Department from its trade commissioner in Havana. It is reported that the United States is steadily losing the trade in some lines.

As regards paper bags it is reported that "there are one or two factories of paper bags in Cuba, but their output is far below the demand." Of wrapping paper the report says that Canada contributed in the last year of which there is record, 1911, 9,459 kilograms out of a total of 362,566 kilograms imported. "The above figures are not in keeping with the possibilities enjoyed by Canadian manufacturers of the commodity."

As regards newsprint the report states: "With the large number of periodicals printed in Cuba, newspaper, which enters free of duty, should be imported from Canada in larger proportions than the statistics record."—*Paper Trade Journal* (New York).

COPPER PRODUCTION IN CUBA

The production of copper in Cuba in metric tons compares as follows:

1910.....	3,538	1912.....	4,393
1911.....	3,753	1913.....	3,381

—Figures of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York.

COMMITTEE ON CUBAN RELATIONS

An old Senate committee on Cuban relations was re-established in Washington June 5th. The following were appointed: Senator Bristow of Kansas, chairman; Senators Smith of Michigan, Sutherland of Utah, Waite of Alabama and West of Georgia.

United States Consul, Max J. Baehr, long stationed at Cienfuegos, has been transferred to Berne, Switzerland.

In the interior, Mr. Ventura Carbo, took possession of the office until the new consul, Mr. Richard M. Bartlaman, lately at Buenos Aires, arrives.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

YELLOW PINE EXPORTS

(Gulf Coast Record)

Cuban trade remains quiet, although improvement is looked for later, possibly not until late fall.

In the week ending June 20, shipments were slightly larger, and the month will show an aggregate trade rather beyond expectation. Most of the business placed is of the small lot variety, but an occasional large contract is reported.

Movement of lumber to Cuba during the first six months of 1914 will fall about 40 per cent. below that of a like period in the preceding year. The shrinkage is a sweeping one, and with one exception, shipment to the island is the smallest recorded the January-June term within nine or ten years. These months usually represent much more than half of the year's trade with Cuba, but an exception may be noted this season. Conditions throughout the island appear to be improving and with lumber receipts below normal, it is probable that stocks have suffered some impairment, while low mill prices and an easy freight market offers excellent opportunities for summer buyers.

The shrinkage has been felt rather keenly by shippers, and by mills whose market for the class of stock used in this trade has been much restricted. Cuba was especially active in early months of last year.

The week's clearances included about 1,600,000 feet for Cuba during week of July 4th.

Export of lumber to Cuba during May was smaller than in previous months of the year, and the figures show but 37,074,569 feet moved to the island since January 1st. This is the smallest for such a period since 1905, with the exception of 1909, when shipment for the first five months of the year was 35,847,815 feet. Last year, the figure was about sixty-eight million feet.

Havana's proportion of the whole is something less than usual, but in later weeks Havana has been getting its full share of the Cuban outgo. Neither in the capital city or at the smaller ports is there any active demand, and prospect for the future is not brilliant. As the summer months are generally duller in this trade, improvement can hardly be looked for before October.

MAY MANUFACTURE FLOUR

A bill before the Senate allows free duty to all the wheat which may be imported in Cuba, also on the packages to be employed and an exclusive concession to the *Compañía Molinera de Trigo de Cuba*, for five years and free exemption from all taxes during that period.

The *Compañía Molinera* in return for the privilege will erect flour mills in Havana Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba. No increase in the present duty on flour is established.

WHAT ENGLAND BUYS

England's annual imports from Cuba consist in the main of the following products. Three years' figures follow:

	1910	1911	1912
	£	£	£
Rum.....	12,360	22,585	28,251
Sugar.....	1,371,633	29,611	1,203,890
Molasses....	325,220	185,252	306,839
Cigars.....	857,440	925,481	880,393
Cigarettes...	4,667	5,717	6,323
Leaf Tobacco.	2,622	2,892	1,682
Sponges.....	12,813	12,250	9,281
Mahogany....	69,569	90,660	86,551
Other woods..	10,319	17,648	16,225
Various articles	2,395	3,844	9,601
	2,668,879	1,296,089	2,548,153

HAVANA'S CUSTOM COLLECTIONS

The collections of the Havana Custom House for the fiscal years ended June 30th compare as follows:

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
July... \$1,574,060	\$1,609,224	\$1,770,524	
Aug... 1,597,534	1,628,151	1,866,383	
Sept... 1,557,852	1,560,018	1,957,919	
Oct.... 1,647,753	1,739,175	1,941,321	
Nov... 2,022,294	2,191,148	1,929,108	
Dec.... 1,623,511	1,880,226	1,912,191	
Jan.... 1,860,942	2,037,104	1,756,676	
Feb.... 1,534,355	1,693,914	1,522,887	
March. 1,746,463	1,634,220	1,623,415	
April... 1,696,919	1,966,712	1,534,812	
May... 1,654,467	1,872,088	1,644,564	
June... 1,623,894	1,830,492	1,450,330	

Totals. \$20,140,944 \$21,646,472 \$20,910,130

COTTON CLOTH TO CUBA

Great Britain exports of cotton cloth to Cuba for the years 1912 and 1913 are as follows: 1912, 94,704,900 yards; 1913, 55,496,300 yards.

HATS FROM ECUADOR

The exportation of Panama hats during the first five months of 1913 from Ecuador to Cuba was as follows: 289 pounds; value, \$3,154.—*Consular Report.*

The Cuban Government proposes to establish an immigration and quarantine station on Cayo Juan Vicente, Nipe Bay.

THE VALUE OF PRECAST PILES

The precast and weight-driven concrete pile, so effectively used by Mr. Aldrich Durant, the engineer in charge of constructing the great piers in Havana, gives the *Engineering News* an opportunity to give an expert opinion on the use of such piles in general, and in connection with the work of building the Havnan docks in particular.

The work which has been going on for several years has been fully described and illustrated in previous issues of the *Cuba Review*, and was also the subject of a lengthy report by U. S. Consul-General Rodgers of Havana, which appeared in the April, 1914, issue of this publication.

The *Engineering News* finds that the precast and weight-driven concrete pile is now such a necessity in the construction of foundations that engineers are apt to forget how recent a development such a pile and with what hesitancy its introduction was accepted. It is only a few years since such a pile was only an innovation frowned upon by conservative builders who feared, not without reason, that the repeated shocks of a heavy hammer must of necessity shatter so slender a concrete column or, at least, destroy that bond between the concrete and steel which confers the sometimes necessary columnar strength to the loaded pile. To allay these fears, ingenious inventors devised different types of cast-in-place concrete piles in the construction of which no shock came upon the structure of the pile. A few of them have proved very successful and are in extensive and ever-increasing use. At the same time they are not applicable to certain kinds of work, particularly in subaqueous foundations, and the precast pile has been continuously tried until there is little doubt as to its usefulness under many and varied conditions.

The continuous use of the precast pile has pretty thoroughly allayed the once-held fears as to its integrity under the blow of the hammer. While there have not been reported many cases where driven piles were exposed or withdrawn, the few tests available have shown that the concrete pile withstands the shock of driving remarkably well, and that, when well made, and when not obstructed by some impenetrable stratum or individual boulder which is driven against for a number of blows after refusal, the concrete column of the pile can be counted on to be intact throughout its length, which is one of the important requirements in a foundation pile.

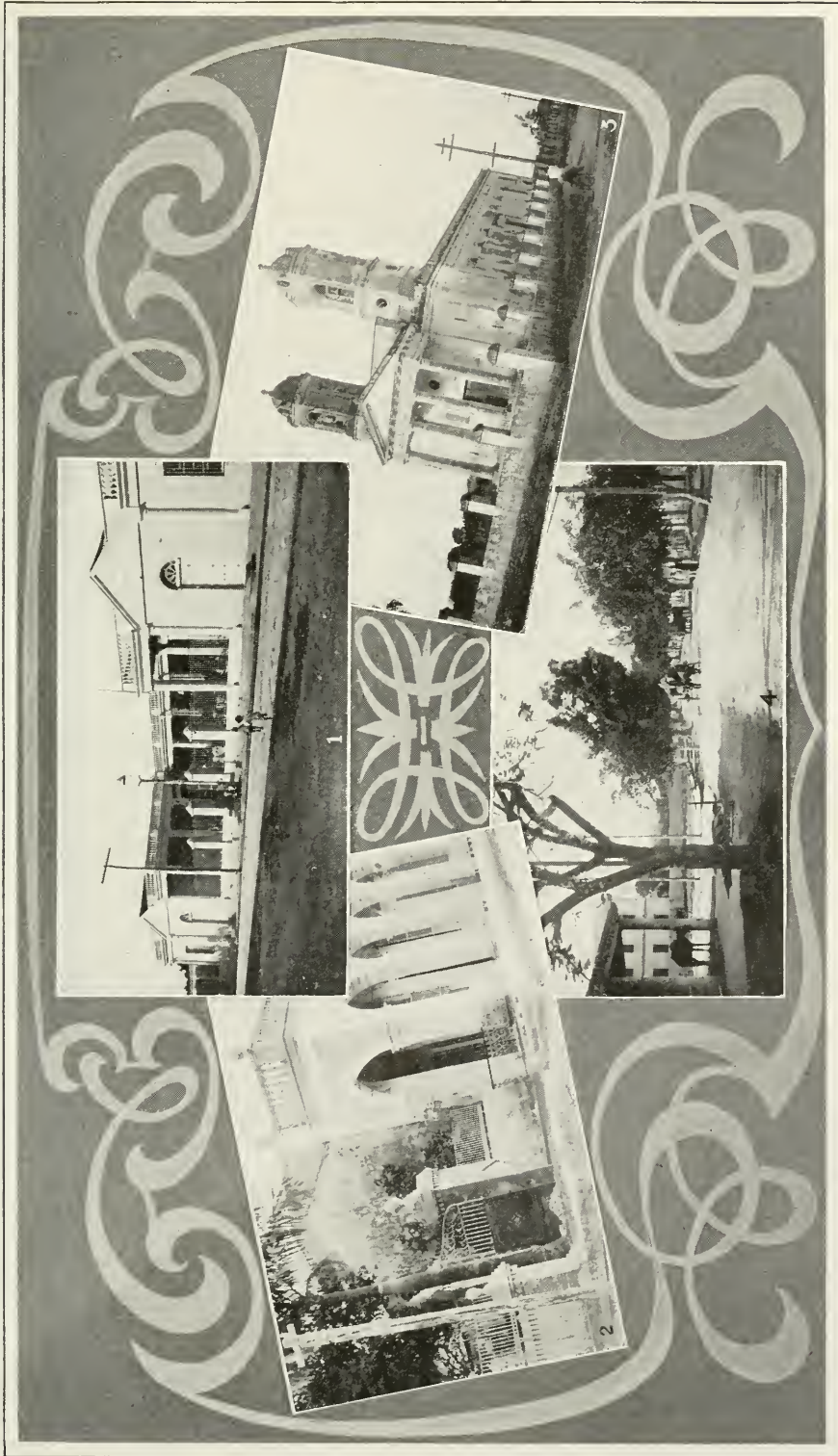
In another respect the precast concrete pile is of advantage and that is the extreme length to which it can be successfully driven. The piles used in the Havana piers were some of them 80 ft. long and in similar work at Halifax, reported in these columns some weeks ago, piles only a few feet shorter were employed. In marine work where the pile

extends through water many feet above bottom a necessary penetration requires a pile length often far in excess of the economical production of wooden piles, even in places where a wooden substructure is allowable, and the possibility of making and using concrete piles for such lengths solves a number of heretofore complicated problems in pier and wharf work. The main difficulty in such piles is the danger in handling them and this is avoided, as noted in the Havana work, by designing the reinforcement to care for the stresses induced by a certain method of suspension and then providing hooks or rings so that the pile cannot be suspended in any other manner.

Unfortunately, there is nothing in the precast concrete pile that relieves the uncertainty as to safe loading common to all piles. For wooden piles, numerous formulas have been devised, theoretically designed to deduce a safe loading from the behavior of the pile under driving, but such formulas have a value largely dependent upon empirical coefficients which individual engineers develop through experience. Such experience has not been sufficient to warrant the application of proper coefficients to concrete piles, though it has been enough to prove that the coefficients common to wooden piles will not hold for the heavier concrete pile. It seems hardly possible that any formula for driving can be devised which will cover all kinds of concrete piles in all kinds of ground, so it remains a fact for concrete pile work, as really it should be for wooden pile work, that no loading assumption should be made without a satisfactory and fairly extensive loading test of typical piles in typical ground under typical conditions of driving.

How the precast piles were driven into the bottom of Havana harbor is thus told by the *Engineering Record* of New York:

"The pile driving was done with a floating equipment, the piles being handled both in horizontal and vertical position by pairs of slings fastened to the gas-pipe holes and attached to a bridle suspended from a derrick boom. Care was taken to keep the pile with the marked side up and they were driven by a 6-ton No. 1 Vulcan steam hammer seated on the top of the pile and attached to it by slotted vertical links allowing the whole maximum pile weight of 17 tons to be efficient for settling it from 10 to 20 ft. into the mud and while the hammer was still supported by the derricks and afterward allowing the hammer to be entirely supported on the piles. A rope mat was used to cushion the hammer and the piles were driven by an average of 500 blows to a penetration in the hard stratum of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or less for the last ten blows. The estimated length of most of the piles was correct, but a few of them were found too long and were cut off by pneumatic chipping hammers.



Cities of Cuba. Some views of Pinar del Rio. No. 1. San Isidro Hospital. No. 2. Department of Public Works. No. 3. The Cathedral. No. 4. Main Road, the Calzada de la Colonia.

THE ISLE OF PINES OF THE PRESENT

A MOST INTERESTING STORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A BEAUTIFUL ISLAND BY AMERICAN ENERGY

The remarkable development of the Isle of Pines, principally in citrus-fruit culture and other agricultural effort, almost exclusively under Americans, who now own about 90 per cent. of the area, warrants a present-day résumé of the conditions obtaining.

The Isle of Pines is supposed to have an area of 614.34 square marine miles, or about 521,381 acres, and is situated off the south coast of western Cuba. Its nearest point to the larger island being about 34½ statute miles distant. It is distant about 850 miles from Panama, 230 miles almost due east of Cape Cartuche, Zucatan, and 370 miles northwest of the Island of Jamaica.

The land in general is high and well drained, except in the southern part, where it is low and marshy. The plateau which consists so much of the island, is marked by several ridges, the highest altitude of which is attained in the so-called Sierra de Caballos, where one peak reaches 1,674 feet.

The important watershed of the island is to the north, this developing many small streams, some of which are accessible to boats of light draft. In bays and harbors the island has been and will be deficient until Siquenea Bay on the west coast, is made accessible by enlarging the opening of the barrier reef.

The shallowness of the Gulf of Batabano extends to nearly all parts of the north coast, and at present only small vessels can approach the river mouth and enter to the reach upon which Nueva Gerona is situated. The institution of dock facilities at Los Indios, at Siquenea Bay has relieved the harbor condition to a great extent.

The soil of the island is a loam containing a considerable amount of sand, is exceedingly rich and permits the growing of nearly all kinds of tropical vegetables and fruit, it being especially indicated for citrus fruits and pineapples. There is also a good gravel which is adapted for road making, and in addition some of the stone of the island is admissible for use in macadamizing highways. The marble deposits are remarkable for their colors and fineness. Up to the present time there has been found no great indication of mineral wealth, although there is some manganese and iron ore.

The climate is remarkable for its general excellence, the mean temperature being about 75 degrees in the habitable part of the island, with a maximum which is rarely over 90 degrees and a minimum of about 60 degrees. The trade winds blow steadily, and the nights, as in Cuba, are nearly always cool and pleasant. The rainy season is the same as that of Cuba, extending from about May 15 to October 15, but without excessive precipitation except in hurricane periods, which happily, are very rare, the severe cyclonic storms of the Caribbean Sea usually passing the Isle of Pines. The potable water supply of the island is also remarkable, there being in addition to an ample quantity of good drinking water mineral springs, the product of which is famous in Cuba. Finally, the Isle of Pines has always been free from the infectious diseases which have oftentimes affected its neighbors.

The resident population is estimated at about 5,000, of which perhaps, 1,000 are Americans, who remain there for the whole or the greater part of the year. In the winter season the population is increased by the advent of Americans who have property interests there or who come to the Isle of Pines to investigate or reside during the winter months. It has always been an exceedingly difficult matter to establish what might be called the normal population of the island, but it is perhaps safe to say that the resident population is not above that given, and that in the winter season there are 2,000 to 3,000 more there.

Nueva Gerona is the seat of the government of the island, and lies on the left bank of the Casas River, about 2 miles from its mouth, on the north coast. The town has several schools and in the winter season there are private schools for the benefit of the children of visitors.

The next most important town is Santa Fe, located on the banks of the river of that name and about 11 miles southeast of Nueva Gerona. This being the center of an extensive citrus-fruit planting district, it has always been regarded as one of the most important of the island's places of residence. Jucaro is the port of Santa Fe and is also located upon the river of the same name. Like other Isle of Pines' towns of the present day, it has its school system and its stores and business houses adequate for the necessities.

The ports of entry of the island accounted in revenue to the Cuban Government during the calendar year of 1913 for \$26,972.24. The bulk of the importation was, as is usual in all Cuba, foodstuffs and articles of clothing and supplies of a general character.

In the various towns and in the land development tracts connected therewith, there are 22 hotels. There are two banks, the National Bank and Trust Co., capital \$60,000, and the Isle of Pines Bank, capital, \$25,000. The deposits of the first-named institution, on March 31, 1914, were \$45,332.94; of the last, \$141,809.85.

The Isle of Pines Steamship Co., a corporation owned by Americans, controls two steamers which ply between the ports of Batabano and Nueva Gerona, in about 15 hours, making in the winter season tri-weekly trips, but in the summer season having a less frequent service.

In addition, some ships from Habana, operating in the waters of the north coast and southern Cuban coast trade, call at Los Indios at Siquenea Bay, thus enabling a new route.

In the various towns there are said to be 28 American stores dealing in a general line of merchandise. There are also bakeries operated by Americans, sawmills, planing mills, an ice plant, printing houses, three cigar factories, and various other institutions. While a great number of stores are also owned or operated by Cubans or Spaniards, it is undoubtedly true that the business of the island is passing into the hands of Americans and that it will develop more along that line in the future.

The Isle of Pines is peculiarly well adapted to the cultivation of the various kinds of citrus fruit and other tropical fruits of the latitude. After the Spanish-American War serious attention was turned to citrus fruit culture as a business, and this was the result of American investigation. The Spaniard in Cuba, like the native, does not indulge in citrus fruit culture, thinking that the business involves a large element of risk, and that it is not highly remunerative. Furthermore, the Latin people of this part of the world have never had any fondness for the grapefruit, and could not understand how it could be adapted for a table fruit. As a result over 90 per cent. of all the property in the island is said to be owned by Americans. This has been acquired from land companies in small tracts from 10 to 40 acres, and in some instances large areas have been planted by individuals. Such land with grapefruit, orange, lemon or lime trees, brought to a state of full maturity, which would mean the care and maintenance of probably nine years' time is worth \$700 an acre.

It was stated about January 1, 1914, that the acreage planted to citrus fruit was about 4,870, and of this 4,358 was devoted to grapefruit, 469 to oranges, and 43 to lemons and limes. This acreage was distributed as follows:

Vicinity of Nueva Gerona.—497½ acres (grapefruit 337½, oranges 120, and lemons and limes, 40). *San Francisco Heights.*—752 acres of grapefruit. *Santa Ana.*—245 acres of grapefruit. *Los Indios.*—298½ acres, of which 287 are grapefruit. *Santa Fe District.*—1,684 acres, of which 1,480 are grapefruit. *Santa Rosalia Tract.*—187 acres, of which 152½ are grapefruit. *Viviagua District.*—19½ acres equally divided between grapefruit and oranges. *San Pedro District.*—956½ acres, all grapefruit. *Santa Maria del Bobo.*—203 acres, about equally divided between grapefruit and oranges. Total.—4,870 acres, of which 4,358¾ are devoted to grapefruit, 468¾ to oranges, and 43 to lemons and limes.

In June, 1914, it was stated that the combined citrus fruit acreage was a little over 7,000, of which 6,369 acres were devoted to grapefruit. In addition there was reported on June 1 to be 236 acres devoted to vegetable growing, 56 acres to alligator pear trees, 250 to pineapples, 75 acres to finer grades of mangoes, and 375 acres to minor crops of a varied character. The acreage of the island supposed to be susceptible to cultivation has been estimated at 256,000 acres, and the cultivation now reported being 8,040 acres, it can be seen that the agricultural endeavor now uses a little more than 3 per cent. of the available area. To show the product of this agricultural exploitation of the Isle of Pines under American auspices, it can be stated that during the calendar year of 1913 there were exported in crates as follows: Pineapples 14,362; lemons and limes, 2,379; alligator pears, 122; grapefruit, 44,386; oranges, 7,849; vegetables, 54,812.

In addition, it is known that at the port of Los Indios there was an exportation of about 4,000 crates, which would raise the total exportation in crates of fruit and vegetables from the Isle of Pines during 1913 to a total of 127,910 crates. It is estimated that the exportation of the coming year will reach at least 300,000 boxes.

Growers are now organizing for mutual protection of their product and have in operation five packing houses which are of the standard type. With the coming great increase in citrus fruit production, which is inevitable under the acreage planted, it will be necessary to amplify the facilities for packing and for handling, consequently the transportation facilities afforded at Nueva Gerona and at Los Indios where a new and capacious dock and warehouse have been completed, will have to keep pace, and that will mean the improvement of harbors and better steamship service.—*Report of United States Consul-General James L. Rogers, Havana.*

Later news, that of June 24th, was to the effect that the island is to have long needed improvements at the Jucaro landing. A proper warehouse is to be built and docks also, thanks to special orders which President Menocal has issued to Secretary of Public Works Villalon. The dock is to be 100 feet long, and the warehouse is to be 34 by 60 feet.

The two bridges started long ago and left uncompleted at Cayo Bonito and Mal Pais will be built immediately by the government. It is promised that the work will be completed probably this month. This is important because the Isle of Pines fruit crop begins the first week in August.

In the Consul's most interesting report, the two bright newspapers of the island are not mentioned among the other American activities.

Everyone who has noted the phenomenal growth of the island, and the magnificent results achieved by the Americans who made the island their home, will willingly give all praise to the herculean "boosting" labors of Messrs. Willis and Varty, editors of the *Isle of Pines Appeal*, and F. J. Reed, editor of the *Isle of Pines News*. No record will be complete which does not include the work of these publications and their directors.

The island is also to have an American hospital. According to the *Isle of Pines Appeal*, over \$1,700 have already been raised for the purpose by popular subscription.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS

A VALUABLE CATTLE FOOD

The use of molasses for cattle food is an important item in sugar making countries, and it is well that those connected with it should know exactly where they are. Doctors differ, and what is digestible and what is not is a subject about which there is frequently much divergence of opinion, and it would be well if these points in connection with cattle foods were definitely settled. We are glad to be able to state that in the case of Molascuit, where the absorbent consists only of the tender pith of the sugar cane, there can be no question of trouble arising in this way. Not only does this valuable cattle food contain so low as 6% of indigestible fibre, as against the 12% of cotton cake and 11% of linseed cake, but also that fibre is in such a form as to be quite harmless.—*West India Committee Circular*, June 2d.

GOOD INQUIRY FOR FRUIT

Receipts of Cuban grapefruit, in New York, in the week of July 3d, amounted to about 2,000 packages all told. Quality was good and fancy fruit sold up to \$4.50, the general range for anything worth while being \$3.00 to \$3.50. Some very poor fruit did not bring freight or duty, but for anything really up to grade there was a very good inquiry.

J. Pratt Carroll, Inc., who received more than half the Cuban grapefruit coming this week—they being specialists in this line—report that their next and last shipment, due July 15th, will about close the season for old fruit.

The new crop will start about the 25th of August. The grapefruit crop is quite heavy, both in Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

WANT GOOD FERTILIZER

The Herradura Shippers' Association has sent an extensive report to President Menocal, in which it states that the agriculturists of Cuba are at the mercy of the merchants dealing in fertilizer, and in many cases they find fertilizer that is not what it is represented to be.

One of the original causes of this state of affairs, says the association, is the lack of laws in the republic to regulate and protect the preparation, introduction and sale of fertilizing material.

FRUIT GROVES IN CUBA

Fruit growing in Cuba, except as to bananas is not regarded as a lucrative business by the Spaniard or the Cuban, and therefore the Latin effort in such lines has always been more or less casual, and has usually been confined to small groves of oranges which are enough to supply the local demand. The advent of the American fruit grower brought about peculiar policies, most of which were founded upon the inability of the investors to understand and endure tropical conditions, and to speak the language required by the labor at their hire. And again, many of the Americans, having made their land purchases and their small plantings under the glowing promises of large profits and having found that they were doomed to disappointment, abandoned their groves or placed them in the hands of others, who under contract agreed to bring them to maturity; the result, in a majority of cases, being that there is little left to show for the money and time spent.

It is estimated that in all Cuba, including the Isle of Pines, there are over 20,000 acres devoted to citrus fruit culture. This is probably a just and fair estimate. But it is known that of this great acreage at least 75 per cent. is the holding of people who have contented themselves with 5 and 10 acre groves, many of whom are not residents of Cuba and do not intend to become residents, and who are willing to allow their fruit-growing interests to be taken care of by others.

In recognition of this last condition, it can be stated at once that no satisfactory list of fruit growers in Cuba can be prepared by anyone. The ownership and occupancy is only in name to a large extent, and the circumstances attendant are radically and entirely different from those of Florida and California.

The list which this consulate general has forwarded is supposed to represent only the more important growers who reside in Cuba more or less, and whose groves are in bearing or on some kind of a stable basis. Attention could not be given to the majority of the owners of small tracts, because they are not here, and their names and addresses are not obtainable except as a result of correspondence abroad which would consume months of time.—*From a report of United States Consul General James L. Rodgers, Havana.*

A cannery in operation at Santa Barbara, Isle of Pines, is putting up 2s, 2½s and 10-lb sanitary tins of both sliced and grated fruit.

It is the expectation of the company to can and preserve pineapples throughout the fruit season and then turn to citrus fruits, native fruits and vegetables. It will endeavor to keep the plant running throughout the year, and will furnish employment to many people, both in the fields and in the factory.

SUGAR ESTATE ACTIVITIES

SAETIA SUGAR COMPANY

The work commenced on a railroad from Preston to Nipe Bay, which was to carry the products of the Saetia Sugar Company to the Preston mill, will not extend into the lands of the former company.

The line will not be required, as it is understood that the Saetia Sugar Company will erect a new factory on the lands and grind their own cane, instead of grinding it at the Preston factory.

MORE SUGAR FACTORIES

A new factory is projected in Oriente Province, according to Dr. Simpson, a director in the Havana sugar school, on the lands near the Cauto River.

The production of this new mill is estimated to be from 90,000 to 130,000 bags.

Still another factory, the "Anita," is projected for the municipal termino of Victoria de las Tunas Oriente Province by Messrs. Gonzalez and Gomez, merchants in that section. The machinery will be of the most modern character.

MAKING PAPER AT PRESTON

That the manufacture of paper from sugar cane bagasse is a success to the point that Cuba within a few years will not be forced to import the product, is the report made to the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor by Engineer Jimenez Alfonso, who has returned from Oriente and Camaguey after visiting the mills there for statistical purposes.

Sr. Jimenez Alfonso bases his report on the study he made while visiting the paper

plant established at the Preston, Oriente, where the industry was inaugurated last April on a small scale, the factory now producing about a ton of excellent wrapping paper per day. The machinery employed at the mill for the purpose is capable of producing from three to four tons per day, but this is not produced owing to the fact that not enough expert employees have been secured. Each ton of bagasse produces half a ton of paper.

The Preston mill has now ordered new machinery for the manufacture of fine paper, such as is used in writing, book making, etc., also new machinery for the making of crepe paper.

According to Sr. Alfonso, the Cuban bagasse is very far superior to that of Louisiana where efforts to make paper out of it failed. There they have only been able to make cardboard because the fibre required too long in ripening.

The mills for the manufacture of paper in each province will follow the experiments at Preston, is the opinion of Sr. Jimenez Alfonso, who has reports of several capitalists who are getting ready to enter into the business.

STILL ANOTHER SUGAR FACTORY

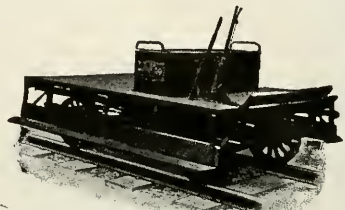
A syndicate of Cubans, headed by Sr. Echevarria and other wealthy Cubans, have formed a company to erect a sugar mill at Dos Caminos, Oriente Province, and announcement is made that the factory will be ready for grinding by the end of 1914.

It is now nearing completion. Its capacity is stated to be 70,000 bags. It is called the Central "Borgita" and the builder is Rablo Bontanger.



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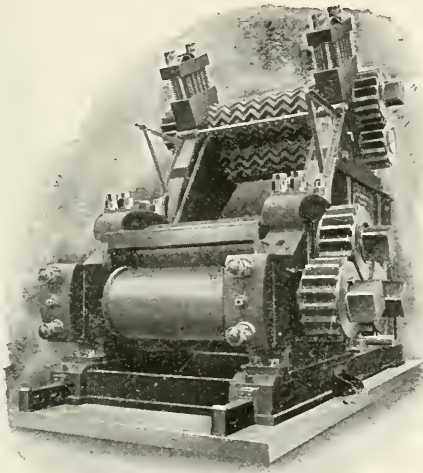


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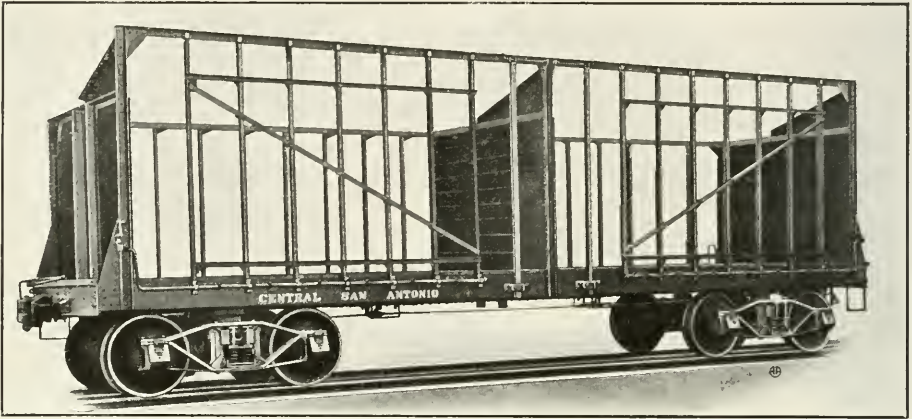
CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION BY MONTHS

Month	1914 Tons	1913 Tons	1912 Tons	1911 Tons
December-January.....	489,903	408,258	262,152	229,118
February.....	426,449	374,345	326,220	330,333
Total to end of February.....	916,352	782,603	588,372	559,451
March.....	546,029	449,376	410,167	369,962
Total to end of March.....	1,462,381	1,231,979	998,539	929,413
April.....	466,447	458,985	371,337	283,108
Total to end of April.....	1,928,828	1,690,964	1,369,876	1,212,521
May.....	315,395	377,795	289,728	135,957
Total to end of May.....	2,244,223	2,068,759	1,659,604	1,348,478
June.....	144,126	133,904	111,384	64,010
Total to end of June.....	2,238,349	2,202,663	1,770,988	1,412,488
July.....	.....	64,431	45,790	28,628
Total to end of July.....	.....	2,267,094	1,816,778	1,441,116
August.....	.....	74,752	39,908	11,547
Total to end of August.....	.....	2,341,846	1,856,686	1,452,663
September.....	.....	38,899	17,085	14,039
Total to end of September.....	.....	2,380,745	1,873,771	1,466,702
October.....	.....	22,294	6,792	2,393
Total to end of October.....	.....	2,403,039	1,880,563	1,469,095
November.....	25,498	15,421	14,356
Total crop.....	2,428,537	1,895,984	1,483,451

—Willett & Gray.

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STATUS OF THE COLONO

A recent conversation with a leading merchant of the flourishing commercial City of Cienfuegos, elicited some interesting information regarding a little known class of hard workers in Cuba, the colono who leases much land from the owners of sugar lands, tills it, many times financially assisted by the company, and afterwards sells his product to the factory. Should he desire to extend his acreage, and having some money of his own, he can easily secure all the financial assistance he may require and make such arrangements as may eventually make the leased land his own property. The colono is very fortunately situated and has apparently the better part of the bargain with the central, which is usually for 10 or 15 years. He sells his cane by weight and should there be much rain and little cold weather, the green cane saturated with water is very heavy and he gets his sugar for his cane, although the sugar content of his product may be very small. Should the colono own his own land and be surrounded by sugar mills, as in Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces, he is again in a fortunate situation as in that case he does not make a contract with any mill for more than a year, and furthermore he visits each mill in their turn and invites offers for his cane, long before it is harvested. One mill may offer 6 reales, others $6\frac{1}{2}$, and still another, which has installed more machinery and is consequently in a position to grind more cane and will require more cane to keep its plant running, will offer 7 reales and colono, naturally seeking the highest price, closes with the best offer. As cotton is king in our own southern states, so is sugar king in Cuba, and at the last analysis, despite incursions into other agricultural products, sugar will remain king. There is no other business which yields so large a return or more surely than cane and there is no doubt that stories of options on large estates being bought by American and foreign interests are true and indicate that a full realization of the enduring value of Cuba's cane is very general. Said my informant, "If any one tells you that sugar cane growing is a precarious business and the profits irregular, set him down for a falsifier, for such statements are far from the truth. Carelessness in management, thriftlessness, prodigality in expenditure, can reduce the profits to the vanishing point; but remove these, give careful attention to business, watch the leaks, husband your resources and profits are sure and very large."

My informant had something further to say regarding credits necessary in his business. Long credits are given, the colonos being generous buyers, long before their monetary returns come in. In February they begin to liquidate their bills as money comes to them from the mills, and up to May payments on outstanding accounts are generous, and in a measure

materially reduce their indebtedness; but after May, when the grinding season is over, and no money comes from the mills, further payment on their account ceases, and frequently there are no further payments until the following February, the merchant in the meanwhile honoring all demands for goods and carrying the account. Considerable care is exercised, of course, in opening an account with a colono; but property interests and a long time contract with a mill, are considered good assets, and the man is given the credit desired. Asked what proportion of these debts remains unpaid, the reply was, that the losses did not exceed over 2 or 3 per cent. The colonos, after ten years experience in dealing with them, he found scrupulously honest. No dunning letters were ever sent, but occasionally a statement was forwarded simply on request or for the debtors' information. Competition in the town made necessary that most tactful handling of this trade which could be easily lost as salesmen from Cardenas, Sagua, Caibarien, and Havana were constantly visiting the colonos in order to secure their trade.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRICES

The prices at Havana for centrifugal sugar, 96-degree polarization, from December, 1912, to and including April, 1914, is officially quoted by the Agrarian League of Havana as follows:

The prices are quoted in reales, per arroba (25 pounds).	
Dec., 1912...4.68.5	Oct., 1913...3.86.3
Jan., 1913...3.90.9	Nov., 1913...4.15.7
Feb., 1913...3.80.7	Dec., 1913...3.62.7
Mar., 1913...3.97.7	Jan., 1914...3.65.9
April, 1913...3.69.7	Feb., 1914...3.78.8
May, 1913...3.52.6	Mar., 1914...3.55.5
June, 1913...3.57.7	April, 1914...3.53.5
July, 1913...3.91.2	May, 1914...4.10
Aug., 1913...4.40.8	June, 1914...4.33.8
Sept., 1913...4.39	

FIRM FOR FREE SUGAR

There have been rumors that the present rates of duty on sugar in the Underwood Bill are to be retained and the clause regarding free sugar after May 1, 1916, eliminated. We have had these rumors looked into in Washington and find that, contrary to such expectation, the rumors have had the effect of confirming the President in his purpose of having free duty sugar in 1916.—*Willett and Gray*.

Attempts are being made in the United States Courts to challenge the right of Cuban sugar to continue receiving a rebate of 20% of the duty, but we do not suppose that any final decision in this matter will be reached in a hurry. The reduced duty is of course now in force; and the chief hopes of the sugar interests of the United States and its territories will henceforth rest on the possibility that the Government will find it advisable at the eleventh hour to retain a small duty on sugar for revenue purposes; if this only amounts to one-half cent per pound it may save the situation for the sugar producers, even though outputs be reduced and numerous weak concerns go to the wall. The loss of revenue from the total abolition of sugar is not likely to be readily made good, and certainly it seems hard to understand why President Wilson should totally dispense with so convenient a source of revenue; the experience of the sugar duty within the United Kingdom points to the highly equitable incidence of this form of taxation.—*International Sugar Journal*.

WHITE SUGAR IN PORTO RICO

A sugar Central, near Mayaguez, Porto Rico, has been manufacturing a white sugar direct from the cane, with excellent results. It has brought \$4 per hundred pounds in the local market, while raw sugar has been selling at a trifle over \$3.

The white sugar is made by the sulphitation process, and is intended solely for local consumption. It is packed in cloth bags containing twenty pounds each. Its flavor is nearer that of molasses than refined sugar.

SUGAR ESTATE OWNERS FAIL

It was announced on June 10 that Juan Pablo and Santiago Murray, who formed a co-partnership a year ago to exploit the sugar mill "Jaragua," in Santa Clara Province, belonging to the Terry estate, had failed with liabilities amounting to nearly \$100,000.

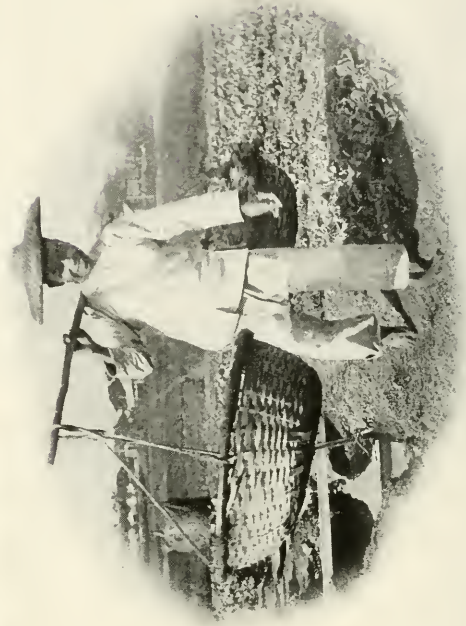
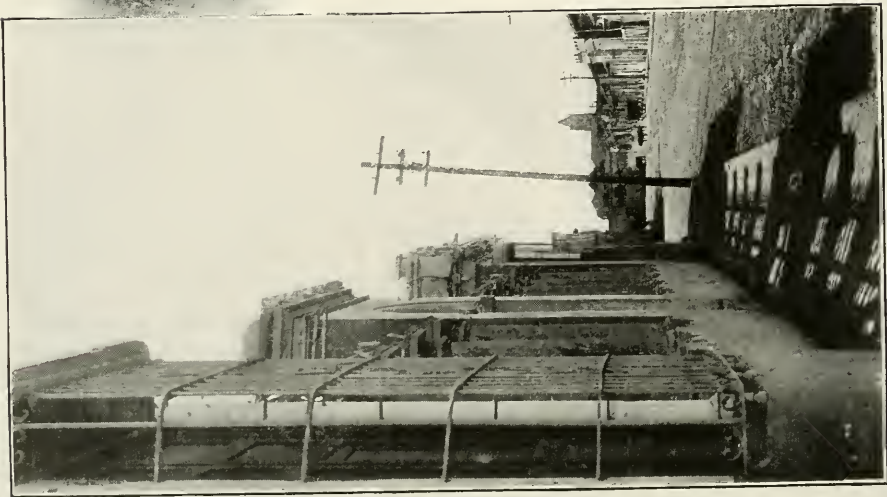
The Murray brothers made their co-partnership a year ago and rented the Jaragua, agreeing to pay an annual rental of \$20,000, after which they worked the mill, discovering that the business was unproductive at the end of the crop, and on the failure to pay the present year's rental which was due in advance they were dispossessed. The mill is now rented to a corporation in which the American Trading Co. and several local capitalists are members, under the name of the Santa Clara Sugar Company.

Among the creditors are Nicolas Castaños, for \$20,000; The American Trading Company, \$17,000; Garcia and Hnos, \$12,000; Cardona and Co., \$20,000, and others.

SUGAR PRODUCTION FIGURES

According to the figures supplied by the Aquarian League of Havana, the production of sugar to June 30, in the six provinces of the republic total as follows:

Province.	Bags 320 lbs.	Tons 2240 lbs.
Pinar del Rio.....	356,600	50,942
Habana.....	1,950,143	278,592
Matanzas.....	3,727,603	532,515
Santa Clara.....	5,060,633	722,948
Camaguey.....	2,068,909	295,558
Oriente.....	3,923,412	560,487
Totals.....	17,087,300	2,441,042



Street scenes in Camaguey and Havana. A baker delivering bread; a peddler of notions, and a Chinaman with vegetables are shown. To the left is a street in Camaguey.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for *The Cuba Review* by Willett & Gray, of New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated June 13, 1914.

At that date Cuba centrifugals of 96° test, were quoted at 2 3/8c. c & f and 3.39c. per lb. duty paid, the difference between raw and refined being 0.72c. per lb.

At this writing Cuba centrifugals are at 2 1/4c. c & f and 3.26c. per lb. duty paid, although up until today the quotation has been well maintained at near the high point of the season, 3.39c., although recent sales before the holidays were at 2 5/16c. c & f, and 3.32c. duty paid.

It looked at one time recently as if the top price would be passed, and 2 1/2c. c & f, 3.51c. duty paid would be the quotation for 96° centrifugals, but it is necessary now to repeat what we said last month, that our market and Cuba do not receive any encouragement from Europe and without such the limit of our advance this season seems to be reached, at least until later in the season, when new developments may come to change the prospects.

The Cuba crop production to date indicates that the minimum estimate will be exceeded, and the maximum will be reached.

This maximum is Mr. Himley's, 2,529,000 tons, against our minimum of 2,500,000 tons.

The weather for the growing of the European beet crop is weekly reported favorable, and a large crop is promised, which will keep prices at or near the cost of production as they are at present.

Except for the unusually large consumption of sugar in the United States for the first six months of the year, the outlet for the large Cuba crop would not have been as favorable as it has been.

Our figures of the actual consumption of the entire United States shows the increase over the corresponding six months of 1913 to have been 12.99%.

The reduced tariff and large crop of Cuba and the United States domestic beet sugar have caused the very low prices, which have induced the consumption of sugar to rise to the above extent.

The outlook for crop prospects is such as to continue a low range of prices.

Nevertheless deficiencies in some crops, notably the next domestic cane and beet crops; the Porto Rico and Hawaiian crop will have a strengthening effect late this year, and early in next year giving a prospect of better than 2c. c & f for first deliveries, from the growing Cuba crop.

Quite an increased amount of the free duty sugars of the Philippine Islands are coming this way this year, the shipments thus far amounting to 91,000 tons against 8,775 tons last year. Some Java cargoes are also directed this way, more than last year.

Cuba centrifugals at 3.26c. per lb., are now 1/4c. per lb. below the parity of foreign beet sugar landed at New York, and if, and provided the Cuban holders do not send sugars here in such quantities as that they must be sold as distress cargoes, we see no reason why present values may not be maintained, and all the remaining stock in Cuba placed with refiners at full values, as fast as wanted rather than to sacrifice such by undue pressure to sell.

Refiners have maintained prices at 4.30c. less 2% throughout the entire period under review, and are quite likely to continue to do so, and even advance their quotations, should conditions warrant it.

The today's difference between raws and refined is increased by today's decline in raws to 0.954c. per lb., which does not call for an immediate advance in refined.

At the close the American Sugar Refining Co. has pretty well cleared the market of sugars pressed for sale at 2 1/4c. c & f 3.26c. duty paid. These purchases today amount to about 75,000 bags.

During the months of July and August, the sugar business is to be suspended every Saturday. New York, July 9, 1914.

LIGHT SOILS MADE PRODUCTIVE

Experiments conducted on light soils in Cuba, which have hitherto been considered worthless for sugar cane culture, show that with proper manuring, these soils were capable of very heavy yields of cane. Thus the plot which received 200 lbs. of nitrate of soda, 214 lbs. of dried blood, and 416 lbs. of basic slag per acre, yielded 55,882 lbs. of cane as compared with 10,770 lbs. of the unmanured plot. The plot that received in addition 120 lbs. of sulphate of potash gave 67,973 lbs. per acre, while the plot that received 120 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia, 170

lbs. of double acid phosphate, and 120 lbs. of sulphate of potash, yielded 62,106 lbs. The plot that received in addition to this 400 lbs. of nitrate of soda, 170 lbs. of double acid phosphate and 120 lbs. sulphate of potash, yielded 88,576 lbs. of cane.—*West India Committee Circular.*

An experienced chemist and college graduate will install or continue to operate the chemical control, or superintend, in a sugar house or refinery. Best of references furnished. Address: Jno. B. Lea, 5320 Donnell Street, New Orleans, La., U. S. A.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la *Cuba Review* por *Willet & Gray*, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 13 de Junio de 1914, en cuyo período los azúcares centrífugos de Cuba, polarización 96°, se cotizaban a 2 3/8c. costo y flete y 3.39c. la libra derechos pagados, siendo la diferencia entre el azúcar crudo y el refinado 0.726c. la libra.

Al presente las cotizaciones de azúcares centrífugos de Cuba son 2 1/4c. costo y flete y 3.26c. la libra derechos pagados, aunque hasta hoy la cotización se ha mantenido bien cerca del punto alto de la estación, o sea 3.39c., a pesar de que las ventas recientes antes de los días festivos se cotizaron a 2 5/16c. costo y flete y 3.32c. derechos pagados.

Recientemente hubo ocasión en que parecía iba a pasarse el precio alto, y que la cotización por los azúcares centrífugos polarización 96° sería 2 1/2c. costo y flete, 3.51c. derechos pagados, pero es necesario repetir ahora lo que dijimos el mes pasado, de que nuestro mercado y el de Cuba no reciben estímulo alguno de Europa, y sin eso parece haberse llegado al límite de nuestro avance esta estación, por lo menos hasta más tarde en la estación, en que nuevos acontecimientos puedan cambiar las posibilidades.

La producción de la zafra de Cuba hasta la fecha indica que excederá el mínimo calculado, y que se llegará al máximo. Este máximo es el cálculo de Mr. Himely, 2,529,000 toneladas, contra nuestro mínimo de 1,500,000 toneladas.

Los informes semanales acerca del tiempo para el crecimiento de la cosecha de remolacha en Europa son favorables, y se espera una grande cosecha, lo cual conservará los precios al costo o cerca del costo de producción como están al presente.

A no haber sido por el grande y poco acostumbrado consumo de azúcar en los Estados Unidos durante los seis primeros meses del año, la salida para la grande cosecha de Cuba no hubiera sido tan favorable como lo ha sido.

Las cifras del consumo actual en todos los Estados Unidos muestran un aumento de 12.99% sobre los seis meses correspondientes de 1913.

La rebaja en la Tarifa y la grande cosecha de azúcar de Cuba y de azúcar de remolacha en los Estados Unidos han sido causa de muy bajos precios, lo cual ha hecho que el consumo de azúcar se eleve a tal cantidad.

La perspectiva para el resultado de una cosecha favorable es tal que hará que continúen precios bajos. Sin embargo, las mermas en algunas cosechas, principalmente las próximas cosechas de caña y de remolacha del país, o la cosecha de Puerto Rico y de Hawaïi, ejercerán un efecto fortalecedor a últimos de este año y a principios del año entrante, ofreciendo precios mejores que 2c. costo y flete por primeras entregas de la creciente cosecha de Cuba.

Este año está llegando aquí azúcar de las Filipinas libre de derechos en cantidad mucho mayor, los cargamentos hasta ahora ascendiendo a 91,000 toneladas, contra 8,775 toneladas el año pasado. Asimismo vienen algunos cargamentos de Java, más que el año pasado.

Los azúcares centrífugos de Cuba a 3.26c. la libra están ahora a 1/4c. la libra por bajo la paridad del azúcar de remolacha extranjera puesta en muelle en Nueva York, y con tal que los tenedores Cubanos no envíen aquí azúcares en cantidades tales que tengan que ser vendidas de cualquier manera, no vemos el motivo por el cual no se sostengan los precios actuales, y todas las existencias que queden en Cuba se vendan a los refinadores a todo su precio tan deprisa como sean necesitadas, más bien que sacrificar dichas existencias bajo ventas forzadas.

Los refinadores han sostenido los precios a 4.30c. menos 2% durante todo el período bajo reseña, y probablemente continuarán haciéndolo así, y aun podrán aumentar sus cotizaciones si la exigiera el caso.

La diferencia hoy entre el azúcar crudo y el refinado ha aumentado a causa de la baja hoy del azúcar crudo a 0.954c. por libra, lo cual no requiere una alza inmediata en el refinado.

Al cerrar el mercado la American Sugar Refining Co. ha despejado bastante bien el mercado de azúcares de ventas apremiantes a 2 1/4c. costo y flete, 3.26c. derechos pagados. Estas compras ascienden hoy a unos 75,000 sacos.

Durante los meses de Julio y Agosto se suspenderán las operaciones del negocio de azúcar todos los sábados.

Nueva York, Julio 9 de 1914.

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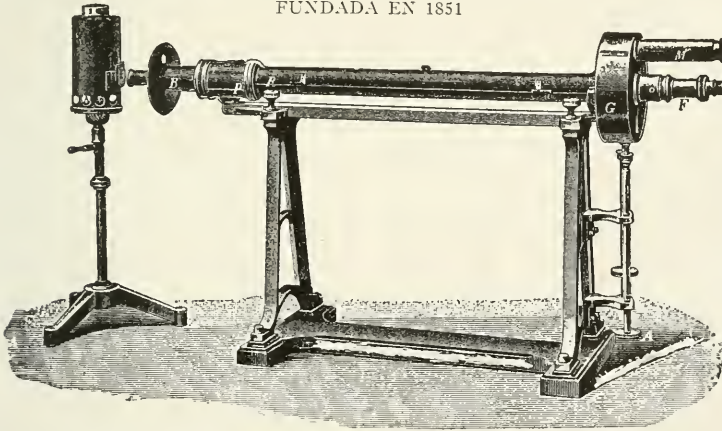
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CUBA A FORMIDABLE COMPETITOR

Mr. Noel Deerr, having recently severed his connection with the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, has been offered and has accepted a post under the Cuban Government in connection with the sugar industry of that island. It has been known for some little time that President Menocal had secured Mr. Deerr's services, but the earlier rumor that he had been appointed Director of the Experiment Station at Santiago de las Vegas has proved erroneous, as his particular post is one quite independent of the Sugar Experiment Station, and he is officially styled Expert in Sugar Cane Agriculture and Manufacture to the Cuban Government. This, we take it, implies that Mr. Deerr will exercise a supervision over all the sugar interests, agri-

cultural and manufacturing, in Cuba, and will advise the Government as to any steps to take to further the interests of the sugar producing community in general. Apart from that, we have little doubt that, subject to the approval of his superiors, he will be at the service of any particular establishment which may happen to require the assistance of an expert to solve any important difficulty.

Cuba is already a most formidable competitor in the world's cane sugar markets, and what she will be capable of when her industry is carried on on lines analogous to those adopted in Java and Hawaii, one can only conjecture. But it is fairly certain that the result will be to establish yet further her paramount position.—*International Sugar Journal*, London.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

SEAL FOR TOBACCO

The growers of the famous Vuelta Abajo tobacco have formed an association and have adopted a seal for same which will in future appear upon every bale of leaf that is grown in that district as a protection for the tobacco. This seal has been registered with the Cuban Patent Office, and will serve as a guarantee for their product in future. The new association has been formed with a view to getting the buyers for the factories and the leaf dealers to buy direct from the growers and save the middleman's profit. The seal will be a guarantee that they will get what they are looking for.

The seal has a distinctive design, showing a typical Cuban tobacco farm, with a number of palm trees, and a tobacco barn in the center. Across this design appears the words "Pinar del Rio," while encircling the whole are the words "Asociacion de Cosecheros de Tabaco Vuelta Abajo."

It is a matter of common knowledge, says *Tobacco* of New York, in the trade that there is not enough tobacco produced in the entire Vuelta Abajo district to furnish even a sprig for more than a fraction of the hundreds of millions of cigars that are annually sent out with the words Vuelta Abajo adorning the boxes.

It has also happened that as there are occasionally to be found cigar manufacturers who are not expert judges of raw material, there has been leaf tobacco palmed off as genuine Vuelta Abajo, when as a matter of fact it never saw the famous Pinar del Rio section.

CIENFUEGOS DISTRICT TOBACCO

Owing to the lack of rain at the proper time, last year's tobacco crop in the Cienfuegos district was very short, but of excellent quality. The famous Manicaragua fields yielded about 9,000 bales and Cumanayagua 1,500 bales. A large portion of the tobacco grown in Province comes from these places, and the greater part is shipped to Habana as the exporting port, due to the fact that in that city facilities for advance loans are given to those handling the product, which enables them to hold and await a rising market.

The actual selling prices prevailing last year were \$50 to \$54 per quintal (100 pounds) for the class called "quinta de primera," and \$40 to \$42 per quintal for "quinta de segunda."

Last year leaf tobacco on poles, *i.e.*, cut and hung out to dry, sold at \$20 to \$22 per 100 pounds. This year, due to rains at the proper time, the crop has been more abundant than in any previous year, although the quality may not be quite as good as last year. The total will reach about 30,000 bales of the better class. Selling prices will be lower. The cutting was in operation the beginning

of March and the price on the poles was \$8 to \$10 per quintal. Although the prices will not be very high the enormous crop and good quality will give satisfactory results to the planters.

Cigar manufacturers of this city are of little importance, as they produce only enough to meet local consumption.—*Report of U. S. Consul Max Baehr.*

CUBA TOBACCO DECADENCE

Since 1907, Cuban tobacco had not recovered from the injury inflicted upon the industry by the unfortunate strike of the cigar makers in that year, neither recovered its popularity, nor its supremacy in the markets of the world. All this is discernable in the figures of Cuban cigar exports for the last decade. These are as follows:

Years.	Cigars.	Value.
1904.....	217,645,982	14,146,930-33
1905.....	227,028,521	14,756,853-86
1906.....	256,738,029	16,687,971-88
1907.....	186,428,607	13,112,226-00
1908.....	188,486,784	12,275,040-96
1909.....	181,294,502	12,471,911-00
1910.....	171,428,724	11,917,653-00
1911.....	188,129,188	12,947,861-00
1912.....	178,981,472	12,696,749-00
1913.....	183,234,330	12,868,623-00

—Editorial in the *Diario de la Marina*, Havana.

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT

Joaquin Lopez, one of the most successful men in the clear Havana cigar industry, and one of the founders of the firm of Arguelles Lopez & Bro., more than a quarter of a century ago, died June 29th after a serious surgical operation at the Centro Asturano hospital in Havana.

Mr. Lopez, who was 56 years of age, suffered much during the past year or two from Bright's disease and diabetes. He elected to undergo electric treatment at the famous institution at Havana, in the hope that in this way an amputation of a foot might be averted. The latter operation, however, became necessary, and it was not long after undergoing the painful ordeal that Mr. Lopez breathed his last, in the presence of his wife, his brother partner, Celestino Lopez, and other relatives.

SANITARY CIGAR PASTE

That the cigar mold which, under some conditions, proves so troublesome to manufacturers, is caused by the kind of paste in common use, and that it can be prevented by preparing this paste with a solution of boric acid has now been demonstrated to

the satisfaction of scientists in the United States Department of Agriculture by recent experiments. These experiments were undertaken by the Department because of the loss that the mold—which usually appears about three days or more after the cigars are finished and boxed—frequently causes manufacturers. Even if the presence of the mold is discovered before the cigars leave the factory it must be wiped off by hand—an expensive and time-consuming process.

The investigators found that the mold was most frequent on the "head" or closed end of the cigar and that the veins and elevated portions were more subject to infection than other parts of the wrapper. It was also found that warm, humid weather favored the appearance of the mold.

For a good working solution of boric acid the proper proportions are an ounce of dry acid to one and three-quarter pints of warm water. The acid should be stirred until it is thoroughly dissolved and the solution should then be used in place of water in making up the paste. Care should still be

taken, however, not to smear the cigar with paste, for the boric acid has a tendency to crystallize, giving the cigar the appearance, though not the reality, of mold.

CIGAR EXPORTS FROM HAVANA

Total from Jan. 1 to June 15, 1913.. 78,377,092
 Total from Jan. 1 to June 15, 1914.. 72,287,281

Decrease during the 5½ months of
 1914..... 6,089,811

MAY TOBACCO EXPORTATIONS

Exports of Cuban tobacco through the port of Havana in May compare as follows:

	1914	1913
Leaf (bales).....	21,662	21,954
Cigars.....	12,994,798	13,336,714
Cigarettes (sacks).....	1,373,883	1,682,867
Cut tobacco (kilos)....	18,697	27,713
Total value.....	\$2,256,156	\$2,201,621
Price per bale.....	\$62.31	\$56.05

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HAVANA

SANTA CLARA CATTLE

According to all appearances there is not in the Cienfuegos district the number of cattle required for actual home consumption, as is shown by the gradual increase in price, which was 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 cents per pound live weight last March, with a rising tendency.

This situation has arisen from the scarcity of pastures, which are rapidly decreasing, as cane planters now pay \$80 to \$100 rent per caballeria (33 acres), which for pasture purposes would be considered high at \$40 to \$50. There are no official statistics, but it is quite certain that Cuba needs annually over 500,000 head of cattle. To obtain this supply there are required at least 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 stock cows, producing annually a half million cattle, but the actual number in existence is probably 30 to 40 per cent. less than that required.

The prices of cattle in March, 1914, were as follows: 3-year-old bulls for fattening, \$34 to \$36; 2-year-old bulls, \$30 to \$33; yearlings, \$18 to \$22; cows for breeding, \$30; heifers, 3 years old, \$26; 2 years old, \$17 to \$18; and 1 year old, \$14 to \$15.

On December 31, 1913, there were in the municipal district of Cienfuegos the following number of live stock: Cattle—bulls, 47,956; cows, 64,186. Horses, 10,265; mares, 10,485. Mules—male, 1,149; mares, 1,678.

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The Cuban Government is exercising care about the kind of foreigners admitted to citizenship and no one who is known to be an anarchist or to have anarchistic leanings is given naturalization papers.

HAVANA

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To the munificence of Senorita Dolores de Betancourt y Agramonte is due Camaguey city's possession of a new and beautiful church. It forms a part of the historic Escuelas Pias de Camaguey.

The new building is in the pure Gothic style, and the architect is Don Augusto Font y Carrera, author of the plan of the new fachada for the cathedral in Barcelona, Spain.

PLENTY OF SWEET POTATOES

Geo. D. Roberts, of Santa Rosalia, Isle of Pines, has solved the problem of keeping a permanent supply of sweet potatoes. As fast as he digs his crop he plants a new one, which means that he digs potatoes every week in the year and plants a few more every week. By this method he always has a fresh supply of potatoes on hand.—Isle of Pines News.

COCOA YIELDS IN ECUADOR

The product of each tree differs so widely, the average being about 1 pound of beans to each tree, although the yield of some is but half that quantity, while the trees of one hacienda average 4 pounds. The differences are due to lack of proper attention to pruning and cultivation of the soil, allowing plant diseases to prevail.—Consular Report.

The department of justice has reported to the department of sanitation the great necessity of arresting quack doctors, who are found all over the island.

Messrs. Miguel Artze and Julio Daubar are authorized to build and exploit electric plants at Cascajal, Santa Clara, and at Marti, in Matanzas Province.

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President Menocal, on June 16th, pardoned
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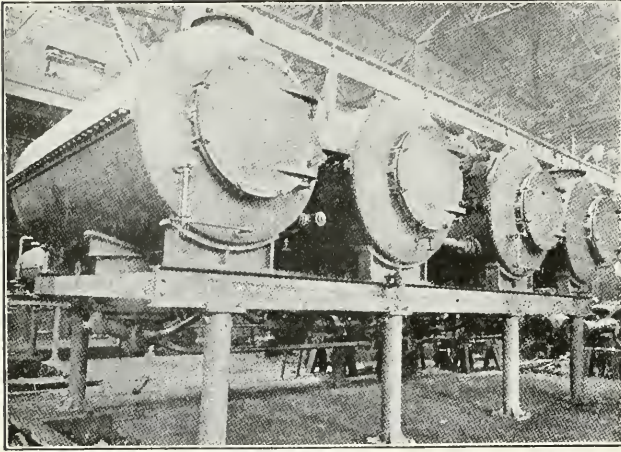
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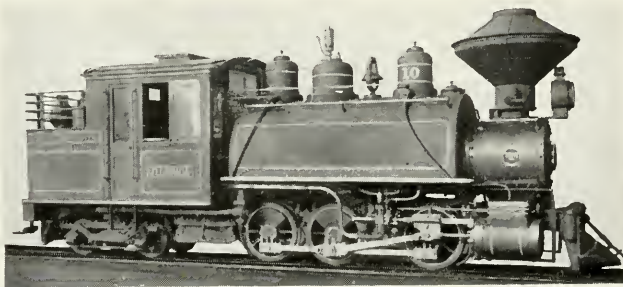
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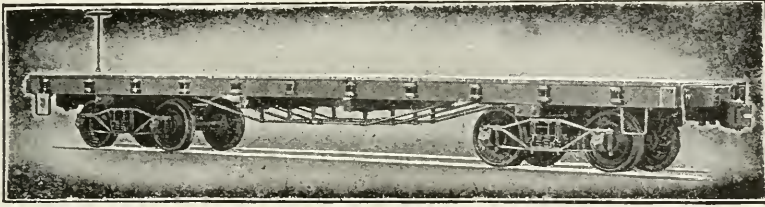


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"The House that Satisfies"

SCARCITY OF FRESH VEGETABLES

Why American and other housekeepers living in Havana and its suburbs cannot get fresh vegetables and fruits when they can so easily be grown in the island is a question answered thusly by *Modern Cuba* of Havana:

"The blame, the reason and the solution lies as much in the power of the would-be consumers as it does with growers; neither the one nor the other has an organization or even the semblance of a co-operative society. While on the other hand, the wholesale and retail grocers and peddlers are in combination and have at least an effective understanding with the cooks and servants of households and hotels. The majority of the help get so much a day, week or month to run the house and make their own salary so the more cheap stuff the

cook buys on the market, the more soup and stews he can make for the money; not only that, he gets a good rake-off from the sellers besides. No matter if vegetables and fruits are culls, as most of them are, it seldom shows in the soup or stew as it is served. These same cooks and servants do not encourage fancy vegetables, nor do they encourage serving tomatoes in the raw state, because that would call for nice American tomatoes in first-class condition and they, of course, would cost extra and cut down his revenue.

In short, it is against the principles of the average cook of a household to serve first class goods, if bought by himself. They tend to reduce his revenue; if furnished by the household it is liable to be taken as a reflection on the part of the one who is supposed to furnish the service and more than once has been the source of trouble with the servants.

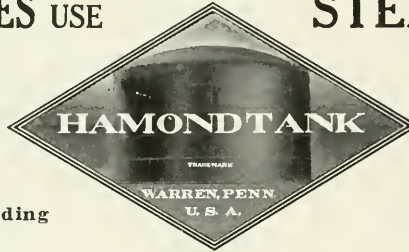
NEW ELECTRICAL PLANT

Plans are now in hand that will lead to the establishment of an electrical plant in Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, and a consolidation with the present ice plant. It is the intention of the company to extend its service to all parts of the island.

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An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

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Vol. XII

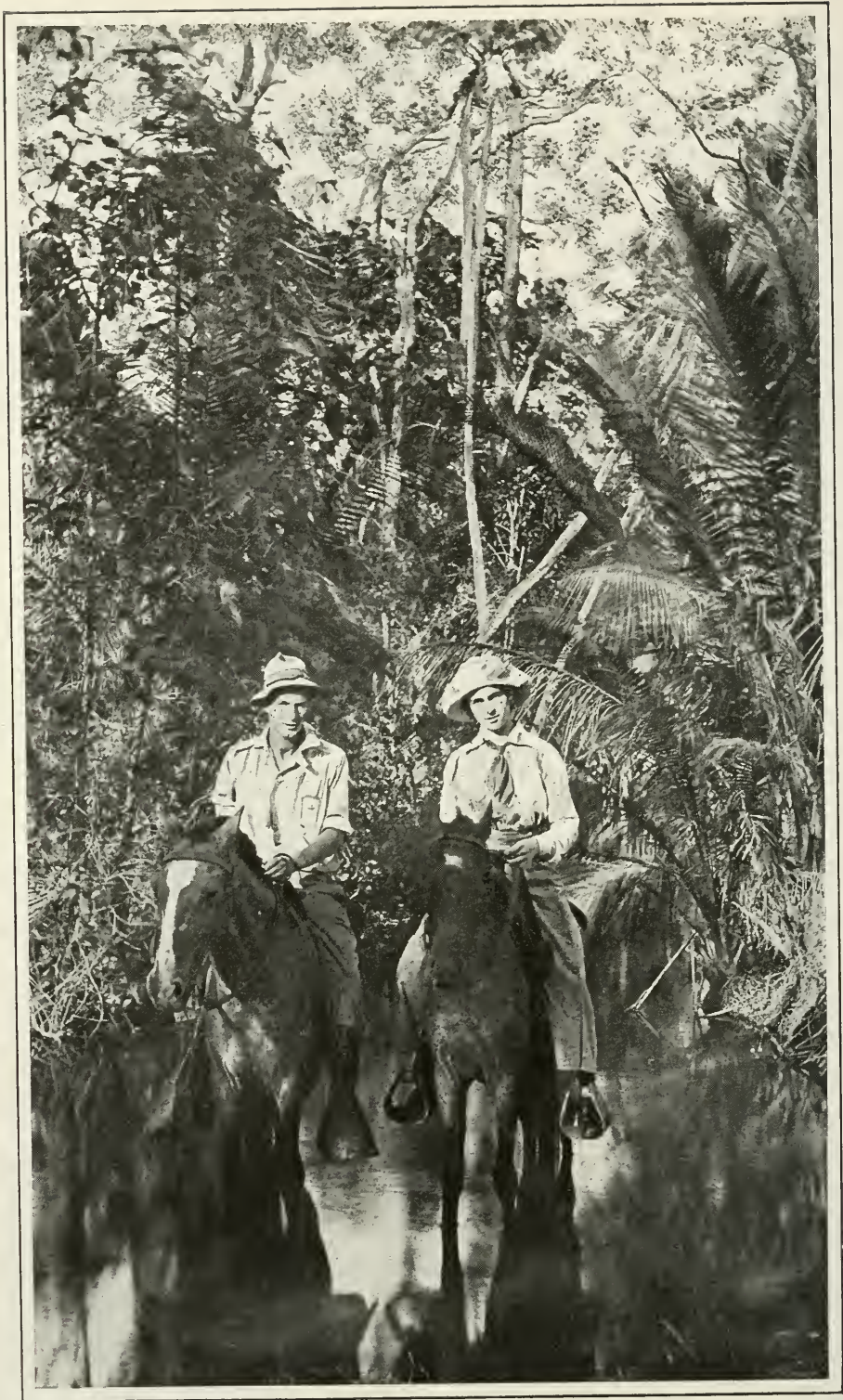
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Many Beautiful Illustrations



"One of the year 'round pleasures at Los Indios, Isle of Pines, where Nature has lavished a wealth of beauty to delight the eye."

—*Courtesy of W. M. Dowd, Los Indios.*

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME XII

AUGUST, 1914

NUMBER 9

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

HOW CUBAN SENATORS ARE ELECTED—CUBAN IMMIGRATION— POLITICAL GOSSIP

The Cuban Senate Senators are now elected for terms of eight years, half of the total number being chosen every four years. Twelve of the present Senators were elected in 1908, and, therefore, their terms expire in 1916; the remaining twelve, chosen in 1912, hold over until 1920. A proposed new law would provide for the election of two, instead of four, representatives in each province by direct popular vote, and this provision would come into operation in 1916, when but six senators would be elected in place of the twelve whose terms would then expire; the same course would be pursued in 1920. In the meanwhile, it is proposed to elect, in 1915, for terms of four years, Senators representing special bodies or associations.

At present the Cuban Senate is organized more or less upon the lines of the United States Senate, its twenty-four members (four from each of the six provinces), not being chosen directly by the voters, but indirectly by means of electors. However, the Cuban provinces, mere administrative divisions, cannot for a moment be compared with our sovereign States, and in point of fact the people, in voting a ticket of senatorial electors, cast their votes just as directly for a given senatorial candidate whom the electors are bound to select, as they do for any member of the lower house. Hence the two bodies are composed of practically the same class of representatives, for the most part professional politicians, pure and simple.

The general material development of the island during the past twelve years has been very marked, and in other ways, especially in what concerns hygienic conditions, the advance has been surprising; but the professional politician still exercises his spell over the electorate and is still successful in persuading voters that he is only working for Cuba's prosperity, although his sole and only

aim is his individual enrichment, or at best the gratification of a narrow personal ambition.

A possible remedy for this state of things has been seen by some in a reform of the Cuban Senate. That it shall become a "Corporate Senate" is the solution proposed by Senor Jose Antonio Ramos, who has recently expressed his views on the subject in *Cuba Contemporanea*. He says:

However little an individual can accomplish acting as a mere political partisan, we can easily see that as a manufacturer, a merchant, a scientist or a professional man, he will have a special interest in what advantages the particular group to which he belongs. However blindly a citizen might vote as a partisan, however careless he might be as to the qualifications, other than political, of his representatives, he would be much more critical and circumspect if he were choosing a representative entrusted with the defense of his special interests. An artisan will now vote for a Mr. Smith as his representative, without knowing who he is; but if he were asked to choose a fellow-artisan to represent his aspirations and his interests, this man would not throw away his vote, but would take pains to find out what any Mr. Smith had already done to qualify himself for the particular task.

The writer proposes a tentative plan for the gradual transformation of the Senate in this direction.—*Review of Reviews*, New York.

Political Gossip

A contemporary in Havana, not a negro organ, complains of the fact that out of forty candidates nominated by the Conservatives to represent the party in Congress, the provincial council, city board and board of education, none are negroes. It assures its readers that Generals Pedro Diaz, Colonel Galvez, Sr. Clemente Rodriguez or the popular colored politician, Sr. Pablo Herrera, are worthy and stand for more within the party than any or a large number of those designated.

Another Havana newspaper says that this indifference to the claims of negroes for

political preferment "is an injustice towards these law-abiding and good citizens who have a proper right to figure in the lists of candidates of the Conservative party."

General Bermabe Sanchez, Governor of Camagüey Province has been chosen as the president of the Conservative Party in the province.

Building Restrictions

The prohibition to permit the erection of buildings higher than "one and one-half the width of the street," on which they shall be built, is one of the principal features of the revised edition of the sanitary ordinances of Cuba, which becomes effective in three months.

The construction of high buildings, unusual for Cuba, has been contrary to law under the construction ordinances, but these have been evaded, and at present Havana has some very fine large business structures in its narrow streets.

Consular Receipts Increasing

Cuba's consular receipts have nearly doubled in the last five years, says a report of the State Department. The official receipts follow:

1907-08....	\$351,945	1911-12....	\$602,797
1909-10....	408,597	1912-13....	667,268
1910-11....	438,691		

The receipts to March, 1914, were \$485,283, which, if continued, will show another increase for the fiscal year 1913-14.

Havana's Indecent Shows

The Havana *Post* has long called attention to the disgraceful scenes nightly enacted at some of the Havana theatres, and has repeatedly urged the government to close up these depraved exhibitions. The *Post* says:

"Sodom and Gomorrah, the cities which were destroyed by the Almighty on account of their wickedness were not guilty of things more wicked than are nightly displayed in various theatres in this city. There is no form of lewdness and licentiousness that is not exhibited for the sum of forty cents Spanish silver."

There are five of these theatres and the pity is that young boys are in the audience and having their young and impressionable minds affected in a way that may forever ruin them. The *Post* said that every one of these shows which are run wide open in defiance of the law are protected by persons high in authority."

"One is said to be actually owned by a member of the city council of Havana," says the *Post*.

The Mayor of the city took the statement under consideration, and then ordered that every one of the obscene theatres be put out of business and the actors and actresses arrested.

Selling Convent Property

The Dominican friars occupying the convent building in Havana, must soon seek other quarters as the result of an order of the Treasury Department, which will, in a few weeks, sell the whole block in which the property is situated.

The sale is in accordance with the current fiscal year's budget requirements, and provides for the sale of the property in order to use the proceeds in the rebuilding and improvement of the National University.

The old Dominican convent came into the possession of the Republic when the Magoon administration settled with the church for \$2,000,000 for all the property taken. The friars, however, who had built the convent, were allowed to occupy the property until it should be sold or required by the government. Some two years ago, under this provision, a portion of the convent was taken and converted into a police station.

Havana University was located in that building until about twelve years ago, when it was transferred to the old Pirothenic building at San Francisco Heights, now called University Hill. The building was then turned over to the Institute of Havana.

Cuba at Baltimore

It is said in Baltimore that Cuba will do all in its power to help make The Star-Spangled Banner Centennial celebration in that city, from September 6 to 13, a success.

No official word has been received, but an unofficial report states that the Cuban Cabinet discussed the celebration thoroughly at a meeting held recently especially for that purpose and decided to send the cruiser Cuba, accompanied by the Cuban Artillery Band.

During the week of the great events the Secretary of Public Improvements will be the personal representative of the President of the island and the Cuban ambassador at Washington will be one of the visitors.

Secretary of State Ill

Doctor Pablo Desvernine, Secretary of State, has been given two months' leave of absence for his health's sake.

He will spend his vacation at his farm in Artenisa and will not go to the United States as previously announced.

Some Havana papers predict that Dr. Desvernine will not return to his post, but will shortly tender his resignation.

The Cuban department of State has been notified that Dr. Santos has been appointed Minister to United States, Mexico and Cuba from Venezuela.

Dr. Santos was formerly president of the National University in Venezuela and also its Minister for Germany, Belgium and England.

Cuban Immigration

In the year 1913, 43,507 immigrants came to Cuba, of which 34,904 were males and 8,603 females.

Thirty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-three were between 14 and 45 years old; 4,136 were less than 14 years, and 2,475 were over 45. Married immigrants numbered 12,744, and 30,763 were single. Thirty-two thousand three hundred and ninety-seven could read and write, and 11,078 could do neither.

Twenty thousand eight hundred and ninety-six had \$30.00 or more; 22,611 had less than \$30.00. The total amount of cash represented was \$1,182,604. Thirty-four thousand two hundred and seventy-eight, including women and children, came from Spain.

Larger Military Academy

Plans to create a larger military academy for the training of officers for the army and rural guard will shortly be approved.

There are in existence at present in Cuba two military academies, one located at Morro for the training of regular army officers and another at Camp Columbia, for the cavalry and rural guard. Both these academies are

of a provisional character and were but founded two years ago. Before that date military officers, except those of the artillery, went into office without a previous training. The length of the course at present is but nine months. The new institution will make the course from two to three years.

Five Million More

Owing to the financial stringency, due to the cutting off of the revenues from European imports by the war, Government officials and leaders of Congress realize that it will be necessary to add \$5,000,000 to the recent ten-million-dollar loan, says the *New York Times*.

It appears that there has been some doubt as to whether J. P. Morgan & Co. would consent to the amplification, but it is said that they have now expressed approval of the bill to be introduced shortly in Congress.

An official report from the Cuban State Department states that a treaty of commerce has been signed between Cuba and Peru, and has been submitted to the approval of the Senate.



Colegio Municipal del Poblado "San Geronimo," Tacajó, Oriente, de la Empresa Agrícola de Beola & Co.
A Rural School. Scholars attending the school established at Tacajó, Oriente Province.

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

A ROMAN CATHOLIC ISLAND

The Right Reverend Charles Warren Currier, Bishop of Matanzas, was a recent visitor to Saratoga Springs, New York, and while there gave a representative of the *Ballston Spa News* an interesting interview regarding Catholic Cuba. He said:

"Although the Catholic dioceses of Cuba are yet suffering from the devastations of the war with Spain in '98, there has been considerable progress made in wiping out the poverty, misery, and hardships that are synonymous with that war."

Cuba's history previous to its becoming a protegee of the United States is a history of rebellions and insurrections, begun and ended, and it is only since 1898 that Cuba has started out on its program of peace, progress and prosperity that is to make it truly the Queen of the Antilles."

"Cuba is practically a Catholic Island," said Rev. Currier continuing, "and the church maintains some of the very best colleges and private schools on the island. The importance of these has been felt already in the better living, purer and more wholesome conduct of the inhabitants. The object and aim of the entire school system is to fit boys and girls for a practical service, and in this Cuba is keeping pace with the educational progress of the world. The great industry of Cuba is sugar planting, and during the past year the success of the industry has surpassed some of the best seasons."

"Regarding the pastimes of his people the Bishop said:

"Cubans are particularly fond of going to the theatres and have many beautiful playhouses. Moving pictures, too, are as great a drawing card there as here, and baseball is the great athletic game. The people there are quite as interested in the world's series games as are the fans in any American city and it is a favorite game between the colleges."

Bishop Currier presides over one of the important dioceses of the island. Its Catholic population, practically the entire population, 250,000. He has 27 parishes to look after and in these there are 30 churches, some of them exceedingly imposing. He is also interested in a number of schools and colleges.

The Bishop also stated that there are in the province ruins of some ten old and famous churches, burned during the last war with Spain, which it will be Bishop Currier's special task to rebuild.

INTERVENTION WAS NECESSARY

"The destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor and the Dupuy de Lome incident, helped to irritate the American public against Spain, but the primary cause of the intervention was the failure of Spain to end an intolerable condition in Cuba from which

the United States suffered. President McKinley stood on solid ground, politically and diplomatically, when he said on April 7, 1898, to the representatives of the European powers who urged the United States to take no warlike steps: "In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and duty to speak and act, the war in Cuba must stop."—*New York Tribune*.

CONSULAR REPORT CRITICISED

A criticism of a lengthy report from the American Consul General James L. Rodgers, Havana, Cuba, respecting the Isle of Pines, appears in a recent issue of the *Isle of Pines Appeal*. The editor says as follows:

"Mr. Rodgers was evidently at some trouble to prepare the report, for it is quite lengthy and very commendable, although he might have spent a little more time on it and been a little more accurate. His estimates on population are away off. Santa Barbara, for instance, has a permanent population of nearly 700, whereas the report states that the permanent population of the Isle is about 1,000 Americans, out of a total of perhaps 5,000 residents. This would leave only 300 people to provide populations for Nueva Gerona, Santa Fe, McKinley, Columbia, Los Indios, San Pedro, and Santa Ana, to say nothing of the population that must exist in the 30 or more towns of less degree, which he mentions, but which none of the residents of the Isle appear to have heard of. Again, he lays himself liable to the wrath of the good people of Santa Fe by intimating that Gerona is the only place for shipping water to Cuba or elsewhere, and the best springs are there. The facts are that Santa Fe has been shipping water for many years and has a well established trade, probably larger than the large trade of Gerona. Mineral springs showing excellent analysis can be found in several other parts of the Isle also.

WORK FOR GOOD ROADS

The admirable government roads on the Isle of Pines, called calzadas, were constructed, not by the Cuban authorities but American in control of Cuba. The calzada between Nueva Gerona and Santa Fe was built during General Wood's administration, and the McKinley and Columbia calzadas were built during Governor Magoon's administration. Nothing in this line has been done by the Cuban government since. Nor have any other improvements been made, excepting that a couple of bridges are now being built in the Mal Pais district and a wharf at Jucaro is under construction. Both represent but a fraction of the money raised by revenue from the Isle of Pines, which the

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

Cuban government diverts to the improvement of Havana.

On Good Roads days of last year the American, Cuban, Spanish and other residents spent in labor and material the equivalent of \$5,200 in making and repairing privately made roads on the Isle, which is more than the Cuban government has spent since Governor Magoon's time, with the exception of the bridges and wharf above mentioned. This year a even larger amount of work will be done by Americans.—*Isle of Pines Appeal*.

CREDIT STEADILY IMPROVES

President William A. Merchant of the National Bank of Cuba, has returned to Havana from a several months' visit to the financial centers of Europe and to New York.

While in New York he learned that considerable capital from that city would be invested in Cuba in the near future.

"Cuba's credit in the great American financial centre," said Mr. Merchant, "is not only manifested but I heard evidence of its steady improvement."

Abroad he found that bankers and others in London, directly and indirectly interested in the Cuban Ports Company, expressed confidence in a just solution being reached by the Cuban government, although impatience was manifested by some on account of the delay.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS NOT ENCOURAGED

Answering an assertion by the Havana *Lucha*, that Isle of Pines residents disdain the language of the country, the *Appeal*, in reply, says:

"Americans, far from disdaining 'the language of the country,' admire Spanish, although they prefer their own language. But what concession did the Cuban government make for English education? For the last three years it has allowed \$60 a year for the four schools of Nueva Gerona, McKinley, Columbia and the South Coast; \$15 for each school. Of this sum \$10 was for rental and \$5 for janitor service. The very mention of such a trifling allowance is a sufficient comment of itself. Previous to 1911 the Cuban government appropriated \$62.50 monthly for English teachers of the schools named."

AMERICAN CURRENCY AS ONLY LEGAL TENDER

If it is desirable to overcome the annoyance in Cuba at present resulting from the use of Spanish and French money, that, says *Modern Cuba*, can readily be accomplished by the passage of a law making American currency the only legal tender for private debts as it now is for public debts.

The enactment of such a law would undoubtedly be opposed by many, if not all, of the private bankers, and the money exchangers, but it is within the constitutional power of the President to put such a law in the statute books.

CUBA MUST WAKE UP

The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* asserts that "in spite of the great flood of travel to Cuba from this country, few Cubans have taken the trouble to learn enough English to do business with tourists without the services of an interpreter. Most of them appear to think it beneath their dignity to do so. It is an astonishing condition, but every visitor to Cuba has noticed it. If the Cubans wake up to their opportunity and to the potential attractiveness of their island as a winter resort, they can easily make the tide of tourist travel a rising instead of an ebbing one."

PHASES OF THE BONDING SYSTEM

American manufacturers of the highest grade of Havana cigars are gradually coming more and more to look with favor upon the bonding proposition, and one by one they are falling in line, deciding to place their establishments under Government supervision.

It goes without saying, of course, that simply because cigars are manufactured in a bonded factory, affords the purchaser no guarantee as to their fine quality. The only guarantee the Government endeavors to make is that the cigars manufactures in bond are made exclusively from Cuban grown tobacco.

But as the trade is pretty well aware there is some mighty poor tobacco grown in certain sections of Cuba, while in certain seasons there is more or less lack of quality in the tobacco grown in the more favored sections of the island. It is perfectly plain, therefore, that should a manufacturer, either from lack of means to purchase the best grades of Cuban tobacco or from motives of economy utilize the inferior grades, he will produce cigars, which, although decidedly deficient in fine quality, would still come within the provisions of the Government guarantee.

It will, therefore, in the end, come down to a question of what bonded factories possess the expert knowledge and ability, as well as the determination to produce the best clear Havana cigars that can be made. But the fact that most of the best factories will eventually be bonded will serve to draw more sharply the line of demarkation between straight clear Havana cigars and the product made from Porto Rican and other blends, and currently offered and sold as Havana cigars.—*Tobacco*, New York.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND.

NEW Y. M. C. A. HOME

Work has been started on the new Y. M. C. A. building in Havana and it is expected that it will be finished early next year. The total investment in the land and building will be about \$125,000.

There will naturally be all the conveniences required in a building of this character such as reception rooms, reading and billiard parlors.

A large swimming pool, 20x60 ft., modern in its construction, and having all the latest improvements, will be on the ground floor, and there will be separate locker rooms and showers for business men, senior members and boys.

The gymnasium will be 42x70 feet and can easily be transformed into an acceptable auditorium for concerts, lectures, minstrel shows or banquets.

Friends who firmly believed in the mission to young men made the building possible.

A THOUSAND PARROTS

Prof. Myers, the expert parrot tamer, who invades the Isle of Pines every year in search of parrots, states that this year's crop of parrots is the best that he has ever taken on the Isle (or anywhere else), and that the number greatly exceeds his expectations.

He left the island in the early part of July with about one thousand birds, which he takes to Philadelphia.

WILL PROVIDE THEIR OWN MEAT

The Havana Association of Meat Dealers (Asociacion de Expendedores de Carne), has been organized into a stock corporation for which the meat dealers themselves will furnish the capital. They will go into the cattle raising business and sell meat at a lower price, reaping the earnings which heretofore has been the profit of the cattle dealers whom they have been fighting.

A union has been effected with the new Camaguey Industrial Company, owners of grazing lands in the province, who will use their lands for growing sugar cane, for other land development purposes, and for cattle breeding.

CAIBARIEN'S POOR WATER

Caibarien needs an aqueduct very badly and the residents of this enterprising north east city of Santa Clara Province are up in arms about it and are demanding of the

government that something be done to give the 9,000 inhabitants at least an adequate supply of water.

Water is at present secured, it is said, only from dirty wells; its quality is bad, and much sickness is ascribed solely to its use.

Complaint is made also that the government has given no attention to the water needs of the city, while other places which do not yield as high a return in taxes as the progressive City of Caibarien have been given proper water facilities.

CUBAN WOMAN'S NATIONAL PARTY

A woman's suffrage movement of formidable proportions will have to be taken into account in the next election in Cuba, says the *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston.

The development of this new political force is only of recent origin, but political leaders of all parties have already been told in so many words that wherever their platforms do not favor woman's participation in public affairs, attempts will be made to defeat the respective groups at the polls through influences that are expected to bring results.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Cuban Woman's National Party it was decided to make a complete canvass and ascertain who among the legislators favored women as voters. Operations were not to be confined to Havana, but to be extended to the other leading cities, and through the country districts.

Encouragement has been found in the fact that in many parts of the island men of influence have openly espoused the women's cause. More than 6,000 names of such suffrage supporters have been recorded.

It is noticeable, says the *Monitor*, that the Cuban press, which not many years ago, would have dismissed such a matter as a woman's suffrage movement as ridiculous, now treats the situation in all seriousness.

SANTA CLARA'S AQUEDUCT

Senor Pablo Menocal, a brother of President Menocal, has secured the contract for the Santa Clara aqueduct.

Sr. Menocal, in accordance with the law, placed a deposit of \$100,000 with the department of Public Works as a guarantee of the completion of the work which will begin almost at once.

Santa Clara, like most Cuban cities, is in urgent need of an adequate water supply. At present, some few springs near the city afford a supply of drinking water, which is carted through the streets and sold to the inhabitants at a small price.

ALL AROUND CUBA

MOTOR OMNIBUSES IN MATANZAS

It is now almost certain that Matanzas' chief city in the province of that name, will soon have a city and suburban car service of which it has long been in need. It is known that the company operating a motor omnibus line in Havana has decided to establish a similar service in Matanzas.

That this had not been thought of before was a surprise to many who believed that a transportation service in Matanzas would be profitable, and doubly so when the installation was unaccompanied by the expense attaching to track laying, wires, electric machinery, etc.

It is believed that even without these advantages a street car service in the city would have been profitable, because apart from the traffic of the city, which is considerable, there are a number of populous towns which would welcome and patronize such a service.

In the city itself are the Bellamar caves, the Yumuri Valley, the Monserrate Church, the Playa along the harbor, all attractions for the tourists who would, if the service was in operation, gladly take occasion to visit the picturesque outlying towns like Ceiba Mocha, Guanabana, Limonar, Cidra, etc.

It is said that should the Havana company fail in securing the concession, that merchants in the city are prepared to go into the enterprise themselves.

A trolley system was long projected and excavations were made on the road to the Bellamar Caves for the tracks, but the concession has expired without much having been accomplished. Consequently the new scheme is attractive.

A HOTEL COMPANY FORMED

A company to be known as the *Compañía de Hoteles y Sports de San Diego de los Baños* was organized in Havana recently with a capital of \$200,000 to build an hotel at San Diego de los Baños, in Pinar del Rio province, where the famous sulphur baths are located.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN SANTIAGO

The eighth case of bubonic plague in Santiago de Cuba has been declared positive, according to advices received at the department of government on August 5th. It is that of a child living in the suburb of Aceite.

A notice has been given out in Havana by the German minister instructing all German citizens who are liable to military service, to report every night at the German club and to hold themselves in readiness to sail.

ROPE FROM WATER HYACINTH

A French professor named Perrot has announced to the Chamber of Commerce at Saigon the results of experiments he has made with the water hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipes*), as a fiber producer. He has extracted the fiber from the stalk by means of a Ducheman machine and finds that after drying, preferably by gradual process, it can be made into serviceable rope and twine as well as coarse thread suitable for matting and sailcloth, and its use in Indo-China particularly is possible in bags for rice and other grain exports in place of the jute bags now imported. On a native loom it affords a strong flexible cloth of about the same quality as jute. The fiber takes dyes readily and has high tenacity. Its weight is about the same as that of jute, but can be reduced by treatment with chrome alum, which makes the product waterproof. By this process followed and carried out by native workers 100 kilos (220 pounds avoirdupois) of green stems yields 4.5 kilos (9.9 pounds) of fiber, as compared with from 3.5 to 4% of fiber from *si al*.

CUBAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY REPORT

The report of the Cuban Steamship Company, Ltd., for the year ended May 31, 1914, states that the profits realized amount to £24,574. The directors have decided to write off depreciation at the approximate rate of 6% per annum on the original cost of the company's steamers, £11,101; to write off the survey accounts, amounting to £2,646; and to reserve £3,000 to cover No. 3 survey of the Cayo Bonito. There then remains £7,827, to which has to be added £7,153 brought forward, making together £14,980. The directors recommended a final dividend of 5%, making 7½% for the year, leaving a balance of £7,893 to be carried forward.

CIENFUEGO'S SHIPPING AND POPULATION

In 1912, 261 steamships and 29 sailing vessels with a capacity of 518,344 tons net coming from foreign ports entered Cienfuego's harbor, and in 1913, 272 steamers and 27 sailing vessels, with a capacity of 534,787 tons net. Of these, in 1913, there were 18 steamers of 36,370 net tons and 9 sailing vessels of 2,884 net tons flying the American flag.—*Consular Report*.

A bill appropriating the sum of \$100,000 to be used by the government in aiding the thousands of Cuban and foreign workmen thrown out of work by the paralysis of the cigar industry has been submitted to the House.

ENGLISH TUITION IN CUBA

PLANS FOR A THREE YEARS' COURSE IN CUBA'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The teaching of English in the public schools of Cuba was about to be suppressed was an opinion hastily formed of some Havana newspapers on account of changes made by Dr. Ezequiel Garcia, Secretary of Public Instruction.

That this statement is far from the truth, is evident from an interview with Miss Abbie Philips, by a Havana *Post* representative.

"English will receive greater attention and a better equipment for carrying it on in the reorganization of public instruction now that President Menocal, with the assistance of the best educators of the island, is about to institute," said recently Miss Abbie Philips who, for the last seven years, has been in charge of the English teaching in Cuba.

There is a movement on foot to reduce the English work to the two highest grades in the public schools, according to the plan of the secretary of public instruction, for reasons of economy. But the Board of Education and the President, a few weeks ago, requested Miss Philips' opinion on a practical four years' course, and how to obtain results in the English work commensurate with the expenditure of money, energy and time.

In reply she submitted the following plan for four years tuition:

The first year would consist of objective teaching in the class room, oral exercises and reading from the blackboard, and begin with the second grade of the school course.

For the second year more important and advanced work is suggested, divided as follows:

Lessons are to be given in a quiet room in English only (a) where the teacher and pupils can hear one another. Good pronunciation and correct inflection cannot be taught in a room where the noise of the street or adjoining class rooms drowns the teacher's voice.

(b) There should be at least two divisions of the class in the second year in English, because, untimely promotions in the schools, merely for occupation and not according to the mental development of the pupils, occurs frequently throughout the year due to the congested conditions of the three lowest classes. The influx of new condition unprepared for the grade work in English into which they are thrust, is very detrimental, to satisfactory progress; therefore,

a class where ungraded pupils could do preparatory work, and another one where a well graded class in English could pursue the work undisturbed, are absolutely necessary to obtain the best results. The equipment for the second year in English would be a copy book and a reading book for each child in the class.

For the third year two classes would also be necessary, and for the same reason—constant interruption in the course by unprepared pupils, through untimely promotions.

This grade in English would supplement the regular grade work of Class 1 in Spanish, by giving such subjects as geography, history, physiology, etc., in English. Adequate equipment for the work would be necessary."

Asked by the Havana *Post* representative as to her opinion of the greatest need of Cuba in educational matters, Miss Philips said:

"Through normal schools to train Cuban teachers, and a few foreign educators of initiative and experience to assist in establishing the normal courses, a practical system of elementary public instruction could be founded throughout the island. Schools that met the needs of rural life; others that supplied the requirements of community life, and others of vocational intermediate instruction for the class of society that desired it. High Schools (institutos) preparatory to a university where research work in the natural sciences was carried on, and where an all-round, practical, well-balanced curriculum made its impression in forming a strong national life; one that would attract earnest, thoughtful men and women—commissioners of education—from Central and South America, to study Cuban methods of teaching.

"Cuba has the opportunity in the new world for a 'renaissance' in education that will be as far-reaching in its influence as was that of Denmark in the old world some fifty years ago.

"Through the women of Denmark a crusade for education was initiated that swept away the old method of mere memory work in the schools, and established a system that gave what the mothers demanded for their children, an opportunity to exercise their God-given right to think, and to use the faculties of their minds with which Nature had endowed them."

BRITISH CLUB IN HAVANA

An organization with the above title is projected in Havana and about one hundred Britons have signified their intention to

become members. It is also believed that there are many more Britons in the island, outside of Havana, who would like to belong to such an organization for the club privileges when they are in the city.



A country home on the Manati River, near Trinidad, south coast of Santa Clara Province.

TRINIDAD ON THE SOUTH COAST

The City of Trinidad is situated on the Southern coast of Santa Clara Province and about 60 miles southeast of Cienfuegos. Three miles separate it from the Port of Casilda, a macadam road connecting the two.

It is an old and historic town and was founded by Diego Velazquez in 1514, being the third oldest city on the island; Baracoa occupying first place and Bayamo second.

It was from Trinidad that Hernando Cortes started for the conquest of Mexico and from this city he recruited some of his best officers.

When the famous pirate Morgan lorded it over the Southern Seas, Trinidad was attacked more than once by bands of these blood-thirsty treasure-seekers. In every instance the inhabitants made a heroic defence.

Four centuries have elapsed since the foundation of Trinidad and still, few persons outside of the island know of her existence.

Today a great change is taking place in the old city. Very soon a railroad will unite Trinidad with the rest of the island; it will put her in direct communication with Havana and other important cities and the northern ports.

Two railroad companies, one the Cuba Railroad, represented by Sir William Van Horne; the other, the Cuban Central, will present propositions to the government for the construction of the road. The contract will be given to the company making the best offer.

The railroad will open a territory practically virgin and fertile beyond expression; to say nothing of its natural beauty. California and Colorado present no finer scenery.

As regards the climate, the thermometer does not rise above 89°.

This summer, up to date, Trinidad has not had a temperature above 89°; and it is a known fact that in several northern and southern cities in the United States, temperatures of 96° and even 100° have been common.

Opportunities are many for the enterprising man of capital. In the mountains that surround Trinidad, coffee reigns supreme. Oranges and grapefruit also do well and as the climate is cool, even cold, possibly fruits of the Temperate Zone might be cultivated successfully.

In the San Luis Valley sugar cane and cattle occupy first place.

On the coast-land, the pineapple, the yucca (from which fine starch is extracted), and all kinds of textile or fibrous plants do exceedingly well.—*Otta A. Fisher, Trinidad, Cuba.*

MOTORING IN CUBA

FINE ROADS IN A PICTURE LAND

By C. Frederick Potter.—Photos by The Author

A few years' time works great changes in a new country, such as Cuba has become since relieved of the Spanish rule of oppression. Not only has the touring car ceased to be an object of wonder, but Cuban-owned cars, used in nearly all parts of the island, are constantly increasing in number.

The Cuban highways, the "Calzadas," compare favorably with the world-renowned Roman military roads of Italy, and are not equalled by anything we know of in America, except it be short stretches of specially built automobile-roads like the Long Island Motor Parkway, and by the asphalt pavements of our cities and suburbs.

The "Calzadas" of Cuba, radiating in half a dozen directions from Havana, are the great arteries of commerce to and from the interior and were in constant use for the heaviest freight long before there was a railroad on the island. The Camino Real to the westward reaches Pinar del Río, some 100 miles away. Other roads extend nearly as far eastward, while those in the southerly direction are only limited by the width of the island.

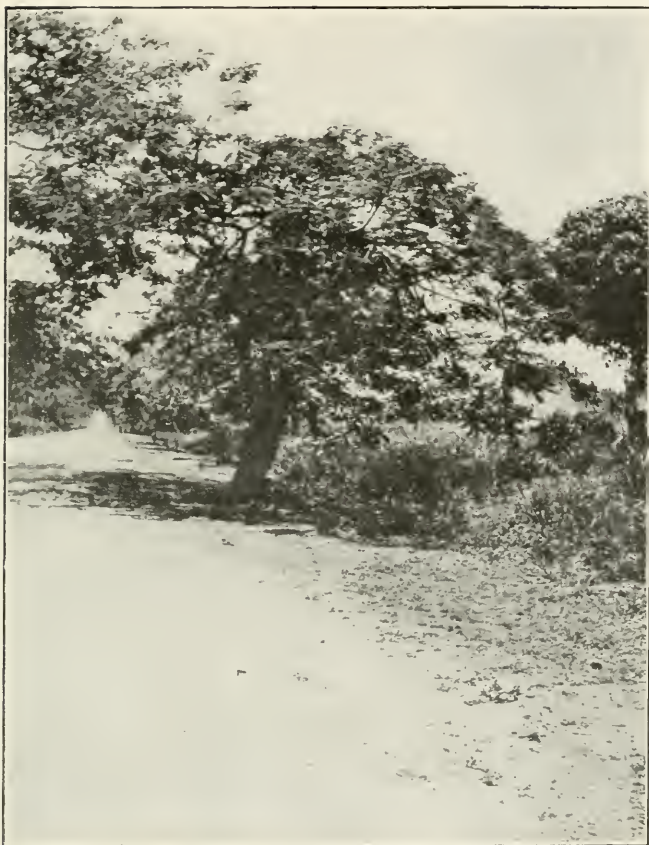
Speaking from personal experience, after a residence of several years in Cuba, there is no "best" season for visiting the island. The tourist emigration to a warm climate naturally occurs during the winter months, and while those months in Cuba are perhaps the ideal ones in some respects, the country at its best must be seen in early summer. Cuba is but subtropical. It is not on the equator by a long way, and it is *not* hot, even in mid-summer; not, at least, with the heat we know of in New York.

The sea breezes there are never-failing always from one way or another, and always cooling and refreshing. The almost daily showers during the summer months are another delightful phase of the season so little known by the tourist; the terms "rainy season," common to the tropics, should read "showery season" for Cuba. The showers generally come at about mid-day and last anywhere from 5 minutes to a half-hour, and often occur while the sun shines brightly through the rain.

It is in early summer that we see Cuba at its best. Then the country is in full verdure, flowers blooming on every hand, fruits ripening—many which we never get a sight or taste of



There are many beautiful roads leading out from Havana, east and west, like the one illustrated above.



On the road to San Cristobal. This firm, well-built highway is as good as can be found anywhere.
 En el camino a San Cristobal. Los caminos reales, firmes y bien hechos, son tan buenos como en cualquier lugar que sea.

here in the north, and many which the winter tourist is too early to enjoy.

As regards automobiles, both the steamships and the Cuban authorities make it easy to get a car through. The transportation charges are 18 cents a cubic foot for an uncrated car, or 14 cents if boxed or crated. The owner of a car going to Cuba to spend a limited time and intending to export the car back to the United States, should first of all arrange with a New York Custom House broker to have all records in the New York Custom House in order, so that he will have no difficulty when the car again enters the United States.

Whether the car is sent down as personal baggage or as freight, the owner should take with him a consular invoice, giving the value of the car as accurately as possible, the manufacture of the car and its factory number. Upon arrival in Havana he can make an entry at the Custom House in bond, depositing with the authorities double the amount of the duties which figure approximately 26 per cent. of its value as declared in the consular invoice. This deposit can be made either in cash or through a bonding company, who will charge him a premium at the rate of \$10.00 for the first \$1,000 or fraction thereof, and \$1.00 for each additional \$1,000. This bond is cancelled on its return to the United States.

The period of time the authorities allow the bonding arrangement is 30 days, which time can be extended 30 days more provided the party will make application 10 days prior to the expiration of the first period.

The entry of a car, if handled at the custom house by an active broker, can be made so that the car can be put into use the day following the steamer's arrival.

The fees for clearance, Cuban Consul's certification before leaving, and the custom house broker's assistance will not exceed \$10, and all details may be entrusted to the steamship companies if the traveller so desires.

In cases where expense is no object, the tourist may, of course, leave his car at home and depend upon hiring an automobile and chauffeur in Havana; all of which may be done and touring conducted in the height of ease and comfort.



A city and country road scene in Cuba. Note the fine roads in all three pictures. These are a feature of all Cuban cities. Macadam highways radiate in all directions.

It is difficult to select any one route as offering particular advantages in scenery and general interest. My advice would be a start with trips of a day's duration.

This could be done five or six times without exhausting the possible routes. The one usually chosen for a long run is the *Camino Real* or "royal road" leading westward from Havana.

On this stretch of the trip we will begin to appreciate fully the excellent road we are traversing. Most of the tree-planting on the Camino Real must have been done at the time the road was built, and judging from the rings on the Royal palms, this was something over 100 years ago. There are miles of roadway where the branches form a canopy overhead with hardly a break, and here in summer we see the full beauty of such avenues of shade.

On the Camino the automobile is the one touch of modernity amid old-world surroundings, and the contrasts are strikingly presented as the wealthy planter in his high-powered machine flashes past a group of more conservative "caballeros" on horseback. Here the sight-seeing auto-bus meets the time-worn "gua-gua" or local omnibus, with its equally time-worn horses or mules, as it plies from town to town. The big motor truck, with its load of produce, passes the primitive pack-train of mules roped together from pack to pack, or with the halter rope of one animal tied to the tail of the one preceding.

The maintenance of the Cuban "Calzadas" is in the hands of the National Department of Public Works. The roads are divided into "sections," as on railways, and each section has its superintendent, section-house, stables and staff of laborers. The roads are given constant attention, and the surfacing renewed to maintain the proper level and insure drainage, and the ditches are kept free from weeds and grass.

In Guanajay, as in all towns of any size, there is at least one good hotel or "posada." Sometimes we will find the accommodations rather crude and plain, but generally clean; and as for "the eats," always plenty of good things when one has once learned to appreciate Spanish cooking, and really there are many dishes that will bear closer acquaintance.

We can take out time the next morning in preparing for the continuation of our trip, with the old coast town of Cabañas as our destination, and with a side trip which will land us at Mariel for 11 o'clock breakfast at a little *Fonda* on the *playa*, where sea foods of one kind or another are always in season.

Hotels figure largely in creating pleasant memories of tours like this, and for that reason the hotel at Cabañas is worth a day's journey any time. One of the novel experiences there is to eat oysters freshly gathered from the trees. Trees. Yes, the mangrove trees in the bay. At low tide one can see them by the millions attached to the trunks and lower branches of the mangrove thickets. We order oysters immediately on our arrival at the hotel, a man is dispatched to gather them, and at meal time they are served to us in heaping platters on the half-shell. They are smaller than blue points, but of a delicious flavor.

The return to Havana can be easily done in one day without stops.—*Motor Life, New York.*

CUBAN FISHING SMACKS IN FLORIDA WATERS

Fishing along the territorial waters of the coast of Florida is not done by Cuban smacks as has been charged, says the Cuban Vice-Consul at Tampa, Senor Ralph Ybor.

"He declares that the Cuban fishing smacks do their fishing in the open sea and are not infringing on the rights of the United States. And, though the boats do come into the territorial waters of the United States, the consul claims "that they had to come in in forcible entry on account of bad weather or otherwise. The United States customs service and my office," says Mr. Ybor, "are always on the lookout for those smacks that come into the waters of the United States, which they have no right to do so, because they only clear for the high seas to fish and have no right to go into any port. Regarding their coming into territorial waters, there are laws to stop the practice, because in doing so they are violating the laws and regulations both of the United States and Cuba, in the departments of quarantine, customs, immigration and consular. I have always been in touch with the special agent of the Treasury Department at Tampa, and all that can be done has been done to prevent the infringement of the laws."

"Regarding the smuggling by Cuban fishing smacks, in all the cases that have come up in this district, there has not been any reported from fishing smacks and much less to Tampa, where they never come, the points at which they enter (when they claim they have to), being Punta Gorda, Boca Grande, Tarpon Springs and points in Charlotte Harbor. I am sure that if there was any smuggling of any importance going on it would have been discovered before by the customs department here and the officers of the special agent of the Treasury Department who are always on the lookout for those matters and who keep a constant watch to prevent smuggling. If any case had been found it would have been brought to justice in the same manner and zeal that is characteristic of the men in the federal service of the United States. I have no doubt that they may smuggle some small quantities of cigarettes and aguardiente, but not enough to be discovered, in which case, all can rest assured that the hand of the law will fall upon the violators from both the customs of the United States and the Cuban government.

Earthquakes were felt in Oriente province on August 7th. There was no damage.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of June and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, compares as follows:

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
June gross.....	\$432,183	\$399,100	\$318,818	\$262,954	\$226,198
Expenses.....	255,232	179,772	187,149	141,213	115,614
June net.....	\$176,951	\$219,327	\$131,669	\$121,740	\$110,584
Charges.....	70,375	66,791	67,624	57,579	36,667
June surplus.....	\$106,576	\$152,535	\$64,044	\$64,160	\$73,917
Twelve months' gross.....	\$5,164,670	\$4,632,039	\$3,819,253	\$3,059,649	\$2,559,336
Net profits.....	2,470,921	2,215,502	1,818,857	1,347,071	1,107,299
Fixed charges.....	\$19,416	801,222	758,998	576,754	435,210
Twelve months' surplus.....	\$1,651,505	\$1,414,279	\$1,059,861	\$797,316	\$672,089

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending June 28th.....	\$53,306	\$50,489	\$47,187	\$46,679	\$42,280
Week ending July 5th.....	56,068	56,480	51,659	47,534	44,813
Week ending July 12th.....	54,606	54,931	48,533	47,201	43,642
Week ending July 19th.....	55,076	54,710	49,422	45,510	43,118

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending June 27th.....	£20,107	£20,035	£17,374	£15,577	£16,370
Week ending July 4th.....	19,010	19,741	18,273	17,088	17,022
Week ending July 11th.....	20,489	19,703	19,588	16,919	16,324
Week ending July 18th.....	20,922	19,343	19,293	16,321	16,349

WESTERN RAILWAY EARNINGS

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913
July 4th.....	£5,373	£5,792
July 11th.....	5,813	5,709
July 18th.....	5,419	6,491
July 25th.....	6,244	6,113

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAY EARNINGS

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913
June 27th.....	£8,551	£6,817
July 4th.....	3,550	4,581
July 11th.....	6,690	6,386
July 18th.....	6,801	6,702

TROLLEY IN CARDENAS

Cardenas, a thriving city on the north coast in Matanzas Province, expects work on the trolley in that city to begin very soon, and inside of two years the city will have as good a service as that given anywhere.

The sale of the concession was effected very recently. The cars will accommodate 32 passengers, and the cars will run by storage batteries. There will be five branches traversing various parts of the city.

JUCARO AND FERNANDO RAILROAD

The Treasury department has sent an inspector to examine the books of the Jucaro and Fernando RR. the coast to coast line in Camaguey province.

The object of the examination is to verify the earnings of the road and to determine the tax which the state ought to receive.

It is stated that the company has not paid this tax for seven years.

NO HAVANA ELEVATED ROAD

President Menocal, on August 6th, signed a decree at the request of the Secretary of Public Work refusing to grant the concession asked by Dr. Castañeda to build a line of elevated railroads in the city of Havana.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

CONDITION OF THE CUBAN TREASURY

The condition of the Cuban treasury on June 30, 1914, is officially stated as follows:

Cash on hand, May 30.....	\$1,972,957
Income during June.....	3,717,486
In collector's hands.....	106,959
Total.....	\$5,797,402
Expenditures during June.....	\$3,615,294
Cash on hand.....	2,075,149
In hands of collectors.....	106,959
Total.....	\$5,797,402

HAVANA COMPANY'S BOND ISSUE

Regarding the mortgage or deed of trust for an amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 upon the properties and franchises of the Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Company, the Vice-president Sr. Emeterio Zorilla made the following statement:

The reason for the new issue is mainly for the purpose of unifying the obligations of the company when the Gas Company and the Havana Electric Railway became fused. These obligations are as follows: \$4,000,400 of the old Gas and Electric Company; \$6,000,000 of the Consolidated bonds of the company, not guaranteed by any mortgage, \$700,000 which mortgage the Vedado plant and \$9,200,000 in bonds of the Havana Electric Railway Company. The Company pays out \$1,550,000 interest on these obligations."

"The company in order to provide itself with the special capital needed for improvements, and to be in position to bring about the unification of its obligations at a fixed

interest, is now to proceed and make the new bond issue with which it will bring about the amalgamation of the debts and proceed to carry out the improvements demanded. The bond issue is to remain, of course, in the hands of the trustee which is to be the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, to be delivered only against cancelled obligations or against certificates of work performed.

CUBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY EARNINGS

The earnings of this company for June, and for the six months ending June 30, compare as follows:

	1914	1913
Earnings, June.....	\$96,845	75,175
Six months, gross.....	554,791	423,524
Subscribers to date.....	19,964	13,444

PROPOSED CUBAN NATIONAL BANK

A project of law has been presented to the Congress of the republic for the creation of a national bank for the emission and coinage of Cuban money in gold, silver and copper. This money will have the same value as the American money. This project of law establishes guarantees for the emission of bank notes. These measures are caused by the scarcity of money which is felt in the Cuban market.

The creation of a currency bank, with the privileges enjoyed by the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba up to the close of the colonial regime, was urged by President Menocal in his message.

The President urged that the bank should enjoy an exclusive concession for fifty years

PREVAILING PRICES FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES, NEW YORK

	<i>Bid</i>	<i>Asked</i>
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5 per cent Bonds.....	93½	94
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5 per cent Bonds of 1944.....	101	
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5 per cent Bonds of 1949.....	98	98¼
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4½ per cent.....	93	95
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	101	104
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	98	102
Cuba RR. First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	99	102
Cuba RR. Preferred Stock.....	97	100
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debenture Bonds.....	95	99
Cuba Company 7 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock.....	105	110
Havana Electric Ry. Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	91	93
Havana Electric Ry. Light and Power Co., Preferred Stock.....	89	92
Havana Electric Ry. Light and Power Co., Common Stock.....	72	95
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Participation Certificates.....	100	103
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6 per cent Bonds.....	92	94
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Preferred Stock.....	81	83
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Common Stock.....	23	25
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co., First Mortgage 6 per cent bonds.....	98¼	98½

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and accrued interest basis" and as of July 30th.

Note.—The above are necessarily nominal and unreliable, as the European situation has disorganized all markets.—L. T. Co.

FINANCIAL AND RAILROAD MATTERS

with a capital of \$20,000,000 with power to issue double the amount of its gold and silver of the same law and weight as that of the United States. Cuban capital to be given preference to subscribe the stock.

The coinage of fractional currency also was recommended.

The money now in use officially on the Island is American, although business is transacted also with Spanish and French gold coin and Spanish silver money.

CUBAN BONDS REDEEMED

Speyer & Co. announce the drawing for redemption of \$35,000,000 5% gold loan of 1904 of the Republic of Cuba. The bonds are redeemable at par and accrued interest Sept. 1 next, after which date interest on the number drawn for redemption will cease. Of the series "A" issue, drawn for redemption, the numbers range from 36 to 32,960, the total number of this series being drawn for redemption being 773, and of the series "B" bonds, which are denominations of \$500 each, the numbers range from 20 to 3,969, and the total drawn is 111. The bonds are payable at the office of Speyer & Co. of New York, Speyer Bros., London; Lazar, Speyer-Ellison, Frankfort-on-Main; Deutsche Bank, Berlin; Credit Lyonnaise, Paris, and H. Upman & Co., Havana. Attention is also called to a number of bonds of the two series that have been called for redemption in previous years, but which have not yet been presented for payment.

SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY'S EARNINGS

	1914	1913
June gross	\$39,566	\$37,614
June net	19,429	17,338
First six months, gross...	230,175	224,885
First six months, net....	112,952	100,816

APPROVING THE BUDGET

The House of Representatives, on June 27th, stopped the discussion of the proposed divorce law long enough to pass on its first reading a budget of \$41,000,000. This is the only budget passed by Congress since the first year of the regime of President Jose Miguel Gomez in 1910.

When Gov. Magoon left here at the end of the American intervention he left a budget which was under \$30,000,000. The first Congress of the restored republic raised the budget to \$44,000,000.

The present budget does not include special port taxes.

The President approved the budget law for the present fiscal year and it went into effect on July 1st.

The new budget covers all the appropriations and offices created by Congress during the last three years and, by reason of this, there will be no "Temporeros" for the time being, all those holding jobs in the government to have them under the law.

The 1914-15 budget requirements amount to \$41,828,580.

The income is as follows:

Custom house collections.....	\$29,100,000
Port improvements.....	1,400,000
Consular fees.....	670,000
Post office and telegraphs.....	1,000,000
Interior receipts.....	1,450,000
Income from State property.....	368,580
Different products.....	1,040,000
Loan tax.....	3,600,000
National lottery.....	3,200,000
Total.....	\$41,828,580

BUDGETS FOR ELEVEN YEARS

Budgets of previous years of the Cuban Government show constantly increasing receipts and expenditures as the development of the republic progresses.

Official figures of the annual budgets since the fiscal year of 1904-05 are as follows:

	Income.	Expenses.
1904-05.....	\$16,069,540	\$15,396,991
1905-06...Previous year's budget in force.		
1906-07.....	24,003,255	21,728,396
1907-08.....	25,466,325	23,309,539
1908-09.....	29,415,163	24,285,303
1909-10.....	33,825,448	33,418,302
1910-11.....	34,779,680	30,996,599
1911-12...Previous year's budget in force.		
1912-13.....	37,940,200	33,974,147
1913-14...Previous year's budget in force.		
1914-15.....	41,828,500	40,262,905

WEEK-END EXCURSIONS

The United Railways of Havana are now issuing week-end round trip tickets first and third class from Havana to all stations except to such as are located less than 20 kilometers from the city at a reduction in rates. The tickets are valid going on Saturdays and returning on any ordinary train on Sundays or Mondays. The fare for the round trip is that of one-way plus 25 per cent.

Similar tickets are on sale from Matanzas and Cardenas to any intermediate station.

KEY WEST-HAVANA FERRY.

Florida railroad men were in Havana on August 7th in conference with General Manager Robert M. Orr of the United Railways. The best site has been offered by this company. It is believed that the service will begin on December 1.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

EXEMPTION FROM SURTAX

The Cuban Government, on June 30, granted exemption from the surtax provided for by decree No. 44 of February 1, 1904, to machinery, accessories, and other materials for use in the establishment and operation of a rolling mill for iron, steel, and other metals. In the case of most of the articles concerned the surtax amounted to 25% of the duty. A complete list of the exempted articles is on file in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, and will be loaned to those interested upon application.

CUSTOMS TARIFF SUPPLEMENT

A supplement to the Customs Tariff of Cuba, bringing up to date Tariff Series No. 27, published in 1911, has just been issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, as Tariff Series No. 27B. The document contains all the changes made in the Cuban tariff since the issue of the principal publication in 1911, including those covered by Tariff Series No. 27A, now out of print. Copies of Tariff Series No. 27B may be obtained by application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, while copies of Tariff Series No. 27 are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing office, at 10 cents each.

SANTIAGO CUSTOM RECEIPTS

The customs collections of the port of Santiago during the last nine fiscal years compare as follows:

1905-1906.....	\$2,145,078.6.
1906-1907.....	1,875,881.88
1907-1908.....	1,875,749.25
1908-1909.....	1,530,426.58
1909-1910.....	1,632,450.48
1910-1911.....	1,592,142.15
1911-1912.....	1,673,324.15
1912-1913.....	1,807,812.37
1913-1914.....	1,955,832.88
Total.....	\$16,108,698.33

PINEAPPLE EXPORTS

The total number of crates of pineapples exported from Havana this year, from January to July, totaled 1,201,646 crates, or 56,444 more than in 1913. Comparison with the previous year follow:

	1913	1914
To New York.....	789,029	627,088
To Chicago, St. Louis, etc.	418,173	574,558

The average price received was \$1.75 per crate.

CUBAN SPONGES

The sponge industry in the Cuban waters dwarfs that of the Florida waters, although many Americans are not aware of it. The headquarters of the sponge industry and its biggest receiving and shipping market is Batabano, Havana Province. It is claimed that Batabano is the largest sponge center in the world and that its shipments are very large. Batabano draws from all the West Indies, including Jamaica, whose sponges are superior to those gathered in Florida and Cuba waters.

The official figures, showing the value of Cuba's sponge exports, compare as follows:

1911-12....	\$300,273	1912-13....	\$295,534
-------------	-----------	-------------	-----------

The United States and France are the largest buyers.

NIPE BAY'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

As showing the growth of a great north coast port, the custom house collections at Nipe Bay make a most favorable showing. Figures for the two last fiscal years compare as follows:

	1912-13	1913-14
July.....	\$26,217	\$39,901
August.....	31,544	35,310
September.....	33,829	108,227
October.....	68,197	99,825
November.....	69,903	85,983
December.....	35,037	108,581
January.....	38,588	52,053
February.....	37,624	38,071
March.....	46,778	43,749
April.....	52,396	33,968
May.....	33,339	32,434
June.....	39,584	56,547
Totals.....	\$513,041	\$734,655
Average per month.....	\$42,753	\$61,221

PURCHASES OF RUBBER GOODS

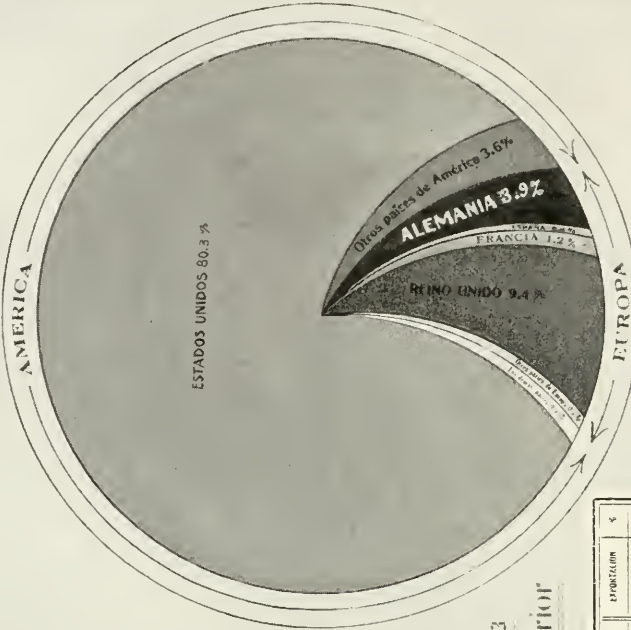
Cuban imports of rubber goods for 1912 included waterproof cloths, \$277,500, of which amount \$150,000 were received from the United States; \$82,500 from the United Kingdom; \$12,250 from Italy, and \$10,000 from Spain. Rubber hose and other manufactures of rubber came from the United States to the amount of \$110,000.

HAVANA'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

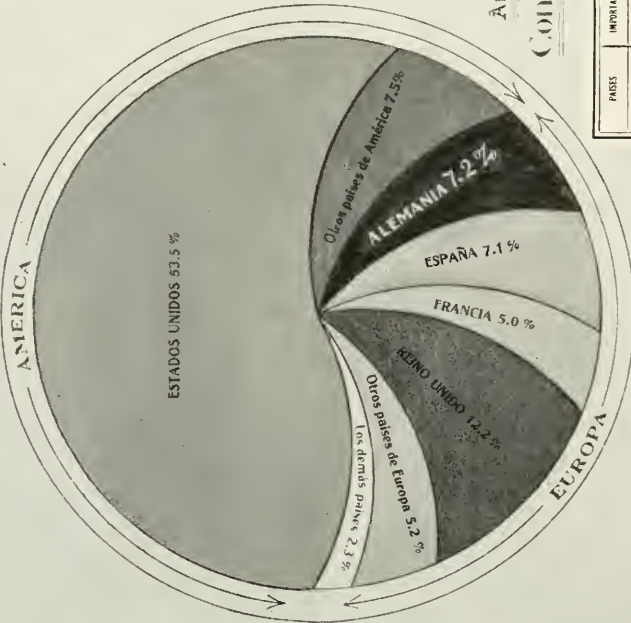
Havana's custom house collections, for July, according to the official figures, compare as follows:

1914.....	\$1,620,620	1910.....	\$1,496,572
1913.....	1,770,523	1909.....	1,509,947
1912.....	1,609,223	1908.....	1,313,839
1911.....	1,574,059	1907.....	1,534,538

EXPORTACION



IMPORTACION



Año fiscal de 1912-13

Comercio Exterior

(en millones de pesos)

PAISES	IMPORTACION	%	OREGIDOS	%	EXPORTACION	\$
Estados Unidos	70 705 746	53.5	11 340 774	41.2	117 281 439	80.3
Otros países de América	9 933 898	7.5	2 845 233	10.4	6 064 277	3.6
Europa	9 412 251	7.1	3 251 600	12.1	6 064 957	3.9
Reino Unido	6 250 726	4.7	1 833 772	6.9	3 625 766	2.2
Francia	6 250 726	4.7	1 190 273	4.4	1 110 120	0.7
Otros países de Europa	6 976 013	5.2	655 085	2.4	711 761	0.5
Los demás países	3 017 317	2.3				
Total	132 289 011	100.0	27 413 327	100.0	105 203 375	100.0

Chart of Cuba's trade with the world for the fiscal year 1912-13.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

CUBA'S 1913 IMPORTS

Cuba's imports of coal and general merchandise, through the ports of the republic, are officially given in the following table:

	Merchandise.			Total. Kilos.
	United States. Kilos.	Other Countries. Kilos.	Coal. United States. Kilos.	
Custom Houses.				
Banes	5,550,238	751,082	7,961,173	14,262,493
Baracoa	564,698	157,256	.....	721,954
Batabano	59,924	11,735	.....	71,659
Caibarien	42,771,553	19,512,691	9,708,559	71,992,803
Cardenas	39,675,476	18,391,502	20,820,785	78,887,763
Cienfuegos	76,221,487	41,673,009	169,153,066	287,047,562
Cibara	7,611,605	2,097,279	4,211,594	13,920,478
Guantanamo	16,298,311	5,979,053	20,459,937	42,737,301
Habana	641,039,629	389,407,526	787,280,129	1,817,727,284
Jucaro	597,463	.....	1,717,008	2,314,471
Los Indios	1,116,300	.....	3,637	1,119,937
Manzanillo	35,559,128	14,141,530	22,392,194	72,092,852
Matanzas	57,674,682	32,372,585	1,221,842	91,269,109
Nipe	46,164,281	12,641,065	245,000,134	303,805,480
Nueva Gerona	1,402,261	.....	.....	1,402,261
Nuevitas	10,034,378	3,707,647	10,538	13,761,563
Puerto Padre	24,589,702	3,763,105	24,015,192	52,367,999
Sagua la Grande	55,231,165	17,351,077	34,477,903	107,060,145
Sta. Cruz del Sur	1,855,179	244,125	1,827,784	3,927,088
Stgo. de Cuba	65,250,056	37,458,933	68,236,494	170,945,483
Trinidad	25,717	1,053	.....	26,770
Tunas de Zara	786,805	.....	.....	786,805
Totals	1,130,089,038	599,662,253	1,418,497,969	3,148,249,260

CUBAN POST OFFICE STATEMENT

For the fiscal year of 1913-14 the report of the Post Office Department is as follows:

	Dr.		Cr.
Balance, July 1, 1913	\$8,197.65	Remittance to Interior	\$753,378.00
Money orders	451,987.31	Deposited in treasury	638,026.40
Fees	2,422.34	Money orders paid and reim-	
Remittances received	2,308,707.50	bursed	1,377,341.46
Received from other sources	24,212.73	Balance, June 30, 1914	26,781.67
Total	\$2,795,527.53	Total	\$2,795,527.53

LUMBER EXPORTS TO CUBA

July shipments of pitch pine from the Gulf ports to Cuba were less than half of those of July, 1913, and business was disappointingly quiet. Improvement is not expected before October.

For the week ending August 1st, shipments to Cuba totalled two and a half million feet.

For the previous week, that of July 25th, shipments were confined to one schooner load.

The exports for the first six months of 1914 compare as follows:

	1914	1913	1912
Superficial feet	44,405,673	78,475,357	54,354,079

CITRUS FRUITS FROM CUBA

The value of the imports of the United States of grapefruit and oranges from Cuba is officially stated to be as follows:

	Grapefruit.	Oranges.	Lemons.
1904	\$79	\$673	6.00
1905	172	3,602	71.00
1906	5,984	10,161	26.80
1907	10,963	8,001	1,236.00
1908	30,668	4,711	393.00
1909	32,009	2,292	227.00
1910	48,681	1,787	429.00
1911	50,199	1,774	335.00
1912	119,888	1,285	348.00
1913	106,205	718	1,478.00

—Report of the U. S. Dept. of Com. and Labor.

LA PUDRICION DEL COCO

THE COCONUT BUD-ROT—A LETTER FROM CONSUL CELESTINO BENCOMO

CONSULADO DE CUBA
PORT-AU-PRINCE

Haiti

Señor Editor de Cuba Review, New York.

Junio 25 de, 1914.

Señor Editor:—

Con el epígrafe *La Pudricion del Coco* aparece en el Volumen 12, número 5 de su importantísima Revista correspondiente al mes de April de este año, un artículo firmado por el Señor John R. Johnston en el cual se alude a un informe mio sobre dicha enfermedad en términos demasiado jactanciosos é impropios de un hombre que se precie de tener siquiera una relativa cultura científica.

El autor de este artículo ha tomado como escudo de su extemporanea censura al Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos y segun se desprende de sus afirmaciones parece que reclama para esta entidad, muy respetable, el reconocimiento mundial de la infalibilidad científica, seguramente porque esta entidad ha prestado su asentimiento al in forme de este Señor atribuyendo la causa de la enfermedad al bacillus Coli y su propagacion a las Auras tiñosas (Cathartes aura).

Yo que no ando creyendo en infalibilidades humanas y menos científicas cuando los representantes del saber se ex travian en el camino de las hipótesis, sin tomar una orienta cion fija y que a diario veo y me convenzo de que todos estamos sujetos al error, deseo tenga usted la amabilidad de hacer saber a los lectores de *Cuba Review* que preparo y publicaré en folleto, dentro de tres meses probablemente, una réplica científica basada en observaciones y argumen tos convincentes contra los sostenedores de la teoria bacteriana.

Es cierto que cuando publiqué mi informe no conocia ni habia leido el informe de la Comision nombrada por mi Gobierno en la cual figuraron personas tan competentes como el Doctor Tamayo, Earle, Rionda y Concepcion, ni el informe del Departamento de los Estados Unidos, quiero decir, el del Señor Johnston, pero hoy que los conozco, me afirmo mas en mi criterio y me apresto a combatir resueltamente.

Permitame, Señor Editor, decir por este medio al Señor Johnston tres cosas que quizas ignore: Primera; en el mes de Agosto del año pasado habíanse presentado ya en la Secretaria de Agricultura de la República de Cuba *Treinta y Nueve Trabajos* de distintas procedencias optanda al premio ofrecido por el Gobierno. Segunda; aqui en Haiti, donde prosigo mis estudios y observaciones, no se concoe ni nadie asegura haber visto nunca un solo ejemplar del Cathar tes aura y sin embargo hace tiempo que los cocoteros mueren a consecuencia de la pudricion del cogollo. Y tercera; la Patologia vegetal y Ciencias auxiliares somnis estudios predilectos, por lo cual debe comprender que no me concreto solamente al estudio de la enfermedad de los cocoteros.

Anticipadas gracias, Señor Editor, y con mi mas respetuosa consideracion aprovecho esta oportunidad para ofrecerle mi amistad y servicios en aquello que crea quedan serle utiles.

CELESTINO BENCOMO,

Consul.

[Translation]

June 25, 1914.

To the Editor of the *Cuba Review*, New York.

Dear Sir:

Under the title "Rotting of the Coconut," appearing in Vol. 12, No. 5, of your important Review, for the month of April of this year, is an article signed by John R. Johnston, in which he alludes to a report of mine on that subject in terms unsuited to a man who boasts of having even a relative scientific training.

The author of this article has taken as a defense for his extemporaneous censure, the Department of Agriculture of the United States, and as may be inferred from his statements, seems to claim for this body universal recognition for scientific infallibility, because they have lent their assent to the report of this gentleman, attributing the cause of the disease to the *bacillus coli*, and its propagation to the Auras tiñosas (Cathartes aura).

I, who do not believe in human infallibility, much less scientific infallibility, when the representatives of science get lost on the road of hypothesis, desire that you make known to your readers of the *Cuba Review* that I am preparing and will publish a pamphlet, within three months probably, giving a scientific reply based upon observations and convincing arguments against those that maintain the bacterial theory.

It is true that when I published my report I did not know, nor had I read, the report of the Commission appointed by my Government in which there figured such competent persons as

Dr. Tamayo, Earle, Rionda and Concepcion, nor the report of the Department of the United States, that is to say, that of Dr. Johnston, but now that I know them I maintain my opinion all the more, and am making ready to fight boldly.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to tell Mr. Johnston in this way three things which perhaps he does not know: First: in the month of August of last year there had already been presented to the Department of Agriculture of the Republic of Cuba, thirty-nine works from different sources to receive the award offered by the Government.* Second: Here in Haiti, where I follow my studies and observations, the *Cathartes aura* is not known, nor can anyone be sure of having ever seen a single example, and of course the cocoanut trees have been dying for some time as a consequence of the rotting of the bud. And third: Vegetable pathology and auxiliary sciences are my favorite studies, and therefore he should understand that I do not confine myself solely to the study of the disease of the cocoanut trees.

I thank you in advance, Mr. Editor, and with my highest regards, I take this opportunity to offer you my friendship and services in whatever they may be useful to you.

Yours,

CELESTINO BENCOMO,
Consol.

* This award was for a remedy for the rot attacking and killing cocoanut palms.—*Editor Cuba Review.*



Cocoanut bud-rot disease which is generally prevalent in Cuba and causing the loss of thousands of valuable palms in all parts of the island. The illustration shows three palms affected with bud-rot. Two have died and the remaining tree also died later.

SIX MONTHS FRUIT SHIPMENTS

According to the figures of United States Consular Agent Sutherland, the Isle of Pines shipments of fruit and vegetables for the first six months of 1914 were as follows:

	Crates.
Pineapples.....	12,404
Grapefruit.....	19,363
Oranges.....	5,046
Vegetables.....	20,755

CUBAN MINING PROPERTIES

Dwight E. Woodbridge in the Mining and Engineering World

Soft limonitic iron ores, formed from serpentine rock by atmospheric action in eliminating a part of the gangue minerals, which are mainly silica and alumina, and so concentrating the iron, chromium and nickel are the only ores of iron present on the island in quantities known to be highly important.

The soft limonites cover many thousands of hectares and attain a combined tonnage of more than 3,000,000,000 tons.

By far the greater portion of these soft ores lie in the province of Oriente on the north coast between Nipe Bay and Baracoa.

To the present time mining on these limonites has been confined to the immediate vicinity of Nipe Bay, to the ore bed known as Mayari, so-called from the river and village at its base. Mr. Tupper has fully described the method of mining in his article already referred to. The bulk of the ore in this, the Santiago district, is owned by the Spanish-American Iron Co., subsidiary to the Pennsylvania Steel Co., its holdings at Mayari covering all the known ore, say 600,000,000 tons, and its holdings at Moa probably exceed 800,000,000 tons. Some three years ago an option was given on the latter portion of its land to an American syndicate under a guaranty of 750,000,000 tons of ore averaging not less than 43%, dried, but though examination proved the reasonableness of the guaranty, the option was not exercised. Today it would probably be impossible to secure an option on any of the holdings of the Spanish-American Iron Co. at prices that would appear reasonable and would not incur a tremendous investment. Holdings in the Oriente district, aside from those of the Spanish-American Iron Co., include some 300,000,000 tons in the name of the Buena Vista Iron Co., which is a concern whose stock is held by four individuals in Cuba and the United States, and some 500,000,000 tons in the names of the Juragua Iron Co., a Bethlehem Steel Co. subsidiary; the Guantamo Exploration Co., a New York syndicate, and the Eastern Steel Co., also of New York. Further from the coast, but within the Moa district, are some 200,000,000 tons held for the U. S. Steel Corporation. The bulk of the better ore of the Camaguey district is held for the Bethlehem Steel Co., while various parties retain the rest. In Pinar a well-known New York bank, not otherwise interested in iron, holds say 200,000,000 tons, while various Cubans and some New Yorkers have the rest. Outside the above, the ores of the north coast are still in original hands, the republic, the church, old estates and local parties.

To the late Jennings S. Cox, who until his lamentable death last year, was manager of the Spanish-American Iron Co., and to Chas. F. Rand, president of the same company, was due the discovery of these ores. The surface of these ore beds carries small quantities of hardened nodules of iron, in the form of shot or pellets, and called by the Spaniards "tierras de perdigones," or "shot ore grounds." Years before Messrs. Cox and Rand had come upon the scene. Spanish and other engineers conceived the idea of washing the "red soil" in which these nodules occurred, so as to separate the latter, which they considered the only valuable portion of the material. But the quantity of recoverable ore was so small that these experiments failed. These men did not appreciate the fact that the red soil in which these scattering nodules were found was as good ore, as high in iron content, as the hard shot. This fact, which Messrs. Cox and Rand did discover, led to the investigation of the whole question, and to the shipment of a cargo of the red soil to Pennsylvania furnaces about 10 years ago. The successful result of this experiment led to the denouncement of large tracts, and to the commanding position now held by the Spanish-American Iron Co.



Port of Casilda, Santa Clara Province and macadam road connecting it with Trinidad.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS

ROSELLE ICES AND SHERBERT

It may be of interest to readers in foreign countries to know that roselle soda water, roselle sundaes, roselle sherbet and roselle ice cream are now included among the other standard offerings of a similar character in some of the best restaurants and ice cream parlors in Manila.

The *Review* also states that a Mr. and Mrs. Worcester made roselle sauce, sirup, jelly and wine without any factory utensils, all the above-mentioned products being strictly "home made" in the full sense of the word.

According to the figures submitted by Mr. Worcester, from 407 kilograms of fresh calyces were made 67 half-pint (0.23-liter) jars of jelly; from the waste of this material, consisting of seed pods and "butt ends" of the calyces, 112 pint (0.47-liter) bottles of sirup were made. Of another "batch" of 761 kilograms of fresh fruit were made 6 half-pint jars of jelly, 2,021½ pint (0.70-liter) jars and 269 half-pint jars of roselle sauce, 81 half-pint jars of roselle "butter," and 100 pint bottles of sirup. Three kilograms prepared fruit (equal to 6 kilograms of fresh fruit) and 4.5 kilograms of best refined sugar made 131 ½-pint jars of sauce. Nine to twelve half-pint jars of jelly were obtained from 3 kilograms of prepared fruit.

By heating the sugar to the point of melting and then pouring it into the boiling juice a harder jelly was obtained than if the sugar was not heated.—*The Philippine Agricultural Review*, June 1914.

These figures should prove interesting to the *Cuba Review's* readers in Cuba as roselle is well known there and grows freely.

AFRIKANDER CATTLE IN CUBA

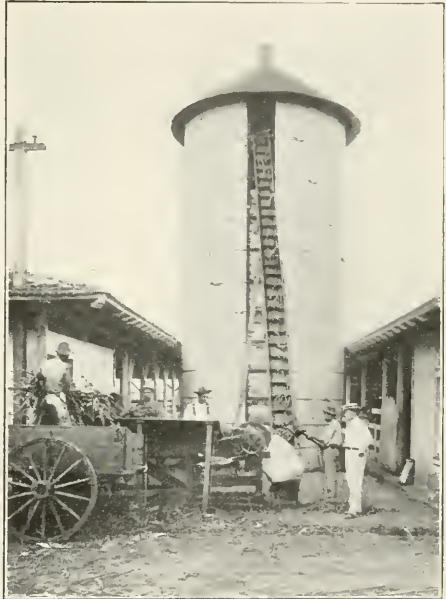
Cuba has begun the importation of Afrikaner cattle from South Africa. This peculiar breed of cattle, the origin of which is shrouded in mystery, will probably constitute an important introduction for the livestock dealers of that country. The outcome of the infusion of the very vigorous blood of these cattle, which were found by the early explorers in vast herds from Zululand to the country of the Masai in British East Africa, will be watched with much interest.

LEAVES ORANGES ON TREE

A Florida fruit grower, a Mr. McConkey at Brooksville, keeps his oranges sometimes on the trees for two years. In an interview with this grower, the *Tampa Tribune* says: "Just now there are oranges on his trees which have hung there 16 months. He says these oranges are par excellence; that they are like honey. This fruit is encased in individual bags to protect it from the fruit-

loving birds. Mr. McConkey says he has kept fruit in perfect order for two years.

Mr. McConkey's policy is not to force his trees with an over supply of fertilizer; he has never used an ounce of the commercial article. He says that, so far, he has not sacrificed the quality of his fruit for the quantity, as the fineness of flavor and sweetness are greatly affected by continuous over feeding.



Silo constructed on the grounds of the Cuba Government Horticultural Experiment Station at Santiago de las Vegas. It is intended to encourage the farmers to build their own silos.

"Silo" y "Cortadora de Forraje" durante la operacion del corte y elevacion del forraje para su conservacion.

SILO IN CUBA

A silo has been built at the Agricultural Experiment station at Santiago de las Vegas in Havana Province, and this will be used, in connection with experiments on the storing of green forage, the expectations being that the results obtained will materially aid in the solution of the problem of feeding the work animals on the ingenios during those periods of the year when the usual drought cuts the grass supply down to almost nothing. See illustration on this page of the silo recently constructed.

Under the present customs tariff, plows, hoes and cane knives, imported exclusively for agricultural purposes, are free of duty. Other agricultural machinery is dutiable.—*Consular Report*.

SUGAR ESTATE ACTIVITIES

A GREATER SUGAR HAUL

The amount of sugar hauled by the Guantamo & Western Railroad Co. from the crop just ended is 395,897 bags, as compared with 351,178 bags the previous year, or an increase of approximately 12½%.

The estimate of President M. H. Lewis, last September, was 10% increase.

The Manati Sugar Company has established a representative at Victoria de las Tunas to oversee the construction of the railroad from the sugar factory at Manati to Tunas. The factory has finished grinding and work will begin almost immediately.

THREE BIG SUGAR FACTORIES

Central Chaparra, of the Cuban-American Sugar Company, finished its campaign on July 18, making the world record, and breaking its own record of 531,049 bags in 1910.

Below are data covering this year's operations:

	Tons.
Cane ground.....	795,548.67
Bags of sugar (325 lbs.).....	606,700.00
Per cent yield commercial sugar...	12.39
Per cent yield calculated to 98°...	12.48
Began grinding January 2, 1914.	
Stopped grinding July 18, 1914.	

Up to this year no other factory had ever reached 500,000 bags, but this campaign Central Stewart made 502,000 bags and Central Delicias will also pass the 500,000-bag mark.



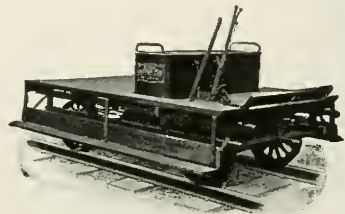
A lighter with a load of bags of sugar

W. G. Brown has been appointed administrator of the Nipe Bay Company sugar factory at Preston, succeeding E. P. Cobb.



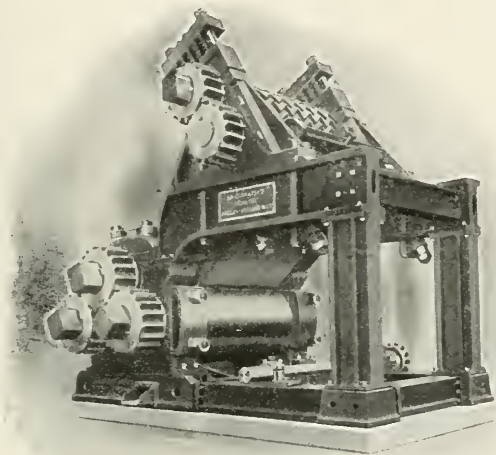
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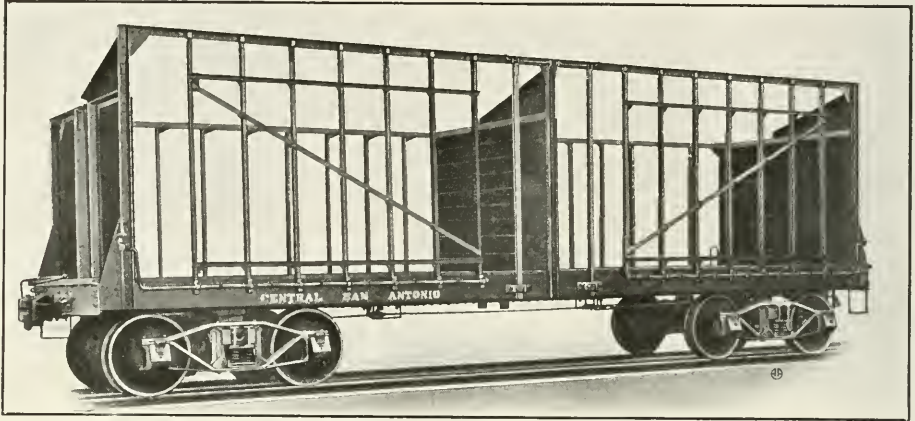
CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION BY MONTHS

Month	1914 Tons	1913 Tons	1912 Tons	1911 Tons
December-January.....	489,903	408,258	262,152	229,118
February.....	426,449	374,345	326,220	330,333
Total to end of February.....	916,352	782,603	588,372	559,451
March.....	546,029	449,376	410,167	369,962
Total to end of March.....	1,462,381	1,231,979	998,539	929,413
April.....	466,447	458,985	371,337	283,108
Total to end of April.....	1,928,828	1,690,964	1,369,876	1,212,521
May.....	315,395	377,795	289,728	135,957
Total to end of May.....	2,244,223	2,068,759	1,659,604	1,348,478
June.....	144,126	133,904	111,384	64,010
Total to end of June.....	2,388,349	2,202,663	1,770,988	1,412,488
July.....	80,179	64,431	45,790	28,628
Total to end of July.....	2,468,528	2,267,094	1,816,778	1,441,116
August.....	.....	74,752	39,908	11,547
Total to end of August.....	.....	2,341,846	1,856,686	1,452,663
September.....	.....	38,899	17,085	14,039
Total to end of September.....	.....	2,380,745	1,873,771	1,466,702
October.....	.....	22,294	6,792	2,393
Total to end of October.....	.....	2,403,039	1,880,563	1,469,095
November.....	25,498	15,421	14,356
Total crop.....	2,428,537	1,895,984	1,483,451

—Willett & Gray.

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ALSO THE PARTS FOR SAME



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Representante para Cuba: OSCAR B. CINTAS, Oficinas 29-31 Havana.

CANE SUGAR IN THE POLAR REGIONS

Sir Ernest Shackleton, who left London on August 1st, for the Antarctic regions, where he will make new explorations, is a great friend of cane sugar supplies for use in the cold countries.

At a dinner given by the West Indian Committee in London recently, Sir Ernest Shackleton took occasion to highly praise cane sugar, which he said "is the only one kind of sugar which the Polar explorer should take." Continuing, he said:

"I do not base this on my own judgment at all, but went with the permission of the War Office to the Royal Army Medical College and saw Colonel Beveridge, the head, and consulted him. He stated at once the heat-forming values of the various sugars, and that cane sugar has the highest heat-forming value, without any water. To us water is a waste material, for we always have potential water at our feet. What I try to get is the greatest weight and the greatest amount of calories to the pound. Our ration now, based on large experience, consists chiefly of sugar. Our breakfast ration, for instance, for each man, is 3 ounces of lard, 3 ounces of sugar, half an ounce of meat protein and half an ounce of wheat protein. It is difficult to conceive of any person enjoying this, but I think I would rather be there, taking those rations, than at this dinner to-night, and I am not disparaging

the dinner at all. I want to tell you one or two things connected with sugar of which you may not be cognisant. On some days in the South in marching we covered 21 miles in 4½ days, and the temperature was just as low as one ever wants it; we rested for five minutes every three hours and ate two lumps of sugar, and we could actually feel the heat coursing through our veins through the immediate effects of the sugar. The big march that we have to do in the coming expedition is roughly speaking the distance from London to Constantinople, and we hope to do it in about 130 days. I may mention another advantage about sugar in the Antarctic, and that is, that the atmosphere is such that you can pack your lump sugar or crystals into open receptacles without it taking any moisture. Such things are advantages that seem very small when food has not to be carefully guarded."

NO LOUISIANA SUGAR AFTER FIVE YEARS

Said F. C. Lowry, for the Federal Sugar Refining Company recently, "Louisiana is getting ready to go out of the sugar business. In five years' time she will have stopped growing sugar, and the State will be better off in consequence, for the reason that she will then begin to produce crops for which she is well equipped by nature. In the past she has been producing a tropical plant in a

temperate climate, frost necessitating constant replanting, and fear of frost requiring that the cane be cut before it was fully matured. The result has been that a ton of cane yielded 6% sugar, as compared with 11% in Cuba and 14% in the Hawaiian Islands."

SIX MONTHS SUGAR CONSUMPTION

An estimate of the first six months of 1914 consumption of sugar in the United States is for 2,131,098 tons, which is an increase over last year of 245,131 tons or 12.99%. This large increase, which is far above the normal of approximately 4%, was mostly expected and is caused by the lowering of the United States sugar tariff, which went into effect on March 1, 1914, together with the influences of the large sugar crops in all parts of the world, especially the Cuban cane and United States beet crops, which have turned out the largest on record.

With warm weather for the balance of the summer, the consumption of the country should continue to be large and make the consumption of the year a record one.

The figures of all sugar consumption in the United States follow. The figures are in tons:

1914	1913	1912
2,131,098	1,885,967	1,814,292

QUADRUPLE EFFECTS IN THE PHILIPPINES

The *Philippine Agricultural Review* states that, "the modern factories, built today, are usually equipped with quadruple effects. Triple effects doing most excellent work have recently been installed at the Dinalupihan factory in Bataan Province, and Tia Eugenia, in Iloilo Province, Philippine Islands. The last member of an effect usually has a vacuum of about 25 inches (640 millimeters) mercury when it is working properly. Under these conditions water will boil at a temperature of 56° C. (130° F.). Since heat is a destroyer of sucrose, it will very readily be seen what a great improvement vacuum evaporators are over the old open-train type.

In operating evaporators the valves may be set so that a constant flow of juice is maintained from one effect to the other, and consequently little attention will be required to operate them.

Evaporators are made in two general classes—vertical and horizontal. They may be further classified as submerged-tube, film, etc., evaporators.

Regarding Lillie evaporators, manufactured by the sugar apparatus manufacturing company of Philadelphia, the article says:

"This apparatus has a peculiar design, since centrifugal pumps are used as a circulating medium to keep the juice flowing over the horizontally arranged tubes, and it may also be reversible with regard to steam as well as the juice. This has the effect of keeping the tubes clean for a much longer period, thus diminishing the amount of work required

as well as increasing evaporator capacity. It is one of the best types of film evaporators, as the hydrostatic head is entirely removed.

The Guanica factory of Porto Rico is equipped with three sets of quadruple effects of this type, capable of evaporating 40,000 gallons (1,514.17 hectoliters) of mixed juice each to a sirup of 30 Baume in twenty-four hours. Also the new Meeker sugar factory of Louisiana was recently equipped with a quadruple effect of this type.

One is somewhat surprised to find an apparatus which is usually used in the sugar house speeding about over the great ocean, handling an entirely different substance and turning out in this case, as the finished product, vapors of pure water, which in the sugar house was an entirely waste product. The United States steamer Dixie was recently equipped with reversible quadruple effects of this style for the purpose of evaporating salt water from the sea. A surface condenser is used in this case, since the vapors must not become contaminated with the water used for this purpose. The 950 square feet of heating surface in this apparatus have a capacity of 25,000 gallons (946 hectoliters) in twenty-four hours.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRICES

The prices at Havana for centrifugal sugar, 96-degree polarization, from December, 1912, to and including July, 1914, is officially quoted by the Agrarian League of Havana as follows:

The prices are quoted in reales, per arroba (25 pounds).

Dec., 1912...4.68.5	Oct., 1913...3.86.3
Jan., 1913...3.90.9	Nov., 1913...4.15.7
Feb., 1913...3.80.7	Dec., 1913...3.62.7
Mar., 1913...3.97.7	Jan., 1914...3.65.9
April, 1913...3.69.7	Feb., 1914...3.78.8
May, 1913...3.52.6	Mar., 1914...3.55.5
June, 1913...3.57.7	April, 1914...3.53.5
July, 1913...3.91.2	May, 1914...4.10
Aug, 1913...4.40.8	June, 1914...4.33.8
Sept., 1913...4.39	July, 1914...4.28.9

COMPRESSED SUGAR PROPOSED

A new method of shipping raw sugar consists of eliminating the use of the jute bags at present employed, and to compress the raw sugar into cubes of about 100 lbs. weight having recesses for handholds. The corners of the cubes would be well rounded, and each may or may not be enveloped with a light inexpensive covering which would only be used to keep the sugar clean, and prevent losses from surface scratches. Ordinary raw sugar is capable of being compressed to about 50% of its volume, the resulting mass being very tenacious and not easily broken by ordinary handling. At the refinery, a suitable crusher will break up the pressed material for remelting. In this way a saving of 75% of the cost of the present system would be effected, it is claimed, besides having the sugar in a handy form for shipment.—*Agricultural News*.

SUGAR REVIEW

EFFECT OF WAR ON SUGAR PRICES—PRODUCTION OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Specially Written for *The Cuba Review* by *Willett & Gray*, of New York

Our last sugar review for this magazine was dated July 9th, 1914.

At that time centrifugal sugar 96° test was quoted at 2¼c. cost and freight and 3.26c. per lb. duty paid.

At that time Europe had stopped buying sugar from Cuba, and the most to be expected was that in normal conditions 2½c. c & f might later be obtained.

We gave this opinion, adding that "new developments might come to change the prospect."

Little did we or anyone suspect what these new developments would be as they have since appeared.

However, on the first of August the war cloud burst in Austria-Hungary and has since spread until all the principal countries of Europe are engaged in actual warfare.

Arrayed on one side are Austria-Hungary and Germany, and opposed to these are Servia, Russia, France, Belgium and England in order as they joined the conflict. Our markets have to do only with the war effects on sugar.

The first effect of war was the stopping of all sugar supplies to Great Britain from all the beet growing countries, and the United States and Cuba were the only sources from which supplies could be had.

The eager demand from the United Kingdom to help prices here came at once and in overwhelming volume by leaps and bounds as to prices. Thus far some 90,000 tons of raws and refined have been bought here and in Cuba since August 1st. As the stock in the United Kingdom on August 1st was about 250,000 tons, these purchases have increased these supplies some 90,000/100,000 tons, sufficient for two months' consumption—to Oct. 1st—when the further supplies at that time must be met by the prevailing conditions then.

If the fighting is over Oct. 1st, the United Kingdom will have less difficulty in securing sugar from beet countries, and prices should decline, somewhat at least.

If the war is not over, a further seeking of the United Kingdom for supplies may raise prices higher. It is impossible to forecast the length of the war conflict.

Continued war and fighting over the beet fields will, in any event, reduce the 8,000,000 tons of European beet crop to a very serious extent.

By knowing where the beets are produced and watching the armies marching to and fro on them, some idea of the extent of the war damage to the beet fields may be estimated.

France produces 800,000 tons sugar, almost all of which is grown in the provinces lying between the Belgium frontier and Paris. Little is produced on the Franco-German border.

Belgium produces about one-quarter of its crop of 230,000 tons right in the Liege district where war is going on.

Holland produces half of its crop of 230,000 tons near the Belgium border.

Germany produces 2,738,000 tons. Alsace-Lorraine and Baden provinces produce little sugar, but Rheinland, bordering on Belgium, produces 8,600 tons, and four districts of Prussia, bordering on Russia, are large producers; about one-third of the German crop bordering on Russia. Other districts of Germany producing large quantities are Pomerania, Mecklenburg on the Baltic Sea and the Province of Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick and Anhalt, in the center of Germany.

Russia produces 1,750,000 tons, of which Poland makes one-tenth and Podolia and Volhynie, on the Austrian border, one-fourth, and Kief, adjoining Podolia, one-fourth.

Austria produces 1,710,000 tons, but little is grown near the Russian border. Galicia, Bukowina and Hungary are small growers. Bohemia and other western sections bordering on Germany have 195 factories producing a large amount.

As regards the United States' position and prospects growing out of the war we have, of course, had to follow, as to prices from day to day, the pace set by the United Kingdom buyers. This pace has been exceedingly rapid and in two instances a rise of ¾c. per lb. has come over night. Several minor advances of ¼c. per lb. have been made, altogether raising 96° centrifugals from 3.26c. on July 29th to 6.52c. per lb. duty paid per lb. today, an advance of 3.26c. per lb., or 100%, in 15 days—a most extraordinary and unprecedented event in sugar history as far as we know.

This result could not have occurred except that Great Britain was excited and jumped in without reasoning. She has two months' supply now and should be quiet.

A careful estimate of supplies and requirements of the United States to end of year shows that if Great Britain will leave us alone there is sufficient free duty sugar to meet all demands, provided the greater portion of the domestic cane and beet crops are delivered to the country as fast as made, so that as a matter of fact there is apparently small reason for any further

extraordinary rise in values of sugar, which render the present excitement seems confidently looked for in some directions.

The American Sugar Refining Co. secured a large supply of raw sugar early in the season, and have not been buying to any extent during the rise until today, when they bought some 40,000 tons centrifugals and 8,000 tons of Philippine sugars at basis of $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ c & f (6.52c.).

These purchases, in addition to other holdings, will enable them to continue their policy of selling their refined product constantly below the price of other refiners to their customers at home and refusing all orders for refined for shipment abroad.

The value of granulated sugar at last writing was 4.214c. per lb. net, and on July 30th, 4.165c. per lb. net. The present value is $6\frac{3}{4}\%$ c., less 2% equals 6.615c. net by the American, and $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ c., less 2% equals 7.35c. net by all other refiners—an advance generally of 3.185c. per lb.

The Cuba crop and other features of the sugar trade are entirely lost sight of at the moment, but the Cuba production still requires 66,472 tons to bring it up to our estimate of 2,550,000 tons.

The immediate future of the sugar market values still depends largely on European market and war conditions. This is the only basis for calculations and opinions based on such are too hazardous for us to venture.

WILLETT & GRAY.

New York, August 13th, 1914.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la *Cuba Review* por *Willett & Gray*, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña azucarera para esta publicación estaba fechada el 9 de Julio de 1914, en cuyo período el azúcar centrífugo polarización 96° se cotizaba a $2\frac{1}{4}\%$ costo y flete y 3.26c. la libra derechos pagados.

En esa ocasión Europa había cesado de comprar azúcar de Cuba, y lo más que se esperaba era que en condiciones normales se obtendría más tarde un precio de $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ costo y flete.

Dimos esta opinión, agregando que "podrían surgir nuevos acontecimientos que cambiasen esa profecía." Poco sospechábamos nosotros ni nadie lo que iban a ser dichos nuevos acontecimientos según han aparecido desde entonces.

Sin embargo, el primero de agosto estalló la guerra en Austria-Hungría, habiéndose extendido desde entonces a todas las principales naciones de Europa, que están ahora en guerra.

Por un lado están coaligadas Austria-Hungría y Alemania, y en oposición a ellas tenemos a Servia, Rusia, Francia, Bélgica e Inglaterra, en el orden en que se han unido al conflicto. Nuestras observaciones sólo se refieren a los efectos de la guerra sobre el azúcar.

El primer efecto de la guerra fué el suspender todos los cargamentos de azúcar a la Gran Bretaña por parte de todos los países productores de remolacha, siendo los Estados Unidos y Cuba los únicos puntos de origen de donde podían conseguirse existencias.

La ávida demanda de la Gran Bretaña para mejorar aquí los precios del azúcar vino de pronto y en cantidad preponderante, haciendo subir los precios a saltos. Hasta ahora se han comprado aquí y en Cuba unas 90,000 toneladas de azúcar crudo y refinado desde el primero de agosto. Como las existencias en la Gran Bretaña el primero de agosto eran unas 250,000 toneladas, dichas compras han aumentado estas existencias en unas 90,000/100,000 toneladas, suficiente para el consumo de dos meses—hasta el primero de Octubre—en que mayores cargamentos en esa época tienen que atenerse a las condiciones que prevalezcan entonces.

Si la guerra ha terminado para el primero de Octubre, la Gran Bretaña tendrá menos dificultad en conseguir azúcar de los países productores de remolacha, y los precios deberán bajar algo por lo menos. Si la guerra no ha terminado entonces, la mayor demanda de la Gran Bretaña por existencias de azúcar podrá hacer que suban más los precios. Es imposible pronosticar lo que durará el conflicto de la guerra.

La continuación de la guerra y la lucha sobre los campos de remolacha podrá, a toda costa reducir los 8,000,000 de toneladas de la cosecha de remolacha Europea de una manera considerable.

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Sabiendo donde se produce la remolacha y vigilando la marcha de los ejércitos a través de dichos campos puede concebirse alguna idea acerca de los estragos de la guerra en los campos de remolacha.

Francia produce 800,000 toneladas de azúcar, casi toda la cual se cosecha en las provincias situadas entre la frontera de Bélgica y París. En la frontera Franco-Alemana se produce poco.

Bélgica produce una cuarta parte de su cosecha de 230,000 toneladas mismamente en el distrito de Liege, donde está teniendo lugar la guerra.

Holanda produce la mitad de su cosecha de 230,000 toneladas cerca de la frontera de Bélgica.

Alemania produce 2,738,000 toneladas. Las provincias de Alsacia-Lorena y de Badin producen poco azúcar, pero Rheinland, al borde de Bélgica, produce 96,000 toneladas, y cuatro distritos de Prusia contiguos a Rusia son grandes productores, como una tercera parte de la cosecha Alemana produciéndose en la frontera de Rusia. Otros distritos de Alemania que producen grandes cantidades son Pomerania, Mecklenburg en el litoral del mar Báltico y la provincia de Sajonia, Hannover, Brunswick y Anhalt, en la parte central de Alemania.

Rusia produce 1,750,000 toneladas de azúcar, de cuya cantidad la Polonia cosecha una décima parte, y Podolia y Vollynie, en la frontera Austriaca, una cuarta parte; y Kief, contiguo a la Polonia, otra cuarta parte.

El Austria produce 1,710,000 toneladas, pero se produce poco cerca de la frontera Rusia. Galicia, Bukovina y Hungría son pequeños productores de azúcar. Bohemia y otras regiones occidentales contiguas a Alemania tienen 195 fábricas de azúcar que producen grande cantidad.

Respecto a la posición y probabilidades de los Estados Unidos consecuentes a la guerra, este país por supuesto tiene que atenerse de día en día a los precios establecidos por los compradores de la Gran Bretaña. El alza ha sido extremadamente rápida, y en dos casos ha tenido lugar un alza de $\frac{3}{4}$ c. la libra durante la noche. Han tenido lugar varios avances de menor importancia de $\frac{1}{4}$ c. la libra, haciendo subir en conjunto los centrifugos de 96° de 3.26c. en Julio 29 a 6.52c. la libra derechos pagados hoy día, un alza de 3.26c. la libra, o sea 100% en quince días, el acontecimiento más extraordinario y sin precedente en la historia del mercado de azúcar que podamos recordar. Este resultado no hubiera ocurrido a no haber sido que la Gran Bretaña se excitó y entró en el mercado sin razonar. Tiene ahora existencias para dos meses y debería calmarse.

Un cálculo minucioso de las existencias y requerimientos de los Estados Unidos hasta fin del año muestra que si la Gran Bretaña no interviene otra vez en el mercado, hay aquí a la vista suficiente azúcar libre de derechos para hacer frente a toda demanda con tal que la mayor parte de las cosechas de azúcar de caña y de remolacha del país sean entregadas al mercado tan pronto como estén listas, así es que en realidad no hay motivo aparente para que tenga lugar mayor alza extraordinaria en los precios del azúcar, lo cual bajo la excitación presente parece se espera confidencialmente en algunas direcciones.

La American Sugar Refining Co. obtuvo una grande cantidad de azúcar erudo a principios de la estación, y no han comprado azúcar durante el alza hasta hoy, en que compraron unas 40,000 toneladas de azúcar centrifugo y 8,000 toneladas de azúcar de las Filipinas bajo la base de $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. costo y flete (6.52c.).

Estas compras, además de otras existencias a mano, les facilitará el continuar su costumbre de vender constantemente su producto refinado a sus parroquianos en el país por bajo el precio del de otros refinadores, rehusando todos los pedidos de azúcar refinado para embarque al extranjero.

El precio del azúcar refinado durante nuestra previa reseña era 2.214c. neto la libra, y el 30 de Julio 4.165c. neto la libra. El precio actual es $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. menos 2%, comparado con 6.615c. neto por la American Sugar Co., y $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. menos 2%, comparado con 7.35c. neto por todos los demás refinadores, o sea un alza generalmente de 3.185c. la libra.

La zafra de Cuba y otros característicos del comercio de azúcar son enteramente desapercibidos al presente, pero la producción de Cuba equiere aún 66,472 toneladas para llegar a nuestro cálculo de 2.550,000 toneladas.

El futuro inmediato de los precios del mercado de azúcar depende aún en gran manera del mercado Europeo y de las condiciones de la guerra. Esta es la única base, pues los cálculos y opiniones basados en tales condiciones son demasiado arriesgados para que nosotros nos aventuremos a predecirlos.

WILLET & GRAY.

Nueva York, Agosto 13 de 1914.

TARIFF ON CUBAN SUGAR

Representative Broussard, of Louisiana, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee at Washington, on July 30th, in an effort to have a favorable report on his resolution to allow the State of Louisiana to sue in the Supreme Court to force the collection of a higher tariff on Cuban sugar. Mr. Broussard contended that the Underwood

tariff act which reduces the tax on incoming sugar gradually for three years until the commodity reaches the free list should not apply to Cuban sugar until the entire duty is taken off. The Louisiana Congressman said the Dingley tariff rate must be maintained on Cuban sugar under the Cuban reciprocity treaty; but this construction has not been taken by the Treasury Department.

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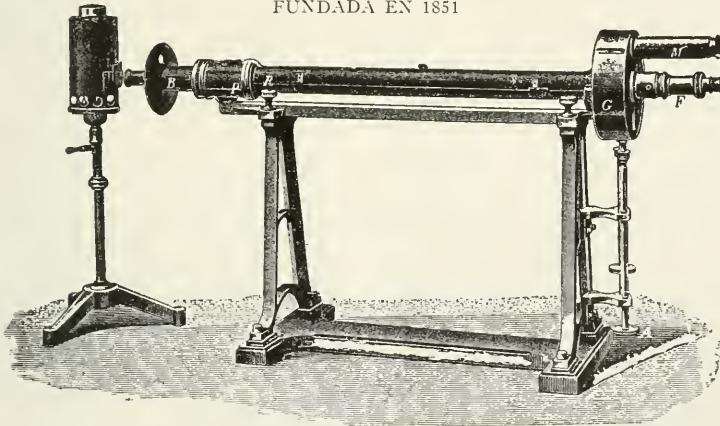
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CUBA AT THE FAIR

The beautiful crystal Palace of Horticulture, the tenth great exhibit palace to be finished, is ready for the installation of exhibits, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. The great glass dome of the Palace—the largest in the world—is 152 feet in diameter and 185 feet from floor to apex, being 45 feet wider and 6½ feet higher than that of the mosque built by Constantine the Great over a thousand years ago and, for that matter, greater than any Turkish mosque ever built.

Directly under the great dome is an immense octagon of nearly half an acre which will be transformed into a tropical garden from the Pearl of the Antilles, which forms a part of the fine exhibit of the Cuban Government, an exhibit on which over a quarter

of a million dollars is being expended. The illuminating devices will be inclosed within a central octagon of aged Cuban royal palms with a height of sixty to seventy feet. Those will be surrounded by a second octagon of Creole palms, also brought from Cuba, whose height ranges from forty to fifty feet.

In the Cuban garden also will be growing pineapples, fruit bearing banana trees, and unusual orchids.

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THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

CIGAR FACTORIES CLOSE

The financial and industrial crisis which will take place in Europe has been felt in Havana, when on August 2d, all the factories of the Henry Clay and Bock and Company, which controls about eighteen factories, manufacturers of about twenty brands, were ordered closed, thereby throwing more than 6,000 men out of work.

Nearly all the foreign orders for cigars have been cancelled.

Paralization of the cigar industry will also stop work in the box, lithograph and other allied industries of the tobacco industry which will throw out some 600 to 800 men additional.

The independent factories have not yet taken any steps to close their chops, but when they do it will mean something like 12,000 to 15,000 idle workmen.

Five thousand bales of tobacco which were to have been shipped to Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Nekar were ordered taken on shore again owing to the fact that the shipment could not be insured.

WILL NOT EXHIBIT

A resolution recently adopted by the Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturers' Union is to the effect that Cuban cigar manufacturers, at least the independent factories, will not exhibit their goods at the coming San Francisco-Panama Exposition which opens at San Francisco next January.

The following firms were represented: H. Upmann and Co.; Behrens and Co., Rodriguez and Arnelles, F. E. Fonseca, Fernandez, Garcia and Co., C. C. Murias, and many other factories had their representatives present. Others sent their adhesion to any cause the meeting would choose to adopt.

The Secretary of Agriculture urged that the Union exhibit even at the sacrifice of time and money. In answer the Union adopted a resolution embodying their objections, which states (1) that the present condition of the cigar industry was bad and threatens to become worse as they had made 10,000,000 cigars less than in the previous year; (2) That the government



An Havana cigar factory. The 500 men turn out about one million cigars a month. To the left is another large room in which 450 men work.

had not aided the industry and was indifferent to its development; (3) that no benefits would be expected to be reaped from exhibiting at San Francisco owing to the fact that Cuban-made cigars have no market in the United States owing to the high import duties.

"For years the Cuban tobacco industry has been going steadily down and nothing is done to find new markets for it or help it in any material way. although it is the second of Cuba's crops and she practically only has two," says the Havana Post.

SPAIN BUYS MORE CIGARS

Spain is increasing its imports of Havana cigars very materially.

Explanation of this increase, Don Pepin Rodriguez, the senior partner of the "Romeo y Julieta" factory in Havana gives the following information.

"Although the much talked of *modus vivendi* has not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, La Compania Arrenda-

taria (the company which has a contract from the Government to administer the Spanish Regie), has seen fit to treat our manufacturers more liberally by making special contracts with them, which resulted in a reduction, upon an average of 20% in the retail cost price of the different sizes. Besides, our cigar manufacturers were given the privilege in naming the retail selling figures of their cigars, according to the different shapes and sizes, to the Spanish consumer. This has been the reason why our exports to Spain have steadily increased in the face of the universal bad conditions almost all over the world. As Spain consumes all of our dark colors, which nearly all the other countries are rejecting, it has been a great benefit to our manufacturers, and has also benefitted the Spanish smokers."

Don Pepin Rodriguez predicts that as soon as the agreement becomes an accomplished fact, Spain may become one of the chief importing countries of Cuban cigars, as one of the clauses of the proposed treaty calls for the cutting in half of the present import duties.—*Tobacco*, N. Y.

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HAVANA

THE
TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA
HAVANA

CAPITAL..... \$500,000
SURPLUS..... 200,000

TRANSACTS A

**GENERAL TRUST AND
BANKING BUSINESS**

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

EXAMINES TITLES, COLLECTS RENTS
NEGOTIATES LOANS ON MORTGAGES

Correspondence Solicited from
Intending Investors

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W. M. Whitner - - Mgr. Real Estate Dept.

NATIONAL BANK REPORT

The annual statement of the National Bank of Cuba, to June 30, 1914, is as follows:

Assets:	
Cash in vaults.....	\$6,528,940
Due from banks.....	7,230,922
Remittances in transit.....	1,855,630
Bonds and stocks.....	4,078,890
Loans, discounts.....	16,652,156
Real estate.....	1,526,398
Furniture, etc.....	89,168
Sundry accounts.....	167,209
Securities on deposit.....	6,065,621
Total.....	\$44,194,934
Liabilities:	
Capital.....	\$5,000,000
Surplus.....	1,300,000
Undivided profits.....	*416,054
Deposits.....	29,314,117
Due banks.....	2,099,142
Securities on deposit.....	6,065,621
Total.....	\$44,194,934

* Deduct \$2000,000 4% semi-annual dividend, payable July 1, 1914.

A new wireless telegraph station, established at Caney, Oriente Province, by the government, was inaugurated July 23d last.

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Fiscal Agent of the Government of the Republic of Cuba for the Payment of the Army of Liberation

**Paid-up Capital,
and Reserve..... \$25,000,000.00**
Total Assets..... \$180,000,000.00

Head Office MONTREAL

New York Agency

Corner William and Cedar Streets

Branches in Havana: Obrapia 33, Galiano 92, Monte 118, Muralla 52, Luyanó 3 (Jesus del Monte); Antilla, Bayamo, Caibarien, Camaguey, Cardenas, Ciego de Avila, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Pinar del Rio, Puerto Padre, Sagua la Grande, Sancti Spiritus, Santiago de Cuba.

ESTABLISHED 1844

H. UPMANN & CO.

BANKERS

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Correspondents at All Principal Places of the Island

Safe Deposit Vaults

*Manufacturers of the Famous H. Upmann
Brand of Cigars*

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Paseo de Tacon 159-168 Amargura 1-3

ESTABLISHED 1876

N. GELATS & COMPANY

BANKERS

Transact a general banking business—Correspondents at all the principal places of the world

Safe Deposit Vaults

OFFICE: AGUIAR 108

Applications for installations of amateur wireless plants in Havana have been recently steadily refused by the Cuban government.

It was charged that ships in the harbor and government stations had received messages containing insulting words.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

in both directions between Havana and MATANZAS, which latter city because of its picturesque situation and the charm of its principal attractions (Yumuri's famous valley and the wonderful caves of Bellamar, has long enjoyed the distinction as the great "Mecca" of the tourists, and it continues to gain in popularity. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE is maintained to many other places of great interest to tourists, all of which are fully described in "Cuba—A Winter Paradise," a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps and 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island, sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

FRANK ROBERTS, General Passenger Agent

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA - - - 118 PRADO, HAVANA, CUBA

A SURE CURE FOR SLIPPING BELTS

Dixon's Solid Belt Dressing is a quick, sure and easy cure for slipping belts. Dixon's Traction Belt Dressing restores lost efficiency to glazed, dirty and otherwise neglected belting.

CROFT & PRENTISS Lonja Bldg., Room 42 HAVANA, CUBA

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P. RUIZ & BROS.

Engravers — Fine Stationery

OBISPO 22 P. O. Box 608
HAVANA, CUBA

JAMES S. CONNELL & SON

SUGAR BROKERS

Established 1836, at 105 Wall St.
Cable Address, "Tide, New York"

MOLASSES PRODUCTION

The molasses production of the Cuban sugar factories, by provinces, for the crop of 1912-13 is officially given as follows:

	<i>Gallons.</i>
Pinar del Rio.....	1,931,318
Havana.....	9,508,986
Matanzas.....	19,597,590
Santa Clara.....	31,386,221
Camaguey.....	8,912,352
Oriente.....	23,806,801
Total.....	95,143,268

Of this quantity 60,982,650 gallons was exported. Its total value is figured at \$3,165,116.

The number of mills in these provinces grinding during the season were: Pinar del Rio province, 3; Havana Province, 19; Matanzas Province, 40; Santa Clara Province, 70; Camaguey Province, 8; and Oriente Province, 33.

Havana merchants who are raising the price of food because of the war in Europe will be proceeded against by the government.

There is an article in the penal code which up to the present has been used by the government to quash the strikes, which fixes a penalty for those "who combine to alter the price of commodities," which is equally applicable to merchants who combine to raise prices.

As the European war progresses it will be difficult to bring merchandise from Europe, but according to the figures of the government it will be still some time before the merchants will be warranted in raising the price of food especially when the substitute can be purchased in the United States.

The prices of European medicines in the local drug stores have advanced 25%, and that of mineral waters 50%. The price of American medicines, however, remains the same.

S. F. HADDAD
 DRUGGIST
PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY
 "PASSOL" SPECIALTIES
 89 BROAD STREET, Cor. Stone
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Bottled at the Brewery



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 de A. Folch & Co. de Barcelona, España
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JOHN W. McDONALD
**COAL, WOOD, LUMBER
 AND TIMBER**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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 Near South Street
Yard: 56-58 Beard Street, Erie Basin
 Telephones:
 Office, 1905 John Yard, 316 Hamilton

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CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

STEEL AND MASONRY CONSTRUCTION
 PIERS, BRIDGES, RAILROADS AND BUILDINGS

We are prepared to furnish plans and estimates
 on all classes of contracting work in Cuba.

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WOOLWORTH BUILDING, 233 BROADWAY
 Havana Office: ZULUETA 36 D.

John Munro & Son

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 Engineers' Supplies**

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SHIPWRIGHTS

Caulkers, Spar Makers,
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No. 9 SUMMIT STREET
 Near Atlantic Dock BROOKLYN

DANIEL WEILL [S. EN C.]

COMERCIANTE EN GENERAL

Especialidad en Ropa Hecha de Trabajo

*Am in a position to push the sales of
 American high class products. Would
 represent a first class firm*

APARTADO 102 CAMAGUEY, CUBA

M. J. CABANA COMMISSION
 MERCHANTS
 P. O. Box 3, Camaguey

Handles all lines of merchandise either on a com-
 mission basis or under agency arrangements. Also
 furnishes all desired information about lands in east-
 ern Cuba.

F. W. Hvoslef E. C. Day R. M. Michelsen

BENNETT, HVOSLEF & CO.

Steamship Agents & Ship Brokers
 18 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Cable: "Benvosco"

DIVORCE IN CUBA

Up to the present the only thing that
 dissolved marriage in Cuba was the death
 of one of the parties.

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE

SAILINGS

40

NEW YORK—CUBA SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

SOUTHBOUND SAILINGS NORTHBOUND SAILINGS

(From New York)

(From Nuevitas)

S.S. PALOMA* - - -	Sept. 9	S.S. OLINDA - - -	Sept. 11
S.S. OLINDA - - -	Sept. 23	S.S. PALOMA* - - -	Sept. 25

* S.S. Paloma carries no passengers.

Nuevitas, Antilla, Nipe Bay, Puerto Padre and Gibara

FREIGHT ONLY

S.S. MUNWOOD - - -	Sept. 2	S.S. MUNDALE - - -	Sept. 16
S.S. MUNWOOD - - -	Sept. 30		

Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua and Caibarien

MOBILE—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

S.S. OTTAR —Havana	- - - - -	Sept. 4
S.S. SIGNE —Matanzas, Caibarien, Guantanamo, Santiago		Sept. 8
S.S. BERTHA—Havana	- - - - -	Sept. 11
S.S. OTTAR —Havana	- - - - -	Sept. 18
A STEAMER —Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua	- - - - -	Sept. 22
A STEAMER —Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Santiago	- - - - -	Sept. 23
S.S. BERTHA—Havana	- - - - -	Sept. 25

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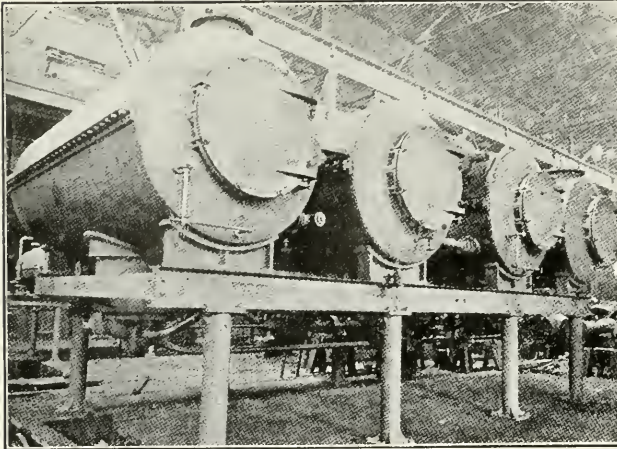
A Steamer, Sept. 20, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and Rosario

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FREIGHT ONLY

Sailings from Baltimore, Sept. 3 and Sept. 17

Lillie Multiple Evaporators



Model of 1904-1905
(Patented)

"One of three Lillie quadruple effects installed in 1907, in sugar factories in Formosa, belonging to the Taiwan Seito Kabushiki Kwaisha, of Tokio, Japan. Two more quadruple effects, one to handle 550,000 gallons of cane juice per twenty-four hours, and the other to handle 325,000 gallons in the same period, are now (July 1st, 1909) being built for the same Japanese Company, also for service in Formosa. These quadruple effects are arranged for reversing the course of the vapors and heat at will, a mode of operation peculiar to the Lillie and which has proven of great value for solutions depositing incrustations on the evaporating tubes."

The Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Co.

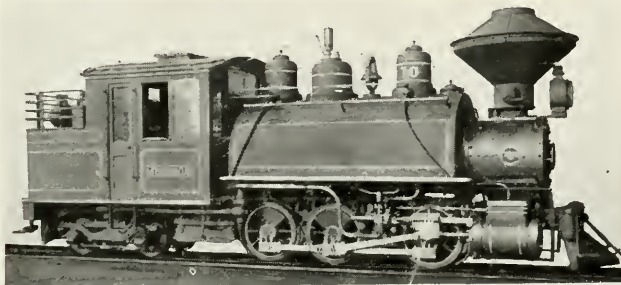
328 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

S. MORRIS LILLIE, Pres.

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Sec. and Treas.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.



PLANTATION LOCOMOTIVES

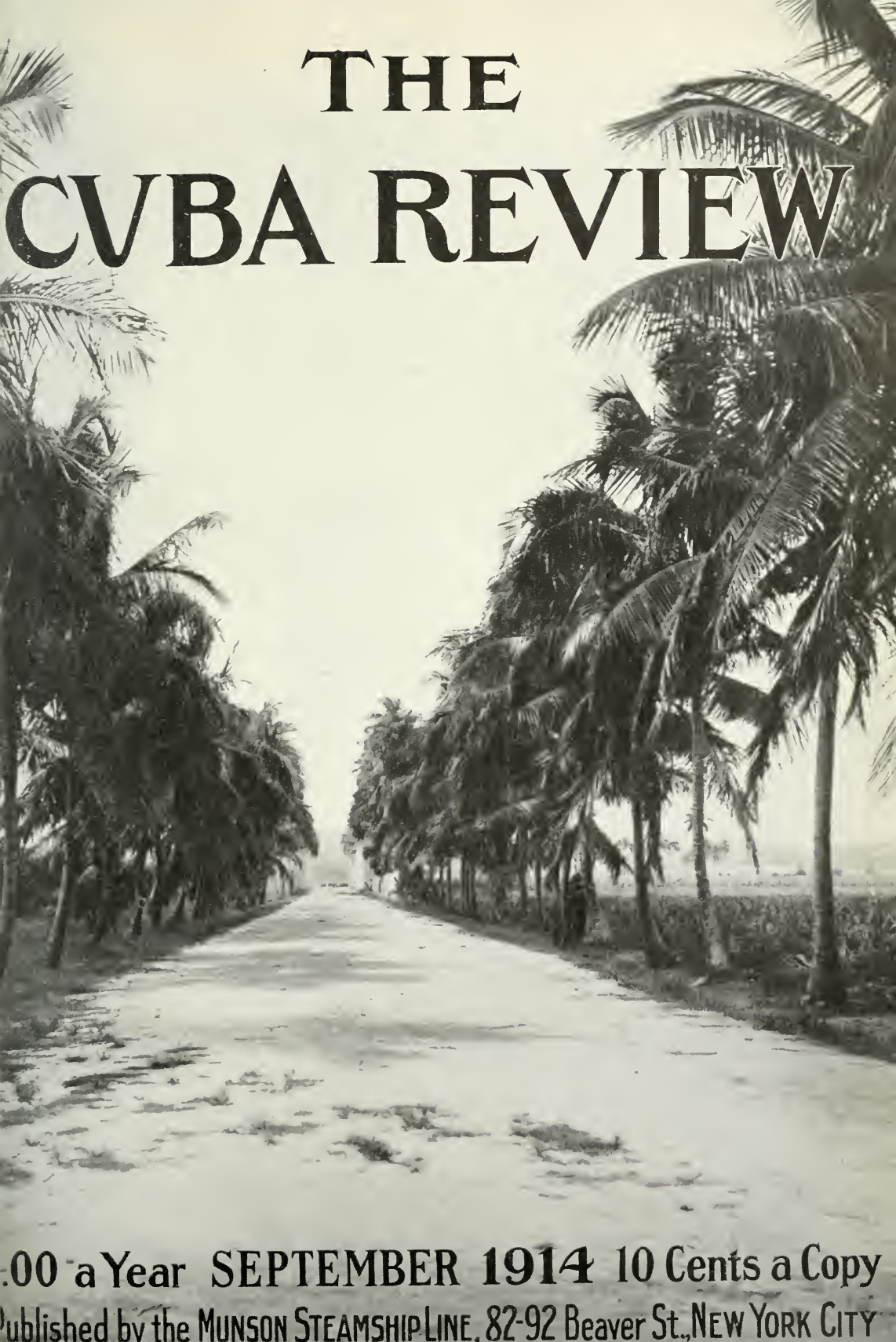
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WALLACE R. LEE, NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA, HAVANA, CUBA

Cable Addresses: "BALDWIN, PHILADELPHIA," "LEEBALD, HAVANA"

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THE CVBA REVIEW

.00 a Year SEPTEMBER 1914 10 Cents a Copy
Published by the MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, 82-92 Beaver St., NEW YORK CITY

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HANDLE
ONE
TON
PER
MINUTE

Full
Particulars
on
Request



LINK - BELT COMPANY, 299 BROADWAY
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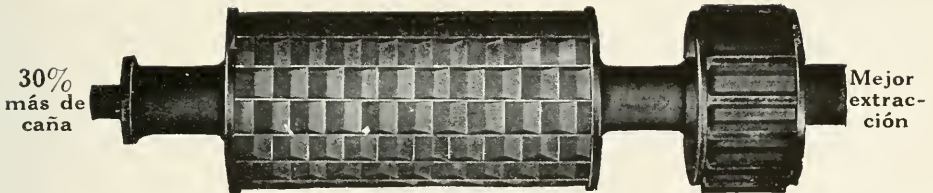


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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR POSTPAID

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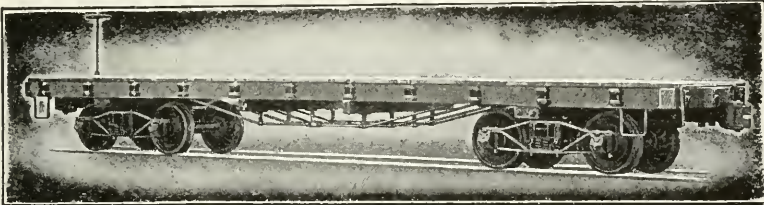


PATENTE PELAEZ

Esta maza puede colocarse facilmente en cualquier trapiche, sea de dos ó tres mazas. Machuca bien la caña desmenuzándola y extrayéndole al mismo tiempo las dos terceras partes de su guarapo, dejando la caña bien preparada para el segundo trapiche. Ejecuta todo el trabajo de una desmenuzadora de primera clase y sin más gasto que cuando se opera con una maza lisa. Esta maza es de acero y se ha sacado privilegio para ella en todas las partes del mundo donde se cultiva la caña de azúcar. Pues envíenos un dibujo de la maza superior que usan U is así que de su eje, y les cotizaremos precios bajos por una maza completa para desmenuzar la caña de este trapiche.

NEWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York, E. U. A.
 PIERRE DROESHOUT, Agt., Apartado 861, Havana, Cuba.

CARROS PARA TODOS USOS y de todos tamaños, de los para caña con cuatro ruedas y capacidad de 1½ toneladas á los con juegos dobles de ruedas y capacidad de 30 toneladas
Hacemos una especialidad de juegos de herrajes, incluyendo los juegos de ruedas, completamente armados, con todas las piezas de metal, y planos completos para construir los carros á su destino de maderas del país



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Sea Harbor and General Towing. Steamship Towing a Specialty

Boilers Tested for Any Required Pressure

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SUGARS

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Publishers of Daily and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal—the recognized authority of the trade.
 TELEGRAPHIC MARKET ADVICES FURNISHED

Fruit and Vegetable Shippers

It will pay you to allow us to handle your account in New York. We make a specialty of Cuban products and sell everything at PRIVATE SALE. We do NOT use the auction. Write for stencil and market information.

J. PRATT CARROLL, Inc.,

267-269 Washington Street, New York City

"The House that Satisfies"

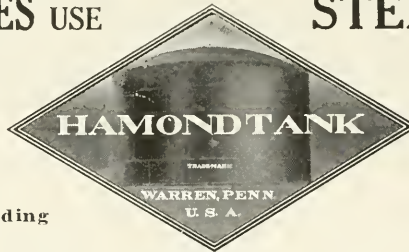
The society of cooks in Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara Province, has formulated the following tariff of salaries demanded for its members, both male and female.

The wage asked, per month, is as follows: Hotels, \$40; restaurants, \$40; cantina or cafe \$35; fonda or inn, \$30; store or shop, \$25; private houses, \$15.

The schedule applies from September 1st.

FOR MOLASSES USE

STEEL TANKS

MATERIAL
FABRICATEDCOMPLETE
OR ERECTED2630 Whitehall Building
NEW YORK

Agents in Cuba:
ZALDO & MARTINEZ
26 O'Reilly Street, Havana

BUILT BY

HAMMOND IRON WORKS, Warren, Pa., U.S.A.



Ruins of old slave quarters on a sugar estate in Camaguey Province. An equally old rubber tree yields a grateful shade.

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THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 Per Year - - - - - 10 Cents Single Copy

Advertising Rates on Application

Vol. XII

SEPTEMBER, 1914

No. 10

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Street scene in Baire, Oriente Province.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN.

VOLUME XII

SEPTEMBER, 1914

NUMBER 10

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

THE WAR'S EFFECTS ON CUBA'S COMMERCE—PRESIDENT ASKS FOR SUGAR TAX AND NEW LOAN

Cuba and the War

Pres. Menocal sent an official message to the Senate on Aug. 28, asking that, in view of the European war crisis, permission be given to increase from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 the loan recently arranged for with J. P. Morgan & Co., the New York bankers. The President also recommended that Government employes receiving \$100 or more monthly be taxed from 5 to 10 per cent. of their salaries, and that a special tax of 25 cents be placed on each bag of sugar weighing 300 pounds which is sold for more than 6½ cents a pound.

For the relief of the unemployed the President urges a loan of \$3,000,000, and also that a part of the lottery funds be used for this purpose.

Four German boats and one Austrian vessel are in Havana harbor unable to sail for fear of capture by British or French cruisers. Their crews have been discharged and will be re-embarked for their port of enrollment if they so desire.

All the ships have discharged their cargoes and will remain in port indefinitely.

On August 18th the British Charge d'Affaires at Havana notified the Cuban Government that Great Britain would not tolerate the provisioning of German warships from Cuba's neutral ports. It has been charged that German merchantmen have been taking on food and coal here and transferring their supplies at sea to German men-of-war.

A bill was recently presented to the Senate recommending, because of the treasury deficit and the needs of the unemployed, that all railway and steamship companies, national and foreign, should augment their rates of fare and passage ten per cent, this ten per cent to go to the government.

The bill also provided for two cent revenue

stamps to be placed on all documents, private and public.

In official circles it is thought there is a scant prospect of Congress giving attention to these recommendations.

The presidential message taxing sugar as one of the ways to make up the loss in the customs receipts, was opposed by the sugar manufacturers and they have framed resolutions protesting against the measure and objecting to the three bills which have been presented by different congressmen relative to a similar tax.

The association declares that it has had three bad sugar years and that the proposed impost would make this year another loss to them.

The Ports Company

The "Ports Company" matter will very likely come into the public view, according to talk in Havana in judicial circles. It is announced that the court which had this matter in hand is now about to proceed and return indictments against several prominent people connected with the enterprise.

The courts have been inactive in the matter owing to the fact that both the secret and judicial police as well as a number of experts were busy taking account of the work the company claimed to have done and charged the government for.

Liberal Elected Speaker

There was a quorum in Congress on August 31st for the first time since the split of the Albertistas from the Conservatives many weeks ago.

The first business was the election of a speaker. Three more ballots were cast than there were members present and the election

was vitiated. Finally, Senor Urquiaga was elected by a combination of those opposed to the government.

It is said by some that the election of Senor Urquiaga means that no administration measures will be passed by Congress without concessions to the Liberal party.

Apparently it is as difficult to gather legislators together in Cuba as it is elsewhere. In the Cuban republic however a quorum in the legislation halls, says the *Post*, "is such a rarity that when one is obtained it has to be displayed by the newspapers under scare heads both before and after. The first newspaper that hears there is any likelihood of a quorum announces it, and scores a "beat" and if the quorum is really obtained, it brags about its "beat" afterwards."

The Government of the Republic of Santo Domingo has removed the rigid quarantine which they have maintained against the ports of Cuba, believing all danger over from the bubonic plague.

American Engineer Suspended

President Menocal on August 28, suspended from employ and salary pending proceedings, Mr. Arthur M. Brosius, the American chief engineer for the Cuban government appointed to supervise the work of sewer and paving work in Havana.

The president orders that proceedings be immediately begun to prove the charges against Mr. Brosius which were the result of the investigation made of the sewer and paving work by the Dow-Morales committee.

Mr. Brosius was appointed as chief engineer of the sewerage and paving work on the resignation of Mr. David McComb.

The president also decreed as void and without recourse the appeal taken by the contractors of sewerage and paving in Havana against the action of the secretary of public works.

This latter had stated that the contractors must modify and better their work which did not come up to the standard of their contract.

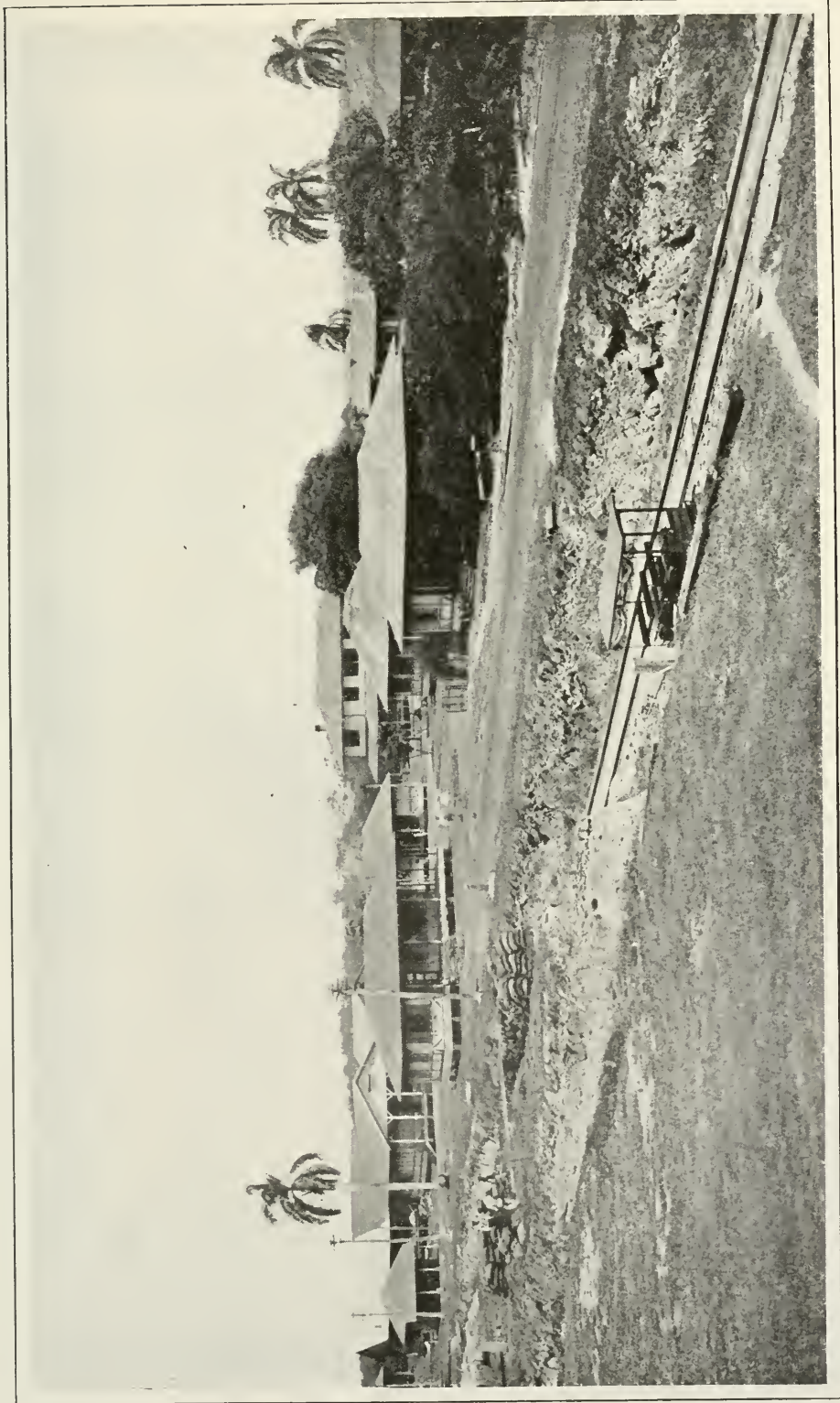


Bamboo lined avenue leading to residence of Mr. Henry M. Remy, administrador "Constancia," Cuba.

AMERICAN FILMS FOR CUBA

Cuba is to be given an opportunity to enjoy the kind of feature films that have already scored hits throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. An exchange in Havana will soon be opened to handle Cuba, Porto Rico and the Caribbean Islands.

At the present time this territory is being supplied with cast-off Spanish, French and Italian subjects. It is expected that the novelty of American actors, the wide range of subjects, and the excellent quality of releases will quickly cause Warner's Features to supplant the foreign films.



View of Felton, showing the bungalows owned by the Spanish-American Iron Company, and rented to the employees at \$10,000 per month. Each house has 4 rooms, running water, bath room and electric light.—(Photo by Theodore Read, Harris Brothers).

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

DOCTOR DESVERNINE'S EXPECTATIONS

Cuba expects to make a lot of money out of the war—not by supplying war needs of belligerents, but by selling raw sugar at the prices to which the market has risen, and perhaps at higher figures. Dr. Pablo Desvernine, the Cuban Secretary of State, in a recent interview while in New York, says the price of raw sugar has jumped in Cuba, and that the next crop is expected to realize \$250,000,000.

"We expect that Cuba will soon be very prosperous," he said. "The high price of sugar will be a boom to our country. Our last crop is the biggest we have ever made, amounting, I believe, to a little over 2,300,000 tons.

"The effect of the war has not been felt in Cuba except that there has been difficulty about exchange, which is about settled now. It has been very high against Cuba. We may feel some stringency for a little time, but conditions will soon be improved. As for tobacco, our cigar manufacture may have been checked, but things will ultimately come out all right, and I believe such factories as have closed will re-open. In the matter of revenues, we may have a small check, but there has been none as yet, and it will not take long to recover.

"Cuba is rapidly building highways and importing automobiles. The main source of our importations is the United States, and these imports will increase considerably, as we may not be able to get anything from Europe.

"There is nothing new in Cuban politics. Of course local politics interest people, but there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace in Cuba, and no talk of such a thing. Not a shadow has ever been cast on the personal integrity of our President and his Government."

AMERICAN MONEY NEEDED

The *Havana Post* says that Cuba is now suffering an economic crisis so severe that the government is suggesting this and that means to tide the country over until times become better. Why not, it asks, establish American money at once as it was established nearly 16 years ago in Santiago? Why not save the public that exchange the banks and exchanges are making off the people every day? Thousands of dollars are taken from the people daily by this exchange which they would not have to pay if there was only one kind of money used. It would cause a few hardships at first on a few people, but it is the good of the great majority that must be taken into consideration, and the country would quickly adjust itself to the change. American money has been for the last sixteen years the official money, and the govern-

ment will take no other for customs and taxes. Many business houses now make all their prices in American money and pay their employees in it and the rest could do so just as well as not, and the country would be much better off. But now is the time of all times to make the change.

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF SUGAR ESTATES

Many of the sugar plantations in Cuba belong to citizens of one or the other of the fighting nations, and in some cases they are owned in part by both Germans and English. Sugar has been transported mainly by British and German ships with a sprinkling of Norwegian vessels.

The president of the republic has issued a neutrality proclamation, but how is the little nation, which has no navy, to enforce its proclamation? The unprecedented rise in sugar is largely caused by locking up the Cuban supply. The question arises if sugar produced on a plantation owned jointly by English and Germans is captured on the high seas, how will the matter be adjusted in a prize court? In many cases financiers of the warring nations are interested in the same enterprise in the island. Will that result in the dissolution of partnerships? Taken altogether it is a muddle that no one knows how to clarify.—Omaha (Neb.), *World-Herald*.

MORE CHANCES FOR MANUFACTURERS

"I observed that a number of stores in the principal shopping districts of Havana are closing because they cannot secure goods in their special lines from European centers. Many of these Havana concerns were branches of English, German, Austrian and French houses. These branches also handled a large proportion of the trade in other Latin-American countries, which New Orleans houses might also secure if they would but make the effort, according to information given me by Central American agents of our company."—James L. Wright, *Secretary Pan-American Life Insurance Company*.

AN ENGLISH OPINION

Although the last Cuban sugar crop was something of a disappointment it was, nevertheless, a very good one, and those investor interested in the railways handling it will not have much cause for complaint. The United of Havana Company will be making its dividend declaration in a few weeks' time, and in the ordinary course of events the maintenance of the 5% dividend would have been assured. But it is quite on the cards that the payment may be postponed if the war is

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBA AFFAIRS

still raging furiously in October. The report, however, should be very satisfactory.

It is interesting to hear that steps are being taken to increase the area under sugar cultivation and improve the grinding capacity of the mills in Cuba in view of the stoppage of sugar supplies from the Continent.

Hitherto the bulk of the Cuban sugar has been disposed of in the United States. If the war lasts any length of time we shall see more and more coming to this country. It is just such a fillip as this that Cuba wants. Large as is the present output there is still an enormous area of fine sugar land as yet unexploited. If this is developed good traffics to the railways would, of course, result.—*Outlook*, London.

EUROPE AND PRICE OF SUGAR

The advance in the price of raw sugar in the last three months was, said Mr. Edwin F. Atkins on Sept. 2, the most rapid he had ever seen in his 40 years' experience. In June it was 2 1-5c a pound; in July it was 3 1/4c; on August 13 it was 6.52c. For this he held the war responsible.

Russia, Austria, Germany, France, Belgium and Holland all produce part of the sugar they consume anyway. None of them has ever bought in this country. England has never bought here either, but has got more than half her supply from her continental neighbors. When mobilization began to take men from the fields, Europe had to find new sources of supply. In the last thirty days England alone has bought 400,000 tons of sugar, raw and refined, here; and there have been orders here within a week from Greece, Denmark and Holland.

This extraordinary English demand was, Mr. Atkins thought, the foundation of the recent rise in prices. England began buying in Cuba, and raised competition there which American refiners had to meet.

The total consumption of sugar by England last year was 2,100,000 tons, and by the United States 3,743,000 tons, Mr. Atkins said. England will have to make up a deficit in her regular sugar consumption of a million tons, he estimated, even after the demand there has been reduced by general economy and by the stopping of certain lines of manufacture which use this staple largely. The 400,000 tons England bought here last month are intended, Mr. Atkins said, to take care of the rest of this calendar year.

While this very heavy demand from England is at the bottom of the whole thing, Mr. Atkins said, and the Continent is buying here for the first time, the countries to the south of the United States are making the outside demand still larger than usual. South America always got its sugar in Eng-

land. Now South America, Central America and Mexico are also coming to us.

Asked what he thought this meant the future course of sugar prices would be, Mr. Atkins said that that was very uncertain, but he believed they would fluctuate rapidly for the next year.

Mr. Atkins did not believe an embargo on the exportation of sugar would be either effective or desirable. Since Cuba could not be controlled and would simply sell the supply of raw sugar needed here to others and would refine more extensively herself; the ultimate effect reacting unfavorably on prices in the United States.

He said also that while the buying and selling are done through brokers, so that it is impossible to say positively, he believed that European governments, as such, have placed large orders here. One for a million bags not long ago was supposed to be for the British Government, and he thought that the Government of Norway has also been making inquiries lately.

COMMENTS OF MINISTER GONZALEZ

While in Columbia, S. C., recently, William E. Gonzalez, the United States Minister to Cuba, gave an interview to a representative of the Spartansburg (S. C.) *Herald* and expressed himself as follows:

"Cuba's prospects are satisfactory. The republic has passed through a hard year on account of the low price of sugar and an unsatisfactory tobacco crop, but the promises for the next year are bright. The changed condition is brought about by the advance in the price of sugar. Immediately upon the declaration of war sugar began advancing, and within two weeks those so unfortunate as to hold sugar realized splendid profits. Unfortunately for the planter, most of the sugar of the last crop had passed into other hands, and had gone out of the country.

"Cuban planters expect greatly advanced prices for several years. If those expectations are realized, a period of unexampled prosperity will result.

"While the war has seriously affected the Cuban tobacco industry, that source of revenue is much less than that derived from sugar growing. The country is absolutely peaceful and orderly. President Menocal has the respect of all the people, although his party is a minority in congress. He is generally conceded to be patriotic and to be a man of the highest integrity.

"There is in Cuba a very large American colony engaged in many lines of business and with interests that aggregate a large total."

The *Post* believes that if absent congressmen were fined their day's pay a quorum could be secured for every session.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND.

HORSE RACING IN DECEMBER

H. D. Brown (Curley) has just returned from Cuba, where he is building a racetrack, and hopes to have it completed by next winter. He is much in love with the prospect, and while at the races to-day gave a glowing description of it.

"I am advertising our winter meeting," he said, "and there is already stabling at the track for between 700 and 800 head, and we are getting more built as soon as possible.

"I expect to give a meeting of seventy or eighty days.

"I am getting along finely with the grading of the track and shall have it completed in three weeks' time. Then I shall begin to put the grandstand in position. I have all the steel framework there. The contractor is bound by the terms of his contract to have everything finished by October 1. There will be both stakes and purses, and you will agree there have never been such stakes and purses offered at any previous winter meeting.

"There will be two stakes each week, and during the season one stake worth \$5,000, one worth \$10,000, and one worth \$15,000. The purses will be worth from \$400 to \$600.

"The climate in Cuba is something delightful; the average temperature is from 70 to 80 degrees, and never colder than 60 degrees. The track has three trolley roads running direct to the grounds. It is most conveniently situated, six miles from Havana and two blocks only from Marianao. Three members of the Cabinet are among my directors and the President himself is highly in favor of racing there. It is a mile track, with a chute of three-quarters. I expect to begin racing about December 15 to 25, and shall race right along to the middle of March.

"The track lies in the shape of a saucer, with the grandstand twenty-five feet above the level of the track, and looking out over beautifully wooded hills on the far side. We shall have both an open ring there and mutuels. I have a concession for five years, and there is no chance of interference."—*N. Y. Telegraph*, Aug. 27.

The inspection of baggage of passengers sailing for Florida by United States inspectors on the Havana wharves, which has been the custom for several years, is to be discontinued October 1.

In response to urgent invitations from the people and the exhibition officials of Boston the Municipal Band will be sent there and will remain there the entire month of October during the Food Show.

WHERE IS CAPABLANCA?

A member of the Manhattan Chess Club a refugee from Europe, arriving at New York on August 29, said that he left Capablanca and Lasker in Berlin a week previous to the outbreak of the war.

On reaching Berlin, Lasker was met, but not Capablanca. It was then said that the latter had been in correspondence with parties to go to Buenos Ayres, whither he may have started.

Inquiries made at the home of Sr. Capablanca, in Havana, elicited the information that the noted chess player's family were very anxious about his whereabouts. The last news they had was that he was in Hamburg on July 24, but that after that date they had received no further news from him.

WISHES MILK INFORMATION

Dr. E. B. Barnett, chief of the Bureau of Libraries and Publications, Havana, Cuba, has written to the City Health Board of Indianapolis, Ind., for information in regard to pure milk stations and the distribution of milk for sick babies. Dr. Barnett says that the National Department of Health and Charities of the Republic of Cuba is now interested in the creation of milk stations.

SMUGGLING ARMS AND AMMUNITION SUPPRESSED

Vigorous steps are being taken by the Federal authorities to aid the Cuban Government in the suppression of the wholesale smuggling of arms and ammunition from the United States into Cuba. To this end the American authorities are invoking the law which prevents the shipment of such goods insecurely packed or unlabeled from any port. According to Assistant United States Attorney Roger Wood there is no fear on the part of the Cuban Government that arms and ammunition smuggled in are to be used in the promotion of another rebellion. In order to prevent such contingencies, however, and stop the carrying of firearms, the Cuban Government has passed a law more drastic than the Sullivan Law in New York State.

The members of the Havana police were ordered recently to arrest all milk dealers delivering milk from horseback in accordance with an old custom.

The delivery of milk from horseback is prohibited by the new city ordinances which went into effect in August and affects cities of the first class, as Havana.

ALL AROUND CUBA

NEW STEAMER READY

Some further interesting details of the car ferry service from Key West to Havana is supplied by the *Engineering News* of New York. It says: "It resembles the car-ferry steamers operating on Lake Michigan, having the bow and sides carried up to a deck over the track deck, so as to give a high freeboard in rough weather, while the stern is open for the passage of cars. The stern end of the track deck is shaped to fit the recessed end of the landing pier, so as to adjust the boat and shore tracks in proper line. The boat was designed originally to be 410 ft. long, carrying 36 cars, but as built it is 350 ft. long and has capacity for 30 cars. It is 57 ft. wide and 22 ft. deep, and has a speed of 12 knots with 2,300 tons cargo load. There are four tracks, and when the cars are in place their bodies are supported by jacks, so that they cannot swing on the truck springs when the vessel is rolling. The double bottom has tanks for feed water and for water ballast when the vessel is light. There are also two tanks for carrying molasses, with pump equipment for handling this cargo.

"The machinery consists of two triple-expansion engines, developing 300 hp. at 100 r.p.m., and steam is supplied by Scotch marine boilers. Special arrangements are made for fitting guns to adapt the boat to naval or transport service. The officers' and crew's quarters are in superstructure on the upper deck. The boat is nearly ready for launching and will be named the "Henry M. Flagler," after the late president of the railway, who originated the idea of the Key West extension (with its ocean viaduct) and the Cuba car ferry."

Every appliance known has been used to make her safe and efficient. William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., Philadelphia, constructed the boat.

NEW HEALTH REGULATIONS

The Board of Health, in connection with the Secretary of the National Department of Sanitation, has issued rulings regarding new cemeteries which may be constructed.

They must be no less than 1,000 meters from a dwelling, taking into consideration the probable growth of the cemetery. No well or drinking fountain can be nearer than 200 meters. The extension of the cemetery must be approximate to the number of inhabitants in the town, and their mortality, and the renewing of the sepulchres must be not more than every ten years.

Vaults must be built of some lasting and enduring material. Tombs must be constructed so that they will be proof against flies and mosquitoes.

The National Department of Sanitation is now also enforcing precautions taken every six years to have all persons vaccinated against smallpox.

It was in 1908 that the physicians attached to the national health service and municipal surgeons preceeded to make a general vaccination of residents, with the result that thousands were vaccinated.

The order is now that all persons, especially children and students attending schools and colleges should be vaccinated. Vaccination will be done free by health officials.

New Sanitary ordinances will also affect the churches. The local health office in Havana has ordered that a convenient number of spittoons be placed in all places of worship, that in the Catholic churches the screens of confession stands shall be of metallic mesh so that they may be washed out and that the holy water should be changed every day, disinfecting the deposits.

Free public baths with shower baths and swimming pools are urged by Dr. Lopez for the wards in Havana. Also free sea baths for the city's children.



The new car-ferry steamer for the service from Key West to Havana. See description on this page.

CUBAN CHARACTER IN STAMP MAKING

EFFICIENCY OF CUBAN AND SPANISH GIRLS COMPARED. HOW "POTE" GOT HIS NAME

Cuba's bureau of engraving and printing, with a force of 100 workers of many nationalities and a maximum output of 2,500,000 stamps a day, was installed by George P. Foster who was for 17 years an employee of the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington.

He returned from his labors a few weeks ago and tells a most interesting story to the *Washington Star*, of how American determination, machinery and efficiency overcame, seemingly, endless obstacles which eventually gave Cuba her own stamp-making bureau. Incidentally the success of the plant at Havana has led President Menocal, Mr. Foster says, to urge the Cuban Congress to allow the little republic to make her own paper money.

The history of the enterprise is as follows:

In 1911 Jose Lopez Rodriguez, millionaire director of one of the finest publishing houses on the island, secured from the Cuban government the right to engrave and print all stamps which were to be used. Before embarking upon the enterprise, he had decided to expend \$300,000 in the construction of the new building which was to be the home of the plant, and to outfit it with the most modern of American engraving and printing machinery.

Hence Jose Lopez Rodriguez came to his country and traveled far and wide, inspecting the foremost printing houses of the nation. An expert himself, he did not reach a quick conclusion. Eventually his travels brought him to this city, where he was invited to go through the Washington bureau. There he found the perfection he sought. Calling the director aside he asked him to name some man in this model of efficiency who could copy it on a smaller scale in Cuba.

"I am satisfied that if this can be done," said Jose Lopez Rodriguez, "my troubles will be at an end."

From all accounts the word "picturesque" is not misused when applied to Rodriguez. "Pote" they call him, affectionately, all over the island of Cuba. The word "Pote" means pot. The nickname was derived from Rodriguez's frequent statement that he collected all ideas and "boiled them in a pot."

Rodriguez had come to Havana from Spain when a boy—a penmanship, friendless, but determined boy—who began his career by selling books on the street. His tremendous imagination—he seemed to possess a second sight—and his steady digging, began to show results. He became several times a millionaire, and one of the trusted assistants of all Cuban political factions. The belief in his personal integrity, so Foster says, is boundless.

So, lock, stock and bottle, the job of starting the new factory was turned over to the young printer. He traveled around purchasing \$125,000 worth of machinery, the exact duplicates of the type to be found in the government's bureau of engraving and printing in Washington. The paper and gum to be used was also the same.

In the latter part of 1911, Foster, with five Americans whom he had taken with him, reached Havana, and by November the building had been completed and the machinery installed.

There was a big celebration attended by President Gomez and his cabinet, buttons were pressed, the machinery started on its trial spin, many flowery speeches were made and Havana sat back to see the "Americano" make good. There were three little things that obstructed the road to happiness. They were:—

No English-speaking employees.

An utter lack of mechanical knowledge among the Cubans, to whom this work was as impossible as the solution of a problem in higher mathematics.

The climate.

The bureau of engraving and printing, where Director Foster had worked for so many years, was the direct outgrowth of 75 years of experimenting. Girls, who do most of the work, begin when they are young as apprentices on the easiest and simplest of work. They are gradually promoted as they become more efficient. Thus, it is easy to see that the force has a never-ending supply from which to draw.

Not so the Cuban bureau. Here it was necessary to put 80 "green" girls and 20 "green" men to work at once. And as though this were not difficult enough of itself, Director Foster, the only teacher, couldn't speak a word of Spanish. The first thing the director did was to begin a study of the native language. Meanwhile he employed a native interpreter, a girl who was bright, but who could not be expected to grasp the first essentials of machinery.

Patiently he explained each detail of the work to his class. First he would tell the interpreter over and over again until she began to see light. Then he would give a personal demonstration of what he was trying to do, working slowly on the machines until the class as a whole began to see light. Then he would repeat his instructions via the English-Spanish route, and finally would start the girls and men to work.

It was curious to notice the little blunders that kept cropping out. The girls did not see the need of all the trouble with the paper. Paper was paper, was it not? Madre Dios, did the senior think the paper was sacred? If the paper was spoiled could he not buy more?

The senior could and did buy more—much more, before his class showed perceptible improvement.

"Slywipe" is a phrase which the American engraving girl knows throughout the United States as synonymous with carelessness. One of the young Cuban maidens used to smile with pleasure when this phrase was applied in reproach to her.

"The senior has called me shighigh," she would say, proudly. "Shighigh" was as close as she could get to "slywipe" for many and many a day.

All the time that Foster was training these girls other problems arose to confront him. The gum preparation which was perfectly satisfactory in the United States was not the right consistency for Cuba. The excessive moisture in the atmosphere softened the gum, and whole sheets of stamps would become glued together and would have to be destroyed. Oil, which was thick in the United States, would thin out when it reached Cuba. Vaseline was in constant demand, for the machines, erected so close to salt water, were constantly rusting and getting out of order. All of the extra parts which were stored away were rusted before they were ever put into use.

Foster tells of one afternoon soon after his arrival when a terrific thunderstorm broke. The rainfall was so heavy that it was impossible to send the paper into the drying machines. These had to be stopped while the papers were put in by hand. Then the sheets would be taken out and others substituted. They worked in this fashion all the afternoon.

Out of 10 girls who would be tried out, four would be retained. The other six would prove incompetent and would be dismissed. The same approximate average held regarding the men.

Director Foster's comments on the relative merits of Cuban and Spanish girls, in this new work, are interesting.

"I found," he says, "that the Cuban girls were the more intelligent. They would grasp an idea more readily. They seemed to excel the Spanish girls in understanding what the purpose of all this work was. But they never attained the ultimate efficiency of the Spanish girls. They were more anaemic than their Spanish sisters. The individual output of work would not be as high. In other words, they could do more work at the beginning and less as they proceeded, while the Spanish girls reversed this rule.

"How do you think," Foster was asked, "the Cuban girls would compare with American girls?"

"American girls," he replied, "could do more work in the end than either the Cubans or Spaniards. But I doubt whether they would learn as quickly as the Cuban girls did."

One year was given Foster before he was expected to turn out a supply of stamps. The first batch were turned out within three months—nine months before the time required. The issue comprised 20,000,000 revenue stamps. The government passed upon them and found them entirely equal to what they had been led to expect.

Since that time the plant has turned out 400,000,000 revenue stamps for matches, cigars, cigarettes and other taxable articles, and has additionally acquired the right to issue the postage stamps and what are known as the guaranty stamps—the latter proving that cigars and cigarettts are made of pure Cuban tobacco.

Of the former they have issued 20,000,000; of the latter, 67,000,000. But this was done at a price. Director Foster lost 26 pounds in six weeks. He was required, of necessity, to be on the jump all day long, and then at night, when his Cuban employees were sleeping, he was in the study of his home pondering over problems of chemistry, management or other things. It took him six weeks to find a gum which could be used in the Cuban climate. It was solved when he discovered the proper proportion of dextrin, a substance something like tapioca, which should go into the concoction.

The hardest lesson to instil into the minds of the Cuban girls was the lesson of accuracy—absolute accuracy on all occasions. The girls, and many of the men, were of the indolent, easygoing type. To them a sheet of postage stamps was about the same as a sheet of paper. If it was lost, another could easily be made to replace it. It was only after many hard lessons that the girls were made to understand that every single stamp in the millions turned out daily must be accounted for before they went home.

The director, or "jefe," as the Cubans called him, had personally to count and recount the sheets of stamps every day. This in itself was a good, man-sized job. Foster tells one story of an occasion when he found, at the end of the day, that his list tallied one-quarter of a sheet more than it should. Calling all of the girls and men together, he explained to them that this quarter sheet must be found. They were impatient. Supper was awaiting them.

Eventually they began the—to them—useless search. Box after box was opened and recounted. The director himself found the box that was one-quarter of a sheet shy of its proper contents. It was among the last of the boxes opened. This was the lesson needed to teach carefulness. Thereafter the director had little trouble.

As soon as things were running smoothly Foster employed two Cuban boys as apprentices. They are now going through all of the stages that result in the expert plate printer, and when they have concluded their courses they will be the first Cuban engravers to learn the art of plate printing on the island.

As a remedy for the thin oil, Director Foster has found that the use of vaseline in greater quantities will prolong the life of the machinery. But in discussing this he adds:

"We still confront another difficulty which is not in the way of the United States Government. We are 1,200 miles from our base of supplies, and consequently must order our material in large quantities. Frequently we have as many as 2,000,000 sheets of paper for stamps on hand. One must recall the size of each sheet, 18 by 20¾ inches, before the magnitude of such a bundle is realized. This paper is kept in a specially built warehouse; it is carefully packed so that our one biggest enemy, humidity, will not affect it. Other supplies are purchased on about the same scale."

Foster's comparisons are illuminating, not only with regard to himself, but also concerning the general sentiment of Cubans toward Americans.

"I had occasionally heard," he says, "that there was a certain antipathy toward Americans. I found this to be absolutely false, not only regarding myself, but also my companions and those Americans whom I met on the island. The Cubans are cordial and gratefully appreciate what the United States has done toward aiding them to better government.

When I took charge I found that the labor officials in different branches of the plant were more than anxious to do whatever they could to make my work lighter. They were especially helpful to me while I was struggling with the Spanish language. Time after time they would correct my mistakes. They did it in the politely pleasant way which leaves no embarrassment.

One thing which the new bureau has done is to overcome largely the Latin prejudice against girls going out to work. Time was when this would have been regarded as a disgrace. Now it is accepted as honorable. When Foster first took charge he had a little difficulty in persuading relatives of the girls that the government did not expect them to serve as chaperon. It is a custom as ancient as the Latin race that no girl shall go forth unless she is accompanied by an older person. Many mothers tried to enforce this custom on the bureau of engraving and printing, but were eventually persuaded that their presence was not necessary in a business establishment.

THE OSTEND TREATY

The war in Europe is bringing many historic names into review, and one, Ostend in Belgium is associated with United States and Cuban history. The Ostend treaty is well remembered in American history. The manifesto was really issued from Aix-la-Chapelle, but it has been always referred to as coming from Ostend. President Franklin Pierce directed the United States Ministers, James Buchanan in London, John Y. Mason in Paris and Pierre Soule in Madrid, to meet and consider the subject of annexing Cuba to the United States. Continued revolution in Cuba and filibustering expeditions there from this country brought the matter under consideration. The commissioners met at Ostend, from whence they adjourned to Aix-la-Chapelle in October, 1854. They addressed a letter to the United States government declaring that the purchase of Cuba would be advantageous both to Spain and the United States, and urging that if the island could not be acquired by purchase it was advisable and would be justifiable for our own protection to seize it.

The manifesto, it is generally known, was the work of James Buchanan, and though he was elected President two years later, no practical results followed.

In 1856 the manifesto was denounced by the Republican platform and not defended by the Democratic pronouncement.

The annexation of Cuba then involved the question of the extension of slave territory, and hence its political bearing.

It is a strange fact that though the United States had for a long while given evidence of a strong sentiment in favor of Cuban annexation, when the final and inevitable conflict with Spain about the island came, it was not annexed.

POSTER BOARDS IN HAVANA

"Fifteen years ago, there was not a poster board in Havana. Now there are 18,000 lineal feet and there is a constant demand for more space. The posters are printed, for the most part, in Spanish, but some of them, as, for instance educational posters are done in both English and Spanish. The majority of our posters come from Spain, France, Germany and other European countries."—Interview in the *Poster* with Mr. Thomas F. Kennedy, vice-president of the Havana Advertising Association.

PROHIBITS SALES OF MORPHINE

Druggists in Cuba have been warned against selling under a heavy penalty, morphine, heroine, cocaine and other derivatives of opium, except on physician's prescriptions.

The measure has been adopted owing to the extraordinary number of cases of intoxication from these drugs reported from all sources.

NEW ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT

A twenty-year electric light concession, with an option for ten years additional, has been granted to Chas. F. Fetter and others, to build and operate an electrical plant in Nueva Gerona, and to extend their wires all over the Isle of Pines.

The machinery has been ordered and part of it has been shipped.

Crude oil will be used for fuel in the new plant.

The buildings to house the plant are to be brick and cement.

AN ICE PLANT IN HAVANA

The Compania Frigorifica Cubana in Havana has a large plant in the city. The ice is made from distilled water, and every precaution is observed to prevent contamination either of the water on its passage into the ice cans, or during freezing, or of the ice after it is frozen. Likewise, in the ice cream department, all the milk and cream is first sterilized or pasteurized, all the material used is inspected by the city health department, as is also the finished product.

This company was organized in 1900. The erection of the plant was begun in April, 1910, and the first ice turned out in June. The purchasers of the plant meanwhile had visited the United States, and purchased a complete outfit of ice wagons, tools and other equipment necessary to complete the ice cream-making machinery, pasteurizers, etc.

The ice plant has a daily ice-making capacity of 50 tons of clear merchantable ice, with an ice cream capacity of 1,000 gallons per day.

The power equipment for the plant consists of three horizontal, tubular boilers, each 72 in. in diameter and 18 feet long. They are supplied with water by means of 6 x 4 6 in. boiler feed pump. The feed water returns through a 250 h.p. feed water heater.

The ice-making machinery includes a 17 x 30-inch horizontal, double-acting Triumph ammonia compressor, driven by a 22 x 42-inch heavy duty Corliss engine. The compressor pumps the ammonia gas into a double-pipe ammonia condenser consisting of nine sections, each section being 14 pipes high. The ammonia receiver is a cylinder sixteen inches in diameter and ten feet long. The oil trap or interceptor, is 16 inches in diameter and four feet high. Both are plainly visible in the view of the condenser.

Two freezing tanks were installed each 54 x 20 ft., and 47 inches deep. These were built with steel partitions, and each tank supplied with a 22-inch agitator for circulating the brine. Instead of placing the expansion coils in the brine tanks, each tank is provided with a special shell-type brine cooler, placed directly in the tank in compartments for that purpose. In these brine coolers the ammonia is carried in liquid form, while the brine is circulated through the brine coils in the cooler. The liquid ammonia shows in the gauge glass attached on outside of freezing tank. With this arrangement only one expansion valve is required for each freezing tank. The brine coolers are submerged in one end of the tank. They are constructed of flanged steel, the shell and heads being welded, as are also all flanged steel connections, thus reducing the possibility of leakage.

The brine, after passing through the cooler, is forced down one division of the tank, four cans wide, then returns throughout the second division, thence down the tank, through the third division, thence back through the fourth

division, and again through the cooler. After the plant was placed in operation, it was found that the variance of temperature in the various parts of tank was less than one per cent. The cooler is carried practically full of liquid anhydrous ammonia, which evaporates at the surface in the same manner as water evaporates in a boiler. A practically dry gas results. In case of any liquid being carried over through the suction connection, it is trapped in the separator and returned to the cooler. The ammonia is kept in an anhydrous condition free from oil and other impurities by the use of the small oil interceptor.

The insulation of the freezing tanks consists of five inches of pure sheet-cork on bottom and twelve inches of granulated cork on the sides and between the two tanks, while the ends are insulated with five inches of sheet cork. The insulation on ends of tanks as well as that around the sides is finished with cement.

The freezing tanks hold a total of 760 ice cans, each 11½ x 22½ x 46 in., giving a capacity of fifty tons ice-making each twenty-four hours. The cans are filled by means of two can fillers and are pulled by means of two double pneumatic ice can hoists, for operating which a small air compressor and receiver was installed. For emptying the cans two skeleton type ice dumps arranged for handling two cans at a time are used, together with two thawing tanks for ice. The overhead cranes are of the horizontal pneumatic type.

An ice storage room of about 500 tons capacity was fitted up adjacent to the freezing tanks. The walls are insulated with four inches pure sheet cork, finished with cement. The rooms are piped with brine piping at a ratio of about one lineal foot of pipe to nine cu. ft. of space.

For ice cream freezing, which is done in brine freezers, a separate brine tank, twenty-two feet long, two feet wide and four feet deep, is provided. In this tank is placed a double pipe brine cooler consisting of 2-in. and 3-in. pipe, six pipes high and 18 ft. in length, rated as of ten tons refrigerating capacity. The brine in this tank is circulated through the ice cream freezers by means of a pump 5x5x6 in. The ice cream hardening rooms are on the dry system and of special design, so arranged that a positive and very rapid circulation of air comes in direct contact with all parts of every can. The air is circulated through a bunker room containing 2,000 ft. of 1¼ in. direct expansion piping, by means of a 30 inch fan direct connected to a 3-h.p. electric motor. The hardening requires from seven to ten hours at a temperature of from zero to 3° F. The hardening rooms are insulated with six inches cork board, finished with cement plaster. A 17½-h.p. electric generator direct connected to an 8x8-inch engine, supplies current for all the motors, as well as lights used about the plant.—*Refrigerating World*, New York.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The earnings of the Cuba Railroad for the month of July compares as follows:

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
July gross	\$382,543	\$324,186	\$334,393	\$262,665	\$233,440
Expenses	220,961	188,673	185,782	143,313	115,007
July net	\$161,582	\$135,513	\$148,610	\$119,351	\$118,432
Charges	70,375	66,791	66,375	60,125	36,667
July surplus	\$91,207	\$68,721	\$82,235	\$59,226	\$81,765

The Cuba Railroad Company has issued its report for the fiscal year ended June 30 last showing gross earnings of \$5,164,670, an increase of 11.5% over last year. The net earnings were \$2,470,921, an increase of \$225,419 over 1913.

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending July 26th.....	\$52,535	\$53,809	\$49,908	\$43,959	\$44,540
Week ending Aug. 2nd.....	53,184	55,588	51,358	48,021	45,289
Week ending Aug. 9th.....	54,066	56,067	52,856	44,056	43,167
Week ending Aug. 16th.....	52,246	56,108	51,421	47,093	43,225

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending July 25th.....	£18,929	£20,528	£19,431	£14,597	£15,652
Week ending Aug. 1st.....	18,897	20,438	19,197	15,555	16,587
Week ending Aug. 8th.....	20,315	21,003	20,984	15,761	16,168
Week ending Aug. 15th.....	19,131	20,738	19,455	15,599	16,076

WESTERN RAILWAY EARNINGS

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913
Aug. 1st.....	£6,469	£6,002
Aug. 8th.....	6,202	6,303
Aug. 15th.....	5,424	5,929

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAY EARNINGS

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913
July 25th.....	£6,940	£6,913
Aug. 1st.....	6,770	6,145
Aug. 8th.....	6,745	6,848
Aug. 15th.....	6,353	6,642

NEW RAILROAD PROJECTED

Papers were recently signed in Havana for the organization of a limited association, called the *Ferrocarril del Norte Occidental*, with a capital of \$60,000, to build a railroad along the north coast from Havana to Mantua.

The officers are Enrique Gomez Pastor, president; Juan A. Frile, secretary, and Manuel Cuevas Rodriguez, Jose Cueto Quintana and Miguel Binelo Garrido, are the directors.

The new line, it is stated, will cross the following towns: Mariana, Banta Caimito, Mariel, Guanajay Cabañas, Bahía Honda, San Cristobal, Los Palacios, Consolacion, Vinales and Mantua.

These are all important towns in the two western provinces, Havana and Pina del Rio.

WAR AND CUBAN TOBACCO

Cuba's principal staple article of production, sugar, might possibly be benefitted through a considerable rise in price, but her tobacco would not share in this by the elimination of the European demand, and cigars would be positively injured, as the United States can take barely one-third of the exports. Of course, as the British nation holds the supremacy of the ocean power, it is possible Cuba might retain the English trade, under the supposition that her purchasing power should not be curtailed through the war, which is rather doubtful. At all events her long suffering cigar industry can no longer look forward to an improvement during the balance of this year.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PROPOSED CUBAN NATIONAL BANK

A project of law has been presented to the Congress of Cuba for the creation of a national bank for the emission and coinage of Cuban money in gold, silver and copper. This money will have the same value as American money. This project of law establishes guaranties for the emission of bank notes. These measures are caused by the scarcity of money, which is felt in the Cuban market.

The creation of a currency bank, with the privileges enjoyed by the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba up to the close of the colonial regime, was urged by President Menocal in his message.

The President urged that the bank should enjoy an exclusive concession for 50 years, with a capital of \$20,000,000, and power to issue double the amount of its gold and silver of the same fineness and weight as that of the United States, Cuban capital to be given preference to subscribe the stock. The coinage of fractional currency was also recommended. The money now in use officially on the island is American, although business is transacted also with Spanish and French gold coin and Spanish silver money.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS OF PUERTO PADRE

The customs of Puerto Padre on the north coast of Oriente Province, for the fiscal year, ended June 30, compares as follows

1912-13.....	\$193,250.20
1913-14.....	259,530.70
<i>Monthly Average.</i>	
1912-13.....	\$16,104.18
1913-14.....	21,627.55

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

(Quoted by *Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York*)

	<i>Bid</i>	<i>Asked</i>
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5 per cent Bonds.....	93½	94
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5 per cent bonds of 1944.....	101	.....
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5 per cent Bonds of 1949.....	98	98¼
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4½ per cent Bonds of 1949.....	93	95
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	101	104
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	98	102
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	99	102
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock.....	97	100
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debenture Bonds.....	95	99
Cuba Company 7 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock.....	105	110
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds....	91	93
Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co. Preferred Stock.....	89	92
Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co. Common stock.....	72	75
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Participation Certificates.....	100	103
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Collateral 6 per cent Bonds.....	92	94
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Preferred Stock.....	81	83
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Common Stock.....	23	25
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.	98¼	98½

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest basis," and as of July 30th.

P. S.—The above are necessarily nominal and unreliable, as the European situation has disorganized all markets.

A LICENSE REQUIRED

All persons engaged in industry on commerce are required to take out a license in each of the municipal divisions of the Republic to carry on their calling. These licenses are issued free of charge.

It is always advisable that commercial travellers should be provided with documents or powers of attorney in order to accredit their profession if it is necessary to do so. Passports are not necessary in Cuba, but it is advisable that travellers should carry some means of identification. The London Post Office, for a small fee, issues an identification card which is useful for this purpose throughout the Republic.

SPONGE MARKET OF CAIBARIEN

For the fiscal year of 1913-14 the sale of sponges in this thriving north coast city reached the following total:

211,580 dozen valued at \$59,926.69.

The market at Batabano in Havana Province disposed of 173,200 dozen in the same period. The value of the Batabano article was \$200,717.56.

SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The July earnings of this company compare as follows:

	1914	1913
July (gross).....	\$41,185	\$39,149
July (net).....	20,003	17,735

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

CUBA'S RICE CONSUMPTION

The war in Europe will be a serious matter for the poor people of Cuba, for rice is their principal food. Germany will not be able to supply Cuba with rice, while Great Britain's commerce is likely to be crippled to such an extent that high freight rates will greatly increase its price. Indian rice reaches Cuba in German and English ships, which places its supply in the same category with English and German sources of supply. Belgium has her hands full and Spain will have market for all she can raise in Europe. The United States will not have rice enough for its own needs, and Cuba is therefore facing a serious rice situation.

The island can grow upland rice very easily and there are said to be large areas suitable for rice culture in Cuba, but it has not been resorted to before.

The population of Cuba is around a million and a half and the rice consumed in 1912 aggregated 258,680,562 pounds, the import value of which was \$7,215,236.

Germany furnished 115,460,692 pounds; Great Britain, 77,166,051 pounds; United States, 5,607,046 pounds; Belgium, 5,224,071 pounds; Spain, 2,418,305 pounds, and 51,-804,397 pounds were imported direct from India, where it was milled in the rice mills of Rangoon, for the most part.

It thus appears that Cuba, with a population of less than two millions, consumes about half as much as continental United States consumes with a population more than fifty times as great.

WILL BUY MORE AMERICAN GOODS

The war in Europe may result in Cuba in the future importing nearly everything she needs from the United States. A movement to bring this about has already been started by Col. Manuel Despaigne, the Collector of Customs of Havana. He is working on a plan which the Government will shortly consider.

The duties on imports from Europe yearly amount to about \$10,000,000, and the war has already caused a material decrease in these importations, so that if something is not done soon there will be a large deficit as there is a very narrow margin left between Cuba's estimated income and her annual budget. If the Cuban merchant can be induced to make his importations from the United States the problem will be solved to a great extent, although not entirely so, because the 20% reduction granted to products of the United States will reduce the revenues one-fifth, as compared with importations from other countries.

There is one great difficulty about divert-

ing Cuba's European trade to the United States. That is the short-time credit. Cuban merchants are accustomed to buying from Europe on ninety days' time, while the American exporter either demands cash or sells on very short credit. To overcome this difficulty Collector of Customs Despaigne will suggest that the Cuban Government give a kind of guarantee to the American shippers so that if they do extend long credits they will be assured that their accounts are safe. It is understood that Col. Despaigne will get in touch with some of the larger shippers in the United States and sound them on the subject.

CATTLE HIDES FROM CUBA

Imports of cattle hides into the United States from Cuba for the last five years compare as follows:

	<i>Pounds</i>
1909.....	7,548,000
1910.....	6,095,000
1911.....	3,752,000
1912.....	4,306,000
1913.....	2,840,000

The imports of hides into the United States are reported in pounds and not in numbers for the reason that the hides are both dry and wet or salted with no separation in the report.

CATTLE IN CUBA

The number of cattle in Cuba for several periods is given by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in a recent report as follows:

1891.....	2,455,788
1895.....	2,485,766
1899.....	376,650
1906.....	2,506,870
1910.....	3,212,087
1912.....	2,829,553

SPAIN WANTS MORE BUSINESS

In the Yearbook for 1913 of the Chamber of Industry of the Province of Madrid appears a memorial addressed to the ministers of state, treasury and public works of Spain calling attention to the decrease of Spanish trade with Cuba. Figures are quoted showing that whereas in 1904 Spain imported from Cuba articles to the value of \$868,500 and exported to that island \$15,547,100 worth, in 1911 the totals were \$347,100 and \$10,180,600, respectively.

The decrease in Spanish exports to Cuba was principally in cotton goods, \$816,970; soap, \$51,000; wax sheets, \$69,500; packing paper, \$45,700; boots and shoes, \$1,046,000 cheap wines, \$835,200; olive oil, \$340,800;

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

and preserved meats, fruits and vegetables, \$433,300—a total of \$3,638,470.

The memorial asks for a new commercial treaty with Cuba that shall offer greatly decreased duties on tobacco and hardwoods, which do not compete with similar Spanish articles in return for decreased duties on the part of Cuba on the articles of Spanish production enumerated above.

PITCH PINE SHIPMENTS

(From the Gulf Coast Record.)

July movement to Cuba maintained the average of foregoing months, but was materially below that of the preceding July. Cuban lumber import should increase with concluding months of 1914.—August 8.

Cuban export of the week was small, the total being about a million feet.

The lumber trade of Cuba is always sensitive in responding to advance or abatement of prosperity in other lines, but lumber buyers will be in no haste to place orders for the coming season, under existing war conditions. Late summer is always a term of quietude,

dangers of the hurricane period, lessening shipment by sailing vessels, and at this juncture, importers see nothing to be gained by haste. For later fall months, however, the prospect is distinctly good for Cuba.

Shipment of the week of August 22nd included about one and one-third million feet for the republic.

There is ample reason to anticipate good business with Cuba in the coming season. Lumber stocks are more or less depleted, import so far in 1914 having been the smallest in several years, while Cuba is one of the few nationalities likely to gain much more than it loses from the struggle that so disturbs the world.—Week of August 29.

August shipments of pitch pine from Gulf ports to Cuba was about 5,000,000 feet against 9,000,000 feet in August, 1913. The comparison is less unfavorable than it appears however, many orders placed earlier in the year having been filled in August 1913 though buying had fallen to small dimensions.

Shipments of August, 1914, on the other hand, were limited by stringent money conditions, and these still prevail. For the week of September 5, 2,000,000 feet went to Cuba.

AMERICAN CLOTHING IN CUBA

During the last few years a prosperous trade has been built up in Cuba in American ready-made clothing, a number of firms in the United States participating therein. Other American manufacturers might share in this market if they send attractive goods and if shipping documents are properly made out.

Chambray, khaki, and drill shirts, denim overalls, khaki, and drill trousers are being imported into Cuba in large quantities, coming almost entirely from the United States. However, the trade is not confined to workingmen's clothing. Considerable quantities of the finer grades of cotton goods, and clothing made of wool and silk, or mixtures thereof with cotton, also ready-made clothing for women, are imported. Effort has been made to manufacture in Cuba grades of cotton clothing, but without much success.

In shipping ready-made clothing to Cuba the gross and net weight of the packages should be given, as well as the net weight of each article or class of goods. The Cuban duty on ready-made clothing is based on the duty on the component material, which is determined by the thread count. Surtaxes are provided for admixtures of wool silk, etc., as well as for coloring or dyeing. Detailed information in regard to the duty on any particular grade of clothing may be obtained by application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Ready-made clothing generally bears on every garment a reference mark or number. The invoice should contain separately the net weight of garments of each mark or number. This is necessary because certain fabrics that may appear to be in the same class actually have more or fewer threads than goods of similar appearance in the custom house, as the case may be.

If ready-made clothing is packed in cardboard boxes, as is often the case, the net weight of the goods only should be given. Thus considerable savings in duties may result to the buyer of the goods.

If goods contain a mixture of other material, the fact should be stated in the invoice as well as the percentage of other material. If mixture is more than one-fifth of the number of cotton threads, the goods are considered as wool, silk, or other material, as the case may be. Goods composed entirely of wool or silk are charged on the ad valorem basis and not by the number of threads. On linen goods the duty varies according to the number of threads, as on cotton goods.

The correct making out of invoices for shipment to Cuba is not difficult. Customers should be asked from time to time if goods have been received in good condition with everything satisfactory, and if they have any suggestions to offer.—*Report of Consular Agent Dean R. Wood, Nuevitas.*

COMMERCIAL MATTERS

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS' OPPORTUNITY

A recent letter to the *Electrical World* of New York touches upon conditions connected with the sale of American electrical devices in Cuba. The writer says:

"This island republic, with its 180, or more, sugar mills (all large users of electrical supplies), should be a good customer of American manufacturers. And in addition there is the very rapidly developing field of the small central stations being installed almost monthly—one might say—throughout Cuba. Of the electrical supplies consumed in Cuba, however, a great number, especially incandescent and arc lamps, lamp cord, wire, etc., are made in Germany. Oil engines are also going in, but these are usually German, Swiss or Swedish.

I do not pretend to analyze the question. But let us take an example. The German and American manufacturers were, I believe, developing the nitrogen-filled lamp about the same time. But here in Cuba, German nitrogen-filled lamps with ratings all the way from 300 watts to 2,000 watts in all the standard voltages were on the retail market and were being snapped up by progressive engineers as early as last December. The agents in Cuba had trouble in filling all their orders, yet at this time American manufacturers were not yet selling these lamps. Only a few sizes had been developed, and lives of 400 or 500 burning hours were all that the makers could then promise. Meanwhile the German lamps were being guaranteed for 800 hours. I used some of the German lamps more than 1,000 hours with no burn-outs and no appreciable dimming. My point, therefore, is that these German nitrogen-filled lamps are now fairly well known in Cuba and it is going to be hard indeed to replace them with American lamps.

The same thing happened with the flame arc lamps when those illuminants were first developed. Thousands of dollars' worth of German flame arc lamps were sold and are still used.

I know that we Americans pride ourselves on being hustlers, but in some of the items that do not run into big figures in single units we overlook the large field for renewals, and as a result other countries are getting the business which should rightly go to America."—*Frank H. Jones, Tuinucu, Cuba.*

LOUISIANA RICE IN DEMAND

The Cuban demand for Louisiana rice is expected to be greatly increased on account of the war in Europe, especially for the lower

grades, and largely because of news received in the New Orleans market that Great Britain, from whom Cuba formerly bought most of her supply, has definitely cancelled all her orders for the coming season, says the New Orleans States. The upshot of this is that Cuba will have to look exclusively to the United States for her supply of rice, and her consumption of the cereal amounts to several million sacks annually.

This, added to the demands of the warring nations of Europe that are in need of food-stuffs and a home consumption that can absorb the entire crop, is expected to bring unprecedentedly high prices to enrich the Louisiana rice planters.

CHANCE FOR AMERICAN MATCHES

The European war will have one direct result affecting every person on the Island, in the increased cost of matches. The universal match in Cuba, is the wax veta, of which Cuban manufacturers supply but a portion of the demand. Since the beginning of hostilities the wholesale price of this commodity has raised \$1 per gross, and in one grade which formerly sold for two for five cents, the price has now gone up to three for ten cents, other grades have risen in proportion. The ultimate result of this increase in the price of the Cuban manufactured article will be the larger importation of the wooden match of the United States.

Cuba's imports of matches by the gross compare as follows:

	1911-12	1912-13
United States.....	224	217
Germany.....	133	450
Belgium.....	18,660	44,688
France.....	9,258	5,350
Italy.....	5,477	4,545
United Kingdom.....	10	.....

CUSTOMS DECREASE \$238,917.14

The European war is affecting Cuba's customs receipts very materially.

In August the collections of Havana aggregated \$1,381,702, a decrease of nearly \$239,000, under the collections of the previous month, July, which were \$1,620,620; as compared with August, 1913, the receipts show even a greater decrease. The figures for the last seven years follow:

1914.....	\$1,381,702
1913.....	1,866,322
1912.....	1,628,150
1911.....	1,597,533
1910.....	1,414,351
1909.....	1,516,254
1908.....	1,292,894

SANITATION WORK AT CUBAN IRON MINES

By Charles F. Rand

In the conduct of mining operations in Cuba careful attention to the health conditions of employees is necessary at all times. As is well known, the elimination of mosquitoes and flies is of first importance in the prevention of tropical diseases. When the Spanish-American Iron Co. began its operations in Cuba mosquitoes were a source of great annoyance, and the examining engineer who first visited Daiquiri reported that the sound of the mosquitoes in his room at night was not unlike the noise made by a swarm of bees. Similarly, at Mayari our consulting engineer was driven out by mosquitoes from what is now the site of the town of Felton, and included in his report a recommendation that provision be made for quartering the men on houseboats during the construction period, fearing that through the resulting loss of sleep and sickness the efficiency of the laborers would otherwise be very low. This was not found necessary, however, as the low spots were filled while dredging the harbor, the mangroves were cut away all around the island, and the necessary preventive precautions taken throughout the vicinity. The resultant effect is shown by the fact that for years mosquito nets over beds have been unnecessary both at Daiquiri and Felton.

During 1908 there was yellow fever in Daiquiri. It was brought there by a man not in the employ of the company. In combatting this, the government sanitary department, under the direction of the medical corps of the U. S. Army of Occupation, thoroughly disinfected and cleaned all of the mining camps. The reduction of malaria at Daiquiri due to the absence of the mosquito is shown by a table which shows that in 1907 out of a working force of 1,315, 689 or 52% had malaria, while in 1913 out of 1,301 men but 68 or 5% affected. In the first three months of 1914 the record still improves there being but three cases out of 923 men on the pay roll.

In addition to the elimination of mosquitoes and flies, every attention is given by the foremen and by the sanitary force to maintaining cleanliness and order among the employees as well as around the dwelling houses and in other parts of the towns. Even the most modest dwelling is supplied with a shower bath. A lavatory building with ample shower bath facilities is provided for single men living in the *barracoons*. The machine shop has a modern lavatory, also individual metal lockers for clothing form a part of the *barracon* equipment. Each *barracon*, and lavatory, is in charge of an attendant who is held responsible for its sanitary condition.

The siphon condenser at the electric power plant at Felton draws its injection water from the bay and discharges into a 36-inch pipe which forms the main artery of the sewer system. This provides constant and abundant flushing of the sewers and prevents any possibility of stagnation. The outlet of the sewers is carried out to deep water in the *estero* at the rear of the island where there is a strong tidal flow. Regular inspections are made of the dwelling houses and hotels, and daily inspection of laborers' quarters, hospital, lavatories, butcher shop, and bakery. A daily report is made by the sanitary inspector. Any defects in the sewer system or unsanitary conditions are reported by the inspector and means taken immediately to remedy the trouble. Monthly medical reports are also made. When a laborer's house is vacated it is thoroughly fumigated and cleaned by the sanitary gang.

Some time ago it was discovered that the milk supply of one of our villages was being adulterated by *pasta de boniato*, a paste made by grinding up dried sweet potatoes, and of corn starch. This discovery was made after a number of cases of fever among children were reported. To avoid this and insure suitable milk supply, the milk is tested each morning before being distributed. Both Daiquiri and Felton have efficient ice plants. Ice is sold to all families who wish it, at a low price. Also each labor gang is furnished free each day with a sufficient supply of ice for cooling the drinking water supply.

An abundant supply of good water is provided for all dwellings. The Daiquiri water supply comes from a point high up on an adjoining mountain above all dwellings. The Woodfred supply is taken from a small stream originating in the ore where there is absolutely no possibility of pollution. This supply is really remarkable for its purity. Felton water is piped twelve miles from the Mayari river, at a point above which there is only a scattered population. No sickness has ever been traced to the water supply.

Perhaps the most significant fact in showing the satisfactory sanitary conditions of Felton is the size of the present hospital and the number of patients treated as compared with the provisions made originally for taking care of sickness. Based on the experience of other corporations operating in that neighborhood, a large and well appointed hospital was built at Woodfred with the idea that the high elevation and the naturally healthy site would be advantageous in properly taking care of fever cases, the number of which it was expected would be large. After starting, however, these cases proved to be so few that the number of attendants was, as a rule, greater than the number of patients; and a short time ago this large hospital was closed and the small emergency hospital at Felton was made the main headquarters of the medical department.

As Felton is in the centre of a large and prosperous sugar district, many men come to the mine from the sugar companies after the cane-cutting season is over. It has been demonstrated very often that the majority of the fever cases are brought by such recruits. At Daiquiri, the new men as a rule come direct from the north of Spain, and are not so likely to transmit fever. Notwithstanding the above mentioned facts, the proportion of sickness at the Mayari mines is extremely low.

It might be well to speak in this connection of the ever present enemies, the *jevenes* (no see 'ems) which, though not a carrier of disease so far as known, are nevertheless a troublesome pest. These will undoubtedly be eliminated sooner or later, but at present no satisfactory means of extermination has been proposed.

SUGAR INDUSTRY NOTES

TRAP SYSTEM FOR CAPE CRUZ

Mr. D. J. Lewis, Jr., consulting engineer, New York City, has made a contract with the Cape Cruz Company of New York, owners of the Cape Cruz sugar estate in Oriente Province, to furnish for their sugar factory a trap system to collect from their juice heaters, evaporators, vacuum pans and live steam drips, a maximum amount of one hundred thousand (100,000) pounds of condensation per hour and return it automatically to the boilers. The pressures will vary on the different devices from zero to one hundred and twenty-five (125) pounds.

Mr. Lewis was formerly manager of the "Bundy" Trap and for three years past, sales manager and engineer for the Lytton Manufacturing Corporation, with his associate Mr. W. J. Wayte, a consulting chemical, sugar and industrial engineer, he is now making a speciality of power house, sugar house and chemical works efficiency.

Mr. Lewis is sales agent for the Lytton Manufacturing Corporation, who make the "Lytton" traps and valves, for New York and New England and Mr. Wayte is the United States Agent for Messrs. Watson, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, Scotland, manufacturers of centrifugal machinery.

MORE SUGAR FACTORIES PROJECTED

Messrs. Garcia Rubio, Severo Pina and Jose Lopez Rodriguez, the "Pote" of "La Moderna Poesia," have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a sugar factory at Guayacanes, Camaguey Province, and expect to be ready to grind in March, 1915.

Another factory is projected which will also grind at that time. The location of this second central is given as Moron, also in Camaguey Province, but the names of the men forming the new Association are withheld for the present.—*La Independencia*, Santiago.

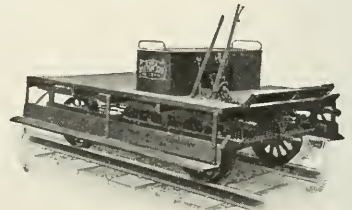
Guayacanes is an important shipping point for cattle, cedar, mahogany and other woods, on the line of the Cuba railroad. It is also in a good cane section.

In view of the fact that many of the planters have complained that owing to the war they cannot get sacks for their sugar as the sacks come from India by way of English vessels, the customs administrator has recommended to the government that sacks should be allowed to come in free of charge from the United States.



CARROS DE MOTOR DE LA COMPAÑIA BUDA

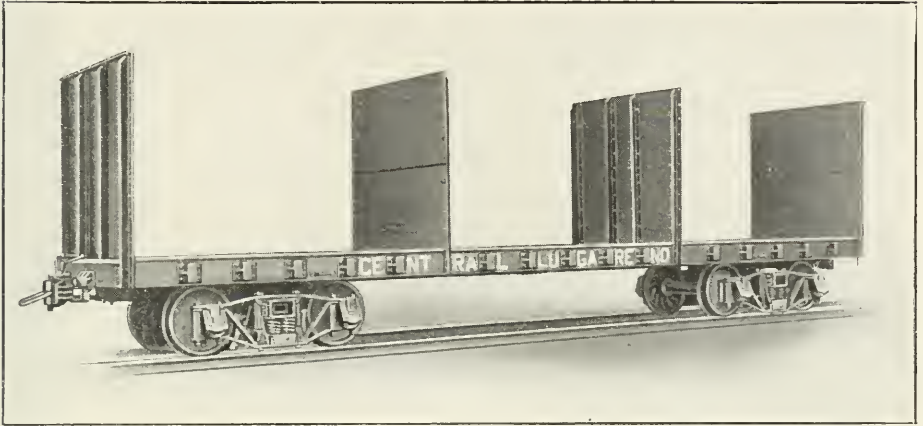
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Fabricamos un gran numero de carros para caña para uso en Cuba, Puerto-Rico, America Central y México, que tienen jaulas de acero o de madera y construidas para los distintos tipos de carga y descarga de la caña.

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Dirección telegráfica: NALLIM, New York. Producción anual de más de 100,000 carros.
Representante para Cuba: OSCAR B. CINTAS, Oficios 29-31 Havana.

CUBA COMPANY'S REPORT

The report of the Cuba company for the year ended June 30th, 1914 shows larger operating expenses, but also an increase in the net income and in the surplus. The figures follow:

	1914	1913
Gross earnings.....	\$4,443,559	\$2,761,675
Oper. expenses.....	3,284,477	2,038,283
Net earnings.....	\$1,159,082	\$723,392
Earnings (land dept.)	67,487	85,735
Net income.....	\$1,226,569	\$809,127
Charges.....	32,461	29,900
Balance.....	\$1,194,108	\$779,227
Div. due RR. cos. . .	600,060	400,060
Total income . . .	\$1,794,168	\$1,179,287
Interest, etc.	369,805	407,768
Balance.....	\$1,424,363	\$771,519
Dividends.....	685,184	.....
Surplus.....	\$739,179	\$771,519
Prev. sur. adjusted .	2,711,625	1,893,144
Total surplus . . .	\$3,450,804	\$2,664,663

The balance sheet as of June 30 shows cash on hand New York and Cuba \$315,835; cash deposited in Royal Bank of Canada to pay bond interest \$121,270; bills payable \$418,464;

total current assets, \$2,762,898; total current liabilities, \$1,279,839; and total assets and liabilities, \$19,879,367.

President W. C. Van Horne in his remarks to the stockholders in part says: "All the sugar and molasses have now been sold except 32,000 bags of sugar which stand in the accounts at the low prices prevailing on June 30. The recent large advance in the sugar market in consequence of the wars in Europe will afford on the sugars yet unsold a large additional profit—about \$300,000 at present prices.

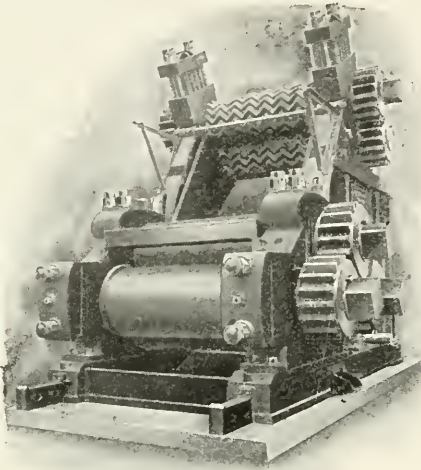
"The prevailing prices for raw sugar during the past grinding season were lower than have ever been known before for any considerable period, and therefore the working profit of \$1,159,081 for the season may be taken as evidence of the high character of your sugar establishments. Your two sugar plants were built to an estimated total capacity of 500,000 sacks, of 327 lbs., but they produced in the last grinding season more than 600,000 sacks and this unexpectedly large output makes necessary some additional planting of cane which are now going on; and every effort is being made to provide for the utmost capacity of the mill for the coming season in order to secure the force advantage of the probable continuance of the present high prices."

An analysis of the condition of the Cuba Railroad by the London statist will be printed in the October issue.

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CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION BY MONTHS

Month	1914 Tons	1913 Tons	1912 Tons	1911 Tons
December-January.....	489,903	408,258	262,152	229,118
February.....	426,449	374,345	326,220	330,333
Total to end of February.....	916,352	782,603	588,372	559,451
March.....	546,029	449,376	410,167	369,962
Total to end of March.....	1,462,381	1,231,979	998,539	929,413
April.....	466,447	458,985	371,337	283,108
Total to end of April.....	1,928,828	1,690,964	1,369,876	1,212,521
May.....	315,395	377,795	289,728	135,957
Total to end of May.....	2,244,223	2,068,759	1,659,604	1,348,478
June.....	144,126	133,904	111,384	64,010
Total to end of June.....	2,238,349	2,202,663	1,770,988	1,412,488
July.....	80,179	64,431	45,790	28,628
Total to end of July.....	2,468,528	2,267,094	1,816,778	1,441,116
August.....	61,704	74,752	39,908	11,547
Total to end of August.....	2,530,232	2,341,846	1,856,686	1,452,663
September.....	.....	38,899	17,085	14,039
Total to end of September.....	.....	2,380,745	1,873,771	1,466,702
October.....	.....	22,294	6,792	2,393
Total to end of October.....	.....	2,403,039	1,880,563	1,469,095
November.....	.....	25,498	15,421	14,356
Total crop.....	.....	2,428,537	1,895,984	1,483,451

—Willett & Gray.

HISTORY OF THREE SUGAR FACTORIES

AN INTERESTING STORY OF DEVELOPMENT WORK IN EASTERN CUBA

"The Conquest of the Tropics," is the attractive title of a most interesting history of the United Fruit Company's activities and successes, written by Frederick Upham Adams and published by Doubleday, Page & Co. It is the first volume of a series planned to describe certain big businesses in whose histories and operations the public is interested.

The volume is attractively bound, enriched by numerous fine half-tones of West Indian scenery, and is well worth reading. To the *Cuba Review* readers, the operations of the company in Cuba possesses the most interest and liberal extracts from the book follow, showing the company's operations in the republic.

Mr. Adams' deductions, say the publishers, stand on his reputation as a student and an analyst of issues of public concern. He says in part as follows:

"I was fairly familiar with the sugar industry in Cuba twelve years ago when the United Fruit Company was constructing its great mill in the Banes district, and I remember well the comments of the recognized heads of the leading sugar concerns who laughed at the attempt to raise sugar cane along the east coast of Cuba. According to these prophets, none of the requisites of soil, rainfall, labor or any other requirement was at the command of the inexperienced fruit men who had dared engage in the sugar industry.

But the prophets were wrong. The region which the experts ignored and rejected has become one of the world's important sources of sugar supply, and has been made a steady and conservative field of revenue to the company which had the courage to undertake its development.

The Boston Fruit Company was the founder of the present prosperity of the Nipe and Banes Districts. It originally acquired a section of land near the little Cuban town of Banes and devoted part of it to banana cultivation. A year or so prior to its purchase by the United Fruit Company the Boston Fruit Company decided to engage in sugar cultivation, experiments having proved that an excellent quality of cane could be raised in fields adjacent to its banana plantations. It thus came about that in the first year of the life of the United Fruit Company, President Preston was able to report that the company has 7,803 acres of growing sugar cane in its Banes plantations and a mill rapidly approaching completion. This was in 1900.

At about this time the Dumois-Nipe Company was formed and began extensive operations at Saetia, a favored spot along the southeast shore of Nipe Bay, and fifteen miles or so from Banes. This company devoted its activities largely to fruit, and raised large quantities of bananas, oranges, grapefruit and other tropical products. The United Fruit Company was the largest purchaser of these fruits, and continued so until it decided to abandon banana cultivation and handling in Cuba, which was in 1906. From that year until 1912, the Dumois-Nipe Company disposed of its fruits to various concerns, but in that year it was decided that sugar could be raised to greater advantage and to more profit, and the Saetia Sugar Company was formed, the United Fruit Company furnishing most of the capital and owning control of the stock.

The success of the United Fruit Company at Banes soon led to the formation of the Nipe Bay Company, a concern largely financed by investigators who had learned to have faith in the judgment of the heads of the United Fruit Company, and this new company purchased a large tract of undeveloped land along the south coast of Nipe Bay and reaching almost to the town of Antilla. It thus came about that three American enterprises were located in a sweeping semi-circle about the waters of Nipe Bay and Banes Bay, with modern sugar mills at Banes and on the property of the Nipe Bay Company. The latter mill is known as the "Central Preston" and the pioneer mill near Banes as "Central Boston." Both of these great mills are fitted with every device and employ every scientific process necessary for the speedy and economical extraction of sugar from the raw cane.

Early in 1907 the United Fruit Company purchased a majority of the common stock of the Nipe Bay Company, and in that year the latter harvested and ground its first crop, which yielded 32,000,000 pounds of sugar and nearly 1,000,000 gallons of molasses. This company still maintains its corporate entity, but its operations are conducted by the United Fruit Company in co-operation with the other two great divisions in this locality. In 1913 the company acquired by purchase the remaining outside stock of the Saetia Sugar Company, with its 35,000 acres of land near the Nipe Bay Company, more than 6,000 of which are already planted to cane.

The Banes, Nipe Bay and Saetia districts contain a total acreage of 255,000, of which 58,000 acres are now planted to sugar cane. The Nipe Bay Company has about 25,000 acres of cane under cultivation, with additional tracts of 82,000 acres, much of which is available for cane. There are also 12,500 acres devoted to pastures, the feeding places of the thousands of oxen, mules and other live stock required on a modern sugar plantation. The original, or Banes division, has a total acreage of 92,000, of which 28,000 acres are planted to cane and 20,000 acres used for pasture.

These three divisions of Banos, Nipe Bay, and Saetia are not contiguous plantations owned by the two companies which possess and operate the mills. Reaching out for miles in three directions from the Boston Central are fields of cane planted years ago by the Boston Fruit Company, but intersecting and interlacing these fields are others owned by individual producers, and still other fields which are untilled and are the property of outsiders who decline to sell or cultivate.

The detailed maps of the Banos and Nipe Bay divisions, with the various land holdings, painted in colors, look like a puzzle picture. In the subdivision of Cuban lands there is not that uniformity and rectangular accuracy which distinguish our real estate holdings, especially in the Middle and Western States. The Cuban heir to land traces his inheritance by following winding creeks and long lines with startling angles. It thus comes about that there are hundreds of independent cane growers with their lands completely surrounded by the more comprehensive development of American enterprises.

These independents sell their cane to the mills. This cane is ground and a careful record made of the amount of sugar extracted from it. The independent receives in pay the market value of 5% of the sugar extracted from his cane. In other words, he becomes the owner of 100 pounds out of every ton of 2,000 pounds extracted, and the mill takes this 100 off his hands and pays him the quotation price of raw sugar on the day of the sale. This is the system in vogue in all Cuba, and is one which is fair to the independent producer and to the owner of the mill.

Under favorable conditions of crop and prices, the independent will obtain from his cane an amount which will yield him a net profit as high as \$100 an acre, and even this figure has been exceeded. Under the reverse conditions of poor crops and low prices—the latter due to bumper crops of beet sugar abroad—the independent sugar grower is fairly well assured of returns which will range from \$30 to \$60 an acre annually, which figure is considerably in excess of that obtainable from standard crops grown in the United States. However, the Cuban grower runs more risks, has less comforts and not as congenial surroundings as his brother agriculturalist in northern climes.

Crossing the railroad lines at frequent and regular intervals are broad roads which serve the double purpose of permitting cane-loaded wagons to arrive at the railroad switches and also of checking the sweep of flames in the event that fires start in dry weather. These roads are called "guarda rayas," which translates as "protective spaces" or "fire lines." A considerable percentage of a plantation is occupied by these broad but necessary roads.

Twelve years ago there were squalid little native settlements at Banos, Antilla and Saetia. There were a few cultivators of small cane plantations, and they extracted enough sugar for their own needs by primitive processes. You could search the average map of Cuba in vain and not locate Antilla, Preston, Banos or Saetia. There were no docks worthy of the name at which steamships could land.

No railroad then connected the Nipe Bay country with Havana or Santiago.

They cut a wall through the guinea grass and the jungles of Central Cuba and connected the head of Nipe Bay by railroad with Havana and Santiago. They dredged a harbor beneath the bluffs of Antilla and projected docks out into the clear waters of Nipe Bay.

Square miles of fields, untouched since the island was heaved out of the sea, were reclaimed from swamps and jungles. An army of men raised the massive steel spans of the sugar mill. Ships from all parts of the world ploughed the waters of Nipe Bay and unloaded the materials necessary in the prosecution of this giant undertaking. The cleared fields were planted and bore a bounteous harvest of cane. The cane was cut and fed into the maws of the tearing and grinding crushers—fifteen hundred tons of cane a day yielded up its juice under the impact of this machinery.

The first three years showed a loss of about \$60,000 and the prophets of disaster took great credit for their forecasts, but the company did not deviate in the slightest from its original plan to develop this section to sugar cane. In 1904 the tide turned, the Banos mill turning out a product which netted a profit of \$345,000, and there has been no year since that time when Cuban sugar has not helped the United Fruit Company meet its dividend responsibilities.

To-day, all of this district is dotted with towns and villages which owe their inception and progress to the extension of the sugar industry. Antilla has a growing population of 4,500, and boasts of the best hotel in the east of Cuba. Saetia, out near the mouth of Nipe Bay, has a population in the busy season which amounts to 2,000 or more. Where a few years ago was nothing but waste land and fever-breeding jungles there has arisen a flourishing and attractive little city—Preston. It has 5,000 population.

The Government of Cuba has the official supervision of sanitation in the Nipe Bay section, but the United Fruit Company provides medical attention for all of its employees and most of those who live in Banos, Preston, and elsewhere. The company maintains hospitals in Saetia, Preston and Banos. Sanitary and protective measures are energetically promoted and the general conditions of health are as good as in the United States.

The medical department of the Nipe Bay Company has headquarters in Preston, and the hospital service, sanitation and health measures are entirely under its supervision. This service extends to the 5,000 inhabitants of Preston and to a total population in this district of more than 12,000.

The medical supervision of Banos and its surroundings is a model of efficiency. Banos is divided into two parts, one of which consists of the municipality of Banos, under the jurisdic-

tion of the Cuban Government, while the other section is devoted to the use of the several thousand employees of the United Fruit Company. Here are the homes of the local officials of the company, hotels, neat cottages for the laborers, parks, tennis and baseball grounds, a well-kept polo field and other places of recreation. There is keen athletic rivalry between Preston and Banes. Both have polo teams and fine strings of ponies, and thousands witness the tournaments and cheer for their respective champions.

Here also is the excellent Banes hospital, a modern structure and efficiently conducted. From it radiate a comprehensive system of smaller hospitals and dispensaries which serve a population exceeding 15,000."



Tienda and hotel on the estate of the Manati Sugar Company. It cost \$40,000, is built of brick and has twenty rooms, many with baths.

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SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for *The Cuba Review* by *Willett & Gray*, of New York

Our last Sugar Review for the magazine was dated August 13, 1914.

At that time Centrifugal Sugar 960 test was quoted at 6.50c. per lb. duty paid, having been advanced from 3.26c July 29th to 6.52c August 13th, an advance of 3.26c per lb., or one hundred per cent, in 15 days as recorded in our last review. We wrote then, that our estimates of supplies and requirements for the U. S. consumption were such that there was small reason for any further extraordinary rise in values, which some people were confidently looking for.

As matter of fact the 15 days advance covered the entire rise to the present time. From August 13th to August 18th the quotation remained at 6.52c per lb., and declined to 6.27c per lb. August 19th, and to 6c per lb. on the 20th, and to 5.77c on the 25th, at which point the market steadied and on the 27th advanced to 6.02c per lb. September 1st the quotation was 6.01c per lb., changing on the 4th to 6.02c, and on the 8th to 6.27c per lb., and to 6.25c. per lb. on the 14th. At this writing without transactions there are sellers of 960 Centrifugals at 5c. per lb. cost and freight, and 6.02c. per lb. duty paid.

It is of interest to review the cause and effect of the rise of 3c per lb. in 15 days, and the continuance of this rise, especially as to refined sugar from August 13th to September 15th, and it's quite probable continuance at or near 3c per lb. over price of July 29th to the domestic beet crop commencing in October and perhaps to the next Cuba crop in January.

Last year from August 1st to December 30th, the United States consumption was 1,513,000 tons (2,240 lbs.), which at 3c per lb. is the enormous rise of \$101,850,000, which the consumers of the United States must pay for sugar above what they would have paid except for the war. If not paid, then many families must reduce largely or go without entirely one of the most important necessities of living in these days.

On July 29th there was absolutely no foundation for expecting a rise in sugar values in the United States to exceed one quarter cents to one half cents per lb. for the remainder of the year, but the outbreak of war found Great Britain entirely cut off from its usual sugar supplies from Germany and other beet sugar producing countries. With immediate foresight, Great Britain looked elsewhere for supplies, and realizing that Cuba and the United States sugar values were and had been for months under the values of cane sugars from any part of the world, she became an immediate and persistent purchaser from Cuba and the United States at rising bids, until within 15 days she advanced these markets to the parity of those from which she could buy elsewhere, then her rising bids ceased, and she secured sugar from other countries, leaving the United States, its further supplies for our home consumption.

Immediately following this remarkable rise of 3c per lb. in 15 days, investigating committees were set at work throughout the United States in the effort to place the responsibility of the rise upon the importers, refiners, jobbers and retailers of sugar, claiming that these parties bought sugar largely at the July basis and sold it at the August 15th basis, whereas they should have sold it at the usual normal advance for normal profits in the business.

Had they done this, it is perfectly plain that Great Britain might have taken every pound of these low cost sugars within those 15 days, and left the United States consumers in a precarious situation as to supplies and prices.

As it was Great Britain got only a moderate proportion of such sugar on the 3c rise which she made, and a certain good sized quantity remained in the hands of importers, refiners, etc., which enabled our refiners to keep out of the Cuba and other markets while Great Britain continued to press its requirements upon these markets.

Had the United States parted with its cheap cost sugar to Great Britain, and then been obliged to compete elsewhere with Great Britain for sugars for our consumers, it is beyond controversy that cost of sugar to the United States consumer to-day would be very much higher than it now is.

As it is by the policy adopted against the British Government attempt to take all our supplies from us, and forcing them by reason of the 15 days rise to go to other countries, we have been able to maintain prices to consumers here without necessary further advances which surely would have come except for the policy adopted. Now, we can congratulate ourselves that we have abundant supplies within our reach to prevent any further rise in sugar to consumers for the remainder of the year, or until the new Cuba crop matures.

After January next new problems will come to be solved on the basis of war or no war then, which it is not worth our while to consider now.

There are naturally differences of opinion as to the United States supplies being sufficient for our requirements to end of year, and it may be well for us to specify the basis for our opinion that such will be the case, without entering into full details, which we have made.

In brief then, the refiners by their foresight in not parting with sugar more largely to Great Britain, had on Sept. 1st a stock of 310,000 tons which, with 55,000 tons bought in Cuba for arrival, and 35,000 tons to arrive from Hawaii gave without further buying 400,000 tons for refiners use in September, which is more than will be used.

SUGAR REVIEW

What is left over for October will be supplemented as visible supply by the balance of the Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaiian and Philippine Crops, and by a certain indefinite amount of full duty sugar, together with the maturing Louisiana cane crops and the domestic beet crop. Altogether, if placed on the market for sale, quite sufficient, by our figuring, for the United States supplies to consumers to January next.

There is no reason to fear any excessive demand from Great Britain. She has secured, according to our information 600,000 to 1,000,000 tons of all kinds of sugar for her consumption to March or April next, and is only in need of some immediate supplies of refined sugar from the United States to meet her deficiencies of supplies of white sugar.

Great Britain's refineries have capacity of about 80,000 tons per month, whereas Great Britain will probably require about 40,000 tons per month more, and this amount she may continue to take from the United States. She can have it without particular detriment to our visible supplies, if such supplies are not withheld from market.

The domestic beet crop, and Louisiana cane crop, the most important of such supplies are likely to be pressed for sale as fast as made; present values of Cuba sugars are maintained at or near one cent a pound above the new Cuba crop January-March values.

As stated before the war indirectly and Great Britain directly are largely responsible for the probably extra cost of sugar to United States consumers during the last half of this year to extent of over \$100,000,000. Is there any way by which such war penalty can be reduced by reduction in prices back to near normal values? Apparently only by acts of the parties which have produced it.

A cessation of the war and the release of the beet crops of Europe would do it speedily, but the action of the British Government in buying sugar supplies so far ahead is an indication that war is not to end this year, or early next year.

The possible release of some of the coming beet crop sugars of Europe to the United States is by no means an impossibility.

We mentioned in our last months' review the location of the beet fields in the several countries at war, and by following the tramp of the armies it will be seen that several of these fields are already trampled under foot of armies, and that little of those crops remain to be harvested. There are other crops however that are not touched thus far.

The crop of Germany promises to be secured to near its full extent. Labor has been brought from Belgium for this purpose and by pressing the young men of 16 to 22 years into the work, as well as prisoners of war also.

What Austria will lose in crops may be made up by Germany, and it is not impossible that a surplus will remain for shipment to neutral countries. Even the United States, if Great Britain will consent to keep her navy neutral on such shipment considering Great Britain's indebtedness to our consumers, and her need of further supplies from the United States, it may not be too far fetched to believe that on the proper application she might not throw obstacles in our way.

Also, some German sugar may find its way here via neutral countries. Holland already has proposed to us to make offers for her refined sugars, in belief that her present prohibition of such exports will be removed with the harvesting of her new crop.

Of course all these surmises are only surmises which cannot develop until the European beet crops are being harvested in October to January, but still in a review of this kind we should not omit such possibilities as interfering with the maintenance of sugar prices in the United States at 3c per lb. above the normal for any length of time.

Such enormous profits to Cuban planters cannot but be considered by them from the basis of "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

We note that some estates in Cuba have already acted in this proverb in their sales of new crop Cubas to the eager buyers of the United Kingdom.

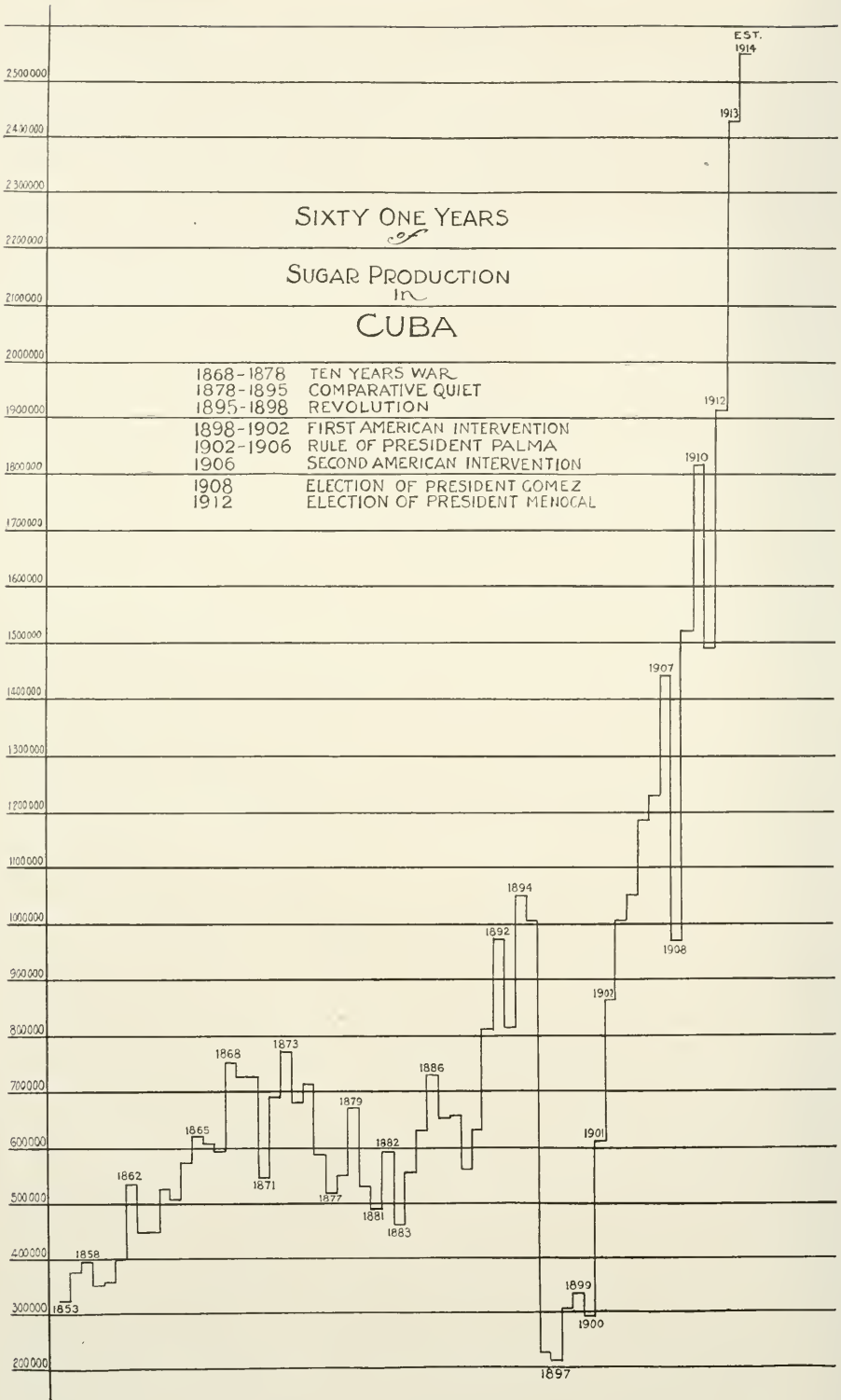
Thus far our refineries take no interest in future supplies, and incline to buy only for present necessities, as they can turn the raws into refined, and sell the production for export.

The United States domestic refined trade is now very fully supplied for a month to come until domestic beet is available. Cane granulated is $7\frac{1}{4}$ c, less 2%, by all our refiners for domestic use, and at 6c. per lb. net cash f. o. b. in bond for export. A maintenance of these quotations for any length of time depends almost entirely on the amount of the current production that can be sold abroad.

The immediate future indicated a reduction of values of both raws and refined, but such can be followed later on by some recovery if supplies should be withheld largely from the market.

This latter problem can be solved only by the producers and holders of sugar after present in-hand supplies of refiners are exhausted and new buying to a considerable extent must be resumed.

WILLET & GRAY.



REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la *Cuba Review* por *Willett & Gray*, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 13 de Agosto de 1914, en cuyo período el azúcar centrífugo polarización 96° se cotizaba a 6.52c. la libra derechos pagados, habiendo tenido un alza de 3.26c. en 29 de Julio a 6.52c. el 13 de Agosto, o sea un aumento de 3.26c. la libra, un ciento por ciento en quince días, según manifestamos en nuestra última reseña. Dijimos entonces que nuestros cálculos respecto a las existencias y requerimientos para el consumo en los Estados Unidos eran tales que casi no había motivo para que tuviera lugar mayor alza extraordinaria en los precios del azúcar, lo cual se esperaba confiadamente por algunas personas.

En realidad, el alza en esos quince días fué el límite hasta el presente. Desde el 13 de Agosto al 18 de Agosto las cotizaciones permanecieron a 6.52c. la libra, bajando a 6.27c. la libra el 19 de Agosto y a 6c. la libra el 20 del mismo mes, y a 5.77c. el día 25, a cuya cifra se afirmó el mercado, volviendo a subir a 6.02c. la libra el día 27. El primero de Septiembre la cotización era 6.01c. la libra, cambiando el día 4 a 6.02c. y el día 8 a 6.27c. la libra, y a 6.25c. el día 14. Al escribir esta reseña sin transacciones hay vendedores de centrífugas de 96° a 5c. la libra costo y flete, y a 6.02c. la libra derechos pagados.

Interesa reseñar la causa y el efecto del alza de 3c. la libra en quince días, y la continuación de esta alza especialmente respecto al azúcar refinado desde el 13 de Agosto al 15 de Septiembre, con la probabilidad de que continúe el azúcar a 3c. la libra o muy cerca de ese precio sobre el precio a que se cotizaba el 29 de Julio en lo que se refiere a la cosecha de remolacha del país que empieza en Octubre y tal vez a la próxima zafra de Cuba en Enero.

El año pasado, desde el primero de Agosto al 30 de Diciembre, el consumo de azúcar en los Estados Unidos fué de 1,513,000 toneladas (2,240 lbs.), lo cual a 3c. la libra equivale a la enorme alza de \$101,850,000, cantidad que deben pagar los consumidores en los Estados Unidos por el azúcar sobre lo que hubieran pagado a no haber sido por la guerra. Si no se paga eso, entonces muchas familias deberán reducir en gran manera una de las necesidades más importantes para la vida en estos días, o pasarse sin ello enteramente.

El 19 de Julio no había absolutamente fundamento para esperar una alza en los precios del azúcar en los Estados Unidos que excediese de $\frac{1}{4}$ c. a $\frac{1}{2}$ c. la libra para el resto del año, pero al declararse la guerra la Gran Bretaña se vio privada de su acostumbrado suministro de azúcar procedente de Alemania y de otros países productores de azúcar de remolacha. Con mucha previsión, la Gran Bretaña buscó otros medios para obtener existencias, y comprendiendo que los precios del azúcar en Cuba y los Estados Unidos eran y han sido por meses más bajos que los precios del azúcar de caña de cualquier otra parte del mundo, se convirtió inmediatamente en persistente comprador en Cuba y en los Estados Unidos con precios en aumento, hasta que en quince días hizo subir el precio del azúcar en dichos mercados a la paridad de los precios a los cuales podía comprar en cualquier otra parte; entonces cesaron sus compras y consiguió azúcar de otros países, dejando a los Estados Unidos sus ulteriores existencias para el consumo del país.

Inmediatamente a continuación de esta notable alza de 3c. la libra en quince días, se crearon por todos los Estados Unidos comités de investigación, con objeto de achacar la responsabilidad del alza a los importadores, refinadores, comerciantes al por mayor y al por menor de azúcar, alegando que estos individuos habían comprado azúcar en grandes cantidades bajo la base de Julio y la habían vendido la base del 15 de Agosto, siendo así que deberían haberla vendido bajo la base de la alza normal acostumbrada, para obtener las ganancias normales en el negocio.

Si lo hubieran hecho así, es evidente que la Gran Bretaña habría comprado hasta la última libra de dichos azúcares a bajo precio en esos quince días, y hubiera dejado a los consumidores de los Estados Unidos en una situación precaria respecto a existencias y precios.

Al suceder de otro modo, la Gran Bretaña sólo consiguió una proporción moderada de dicho azúcar por la alza de 3c. que originó, y quedó en manos de los importadores, refinadores, etc., una buena cantidad de azúcar, lo cual facilitó a nuestros refinadores el poder quedar fuera del mercado de Cuba y de otros mercados mientras que la Gran Bretaña continuó forzando sus requerimientos en dichos mercados.

Si los Estados Unidos hubieran vendido su azúcar de bajo costo a la Gran Bretaña y luego se hubieran visto obligados a competir en otra parte con la Gran Bretaña por los azúcares para nuestros consumidores, no hay para qué decir que el costo del azúcar hoy día al consumidor en los Estados Unidos sería mucho más alto de lo que es.

Con lo que ha sucedido, por las medidas tomadas contra el Gobierno Británico en su atentado de tomar de nosotros todas nuestras existencias y obligarlos a causa del alza en esos quince días a acudir a otros países en busca de azúcar, hemos podido sostener aquí los precios para los consumidores sin necesidad de mayores alzas, que seguramente hubieran tenido lugar a no haber sido por las medidas adoptadas. Ahora podemos congratularnos de tener existencias abundantes a nuestro alcance para impedir mayor aumento en el precio del azúcar a los consumidores durante el resto del año, hasta que madure la nueva zafra de Cuba.

Después del próximo enero habrá que resolver nuevos problemas bajos la base de si para esa época habrá aún guerra o no, lo cual no vale la pena de considerar ahora.

Hay naturalmente diferencias de opinión respecto a si las existencias en los Estados Unidos serán suficientes para nuestros requerimientos hasta fin de año, y no estará de más el que nosotros especifiquemos en qué basamos nuestra opinión de que tal será el caso, sin entrar en detalles más extensos de los que hemos dado.

En suma, los refinadores, por su previsión en no consentir que la Gran Bretaña se llevara mayor cantidad de azúcar, tenían el primero de septiembre existencias en cantidad de 310,000 toneladas, que con las 55,000 toneladas compradas en Cuba y por llegar, y las 35,000 toneladas que han de llegar de Hawaii, ascienden a 400,000 toneladas para el uso de los refinadores en Septiembre sin hacer más compras, que es más de lo que será usado.

El azúcar que quede para Octubre será suplementada como existencias visibles por el remanente de las cosechas de Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii y las Filipinas, y por cierta cantidad indefinida de azúcar que haya pagado derechos, junto con las cosechas de caña madurando en la Luisiana y la cosecha doméstica de remolacha. Todo esto en conjunto, si se coloca en el mercado para la venta, será muy suficiente por nuestro cálculo para surtir a los consumidores en los Estados Unidos hasta el próximo mes de enero.

No hay motivo para temer demanda alguna excesiva de la Gran Bretaña, pues según se nos han informado ha conseguido de 600,000 a 1,000,000 de toneladas de azúcar de todas clases para su consumo hasta el próximo mes de marzo o abril, y sólo necesita algunas existencias inmediatas de azúcar refinado de los Estados Unidos para hacer frente a su escasez de existencias de azúcar blanco.

Las refinerías de la Gran Bretaña tienen una capacidad de próximamente 80,000 toneladas al mes, mientras que probablemente requerirá unas 40,000 toneladas más, y podrá continuar adquiriendo esta cantidad de los Estados Unidos. Puede conseguirlo sin detrimento de importancia en nuestras existencias visibles, si dichas existencias no son retenidas fuera del mercado.

La cosecha de remolacha del país y la de caña de la Luisiana, existencias de más importancia, es probable que sean forzadas para la venta tan pronto como estén disponibles si los precios actuales de los azúcares de Cuba se mantienen al precio de un centavo o cerca de un centavo sobre los precios de la nueva cosecha de Cuba de enero a marzo.

Como ya hemos manifestado antes, la guerra indirectamente y la Gran Bretaña directamente son la causa del aumento probable en el costo del azúcar a los consumidores de los Estados Unidos durante la última mitad de este año en la cantidad de más de \$100,000,000? Hay manera alguna por medio de la cual tal tributo de la guerra pueda ser mitigado volviendo a bajar los precios a una cotización casi normal? Al parecer sólo por la manera de proceder de los que lo han motivado.

La terminación de la guerra y la remisión de las cosechas de remolacha de Europa efectuaría eso inmediatamente, pero el hecho del Gobierno Británico en comprar existencias de azúcar con tanta anticipación indica que la guerra no ha de terminar este año ni a principios del año entrante. La posible remisión de parte de la venidera cosecha de azúcar de remolacha de Europa a los Estados Unidos no es en modo alguno una imposibilidad.

En nuestra reseña del mes pasado indicamos dónde están situados los campos de remolacha en los distintos países en guerra, y siguiendo la marcha de esos ejércitos se verá que varios de esos campos ya han sido hollados por la planta de los soldados, y que poco de esas cosechas queda por recoger. Sin embargo, hay otras cosechas que hasta ahora no han sido tocadas.

La cosecha de Alemania promete estar asegurada casi en su totalidad. Para ese objeto se han llevado gente de Bélgica, así como obligando a los jóvenes de 16 a 22 años a trabajar en los campos, así como también los prisioneros de guerra.

Las pérdidas que sufra Austria en los campos podrá ser compensado por el buen estado de los campos en Alemania, y no es difícil que quede un exceso de existencias para enviar a países neutrales. Aun en lo que se refiere a los Estados Unidos, si la Gran Bretaña llega a consentir en que su marina permanezca neutral en tales cargamentos, teniendo en consideración su deuda de gratitud hacia nuestros consumidores y su necesidad de mayores existencias de los Estados Unidos, no cabe duda en creer que al solicitarlo como es debido no se opondría a ello.

Asimismo, alguna azúcar podría llegar aquí de Alemania por vía de países neutrales. Holanda ya nos ha propuesto el hacernos ofertas para sus azúcares refinados, en la creencia de que su actual prohibición de tales exportaciones dejará de tener efecto con la cosecha de su nuevo producto.

Por supuesto, todo esto son solamente conjeturas que no pueden dilucidarse hasta que se hayan recogido las cosechas de remolacha europea de Octubre a enero, pero sin embargo en una revista de esta naturaleza no debemos omitir tales posibilidades por intervenir con el sostenimiento de los precios del azúcar en los Estados Unidos a 3c. la libra sobre lo normal por cualquier espacio de tiempo.

Tan enormes ganancias para los plantadores de Cuba no pueden por menos que ser consideradas por ellos sino bajo la base de que "más vale pájar en mano que ciento volando."

Hemos observado que algunos ingenios de Cuba ya se han valido de este proverbio en sus ventas de azúcar de la nueva zafra a los ansiosos compradores de los Estados Unidos.

Hasta ahora nuestros refinadores no se toman interés en las existencias en el futuro, y se inclinan a comprar solamente para sus necesidades presentes, pues pueden convertir los azúcares crudos en refinados y vender el producto para la exportación.

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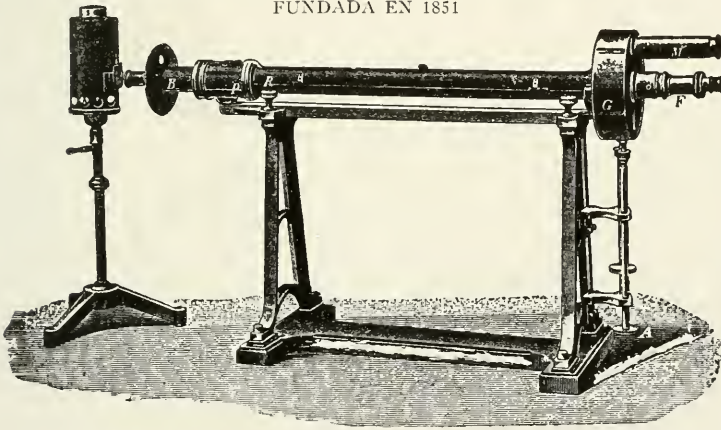
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EUROPEAN BEET FIELDS ENDANGERED

Through the warring armies in Europe beet fields have suffered enormously. Willett & Gray print a list as follows:

In Belgium 58 factories, of which there are located in the provinces of Liege 15, Brabant 11, Namur 4, Hainaut 28, have probably lost their crops and only in Antwerp 2, Flanders 7 and Limburg 4 factories remain intact. Total crop of Belgium is 230,000 tons sugar, of which probably 200,000 tons are affected.

In France 42 factories in Nord, 26 in Pas de Calais, 37 in Somme, 54 in Aisne, 4 in Ardennes, 21 in Oise, together 184 factories, are already within the firing lines. 32 other factories are in direct line to Paris, leaving only 13 factories in France, so far immune from disaster.

Our German correspondence claims that the crops of Germany will be fully harvested, labor for the fields being impressed from Belgium (as we understand it).

This report takes no note of the Russian advance to Berlin, which if completed, would be over some of the principal beet fields of Germany, which lie between the Russian army and Berlin.

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El comercio de azúcar refinado del país en los Estados Unidos está ahora completamente surtido para otro mes, hasta que esté disponible el azúcar de remolacha del país. El precio del azúcar de caña granulada de todos nuestros refinadores es $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. menos 2% para uso doméstico, y 6c. la libra pago neto al contado libre a bordo en depósito para la exportación. El sostenimiento de estas cotizaciones por cualquier espacio de tiempo depende casi enteramente de la cantidad de la producción corriente que pueda ser vendida en el extranjero.

El future inmediato indica una reducción de precios tanto de los azúcares crudos como de los refinados, pero tal rebaja puede ir seguida más tarde por alguna reacción si las existencias fuesen retenidas fuera del mercado en gran cantidad.

Este último problema sólo puede ser resuelto por los productores y tenedores de azúcar después que se hayan agotado las existencias actuales en mano de los refinadores, y haya que volver a comprar azúcar en grandes cantidades.



Limestone quarry near Havana.

ÁCIDO FÓSFÓRICO

Todos los métodos de hacer el azúcar blanco, tanto de ingenio como refinado, depende de la **CLARIFICACION** propia. Nos es grato suministrar consejo práctico sobre este asunto á los interesados.

Hacemos compuestos del Ácido Fosfórico para acomodar todas las condiciones que pueda exigir la fábrica de azúcar.

BOWKER CHEMICAL COMPANY, 60 Trinity Place, New York

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

PRICES WILL WORK HIGHER

"Fully sixty per cent. of the production of cigars in Cuba is for England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and the other European markets," says A. L. Sylvester, president of the American Cigar Company and chairman of the Henry Clay & Bock Co. "Owing to the European war all production of Havana cigars has ceased temporarily. All the factories of the Henry Clay & Bock Co. in Cuba closed down on July 31st. Beginning on September 1st the company resumed operations to fill all orders for the American market. In addition to this a quantity of cigars made up for the English market and which could not be shipped will also be offered in this market for sale. They constitute high class lines of cigars which the English public has been accustomed to import.

"Owing to the fact that the factories have been closed in August stocks in the hands of importers have been materially reduced. No change whatsoever has been made, however, in the price of cigars to the importer.

"Conditions in the tobacco market in Cuba have been upset for the reason that a large part of the Cuban crop produced what is known as low grade, inferior types of tobacco. Heretofore this low grade tobacco has found a market in Germany, but owing to the avenues of sales being cut off naturally the grades suitable for making fine cigars are bound to advance materially in price. There is no market for the low grade and the price has got to be put on the high grade cigars. If the present conditions continue undoubtedly there will be an increase in the price of Havana cigars."

BEST LEAF HIGH PRICED

"The best grade of Cuban tobacco is selling at the usual high price," said Marcelino Perez, of the Tuval factory, of New York, recently.

"Only the lower class tobacco sells cheaply and that is the kind that, as a rule, goes to Germany and other European countries.

"Most of the cigar factories in Havana are closed, and the Havana industry seems worse than ever it was in the Spanish-American war. All that Havana can seemingly do is to export to the United States. As two-thirds of her product was exported to other countries than the United States there is bound to be great stagnation in the industry in Havana while the war continues, and perhaps for some time afterwards."

Figures showing the quantities of cigars and leaf tobacco to foreign countries will be found on this page.

SEVEN MONTHS' TOBACCO EXPORTS

Some interesting statistics of Cuba's tobacco exports in the seven months ending July 31st, just before the outbreak of the European war, are given in the pages of *El Tobacco of Havana*.

Comparisons are made with the exports for this period since 1900. The figures follow:

Cigars were exported in the following quantities:

	1914	1913
January.....	11,507,444	13,161,385
February.....	13,487,995	14,431,875
March.....	12,678,128	13,331,495
April.....	16,537,281	18,431,837
May.....	11,994,798	13,336,714
June.....	10,460,839	12,906,444
July.....	10,534,032	16,199,838

The Major portion of these cigars went to the important markets of the world in the following quantities:

	1914	1913
England.....	34,404,996	38,951,306
United States.....	20,724,640	26,589,359
Germany.....	5,143,946	4,231,757
Canada.....	5,216,537	7,670,114
France.....	7,217,275	8,187,857
Australia.....	3,444,191	3,448,481
Spain.....	5,280,901	3,339,424

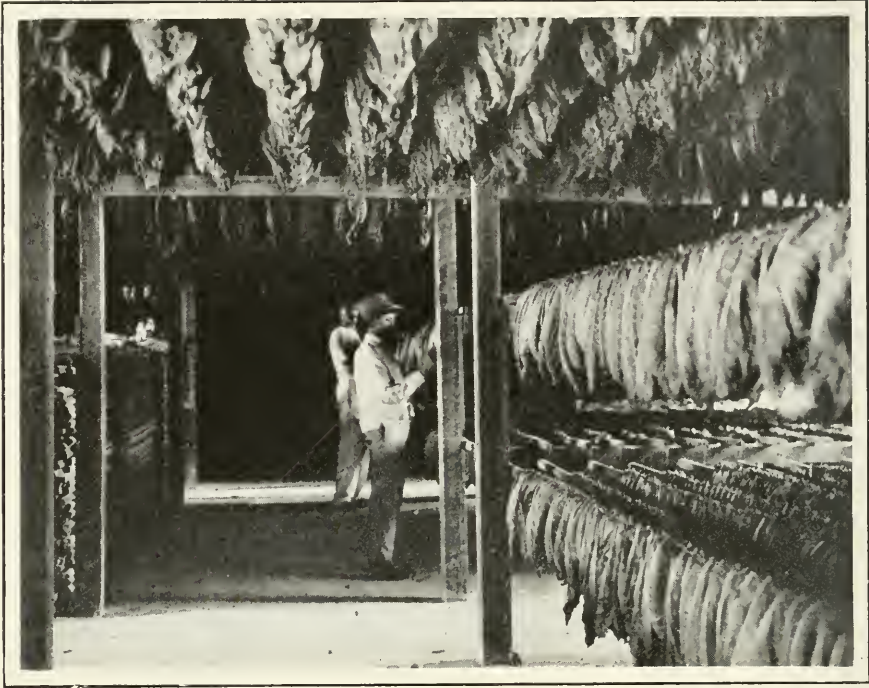
For the fifteen years ending with 1914, the exports of cigars and leaf tobacco for the period already stated were as follows:

	Cigars.	Leaf Tobacco (Bales)
1900.....	110,886,282	72,882
1901.....	113,864,777	148,209
1902.....	117,160,170	155,415
1903.....	112,155,444	152,714
1904.....	120,897,398	130,430
1905.....	126,264,516	151,558
1906.....	144,305,150	155,212
1907*.....	70,029,328	113,494
1908.....	105,136,382	149,725
1909.....	105,770,837	203,427
1910.....	94,258,454	159,014
1911.....	103,376,584	182,305
1912.....	89,233,620	171,375
1913.....	101,799,588	171,950
1914.....	87,200,517	195,876

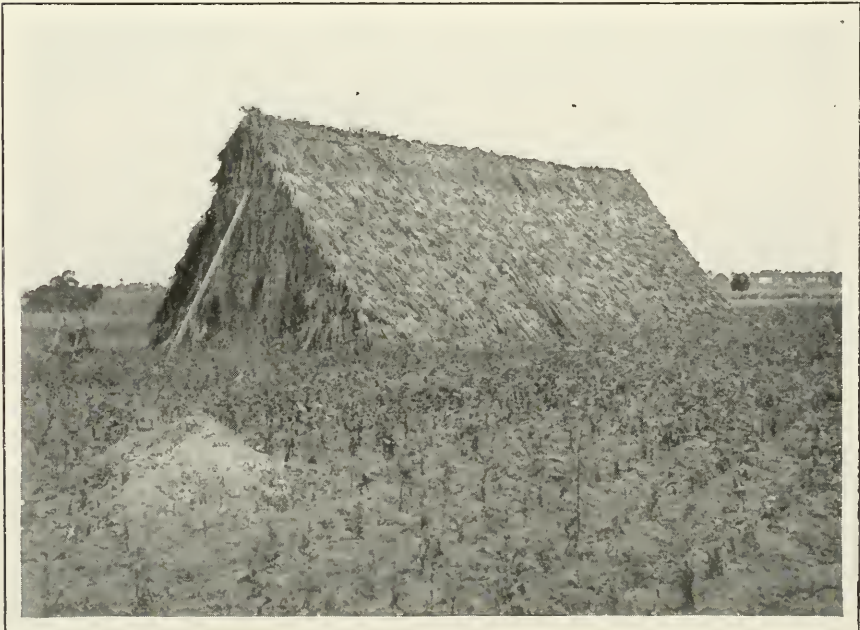
*Year of colossal strike in Havana among tobacco workmen.

For the same period the exports of cigarettes totalled 120,515,079 packs and of picadura or cut tobacco, 1,459,772 kilos.

Since the opening of the war there has been stagnation at the markets of the leading consuming nations of Europe were closed to Cuba.



Interior of a tobacco drying shed.



Old style of native tobacco curing barn in Cuba, built mostly of palm leaves. A framework of poles is first constructed to which the long leaves of the royal palm are fastened. The Cuban method of work makes a water-tight roof which will last from twenty to thirty years.

SUGAR FOR BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Within recent years, says the *Medical Record*, there has been a growing recognition not only of the dietetic, but also of the medicinal value of sugar. As a nourishment quickly simulated in the exhaustion following severe exertion and in fatigue, sugar is an important article in the diet of the artisan and of the soldier. Moreover, it has won a distinctive place in medicine, particularly in the treatment of shock, of an excess of acid in the blood following operations, and of heart weakness; it has also been extolled as a local application in the treatment of ulcers.

MALE PAPAYA PLANTS USELESS

All male papaya plants should be promptly destroyed wherever they appear, as not only are they unproductive, but by their pollen being carried to others which are fruiting, they tend to produce degenerate plants when these are grown from the seed obtained from plants growing in the vicinity of the male

plants. There is no need to fear that the others will not fruit if the male plants are destroyed, for the reason that there are always plants near by having perfect flowers which provide sufficient pollen for the pollination of the females.—*Philippine Agricultural Review*, for June.

SANTIAGO'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

The collections of the Santiago custom house for August, 1914, show a great falling off as compared with 1913, due altogether to the interruptions to commerce, caused by the European war.

The official figures compare as follows:

1914.....	\$98,584.57
1913.....	155,983.71

A Washington dispatch of September 12th, was to the effect that the Cuban Government's wireless station at Havana has been placed under censorship rules identical with those governing American stations.

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CUBA WILL ENORMOUSLY PROFIT

Sugar, her chief product has already increased enormously in price, and with the suspension of production in Europe we may expect a heavy increase in the quantity produced by Cuba as rapidly as this can be accomplished, and increased prices for whatever quantity she does produce. So it would not be surprising to see Cuba's purchasing power doubled within a very short time and her imports, which last year were \$132,337,000, increased to \$250,000,000.

Cuba seems more likely to profit by reason of the war than perhaps any other country in proportion to its population and trade, and we shall be the chief beneficiary so far as relates to supply of the increased requirements of that increasing market.

Our exports to Cuba, which have grown by leaps and bounds in the last decade, probably will grow even more rapidly in the immediate future, for her purchasing power will surely increase enormously.

Hence the Cuban field is an important one for those desiring to expand their markets.—O. P. Austin, Former United States Government Trade Adviser in the Chicago *Herald*.

It is announced that the Henry Clay and Boek & Co., Ltd., has begun working again

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in seven of their factories in Havana, and also in Bejucal, seating altogether 1,317 cigar makers. This is a partial relief to the unemployed cigar makers for the present, although large numbers still remain without work.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

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CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRICES FOR TWENTY ONE MONTHS

The prices at Havana for centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees polarization, from December, 1912, to and including July, 1914, is officially quoted by the Agrarian League of Havana as follows:

The prices are quoted in reales, per arroba (25 pounds).

Dec., 1912... 4.68.5	Nov., 1913... 4.15.7
Jan., 1913... 3.90.9	Dec., 1913... 3.62.7
Feb., 1913... 3.80.7	Jan., 1914... 3.65.9
Mar., 1913... 3.97.7	Feb., 1914... 3.78.8
April, 1913... 3.69.7	Mar., 1914... 3.55.5
May, 1913... 3.52.6	April, 1914... 3.53.5
June, 1913... 3.57.7	May, 1914... 4.10
July, 1913... 3.91.2	June, 1914... 4.33.8
Aug, 1913... 4.40.8	July, 1914... 4.28.9
Sept, 1913... 4.39	Aug., 1914... 8.15.4
Oct., 1913... 3.86.3	

ENORMOUS SUGAR PURCHASES

Great Britain has taken charge of the food problem for the United Kingdom through the appointment of a food commission which will handle all purchases of wheat, sugar, etc.

This fact became known in New York September 4th, when the purchase of raw cane sugar for future delivery, amounting in value to nearly \$10,000,000, was effected through local houses, when a very large order of refined sugar was executed and announcement was made that contracts have been executed for a large part of Cuba's next year's sugar crop.

Sugar men in New York City said England will have no difficulty in buying what she wants of the sugar crop. The commission is not deterred by the fact that higher prices prevail.

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CUBA'S TRADE WITH PERU

The value of Cuba's exports to Peru for
 1910, 1911 and 1912, was as follows:

1910	1911	1912
\$35,374	\$78,109	\$112,985

—United States Consular Report.

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 Isle of Pines - - - - - Oct. 14
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 Pines - - - - - Oct. 21
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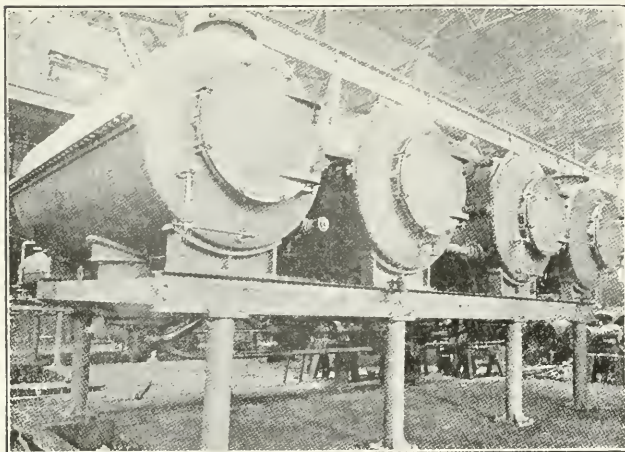
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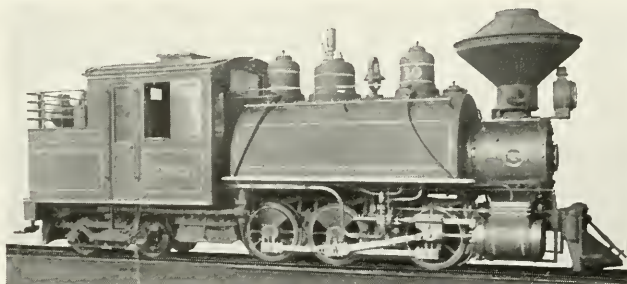
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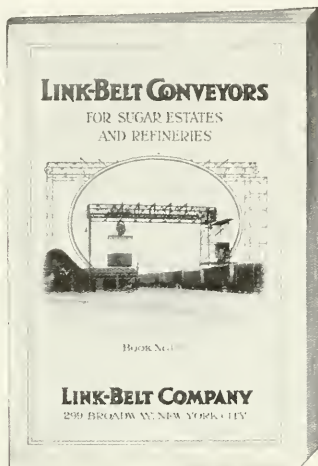
THE CVBA REVIEW



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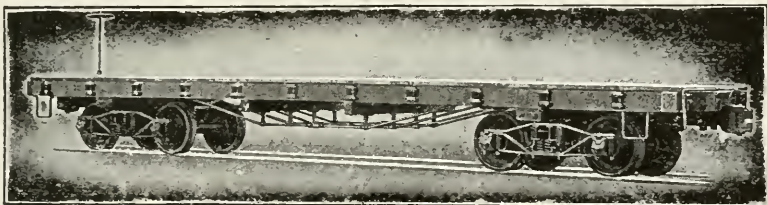
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QUARANTINE ABOLISHED

Agents of the United Fruit Company in Havana have been notified that the quarantine which Panama had established against Cuban ports on account of the existence of bubonic plague has been lifted.

The United States Marine Hospital Service has also decreed that the fumigation of passenger ships coming into Havana shall take place but once a month, and that of freighters every time they come along side the wharves.

ISLE OF PINES SCHOOLS

There are two public schools in the Isle of Pines, one at Nueva Gerona and the other at Santa Fe. The total enrollment is in the neighborhood of 240 pupils for both schools.

The compulsory school age is between six

and fourteen years. As a rule pupils do not go beyond the fifth grade. "When that is passed," says the *Isle of Pines Appeal*, "the parents generally take their children away and put them to work."

HOLGUIN WAKING UP

Holguin, one of the oldest cities in Cuba is renewing its youth, and is hard at work at measures of improvement which will make the city as modern as any.

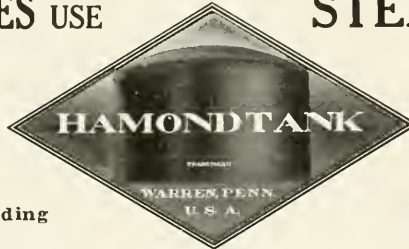
The three plazas are to be repaired and improved, the important streets and roads are to be put in perfect condition, an abattoir will be built and a cemetery laid out. An aqueduct and a market is also planned.

NEXT YEAR'S CROP

"Some seem to think that only a small crop of tobacco will be possible next season on account of the lack of resources in the country, and the general discouragement that exists because so much tobacco remains unsold. This would also enable holders of this year's crop to dispose of their holdings advantageously, if they are able to wait long enough.—Havana correspondence of *Tobacco Leaf*, N.Y.

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LARGE PURCHASE OF SUGAR

It was stated on October 7th that in order to avoid a sugar famine in consequence of the cessation of the supply of beet sugar from Germany, Austria and Belgium, the Great Britain's Home Secretary has purchased 900,000 tons of raw sugar at about \$100 a ton. The sugar has been purchased at Demerara-Java, Mauritius, and other places.

This is by far the largest purchase of sugar in the world's history.

CENTRAL MORON SUGAR COMPANY

Stockholders of the Central Moron Sugar Company, at the annual meeting in September in New York, elected Edward A. Gilwylie a director, to succeed Roland R. Conklin. Other directors were re-elected.



Apiary in Matanzas Province.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

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Advertising Rates on Application

Vol. XII

OCTOBER, 1914

No. 11

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Cuban "guajiro" bringing his product of cooking bananas to the Tacon market in Havana

THE CUBA REVIEW

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VOLUME XII

OCTOBER, 1914

NUMBER 11

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

AGRARIAN LEAGUE PROTESTS AGAINST SUGAR TAX—CUBA CLOSES SOME FOREIGN LEGATIONS

Sugar Tax Objections

The members of the Agrarian League of Havana have sent President Menocal a strong protest against the proposed tax on sugar. Their objection is that the new measure makes the sugar industry bear the brunt of the tax when for two years it has had only a bare struggle for existence.

The members suggest that the financial crisis of Cuba could better be met by a reduction of Government expenses or by a pro rata increase in the regular municipal taxes, which the League considers would distribute the weight of the additional taxation more equally.

The House and Senate conference committee does not approve of this tax which amounts to 25 cents on each bag of sugar of 325 pounds, when the price of sugar exceeds 455 cents per arroba (25 pounds).

A compromise measure introduced into Congress by Dr. Ferrera provides that the tax shall be 15 cents, per bag on mills making from 50,000 to 100,000 bags, 25 cents on each bag on mills making from 100,000 to 200,000 bags, and 40 cents on each bag on mills making from 200,000 to 300,000 and 50 cents a bag on mills making more than 300,000 bags.

Objects to Amnesty

The Cuban House of Representatives passed the general amnesty bill by a large majority on October 1st. This measure is especially designed to cover the cases of General Ernesto Asbert, former governor of Havana Province, and Eugenio Arias, former member of the House of Representatives, who were sentenced in June of this year to serve long terms of imprisonment for the killing of General Armando Riva, chief of the national police.

On October 4th, there came objections to this bill from the United States Government which delayed any further legislative action.

It had been stated that, while President

Menocal would not sign the bill, that he had agreed not to veto it, says the *New York Times*, thereby letting it become a law automatically. For this service the Asbertistas are said to have promised their support to Government measures pending in Congress, which had been held up by a lack of quorums.

The President would not discuss the note, which was similar to previous notes sent to Cuba by the United States whenever amnesty has been attempted.

The bill granted amnesty to all veterans guilty of committing homicide or attempting homicide, and various other crimes. The law forbids an amnesty in favor of any one man; so the house, in order to free General Asbert, tries to turn loose again upon society any murderer confined in the various prisons of the country, provided that he happens to be a "veteran."

Hence the objections of the American Government.

It is declared by the Havana papers that the text of the United States Government note delivered to the Cuban secretary of State by Secretary Gustave Scholl, the American charge d'affaires, was as follows:

"I have the honor to inform your excellency that the Government of the United States fully understands the spirit of comradeship and those of humanity which has led to the approval on the part of the House of Representatives of a law of amnesty, but that it is able to observe at the same time that the attitude of the said body greatly weakens the concept and respect due the law and courts of justice, a circumstance which my government is bound to sustain in Cuba under the terms of the Treaty of Paris and the Platt Amendment, for the defense of the interests and life of its inhabitants, guarantees which, I repeat are weakened by resolutions of that kind."

It is said that the Asbertistas have communicated with the cabinet at Washington,

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recently obtain a categorical declaration as to whether or not the government of the United States will oppose the amnesty of General Asbert by the Cuban Congress.

Commenting on the Amnesty Bill, the *Brooklyn Eagle* says:

"It is figured that Cuba's "amnesty law" will cover about a thousand men in prison for homicide. If the released men get together they may start a revolution. No government can afford to indulge in some phases of clemency to murderers."

The measure would not only release Asbert and Arias, but it would set free more than a thousand others charged with homicide, many of whom are among the most dangerous criminals in Cuba. It would also open the prison doors to those who have been convicted of inflicting wounds in duels.

Heavy Fine Remitted

President Menocal has remitted a fine of \$4,967.50 imposed by the collector of internal revenue of the zone of Havana on the Isle of Pines Investment Company for its failure to pay on time the transfer tax due for a transfer of its property to another company.

It appears, say the Havana papers, that the land company which had acquired its holdings for the sum of \$57,000, was able to dispose of them for the sum of \$1,500,000, but had to go into a law suit in the States to obtain payment. The suit lasted six years and during that period the company failed to pay the transfer tax in Cuba, which amounted to one per cent or the sum of \$15,000. The collector also imposed a fine for the delay, which amounts to \$4,967.50 and this has been remitted. The transfer tax, however, must be paid by the company.

Fumigation at New Orleans

Compliance with strict fumigation regulations, fixed by the Cuban health authorities, will entail an extra heavy expense on the United States Public Health Service at New Orleans.

This was strongly intimated recently by Assistant Surgeon General Rucker. The Cuban authorities are demanding the use of hydrocyanic acid gas, the most deadly poison known to man in fumigating all vessels and cargoes. The cost per vessel is estimated at between \$800 and \$900.

Will Reduce Expenses

President Menocal and his cabinet have decided to reduce government expenses to meet the country's income, and thus relieve the economical crisis the republic is facing.

Congress having failed to act on the presidential appeal detailing the seriousness of the situation, it was incumbent upon the executive to act in the matter.

The first step decided upon was to make monthly payments only of the amount col-

lected and to reduce expenses to fit this income. No drafts will be drawn on the surplus funds in the treasury.

Salaries may not be reduced, but only part cash will be given and the balance with a treasury note.

Secretary of the Treasury Caneio proposes the removal of all those employees whose department does not figure in the regular budget, but who are paid from special appropriations.

Trade of Spain and Cuba

The establishment of a new trade arrangement between Cuba and Spain has languished somewhat, principally due, it is generally believed, through Spain's unwillingness to fairly meet Cuba's conditions.

It is now understood that Spain is in a better frame of mind, and trade relations between the two countries are expected to become more cordial.

Cuba has always bought heavily from Spain, but the latter's trade with the Republic has been light.

In 1912-13 the last figures available, Cuba's imports from Spain aggregated \$10,228,000, while her exports to that country amounted to but \$692,000.

Should Spain still prove recalcitrant, and refuse to recognize the true value of Cuba's products, notably its tobacco, it has been suggested that an especial high duty on Spanish wines and other products would convince the latter's Government that more equitable trade relations should be established.

Complaint from Spain

The Cuban government has received a note from the Spanish minister stationed at Havana, complaining of the treatment which, he says, is accorded to Spanish subjects in Oriente and Santa Clara provinces, presumably at the sugar plantations.

The minister alleges that the workmen are paid in script which is only good at the company's stores and that they are forced to pay exorbitant prices for such commodities as they need.

An investigation has been ordered.

INCREASED EXPORTS TO CUBA

The National City Bank has compiled statistics of exports from the Port of New York to principal countries for the four weeks of September, 1914, and a comparison with September, 1913.

The exports to Cuba in this period compare as follows:

1914	1913
\$5,657,442	\$3,224,402

Cuba has established a quarantine against the ports of Liverpool, Barcelona and Sicily, on account of the prevalence of bubonic plague at these places.

WAR WILL BRING PROSPEROUS TIMES TO CUBA

SOME PREDICTIONS OF PROMINENT MEN

GOOD TIMES AHEAD

"There can be no question but that Cuba is going to have an exceedingly prosperous period," said James L. Rodgers, United States Consul at Havana, while in New York recently.

He believes this due in the main to the high prices of sugar which are bound to obtain. At present the country is eminently prosperous, and everything is well ordered. He said further:

"Theoretically it would seem that, on account of the war, Cuba will buy a great deal more goods in the United States. The imports of the country have hitherto been divided in the ratio of 51 per cent. coming from the United States to 49 per cent. from other countries. The countries of Europe probably send 34 per cent., leaving 15 per cent. from the rest of the world. As a matter of course, from nations affected by the war there will be a diminution of selling ability, and to that extent Cuba will probably seek the markets of the United States.

"From Europe the country imports food-stuffs, textiles, a great deal of machinery, coming mainly from Germany; a large supply of print paper—in fact, the trade of Europe with Cuba is pretty well distributed over all sorts of commodities. It would be natural to assume that the United States will be called upon to furnish products whose manufacture or delivery is hampered by the war situation.

"I look for a much increased sugar acreage in the country. Prices will be so high in the future that they will give a great impetus to sugar growing."

SPLENDID INCOME EXPECTED

"Some investigations and statements by United States Secretary of Commerce, Redfield, John Barrett and others of the conditions prevailing in the Latin American republics, as a consequence of the war, seems to conclude that some of them are unfortunately in profound distress," said Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban minister to the United States, recently. And this, he continues, "has prompted warnings to American business men that there is at present unavoidable financial stringency and disruption of trade machinery in those countries which must be remembered by all firms and persons entering the field." These conditions are not true of Cuba and Dr. Cespedes says the republic should be excluded from any such generalization, and warnings because its condition and outlook are far different.

Cuba is one of the few countries which will profit by the war.

He says further:

"Our principal product is sugar. Having

produced 2,600,000 English tons during the last grinding season, under strained circumstances due to low prices and the general financial crisis, it is safe to calculate that we will produce and sell at remunerative figures at least 3,000,000 tons in the course of the next season.

"This means, as a well known Cuban banker summed up with me a few days ago, from \$300,000,000 to \$350,000,000, export aside from other articles such as tobacco, fruit, vegetables, fine wood, minerals, &c., and a large part of this splendid income therefrom derived surely will be spent in buying products of the soil and the industries of the United States.

"Cuban daily mail is now only fifty-six hours from New York. Many American business men with whom I have come in contact have expressed themselves to me as intensely satisfied with their relations with Cuba, and I have only heard from these sources the highest praise of honesty and seriousness with which our commerce is conducted.

"It is therefore in the interest of all that no mistake be made. American business men may feel sure that every dollar sent to Cuba will return high interest and place my country in a situation to buy a still larger quantity of American goods. The moment seems propitious to draw the attention of the American public to the great opportunities offered by Cuba for the safe and profitable investment of capital.

"Last, but not least, it is important to notice that all of Cuba's banking business is done in New York.

"I will invite examination of the facts and will furnish all data desired."

THREE MILLION TONS PREDICTED

[Senor Manuel de la Vega Calderon, Secretary of the Cuban Legation at Washington.]

While the great increase in the price of sugar has nearly tripled the value of the Cuban crop, the planters are not the beneficiaries this year.

All but about 300,000 tons out of the 2,500,000-ton crop had been sold by the planters before the war sent the price skyrocketing. Grinding with us begins usually in December and stops in May, when the rainy season begins. Afterwards there may be some late grinding, but not much. The high price of sugar will doubtless stimulate some additional planting for next year. It greatly depends on the season how the crop turns out. If we get through this month and next without serious storms, we ought to have a 3,000,000-ton crop next year, and prices will probably continue high for some time. Even should the Euro-

WAR WILL BRING PROSPEROUS TIMES TO CUBA

pean war end in the near future it would take a year to re-establish the beet-sugar industry there.

The Cuban sugar crop is worth ordinarily \$120,000,000 a year or more, which is nearly \$50 a head for every inhabitant of the island. Our tobacco crop is valued at \$32,000,000 a year. The citrus fruit groves are young, but the yield of citrus fruits and vegetables has now an annual money value of \$10,000,000.

Cuba has but 53 people to the square mile, whereas she could easily support 1,000. The present population is under 2,500,000, which is being increased at the rate of about 75,000 a year. A Governmental effort is being made to interest homeseekers and investors in Cuba, a cordial invitation being extended to homeseekers from both the United States and Europe, with the assurance to investors that capital will receive the same degree of protection in Cuba that is given in any part of the civilized world. Cuba is a homeseekers' paradise, with investment opportunities unlimited.—*Manufacturers' Record*, Baltimore, Md.

TURNING TO THE UNITED STATES

A Cleveland, Ohio firm has received an order from Cuba for a large sugar evaporator. This order was placed with a company in Glasgow, Scotland, before the war broke out, but the Glasgow concern was apparently unable to fill the order. The same company also reports considerable inquiry for sugar-making machinery from this country and Cuba. European builders of sugar-making machinery have been strong competitors with American concerns for the Cuban business, but it is apparent that this foreign competition has now been cut off.

SPECIAL TRADE OPENINGS IN CUBA

According to telegraphic advice following a government request, the United States consul at Santiago wires that there are special openings for the following merchandise:

Automobile tires,	Jellies,
Bags, jute,	Jams,
Books, all kinds of account,	Lithograph work,
Crockery,	Medicines, patent,
Canned goods,	Milk, canned,
Cement, white, for tiles	Malt,
Crystal ware,	Office supplies,
Confectionery,	Paper, all kinds,
Crackers & Cakes,	Post cards, fancy,
Electrical goods,	Porcelain ware,
Envelopes, all kinds,	Rice, American,
Glass, plate,	Soaps, perfumed,
Groceries, fancy,	Toilet articles,
Hardware,	Tiles, roofing,
Hops,	Textiles and fabrics
Hats, straw,	Toys,
	Wines & liquors,

The United States Consul at Havana wires Washington as follows regarding trade openings in Havana. He says the commodities enumerated below will secure a ready sale and lead to greatly increased trade.

Manufacturers of cotton, linen and silk, machinery, hardware, electrical supplies, drugs and chemical products, cereals and other foodstuffs.

Cuba, he says also is looking for a larger American market for her sugar tobacco leaf, cigars, bee products and hides.

PHILADELPHIA GETTING BUSY

Cuba has entered the American market for part of the \$30,000,000 worth of commodities which she has annually imported from England, France and Germany. And, according to a communication received from Havana by the Foreign Trade Bureau, of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums, N. R. Garcia, of Cuba, will establish trade relations with Philadelphia manufacturers.

It is Mr. Garcia's intention to interview manufacturers who are willing to extend their operations to Cuba.

The firm is particularly interested in all kinds of textiles and hardware.

Of the amount that Cuba spent last year in imports, more than \$12,000,000 represented cotton goods. Inquiries from merchants show that there is a demand for hardware, general merchandise, leather goods of every description, stationery, toys, jewelry, pharmaceutical products and provisions.

Cuba purchased \$15,000,000 worth of commodities from England and \$7,000,000 each from Germany and France in 1913. That the demand for American products is general is shown by inquiries on file at the Commercial Museums. One from M. Galvez Caballero, a merchant doing business in Chaparra, Oriente Province, requests the names and addresses of manufacturers of toys. Another from another section of the island Republic, wants to get in touch with manufacturers of textiles and hardware.

CUBA WANTS FINE GOODS

In the opinion of Senor Antonio E. Peranza, president of the City Council of Havana, who is visiting in Philadelphia, American manufacturers and bankers do not rightly understand their neighbors in the South.

"They do not seem to know," he says, "that the Southern people do not want the kind of articles that are sold in the United States. We rarely see the representatives of American manufacturers. They simply send us commodities by the ton and invariably they are things that we do not want."

Senor Peranza said further, "Because American manufacturers can sell a certain

WAR WILL BRING PROSPEROUS TIMES TO CUBA

sort of cloth, or a particular type of motor car, or a certain make of shoe in Detroit, Chicago or San Francisco, they think they can sell the same things to the people of Cuba and South America. They must learn that they are dealing with people who are entirely foreign in temperament, race, tendencies and sympathies. The merchants of France, Germany and England have been wise enough to appreciate this fact. They send experts to our countries regularly to study our wants, our habits and our requirements. They know that we are particular, exacting and perhaps finicky in our demands.

"American manufacturers insist upon sending up cheap cotton and cheap woollens. They also send us cheap leather for our shoes. They do not seem to know that there is a great demand in our countries for the very finest silks, which we have hitherto obtained from France. We want the very best clothing materials. These we have been getting from England."

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY AND MILL SUPPLIES WANTED

United States Vice-Consul General, Joseph A. Springer at Havana, has sent his Government an interesting report on the business prospects in Cuba which should be read by every American manufacturer. In addition, the Vice-Consul General adds valuable advice as to how this business can be obtained.

Mr. Springer has been in Havana many years as a United States Government representative, and there is none more thoroughly informed as to trade conditions. His report in the main is as follows:

"The present situation should, and undoubtedly will, mean a great increase all along the line in Cuba's purchases of American products. This is especially true in manufacturers of cotton, linen and silk. In 1912, Cuba purchased of these goods a total valuation of \$17,790,577. The share of the United States in this trade was only \$4,085,394, the United Kingdom \$5,762,492, France \$1,947,304, Spain, \$1,845,106, and Germany \$1,089,314.

"Now that the trade of Cuba in these lines is forced to look to the United States to supply the greater part of its purchases, it behooves American manufacturers and exporters to make every endeavor to satisfy the demands of the market, sacrificing, if necessary, some of the present-day profits in order that a firm foundation may be laid for future business. It must be born in mind that this trade is almost entirely in the hands of Spaniards, and our exporters can expect to make progress in the extension of their trade in Cuba only by conforming in some degree, at least, with the customs and preferences of the Spanish merchant. Therefore, all correspondence and

catalogs should be in the Spanish language, with prices expressed in American currency, which is the official money of Cuba, and only such salesmen as speak Spanish fluently should be sent to Cuba to seek this trade.

"Salesmen should also be prepared to spend more time in covering the territory than would be the case in cities of similar size in the United States. American salesmen often come to Habana in the steamer of Wednesday, expecting to return home by the ship sailing the following Saturday. This is a great mistake. Salesmen of other countries spend weeks in studying and canvassing the trade where Americans chafe at the thought of spending the same number of days.

"Though the textile trade seems to offer greater opportunities to our manufacturers for increased business during the continuance of the present European situation than almost any other line, still there exist splendid opportunities for greatly increased trade in nearly all imports to Cuba. If sugar prices are as high during the coming year as present conditions seem to indicate, there should be a heavy demand for machinery, tools, mill supplies, and agricultural implements.

It will probably be necessary for our exporters to be prepared to extend rather long credit in many lines, but fortunately the great majority of the Spanish firms are firmly established upon an entirely solvent basis, and it is not difficult for salesmen to select such concerns in their business dealings.

"Transportation facilities are still good, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the steamers of two lines which touched at ports in eastern Cuba, and there should be little difficulty in the matter of securing shipping.

"There are no banking and exchange embargoes or moratorium obstacles to American trade in Cuba."

BIG TRADE WAITS IN CUBA

Joseph E. Hubbard, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Havana, is enthusiastic over the possibilities of developing more trade between the United States and Cuba.

"The European war," said Mr. Hubbard yesterday, "has put money in the pockets of the Cubans and they are good 'spenders.' American made goods, liked by the Cubans, will find a better market there to-day than at any time since the founding of the republic.

"In the ten years I have been working in Cuba I have never known the people so happy and prosperous."

John Roberts, formerly of Guines, and lately of Havana, well known among the fruit and vegetable planters in Cuba, died suddenly at Charleston, S. C., on September 26.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND.

CUBA'S EXPOSITION BUILDING

The Republic of Cuba, the baby of nations, has offered to its foster father, Uncle Sam, a \$100,000 present in the shape of its magnificent Spanish Renaissance Government building, being constructed with the Presidio section of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Through its Commissioner, General Ernesto Lonaz del Castillo, the Island Republic suggests that the building be used as a permanent officers' quarters and clubhouse for the U. S. army after the close of the Exposition.

The pavilion will carry the lines of Spanish haciendas, being 117 x 144 feet and topped with two main towers, 128 feet high. The central patio, always a feature of Spanish houses, will contain fountain and garden effects, with electrical displays causing an ever-changing wave of colors. A band shell is provided for the music at balls and receptions.

The second floor will have a grand ball and lounging rooms. The broad stairway is of Spanish style and a superb work of art in itself. A conservatory, stocked with the rarest tropical flowers, will open off the upper patio. The garden space around the pavilion is not extensive, and General Castillo has requested that additional garden space be allowed so that Cuba's floral settings may properly ornate the building.

Before the European war broke out, General Castillo, who was one of the Republic's younger war heroes, assisted by Colonel Fredericks, city engineer of Havana, had assembled exhibits in accordance with the Cuban Government's appropriation of \$250,000. Realizing that the gigantic tragedy of nations would mean the shifting of the balance of trade to the western hemisphere and the advent of a sort of commercial Monroe Doctrine, which would make all the commercial Americans independent, Cuba promptly announced her intention of doing what most of the great South American Republics have done, that is to increase the amount of space allotted at the Exposition.

"If a quarter of a million dollars is not enough," declared the doughty general with the customary pride of his race, "we shall spend a good deal more than that. Cuba's showing will be the most attractive of any western country."

Cuba's exhibits will be shown chiefly in four or five of the main exhibit palaces, a reproduction of a big sugar mill, a tobacco factory in operation, and a Cuban garden occupying the entire space beneath the biggest glass dome in the world, are among her features. The garden exhibit will include royal palms 70 feet high, set in a circle interspersed

with 50 foot Creole palms. Around these will be grouped specimens of tropical fruit trees, bearing the sapota, sweet sop, mango and alligator pear. There will be Guanabana trees, cacao and nispero trees.

In the Palace of Education, Chief Alvin E. Pope has arranged for a striking demonstration of Cuba's achievements in the line of tropical sanitation and the eradication of yellow fever. Cuba is justly proud of this work whereby she claims to have made possible the digging of the Panama Canal.

INFORMATION FROM MATANZAS

The price of food is steadily rising in Cuba, as everywhere. The mighty struggle in Europe is the direct cause of it. The doubling in the price of sugar has made glad the owners of Centrals, but the employees have not had their salaries raised, and the farmer who "raise cane" are paid the same old price, while the poor people pay twice as much for sugar that they paid two months ago. As most of the sugar mills are owned abroad the money does not remain in Cuba. No tobacco will be raised this year; last year's crop is still unsold, and the European market is a thing of the past. Germany was Cuba's best customer. I presume they'll have to smoke beet leaves steeped in nicotine till this cruel war is over. Now is the time to lay in a supply of genuine Havana cigars.

Beef is still low in price and poor in quality; not stall fed or grained, but tough and eaten the day after it is killed. The Cuban insists that all the bones be removed before he purchases. They have a strange way of preparing beef for the market. On the treeless, desolate, waterless shore of the ocean, many cattle feed, some of them walking skeletons. I am told they can not get fresh water and are compelled to drink sea water which causes their hair to fall off. So the process of curing the hide is begun before the creature is killed.

We read of Him who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." Nature is very kind to the sheep in this hot land. The thick wool is slowly turned into hair. I have seen the process going on to the great relief of the panting, suffering sheep. Wool is not needed with the thermometer at ninety degrees. A sheep covered with hair can keep cool.—E. P. Herrick, Matanzas, in the *New Milford (Conn.) Gazette*.

Mrs. Zayas, wife of Dr. Alfredo Zayas, the head of the liberal party and former vice-president of the republic, died suddenly on September 20. Mrs. Zayas was a victim of Bright's disease, from which she had suffered for a long time. Mrs. Zayas leaves her husband and four children.

ALL AROUND CUBA

NEW REGULATIONS FOR HAVANA

Havana's City Council has decided that the ancient game of dominoes, universally played throughout Cuba, can only be indulged in in Havana between four in the afternoon and midnight, and then only in cafes which had obtained a license.

All cafe owners permitting the game after hours are to be held guilty of infraction of the law.

The sanitary commission has ordered the use of hermetically sealed galvanized zinc casks for the collection of garbage in Havana. The garbage cans must also be tightly closed.

DANGEROUS SOUTHWEST CURRENTS

The publication of the following caution was recommended by the officer in charge of the Branch U. S. Hydrographic Office, New Orleans, La.: "Mariners are strongly warned against the powerful current which splits off from the Gulf Stream below San Antonio, Cuba, and rushes into the comparatively shallow waters of Corrientes Bay at increased speed, frequently with a south wind, over four knots an hour. Vessels should keep well out into the middle of Yucatan Passage and not attempt to save distance by short cuts from the South Coast of the Isle of Pines. A vessel caught in this current can easily be thrown 40 miles out of its course in a night's run. All along the south coast, from Cayo Largo to Cape Corrientes, these fugitive currents set in strongly and are extremely dangerous to navigation, especially in the season of the autumnal storms."

DANGER IN LOTTERY TICKETS

It is said that there are many persons in the United States who are sending money to Cuba to buy lottery tickets. Every time that they do so they lay themselves liable to arrest.

It may be well to mention that Cuba has an agreement with the United States to prosecute anyone who violates the laws of the United States in regard to the lottery. Any one in Cuba who receives money from persons in the United States and buys tickets with it, is guilty before the law and can be tried and punished as in the States.

A Michigan man was found guilty of this offense and received a severe sentence of imprisonment from the United States courts.

WINTER SPORTS FOR HAVANA

Two hundred of the most prominent business railroad and steamship men in Havana recently organized the Cuban Commercial Association for the express purpose of "boosting" Havana as a winter resort by offering

attractions superior to those to be found anywhere else. The newspaper article says a bill is pending in the Cuban Congress for the appropriation of \$100,000 to be used as prizes for international sports. Of that amount, \$25,000 is intended for prizes in an international automobile race from Havana to San Cristobal, in which twenty of the world's most famous drivers will participate.

Among other events planned for the entertainment of winter visitors are motor-boat races, for which \$2,500 in prizes will be hung up; golf, an aviation meet, with a purse amounting to \$5,000, a \$15,000 prize fight, horse races, baseball games and the annual Cuban carnival which will be made more elaborate than ever.

CAPABLANCA HEARD FROM

A cable despatch received from the Cuban consul in Buenos Aires by the Cuban Secretary of State, tells of the arrival in that city of Raoul Capablanca, the celebrated Cuban chess player. Since the resignation of Capablanca from his post as chancellor of the Cuban legation in St. Petersburg or Petrograd, and his departure from that city, no authoritative news has been received from him, and fears were expressed among friends here as to his safety.

STRIKE FOR GOOD ROADS

The coach drivers, as well as those of other vehicles in several towns of Santa Clara Province, all went on strike recently because of the bad condition of the roads, and threatened to remain out until the Government fulfilled its promises to make the necessary repairs.

Their attitude, which had the support of the public, soon woke up the government officials and instructions were given to immediately begin work to place the roads in good condition.

MORE PLAGUE CASES

Hardly had the notice gone out that the bubonic plague had been extirpated in Cuba, when the announcement was made late in September that a death had occurred in Santiago from the disease.

A second case has also been found at Caney, same province.

NO HAVANA INSPECTION

Effective October 1, all out-going baggage from Havana to Florida points will be inspected by the customs officials of the United States at Key West, instead of Havana, as has been the practice for several years.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS IN CUBA

MARRIAGE AND BAPTISMAL FEES IN THE REPUBLIC EXPLAINED

The New York *America*, a well-known and influential Catholic weekly, prints the following questions and answers in its issue for August 29th:

To the Editor of *America*:

I am told on the authority of a Protestant minister stationed at La Gloria, Cuba, that in that vicinity there are two hundred babies not baptised because the priest charges two dollars a piece. Also that in Cuba generally there are thousands of couples living in sin because for the marriage ceremony the "charge" is ten dollars. Can *America* either refute or explain this statement, which is being used as a proof of the bad conditions existing in the Church in Cuba.

St. Davids, Pa.

M. W. S.

This letter is both sad and amusing; sad, because it contains scarcely a shred of truth; amusing in that it exhibits the old Puritan trait of seeing the mote in a neighbor's eye and neglecting the beam very much nearer home. Before coming to the specific accusation contained in the letter. I wish to make a few general remarks. Protestant missionaries, in spite of their enormous outlay of money, have been met with coldness, not to say contempt, on the part of Cubans. The inhabitants of this island may be indifferent in religion, but they have no respect for Protestantism and its ministers. What have the last named done here these last sixteen years? Raised families, built a few meeting-houses that remain practically empty, scattered broadcast trite and oft-refuted calumnies, and slandered the Holy Father. Some have done more than this. They have given bad example and the island is buzzing with gossip about them and their ways, talk that does little credit to men who came amongst us to preach the pure Gospel and release us from the tyranny of Rome.

The charges contained in the letter are absurd. They are the usual stock in trade of the unscrupulous preacher looking for moral and financial support for his violent but unsuccessful campaign against Catholicism. No Cuban child remains unbaptized by reason of the poverty of its parents; no Cuban couple remains unmarried from inability to pay a fee of ten dollars. True, here, as elsewhere, priests live by stipends. But here, as elsewhere, the stipend is not demanded with such rigor that the sacraments will not be administered without it. It is expected, as it is in other countries. If it cannot be given, well and good. That this priest or that priest may be selfish in this matter, a circumstance of which I, a resident of Cuba these many years, have no knowledge, is not to the point.

There was a Judas amongst the "Twelve;"

there may be one and more than one here. What then? Is the whole priesthood to be branded as infamous? Perhaps, in Protestant logic, but Protestant logic is of a piece with Protestantism itself, a thing of rags and tatters and sharp-tongued deaconesses and unscrupulous preachers. There are two hundred children unbaptized in one section of Cuba because of inability to pay a fee, are there? Indeed! Bring the argument nearer home. Its full value will then be appreciated. It runs this way: There are 50,000,000 or more unbaptized Protestants in the United States, because of—I pause. I am not a preacher. If I were, I should conclude that the greed of ministers is the reason for a nation of unbaptized adults. But as I am a priest of Cuba, my conclusion is, Americans remain unbaptized because they choose to do so. The same is true of some few Cubans. Not many though, because the vast majority of the children are baptized with all the ceremonies of the Church.

Now, as to the marriages: Here again I flatly contradict the preacher's statement. Why should the minister make such a complaint anyhow? Is he too obtuse to see that it makes him ridiculous. People who live in concubinage have little or no scruple about religious matters. If they cared to have a marriage ceremony performed, it would not matter much to them who performed it. Priest, minister or judge, any one of the three would do equally well. Why, then, did not some of these thousands who live in sin ask that preacher "to tie the knot" for them? Did he, too, charge too much? Was it no rather that they were totally indifferent?

But to the point at issue: Well-instructed Cubans are married by priests; some few ignorant people are married by a magistrate; others, equally few, are married by ministers and never appear before the preachers again. But are there no illicit unions? There are. In fact amongst the negroes such unions are frequent enough. But this state of affairs is not due to priestly avarice but sometimes to ignorance, sometimes to formal sin. Why move the argument to Cuba and foist the responsibility on priests? A certain well-known American, with negroid blood a plenty in his veins, has written a book on the American negro, and I assure you there are revelations therein even about negro preachers which cannot be matched in Cuba.

Suppose, now, I were to become a missionary to those people and after a pleasant but bootless time in the States, were to return to Cuba and preach that there are thousands of Americans living in concubinage because the parson's fee for marriage is too high, how would the statement sound in Protestant ears? What would Protestants say of me? There you have it. Apply the expression to the



Bayamo—Priest of the Order and view from the Franciscan Convent.

preachers. It fits them and not me. But, it is not necessary to call to the American negro for examples of crime worse than any found in Cuba. What about the so-called "white trash" of the Virginia mountains and other places? Their condition, concubinage, unfaithfulness to wives, and so on, is a matter of sure knowledge to all who have been amongst them. Yet they openly profess Protestantism. Some call themselves United Brethren, others Methodists, others Baptists.

Did the "high prices" of their elders or ministers bring on this sad state of affairs? This is a light position, is it not? A last word. I was in this island before the war. I have been here since the war. I saw the preachers come and I am a witness to their work; and I do not hesitate to say that there are occasions, if not causes, of some of the illicit unions here. Their vile ignorant attacks on Catholic sacraments and ceremonies have confused the minds of some of these simple untutored people and brought them to a neglect which would otherwise not exist.

A word in summary. The charges as written are false. The preacher in making them, was true to the instinct of his class. Calumny has no terrors for him.

S. SARASOLA, S. J.
Cienfuegos, Cuba.

NOT ENOUGH SCHOOLS

It is reported that nearly 16,000 children in Cuba are without school accommodation, in spite of the fact that a part time arrangement has been put into effect.

An investigation has been ordered in order to fix the blame for this condition of the public schools.

NEW DEFINITION OF "BOTTLES"

The Government is said to be decided to stop all public works on account of the deficit in the custom house receipts. Why not stop the "bottles" instead?

The "bottles" to those who do not understand, let it be said, are the salaries that are paid outright and left to persons who do not do anything to earn them. There are so many of them that they are said to amount to millions of dollars every year.

Carrying these bottles along with the deficit is a pretty hard job for old Liborio, but if they were thrown overboard it might be possible to go on with the public works. The *Havana Post* just suggests such a procedure; but it is well aware of the fact that the suggestions falls on barren ground, because to separate so many persons from their little bottle would mean to "start something" down here more to be feared than a deficit.—*Havana Post*.

TIRE ORDERS LARGE

That the European war is giving American industries new opportunities in world trade is evidenced by the great increase in the tire business in Cuba, says the Worcester (Mass.) *Telegram*. Early in August, Senor Crespo of Suarez y Havana, came to New York and placed large orders for tires and tubes.

Early in October the Ajax Company got a cabled order for 300 tires and tubes, wanted in a great hurry because no European tires are coming into the Cuban market.

New York's Mayor officiated September 28 at the marriage of Dr. Eugenio Cantero y Herrera, Spanish Minister to Cuba, and Miss Patrocinia Cambrella y Montero, of Cuba. The bride said she was twenty-nine years old and the bridegroom gave his age as thirty-six.

Senor Cantero was born in Cuba and is a widower. He is a lawyer. He said his father was Juan B. Cantero Seirullo and his mother Eugenia Herrera Orne. The witness was Beekman Underhill, of Fort Washington ave. Both bride and bridegroom gave their home as Cuba. Senorita Cambrella said she was born in Madrid.—*New York Tribune*.

Chairs in the Havana public parks, which for some time past have been charged for at the rate of 7 cents, will be lowered to 5 cents as the result of a resolution of the city council.

The resolution also provides that the fee should only be charged on Sundays and holidays, and when there are band concerts held in the parks.

President Menocal urges the removal of the duty on crude oil. While it pays a high duty, the President believes its use should be encouraged in the development of Cuban industries.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The earnings of the Cuba Railroad for the month of August and the first two months of the fiscal year compares as follows:

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
August gross	\$343,487	\$360,872	\$309,308	\$257,786	\$206,870
Expenses	212,039	199,132	187,996	147,351	122,379
August net	\$131,447	\$161,740	\$121,313	\$110,435	\$84,490
Charges	70,195	66,791	66,375	60,125	36,666
August surplus	\$61,251	\$94,948	\$54,938	\$50,310	\$47,824
<i>From July 1s :</i>					
Two months' gross	\$726,031	\$685,059	\$643,701	\$520,452	\$440,310
Two months' net	293,030	297,253	269,923	229,787	202,923
Fixed charges	140,570	133,583	132,750	120,250	73,333
Surplus	\$152,459	\$163,669	\$137,173	\$109,537	\$129,489

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending Aug. 23d	\$49,052	\$52,546	\$46,743	\$45,326	\$42,547
Week ending Aug. 30th	50,179	52,675	49,863	45,721	44,807
Week ending Sept. 6th	52,068	54,537	53,100	49,325	45,124
Week ending Sept. 13th	53,706	56,655	51,213	46,410	41,240

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending Aug. 22d	£18,378	£19,750	£19,214	£15,870	£15,852
Week ending Aug. 29th	16,735	18,921	19,122	15,548	16,333
Week ending Sept. 5th	18,096	19,996	20,147	17,695	17,073
Week ending Sept. 12th	19,624	19,680	19,630	16,114	15,850

WESTERN RAILWAY EARNINGS

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913
Aug. 22d	£5,487	£5,791
Aug. 29th	5,331	5,445
Sept. 5th	5,172	5,727
Sept. 12th	4,722	5,596

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAY EARNINGS

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913
Aug. 22d	£6,734	£7,821
Aug. 29th	6,532	6,908
Sept. 5th	6,966	6,589
Sept. 12th	7,038	6,548

RAILROAD NOTES

RAILROAD BUILDINGS BURNED

On September 26th, fire broke out in the warehouse of the Cuban Central Railways Company at Sagua la Grande, the building being burned to the ground.

The main buildings of the company, worth \$500,000, were saved. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, and it is unknown whether the building and stock were insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A short account of the great pier now building at Key West for the accommodation of the boats to be used in the ferry to Havana is on page 20.

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning October 1st the following passenger rates took effect between the Isle of Pines and Havana, and vice versa; these rates do not include stateroom or meals:

First-class, adults, one way	\$6.00
Children 5 to 12 years, one way	\$3.12
Stateroom, per person	\$1.50
Third-class, adults, one way	\$4.12
Children 5 to 12 years, one way	\$2.18

The sale of the \$12 round trip tickets from Havana was discontinued.

It is advised that through tickets from Havana should be purchased, as at Batabano there is an extra charge of twenty-five cents.

CUBAN RAILWAYS AND THE EUROPEAN WAR

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD

The London *Statist* has printed the first of a series of articles on the leading railroads in Cuba. As it finds it impossible to deal comprehensively with all the companies in a single article it begins with analysing the position of the Cuba Railroad, and will continue its examination of the other railways in subsequent weeks.

In the November issue of the *Cuba Review*, the second in the series of studies of the railway systems of Cuba will be printed. It is an analysis of the United Railways of Havana.

In connection with the study of the Cuba Railroad, which follows, some beautiful views are printed of the superb scenery along the company's lines.

The company is the youngest of the group, having been organized as recently as May, 1900. Nevertheless, such rapid strides have been made since operations were commenced that the company already occupies a very important position in the railway enterprises of the Republic. The system of 602 miles is now all in operation. The main line (387 miles) extends along the middle of the southwest portion of the island from Santa Clara, its western terminus, to Santiago de Cuba on the south coast and to Antilla on the northeast coast of the eastern end of the island, and the company enjoys the complete monopoly of the trade of these two ports. The remainder of the mileage is made up of comparatively small but nevertheless important branches, which act as feeders to the main line.

The freight traffic consists largely of sugar and tobacco, but the company enjoys a fairly large general business, while the revenue derived from passengers constitutes over 40% of the total gross earnings. The crop fluctuations naturally affect the prosperity of the line, but the retrospect of the results of working for the last few years shows that notwithstanding the many vicissitudes through which the company has passed a substantial annual improvement has taken place in the earnings and profits of the undertaking. It will be seen from the table appended that in the nine years from 1905 to 1914 the gross earnings have risen from \$1,029,000 to \$5,164,000, while the net earnings have advanced from \$295,000 to as much as \$2,471,000. The growth of profit has been equally satisfactory, for whereas for the year to June 30, 1905, the surplus in excess of charges was only \$37,000, for the twelve months ended with June last it was as much as \$1,651,500.



Scene along the line of the Cuba Railroad. The jungle, in places, comes down close to the track, but everywhere the work of clearing the land is going on speedily.

The following retrospect of the main results of working since 1903-1904 shows the rapid and continuous advances made from year to year in the earnings and profits of the line:

Year.	Mileage.	Gross	Working	Expenses.	Net	Net
		Earnings.	Amount.	Ratio.	Earnings.	Profit.
		\$	\$	%	\$	\$
1913-14.....	602	5,164,671	2,693,749	52.00	2,470,922	1,651,505
1912-13.....	602	4,632,040	2,416,538	52.17	2,215,502	1,414,280
1911-12.....	602	3,819,253	2,000,393	52.37	1,818,863	1,059,862
1910-11.....	602	3,059,650	1,685,579	55.06	1,374,071	797,316
1909-10.....	596	2,559,335	1,452,036	56.73	1,107,299	672,089
1908-09.....	444	2,157,165	1,207,076	55.95	950,089	550,799
1907-08.....	440½	2,039,468	1,318,180	64.63	721,288	355,425
1906-07.....	426	1,953,309	1,294,955	66.30	658,354	332,424
1905-06.....	426	1,619,082	1,056,556	65.26	562,526	287,861
1904-05.....	426	1,029,258	733,635	71.28	295,623	37,448
1903-04.....	...	524,042	566,119	108.04	*42,077	.....

*Loss.

At the present time, therefore, the company is earning profits equal to a dividend of over 10½% on the common stock. Since July 1, 1913, the policy has been discontinued of setting aside \$8,000 a month for "extraordinary displacement." It may be explained that owing to the rapid construction of the line a large amount of betterment work has had to be accomplished ever since the railway was opened some twelve years ago, and as recently as 1907 nearly £160,000 a year was being charged to expenses for betterment purposes. Since 1908 the annual charge has been £96,000, and as the special replacements for which the money was needed are now completed there is no necessity to make any further allocation from revenue for the purpose. The large profits which the company is earning and the existing margin behind the 6% dividend on the common will be apparent from the following statement of the profits earned and dividends paid for the last nine years:

Year.	Net Profit.	Betterments		Dividend Earned			Dividends Paid.		
		Charged to Expenses.	Total Profit.	Preferred Stock.		On Common Stock.			
				Amount.	%			Amount.	%
1913-14.....	1,651,000	.....	1,651,000	6	\$600,000	10½	\$1,050,000	6	6
1912-13.....	1,414,000	96,000	1,510,000	6	600,000	9	900,000	6	4
1911-12.....	1,060,000	96,000	1,156,000	6	600,000	5½	550,000	5½	..
1910-11.....	797,000	96,000	893,000	6	600,000	3	300,000	4½	..
1909-10.....	672,000	96,000	768,000	6	600,000	1¾	175,000	3½	..
1908-09.....	551,000	96,000	647,000	6	600,000	½	50,000	1½	..
1907-08.....	355,000	156,000	511,000	5½	512,000	..	..	..	..
1906-07.....	288,000	158,000	446,000	4½	450,000	..	..	..	..
1905-06.....	37,000	114,000	151,000	1½	150,000	..	..	..	..

The capital of the company consists of \$10,000,000 of preferred stock and \$10,000,000 of common, and there is a bonded indebtedness of \$16,030,000. The bonds are very well secured, the total fixed charges absorbing only about one-third of the existing net income of the line. The 5% first mortgage bonds are quoted at 104, and, allowing for accrued interest and exchange, a yield of about £5 per cent. is forthcoming. The 5% improvement and equipment bonds, issued in 1912 at 95¢ (New York terms), are now obtainable at 99, and the yield is consequently about £5 6s. 5d. per cent. The price of the 6% non-cumulative preferred stock is 101, and the yield afforded is as much as £6 3s. 9d. per cent.

The capital of the company and the prices of its securities are recapitulated beneath:

Security.	Amount.	Interest.	Price.	Yield.*
		£	s.	d.
5% first mortgage 50-year gold bonds.....	12,030,000	5	104	5 0 0
5% improvement and equipment bonds.....	4,000,000	5	99	5 6 5
6% non-cumulative preferred stock.....	10,000,000	6	101	6 3 9
Common stock.....	10,000,000	6	...	.....

Total authorized capital..... 36,030,000

*Allowing for accrued interest and exchange.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," may be justly applied to the island of Cuba, the *Statist* says further. Immediately war was proclaimed the supply of sugar from the Continent, whence we derive most of our requirements, was entirely cut off, and having regard to the fact that stocks both in this country and in the United States are unduly low, the demand for Cuban sugar is likely to be great. Fortunately the Cuban crop this year is exceptionally large—the largest, indeed, on record, the production to the end of July having reached 2,468,528 tons, as against 2,267,094 tons in 1913, the previous record. The greater portion of these supplies are exported mainly to the United States. As regards this country



Cuba Railroad—Scene near Cristo, Oriente Province.



Cuba Railroad—A Scene in the Forest.

our imports of Cuban sugar last year amounted to about 224,000 tons, of a total value of £2,246,000. In consequence, however, of the Continental situation the price of sugar has risen to a very high level, current quotations varying between 50% and 100% higher than they were at this time last year. Assuming that our imports from Cuba this year are no larger than they were in 1913 the price we shall have to pay will be something like £4,000,000, as against under £2,250,000. With Continental supplies cut off and with stocks in this country low a very much larger quantity will have to be imported this year from Cuba and elsewhere to help meet our requirements. Indeed, every available ton will be needed to in some measure make good the Continental deficiency.

The value to Cuba of this position will be evident from the fact that of its total exports something like 65% consists of sugar; and, consequently, whilst the crop is always of prime importance to the country it is doubly so now with the present state of European politics. With the certainty of a bumper crop likely to be marketed at exceedingly high prices the outlook for the country is very favorable. Enormous profits will be made by planters and others connected with the industry, the wealth of the country will be enhanced, trade generally will continue active, and a large amount of money will be available for increasing the productivity of the island.

The company is now paying not only the full 6% on its preferred stock, but is this year distributing at the rate of 6% per annum on \$10,000,000 of common stock. The margin behind the dividend is as much as \$451,500, and the accumulated profit and loss surplus amounts to no less than \$3,848,000. To show the existing charges of the company and the relative strength of the preferred and common stocks we append the income statement of the company for the last five years:

<i>Year Ended June 30:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Gross earnings:	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Passenger.....	1,939,059	1,666,096	1,427,270	1,185,811	1,185,811
Freight.....	2,156,843	1,738,243	1,319,304	1,138,474	1,138,474
Other.....	536,138	415,914	313,076	237,050	237,050
Total.....	5,164,671	4,632,040	3,819,253	3,059,650	2,559,335
Working expenses.....	2,693,749	2,416,538	2,000,393	1,685,579	1,452,036
Ratio.....	(52.00)	(52.17)	(52.37)	(55.06)	(56.73)
Net earnings.....	2,470,922	2,215,502	1,818,860	1,374,071	1,107,299
Fixed charges.....	819,417	801,222	758,998	576,755	435,210
Net profit.....	1,651,505	1,414,280	1,059,862	797,316	672,089
Dividend on preferred stock.....	600,000	600,000	550,000	450,000	350,000
Rate, per cent.....	(6%)	(6%)	(5½%)	(4½%)	(3½%)
Profit for ordinary.....	1,051,505	814,280	509,862	347,316	322,089
Ordinary dividend.....	600,000	400,000	.....	.....	.....
Rate, per cent.....	(6%)	(4%)	.....	.....	.....
Surplus.....	451,505	414,280	509,862	347,316	322,089
Brought forward.....	3,396,841	2,982,561	2,472,699	2,125,383	1,803,294
Carried forward.....	3,848,346	3,396,841	2,982,561	2,472,699	2,125,383

CAR FERRY TO HAVANA

According to a Key West paper visitors are now attracted by the building operations on the great pier for berthing the ships of the Flagler ferry service at that point. It is claimed that the pier, now nearly completed, will be the most substantial and costly in the country. It is more than a thousand feet long and a hundred feet wide, constructed of concrete and steel, up from the solid rock of the harbor.

The plans call for dock room for forty large ships. It was provided in Mr. Flagler's scheme that ten or more of these piers should be built at regular distances, one of them to be reserved exclusively for passenger service. The total outlay for this docking service will be about \$15,000,000.

EXPORTS OF HONEY

Cuba's exports of honey amounted to:
 1911-12..... \$476,407
 1912-13..... \$509,225

The value of the honey exports to Germany, Belgium, France and Great Britain were as follow:

1911-12..... \$298,268
 1912-13..... \$318,034

For the same period the exports of wax were:
 1911-12..... \$345,638
 1912-13..... 346,819

Germany, Belgium, England and Russia took \$266,322 worth of wax in the fiscal year, 1911-12 and \$217,280 worth in 1912-13.

In the latter period there were no wax exports to England or Russia.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

CUBA MERCHANTS WANT CREDIT

"The first requirement of the American merchant seeking to increase his trade with Cuba is that he more closely meet European competition in the matter of credits," writes Crescencio de Vavona, Cuban Consul in Chicago.

At present Cubans have less choice than they have enjoyed in the past because of the curtailment of European commerce, and they will of necessity buy more of American products. But to secure the trade which logically is theirs, and to hold it, American merchants must learn a lesson in finance from their European neighbors.

American exporters consider credit in Cuba much more of a risk than do the European exporters. This is due to the difficulty of American houses in having their banks finance the transactions. A large majority of European shippers finance their own shipments. Those who do not have no difficulty in finding a bank with a capable foreign department and Cuban correspondents which know good from bad credit and is glad to finance a shipment.

Further, European shippers are willing to meet what might be termed the prejudices of the Latin American trade and cater to their peculiarities. Almost invariably the Cuban merchant insists on credit, at least until he can inspect his goods and get them through the customs.

Not until American banks establish branches or capable agents represent them and the banks know the trade well enough to extend fair credit to deserving importers will America strengthen its position in Cuban trade. Chicago bankers, I believe, realize this situation, and I am told they are making real efforts to make amends for their sins of omission in the past. Of course responsibility rests more directly with the bankers of New York and New Orleans.

Cuba sold in the United States last year \$126,000,000 worth of her products. In return she purchased of the United States only \$70,500,000 worth of merchandise. Much of her trade balance of \$55,500,000 she certainly would have spent in the United States instead of in England, Germany, Spain and Italy if trade relations had been more cordial and the credit Cuba deserved had been extended.

The best indication of the vast opportunities for American manufacturers is this: Although nearly all of the farmers of the country outside of the large plantations still use the most primitive methods, such as plowing with a wooden plowshare, the United States sold in Cuba last year only \$300,000 worth of agricultural implements.

Two-thirds of the people of Cuba are engaged in agriculture. They form a great army of potential customers.

The United States has always furnished much of the foodstuffs imported into Cuba, but there is considerable room for improve-

ment. Cuba needs great supplies of textiles machinery, woodenware, furniture, building material. All manufactured articles are in more or less demand because there is little manufacturing on the island. Only 16.3 per cent. of the Cuban people are engaged in manufacturing.

American methods will prevail in Cuba if they are applied in the Cuban way. The Cuban people will adopt modern time and labor saving devices, and will buy more of the things which go to raise the standard of living if these things are demonstrated to them in deference to their prejudices and peculiarities by men familiar with their language and customs and prepared to extend them credit for service.

CADIZ A FREE PORT

A despatch from Madrid to the Havana *Lucha* under date of September 19th, says that the Spanish cabinet voted to grant the request of the Spanish chamber of commerce of Havana to declare the port of Cadiz a franchise zone for all foreign merchandise, which is to be stored there to await orders and to be ready to supply the European market the moment the war ends.

The petition was based on the ground that that when peace should be reestablished in Europe it would be difficult to obtain ships to carry the merchandise from Cuba, and that having large stocks in Cadiz under bond, the distribution can be made easier.

THE PINEAPPLE CROP

The total quantity of this fruit exported through Havana up to September 8th, from January 1st aggregated 1,245,849 crates. New York took 665,000 crates and the balance went to Chicago and other western cities.

For the same period in 1913 the exports were 1,178,917 crates or 66,932 less.

CUBAN EXPORTS TO QUEBEC

The following amounts show the relative value of the imports at Quebec from Cuba in 1912 and 1913.

	1912	1913
Cuba	\$7,134	\$10,197
	—Consular Report.	

EXPIRING TRADEMARKS NOTICE

The Cuban Bureau of Patents and Trademarks may agree to a recommendation that owners of patents and trademarks be hereafter notified when their registration ends in order to provide for a renewal.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

COMMERCE OF KEY WEST

Imports from Cuba during 1913 were as follows:

Dutiable	\$856,950
Duty free	45,403
Total.....	\$902,353

Of this amount \$735,826 represented leaf tobacco imports.

Exports were \$5,311,581.

PERU'S TRADE WITH CUBA

The value of Peru's imports from, and the exports to, Cuba during the calendar year 1913 is as follows, (the Peruvian libra having been converted to American currency on the basis of \$4.866):

Imports from Cuba.....	\$159,285
Exports to Cuba	\$180

Guatemala imported miscellaneous articles from Cuba during 1913 amounting to \$2,097.

CUBA'S LUMBER TRADE

YELLOW PINE EXPORTS

[Gulf Coast Record.]

For the week ending September 26th, early fall transactions were not abundant. Purchases are however on about a normal basis for the season. Something over 2,000,000 feet went to Cuba in the week.

For the week of September 19th the outlook for Cuba appeared very favorable. Lumber shipments of yellow pine to the island since the commencement of this year has been about forty per cent. under that in a like period of 1913, and this decline of import has allowed dealers to work down their stocks. Cuba has already reaped substantial benefit in advanced sugar values, and looks for exceptional prosperity in the forthcoming season, with corresponding effect upon her purchasing capacity for all classes of merchandise. Actual development, however, is deferred by the disorganization of financial affairs, and lumber buyers who seldom contract heavily at this season, are inclined to hold off till November or later.

About 1,600,000 feet of lumber was cleared for Cuba during the week.

Movement of pitch pine in the Cuban trade is generally at its lowest from August to October, the period being one of quiet in industrial and business affairs of the island, while advanced cost of freight and insurance in the hurricane season is a factor in turning purchases to earlier or later dates. This year's business for the months mentioned is on about the usual level, but Cuban export for the year, so far as completed, is far below that of 1913. From January 1st to last week 62,465,366 feet of lumber was shipped from Gulf ports to the island or about 42 per cent. less than was recorded at the same time a year ago.

Consumption of lumber throughout the island has been moderate, but the lessened import has caused some diminution of stock. With sugar at war prices Cuba's buying ability will be much enhanced, and the coming winter should see lumber moving freely into her ports, though little development is looked for until closing months of the year.

Cuban shipment for the week of October 3d was a little over a million feet.

A MAHOGANY SCARCITY COMING

"A variety of lumber, the supply of which is quite sure to be sharply curtailed as a direct result of the European war is mahogany," says the *Lumberman's Review*, New York. "The Liverpool and London log markets will evidently have little to offer, and that little will be absorbed by the home trade. From Africa the combination of war rates for insurance and transportation will militate against direct importations. If hostilities extend well over into next year, and the domestic demand for mahogany is normal, the United States will enter the winter and spring months with a scarcity that will not be overcome within a year, as supplies from Mexico, Cuba and Central America cannot be materially increased within that period."

The Havana correspondent of the *Seattle (Wash.) Lumbermen*, answering an inquiry as to lumber selling prospects in Cuba, writes as follows under date of September 1st:

"Cuba's lumber consumption fell away some 15,000,000 feet last fiscal year, and conditions now are extremely dull. Such little buying as is anticipated in the next few months or the next year, naturally will be placed with the pitch pine mills of the United States gulf ports, which mills have been strongly entrenched in Cuban trade many years. Pacific Coast lumber is unknown here except by expert foresters who enthusiastically commend it. Would say that the introduction of these woods will be difficulty on account of long established pitch pine preference, strong and well organized selling forces of Gulf Coast mills and the fact that these mills can reach Cuba with comparatively cheap sailing vessel transportation on average distance of 350 miles, as against 4,000 miles through the canal from North Pacific ports on a route impracticable for wind-jammers."

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

SUGAR FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following table, which is based upon the London Board of Trade returns, shows the sources and extent of the imports of sugar into the United Kingdom in the last two years (October to September). The total amount of sugar imported was 1,975,812 tons in 1912-13 as compared with 1,684,985 tons in 1911-12.

Imports into the United Kingdom, in tons, are as follows:

<i>Beet Sugar—Refined.</i>		1912-13	1911-12
Russia.....		9,214	126,513
Germany.....		453,574	226,130
The Netherlands.....		189,403	163,596
Belgium.....		64,963	53,775
France.....		35,180	6,144
Austria-Hungary.....		175,701	106,224
Other countries.....		5	.....
Totals.....		928,040	682,382
<i>Unrefined.</i>			
Russia.....		.....	344
Germany.....		440,611	28,863
The Netherlands.....		28,446	28,015
Belgium.....		24,717	8,281
France.....		634	3,482
Austria-Hungary.....		148,573	110,523
Denmark.....		35,590	7,400
Totals.....		678,571	184,908
<i>Raw Cane Sugar.</i>			
Java.....		5,850	281,327
The Philippines.....		.....	5,756
Cuba.....		223,520	86,643
Peru.....		28,661	62,494
Dutch Guiana.....		3,530	3,457
Brazil.....		5,221	13,157
Haiti, Santo Domingo.....		8,957	42,559
Mauritius.....		21,655	37,595
British India.....		4,545	82,685
Mexico.....		5,203	20,359
Straits Settlements.....		.....	1,360
British West Indies, Guiana & Honduras.....		45,388	40,255
British East Africa.....		300	.....
Mozambique.....		7,134	.....
Venezuela.....		100	.....
Guatemala.....		3,522	21,748
San Salvador.....		1,215	.....
United States.....		2,300	.....
Portugal.....		1,900	.....
Danish West Indies.....		200	.....
Totals.....		369,201	699,395
<i>Refined.</i>			
Java.....		.....	33,000
India.....		.....	22,700
Mauritius.....		.....	15,700
Egypt.....		.....	13,700
Mexico, Victoria.....		.....	2,300

United States.....	30,200
Jamaica.....	700
Total.....	118,300

In 1912-13 29,856 tons were re-exported as compared with 42,969 tons in 1911-12.—*West India Committee Circular, London.*

SCARCITY OF SUGAR BAGS

It was reported from Tokio, without confirmation, that German cruiser had sunk six British steamers off the coast of India. One of these vessels was supposed to be carrying a million sugar bags.

As all sugar bags come from Calcutta, and as, since the war started, there have been no bags shipped from Calcutta, the report of the sinking of these English vessels is of great importance to the sugar trade.

In normal times a standard Cuban bag can be delivered in New York at 8 cents or less. Now they are selling close to 40 cents. Most of the present supply is being drawn from the stock on hand in Liverpool. The coming sugar crop will begin to be ground about December of this year, and unless bags can be provided, a serious situation will arise.—*Wall Street Journal.*

MAY LOSE JAVA'S SUGAR

If German cruisers retain control of the Indian Ocean, there is extreme doubt as to Great Britain's eventual receipt of the 400,000 to 500,000 tons of Java sugars already bought. Without this supply Great Britain must eventually appear in the United States for larger supplies, although not in the immediate future, as without Java it has bought sufficient supplies from other directions to supply her demand until December.

SHIPMENTS OF SUGAR

Shipments of refined sugar to foreign countries during the month of July aggregated only 1,874,258 pounds, valued at \$62,995. An enormous increase was experienced in the first twenty-five days of August. The exports were 66,539,077 pounds; nearly all of this was to England, Scotland and Ireland.

WEST INDIA MOLASSES COMPANY

It is reported by a Chicago paper that the West India Molasses Company of New Orleans has begun the construction of a plant at Port Arthur, Tex. The company will bring Blackstrap molasses to that port from Cuba, and will ship from there by rail using tank cars.

NIPE BAY COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report of the Nipe Bay Company for the fiscal year 1913-14 has just been issued. The operations of the company are fully described in reports of its prospects and conditions on June 30th, 1914.

The income account is stated to be as follows:

Total net earnings for year were:	\$750,079.32
Int. on mtge. notes \$168,327.50	
Int. on debentures. 200,826.67	
Int. and discount... 48,943.54	418,097.71
Net Income	\$331,981.61
Surplus brought forward from the close of previous year...	106,769.18
Total Surplus	\$438,750.79
Direct charge, representing depreciation on cane fields of \$189,-896, and on railway of \$114,210	304,106.00
Balance, Surplus June 30, 1914	\$134,644.79

The Company's production of sugar is stated to be the largest it has ever reported, namely, 147,732,480 pounds, and of molasses 3,168,952 gallons, comparing with 118,330,812 pounds of sugar and 2,847,021 gallons of molasses for the previous year. On June 30 the balance of uncut cane available for the current crop was 4,554 acres.

A special charge against income account of \$304,106 is made for depreciation of cane fields and railway.

The Company has retired the balance of the \$3,060,500 five-year six per cent. notes which matured June 1, funds for this purpose having been provided by the United Fruit Company, to which Company has been issued a demand note secured by the same mortgage obligation that applied to the retired notes. The Company also redeemed and canceled \$200,000 of

its six per cent debentures, leaving an outstanding balance of \$3,166,000.

Attention is called to the fact that when the fiscal year closed on June 30, low prices on sugars prevailed.

The balance sheet for 1914 and 1913 compares as follows:

<i>Assets:</i>	1914	1913
Cost of Property.....	\$4,396,006	\$4,396,006
Plantation Equipment	7,405,929	7,744,036
Coupon Dividend and Trustee Account ...	42,755	5,954
Cash	54,454	
Accts. Rec. Sugar and Molasses	633,432	365,019
Stock Investments ...	141,250	141,250
<i>Liabilities:</i>	1914	1913
Capital Stock.....	\$5,502,500	\$5,502,500
Funded Debt	3,166,000	6,426,500
Demand Note	3,060,500	
Unclaimed dividends, Coupons and Matured Notes	48,965	13,542
Notes and Accounts payable and drafts.....	690,933	570,822
Interest	15,830	32,132
Income Account	134,644	106,769

From the company's statement of cultivations and lands owned we read as follows:

	1914	1913
Total cultivated lands in acres.....	36,936	37,229
of which 23,737 were devoted to sugar cane culture in 1914 as against 24,942 in 1913.		

The total acres of land owned by the company aggregated 127,789 in 1914 and 1913.

The company operated 76.14 miles of railroad in 1914 as against 73.96 in 1913. It owns 11 Baldwin locomotives of 43 tons each. Of cars of all kinds the company had 396 in 1914 and 387 in 1913.

CUBA SHOULD PAY

Representative Jefferson M. Levy of New York, believes it incumbent on the people of Cuba to reimburse the United States for the money expended in pacifying that island. He introduced a resolution in the House on October 5th, requesting the President to take steps "to have the Republic of Cuba reimburse the United States to the extent of \$6,509,511, said sum being the amount expended out of the Treasury of the United States from 1907 to 1909 on account of the army of pacification in Cuba."

ARRANGING POSTAL TREATY

United States Representative Garner introduced on September 21st a bill designed to pave the way for a postal treaty with Cuba.

The measure provides that cigars and cigarettes may be imported in lots of 500 and that these importations may be through the parcels post with the waiving of inspection under such regulations as may be prescribed by the treasury department.

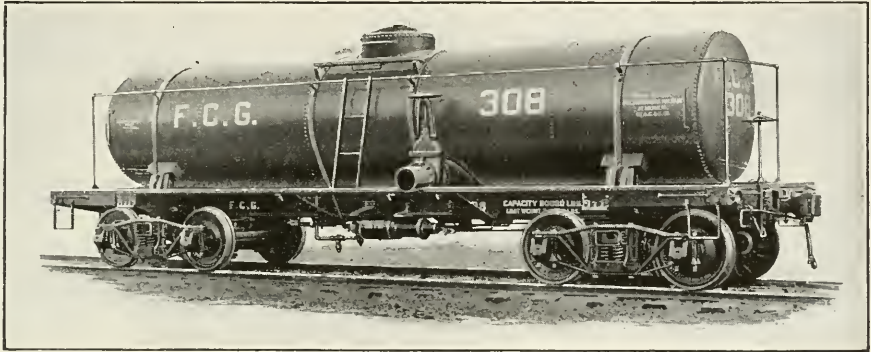
Under the present law the lowest amount of cigars and cigarettes that can be imported from Cuba in lots of 3,000 and there is no parcel post provision whatever.

SALVADOR'S TRADE WITH CUBA

The following shows the Republic of Salvador's imports from Cuba during 1913 compared with 1912, according to figures published in the Report of Finance and Public Credit for 1913:

1912	1913
\$3,517	\$1,520

PLANTATION CARS OF ALL KINDS, ALSO THE PARTS FOR SALE



No. 1100-F (Palabra de clave ZPUBT)

Este Vagon-Cisterna es particularmente conveniente para transporte de melaza.
 Construimos vagones-cisterna para transporte de aceites y en general casi todos los líquidos con capacidades desde 4000 hasta 12,500 galones y con trucks de una capacidad de carga de 30, 40 ó 50 toneladas.
 Nuestras talleres para la construcción de vagones-cisterna son las más grandes del mundo y han sido establecidas desde hace 35 años.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY EXPORT CO., NEW YORK, E. U. A.

Dirección telegráfica: CAREX, New-York, E. U. A.
 Producción anual de más de 100,000 carros.
 Representante para Cuba: OSCAR B. CINTAS Oficinas 29-31, Havana.

THE SUGAR CROP OF 1913-14

According to the figures of Guma and Mejer of Havana, the following gives the output of the sugar factories of Cuba in the crop just concluded:

	<i>Centrals</i>	<i>Bags</i>
Antilla.....	6	936,334
Cienfuegos.....	27	2,359,159
Cardenas.....	18	1,978,439
Caibarean.....	12	1,013,275
Gibara (combined with Pueto Padre).....	4	1,889,739
Guantanamo.....	10	673,424
Havana.....	20	1,545,539
Juacaro.....	4	1,060,317
Manati.....	1	134,696
Matanzas.....	30	3,060,803
Mauzaniillo.....	10	849,519
Nuevitas.....	2	386,251
Nipe Bay.....	1	492,500
Puerto Padre combined with Gibara.....	See Gibara	
Sagua.....	22	1,181,302
Santiago.....	4	223,204
Sra. Cruz del Sur....	1	293,334
Trinidad.....	1	81,517
Zaza.....	1	24,776

174 Total, 18,184,126

Tons..... 2,597,732
 Centrals..... 174

The estimate of this firm published December 8, 1913, was that the crop would yield 17,-

357,200 bags, which comes very close to their first calculation.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRICES

The prices of Havana for centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees polarization from December, 1912, to and including September, 1914, is officially quoted by the Agrarian League of Havana as follows:

The prices are quoted in reales, per arroba (25 pounds).

Dec., 1912... 4.68.5	Nov., 1913... 4.15.7
Jan., 1913... 3.90.9	Dec., 1913... 3.62.7
Feb., 1913... 3.80.7	Jan., 1914... 3.65.9
Mar., 1913... 3.97.7	Feb., 1914... 3.78.8
April, 1913... 3.69.7	Mar., 1914... 3.55.5
May, 1913... 3.52.6	April, 1914... 3.53.5
June, 1913... 3.57.7	May, 1914... 4.10
July, 1913... 3.91.2	June, 1914... 4.33.8
Aug. 1913... 4.40.8	July, 1914... 4.28.9
Sept. 1913... 4.39	Aug., 1914... 8.15.4
Oct., 1913... 3.86.3	Sept., 1914... 8.74.0

The highest price yet reached was in the first two weeks of August when sugar was quoted at 9.32.9.

Central Moran has begun operations preliminary to the work of grinding the next crop, thus affording welcome occupation to idle workmen in this section.

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR COMPANYS' REPORT.

A GREAT SUGAR COMPANY'S EARNINGS.

The annual report of the Santa Cecilia Sugar Company, for the fiscal year ended June 30, has just been issued.

The report states that the gross revenue for the year was \$554,276.09. Operating charges of all kinds, including repairs and depreciations, aggregated \$450,330.50, leaving net earnings of \$103,945.59. Interest on funded and other debt amounted to \$73,896.54, leaving a net balance carried to surplus of \$30,049.05.

Mr. M. H. Lewis, the president, sums up the general situation as follows:

Factory operations began December 10th and finished May 17th, the weather throughout the season having been favorable. While the tonnage of cane ground is almost identical with that of 1913, the increased percentage of sugar in cane and greater factory efficiency correspondingly increased the output.

The past season established a new low record in market price, but notwithstanding this, we have been able to make a fair addition to our surplus account.

As to the growing crop, the weather during July and early August was generally hot and dry, but subsequently the rains have been very satisfactory and the cane has made rapid recovery. Normal weather during the next two months should insure a tonnage at least equal to that of last year.

The market for sugar during the coming season promises very well indeed, but much depends upon the duration, area and final adjustment of the European war.

The yearly activities of the estate compare as follows:

	1914	1913	1912	1911
Cane ground, Spanish tons of 2,500 lbs.	94,757	94,492	80,975	50,263
Sugar output, bags of 325 lbs.	81,654	77,841	62,383	43,190
Percentage of sugar to cane.	11.20	10.73	10.03	11.17
Average price realized, c. and f., New York	\$20.54	\$2.07	\$2.91	\$2.41
Molasses output, gallons	464,210	498,733	446,984	310,462
Gross revenue.	\$554,276.09	\$531,251.53	\$639,315.11	\$407,134.10
Operating expenses and other charges	381,213.09	386,973.51	406,271.99	283,234.88
Repairs, replacements and depreciation	69,711.41	62,539.04	91,979.78	77,364.10
Interest on funded and all other debt	73,896.54	67,265.02	67,393.57	106,192.96
Additions and betterments.	16,643.24	38,867.81	29,913.17	60,264.04

The general balance sheet on June 30th, 1914, is herewith given:

Assets:

Real estate and improvements.—10,614 acres (at purchase price and extending expenses, including \$1,500,000 common stock issued at par as part of purchase price), improved with 3,903.48 acres of cane, with roads, bridges, fireguards and ditches; and 1,092.96 acres of made pastures, with fences, corrals and water supply	\$2,455,021.93
Field equipment.—Carts, harness and implements	9,755.04
Manufacturing plant.—Factory buildings, machinery and yards; pumping and electric plant; water tower and dam; machine and shop equipment; laboratory and fire apparatus, etc.	491,365.89
Managers' and employees' residences; laborers' quarters, office, stores, warehouses, stables, etc.	102,554.00
Railroad and equipment.—16.9 kilometers narrow gauge track and sidings (mostly 40-lb. rail) with rolling stock	74,665.21
Oxen, mules, horses, etc.	32,030.50
Administration office and residence	8,684.05
Store and warehouse stocks, material and cultivation accounts	63,911.74
Bills receivable.	720.04
Accounts receivable.	24,572.09
Cash in banks and on hand	24,753.11
Deferred charges	5,141.50
Treasury stock	6,200.00
Treasury bonds	753,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,052,375.10

Liabilities:

Capital stock.—Common, authorized and issued	\$1,500,000.00
Preferred, authorized	\$1,000,000.00
Preferred, issued	721,300.00

Bonds.—20-year first mortgage coupon 6s, interest payable February and August, authorized	1,500,000.00
Two-year 6 ^c / ₁₀₀ coupon notes (1915)	25,000.00
*Refunding notes.—5-year coupon 6s	5,940.00
Bills payable	197,792.81
Accounts payable	7,735.08
Accrued interest on funded and other debt	19,607.21
Surplus	75,000.00

\$4,052,375.10

* Paid in August, 1914.

The officers are: M. H. Lewis, President; C. H. Buswell, Vice-President, and Robert L. Dean, Secretary and Treasurer. The estate is located in the Guantanamo district, one of the richest in Oriente Province.

AN INGENIO CHANGES HANDS.

The "Triunvirato" ingenio at Cidra Matanzas Province, has been leased for a period of ten years by a company of well-known merchants of the district. These are Messrs. Antonio Rodriguez, Julian Suarez, Jose Fernandez, Joaquin Cayon, Manuel Suarez and Francisco D. Ramirez, who own extensive cane lands, affording work to a large number of laborers. The new owners will manage the estate themselves. The estate did not grind in the crop year of 1913-14, previously its output averaged 32,000 bags yearly.

LARGE SUGAR MACHINERY ORDER

The largest single order ever placed in the United States, it is stated, for sugar-mill machinery, was given late in August by the Manati Sugar Company, of Cuba. The machinery will weigh 3,000 tons and will consist of two mills each of two rows of rollers each 3 ft. in diameter and 7 ft. long, comprising four sets, or 12 rollers in all. A hydraulic operated regulator will control the pressure of each of the mills and two engines will be provided to drive each mill. Each of the two mills will have a grinding capacity of 4,000 tons of cane daily. The order aggregates \$250,000.—*Iron Age*, New York.

MORE SUGAR FACTORIES

A new sugar mill is planned for Santa Clara Province to be erected at the town of Guayos, by the firm of Galban and Company of Havana.

The new mill will have machinery capable of making 250,000 bags and is expected to begin grinding by next February. See map on this page showing location of new factory, which will be called Central "Guayos."

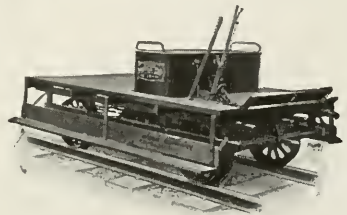
ALL AFTER CUBA'S TRADE

Since the European war there has been a considerable movement of commercial men from the West to Cuban ports to develop business heretofore controlled by English, German and French ports. Moreover there has been also an appreciable increase in the freight movement out of New Orleans to Cuban cities.—*New Orleans States*.

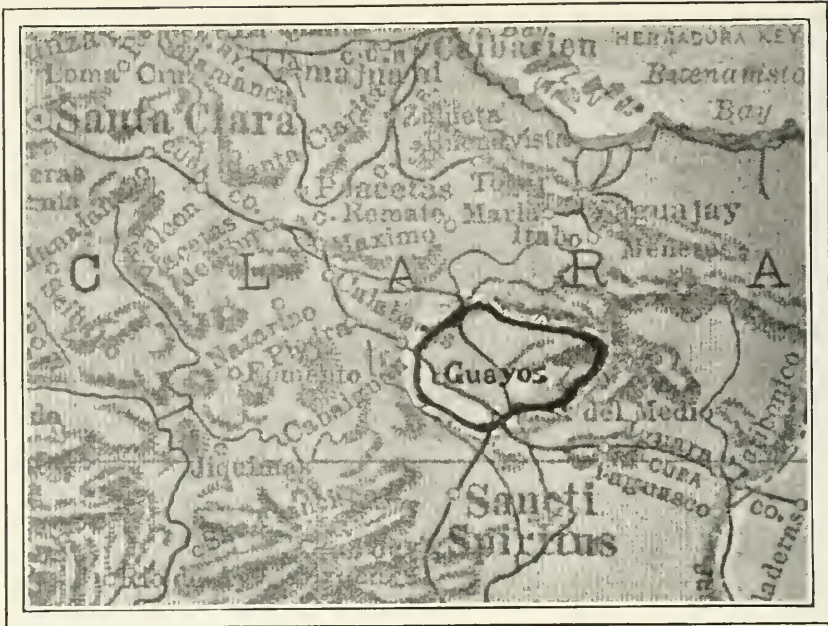
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Section of Santa Clara Province, showing location of new sugar factory at Guayos.

AMENDEMENT FOR LOUISIANA

United States Senator Ransdell, on Sept. 29th, proposed the following amendment to the revenue bill:

That a portion of the act of Oct. 3, 1913, may be interpreted by the Supreme Court of United States in the light of the Cuban reciprocity treaty of Dec. 11, 1902, and, in pursuance of the decree of said United States Supreme Court, of June 22, 1914, the authority of Congress is hereby granted that the

State of Louisiana may institute suit against the United States for the purpose of determining the legal rate of duty to be assessed on sugar imported from Cuba and other countries; provided, that if the Supreme Court finds that the duty assessed against Cuban sugar since March 1, 1914, has been insufficient, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to institute proceedings to recover the balance due the United States, and upon recovery to convey it into the Treasury to the credit of the general fund.

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

(Quoted by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York.)

	<i>Bid</i>	<i>Asked</i>
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5% Bonds	92	94
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1944	99	101
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1949	90	95
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4 1/2% Bonds	89	93
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds	100	106
Havana City Second Mortgage 6% Bonds	95	101
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5% Bonds	97	101
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	95	101
Cuba Company 6% Debenture Bonds	90	100
Cuba Company 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	101	110
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	89	93
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. Preferred Stock	85	95
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. Common Stock	70	80
Matanzas Market Place 8% Participation Certificates	99	102
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6% Bonds	92	94
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Preferred Stock	88	93
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Common Stock	40	48
Santiago Electric Light and Traction Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	96	98 1/2

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest basis" and as of July 30th.

P. S.—The above are necessarily nominal and unreliable, as the European situation has disorganized all markets.

CUBAN SUGAR IN JAPAN

Mr. William de Blank, Consul General of Cuba in Shanghai, China, has sent to the Secretary of State a report regarding recent importations of sugar into Japan from Cuba and the future of the Japanese market:

An extract from this report follows:

The house of Mitzui & Co. not long ago sent an order for Cuban sugar in order to try its introduction in Japan. In April a trial order arrived at Meiji, amounting to 5,686 tons; on May 7th there were discharged at the same place 6,500 tons, and there is a third shipment now expected.

The Cubans no doubt desire, in view of the fact that the low prices paid reduces the profits to the minimum, to seek new markets and it is an excellent idea that they have fixed on Western Asia for the reason that as soon as the Panama Canal is open the distance separating Cuba from Asia will be considerable shortened.

As Cuban sugar is the best in the world it will obtain a certain and advantageous position in Japan. This may be said in view of the way in which recent importations in Japan have been received. Those who state that the sales will increase daily are not making any mistake, and that in view of the price of sugar and the expense of transportation, Cuba will be able to compete advantageously with Java.

At present Japan pays 2 cents gold for each English pound of Cuban sugar, that is 5.32 per picul.* Transportation amounts to 27s. per ton, or 0.83 yenes† per picul. Custom House duties and tax of consumption on the other hand amount to yenes 5.23. Therefore, it costs yenes 11.40 per picul for Cuban sugar in Japan.

With regard to the best Java, the prices are: 6 yenes 20 per picul; transportation, 0.35; adding to these amounts the Custom House duties and tax for consumption, it costs in Japan, yenes 11.80, that is, 0.40 yenes more than the Cuban.

Although, naturally, in the future the Cuban crop may go above 2 cents gold per lb., the prices will always be advantageous for China and Japan for the reason that as soon as the Panama Canal is opened transportation charges will be notably lessened.

*A picul of sugar equals 63¼ kilos.

†Yene in American currency equals 0.498.

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de 2½ pulgadas

Diez Trampas
de 1½ pulgadas



Una Trampa
de 3 pulgadas

Una Trampa
de 2 pulgadas

Una Trampa
de 1¼ pulgadas

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Por el sistema de Trampas se coleccionará un máximo de 100,000 lbs. de condensación por hora y se devolverá automáticamente a las calderas.

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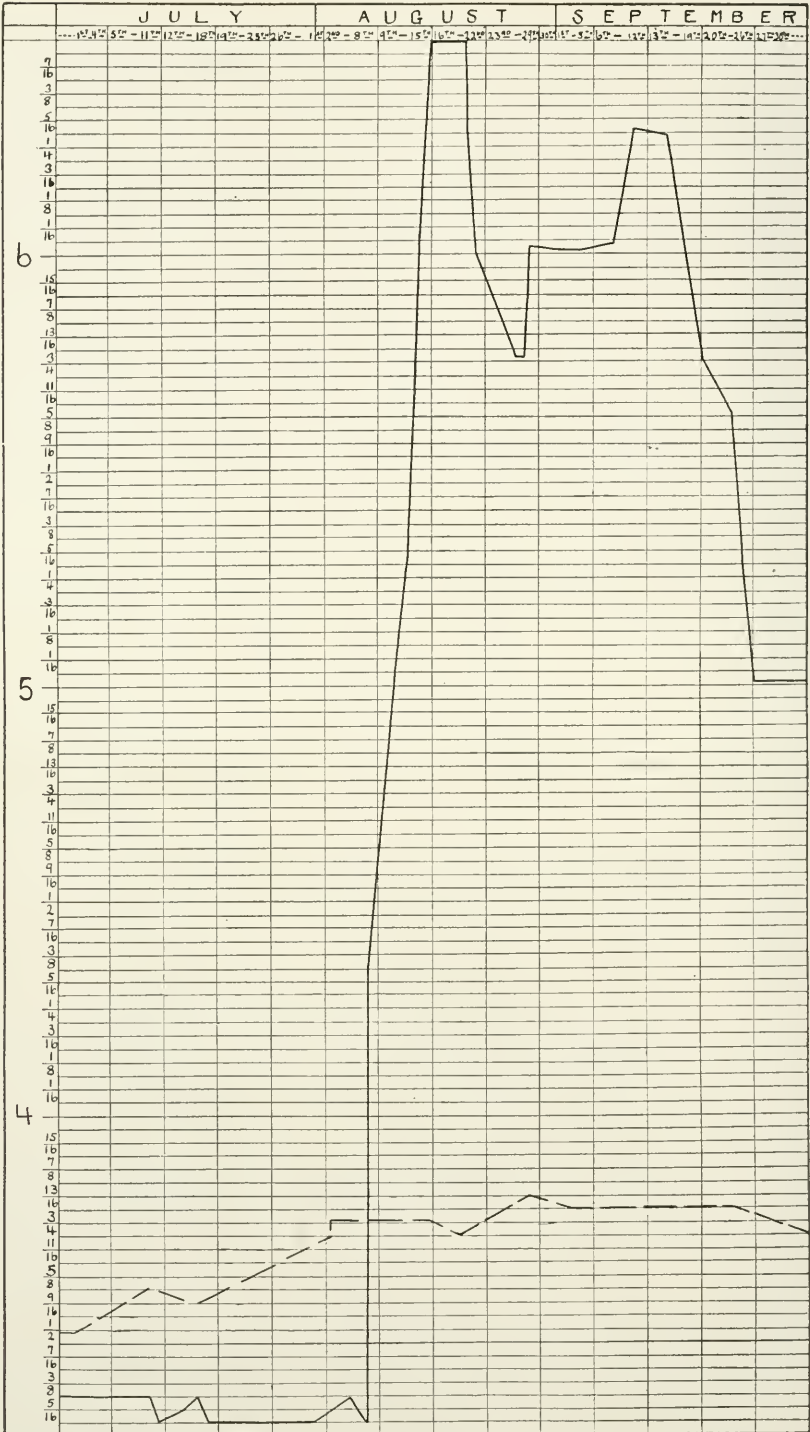


Chart of Centrifugal Sugar Prices at New York, showing the great advance after the war began. Solid line is for 1914 and the broken line 1913.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for *The Cuba Review* by *Willett & Gray*, of New York

Our last Sugar Review for this magazine was dated September 16, 1914.

At that time Centrifugal Sugar 96° test was quoted at 5c. per lb. cost and freight and 6.02c. per lb. duty paid, and at this writing it is 4c. per lb. cost and freight and 5.02c. per lb. duty paid, which quotations are however nominal in the absence of business and with sellers disposed to accept offers if made by the refiners at 3¾c. c & f, or 4.77c. duty paid.

The decline from 5c. c & f to 4c. c & f was almost as rapid as the advance in early August, and was caused by the realization on the part of the holders of sugar for higher prices that the expected short supply period in October was not likely to materialize, and hence the desire to secure such profits as remained on low cost sugar, and reducing of loss on high cost sugar.

The present time finds the domestic beet and cane crops coming to market and giving abundant supplies for consumption up to the harvesting of the new Cuba crop in December and onward.

What is of special interest to your readers is no doubt the prospects attending the marketing of the coming crop, and the price likely to be obtained for the same.

Cuba just now occupies a quite unprecedented position in the sugar world, and the prices obtainable for the crop are largely in the hands of the planters themselves, but it is also quite evident that these prices will depend more or less largely in the view of the planters, as to the length of time the European war is to continue. If all planters agreed that the war will last beyond the summer of 1915, then the price would rule higher, but a certain proportion of the planters will no doubt consider the war of shorter duration, and will wish to secure their profits on the sugar as fast as produced. This will make an important difference in the average prices obtained for the crop, as a whole.

Another point of interest to your readers is as to whether the demand for the crop is to be urgent or otherwise according to the necessities of Great Britain and the United States, the countries principally interested in obtaining Cuban sugar, although France with its small crop may also participate to some extent.

The European beet crops, whether large or small, are effectually bottled up from use by either the United States or Great Britain.

Great Britain, in the campaign year September 1, 1912-1913, imported 1,606,611 tons of beet sugar. Up to August 1, 1914, the United Kingdom imported 1,334,748 tons of beet sugar, but since August 1st practically none. Great Britain is evidently shut out of 1,500,000 tons of its usual importation from beet growing countries, and must look to other sources of supplies for a similar amount for consumption. These sources open to her are all cane-producing countries, say Cuba, Java, Mauritius Demerara, British West Indies, Peru and Brazil.

Great Britain has already bought in these countries an estimated supply from their new crops sufficient to meet her supplies to next April or May, with exception of a certain amount of refined sugar required from the United States over and above the capacity of her refineries to manufacture.

But, inasmuch as the German cruisers are in the Indian Ocean, and have already seized one or more cargoes of Java sugar bound for England, then are the Java supplies of 500,000 to 600,000 tons still in doubt for consumption in England.

The policy of Great Britain is to place a maximum price on sugar to its consumers, which materially limits the price that can be paid for Cuba or other sugars.

The United States on the other hand has no such regulation of prices, which will rise and fall by amount of supply and demand, and hence can compete to better advantage. Or rather the limitations which Great Britain can pay may be to the United States' advantage in prices which the United States will pay in competition.

With Great Britain out of competition for cane Cuban sugars, having already secured several hundred thousand tons of such for January-March delivery at prices of 3.80c. to 4.00c. f. o. b., it is quite within expectations that early purchases required by United States refiners from Cuba may be made at not higher, and very likely at a little less f. o. b. prices than Great Britain has paid.

Afterwards, on prolongation of war bringing Great Britain again into competition, the Cuban value will undoubtedly advance to an extent governed mainly, as already said, by the personal opinions of the planters as to the probable duration of the war.

All European countries have or will forbid the exportations of their present sugar crops, reserving the same for their own consumption over the year, and planting next spring grain crops instead of sugar. This course will, no doubt, mean a time of high or highest sugar prices during the second half of 1915, with or without war at that time.

Some relief to high prices will come in the fall of 1915 from the expectation that the domestic beet and cane crops of the United States will be larger than the present crop. Abundant beet seed has been secured for fall plantings next spring, provided the seed already bought in Europe for shipment from Amsterdam can be protected in its passage across the ocean in neutral vessels.

From our special study of the universal sugar conditions, we may add that the coming Cuba crop need not be sold at any time at below $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ c & f, with an average value to the crop considerably higher with or without the continuance of war into the summer of 1915.

The immediate future of our market is now largely governed by the views of the domestic beet factories as to how far it is advisable to press their production on to the markets for sale to secure the large profits coming to them at current prices.

Certainly these factories do help consumers to a considerable extent. Without their supplies on the market from August 1st to October 15th, our consumers would have paid as we figure \$40,000,000 more for sugar than they would have paid except for the war, and the coming on the market of these domestic sugars from now to January will save to consumers a very considerable sum, which it would otherwise cost them until the next Cuban crop.

There is no scarcity of sugar in sight for the United States or Great Britain for many months to come at least, but prices to a large extent may however be based on what is pending on the distant future, when supplies for both these countries are bound to be largely reduced for a period at least.

As we close a sale is reported of Cuban sugars afloat at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ cost and freight equal to 4.51c. duty paid. Granulated is quoted at 6.00c. by Federal and 6.25c. by other refiners, refined quotations being less 2%.

New York, October 13th, 1914.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la *Cuba Review* por *Willett & Gray*, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista azucarera para esta publicación estaba fechada el 16 de Septiembre de 1914, en cuyo período el azúcar centrífugo polarización 96° se cotizaba a 5c. la libra costo y flete y 6.02c. derechos pagados, y ahora se cotiza a 4c. la libra costo y flete y 5.02c. la libra derechos pagados, cuyas cotizaciones son sin embargo nominales por falta de transacciones y al estar dispuestos los vendedores a aceptar ofertas de los refinadores a $3\frac{3}{4}$ c. costo y flete, 04.77c. derechos pagados.

La baja de 5c. costo y flete a 4c. costo y flete fué casi tan rápida como el alza a primeros de agosto, y fué causada por comprender los tenedores de azúcar por mas altos precios que las cortas existencias durante Octubre probablemente no llegarían a efectuarse, y de aquí el deseo de asegurar las ganancias según permanecían en el azúcar de bajo costo y reducir la pérdida en el azúcar de alto precio.

Al presente las cosechas de remolacha y de caña del país están llegando al mercado y proporcionan existencias abundantes para el consumo hasta la recolección de la nueva zafre de Cuba en Diciembre y de ahí en adelante.

Cuba precisamente ahora ocupa una posición sin precedente en el mundo azucarero, y los precios obtenibles por su cosecha dependen en gran manera de los plantadores, pero es también evidente que dichos precios dependerán en gran parte más o menos bajo el punto de vista de los plantadores respecto al período de tiempo en que haya de continuar la guerra en Europa. Si todos los plantadores conviniesen en que la guerra ha de durar pasado el verano de 1915, entonces los precios del azúcar serían más altos, pero indudablemente cierto número de plantadores considerarán la guerra de más corta duración y querrán conseguir sus ganancias del azúcar tan pronto como se produzca. Esto hará una diferencia importante en el promedio de los precios obtenidos por la cosecha, por regla general.

Otro punto de interés para nuestros lectores es si la demanda por la cosecha ha de ser urgente o no, según las necesidades de la Gran Bretaña y los Estados Unidos, que son los países principalmente interesados, en el azúcar de Cuba, aunque Francia por su pequeña cosecha puede también incluirse en este número hasta cierto punto.

Las cosechas de remolacha Europea, ya sean grandes o pequeñas, están efectivamente fuera del alcance de los Estados Unidos o de la Gran Bretaña.

La Gran Bretaña, durante la campaña zucarera del año desde el primero de Septiembre de 1912 a 1913 importó 1,606,611 toneladas de azúcar de remolacha. Hasta el primero de Agosto de 1914 la Gran Bretaña importó 1,334,748 toneladas de azúcar de remolacha, pero desde el primero de Agosto no ha importado absolutamente nada. La Gran Bretaña está evidentemente privada de 1,500,000 toneladas de su acostumbrada importación de países productores de azúcar de remolacha, y tiene que acudir a otros medios para conseguir existencias en esa cantidad para el consumo. Los medios con que puede contar son todos de países productores de azúcar de caña digamos Cuba, Java, la Isle de Mauricio, Demerara, las Antillas occidentales Británicas, Perú y el Brazil.

La Gran Bretaña ha comprado ya en dichos países de sus nuevas cosechas existencias que calcula han de ser suficientes para llenar sus requerimientos hasta el próximo abril o Mayo, a excepción de cierta cantidad de azúcar refinado requerido por los Estados Unidos en demasía sobre la capacidad que pueden elaborar sus refinerías.

Pero una vez que los cruceros alemanes se hallan en el Océano Indico y han apresado ya uno o más cargamentos de azúcar de Java con rumbo a Inglaterra, las existencias de Java de 500,000 a 600,000 toneladas para el consumo en Inglaterra son aún dudosas.

(Concluded on page 34.)

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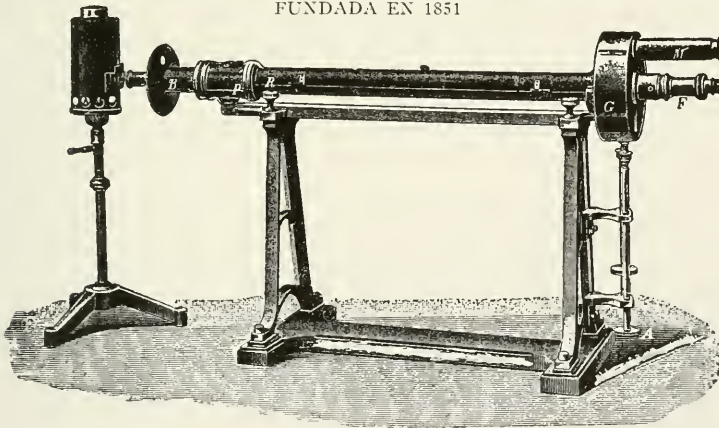
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El plan de Inglaterra es fijar un precio máximo en el azúcar para sus consumidores, lo cual limita materialmente el precio que pueda pagarse por el azúcar de Cuba u otros azúcares.

Por otra parte, los Estados Unidos no tienen tal regularidad de precios, los cuales suben y bajan según la cantidad del abasto y la demanda, y de aquí el que pueda competir con mejor ventaja. O más bien los precios limitados que pague la Gran Bretaña puede redundar en ventaja en los precios para los Estados Unidos, que este país pagara en competencia.

Con la Gran Bretaña fuera de competencia en los azúcares de caña de Cuba, habiendo ya conseguido varios centenares de miles de toneladas de dicha cosecha para entregar de enero a marzo a precios de 3.80c. a 4.00 libre a bordo, puede muy bien suponerse que las compras tempranas requeridas de Cuba por los refinadores de los Estados Unidos serán a precios no más altos y probablemente algo más bajos que los precios libre a bordo que ha pagado la Gran Bretaña.

Más tarde, al prolongarse la guerra y volver la Gran Bretaña a competir en los precios, el precio del azúcar de Cuba indudablemente subirá a un punto que dependerá principalmente como ya se ha dicho de la opinión individual de los plantadores respecto a la probable duración de la guerra.

Todos los países Europeos han prohibido o prohibirán las exportaciones de sus actuales cosechas de azúcar, reservándose dichas existencias para su propio consumo durante el año, y plantarán cereales la próxima primavera en vez de azúcar. Este proceder significará indudablemente una temporada de altos o más altos precios por el azúcar durante la segunda mitad del año 1915, haya o no guerra para esa ocasión.

En el otoño de 1915 se presentará alguna mejora bajo la expectativa de que las cosechas de remolacha y de caña de los Estados Unidos serán mayores que la cosecha actual. Se ha conseguido abundante semilla de remolacha para la plantación en la próxima primavera, con tal que la semilla comprada ya en Europa para embarque desde Amsterdam pueda ser protegida en su pasaje a través del océano en buques neutrales.

Según nuestro estudio especial acerca de las condiciones del azúcar en todo el mundo, podemos agregar que la venidera zafra de Cuba no necesita ser vendida en ninguna ocasión por bajo de $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. costo y flete, con un valor promedio para dicha zafra considerablemente mayor, bien continúe o no la guerra en el verano de 1915.

El futuro inmediato de nuestro mercado está ahora regido en gran parte por las miras de las fábricas de remolacha del país respecto hasta donde es prudente forzar su producción para la venta en los mercados para conseguir las grandes ganancias que se les van a presentar a precios corrientes.

Efectivamente dichas fábricas ayudan a los consumidores de un modo considerable. Sin sus existencias en el mercado desde el primero de agosto al 15 de Octubre nuestros consumidores hubieran tenido que pagar \$40,000,000 más por el azúcar de lo que hubieran pagado a no haber sido por la guerra. según calculamos, y la llegada al mercado de dichos azúcares del país desde ahora a enero será para los consumidores el ahorro de una suma de dinero considerable, que de otro modo les hubiera costado hasta la próxima zafra de Cuba.

No hay a la vista escasez de azúcar para los Estados Unidos ni para la Gran Bretaña por lo menos por muchos meses por llegar, pero sin embargo los precios podrán basarse en gran manera en lo que tenga lugar en el lejano futuro, en que las existencias para estos dos países han de reducirse grandemente por lo menos por cierto tiempo.

Al terminar esta reseña se da cuenta de una venta de azúcar a flote a $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. costs y flete, equivalente a 4.51c. derechos pagados. El azúcar granulado se cotiza a 6.00c. por la refinería Federal y a 6.25c. por otros refinadores, las cotizaciones por el azúcar refinado siendo menos 2%.

Nueva York, Octubre 13 de 1914.

EL SISTEMA DE TRAMPAS PARA EL CABO CRUZ

Mr. D. J. Lewis, Jr., ingeniero consultor en la ciudad de Nueva York, ha hecho un contrato con la Cape Cruz Company of New York, propietarios de la Central de Azúcar del Cabo Cruz, en la provincia Oriental, para suministrar la maquinaria de su fábrica de azúcar con un sistema de trampas para coleccionar de sus calentadores de guarapo, evaporadores, tachos al vacío y condensadores a vapor una cantidad máxima de cien mil (100,000) libras de condensación por hora y devolverla automáticamente a las calderas. Las presiones variarán en los distintos mecanismos desde cero a ciento veinticinco (125) libras. Se calcula que no solo se aumentará la capacidad de desecación de dichos aparatos sino asimismo la diferencia entre la temperatura del agua de alimentación al presente efectuada por las bombas, y que cuando tenga lugar por medio de la trampa de devolución, proporcionará un ahorro igual al costo de instalación en muy poco tiempo.

Mr. Lewis era antes gerente de la Trampa "Bundy," y durante los tres últimos años gerente de ventas e ingeniero de la Lytton Manufacturing Corporation, en unión de Mr. W. J. Wayte, ingeniero consultor químico, azucarero e industrial, al presente se dedica a la especialidad del mejoramiento de edificios de maquinaria generadora de fuerza motriz, fábricas de azúcar y productos químicos.

EUROPEAN SUGAR PRODUCTION AND THE WAR.

The following is a comprehensive statement of the sugar production in the European war zone, made up by Willett & Gray of New York:

Austria.—Production 1913-14, 1,710,000 tons. Sowings 1914-15, 440,000 hectares. Little sugar is produced near the Russian border. Galicia contains 2 factories and Bukowina 3. Hungary, further south, contains 32 factories. Bosnia and Servonia each contain 1 factory. The other 188 factories are located mostly in Bohemia and other western sections bordering Germany.

Belgium.—Production 1913-14, 230,000 tons sugar. Sowings 1914-15, 54,000 hectares. Liege province is the second largest sugar producer in the country, growing about one-quarter of the crop. Brabant province, containing Brussels, is the next largest, being a slightly smaller producer than Liege. About one-third of the crop is produced in Hainaut, south of Brussels, on the French border. Namur and the other provinces produce but little sugar.

Bulgaria.—Production 1913-14, 7,800 tons sugar. Sowings 1914-15, 10,000 hectares. Bulgaria has 2 beet factories.

France.—Production 1913-14, 800,000 tons sugar. Sowings 1914-15, 205,000 hectares (one hectare is 2.47 acres). Almost all sugar is produced in the departments lying between the Belgian frontier and Paris. Several of the largest producers border on Belgium. Little sugar is produced on the Franco-German border.

Germany.—Production 1913-14, 2,738,000 tons sugar. Sowings 1914-15, 550,000 hectares. Alsace, Lorraine and Baden produce little sugar, but Rhineland, which borders on Belgium, has about 18,000 hectares in beets this year, and last year produced 86,792 tons sugar.

The four districts of Prussia, bordering on Russia, are large producers of sugar. The sowings in East and West Prussia totalled 35,165 hectares, in Posen 68,803 hectares, and in Silesia 80,828 hectares, a total of 184,796 hectares, or about a third of the German crop thus borders on Russia. Each fall it is customary to bring large numbers of Russians into these districts to work in the beets. West of Posen is Brandenburg, containing Berlin, where 23,360 hectares were planted this year.

The other districts producing large quantities of sugar are Pomerania and Mecklenburg, on the Baltic Sea, the Province of Saxony, in which is Magdeburg, growing 124,124 hectares, and Hanover, Brunswick and Anhalt. All these are in the center of the country. The Kingdom of Saxony and other States and Provinces of the Empire produce small amounts.

Holland.—Production 1913-14, 230,000 tons sugar. Sowings 1914-15, 60,000 hectares. North Brabant, which stretches along most of the Belgian border, contains 16 of the 28 factories of Holland. Limburg contains none, and there are but 4 other factories near the German border.

Italy.—Production 1913-14, 327,800 tons sugar. Sowings 1914-15, 38,600 hectares. Of its 39 factories 9 are located in the old Province of Venice, on which borders Austria, and 2 in Lombardy, which borders on Austria and Switzerland; 15 are in Eimilia, the next province south of these.

Roumania.—Production 1913-14, 32,000 tons sugar. Sowings 1914-15, 20,000 hectares. Roumania has 5 factories.

Russia.—Production 1913-14, 1,750,000 tons sugar. Sowings 1914-15, 840,000 hectares. The sowings in Poland constitute about a tenth of these, those in Podolia and Volhynie, on the Galician (Austrian) border, about a fourth, and Kiev adjoining these latter, inland, another fourth.

Servia.—Production 1913-14, 6,500 tons sugar. Sowings 1914-15, 9,000 hectares. Servia has only 2 beet sugar factories.

The *International Sugar Journal* of London, surveying the beet sugar fields of Europe and considering the present and future ravages of the war, sums up the situation as follows:

"The effect of the war on the beet sugar industry is still largely a matter of surmise; that the coming beet campaign in Europe will be of very restricted dimensions is a foregone conclusion. But whether there will be any at all in the principal countries concerned is still hard to say. Belgium, being overrun by the German hordes may be ruled out at once, and as for France, since the German invasion has ravaged just those areas where the French beet sugar industry chiefly flourishes, the actual damage to the fields will preclude any hope of a remunerative harvest. Even, however, were the beets left intact, it is highly improbable that there will be many hands available to pull them when the harvest time comes, as even the women will be disinclined to go into the fields and do agricultural work so long as patrols of the enemy are known to be about. We must therefore assume that even if the French do succeed in saving a portion of their fine beet crop, it will not even suffice to meet home requirements.

"As for Germany, it is impossible to say how far the Russian invasion will affect the beet areas within the next six weeks; the latter so far may be assumed to be intact save those

situated in Eastern Prussia which the Russians are invading, but inasmuch as Germany is reported by now to have called out her last line of defence—even grey-haired men have been requisitioned—it cannot be likely that any extensive harvesting operations will be possible; what *are* undertaken will probably be due to efforts of the German Government to obtain a supply of sugar wherewith to feed the armies in the field. It may be assumed then that as regards Germany too, the coming sugar campaign if it is worked at all will only suffice to cover local needs and no contribution to the international supply need be looked forward to.

"Austria's position will be much like that of Germany, save that in the event of the Austrian armed forces being rendered *hors de combat* at an early date by the Russians, the invasion of Austria by the latter may be postponed till Germany has been dealt with and the Austrian beet areas may escape for a few months the ravages of war. But here too it is doubtful whether the inland demand will leave any surplus. And if there were a surplus it is difficult to see how any of it could be placed on the world's markets save in the event of its being eventually seized by the enemy.

"There remain Holland, Russia and Italy. Holland has preserved her neutrality so far, and attempts are being made to reap her sugar beet harvests. But the country is like an armed camp as her troops are fully mobilized to repel any invasion, and it is hardly likely that the beet crop there will reach the figures of a normal peace campaign, since labor will be scarce. Here a surplus, after satisfying local demands, seems more probable, but whether the Dutch will offer any to the British market or will dispose of the bulk to Germany, time alone will show. The Russian beet crop promises the most for us, inasmuch as, given the necessary labor supply, there will be no impediment to its reaping; indeed the British sugar trade seems to be looking to the Russian supply to make good a part at least of the deficiency which will make itself felt in the coming winter. Finally we have Italy; providing she is not drawn into the war at the eleventh hour—a not impossible contingency—she will not be debarred from obtaining her usual output of sugar, but then it is not an extensive one and very little comes to England in the ordinary course.

"It is evident then that the United Kingdom will have to depend during the war on the world's cane sugar supply, apart from such quantities as Russia is able to spare and *able to ship* to England. We venture to emphasize the latter point because it is evident that as long as the Baltic can be raided by a few German warships, it will be closed as a trade route, while the Archangel route will be frozen up before long, and the Black Sea outlet has to run the gauntlet of Constantinople where the Turks, well-known for their pro-German proclivities, are 'sitting on the fence,' and may be so ill-advised as to drop their present neutrality on Germany's behalf. Failing the Black Sea route, Russia might have to fall back on her Siberian line to transport the sugar to England, and this would prove a long and costly proceeding.

"In 1913, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary and Belgium accounted for 1,376,947 tons of raw and refined sugar imported into the United Kingdom out of a total of 2,136,190 tons."

A letter to Messrs. Willett & Gray from Germany, under date of August 28th, on this subject, is very interesting. The writer says:

"You mention 'the tramp of the armies over the beet fields' and you are quite right in saying, when you consider the fields of France, and principally Belgium. You see that the beet crop in Belgium will be none this year, practically all important Belgium fortresses, except Antwerp, being in our hands.

"By these means (the tramp of armies), the beet crop in France will likewise suffer to a certain extent.

"On the other hand the German crop seems to be an excellent one. There is no fear of an absence of male labor. There are already about 20,000 Belgian prisoners at Brunswick who know well this sort of field work. On the east there are ten thousands and ten thousands of Russian prisoners who will look after the German beet crop as well as after that of potatoes. You would be surprised to see Germany at this present moment, all classes are absorbed into Germans and only defending their existence."

"When we promised freedom to Cuba, we kept our promise and after exstablishing an orderly government in Cuba withdrew our army and left her as an independent power,

performing an act, which, as far as I know, is entirely without parallel in the dealings of stronger with weaker nations."—Theodore Rossevelt in the *N. Y. Times*.

ÁCIDO FÓSFORICO

Todas los métodos de hacer él azúcar blanco, tanto de ingenio como refinado, depende de la **CLARIFICACION** propia. Nos es grato suministrar consejo práctico sobre este asunto á los interesados.

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THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

MUST HAVE MARKET FOR DARK CIGARS

Charles Landau, North American agent for the Upmann factory, Havana, explains the suspension of operations by Cuban factories as follows:

"Since all European orders have been canceled, the only business left to the manufacturers of Cuba is that of the United States and Canada. The Mexican and South American business had already dwindled to practically nothing as a result of revolutions and depleted finances in those countries.

The total exports of Cuban cigars last year were 183,000,000, of which Canada and the United States took only 66,000,000. With their total export cut down, therefore, to one-third of its normal volume, the Cuban factories cannot continue to operate without sustaining great losses. In addition to this sudden stoppage of outlet is the all-important feature of wrapper selection.

"Europe is a dark-cigar market. In Spain, Italy, Portugal and those countries black cigars exclusively are used, and in Germany, France and England dark colors are also in general demand, whereas in the United States nothing but Colorados and Claros can be marketed. With Europe as an outlet for his dark tobaccos, the manufacturer has been able to produce on a close profit basis goods suitable for the American trade.

"With no outlet for his dark tobaccos, the entire economic scheme of his business existence falls like a house of cards. The fixed charges of some of the larger factories are considerably over \$1,000 a week, taking into account monthly and yearly salaries that have to be paid; but, even so, it will be less expensive under present conditions for such factories to suspend.

"It is my opinion that the manufacturers will continue to collect orders, but they will resume operating only when enough business has accumulated to make operation practicable. Personally I cannot see how the factories can do anything but wait until the shortage of imported goods in this country breaks down American discrimination against dark-colored cigars. It would not surprise me if eventually this will come.

"Certainly, as every cigar man knows, the manufacturers in Cuba cannot continue to manufacture without an outlet for these dark tobaccos."

TOBACCO SITUATION IN HAVANA

Although we are now already in the month of October, which season in former years has found all four factories working under full headway, the Tobacco correspondent noted no perceptible improvement this week. The big factories are busy executing orders for

the coming holidays in the United States and Canada, but outside of this there are only sporadic orders for Australia, New Zealand, South American and South Africa, which altogether do not amount to more than a few drops of water in a bucket. The shipments of cigars to England are stated to be still in the nature of consignments. The German Legation has notified our commerce, that the German Railroads are again ready to forward merchandise, which is not contraband of war, as formerly, by way of neutral ports, but this does not help our cigar manufacturers, as there are no orders, nor are there rates of exchange. While undoubtedly cigars are smoked in war times they will not be imported Havana cigars. The local leaf market has been considerably more animated during the past week, as the buyers of the Spanish Regie, the Cuban Land and Leaf Tobacco Co., and one exporting house for the American market have operated liberally, so that in connection with a few other buyers the totals have for once reached a respectable figure again. Prices of course ruled low.—*Tobacco*, New York.

The Havana newspaper, *Cuba*, in its edition of September 30, prints the interview by one of its reporters with L. S. Houston, the managing director of the Henry Clay & Bock & Co., Ltd., in regard to a report that the cigarmakers employed by this company feared to be discharged for lack of work. Mr. Houston denied this report most strenuously, and said on the contrary, that instead of discharging any of the present working forces of cigarmakers, he hoped that business might improve up sufficiently, so that he would add to the present number. He stated furthermore, that he intended to ship one million cigars to London, Eng., by the 10th of October, which had been stored in the refrigerator of the Custom House since the outbreak of the war.

CIGARETTE BEETLE REMEDY

Tobacco, of New York, has for fifteen years or more been recommending bisulphide of carbon to retailers and jobbers of cigars as a remedy for the cigarette beetle, and has known of scores of instances in which it has been used with success, while it does not know of even one instance in which it has failed to kill the pest. Properly applied it will kill them every time with the slightest effect upon the most delicate aroma of the finest tobacco. Furthermore, bisulphide of carbon is easily obtainable and comparatively moderate in cost.

The Cuban Agricultural Bureau now specifically recommends this remedy for cigars as well as in leaf tobacco.

ANTISEPTIC QUALITIES OF TOBACCO

Recent investigations showing tobacco's high value as an antiseptic agent are summarized in *Le Correspondant* of Paris, from which we quote:

The researches of Tassinari and Molisch have now demonstrated the actual antiseptic value of tobacco with regard both to vertebrates and to inferior creatures.

Tobacco smoke serves to retard or arrest the development of certain bacteria which soon die if a single puff of tobacco smoke is injected upon them. It seems to act upon them as an anesthetic, exactly as do the vapors of ether and chloroform.

This bacterecidal and antiseptic action has not yet been fully elucidated, but the Italian physiologist Cavarallo has proved that smoking not only increases the flow of saliva, which probably explains the uneasiness of smokers after eating until they are able to indulge in pipe or cigar, but also sterilizes it. He also declares that tobacco is never the cause of mouth inflammation and the tumors of mouth and tongue, though it may be the determining agent which makes such causes, which are many and complex in character, active.

When these statements of Cavarallo were published they roused much controversy, being bitterly attacked by the enemies of

tobacco, though they were supported by a series of clinical experiments. His conclusions, however, have been brilliantly confirmed by the work of Professor Wencke, of the Imperial Institute, of Berlin, who made many experiments during the recent cholera epidemic at Hamburg.

Professor Wencke was struck by the fact that the workers in the cigar factories of that city were not attacked by the scourge, even when living in surroundings similar or identical with those of its victims.

On making investigation he found that the water employed in one of these factories contained considerable numbers of germs, yet none of these was found alive on the finished cigars. This led him to definite experiments. Some of the tobacco leaves were moistened with water containing the bacilli of cholera in the number of 1,500,000,000 to the cubic centimeter. At the end of twenty-four hours these were all found to be dead.

A second experiment was made with saliva containing cholera germs, placed on a glass plate and exposed for five minutes to tobacco smoke, which completely sterilized it.

It is believed that other harmful microbes will be shown by future experiments to be similarly destroyed.



The garden of San Carlos' Church in Matanzas.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

EVAPORATION IN THE CANE AND BEET-SUGAR FACTORIES.

By *Edward Koppescharr*, Formerly Technical Manager of the Vierverlaten Sugar Factory, Holland.

A most valuable book of interest to all engaged in sugar house work. The necessity for evaporation and its application in cane and beet sugar manufacture is discussed in the first chapter.

The study of steam and its application to evaporation is treated in chapter 2.

Succeeding topics are the Historical Development of Evaporation; Multiple Effect Apparatus, and its Control. Different types are described and a history of the vacuum pan is given. In addition there are many valuable tables, and numerous unique illustrations.

This book may be obtained from Norman Rodger, the publisher, 2 St. Dunstan's Hall, London, England; price 7s. 6d. net.

Previous books on sugar subjects, published by Norman Rodger, are the following:

"FILTERS AND FILTER PRESSES"

This work, translated from the German of F. A. Bühler, by John Joseph Eastick, F. I. C., A. R. S. M., contains 179 pages 9 7-8 by 6½ and 327 illustrations. Norman Rodger, London, is the publisher. Mr. Eastick, adds to the text matter relating to the Theory of Filtration and Filtration in Sugar Factories and Refineries. Mr. Eastick has done English readers good service, not only in translating, but also in adding to the translation the result of his own large experience in this connection in raw cane sugar factories and refineries. The work is well and profusely illustrated.

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SURPLUS..... 200,000

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EARNINGS OF THE SANTIAGO ELECTRIC
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	1914	1913
August Gross.....	\$38,624	\$38,418
August Net.....	18,950	17,549
<i>First 8 Months:</i>		
Gross.....	309,984	302,452
<i>First 8 Months:</i>		
Net.....	151,905	136,100

NEW OFFICE FOR DR. LUACES

Director of Agriculture, Robert L. Luaces, who had occupied that post ever since General Menocal went into power, has resigned and will devote his time to important work in connection with the agricultural interests of the Government.

Hereafter he will be at the Government Agricultural Experiment Station.

HAVANA'S POPULATION

At the last census of Havana taken in 1913, the city had a population of 350,906.

An ice plant has been established in the premises occupied by the Electric Light Co., of Colon, Matanzas Province.

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Fiscal Agent of the Government of the Republic of Cuba for the Payment of the Army of Liberation

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and Reserve..... \$25,000,000.00
Total Assets.....\$180,000,000.00

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The creation of baby crecheries in each borough in Havana to take care of the children of workingwomen.

There are at present but five crecheries in the city, and in the opinion of the local health officer there should be at least fifteen.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

in both directions between Havana and MATANZAS, which latter city because of its picturesque situation and the charm of its principal attractions (Yumuri's famous valley and the wonderful caves of Bellamar, has long enjoyed the distinction as the great "Mecca" of the tourists, and it continues to gain in popularity. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE is maintained to many other places of great interest to tourists, all of which are fully described in "Cuba—A Winter Paradise," a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps and 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island, sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

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CUBA AND THE WAR

The London *Outlook* says that British investors are so keenly interested in Cuba that news as to the effect of the war on Cuban undertakings is being awaited with considerable anxiety. The position appears to be serious, and the only bright spot is the increased price of sugar, which will help the planters and stimulate the cultivation of the cane. This may save the commercial situation.

Unfortunately, while provisions have been rising in price, the purchasing power of the dollar is lower, and the Government is having to initiate relief measures on a large scale. Indeed the business outlook is distinctly gloomy, and were it not for the sugar position, would be almost critical.

This is of course a slack time for the railways, seeing that sugar forms such a large pro-

portion of the traffic, and the new crop will not be moving for several months yet. But a good deal of general traffic is carried at this time of the year, varying in volume according to the degree of prosperity of the tobacco and sugar planters. The poor returns of the railways indicate the position, and we fear that the figures may make a bad showing during the next few months.

HAVANA'S CIGAR EXPORTS

The war and the consequent closing of foreign markets is shown in the great decrease in cigar exports from Havana.

The figures are as follows.
Total from Jan. 1 to Sept. 15, '13 124,634,276
Total from Jan. 1 to Sept. 15, '14 94,736,925

Decrease in 8½ months of 1914 29,897,351

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Mr. Coxe has been promoted to the position
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S.S. MUNWOOD - Nov. 4	S.S. MUNDALE - Nov. 18
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S.S. OTTAR	— Cienfuegos, Guantanamo, Santiago, Isle of Pines - - - - -	Nov. 11
S.S. FREDNES	— Havana, Cardenas - - - - -	Nov. 13
S.S. MATHILDE	— Matanzas, Caibarien, Santiago, Isle of Pines - - - - -	Nov. 18
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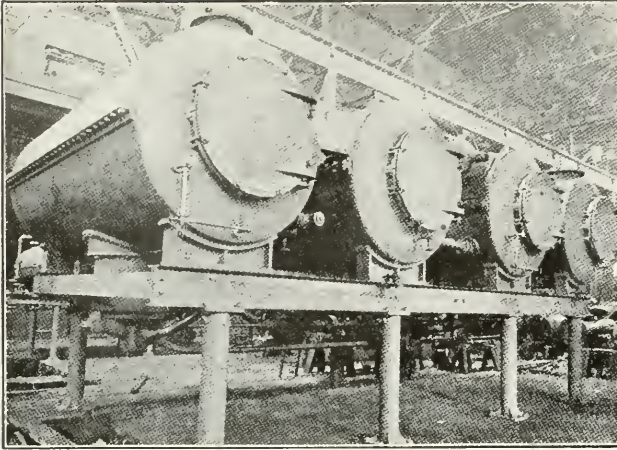
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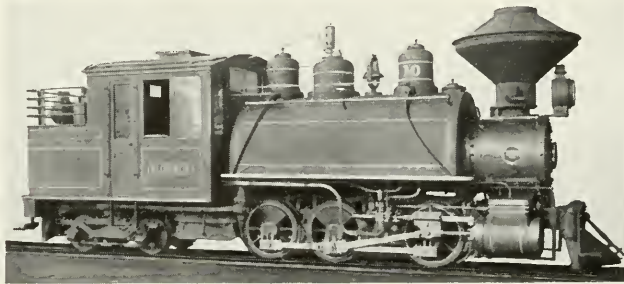
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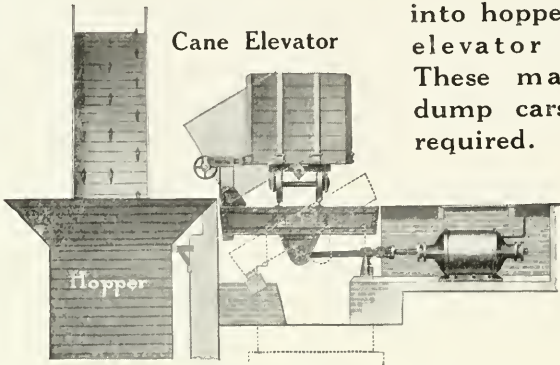
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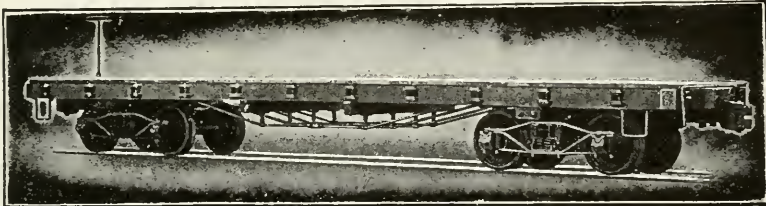
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Esta maza puede colocarse facilmente en cualquier trapiche, sea de dos ó tres mazas. Machuca bien la caña desmenuzándola y extrayéndole almismo tiempo las dos terceras partes de su guarapo, dejando la caña bien preparada para el segundo trapiche. Ejecuta todo el trabajo de una desmenuzadora de primera clase y sin más gasto que cuando se opera con una maza lisa. Esta maza es de acero y se ha sacado privilegio para ella en todas las partes del mundo donde se cultiva la caña de azúcar. Pues envienos un dibujo de la maza superior que usan U is así que de su eje, y les cotizaremos precios bajos por una maza completa para desmenuzar la caña de este trapiche.

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According to the Cuban General Register there are in Cuba 391 banking and mercantile associations in the island, with an authorized capital of \$346,031,900, of which \$90,-973,418 has been subscribed.

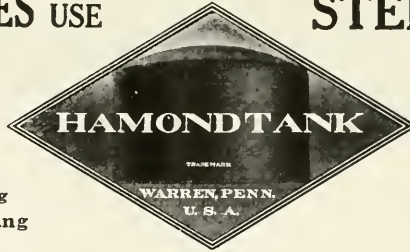
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View of the Yumuri Valley at Matanzas, on the line of the United Railways. The region is most beautiful and, with the famous Bellemar Caves, always popular with tourists.

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"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

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Vol. XII

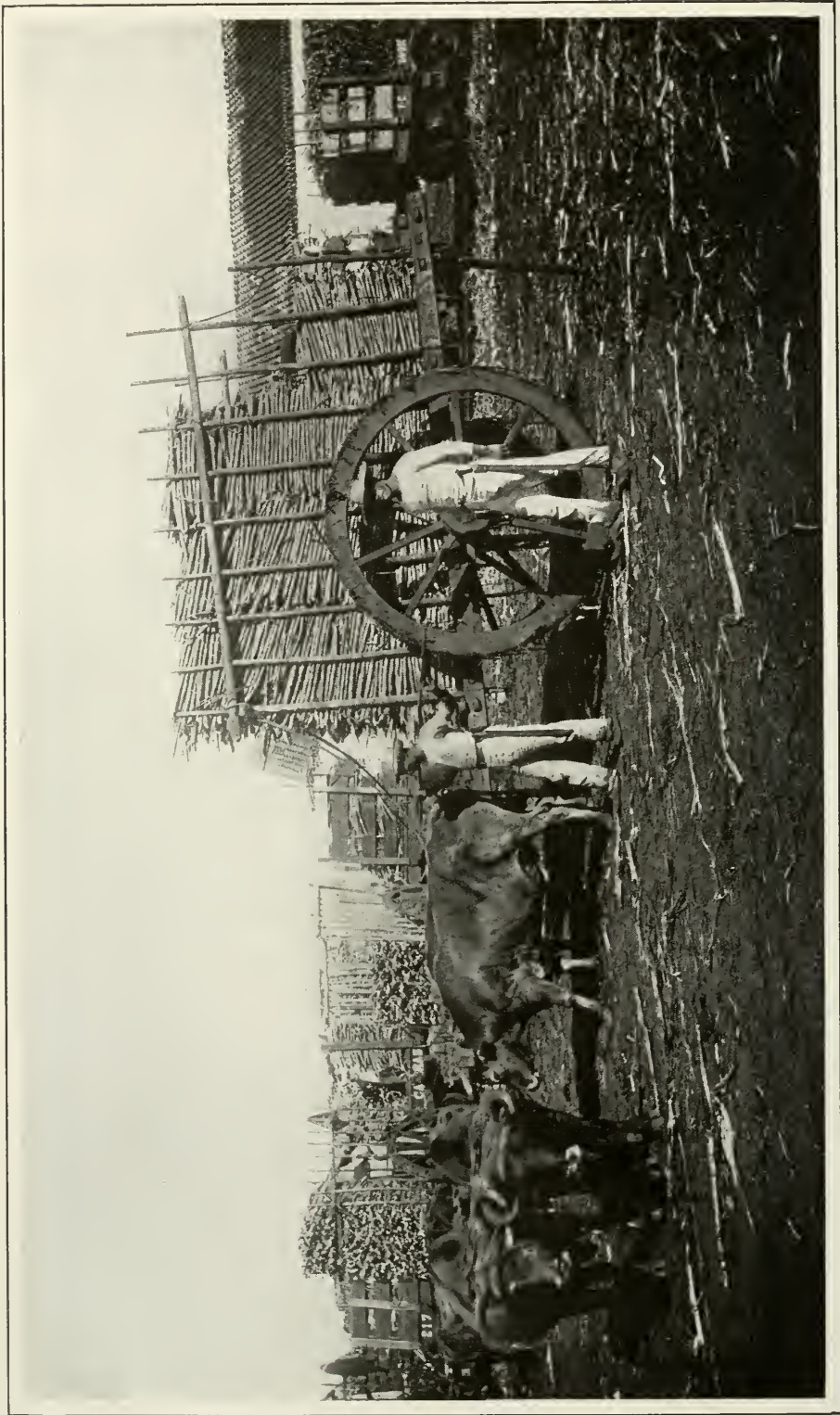
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BOTANICAL
GARDEN



In the cane fields of Cuba. The great carts have all been filled with the cut cane preparatory to carrying it to the factory. The cutting and loading is all by hand labor.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME XII

NOVEMBER, 1914

NUMBER 12

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS—MANY PARTIES IN THE FIELD— NEW BOND ISSUE

**The
November
Elections** Elections were held in Cuba on November 1st for half the membership of the House of Representatives and certain municipal and provincial Councilmen. While this was not of itself an important election, it served as a significant preliminary to the campaign for election of a new president next year. President Menocal is said to be against accepting a renomination, and the question of who his successor will be is already becoming an interesting one in Cuba.

The present factional complications have never been equaled. While broadly there are two main parties, the Conservatives and the Liberals, there are also numerous independent groups whose affiliations are not defined. There is, for instance, one important offshoot of the old Liberal party made up of the "Old Guard," of the administration of President Jose Miguel Gomez, who recognize as their chief and who will doubtless do their utmost to place him in the presidential chair again. These are opposed to the wing of the Liberal party led by Zayas, the former running mate of General Gomez.

President Menocal, it is said, has declared that during the remainder of his term, he will carry out his own policies in his own way and not defer to this or that group or faction which offer support as the price of presidential favor, and that he will endeavor to inaugurate soon a "National Party" for the amalgamation of all that is best in the Liberal and Conservative organizations.

It is certain that whoever the next Conservative or National Presidential candidate may be, he will have a formidable rival in General Gomez. The former President has just returned to Havana to occupy his new palace and his candidacy will be officially declared very soon. He will endeavor to rally the United Liberal party which elected him in 1908.

Other probable candidates mentioned this early are General Carlos Garcia Velez, Minister to Great Britain and General Emilio Nunez, who may appear in the lists with the backing of the veteran element.

Those who prophesied that the elections would pass off without any notable breach of the peace had their predictions amply fulfilled. The animation and excitement usual at such times was notable by its absence in the streets of Havana, and from the cities in the interior came the same report.

President Menocal was unable to vote. He had been registered at Chaparra in Oriente Province, his old headquarters, and forgot to ask for a change of registration within the thirty days preceding the election. This fact was discovered by the President on October 31, when he applied to the Central Board of Elections to order his registration here.

The board in accordance to this request met and after deliberating for a long time, resolved that there was no provision in the law under which to make the change, and denied the application.

Owing to the many divisions which have occurred within the Conservative party in Havana, in the Liberal party in Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Havana and Santa Clara and the personal campaign preached that a selection should be made of the best among those nominated, the elections will not tell the strength of the political parties.

Outside of the Conservative and Liberal parties, to which the majority of the Cuban voters belong, there were in the November elections the following independent political organizations having candidates in the field.

Partido Unionista,
Partido Federal Obrero,
Partido Nacional Cubana,
Partido Republicano,
Por La Moral.

The *Post* on November 5th summed up the results of the elections as follows:

"The Liberals, considering the Unionistas and Zayistas as combined for the effects of the opposition, will have a safe majority in the lower house of the Cuban Congress.

"The Unionistas will, with the present holdover members, have 28 votes in the House, an equal number being allotted to the Zayistas. The Conservatives, counting with their present number, will only have 43, which is 13 members less than the Zayistas and Unionists will have."

The *Post* says that in Havana Province alone there appear as cast about 1,200,000 votes for congressmen, when the population of all the six provinces of the island is less than 3,000,000. This means of course that in Havana Province very man, woman and child must have voted.

No Sports on Election Day

By presidential decree all gun licenses which were special or those authorized by the payment of the regular fee were suspended in October until after election day November 1. This date fell on Sunday, when cock fighting is permitted. Therefore the secretary of government issued a special notice suspending such privilege on this particular Sunday in all parts of Cuba, in order that there should be nothing to keep the Cuban citizen from doing his duty at the polls.

New Bond Issue

President Menocal, on November 3d, signed a decree authorized to make under the National Defense law an emission of \$5,000,000 treasury bonds bearing interest at 6% and redeemable within three years.

These bonds will serve as a guarantee for all state obligations, as surety or deposit for all state, provincial or municipal contracts.

The form in which the bonds are authorized to be issued is to the three series, one of two millions, divided in bonds of \$100 each and known as series "A"; two millions divided in bonds of \$500 each, and which will be known as series "B," and one million in bonds to be divided into \$1,000 each, to be known as series "C."

Payment for these bonds is to be made in Havana, and final payment is to be made before June, 1918.

Bonus for Tobacco Exports

A bill recently approved by the Cuban house authorizes the government to pay out a bonus of \$10 on each 1,000 cigars exported; and 5% ad valorem of all leaf tobacco exported. The bonuses will be granted during a period of six months.

This bill up to November 1st, had not been signed by the president, owing to the objections of the Union of Tobacco Manufacturers, who believed that if Cuba should give a

bounty on the exports of cigars and tobacco, the United States and also Great Britain would undoubtedly raise the duty to exactly the amount of the bounty, or premium, allowed in Cuba, so that the manufacturers would have no benefit whatsoever; but on the contrary might suffer more in the end, as they would have to allow this extra duty to their customers at once, while they might have to wait a long time in collecting their bounty.

The expected delay in the collection of the bounty is due to a clause in the bill that payments should be made when there were surplus funds in the Treasury, for which at present, owing to the European war, the outlook is somewhat dubious.

Another Amnesty Bill

It is said in Havana that the Asbertistas, as the followers of General Asbert are called, do not believe that President Wilson is opposed to the former regaining his freedom, which would have been effected by the Amnesty bill, but only to the fact that the measure would have turned loose a large number of criminals who under the bill would have been freed with General Asbert.

The Asbertistas are trying new methods to free their leader and hope to do so by introducing another amnesty bill which will pardon any one who has been condemned without having made an appeal.

As General Asbert was governor of Havana Province and was tried in the first instance by the supreme court of the republic, there was no appeal possible, as there was no higher court to which an appeal could be made.

This new bill will not help ordinary criminals who have exhausted every appeal possible.

Private Detective Bureaus Restricted

Holding that a number of private detective agencies in Havana are employing shields and signs of distinction which cause them to be confounded with those of the secret police and that in the investigation of certain crimes the agencies interrupt the course of justice, President Menocal has issued a decree curtailing and prohibiting the wearing of such shields and signs.

He also prohibits these private agencies from proceeding with the investigation of cases in which punishable offenses are concerned. These are properly the functions of the police corps of the island, except in such cases where citizens are obliged to co-operate with the police in the investigation of crime.

Havana's newspapers state that the Mayor has received a proposition to establish a plan in the city for making jerked beef.

The organizers ask a four year tax exemption to enable them to build up the enterprise, the first of its kind in Cuba.

FIVE ADMINISTRATIONS COMPARED

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CUBA'S GOVERNMENT SINCE 1899

Official statements of the various administrations in Cuba beginning with the times of General Leonard G. Wood, showing income and expenditures, have just been issued by the Cuban Treasury Department, and make interesting reading.

The statements date from the first American intervention in 1899, when General Wood was military Governor and end with March 31, 1914, with General Mario G. Menocal as President of the Republic.

ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL LEONARD G. WOOD

Income:

January to June 30, 1899.....	\$4,995,010
Fiscal year 1899-1900.....	18,264,793
Fiscal year 1900-1901.....	18,463,941
July 1, 1901, to May 20, 1902..	17,071,477
Total.....	\$58,695,223

Expenditures in this period..... 58,060,053

Surplus..... 635,170

ADMINISTRATION OF SR. TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF CUBA

Income:

Surplus brought forward.....	\$635,170
May 20, 1902, to June 30, 1902..	1,709,595
Fiscal year 1902-1903.....	17,767,046
Fiscal year 1903-1904.....	24,343,508
Fiscal year 1904-1905.....	*61,751,095
Fiscal year 1905-1906.....	36,763,885
July 1 to Sept. 29, 1906.....	7,957,390
Total.....	\$151,008,692

Expenditures:

May 20 to June 30, 1902.....	\$1,680,394
Fiscal year 1902-1903.....	15,339,954
Fiscal year 1903-1904.....	20,416,386
Fiscal year 1904-1905.....	44,510,373
Fiscal year 1905-1906.....	44,152,398
July 1 to Sept. 29, 1906.....	12,216,529
Total.....	\$138,346,037

Surplus..... \$12,692,655

*Included in these figures is the loan of \$35,000,000.

The National Department of Sanitation has notified the Archbishop of Santiago that the cemetery at this city, belonging to him, must be either cleaned up or demolished at once.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Cuba is to the effect that there are no grounds for bringing any action against Sr. Domingo Lecuona, ex-governor of the province of Matanzas, who had been charged with misuse of funds.

ADMINISTRATION OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR CHARLES E. MAGOON

Income:

Surplus brought forward.....	\$12,692,655
Sept. 20, 1906, to June 30, 1907..	28,693,433
Fiscal year 1907-1908.....	34,020,561
July 1, 1908, to Jan. 28, 1909...	18,840,292
Total.....	\$94,246,942

Expenditures:

Sept. 29, 1906, to June 30, 1907..	\$25,322,425
Fiscal year 1907-1908.....	44,551,707
July 1, 1908, to Jan. 28, 1909...	22,677,581
Total.....	\$92,561,713
Surplus.....	\$1,685,228

ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL MIGUEL GOMEZ, SECOND PRESIDENT OF CUBA

Income:

Surplus brought forward.....	\$1,685,228
Jan. 28 to June 30, 1919.....	14,770,997
Fiscal year 1909-1910.....	41,165,078
Fiscal year 1910-1911.....	41,627,832
Fiscal year 1911-1912.....	46,309,545
July 1, 1912, to May 20, 1913...	49,402,820
Total.....	†\$194,960,502

Expenditures:

Jan. 28 to June 30, 1909.....	\$15,609,038
Fiscal year 1909-1910.....	40,645,863
Fiscal year 1910-1911.....	41,483,961
Fiscal year 1911-1912.....	46,468,286
July 1, 1912, to May 20, 1913...	49,251,389
Total.....	\$193,458,540
Surplus.....	1,501,962

†Included in the income figures is the \$16,500,000 loan.

ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL MARIO G. MENOCA, THIRD PRESIDENT OF CUBA

Income:

Surplus brought forward.....	\$1,501,954
May 20 to June 30, 1913.....	5,911,259
July 1, 1913, to Mar. 31, 1914...	37,715,830
Total.....	†\$45,129,052

Expenditures:

May 20 to June 30, 1913.....	\$5,406,140
July 1, 1913, to Mar. 31, 1914..	36,893,778
Total.....	\$42,299,918
Surplus.....	\$2,829,133

†In these figures are included \$4,000,000 of the \$10,000,000 loan.

WAR WILL BRING PROSPEROUS TIMES TO CUBA

SOME PREDICTIONS OF PROMINENT MEN

THE CUBAN MINISTER'S VIEWS

Dr. Carlos Manuel de Caspedes, Minister of Cuba at Washington, has sent to the Secretary of State a report relative to the commercial situation brought about between Cuba and the United States by reason of the European War.

The Minister's views may be summed up as follows:

The steamship companies with steamers plying between the United States and Cuba propose to continue, without any change whatever, their present service.

The transportation of the next sugar crop of Cuba will be entirely realized in the normal period.

The United States will purchase the greatest amount possible of sugar in Cuba.

There is no demand for sugar in the markets of the States on the part of South America, but there will be from Canada.

The Refiners Trust will not advance any money to the sugar producers of South America to compete with the price of Cuban sugar.

The prospect of our importations into the United States is most excellent.

At present it would not be possible to export with advantage new products from Cuba to the United States.

Finally, the banking relations between this country and Cuba are excellent and that the rates of exchange have not changed.

BIG OPPORTUNITIES FOR MERCHANTS

There is a big field for American manufacturers in Cuba and the West Indies, particularly at this time when retailers in these localities are unable to get their supplies from Europe, according to Walter H. Bartholomew, former secretary of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, but now manager of the floating trade promoting expedition which with the yacht "Eclipse," is showing American-made goods at various ports in Cuba.

"The retail business in Havana and the West Indies," said Mr. Bartholomew, "is transacted in the small shops which are replicas of the establishments in the Rue de la Paix in Paris. The goods they carry are exquisite. In the larger ports they want the very best merchandise as lines. While the cheaper and medium grades might do for the sections populated by negroes only, goods of the first grade will do for the little specialty shops which abound in Havana and other similar ports.

"These people want American goods and they want them more today than they ever did before." Mr. Bartholomew continued. "They cannot get from Germany and France what they have been accustomed to receive

and they are turning to the United States. The door is wide open there for our merchandise, but our manufacturers must realize that conditions are not the same as they are in this country. The average credit man here is accustomed to look for a big surplus in the financial statements of a prospective customer before shipping goods, and they erroneously size up the Havana or West Indian merchant as a 'piker' and refuse to ship because the figures in his financial statement are not big enough, notwithstanding that the retailer placing the order has a reputation as a hard worker and for paying his bills when due. What do they expect to find in Havana, a lot of Altman's and Wanamaker's?"

Mr. Bartholomew referred to the report of one of the large commercial agencies on Havana firms. They indicated that the retailers mentioned were good workers, bore excellent reputations and paid their bills promptly, but because of the size of their businesses did not, of course, show large assets.

"And because of this," he added, "many American firms look upon these retailers as too insignificant to bother with, whereas they are excellent credit risks. We have big opportunities there if we will only try to conform our ideas to their methods, as Germany, France and England have done, as our manufacturers who have done business there before are now doing."

CUBAN BUSINESS MEN SANGUINE

Cuban business men are inclined to be sanguine in forecasting prospects for the season. **No other country in the world is promised such gain through the disturbances of war,** enormous profits in the sugar industry appearing certain (despite any possible reaction from the present range of prices. Planting of cane will be largely increased and if the next crop is even moderately successful, Cuba's return from exports should exceed all former records. **The lumber trade should share liberally** in accompanying prosperity, stocks on the island having become depleted while improvement work has also been postponed.—*Gulf Coast Record.*

STATES WILL BENEFIT GREATLY

"Cuba's prosperity will be of great benefit to the United States, as this is now the only available market for its needs, as attested by recent heavy exports from here to the island republic. It now remains for the American merchants to retain this trade diverted to the United States from Europe after the war ends."—*J. T. Monahan,* manager of the New York agency of the National Bank of Cuba.

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

GREATER FREEDOM FOR WOMEN

With greater freedom coming to woman in many parts of the world, Cuba has advanced ideas which have not been accepted by some of the much larger South and Central American countries. In Havana a movement has been begun which, while not measuring up to what the United States can present, is a tremendous advance in giving women the opportunity to take their stand in the struggle for economic independence. The Cuban press, as enterprising, by the way, as any to be found in Spanish America, opens its columns freely to the affairs of women. The Cuban government must have recognized the importance of giving them a larger share in the discussion of the questions of the hour when it appointed Senora Blanche Zacharie de Baralt* to represent the nation, as well as the Woman's Club of Havana, during the Boston exposition just closed.

Not full political participation, but gradual comprehension of the economic issues that make for Cuban nationalism is what the women of Cuba are most in need of now, according to Madame de Baralt. Here again Cuba has to learn its lesson elsewhere. But as the country is now solving the problem of co-education and enlarged home activity, so it may also teach the advantage of allowing old Spanish-American institutions and customs to be superseded by what is better suited to the needs of the present.—Boston *Christian Science Monthly*.

*Mme. Baralt's very interesting address at the exposition will be found on another page.

DESERVES UNITED STATES GRATITUDE

President Menocal has lived up to the expectations of those who selected him for the presidency. His administration has been a remarkable contrast to that of his predecessor. There has been business efficiency and the pastime of revolution has been rendered unsafe. Elections could be held without fear of outbreaks or uprisings. It is unfortunate that Senor Menocal is determined to retire at the end of his term, one year hence.

The administration at Washington may well be pleased that for the time being Cuba has ceased to be a source of trouble or worry.

President Menocal deserves the gratitude of the big sister republic.—Cleveland (Ohio) *Plain Dealer*.

STRENGTHENING ITS NATIONALITY

In deciding to coin its own money, Cuba shows that it is determined to strengthen its nationality. There can be no doubt that the aim of its statesmen will be to secure sound money. Its nearness to the United States and its increasing interests in this part of the world, are revealing to it the

importance of shaping policies which will avert any serious disagreement with the United States. While Cuba will ever be free, it is likely to be influenced by our government in a manner to cause it to strive for clean and enlightened rule.

The beautiful island is going ahead. With a President who is familiar with American institutions, and who is intent upon securing government of the people, there is little likelihood of a return to the conditions which prevailed under the Palma administration. Cuba is prosperous. Her producers are securing the compensation which makes for contentment.—Troy (N. Y.) *Record*.

CUBANS FOND OF BASEBALL

The enthusiasm of Dr. Lorenzo Arias, the Cuban government's representative at the Boston Food Fair, and the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture of the Republic at the world's series in Boston, attracted the attention of a *Globe* representative, who later interviewed the distinguished "fan" on baseball in Havana with the following interesting result:

"Oh, yes," smiled the doctor, "we have baseball in Havana, and are very fond of it. All winter long, games are played by the three professional teams, known as the Almendares, the Fe and the Havana clubs, which are professional teams, besides several amateur organizations.

"You know the Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Detroit and Chicago teams have visited Cuba during the past few winters and the great American game has become the creditable successor to the old-time Spanish bull fight. Cuba has even produced United States big league baseball talent, among these being Gonzales of Chicago, Marsans of Cincinnati and Acosto of Chicago. During the world's series, two of the brightest newspaper men in Havana came to Philadelphia and to Boston to report by cable the story of the games."

CUBA'S GOOD EXAMPLE

Cuba has set the United States an economy example. Being short of funds because of small customs receipts since the European war has been playing its dates, the government of Cuba has cut down the expenses to fit the income.—Worcester (Mass.), *Telegram*.

"Cuba seems to have found a real man for President of the Republic, and the Island is bathed in contentment and a peace that even an election cannot disturb.

"There is no reason why Cuba should not be as stable as Argentina or Chile."—Minneapolis *Journal*.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

CUBAN GUARANTY AND POSTAGE STAMPS

When Jose Lopez Rodriguez acquired from the Cuban government the right to print guaranty stamps and postage stamps, he erected an upper floor to the plant in Havana. Both the first and second floors are totally unlike the rooms of private printeries. The height from floor to ceiling is more than 20 feet and huge iron-barred windows flood the building with light.

Director Geo. P. Foster, of the United States, designed the guaranty stamps, which have much the appearance of the bank note. On one side is a field with palms in the background, and peons hoeing tobacco in the foreground. On the other side he put the Cuban coat-of-arms. This was for use on cigar boxes, etc. For small cigarette boxes he designed a stamp and put on the front the face of a Cuban girl.

Competition among Cuban artists in the designing of the postage stamps was keen. The design accepted for postage stamps was a map showing by the various steamship lines, that Cuba is the shortest rout from the United States to Panama. There was a method in this. The stamps, going to all parts of the world, would be mute invitations to visit Havana.

The Cuban special delivery stamp, also designed by Foster, shows an aeroplane sailing over Havana harbor. Morro Castle is shown. The background in the sea, beyond the harbor mouth.

In Cuba the telegraph lines are government owned, and the sender of a message must buy and affix a stamp. The design for this stamp was the figure of Ajax defying the lightning.

CANDLDR COLLEGES NEW BUILDING

The plans and specifications for constructing the Candler College building at Havana, provides for a combination church, school and parsonage to cost about \$75,000. Its erection is under the direction of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Rev. E. E. Clements, pastor director, Havana.

NEW EPISCOPAL BISHOP

The election was recently announced of the Rev. Hiran K. Hulse, of Suffern, N. Y., arch-deacon of Orange, to succeed the Rt. Rev. Albion W. Knight, who resigned a year ago after ten years' service in Cuba, to become Vice-Chancellor of the University of the South. It is understood that he will accept the office.

CCURT INCIDENTS

The highest court in Cuba, the Supreme Court, offered on October 21st, to Armando Riva, the 18-year old son of Chief of Police Riva, who was with his father when the latter was murderously shot down, the weapon with which the deed was committed. The Havana *Post* says it is "A strange proceeding that the highest court of the land should give to a minor an instrument of murder, the carrying of which is prohibited."

Cuban lawyers pleading cases before the courts of the republic have been accustomed to long black robes and black caps, same as the magistrates, an attire they have been using from time immemorial.

Recently a prominent Havana attorney appeared without his robe and cap. The president of the court ordered him to conform to popular usage in regard to his dress, and on his refusal, fined him fifty dollars.

The attorney thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court, asserting that there was no law bearing on the matter, and that the presiding court official had no authority.

The Supreme Court handed down a decision, late in October, to the effect that the law requiring such attire in court was no longer operative, it having become void with the latest laws governing the judiciary.

STRANGE COURT RULING

A Cuban recently tried to kill his wife and then himself, but the pistol missed fire because of faulty cartridges and both escaped death.

For the attempted murder of his wife the man was sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment.

The Supreme Court, however, in reviewing this judgment took the ground that the construction of the cartridges was so faulty that to all intents and purposes the man was not in possession of a deadly weapon, as it was quite impossible for it to have been fired. They accordingly commuted his sentence and gave him ten days' detention for having a pistol in his possession without a license.

DADY GETS CONTRACT

The Government has given a contract to M. J. Dady of Brooklyn to resume the work of dredging the harbor of Havana, which was stopped when President Menocal annulled the concessions which the Ports Improvement Company held. The work will be under the inspection of the Board of Port Works.

ALL AROUND CUBA

MAKE THEIR OWN DRESSES

The absence of ready-made, or ready-to-wear clothing for women is very noticeable in all of Cuba and the Isle of Pines, although a few of the fashionable stores in Havana carry this class of goods.

But the bulk of women's clothing sold in Cuba and the Isle of Pines is in the rough—bolt goods, of a light nature such as lawns, linens and cottons. Both Cuban and American women either make their dresses or have them made by dressmakers. As for heavy clothing such as wraps, coats or cloaks, few are needed or used in this warm climate.

The vast bulk of Cuban women make their own dresses, all of their children's and most of the clothes their husband's wear, with the exception of overalls and heavy working pants. Cuban women make their husbands' shirts, their coats and pants. As for children's clothing, which is generally scant, it is all made at home. After a girl whose parents are of the working class, and the majority of Cuban people are of this class, is out of her mother's charge, she wears one garment, a combined skirt and waist. For dress-up occasions she wears shoes and stockings, but rarely head dress. The clothing question with natives, thanks to the warm climate, is therefore simple.

Cuban women, both unmarried and married who attend dances and other public functions, are as well and tastefully dressed and make as attractive an appearance as American women do.

Every Cuban woman has a sewing machine and becomes expert in its use. A sewing machine is considered a prerequisite to marriage.—*Isle of Pines Appeal*.

BAND OUTFIT WANTED

To the Editor of the Cuba Review:

Dear Sir:

If it is not of much trouble to you, I would like to know the names of some houses from whom I could buy a band outfit. I suppose there are some manufacturers of musical instruments for bands that can compete in quality with the European manufacturers.

The above comes from Cuba and the address of the sender can be secured at the office of the *Cuba Review*, 82 Beaver Street, New York.

President Menocal, acting on the advice of the secretary of government, has signed a decree authorizing the director of the Cuban Military Academy to accept in special cases persons who have already exceeded the age of 23, but they must in no case be more than 25 years old.

GREAT BOXING MATCH PROMISED

A boxing match between Sam McVey and Sam Langford, two negroes, is scheduled for Havana this winter.

There will also be contests between professionals of lesser repute and between local champions.

Ross and Keller, Coffey and Collier Bell, the latter the heavyweight champion of Australia will also appear.

For the chief exhibition a purse of \$20,000 has been raised, of which \$15,000, will go to the winner and \$5,000 to the loser. It is estimated that 20,000 people will come to Havana to see the fight.

JAMAICA FISHERMEN INTERFERE

Sponge fishermen and others of Oriente Province complain of the competition of Jamaican negroes who come to Cuba from their island, distant about eighty miles, in large numbers every season and compete with the local sponge divers.

Under the law they are liable to arrest and punishment if captured, but this latter appears to be difficult as there are but one or two small coastguard boats to protect the native spongers.

An especially good year is predicted and Cubans want outsiders kept away.

NEW SERVICE TO HAVANA

Commencing with December 5 the United Fruit Co. will inaugurate a new direct weekly service to Havana. The new steamers Pastores, Tenadores, Calamares and Carillo to be used are among the newest built for the company, having been constructed especially for service to the tropics. Each one of the vessels afford good passenger accommodations and are fitted to carry several hundred passengers.

AMERICAN SAILORS GOOD SPENDERS

The Cuban Commercial Association want American warships in Cuba waters to always visit Havana, in order to allow the sailors shore leave in a city where there is always much to entertain them.

Besides the American sailor spends his money freely which makes his visit all the more agreeable to the Havana merchants. It is estimated by the paymaster of the U. S. S. Connecticut, that the sailors of that vessel when shopping at Havana, on the way to Mexico, spent thousands of dollars.

United States Secretary of War, Daniels, has declared that he will do everything possible to have the ships of the navy call at Havana during the winter.

ALL AROUND CUBA

PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN CUBA

The following cities of Cuba have public hospitals, all sustained by the government. The number is twenty-seven and are located as follows:

- Pinar del Rio Province, two.
 - Guanajay, Pinar del Rio.
- Havana Province, seven.
 - Guines, Guanabacoa, Havana (3), Mazorra, Santiago de las Vegas.
- Matanzas Province, three.
 - Colón, Cardenas, Matanzas.
- Santa Clara Province, eight.
 - Cienfuegos, Sancti Spiritus, Remedios, Sagua, Santa Clara (2), Trinidad, Yaguajay.
- Camaguey Province, one.
 - Camaguey.
- Oriente Province, six.
 - Bayamo, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, Santiago, Holguin, Victoria de las Tunas.

The rules governing the admission of patients were formulated by Dr. J. R. Kean, U. S. A., and approved by General Leonard Wood.

There have been no changes in recent years.

MANY ELECTRIC PLANTS AUTHORIZED

Eduardo R. Valera has been given government permission to install an electric plant in Melena del Sur, Havana Province. The president has also authorized Antonio Rodriguez and Isidro Rovira to install an electric plant in Marti, Matanzas and Guane. All these towns are in Pinar del Rio Province. Pedro Pablo Aguiar has likewise received government permission to install an electric plant in Candelaria, also in Pinar del Rio Province.

CUBA'S NATURALIZATION REQUIREMENTS

A five years' residence is required in Cuba before an alien can become a citizen, and applicants must not only speak the Spanish language, but must stand an examination in Spanish or Cuban laws and government, an examination which as strict, if not stricter, in its requirements than the examination required for naturalization in the United States.—*Isle of Pines Appeal.*

DRUG STORES IN CUBA

There are 688 drug stores in Cuba, divided among the six provinces as follows:

<i>Drug Stores.</i>	<i>Population</i>
Pinar del Rio.....	46 257,983
Havana.....	275 651,266
Matanzas.....	95 270,483
Santa Clara.....	143 567,694
Camaguey.....	35 154,567
Oriente.....	94 567,706

—*Diario de la Marina, Havana.*

CUBANS AVOID THE MOONLIGHT

"I saw a man carrying an umbrella over him one night," writes Tom Bonfield in *The Appeal*, "when the sky was clear and the moon was shining brightly. On the following night when the sky was overcast, but with no immediate prospects of rain, I saw a woman with an umbrella spread over her. I had heard before that Cubans have a belief, or what Americans would call a superstition, that exposure to moonshine results in mental disorders—lunacy. The custom has almost disappeared, which is probably due to ridicule and the more convincing fact that Cubans have observed that Americans are not affected.

"A Cuban family living in one of the finest residences in Nueva Gerona sit almost nightly on the porch during that part of the month when the moon is not visible. But when the moon is out, even though it is obscured by clouds, the family invariably sit inside the house."

STRIKE AGAINST BAD ROADS

Twenty trade unions in the city of Cienfuegos, Santa Clara Province, ordered a strike on October 20th, because of the terrible conditions of the roads and streets in and about the city.

The municipal council took notice of the complaints and appropriated sufficient funds to place the city's streets in proper repair.

On this action being communicated to the unions the strike was immediately terminated.

IMPURE WATER AT CIENFUEGOS

The water used in Cienfuegos, which is brought to the city from the distant Habanilla River, which at first was pure and colorless, is now of a yellow color and very muddy.

It is said these conditions are due to the neglect of not placing filters in the reservoir when it was constructed several years ago. Sickness in the city is charged in great part to the condition of the water.—*Correspondence of La Lucha, Havana.*

TIRSO MESA'S ESTATE

The court in New York, on October 26th, decided that the late Tirso Mesa y Hernandez, who died in Cuba in 1908, leaving securities of over a half million of dollars in New York, was not a resident of the state, but of Cuba, and therefore exempt from the payment of a transfer tax.

The matter has been pending in the courts for four years.

Mr. Mesa was killed while visiting one of his estates in Santa Clara Province.

ALL AROUND CUBA

HAVANA'S DRINKING WATER PURE

The secretary of public works and sanitation states that a new system for purifying the water that is stored in the reservoir at Vento has been inaugurated. The apparatus consists of a filter of slater through which the water passes.

Afterwards a certain quantity of chlorine is mixed with the water.

By this method all possible infection is destroyed and Havana will have a water supply equal to that of any in the world.

SMOKING AGAIN PERMITTED

Havana's Mayor has restored the privilege of smoking on the trolley cars of the city, but confines it to the back platform, where, under the regulations, eight passengers can be accommodated.

A string however is much in evidence, to the effect that if one passenger makes an objection, smoking must stop. Conductors are obliged to enforce this rule.

NEW INDUSTRIES FOR CAMAGUEY

The city of Camaguey, according to the local press, anticipates that in a short time a new company called "The Camaguey Industrial Association," will be established organized by important cattle owners of the province.

The activities of the new company will be exerted in the establishment of the following industries:

A cold-storage plant; an ice plant; the manufacture of preserves; an abattoir with a capacity of 200 cattle; a brewery; a tin-box factory; a glue factory; a dairy, and a fertilizer factory.

ISLE OF PINES NOTES

NUEVA GERONA CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

Cuba gets from the Nueva Gerona custom house alone a revenue of between \$22,000 and \$25,000 a year. From the Los Indios custom house nearly as much is derived. Cuba therefore gets \$45,000 and upwards in custom duties from the Isle of Pines. The captain of the Gerona port is allowed \$3,940 yearly for salaries and supplies, while a smaller sum is allotted to Los Indios.—*Isle of Pines Appeal*.

MOBILE—ISLE OF PINES SERVICE

The Munson Steamship Line has arranged a service from the Isle of Pines to Mobile.

The port of entry will be Los Indios on Siguaena Bay where there is deep water wharfage.

The first boat arrived at the Island on October 7th, and regular weekly sailings are scheduled, leaving Mobile on each Wednesday. Full list of sailings on page 43.

Through bills of lading will be issued from each port of destination. Invoices and bills of lading may be consulted by the shipper.

Shippers of pineapples, grapefruit and other products are enthusiastic over the new Munson Steamship Company service, says the *Mobile Register*.

The treasurer general for Cuba has notified the Isle of Pines bank that it has been appointed the national depository for Cuba in the Island. The collectors of customs at Los Indios and Nueva Gerona will report and deposit their financial holdings and receipts in the Isle of Pines bank.

MUST HAVE AMPLE EQUIPMENT

"A large percentage of the investors in Isle of Pines real estate come to the island with the expectation of securing their living from the soil, either from citrus fruits, pineapples or vegetables," says the *Isle of Pines Appeal*. It says further:

"These, in the majority of cases, fail and return to the north disappointed. No sensible person would consider starting in the farming business in the States without a team and sufficient implements to till the soil and care for the crops, but many come from the States to the Island with the expectation of raising fruit and vegetables without capital or equipment. It is as impossible in the Isle of Pines as in the States to grow crops and farm profitably, be the crops what they may, without equipment and some knowledge of farming.

"Many successful Island growers began work here as laborers for others and when sufficient funds had been accumulated, put in groves and pineries for themselves and had made money, probably beyond any income which they would have received in an equal time and with the same efforts in the United States, and have developed beautiful homes in the finest climate in the world. It takes money, however, hard work, and perseverance to make a success on the Isle of Pines, as it does in any other community, although when once started the road is far easier than in any other business in a colder clime."

The wireless mast at the Nueva Gerona station is 190 feet high.

CUBAN RAILWAYS ANALYZED

UNITED RAILWAYS OF THE HAVANA

The bumper Cuban sugar crop this year and the high prices at which it is being sold will be of immense value to the United Railways of Havana. The company is essentially a sugar carrier, although in recent years efforts made to cultivate other sources of income have met with marked success. Roughly speaking, about 40% of the total sugar production of the island is transported over the system, and the revenue derived therefrom constitutes something like 30% of the company's total gross receipts.

The nature of the freight traffic and the importance of sugar to the company's prosperity will be seen from the accompanying table:

	1912-13 <i>Tons</i>	1911-12 <i>Tons</i>	1910-11 <i>Tons</i>	1909-10 <i>Tons</i>	1908-09 <i>Tons</i>
Sugar cane	4,376,391	4,058,652	2,714,008	3,244,463	2,618,133
Sugar, raw	848,611	691,695	450,409	636,031	534,214
Molasses	182,837	170,514	141,044	183,823	146,704
Alcohol	9,354	7,392	4,027	2,222	1,735
Total sugar cane and products	5,417,193	4,928,253	3,309,488	4,066,539	3,300,788
Coal	195,234	193,803	149,070	134,509	92,542
Firewood	117,973	118,374	123,586	108,427	89,316
Native woods	94,198	94,637	91,793	73,509	57,600
Charcoal	61,639	54,989	53,885	51,473	47,538
Stone, tiles, bricks	119,377	90,206	111,554	100,046	71,092
Fresh fruit	34,765	29,760	19,753	21,407	33,023
Tobacco	22,577	15,649	14,258	20,924	17,818
General merchandise	646,594	547,243	557,647	549,288	409,685
Miscellaneous	40,353	47,602	59,352	50,212	39,926
Total public traffic	6,749,903	6,120,516	4,490,386	5,176,334	4,159,326

This year's sugar crop is the largest ever gathered in Cuba, and already amounts to something like 2,500,000 tons, as against 2,300,000 tons in 1913—the previous record. Moreover,



Sugar warehouse on the banks of the San Juan River, Matanzas.

owing to the stoppage of Continental supplies as a result of the war, the price of sugar has risen appreciably, and values now range at between 50% and 100% higher than at this time last year. All the indications therefore point to the conclusion that Cuba is in for a period of unexampled prosperity. In this prosperity the railway companies will fully share. In the first place they will have to carry the bumper sugar crop from the plantations to the factories, and the big output from the factories to the ports. Secondly, the companies will obtain a considerable additional revenue from the transport of materials in connection with the sugar trade; and thirdly, they will benefit from the general all-round expansion in business which the increased wealth and prosperity of the country will create.

The United Railways of Havana, with its numerous lines and branches, forms a network of rail communication ramifying from Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara, and into Pinar del Rio, embracing in the territory they cover some of the richest sugar cane lands in the island, besides some of the choicest fruit and vegetable raising districts and tobacco regions of equal character. As its name implies, the system has been built up by the amalgamation of several small lines, including in recent years the Cardenas and Jucaro Railway, acquired in January, 1906, followed later in the same year by the acquisition of the Matanzas Railway. It now owns and operates 681 miles of railway, besides which it works the lines of the Marianao and Havana Railway Co. and controls the undertaking of the Havana Central Railroad, and, jointly with that company, holds all the issued capital of the Havana Terminal Railroad. It also holds about 98% of the share capital of the Western Railway of Havana, and in December last acquired over 93% of the ordinary shares of the Cuban Central Railways.

Despite the fluctuating character of the crops, the average profits of the company come out remarkably well. For the past three seasons the crops have been good, and the profit-earning capacity of the line has been raised appreciably. Last year, owing to the world-wide financial depression, some falling off in earnings was experienced; but, having regard to the striking improvement of the two preceding years, the set-back has been relatively slight, amounting to only £50,000, or about 3%. If the whole of this decline in gross receipts represents loss of profit the balance for dividend will amount to approximately £456,000, as against £361,000, the average profits of the four preceding years. A retrospect of the main result of working for a decade shows how the company's earnings fluctuate from period to period, according to the varying fortunes of the sugar industry. At the same time it will be noticed from the accompanying comparison that over a series of years the average profits earned are relatively large:

<i>Year:</i>	<i>Gross Earnings</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Net Earnings</i>	<i>Profit for Ordinary</i>
1913-14*	£1,585,000	£891,000	56.21%	£694,000	£458,000
1913-13	1,635,250	891,056	54.49%	744,194	506,449
1911-12	1,422,098	778,247	54.72%	643,851	403,880
1910-11	1,224,775	734,744	59.98%	490,031	230,542
1909-10	1,250,204	685,285	54.81%	564,915	305,315
1908-09	1,093,394	639,745	58.51%	453,649	183,040
1907-08	929,828	637,155	68.52%	292,673	71,804
1906-07	1,220,731	668,197	54.74%	552,534	312,037
1905-06	840,831	443,101	52.70%	397,730	234,453
1904-05	554,587	251,025	45.26%	303,562	198,681
1903-04	437,590	212,981	48.67%	224,609	125,755

*See letterpress.

We do not put forward the figures for 1913-14 as a considered estimate of the probable results for the year, but merely give them to indicate the relative strength of the position on the hypothesis that the company has been unable to effect any savings whatever in expenditure. As the system is well and economically managed, and its physical condition was never better, the probabilities are that a material saving has been brought about in the cost of working, and that the loss profit compared with the record year 1912-13 has been insignificant. Last year, it will be recollected, an expansion of £212,000 in gross receipts was accompanied by an increase of £113,000 in working expenses; but of this addition no less than £72,300 was traceable to terminal charges in connection with the new station in Havana. Eliminating this special item, the extra cost of moving the large traffic was exceedingly small. Indeed, the condition of the property has been so vastly improved in the last few years that it is now possible to work with greater economy than ever previously. To show the relatively large sums which have been devoted to maintenance, and the course of transportation and other expenses in recent years, we give the following statement:

<i>Maintenance expenses:</i>	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10
Permanent way and works	£188,816	£172,888	£156,891	£146,101
Locomotives	81,144	71,098	70,712	69,185
Coaching stock	28,847	27,339	22,181	24,087
Goods stock	59,037	68,239	76,572	69,299
Total maintenance	£355,844	£339,564	£326,156	£308,672

<i>Transport expenses:</i>				
Running expenses	181,804	159,485	142,072	148,816
Traffic expenses	*228,680	162,030	156,320	152,796
Electric working	24,053	21,793	21,908	.....
Total transport	£434,537	£343,308	£320,300	£301,612
Ferry boat service	15,173	14,621	11,629	8,497
General charges	54,317	53,128	51,653	47,814
Miscellaneous	31,185	27,626	25,006	19,694
Total expenses	£891,056	£778,247	£734,744	£685,289

*Including £72,312 for terminal charges.

On the assumption that in respect of the past year there has been no saving in expenses, and that there is a net loss of £50,000, the profit available for the ordinary would be equal to a dividend of over 7¾% on the stock. Last year the distribution was 5%, and if this rate is maintained there would be a balance of as much as £163,000 with which to augment the reserve and other funds.

To show the strength of the various capital issues and the relatively large margin behind the 5% dividend on the ordinary capital, notwithstanding the set-back which has occurred in the past twelve months, we give the following statement:

<i>Years</i>	*1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10
Gross earnings	£1,585,000	£1,635,250	£1,422,098	£1,224,775	£1,250,204
Expenses	891,000	891,056	778,247	734,744	685,289
Ratio	56.21%	54.49%	54.72%	59.98%	54.81%
Net earnings	£694,000	£744,194	£643,851	£490,031	£561,915
Miscellaneous	260,000	260,465	244,081	89,959	94,934
Net income	£954,000	£1,004,659	£887,932	£579,990	£659,849
5% "A" irred. deb. stock	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
5% cons. irred. deb. stock	71,000	71,295	71,295	71,295	71,295
5% irred. deb. stock (1906)	141,000	141,205	141,205	141,205	141,205
4% red. deb. and deb. stock	52,000	51,547	51,547	51,547	51,547
4½% red. debentures	45,000	44,578	44,547	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	56,000	56,475	42,430	27,901	32,987
Total charges	£384,000	£384,100	£370,024	£310,948	£316,034
Net profit for preferred stock	570,000	620,559	517,908	269,042	343,815
Div. on 5% cum. preferred stock	114,000	114,110	114,028	38,500	38,500
Profit for ordinary	£456,000	£506,449	£403,880	£230,542	£305,315
Dividend on ordinary	293,000	293,000	263,700	190,400	190,400
Rate per cent	5%	5%	4½%	4%	4%
Surplus	£163,000	£213,449	£140,180	£40,142	£114,915
<i>Transferred to</i>					
Reserve . . . . .	.....	125,000	75,000	15,000	85,000
General renewals account . . . . .	.....	50,000	50,000	25,000	25,000
Insurance fund . . . . .	.....	5,000	10,000	.....	5,000
Pension account . . . . .	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....
Expenditures on works . . . . .	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Total to reserve funds	?	£215,000	£135,000	£40,000	£115,000
Balance	?	Dr. 1,551	5,180	Cr. 142	Dr. 85
Brought forward	18,000	17,881	12,701	12,559	12,644
Carried forward	?	£16,330	£17,881	£12,701	£12,559

*Estimated.

It is true that in respect of the past year dividend will have to be provided on a larger amount of stock, owing to the recent purchase of the ordinary shares of the Cuban Central Railway; but as the profits of the latter concern now belonging to the United Company, the additional sum needed to pay the dividend is small. We dealt with the position of the Cuban Central last week, and showed that a profit of £57,000 was likely to have been earned in respect of the past year. The price paid for the property was £7 10s. nominal in ordinary capital of the United Railways Company for each £10 share of the Cuban Central Company, and the amount of money involved in the transaction was £675,000. This raises the ordinary stock of the United Railway to £6,515,000, and as the estimated profit of the two companies

amounts to at least £513,000, a dividend of slightly under 8% was earned on the increased capital. The approximate earnings and profit of the combined undertaking for the year to June last will be seen from the following statement:

Estimated Results for the Year to June 30, 1914.

	<i>United of Havana</i>	<i>Cuban Central</i>	<i>Combined Undertaking</i>
Mileage.....	681	345	1,026
Gross earnings.....	£1,585,000	£598,000	£2,174,000
Expenses.....	891,000	337,000	1,228,000
Ratio.....	56.21%	57.21%	56.48%
Net earnings.....	£694,000	£252,000	£946,000
Miscellaneous.....	260,000	2,000	262,000
Net income.....	£954,000	£254,000	£1,208,000
Fixed charges.....	384,000	131,000	515,000
Net profit.....	£570,000	£123,000	£693,000
Dividend on preferred stock.....	114,000	66,000	180,000
Profit for ordinary.....	*£456,000	†£57,000	‡£513,000
Ordinary dividend.....	293,000	27,000	320,000
Rate per cent.....	5%	3%	.....
Balance.....	£163,000	£30,000	£193,000
(a) Equal to 7.88% on the Ordinary capital of £5,840,400.			
(b) Equal to 6.33% on the Ordinary capital of £900,000.			
(c) Equal to 7.87% on capital of combined undertaking of £6,515,400.			

Financially, also, the company is in a strong position. It has ample capital resources with which to further develop its system, and its reserve and renewal funds now amount to a fairly respectable total. This, together with the fact that the earnings of the line are progressive, and that the various subsidiary undertakings in which the company is interested are producing improving results, clearly indicates that higher dividends than 5% are likely to be forthcoming. Especially is this the case having regard to the excellent outlook for sugar. The price of the ordinary stock on July 30 was 76½, and on a 5% dividend basis the yield afforded is nearly £7 per cent. The 5% cumulative preference stock at the price of 95 is a good purchase, having regard to the fact that the dividend was covered fully five times by last year's estimated profits and that it is cumulative. The debenture issues of the company are well secured, the total fixed charges representing less than 40% of last year's estimated net income.

The capital of the company and the yields afforded by the various securities at the quotations current on July 30 will be seen from the table appended:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Price July 30</i>	<i>Yield</i>
	£	%		£ s. d.
5% "A" irred. debenture stock.....	380,000	5	110	4 11 6
5% consol. irred. debenture stock.....	1,425,900	5	104	4 16 10
5% irred. debenture stock (1906).....	2,692,500	5	104	4 16 10
4% debentures and debenture stock red.....	1,281,455	4	86	4 12 3
4½% debentures to bearer.....	988,750	4½	91	4 19 9
5% cumulative preference stock.....	2,282,712	5	95	5 6 1
Ordinary stock.....	5,840,400	5	76½	6 18 11
Ordinary shares.....	30	..	..	.....
Deferred ordinary stock.....	493,434	..	..	.....
Total.....	15,385,181			

PITCH PINE MARKET SHIPMENTS

Shipment of about 1,650,000 feet to Cuba is recorded for the week of October 2d, most of it to Havana.

Cuban shipment was about ten per cent less than last year, and for the week was about one and one-quarter million feet.—October 10.

Cuban lumber orders remain scarce, though about as many are in sight as at this time last year. Cuban stocks are, however, much

lower than a year ago, import of the past twelve months having been on an exceptionally small scale. While the prospect is regarded as good, nothing substantial in the way of improvement has made appearance as yet.

West Indian shipment of the week was above the recent average, including about one and three-fourths million feet for Cuba.—October 31.—*Gulf Coast Record*.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The earnings of the Cuba Railroad for the month of September and for the three months of the fiscal year compares as follows:

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
September gross.....	\$314,675	\$340,251	\$324,060	\$259,823	\$190,880
Expenses.....	191,826	191,876	189,197	140,816	119,033
September net.....	\$122,849	\$148,375	\$134,862	\$119,006	\$71,847
Fixed charges.....	70,195	66,791	67,347	60,125	36,666
September surplus.....	\$52,653	\$81,583	\$67,515	\$58,881	\$35,180
<i>From July 1st:</i>					
Three months' gross.....	1,040,707	1,025,311	967,761	780,275	631,190
Three months' net.....	415,879	445,628	404,786	348,794	274,770
Fixed charges.....	210,766	200,374	200,097	180,375	110,000
Surplus.....	\$205,113	\$245,253	\$204,688	\$168,419	\$164,770

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending Sept. 20th.....	\$50,318	\$53,379	\$48,693	\$45,799	\$41,451
Week ending Sept. 27th.....	49,949	51,519	49,054	45,366	40,154
Week ending Oct. 4th.....	48,810	58,554	54,117	51,387	44,583
Week ending Oct. 11th.....	53,934	56,861	51,088	48,359	33,710
Week ending Oct. 18th.....	52,339	54,575	50,137	46,006	36,810
Week ending Oct. 25th.....	50,788	52,578	48,172	42,296	39,744
Week ending Nov. 1st.....	50,271	45,198	45,498	49,705	43,576

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending Sept. 19th.....	£18,179	£18,889	£18,677	£15,881	£16,229
Week ending Sept. 26th.....	17,552	18,351	19,015	16,222	15,571
Week ending Oct. 3d.....	19,374	19,377	19,194	16,861	15,826
Week ending Oct. 10th.....	17,883	19,954	19,344	16,738	11,724
Week ending Oct. 17th.....	19,574	19,775	19,094	16,054	13,717
Week ending Oct. 24th.....	18,360	19,919	18,941	17,147	16,588

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAY EARNINGS

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913
Sept. 19th.....	£6,735	£6,074
Sept. 26th.....	6,508	6,174
Oct. 3d.....	6,011	7,209
Oct. 10th.....	5,551	6,064
Oct. 17th.....	6,786	6,782
Oct. 24th.....	6,930	6,949

WESTERN RAILWAY EARNINGS

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1913
Sept. 19th.....	£5,126	£5,304
Sept. 26th.....	4,696	4,940
Oct. 3d.....	4,206	4,848
Oct. 10th.....	4,009	5,100
Oct. 17th.....	4,707	5,151
Oct. 24th.....	4,111	5,293

HAVANA CENTRAL SUIT

A suit against the City of Havana has been brought by the Havana Central Railroad to recover a tax of \$8,911 imposed by the city, which the company believes is not just, and for the imposition of which the city officials had no authority.

Other companies, who are restive under the same kind of taxation, are naturally watching the case with great interest.

Dr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamente is the counsel for the railroad.

A new street car shortly to be tried in Havana by the Havana Electric Railway Company, runs on the regular, but in case of congestion, it can leave the tracks and run on the roadway like an automobile.

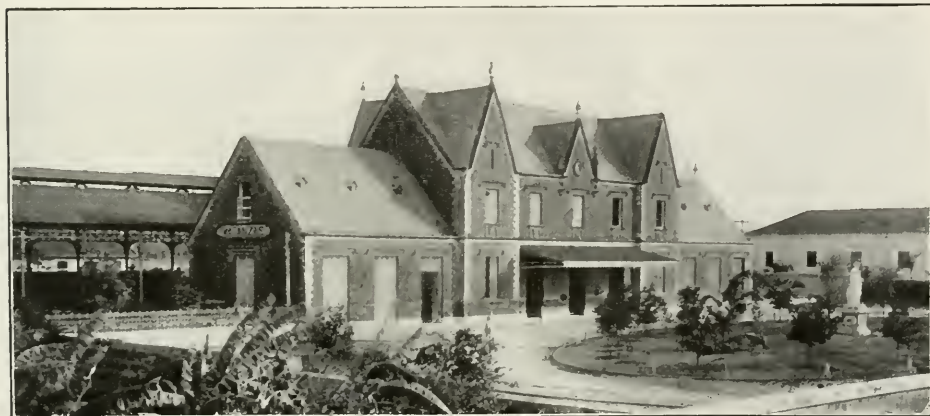
President W. H. Beardsley, of the Florida East Coast Railway; Vice-President W. K. Keenan, of New York; Vice-President J. T. Beckwith, of Jacksonville, Fla., and other railroad officials were in Havana recently to make final arrangements for the Havana terminal of the Key West ferry.

CUBAN RAILWAY RESULTS

(From the *Financial Times* of London)

The details given in the ordinary dividend announcements for the year ended June 30th last of the United Railways of the Havana and its associated lines, the Western Railway of Havana and the Cuban Central Railways, point to some falling off in net revenue, though not to an extent greater than might have been anticipated. The published traffics for the twelve months of all three systems registered a decline—of £50,600 in the case of the United, of £200 in the case of the Western and of £28,900 in the case of the Central. This appears to have been due to a somewhat unusual set of circumstances. All the lines are dependent on the sugar crop for much of their freight business—in 1912-13, for instance, they carried between them 8,298,300 tons of sugar products, representing over 78% of the total quantity of goods handled—and the last crop so far from being a poor one was better even than that for 1912-13, which in its turn was of abnormal volume. The supplies, however, last year, were so abundant that a considerable proportion of the contemporary crop had to be stored, not only because it was not wanted, but in order to maintain prices in the planter's interest. The storage policy, while holding off business from the railways for the time being, does not therefore mean a permanent loss of traffic, but really represents deferred freightage. The lines will inevitably benefit from the carriage of these held-up stocks during the current financial period, particularly as the bottling up of the German and Austrian beet crops has greatly increased the demand for the American product, and will stimulate its marketing. For the current year to date the rate of the falling off in earnings has sensibly decreased, and the lines are now barely £10,000 behind receipts in 1912.

After allowing for all charges, including preference interest, the net revenue of the United comes out at £465,900, as compared with £506,400 and, with the sum brought into the accounts, the available surplus is £482,200, as against £524,300. The ordinary dividend is maintained at 5%, but owing to the larger amount of stock now ranking for return, through the Cuban Central deal, the sum absorbed is £328,000, or £35,000 more than last time. The feature of the distribution is that it is to be paid in Five Per Cent Debenture stock, carrying interest as from January 1st next, a somewhat arbitrary method of ensuring subscription for a further debenture issue at par, though the nature of the security offered is excellent enough. Since the ordinary dividend is unchanged it is the special appropriations that have to bear the burden of the decrease in revenue. Thus the reserve gets £50,000 as against £125,000, and the Pension and Insurance accounts, which a year ago received £20,000 and £5,000 respectively, now secure nothing. On the other hand, the allocation to the general renewals reserve is unaltered at £50,000, and the figure set aside to meet extraordinary expenditure on works is raised from £15,000 to £40,000. The net drop in the aggregate appropriations is £75,000. The carry forward is £2,100 down at £14,200. The net revenue of the Western of Havana is £82,400, as against £92,400, and including the sum brought forward the available balance is £99,100, as compared with £108,700. In this case, too, the dividend is unchanged at 7%, but no reserve recommendations appear in the dividend declaration, whereas last time £10,000 was placed to reserve and the insurance account got £5,000. The carry over is increased from £16,700 to £22,100. The Central is the only concern of the three whose reduced disposable surplus is regarded as justifying a smaller ordinary dividend. The net revenue, after providing for the preference interest, is down from £39,900 to £32,700, and the available balance from £50,400 to £46,100. The reserve appropriation goes up from £10,000 to £15,000, and the carry forward at £13,100 is within £300 of the sum brought into the accounts. This has to come down from 3 to 2%, which was the rate ruling in 1911-12.



Station at Matanzas, of the United Railways of Havana.

GUANTANAMO & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT AND GENERAL BALANCE SHEET FOR 1914

The report to the stockholders by the president, Mr. M. H. Lewis, on the operations of this company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, states as follows:

Capital expenditures during the year amounted to \$30,493.88, principally for an additional sugar warehouse at Boqueron, and new sidings, station buildings and water tanks.

Leased equipment was increased by one combination baggage and express coach, fifteen cane cars and ten flat cars. Two passenger coaches were practically rebuilt and twenty flat cars converted into automatic unloading coal cars. These cars and other improved facilities for handling coal have materially reduced that expense.

A small amount of rock ballasting was done and some new drainage work completed. Extensive renewals of culverts, bridge timbers and ties were continued throughout the year. In fact, more bridge material and ties were used for maintenance than during the previous year. These timbers and ties are all of the most durable quality of native hardwoods.

Weather conditions during the year were favorable. Cane and sugar traffic both increased. The season's movement of sugar was 396,018 bags, as compared with 351,178 bags the season before, and 326,632 in 1912.

	1914	1913	1912
Gross operating earnings.....	\$465,221.64	\$440,774.14	\$382,342.16
Maintenance, transportation and general expenses	316,568.69	377,874.43	328,269.12
Net operating earnings.....	\$148,652.95	\$62,899.71	\$54,073.04
Percentage of expenses to earnings.....	68.04	85.73	85.86
Gross earnings per mile.....	\$5,888.88	\$5,876.98	\$5,097.89
Operating expenses per mile.....	4,007.20	5,038.32	4,376.92
Net earnings per mile.....	1,881.68	838.66	720.97

No depreciation charges were made against the year's income, but in order to bring the book value of all rolling stock down to that shown by the very careful appraisal made in June, a considerable difference was charged off, which with other adjustments recommended by the examining auditors, resulted in charges to profit and loss of \$56,747.65. Beginning with the current year, depreciation at the rate of 4% per annum on the value of rolling stock will be charged against income, in addition to direct charges to maintenance, as heretofore, for all repairs and replacements.

The railroad and its equipment have been well maintained and are in good condition. All necessary requirements of both freight and passenger traffic are being provided. Additions and betterments during the current year will cost approximately \$50,000.

The General Balance Sheet of June 30, 1914, is as follows:

<i>Assets:</i>		
Road and equipment.....		\$6,675,345
Cash and cash items.....		80,688
Bills receivable.....		50,000
Materials and supplies.....		53,138
Accounts receivable.....		69,581
Unextinguished discount on two-year redeemable notes.....		15,045
Balance due from other railroads.....		4,645
Balance due from agents and customers.....		144
Profit and loss.....		25,388
		\$6,973,976
<i>Liabilities:</i>		
Capital stock—preferred first.....	\$2,750,000	
Capital stock—preferred second.....	250,000	
Capital stock—common.....	2,750,000	\$5,750,000
First mortgage bonds (6%), due 1919.....	\$600,000	
Car trust bonds (6%), Series 1.....	135,000	
Car trust bonds (6%), Series 2.....	20,000	\$755,000
Two-year redeemable notes (6%), due Nov., 1914.....		395,000
Bills payable.....		25,500
Audited vouchers and wages unpaid.....		14,289
Interest accrued on funded and floating debt.....		11,117
Employees' hospital fund.....		3,475
Accounts payable.....		2,412
Mail service for Cuban Government.....		17,181
		\$6,973,976

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

CUBA AS A DISTRIBUTING POINT

In speaking of the large amount of business transacted by Haverhill, Mass., shoe manufacturers with Cuban concerns, a member of the local trade said:

"We say, and very truthfully, too, that Cuba buys more Haverhill-made shoes than any other foreign country. The lightweight footwear, which is so large a part of Haverhill's production in women's goods, is especially well suited to the Cuban trade.

"And yet Cuba doesn't, by any means, use all the shoes that are sent there from Haverhill. The shipments of goods from this city to that island every year are sufficient to supply a population many times greater than that of Cuba. The fact of the matter is that Cuba is a great distributing point for shoes to other points in the West Indies as well as Central and South America.

"There are several large wholesale houses on the island which have an extensive trade in Central and South America, and employ a goodly number of traveling men to visit the Spanish-speaking trade. In this way Haverhill slippers are handled by many merchants in the countries to the south, who do not buy direct from the local manufacturers, but through the Cuban distributors.

"The latter have built up a large and flourishing business and are increasing it from year to year. They represent responsible houses, most of them long established and of unquestioned credit. Haverhill firms are glad to sell them goods, and spare no efforts in the way of getting up styles which are particularly suited for the Spanish-American trade."—*Boot and Shoe Record*, New York.

LOOK AFTER THE PACKING

The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce issues the following warning regarding packing merchandise for Cuba. It says:

"The importance of a knowledge of the customs treatment of packing in foreign countries is, as a rule, not sufficiently realized by American exporters. While most exporters appreciate the advantage of light packing for goods dutiable on gross weight, there are other features of the customs treatment of packing in foreign countries, less obvious perhaps, which deserve attention. For instance, the Cuban tariff provides, like many other tariffs, that certain articles shall be dutiable on gross weight, but shall be entitled to fixed allowances for tare, depending on the nature of the packing. It not infrequently happens that for some classes of goods the prescribed tare allowance is too low to cover the minimum amount of packing requisite for

safety in shipment. If the rates of duty on such articles are high, these high rates have to be paid for each kilo of packing above the quantity for which tare is allowed. It is evident that it would be to the advantage of those interested if it were possible to separate the packing from the contents for customs purposes. Cases have been reported where American shippers have continued to pack merchandise so that they have had to pay the duty on the packing at the same rate as on the merchandise, while foreign shippers, by familiarizing themselves with all the possibilities of the Cuban customs requirements, have paid duty on the packing at the lower rates applicable to the packing alone. This has been possible under section 10 of provision third of the rules for the application of the tariff of Cuba, which reads as follows:

"When articles dutiable on net weight are imported in the same receptacle with articles dutiable on gross weight, by the piece, or ad valorem, with the same or different tare allowances, such articles shall be subject to their respective rates of duty on net or dutiable weight, without tare allowance, while the outer receptacle shall pay duty according to the component material."

This provision may be taken advantage of by simply shipping in the same package with the principal articles, dutiable on gross weight with tare allowance, a small quantity of other merchandise dutiable on net weight. For example, it is stated that a package of tooth-picks included in the same crate with other merchandise has been sufficient to "break the tare" on the latter.

CUBA'S AUTOMOBILE IMPORTS

The following statement is a record of the exports of motor trucks and passenger vehicles in the year ended June 30, 1914, from the United States to Cuba:

Commercial		Passenger		
Motor Vehicles	Automobiles	Parts		
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Value.
19	\$33,500	297	\$254,428	\$48,217

SANTIAGO'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

The European war has thus far only had the effect of increasing Santiago's customs collections, according to figures just issued. These are as follows:

September 1912	\$113,666.41
September 1913	168,345.98
September 1914	190,092.16

An ice plant is projected for Bolondron, Matanzas Province.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

REGULATIONS FOR CODE MESSAGES

According to a statement given out by the cable company on October 30 in Havana the situation there is as follows:

"The British administration has relaxed, as from November 1st, the prohibition against the use of code subject to the following regulations:

"1. The use of code will only be permitted in cablegrams to and from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"2. The following codes are authorized:

- A. B. C. Fifth Edition.
- Scott's Code Tenth Edition.
- Western Union Code
- Lieber's Code.

"Messages in private code or in any other unrecognized code will be stopped.

"3. Neither private supplements, nor the numerical equivalents of the phrases in published codes are admissible. It should be remembered that groups or series of numbers and similar expressions (*e. g.* prices of stock) are not necessarily admissible because they appear in code. If the decode would not have passed the censors neither will the coded message be passed.

"4. All messages in code will be decoded for submission to the censors. Every effort will be made to avoid delay in this operation.

"5. In all cases the name of the code must be written on the form.

"No charge will be made for the transmission of the name of the code."

CUBA AND CANADA

The value of the exports to and imports from Canada during the last nine fiscal years are officially stated to be as follows:

<i>Fiscal Years.</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>
1903-04.....	\$418,434	\$519,807
1904-05.....	942,742	454,135
1905-06.....	1,378,111	635,188
1906-07.....	1,269,228	749,416
1907-08.....	1,468,367	740,386
1908-09.....	1,429,294	276,044
1909-10.....	1,737,763	1,096,738
1910-11.....	1,522,493	1,139,140
1911-12.....	1,723,315	1,526,791

HAVANA'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

October's custom house collections at Havana compare as follows:

1914.....	\$1,550,439
1913.....	1,941,320
1912.....	1,739,174
1911.....	1,647,752
1910.....	1,308,242
1909.....	1,452,828
1908.....	1,469,084
1907.....	1,669,234

CUBA'S NEW YORK PURCHASES

The value and character of the exports from New York to Cuba exclusive of bread-stuffs, crude materials, etc., for the four weeks ending October 27th, are shown in the following table:

Axle grease.....	\$207
Bacon.....	113,338
Belting.....	22,785
Books.....	12,324
Cotton seed oil.....	62,097
Candles.....	3,630
Confectionery.....	8,224
Canned Fish.....	11,869
Canned fruits.....	5,521
Canned goods.....	2,119
Canned meats.....	2,898
Condensed milk.....	42,629
Canned vegetables.....	8,103
Crucibles.....	176
Cartridges and ammunition.....	5,937
Household goods.....	300
India rubber goods.....	32,519
Ink.....	3,623
Jewelry.....	344
Lamp goods.....	8,376
Leather.....	36,746
Lumber.....	18,008
Lubricating oil.....	31,745
Manufactures of iron.....	296,495
Manufactures of brass.....	8,609
Manufactures of copper.....	14,841
Manufactures of metal.....	8,638
Manufactures of paper.....	67,565
Manufactures of steel.....	97,969
Manufactures of wood.....	18,824
Oileth.....	3,543
Paints.....	41,132
Perfumery.....	3,404
Platedware.....	1,929
Rope.....	10,665
Stationery.....	15,762
Steel rails.....	49,316
Tinware.....	1,164
Tobacco manufactured.....	8,750
Toys.....	651
Twine.....	974
Varnish.....	920

Mr. G. A. Martyn, for several years manager of the Guantanamo branch of the National Bank of Cuba, has resigned that position to take the one of Comptroller for the Guantanamo & Western Railroad, the Santa Cecilia Sugar Company, the La Maya Valley Company and the Confluent Sugar Company with headquarters at Guantanamo.

Marimon, Bosch & Company, of Santiago and Guantanamo, are planting 1,000 acres more cane at their Sabanilla estate.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

SPAIN AND CUBA

The trade of Cuba with Spain shows a very large balance in favor of the latter country as the following table of thirteen years commerce shows:

Cuba imports from and exports to Spain as follows:

Imports		Exports	
Years.	Pesos.	Years.	Pesos.
1899-1900	11,380,000	1899-1900	1,007,000
1900-1901	10,268,000	1900-1901	579,000
1901-1902	9,723,000	1901-1902	1,322,000
1902-1903	10,023,000	1902-1903	1,682,000
1903-1904	10,744,000	1903-1904	1,180,000
1904-1905	10,413,000	1904-1905	1,146,000
1905-1906	10,927,000	1905-1906	1,611,000
1906-1907	8,306,000	1906-1907	652,000
1907-1908	7,072,000	1907-1908	961,000
1908-1909	7,577,000	1908-1909	1,460,000
1909-1910	10,680,000	1909-1910	538,000
1910-1911	5,539,000	1910-1911	745,000
1911-1912	6,900,000	1911-1912	480,000
1912-1913	10,228,500	1912-1913	692,000
Total	129,788,500	Total	14,055,000

DEATH OF HENRY UPMANN

The well-known banking firm of Henry Upmann & Co., announced on October 23, the death in Hamburg of Henry Upmann. At the same time the house stated that the death would not in any way affect the business of the company. The news of the death of Mr. Upmann was received in Havana with a great deal of regret, as he was well-known and greatly respected and long considered one of the city's most able business men.

SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY EARNINGS

	1914	1913
Sept. Gross	\$37,953	\$38,085
Sept. Net	18,562	16,945
1st 9 Months Gross	347,937	340,537
1st 9 Months Net	170,467	153,045

CUBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY EARNINGS

The earnings and growth of this company for the month of September compare as follows:

	1914	1913
Earnings	\$96,406.77	\$82,722.29
Subscribers	17,351	14,890

POST OFFICE COLLECTIONS

The receipts from postage stamps, money orders, post office boxes, fines, etc., during the fiscal year compares as follows:

1913-14	\$1,883,284
1912-13	1,674,867

GERMANS, HUNGARIANS AND BELGIANS

It appears that there are at present about 200 German and Hungarian families in Mexico desirous of establishing themselves in Cuba if it could be made easy for them. All are experienced agriculturists.

It has also been suggested to the Secretary of State that now is a good time to invite a certain number of Belgian families to migrate to Cuba. They are likewise experienced agriculturists.

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

Quoted by *Laurence Turnure & Co.*, New York.

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5% Bonds	91	94
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1944	98	101
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1949	88	95
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds	100	106
Havana City Second Mortgage 6% Bonds	95	101
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5% Bonds	95	101
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	94	100
Cuba Company 6% Debenture Bonds	90	100
Cuba Company 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	98	108
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	88	90
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. Preferred Stock	85	95
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. Common Stock	70	80
Matanzas Market Place 8% Bond Participation Certificates	99	102
Cuban American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6% Bonds	90	94
Cuban American Sugar Co. Preferred Stock	85	90
Cuban American Sugar Co. Common Stock	35	42
Santiago Electric Light and Traction Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	96	98½
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4½% Bonds	89	92

All prices of Bonds quoted on an "and interest basis" and as of July 30th.

P. S.—The above are necessarily nominal and unreliable, as the European situation disorganized all markets.

UNITED STATES CAN SUPPLY ALL THESE GOODS

CUBA'S IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has compiled expressly for *The Iron Age*, of New York, statistics of our exports to Cuba of iron and steel products in the fiscal year just ended as compared with 1913 and 1912. **These figures show very substantial totals which, however, are now likely to be materially increased owing to the inability of German and English producers to supply their former quota.**

The United States now furnishes about three-fourths of Cuba's consumption of iron and steel products and, according to the trade experts of the Department of Commerce, **there is no reason why we should not supply practically all of these goods used in the island**, especially in view of the tariff concessions which American products enjoy under the reciprocity treaty. The following table shows the total exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof from the United States to Cuba in the three fiscal years, 1912, 1913 and 1914:

Exports of Iron and Steel and Manufactures of

	1912	1913	1914
Builders' hardware.....	\$136,947	\$173,347	\$238,614
Car wheels.....	60,164	40,735	66,883
Castings.....	53,288	64,021	44,529
Cutlery.....	52,095	56,105	55,933
Locomotives.....	280,786	424,863	678,615
Stationary engines.....	129,687	135,559	76,428
All other engines.....	431,101	579,818	682,833
Printing presses.....	129,969	39,222	204,002
Pumps.....	415,076	359,452	291,350
Sewing machines.....	382,920	398,692	360,976
Typewriting machines.....	111,984	104,635	94,407
All other machinery.....	2,317,437	2,766,895	2,526,116
Cut nails.....	44,216	31,589	24,983
All other nails and tacks.....	202,527	222,082	189,765
Pipes and fittings.....	1,016,423	1,021,391	909,434
Rails.....	1,094,364	949,870	908,280
Scales and balances.....	86,138	117,396	99,799
Sheets and plates.....	419,748	396,756	163,002
Structural shapes.....	548,566	723,794	531,854
Tools, n.e.s.....	386,990	330,373	301,968
Wire.....	509,991	427,551	421,142
All other iron and steel.....	2,540,000	2,783,351	2,710,621
Totals.....	\$11,350,817	\$12,173,397	\$11,386,534

It is probable that, notwithstanding the bright outlook for higher sugar prices in Cuba, due to the war in Europe, the total volume of Cuba's import trade for the fiscal year will fall below that of 1914, while that portion contributed by the United States will show a material increase. If, however, sugar prices are as high the coming year as present conditions seem to indicate, our consular representatives in Cuba predict that **there will be a very heavy demand for machinery, agricultural implements and miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel, which will be supplied from the United States if our exporters are reasonably diligent in looking after this trade.** Attention is called to the fact that transportation facilities are still very good, notwithstanding the withdrawal of steamers of two lines which touched at ports in eastern Cuba, and there should be little difficulty in the matter of securing shipping. There are no banking and exchange embargoes or moratorium obstacles to trade in Cuba.

W. L. C.

BUYS CUBAN IRON ORE

The first cargo of a block of low phosphorus iron ore from El Cuero, Cuba, has been delivered to a Chester, Pa., furnace, which recently undertook the manufacture of low phosphorus pig iron. The block involved 30,000 tons for shipment over a period of months. The same interest is said to have contracted for a block of Cuban Bessemer ore, of about the same tonnage.

Cuban ore shipments to the United States

by the Spanish-American Iron Company in October were larger than in any recent month, due to the increased number of boats offering for cargoes and totalled about 50,000 tons.—*Boston Transcript*.

In the future the immigration officials of Cuba must reject all immigrants who try to enter Cuba and who have been rejected by other countries.

ISLE OF PINES TURTLE FISHING

A LITTLE KNOWN BUT INTERESTING INDUSTRY—VARIETIES AND PRICES

Turtle fishing is an Isle of Pines industry which has received but little newspaper mention, and is but slightly known outside of the few people directly engaged in it. Around 1,000 turtles are shipped yearly from Island Waters during the open season, which is from September 1st to May 1st, although many more are caught during the closed season, in spite of the penalty, for private consumption.

All of the marketable varieties are found in the waters adjacent to the Isle, from the small and toothsome terrapin to the immense green turtles, loggerheads and hawk bills.

Contrary to the usual belief, terrapins are not large, seldom weighing over 10 pounds, and living mostly on land and in the salt marshes of the Cienaga and the South Coast. These turtles, which are a great delicacy in the North, are literally found by the thousands on the South Coast.

The species which is of the most value commercially is probably the hawk bill from which the valuable tortoise shell is secured. The meat of this variety is also a great delicacy. The commercial shell is secured by burying the back shell of the tortoise in wet sand for several weeks, after which the segments or plates come apart and are scraped and cleaned and marketed in Havana at from \$5 to \$8 per pound. The shell is then re-shipped to northern markets where it is finally prepared for manufacture and sells at about \$40 per pound. Two to five pounds of marketable shell is secured from a large hawk bill.

The second most important variety, and the kind most plentiful of the deep-water turtles of the Island, is the green turtle. These abound around the South Coast and in the Siguanea bay and are caught in nets in the dark of the moon.

These nets are made from braided cotton line about the thickness of a clothes line and with 18-inch meshes. The turtles are watched at their feeding grounds and followed to their sleeping grounds, which are usually on a rocky bottom in from eight to twenty feet of water. The nets are then spread over the sleeping grounds on dark nights and allowed to drift back and forth over the turtles which become entangled in them when rising to breathe, which they are compelled to do about every four hours. In the morning the nets are hauled on board the boats and the turtles disentangled.

A curious feature of the marketing of turtles is that the smaller specimens bring nearly as high a price as the large ones. Small turtles up to 150 pounds bring 10 cents per pound live weight in Havana, while those weighing from 200 to 500 pounds sell from \$12 to \$20 apiece. At the turtle canneries in Key West a flat price per pound is paid for all sizes. The larger ones are usually sent to the States and the small ones sold in Havana. Some shipments have also been made to New York, where far higher prices prevail. One shipment which sold on the dock at Nueva Gerona last season for \$300, brought \$1,500 in New York. The majority of the shipments are made from Los Indios, but a few are shipped from Nueva Gerona. Schooners from Cuba also fish in the Island waters, carrying their cargoes direct to Havana. The industry on the Isle is carried on principally by natives of the Cayman Islands who eside on the South Coast.—*Isle of Pines Appeal*.

AREA AND POPULATION OF CUBA BY PROVINCES

Recent official figures give the area and population of Cuba in 1914 as follows:

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Area (Square Kilometers).</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Population (Per Square Kilometer).</i>
Pinar del Rio	13,781	257,983	18.70
Havana	8,529	651,266	76.35
Matanzas	7,857	270,483	34.47
Santa Clara	42,179	567,694	13.45
Camaguey	27,529	154,567	5.61
Oriente	66,230	567,706	8.57
All Cuba	166,122	2,469,579	14.66

ÁCIDO FÓSFORICO

Ahora es el tiempo para hacer un pedido para llenar sus necesidades de Ácido para clarificar el azúcar. Se de la atención especial á todos pedidos. Escribannos en seguida pidiendo muestras y precios.

BOWKER CHEMICAL COMPANY, 60 Trinity Place, New York

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL

CAUTO COTTON FROM CUBA

According to the Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, No. 5, of 1914, published by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, a fine series of specimens of Cauto cotton had been received from Jamaica. It is derived from a tree which is found wild in the Cauto district of Cuba. Mr. W. Harris, Superintendent of the Public Gardens and Plantations, Jamaica, who forwarded the specimens, says that the plant is a perennial, and according to present information, is likely to prove of considerable agricultural value for cultivation in dry districts of the Tropics. The two acres planted at the garden contain plants which are only six months from seed, but are now bushes up to 10 feet high. In Jamaica the areas which are at present under trail with this plant in various parts of the arid southern districts, afford evidence that in spite of the drought that has been experienced, these cotton bushes are likely to produce at least 1,200 pounds of seed cotton per acre, and as this cotton has been sold at prices varying from 18c. to 20c. per pound in the American markets, it will be seen that the Cauto cotton is a plant of much promise for lands that are now producing nothing but shrub.

The specimens sent (to Kew) agree in most of their technical characters with *Gossypium brasiliense*, Macf., from which they differ, however, in the seeds being free from one another. In view of the statement that Cauto cotton is wild or semi-wild in southeastern Cuba, it may possibly represent the wild stock of *G. brasiliense*; and having regard to its close agreement with that species, apart from the free seeds, it has been provisionally named *Gossypium brasiliense*, var. *aporperrum* Sprague (var. nov.), as it seems desirable to have a definite name for such an important economic plant. At the same time the possibility of its being a hybrid of *G. brasiliense* with some other species cannot be entirely excluded.

The study of its behavior under cultivation may, perhaps, throw some light on this point.—*Trade Index*, New Orleans, La.

AUSTRALIAN AND SPANISH ORANGES

Reports from New South Wales are to the effect that leading experts believe that Australian oranges, placed in the eastern States of America, could be placed on the New York and Boston markets just in the height of their summer season, when there is a scarcity of American-produced citrus fruits.

The area devoted to citrus fruit in this section is very large.

The oranges most favored by settlers seem to be Washington navels and late Valencias. Considerable quantities of other varieties,

particularly Mediterranean Sweet and Joppa, also are being planted.

The Spanish Government has been petitioned to finance a commission to go at once to the United States to study general conditions and prospects for placing there important quantities of this year's oranges, shipments of which were to begin about November 1.

Three practical orange growers recently visited New York and Boston to investigate conditions.

MORE CARE IN SHIPPING

Kansas City correspondence of the *Isle of Pines' Appeal*, regarding fruit shipments, sounds a warning regarding the marketing of fruits. It says:

"We cannot impress upon shippers too strongly that the marketing of their fruit is just as important as the raising of it, and that a little more care in the way shipments are handled often times means better results. Many times we can sell straight car lots of grapefruit to the north and west of us if we know the sizes, brands, etc., that the cars contain, but without this information we, of course, cannot make sales, as the buyers will not consider purchasing unless they know the exact sizes they are going to get, regardless of how nice the fruit might be. Each shipper should have an individual brand and strive to put up such a pack as will make a future reputation for his brand.

"Shippers should advise commission houses also in advance of the quality, quantity and sizes of grapefruit shipments, from what port shipped and what railroad routed over."

SULPHUR FOR POTATO SCAB

On account of the possibility of infection with powdery scab, the United States Department of Agriculture is now recommending all potato growers to treat their seed potatoes with sulphur and formaldehyde.

The scientists recommend a thorough dusting with flowers of sulphur after the potatoes have been cut, as a precaution against the disease, but the treatment is by no means intended to take the place of formaldehyde as a general disinfectant which is applied as follows:

"Before cutting, the potatoes should be soaked for two hours in a solution of one pint of formaldehyde to thirty gallons of water. They should then be allowed to dry quickly either in the open or while spread out on a clean floor. This is known to be effective against common scab and black leg, and should therefore be employed in all cases. Whether it is equally effective against powdery scab is doubtful, and for this reason the use of sulphur is strongly advised in addition."

MOVIES SHOW ORANGE INDUSTRY

The California Fruit Exchange is using a novel method to advertise a well known orange. The scheme that is now being used in unprecedented in the fruit and produce line and is the first attempt at this form of advertising.

The owner of a large circuit of vaudeville houses has booked an act over his entire circuit which shows the transit of the orange from the tree to the consumer, including all the intermediary operations, picking, packing, shipping, etc. Two of the performers show the audience how 126 oranges are packed in a box in one minute and 58 seconds.

This is the first time in history that the stage has been used to advertise the fruit industry just in this way. Its advertising value is believed to be very great.

RICE IN CUBA

The Cuban Secretary of Agriculture has sent 100 pounds of rice seed to the various experiment stations of the island. The seed is of all varieties and comes chiefly from Japan and Honduras.

A test of these seeds will be made scientifically in order to ascertain what kinds are best adapted to Cuba's soil.

Regarding the chances for American rice being used in Cuba, owing to the impossibility of securing a supply from the usual foreign sources, the Galveston (Tex.) *News* says that "recent advices from England as to the state of the rice market indicate that the price of rice is so high that the United States may get into Cuba with its low grades at a very high range of values, while there is no possibility of foreign rices competing with American rices below a basis of \$4 a barrel for Honduras, and close to that figure for blue rose and Japan."

At present Louisiana rice of the inferior kinds which have no market in the United

States, can be delivered in Cuba cheaper than the Rangoon rice. A big rice merchant in New York said on October 21st, that the demand from Cuba was prompt after the European war began, but shortly afterwards slackened somewhat, because of rumors of large shipments on the way from India which had escaped the German cruisers.

"Cuba," he said, "does not buy America's fancy rice, but an inferior grade, that is inferior in size of grains and in appearance, but which compares favorably with the Rangoon product and which at that date could be laid down in Cuba at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents, whereas the fancy American rice was quoted at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

This cheaper rice, however, is just as nutritious as the higher priced product. Advices as late as November 2d from the offices of the Louisiana State Rice Milling Company in New York, were to the effect that market conditions had shown improvement, and that there had been a material advance in prices owing to the receipt of large buying orders for export, especially at their New Orleans office.

Prices are fully one-eighth to one-quarter higher than the quotations previously given, and indications point to a still further advance.

The Spanish minister, Marques de Loma, has given out to the press of Madrid the information that the legation in Cuba will be raised to the status of an embassy in the near future.

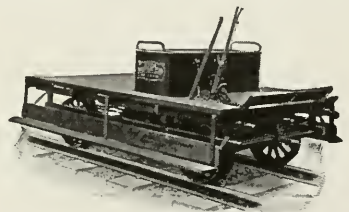
A complete water supply system has been installed for the town of Belona. This is one of the most attractive towns in a rapidly developing territory along the Guantanamo and Western Railroad.

In future all employees of the public works department who receive injuries while on duty will be paid full wages while away until their return to their duties.



CARROS DE MOTOR DE LA COMPAÑIA BUDA

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30 Church Street, New York

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

BAGASSE VERSUS COAL

A request has been received from a Pennsylvania company for information as to the marketable supply and value in Cuba of crushed cane fibre, commonly known as bagasse.

In reply the following letter is presented from Dr. J. T. Crawley, director of the Central Experiment Station of Cuba, on this subject:

There is practically no marketable supply of bagasse in Cuba in the sense that there is a supply over and above what is needed in the factory for steam production. On the other hand, I am of the opinion that practically the whole supply of about 2,000,000 tons of bagasse (calculated as dry material) could be secured at a price which would pay the manufacturers to use coal instead of this material.

The value of bagasse as a fuel would probably be less than at present if it were finely pulverized, owing to the fact that burners are constructed to use it in its present shape, and would need to be changed if the physical condition of the fuel were changed.

Bagasse has very little value as a fertilizer and is very rarely applied as such.

From several tests made by Prof. E. W. Kerr, of the Louisiana State University, Louisiana dry bagasse gave an average of 8,368 British thermal units and that from Cuba 8,433 British thermal units. He made calorimeter tests of bagasse from 16 different

mills and reaches the conclusion that wet bagasse, as it comes from the mill, has a value of 47,111 British thermal units.

By comparing this with anthracite coal, which has, say, 13,000 British thermal units, the relative values of coal and bagasse are seen.

Bagasse has not been exported from Cuba in any quantity, nor has it been sold locally by the mills, but it has been consumed by the mills as fuel. It therefore has no commercial value.—*Vice-Consul General Joseph A. Springer, Havana.*

MORE NEW CENTRALS

Havana newspaper reports are to the effect that two new sugar centrals are expected to open up in the Cienfuegos district in the near future, one which is being financed by some Cienfuegos capitalists, and the second at Santa Margarita, in which General Menocal is said to have a controlling interest.

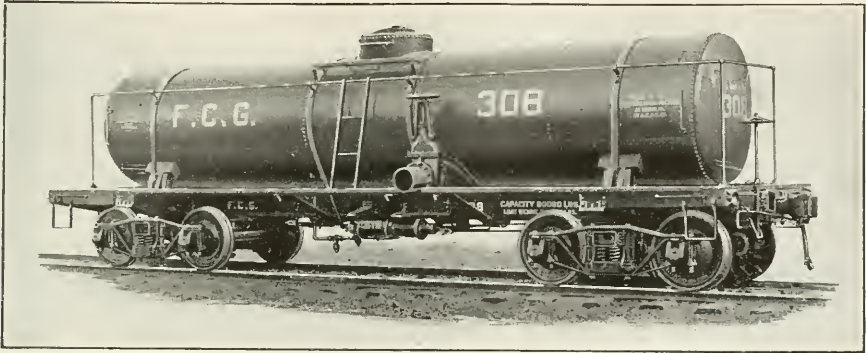
Work is continuing regularly on the new sugar factory at Guayos, in Santa Clara Province. The only interruption has come from persistent rains.

The American sugar expert, Mr. Noel Deer, has resigned his position with the government agricultural experiment station. No reason for his resignation is given.



Union Sugar Factory at San Luis, Oriente Province.

PLANTATION CARS OF ALL KINDS, ALSO THE PARTS FOR SALE



No. 1100-F (Palabra de clave ZPUBT)

Este Vagon-Cisterna es particularmente conveniente para transporte de melaza.
 Construimos vagones-cisterna para transporte de aceites y en general casi todos los liquidos con capacidades desde 4000 hasta 12,500 galones y con trucks de una capacidad de carga de 30, 40 ó 50 toneladas.
 Nuestras talleres para la construcción de vagones-cisterna son las más grandes del mundo y han sido establecidas desde hace 35 años.

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 Producción anual de más de 100,000 carros.
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ACTIVITIES ALONG THE GUANTANAMO AND WESTERN RAILROAD

The Vinculo Realty Company, which owns 40,000 acres of land near Guantanamo, is building a narrow gauge railroad to connect their cane fields with the plantation railroad of the Confluente mill.

The coming year's sugar output of the mills on the railroad is estimated as follows:

	<i>Bags</i>
Santa Cecilia.....	85,000
Confluente.....	65,000
Esperanza.....	90,000
San Miguel.....	35,000
San Antonio.....	55,000
Santa Maria.....	35,000
Union.....	70,000

The railroad company is building an additional sugar warehouse of 50,000 bags capacity at their Boqueron docks on Guantanamo Bay, adjoining the United States naval station. Additional facilities are also being provided for handling its large export traffic of cedar and other hardwoods.

The road is also building a five mile extension from Guaninicum to a new addition to the cane fields of Central Union, at San Luis.

The Sanson Company is installing a complete plant of machinery for making cement and cement blocks and bricks. The property is located on the line of the road, near Cuneira. The railroad company is erecting a new station and putting in the necessary tracks for the business of the cement plant.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRICES

The prices of Havana for centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees polarization from December, 1912 to and including September, 1914, is officially quoted by the Agrarian League of Havana as follows:

The prices are quoted in reales, per arroba (25 pounds).

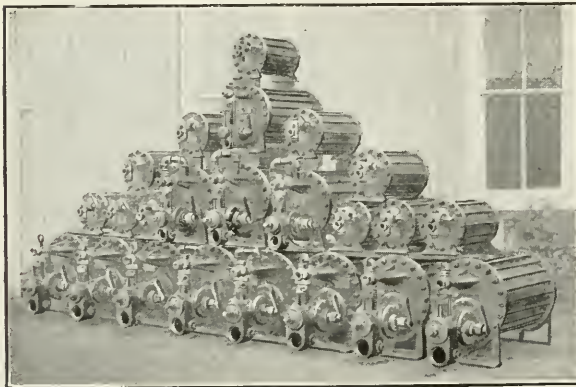
Dec., 1912.....4.68.5	Dec., 1913...3.62.7
Jan., 1913....3.90.9	Jan., 1914...3.65.9
Feb., 1913....3.80.7	Feb., 1914...3.78.8
Mar., 1913....3.97.7	Mar., 1914...3.55.5
April, 1913...3.69.7	April, 1914...3.53.5
May, 1913....3.52.6	May, 1914...4.10
June, 1913....3.57.7	June, 1914...4.33.8
July, 1913....3.91.2	July, 1914...4.28.9
Aug., 1913....4.40.8	Aug., 1914...8.15.4
Sept., 1913...4.39	Sept., 1914...8.74.0
Oct., 1913...3.86.3	Oct., 1914...6.25.5
Nov., 1913...4.15.7	

The highest price yet reached was in the first two weeks of August when sugar was quoted at 9.32.9.



View of San Ramon sugar plantation, Oriente province.

100,000 Lbs. De Condensacion Por Hora Sin Bombas



Este grabado muestra un pedido de Trampas para la Compañía del Cabo Cruz, en Ensenada de Mora, Cuba

INGENIOS DE AZUCAR SON NUESTRA ESPECIALIDAD

Hacemos una especialidad de ajustar sistemas de Trampas para los Ingenios de Azúcar, y teniendo nosotros conocimiento de las condiciones, garantizamos buenos resultados. Pedimos que se permita á nuestra Departamento Ingeniero examinar su Planta. Déjenos someterle un presupuesto de gastos para llenar sus necesidades.

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Estas Trampas las emplea, e Central de la Compañía de Cabo Cruz.

Por las series Núms. 20 y 40 de Trampas Lytton se colecta la condensación de los Calentadores de Jugos, Evaporadoras, Tachos al Vacío y Chorros al Vapor de Alta Presión, la que se entrega á un recipiente, colocandose entonces automáticamente en las calderas por una batería de Trampas de Retorno Lytton. **No se necesitan bombas.**

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially Written for *The Cuba Review* by *Willett & Gray*, of New York

Our last sugar review for this magazine was dated October 13, 1914.

At that time centrifugal sugar, 96° test, was quoted at 3½¢. per lb. cost and freight New York, and 4.51¢. per lb. duty paid.

The decline had been very rapid, from 5½¢. to 3½¢., and on a very small amount of business, as buyers were mostly withdrawn and sellers were persistent in their desire to sell at best price available.

The decline kept right on under the same conditions between buyers and sellers. On October 16th the quotation was 3 3/8 c & f, 4.39¢. duty paid; October 21st, 3¼¢. c & f, 4.26¢. duty paid; October 24th, 3 1/8¢. c & f, 4.14¢. duty paid; October 26th, 3¢. c & f, 4.01¢. duty paid; October 27th, 2 7/8¢. c & f, 3.89¢. duty paid; October 29th, 2 5/8¢. c & f, 3.64¢. duty paid; October 31st, 2½¢. c & f, 3.51¢. duty paid. The market recovered on November 9th to 3.00¢. c & f, 4.01¢. duty paid. To-day 3 1/16¢. c & f was paid for spot sugars. The decline below 3¼¢. c & f was mostly caused by Great Britain prohibiting importation of all sugar not contracted for previous to August 4th, or shipped from export countries on or before October 26th.

This action cut off the demand for refined from the United Kingdom and some sugars shipped after October 26th to the United Kingdom must go forward to France under the recent demand from that country.

When the decline in refined sugar was at 5¢. less 2%, and 3.60¢. to 3.80¢. per lb. net cash in bond f.o.b., New York, the French Government and private buyers entered the market and have taken some 60,000 tons granulated for direct shipment to France. The necessity of our refiners for raw sugar to meet this demand stopped the decline in raw sugar and advanced centrifugals from 2½¢. to 3.00¢. per lb. c & f, New York, placing the market again on a fairly normal basis of values.

This changed condition of the market, introducing more activity with buyers and sellers, has also produced an interest in new crop Cubas, and sales of some 70,000 bags January-March deliveries have been made the last few days at 3¢. per lb. f.o.b. Cuba, equal to 3 1/8¢. per lb. c & f, New York. Foreign merchants are the buyers on speculation for resale here, the shipment to the United Kingdom being prohibited.

France is still in the market for more refined sugars and hence is an element for consideration in its demand for the future. We incline to look upon its demand as for immediate needs rather than for the future of 1915, although the pressure of the demand indicates a smaller French crop eventually secured than our estimate. The French stock of sugar on September 30th was 104,000 tons.

We estimate the French crop now harvesting at 350,000 tons. The 60,000 tons refined just bought give apparent supplies of 514,000 tons. France usually receives 100,000 tons sugar from its colonies, which is mostly refined for exports from France, but which is likely to be retained in the country in 1915 for home use. The consumption of sugar in France was 644,015 tons in 1911-12, and 703,126 tons in 1912-13. If the reduced consumption of France should be 600,000 tons in 1914-15, the above amounts would be about sufficient for actual wants, but another 100,000 tons will be required for carrying stocks. France will evidently take advantage of the favorable conditions and lower prices than her local crop will cost to secure further supplies from the United States, Cuba and Java. It is impossible to say for how long the British prohibition against imports will continue, but probably up to near the time when its high cost purchases are due to be consumed at the maximum limitations, which are considerably above what new purchases can be made at from both the United States and Cuba, say about May 1st. The British Government now places the maximum price that British refiners can charge at 6¢. per lb., and the maximum that retailers can charge consumers 7¢. per lb. for granulated.

American granulated can be had in Great Britain at lower prices and the prohibition is evidently intended to protect the British Government from loss on the large purchases made at about 4¢. f.o.b. basis for 96 test sugars during the early war excitement.

Our domestic beet refined crop had much also to do with the rapid decline after October 1st, when it came to the market freely and was sold to some extent in New York City on direct imports from California via Panama Canal.

Lately, these domestic beet sugars have been somewhat withdrawn from our eastern markets and better prices may be obtained a little later on.

There is little doubt but that the entire Cuba crop will be marketed on a rising trend of prices, after the opening production is disposed of. Next year, 1915, should prove quite satisfactory to all sugar interests, producers, refiners, jobbers and retailers, and without extreme high prices to consumers.

First purchases of new crop Cubas by our refiners were made on Friday of last week at 2 7/8¢. c & f for 20,000 bags and possibly 10,000 bags more.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la Cuba Review por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

Nuestra última revista azucarera para esta publicación estaba fechada el 13 de Octubre de 1914, en cuyo período el azúcar centrífugo polarización 96° se cotizaba a 3½c. la libra costo y flete en Nueva York y 4.51c. la libra derechos pagados.

La baja de 5½c. a 3½c. había sido muy rápida, y con muy pocas transacciones, pues los compradores casi se habían retirado y los vendedores persistían en su deseo de hacer ventas a los mejores precios posibles.

La baja continuó bajos las mismas condiciones entre los compradores y los vendedores. El 16 de Octubre las cotizaciones eran 3 3/8c. costo y flete y 4.39c. derechos pagados; el 21 de Octubre eran 3¼c. costo y flete y 4.26c. derechos pagados; el 24 de Octubre 3 1/8c. costo y flete y 4.14c. derechos pagados; el 26 de Octubre 3c. costo y flete y 4.01c. derechos pagados; el 27 de Octubre 2 7/8c. costo y flete y 3.89c. derechos pagados; el 29 de Octubre 2 5/8c. costo y flete y 3.64c. derechos pagados; el 31 de Octubre 2½c. costo y flete y 3.51c. derechos pagados. El 9 de Noviembre el mercado reaccionó a 3c. costo y flete y 4.01c. derechos pagados, y hoy se han pagado 3 1/16c. la libra costo y flete por azúcares pago al contado. La baja a menos de 3¼c. costo y flete fué causada en su mayor parte por haber prohibido la Gran Bretaña la importación de toda azúcar no contratada con anterioridad al 4 de Agosto o embarcada de países exportadores el 26 de Octubre o antes de esta fecha.

Esta medida interrumpió la demanda de azúcar refinado de parte de la Gran Bretaña, y algunos azúcares embarcados después del 26 de Octubre para la Gran Bretaña deben ser transmitidos a Francia bajo la reciente demanda de dicho país.

Cuando la rebaja en azúcar refinado llegó a 5c. menos 2% y 3.60c. la libra pago neto al contado en depósito libre a bordo Nueva York, el gobierno francés y compradores particulares empezaron a hacer compras en el mercado y adquirieron unas 60,000 toneladas para embarque directo a Francia. La necesidad de nuestros refinadores por azúcar crudo para hacer frente a esta demanda hizo cesar la baja del azúcar crudo y aumentó el precio del azúcar centrífugo de 2½c. a 3c. la libra costo y flete en Nueva York, volviendo a colocar el mercado bajo una base bastante normal en los precios.

Este cambio en el mercado, ocasionando más actividad entre los compradores y vendedores, ha dado lugar también a que se tome interés en los azúcares de Cuba de la nueva zafra, habiéndose efectuado ventas de unos 70,000 sacos durante estos últimos días para entregar de Enero a Marzo al precio de 3c. la libra libre a bordo en Cuba, equivalente a 3 1/8c. la libra costo y flete en Nueva York. Los compradores por especulación para revender aquí el azúcar son comerciantes extranjeros, pues está prohibido el embarque de azúcar a la Gran Bretaña.

Francia continúa aún en el mercado para aspirar más azúcar refinado, y de aquí el que esto sea un elemento para tener en consideración en su demanda para el futuro. Nos inclinamos a considerar su demanda para necesidades inmediatas más bien que para el futuro en 1915, aunque la premura de la demanda indica menor cosecha en Francia eventualmente asegurada de lo que hemos calculado. Las existencias de azúcar en Francia el 30 de Septiembre eran 104,000 toneladas.

Calculamos en 350,000 toneladas la cosecha ahora recolectándose en Francia. Las 60,000 toneladas de azúcar refinado que acaban de comprar da al perecer existencias de 514,000 toneladas. Francia generalmente recibe 100,000 toneladas de sus colonias, cuya cantidad es refinada en su mayor parte para exportar de Francia, pero que probablemente será retenida en el país en 1915 para uso doméstico. El consumo de azúcar en Francia de 1911 a 1912 fué de 644,015 toneladas, y 703,126 toneladas en 1912-1913. Si la disminución en el consumo de azúcar en Francia fuese 600,000 toneladas en 1914-1915, las cantidades anteriores serían casi suficientes para las necesidades actuales, pero se requerirán otras 100,000 toneladas para tener existencias a mano. Francia evidentemente se aprovechará de las condiciones favorables y de los precios más bajos de lo que costará su cosecha local para conseguir mayores existencias de los Estados Unidos, de Cuba y de Java. Es imposible decir por cuánto tiempo continuará la prohibición Británica contra las importaciones de azúcar, pero probablemente será hasta que se aproxime el plazo en que vaya a consumirse el azúcar comprado a alto costo al máximo de las limitaciones, que son considerablemente más altas de lo que importan las nuevas compras que pueden hacerse tanto de los Estados Unidos como de Cuba, digamos como a primeros de mayo. El gobierno Británico fija ahora en 6c. la libra el precio máximo que los refinadores Británicos pueden exigir por el azúcar, y en 7c. la libra el precio máximo que los detallistas pueden exigir a los consumidores por el azúcar granulado.

El azúcar Americano granulado puede obtenerse en la Gran Bretaña a precios más bajos, y la prohibición evidentemente tiene por objeto el proteger al gobierno Británico de la pérdida en las grandes compras hechas bajo la base de proxímanamente 4c. libre a bordo por los azúcares polarización 96° durante la excitación al principio de la guerra.

Nuestra cosecha de azúcar refinado de remolacha del país tuvo también mucho que hacer con la rápida baja después del primero de Octubre, en cuyo ocasión llegó al mercado libremente y se vendió hasta cierto punto en la ciudad de Nueva York en importaciones directas de California por vía del Canal de Panamá.

Untimamente estos azúcares de remolacha del país han sido algo retirados de nuestros mercados orientales, y se conseguirán mejores precios algo más tarde.

Es indudable que toda la cosecha de azúcar de Cuba se colocará en el mercado a precios con tendencia al alza, después que se haya dispuesto del producto inicial. El próximo año de 1915 deberá resultar bastante satisfactorio para todos los que estén interesados en el azúcar, como por ejemplo los productores, refinadores, comerciantes al por mayor y detallistas, y sin que tengan lugar precios altos extremados para los consumidores.

El viernes de la semana pasada tuvieron lugar las primeras compras de los azúcares de Cuba de la nueva cosecha por nuestros refinadores a 2 7/8c. costo y flete, ascendiendo a 20,000 sacos y probablemente a 10,000 sacos más.

Nueva York, Noviembre 11 de 1914.

Cable Address: "Turnure"

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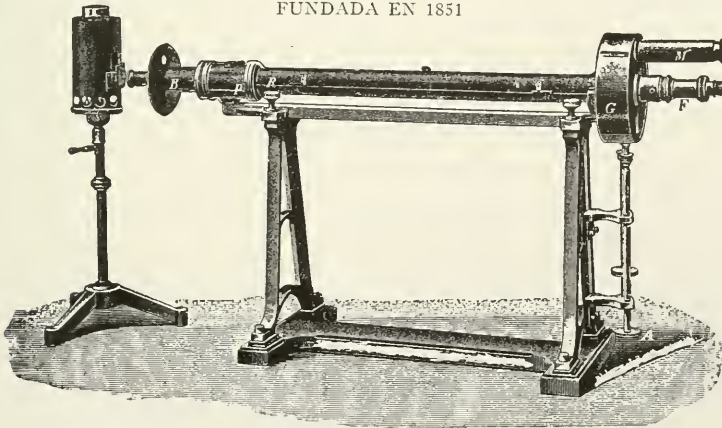
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THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

SUGAR DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

The history of a noteworthy advance and decline in the price of sugar, and the reasons therefore as given by Messrs. Willett & Gray, make most interesting reading. They say:

"The recent episode of the remarkable rise in the price of sugar from 2.28c per lb. to 5½c. per lb. in bond, from August 1st to 13th, and the equally remarkable decline from 5½c. August 13th to 2.44c. November 2d, will long be quoted and used in various instances as the most instructive proof of the proposition that "supply and demand control and make prices."

The supply and demand conditions on August 1st made the price 2.28c, and the supply and demand conditions on November 2d also made the price of 2.44c per lb. As developed later, there was at no time between August 1st and November 2d any important change in the actual supply conditions that should have called for the advance in prices that was made. The visible supplies of sugar were so large at the beginning of the last sugar campaign as to bring the price of sugar down to or below the cost of production.

The price had recovered slightly to 2.28c August 1st, the supplies had not been drawn upon to any unusual extent, and the 2.28c price was than a normal value on the supply and demand basis.

Between August 1st and November 2d the visible supplies had been drawn upon to some further extent, but still sufficient supplies

remained to meet the demands as to warrant the 2.44c. value again.

What caused the intermediate rise in price of over 100 per cent? It was simply the mistaken sudden conviction that took possession of Great Britain and the United States that because of the cutting off of European beet sugar supplies the cane sugar supplies would be insufficient for the demands of the two countries.

Immediate action to possess the supplies at any cost soon developed the unchanged facts that supplies were easily secured and were abundant for all demands.

The mistaken conviction ended in Great Britain when the British Government had easily secured about a million tons cane sugar from various countries by the first of September, and ended in the United States soon after, since which time the market price has been settling itself back to the normal supply and demand basis, with some 300,000 tons surplus supplies of sugar left over in the United States and Cuba for another season.

The result is to impress more forcibly than ever the fact that actual supply and demand make the price when the markets are not influenced by other temporary circumstances.

If not confining this article to the one point of "supply and demand," we might draw a lesson from the fortunate gains and unfortunate losses resulting from acting on a sudden mistaken understanding of the supplies and demand based upon any other standpoint than actual statistical information."



Jucaro and Moron Railroad Wharf at Jucaro.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

MAKING CIGARS BURN EVEN

A process which its inventor claims will cause a cigar to burn more slowly than the cigars heretofore made, and at the same time to burn more evenly, has just been patented in the United States by a man from Brookline, Mass.

The effect is produced by constructing the filler of the cigar from a plurality of superposed leaves of tobacco which are densified and compressed, and have longitudinal corrugations formed therein. When the sheet is rolled into the cigar, the grooves between the ribs form uninterrupted air passages longitudinally of the cigar, while the tobacco, being compressed and densified, tends to burn slowly after the manner of plug tobacco.

A wrapper, may or may not be used, and if employed, may be either of leaf tobacco or paper.

"Little or no skill is required in the manufacture of cigars," says the inventor. "Skilled labor is not required, as a person unfamiliar with the handling of tobacco can easily superpose the sheets, subject them to pressure in the die and roll up and finish the cigar.

TOBACCO PLANTATIONS ABANDONED

An Associated Press dispatch from Havana states that distress in the tobacco-growing regions of Havana and Pinar del Rio has become so acute the government is at a loss to find means for relief. Many tracts, once of enormous value for the cultivation of the finest tobacco, have been abandoned, or partly utilized for sugar or vegetables, for the Havana market.

It also says that a governmental commission is now working in India and the Philippines in the hope of finding some crops which may be grown with a reasonable profit on the abandoned tobacco plantations of Cuba.

FUMIGATING STORED TOBACCO

Sebastian Pia, Assistant Inspector-General of Agriculture, was in Santa Clara recently to fumigate with bisulphide of carbon the tobacco in the store houses. This operation destroys all insects and is in no way detrimental to the tobacco leaf.

The services of the government's representation are given gratis to all applicants.

OPPOSE CIGARS BY PARCEL POST

A letter has been sent out by the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America in opposition to a bill in the United States Congress to provide for a convention with Cuba so that cigars may be admitted in this country in single shipments by parcel post through the Custom House.

The association is of the opinion that it would be injurious to their interests to have Havana houses start a mail order business through the Custom House.

It is signed by J. B. Wertheim, treasurer.

CUBAN TOBACCO TO CANADA

The value of the exports of cigars and leaf tobacco to Canada during the last ten fiscal years are officially stated to be as follows:

<i>Fiscal Years.</i>	<i>Cigars.</i>	<i>Leaf Tobacco.</i>
1903-04	\$335,671	\$164,848
1904-05	352,659	93,072
1905-06	462,423	169,417
1906-07	567,540	172,267
1907-08	537,817	197,509
1908-09	418,808	300,035
1909-10	494,872	425,075
1910-11	549,199	583,631
1911-12	669,621	618,488
1912-13	845,182	1,068,286

TWO CIGARS IN ONE

A new Havana cigar, the invention of a Philadelphia firm, is headed at both ends, is partly cut in the middle and long enough to make two cigars by the simple process of breaking it in half. The purchaser accordingly has two cigars in place of one.

"The cigars are made exactly as any properly constructed cigar is made. The wrapper, binder and filler are all laid in the regulation way. The two cigars, when separated, are perfect cigar-maker's products.

There are at present 292 cigar factories in Cuba, representing a capital of \$12,318,748, with an annual production of 359,643,600 cigars.

TOBACCO EXPORTS FROM HAVANA

From January 1st to December 30th, a period of nine months, the tobacco exports from Havana were as follows:

	1914	1913
Leaf tobacco (bales) ..	329,857	218,372
Cigars	98,318,034	130,420,156
Cigarettes (packs)	11,919,300	14,073,223
Cut Tobacco (kilos)	166,782	201,779

The figures which follow are of cigar exports only to the warring countries:

	1913	1914
	(12 Months)	(6 Months)
Germany.....	14,028,326	4,452,562
Austria.....	894,131	579,132
Belgium.....	589,457	318,644
France.....	9,362,492	7,189,375
England.....	66,842,801	30,786,652
Japan.....	21,000	15,500
Russia.....	13,000	55,850

CUBA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION—EXPORTATION AND CONSUMPTION

FROM 1904 TO 1913—CALENDAR YEARS

Years	PRODUCTION				Cut Tobacco		Total Value
	Cigars	Value	Cigarettes, Packs	Value	Kilos	Value	
1904....	401,861,082	\$21,515,570	226,891,377	\$4,630,111	498,887	\$471,736	\$26,617,428
1905....	441,544,496	23,337,492	212,737,819	4,313,901	418,726	403,592	28,054,937
1906....	452,865,529	24,533,071	233,603,891	4,750,294	318,578	332,954	29,616,320
1907....	364,400,997	22,010,845	227,299,494	5,087,414	200,267	284,356	27,382,606
1908....	337,012,184	18,942,483	212,809,914	4,753,238	288,879	271,164	23,966,886
1909....	326,994,927	19,028,430	220,516,900	4,916,907	375,944	288,844	24,234,181
1910....	340,644,299	19,532,353	236,189,179	5,273,738	301,419	284,688	25,090,730
1911....	368,666,438	21,072,037	245,558,621	5,482,502	405,062	366,237	26,920,776
1912....	388,355,922	22,118,599	315,243,168	7,076,532	507,236	501,747	29,696,878
1913....	387,376,230	22,055,008	289,334,063	6,516,344	423,345	442,761	29,014,118 ⁵
EXPORTATION							
1904....	217,645,082	\$14,146,930	18,456,877	\$461,421	114,792	\$137,750	\$14,746,10
1905....	227,028,521	14,756,853	11,829,076	295,726	119,337	143,204	15,195,786
1906....	256,738,029	16,687,971	15,643,275	391,081	169,260	203,112	17,282,162
1907....	186,428,607	13,112,226	16,505,104	449,928	111,656	122,821	13,684,975
1908....	188,846,784	12,275,040	10,202,896	295,883	160,459	131,576	12,702,504
1909....	181,294,502	12,471,911	10,573,892	298,161	265,179	168,447	12,938,515
1910....	171,428,724	11,917,653	12,870,466	360,727	194,553	168,029	12,446,401
1911....	188,129,188	12,947,861	14,172,412	392,006	295,049	245,570	13,585,439
1912....	178,981,472	12,696,749	16,392,477	501,817	353,921	335,050	13,533,619
1913....	183,234,330	12,868,623	18,720,975	562,839	285,676	293,121	13,724,587
CONSUMPTION							
1904....	184,216,000	\$7,368,640	208,434,500	\$4,168,690	384,095	\$333,996	\$11,871,326
1905....	214,515,975	8,580,639	200,908,743	4,018,174	299,389	260,338	12,859,152
1906....	196,127,500	7,845,100	217,960,616	4,359,212	149,318	129,842	12,334,154
1907....	177,972,390	8,898,619	210,794,390	4,637,486	148,611	161,534	13,697,630
1908....	148,165,400	6,667,443	202,607,018	4,457,354	128,420	139,588	11,264,885
1909....	145,700,425	6,556,519	209,943,008	4,618,745	110,775	120,397	11,295,662
1910....	169,215,575	7,614,700	223,318,713	4,913,011	106,866	116,659	12,644,371
1911....	180,537,250	8,124,176	231,386,209	5,090,496	111,013	120,667	13,335,339
1912....	209,374,450	9,421,850	298,850,691	6,574,715	153,315	166,697	16,163,262
1913....	204,141,900	9,186,385	270,613,088	5,953,505	137,669	149,640	15,289,531

Figures of the Union de Fabricantes de Tabacos y Cigarros de la Isla de Cuba.

CUBA'S LEAF TOBACCO PRODUCTION

The following table gives the arrivals of bales of leaf tobacco in Havana during the crop years from 1901 to 1913:

	<i>Vuelta Abajo</i>	<i>Semi-Vuelta</i>	<i>Partido</i>	<i>Remedios</i>	<i>Matanzas</i>	<i>Camaguey</i>	<i>Santiago</i>
1901.....	172,819	11,660	64,856	174,944	296	12	160
1902.....	178,460	13,042	57,099	119,997	76	.....	1,381
1903.....	158,937	10,433	49,620	90,643	268	182	8,004
1904.....	250,404	22,995	60,420	88,262	241	748	5,038
1905.....	267,782	25,298	52,570	116,818	581	117	1,591
1906.....	134,677	11,723	36,148	87,127	546	978	8,434
1907.....	245,334	23,210	75,665	108,629	1,010	1,089	13,779
1908.....	252,564	25,883	74,427	194,654	378	5,194	15,592
1909.....	235,603	27,717	47,738	177,679	176	8,941	5,428
1910.....	223,292	23,994	61,060	125,347	725	11	7,094
1911.....	135,630	12,322	97,999	105,474	52	27	1,691
1912.....	182,596	24,379	89,081	273,175	74	17	40,640
1913.....	266,928	32,896	87,149	196,968	192	1,159	23,773

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

BEE BOOK IN SPANISH

The Spanish edition of the "A B C an X Y Z of Bee Culture" (El A. B. C. y X Y Z de la Apicultura"), issued by the A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio, has been received. In the English edition this book reached a sale of over 150,000 copies, being read in all parts of the world and regarded as the foremost authority on the subject. For years there has been a pronounced demand for the same in Spanish, but due to the large amount of work to bring out such a book and the difficulty in securing a really competent translator on so technical a subject, it has been deferred from time to time until the present, although the firm had previously brought out both German and French editions.

The price of the book is \$2.00 postpaid, and may be had through any of the leading

export houses of New York, and from many of the importing houses of Latin America.

"THE THERMAL PROPERTIES OF STEAM"

This work has been issued as Bulletin No. 75 of the Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois. It presents a critical discussion of the experimental investigations of the various thermal properties of steam, an outline of the thermodynamic relations that must be satisfied, and finally, the development of a general theory of superheated and saturated steam. As a basis for such a theory the well-known Munich experiments on specific volumes and specific heats are taken and properly correlated through the Clausius relation.

Copies may be obtained gratis upon application to the University at Urbana, Ill.

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TRACK READY IN DECEMBER

The opening date of the new race track at Marianas, near Havana, has been set for December 24th, by Mr. H. D. Brown, the well-known turfman.

One of the prizes for the opening day is said to be for \$10,000.

Owners from all the principal turf centers in the United States will look to Havana for a chance to send their best horse flesh.

A grand stand of steel and concrete is now being built and there will be daily work on the track until the opening day to bring it into the pink of condition.

August Belmont has sold his racer Flitaway to Southern parties who are getting together a stable to be represented at these races.

The Cuban government has instructed the engineer in charge of the public works in the Isle of Pines to continue work on the Jucaro dock, the Cayo Bonito and the Mal Pais bridges.

In future enlistments in the Cuban navy must be for four years, as required in the army, instead of one year as formerly. The new order becomes operative at once.

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**More
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It is stated in Havana that plans have been finished in the department of civil and military construction of the secretary of public works for the construction of one hundred school houses in different parts of Cuba. The total cost will aggregate nearly \$100,000.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

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in both directions between Havana and MATANZAS, which latter city because of its picturesque situation and the charm of its principal attractions (Yumuri's famous valley and the wonderful caves of Bellamar, has long enjoyed the distinction as the great "Mecca" of the tourists, and it continues to gain in popularity. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE is maintained to many other places of great interest to tourists, all of which are fully described in "Cuba—A Winter Paradise," a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps and 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island, sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

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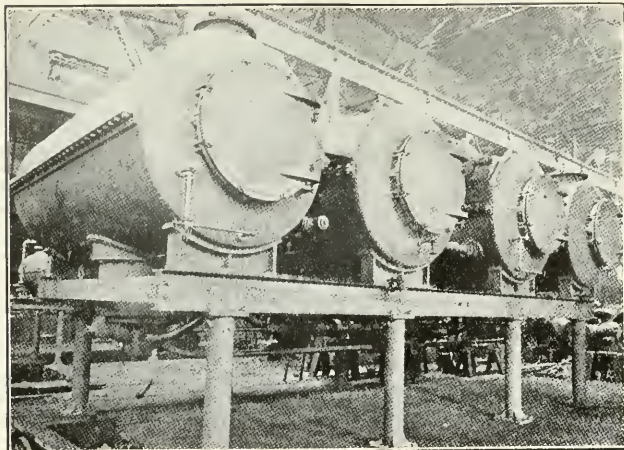
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"One of three Lillie quadruple effects installed in 1907, in sugar factories in Formosa, belonging to the Taiwan Seito Kabushiki Kwaisha, of Tokio, Japan. Two more quadruple effects, one to handle 550,000 gallons of cane juice per twenty-four hours, and the other to handle 325,000 gallons in the same period, are now (July 1st, 1909) being built for the same Japanese Company, also for service in Formosa. These quadruple effects are arranged for reversing the course of the vapors and heat at will, a mode of operation peculiar to the Lillie and which has proven of great value for solutions depositing incrustations on the evaporating tubes."

The Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Co.

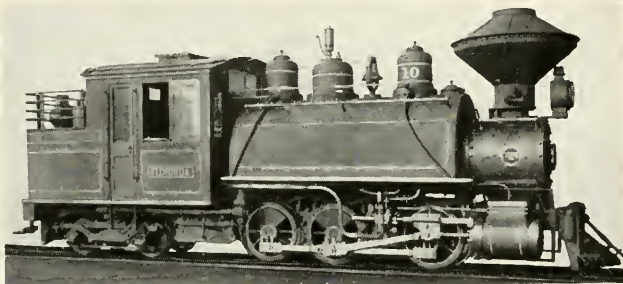
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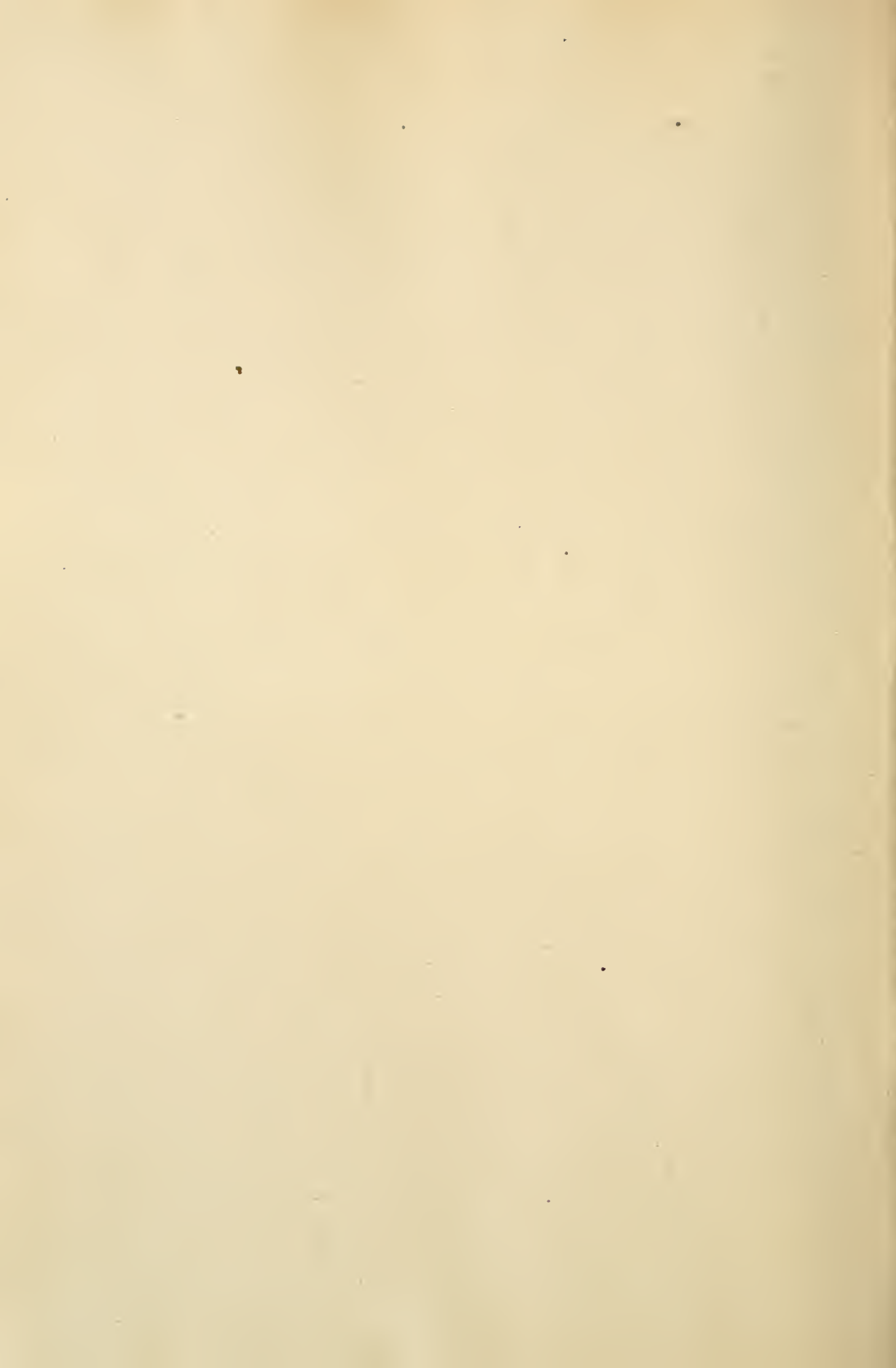
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