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	Page.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE -	851
DEATH OF DR. GUZMAN -	852
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC -	854
BRAZIL -	865
CHILE -	874
COLOMBIA -	876
COSTA RICA -	878
CUBA -	879
ECUADOR -	880
HAITI -	882
HONDURAS -	883
MEXICO -	884
NICARAGUA -	892
PERU -	894
SANTO DOMINGO -	897
UNITED STATES -	898
URUGUAY -	914
VENEZUELA -	917
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO -	919
BRITISH TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA -	923
OVINE VIRUS -	927
CHOCOLATE—ITS MANUFACTURE AND SALE -	929
TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA -	930
TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA -	933
BOOK NOTICES -	934
LIBRARY ACCESSIONS -	938
PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES -	942

Detailed Table of Editorial Contents in English, page IX; in Spanish, page XI; in Portuguese, page XII; in French, page XIV.

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GENERAL INDEX.

	Page.
List of Honorary Correspondents	II
Presidents of the American Republics	III
Latin-American Representatives in the United States	IV
United States Representatives in the Latin-American Republics	V
Handbook of Brazil	VI
Names of Advertisers	VII
Editorial contents: { English	IX
{ Spanish	XI
{ Portuguese	XII
{ French	XIV
Handbook of Venezuela	XIX
Handbook of Mexico	XIX
United States Consulates	XX
Weights and Measures	XXI
Metric Weights and Measures	XXII
Publications of the Bureau	XXIII, XXIV
Bibliography of Brazil	XXV, XXVI
Value of American Coins	XXVII
Advertising Rates in the Monthly Bulletin	XXVIII

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ADVERTISERS.

For English and Spanish List of Articles Advertised, See Pages XVII-XIX.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
American Steel Hoop Co. Outside back cover.		Monitor Co., The	VIII
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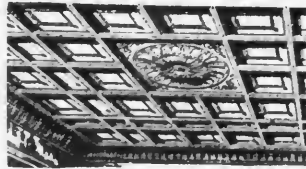
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CONTENTS.

	Page.
I.—PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS	851
II.—DEATH OF DR. GUZMÁN	852
III.—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	854
The Presidential cabinet—Tariff changes—Exports of agricultural and pastoral products—Commerce of the Patagonian coast—Proposed grain elevators and storehouses—Reports of railway companies—Proposed cable road—Auction sale of wools in Liverpool—Message of the Governor of Santa Fe—Production and consumption of beer—Exports of quebracho—Miscellaneous notes.	
IV.—BRAZIL	855
Commercial reports—Coffee shipments in 1900—The rubber supply—Number of foreign residents—Amazon Telegraph Company—Improved cable service—Manufacture of jute at Braz—Rio Claro-São Paulo Railway Company—Coffee shipments first quarter of 1901—Exposition at Porto Alegre—Mining notes—Miscellaneous notes.	
V.—CHILE	874
New Presidential cabinet—Diplomatic appointments—Customs receipts by ports—Austrian settlements in Patagonia—Imports of wheat—Trade representatives from the United States—Consumption of nitrate of soda.	
VI.—COLOMBIA	876
Location and length of the railway lines—Products exempt from import duties—Port charges payable in gold—The pearl fisheries—Miscellaneous notes.	
VII.—COSTA RICA	878
Issue of railway bonds—Report of the Costa Rica Railway Company—Free scholarships in Chile.	
VIII.—CUBA	879
The sponge fisheries—Estimated sugar production.	
IX.—ECUADOR	880
Foreign commerce of 1900—Aid for the Guayaquil and Quito Railway—Proposed banking institution—Increased cacao production—Reported discovery of coal.	
X.—HAITI	882
Improved financial conditions.	
XI.—HONDURAS	883
Rubber culture and production—Canalization of the Patuca River.	
XII.—MEXICO	884
Parcels-post exchange with the United States—The intercontinental Railway project—New concessions—The Mexican Telephone Company—German report on banking institutions—New corporations and industries—Annual report of the Mexican Central Railway—The petroleum industry—Consolidation of railroad lines—Postal receipts in eight months—Valuable Indian relics—Miscellaneous notes.	
XIII.—NICARAGUA	892
Decree governing importations of wine—Reciprocity treaty with Chile—Concessions for cart roads—New issue of bonds.	
XIV.—PERU	894
Mining statistics—Concessions to Harvard University—Exports of sugar—Importation of Bolivian products—Coinage in 1900.	
XV.—SANTO DOMINGO	897
Message of President Jiménez—Customs receipts for February, 1901.	
XVI.—UNITED STATES	898
Trade with Latin America—Foreign commerce in March—Comparison of the exports of leading nations—Additional duty on Argentine sugar—Proposed exhibits of Spanish products—The Algiers floating dock—Bridge construction—Commerce in fruit products—Geological surveys—Copper industry and development—Vital statistics for Manila—Study of Hawaiian fisheries—Revenues of the Post-Office Department—Increased trade with Central America—Foreign crop reports—Russian endorsement of trade methods—American corn oil in the world's markets—Estimated wool clip—Cultivation of pistachio nuts—Philippine shoe imports—Dead letter office, Hawaii.	
XVII.—URUGUAY	914
Foreign commerce of 1900—Utilization of animal products—Report of the Central Uruguay Railway—Results of the census—Proposed colonies—Cultivated lands and landed proprietors—Wool prices in Liverpool—Minister from Bolivia.	
XVIII.—VENEZUELA	917
The Provisional Government—Tariff changes—Fiber from the banana plant—Navigation concession—Establishment of a glass factory—Exports from Maracibo in March, 1901—Miscellaneous notes.	
XIX.—PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITION AT BUFFALO	919
XX.—BRITISH TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA	923
XXI.—OVINE VIRUS	927
XXII.—CHOCOLATE—ITS MANUFACTURE AND SALE	929
XXIII.—TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA	930
XXIV.—TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA	933
XXV.—BOOK NOTICES	934
XXVI.—LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS	938
XXVII.—PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES	942

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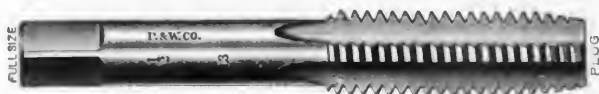
	Página
I.—SINOPSIS DEL ACTA DE LA SESIÓN DE LA COMISIÓN EJECUTIVA DEL DIA 6 DE MAYO DE 1901.	947
II.—FALLECIMIENTO DEL DOCTOR GUZMÁN	948
III.—REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA	951
Informe de los directores del Ferrocarril Oeste de Buenos Aires—Compañía del tranvía de Buenos Aires y Belgrano—Cultivo del te en Tucumán—Nota Misceláneas.	
IV.—BRASIL	952
Exposición permanente en la capital de Minas Geras.	
V.—CHILE	953
Nombramientos diplomáticos.	
VI.—REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA	954
Mensaje del Presidente—Importaciones en febrero de 1901.	
VII.—EL SALVADOR	956
Informe del Ministro de Hacienda.	
VIII.—ESTADOS UNIDOS	957
Comercio con la América latina—Comercio extranjero en marzo—Estado de la Hacienda en abril de 1901—Informe sobre las cosechas—Aumento de exportaciones del carbón—Vapores mercantes modernos—Comercio de frutas—Estudios geológicos—Industria del cobre y su desarrollo—Construcción de puentes—Datos y noticias sobre cosechas extranjeras—Incremento en el uso del teléfono—Superioridad de los carretones americanos—Incremento en el comercio con Centro América—Producción de la sil en California—Fabricación de azúcar de remolacha—Nuevos vapores fruteros—Proyectada Exposición de productos españoles—Producción de lanas—Interesantes informes sobre el Mississippi—Oficina de cartas rezagadas en la administración de correo de Hawái—Harina de buniatos—Estadísticas mortuarias en Manila (Islas Filipinas)—Derechos de aduana sobre el azúcar de la República Argentina.	
IX.—MÉXICO	972
Canje de paquetes postales con los Estados Unidos—Nuevas concesiones—Productos del ramo de correos—Nueva fundición de metales—Proyecto para un establecimiento de lavar lanas—Compañía agrícola de plantaciones—Preparación del henesquén en la Baja California.	
X.—NICARAGUA	975
Nueva ley reglamentando la importación de vinos.	
XI.—URUGUAY	976
Informe del directorio del Ferrocarril Central del Uruguay.	
XII.—EXPOSICIÓN PAN-AMERICANA DE BUFFALO	976
XIII.—COMERCIO DE LA AMÉRICA LATINA CON LA GRAN BRETAÑA	981
XIV.—EL VIRUS OVINO	984
XV.—BIBLIOGRAFÍA	986

INDICE.

	Pagina.
I.—ACTA DA SESSÃO DA COMISSÃO EXECUTIVA DA UNIÃO INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS	991
II.—FALLECIMENTO DO DR. GUZMÁN	992
III.—BRAZIL	991
Amazon Telegraph Company—Importação de ferro galvanizado em folhas—Fabricação de juta em Braz—Notas miscellaneas.	
IV.—CHILE	996
Recetas aduaneiras por portos—Nomeações diplomaticas.	
V.—ESTADOS UNIDOS	996
Condição das Colheitas—Serviço telephonic—Commercio exterior de Boston—A produção do sal na California—Produção do cobre—Relatorio Interessante sobre o Mississippi—Farinha de batatas doces—Secção de cartas em refugio no Hawaii—Direito adicional sobre o assucar procedente da Republica Argentina.	
VI.—MEXICO	1002
Permitta de pacotes postaes entre o Mexico e os Estados Unidos.	
VII.—URUGUAY	1002
Aproveitamento de productos animaes—Relatorio sobre a estrada de Ferro Central do Uruguay.	
VIII.—EXPOSIÇÃO PAN-AMERICANA EM BUFFALO	1000
IX.—COMMERCIO ENTRE GRÁ BRETAGNIA E OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS	1007
X.—O VIRUS OVINO	1011
XI.—BIBLIOGRAPHIA	1012

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TABLE DES MATIÈRES.

	Page.
I.—PROCÈS-VERBAL DU COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF DE L'UNION INTERNATIONALE DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.....	1015
II.—MORT DU DOCTEUR GUZMÁN.....	1016
III.—RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.....	1019
Le commerce des côtes de la Patagonie—Importation en franchise des toiles d'emballage.	
IV.—BOLIVIE.....	1022
Les richesses gommifères du Caupolicán.	
V.—BRÉSIL.....	1022
Commerce de l'Etat de São-Paulo—Fabrique de tissus de jute à Braz—Importations de tôles galvanisées—Débouchés pour les instruments agricoles—Approvisionnement en caoutchouc—Echange de mandats-postes entre la Belgique et le Brésil.	
VI.—CUBA.....	1025
La pêche des éponges.	
VII.—RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.....	1027
Patentes de commerce.	
VIII.—ÉQUATEUR.....	1027
Achat de machines en Amérique.	
IX.—ÉTATS-UNIS.....	1027
Commerce extérieur en mars 1901—Rapport sur la récolte—Commerce extérieur de Boston—L'industrie de la ville de Pittsburg—L'industrie des conserves—L'industrie du charbon à Pittsburg—Nouveaux navires marchands à vapeur—Augmentation des exportations de charbon—Manières de cultiver les récoltes—Commerce des fruits—La manufacture de cloupeux—Supériorité des charlots américains—Rapports sur les récoltes des pays étrangers—Farine de patate—Lettres mises au rebut dans les bureaux de poste d'Hawaii—Trust des mines de charbon dans l'Illinois—Laboratoire pour l'étude de la peste—Consommation de la pâte de bois.	
X.—MEXIQUE.....	1030
De Tampico à la frontière de l'Etat d'Hidalgo, par voie de terre—Echange de colis postaux avec les États-Unis—Notes sur les chemins de fer—Le mouvement minier—Les mines dans l'Etat de Guerrero—Nouvelles industries—Découverte de nouvelles mines—Découverte archéologique.	
XI.—SALVADOR.....	1044
Développement de la République.	
XII.—URUGUAY.....	1045
Rapport du chemin de fer central—L'utilisation des produits animaux.	
XIII.—L'EXPOSITION PAN-AMÉRICAINNE À BUFFALO.....	1045
XIV.—COMMERCE DE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE AVEC LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE.....	1046
XV.—CONGRÈS SCIENTIFIQUE LATINO-AMÉRICAIN TENU À MONTEVIDEO.....	1054
XVI.—BIBLIOGRAPHIE.....	1055

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. X.

MAY, 1901.

No. 5.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The Executive Committee of the International Union of American Republics met in the Diplomatic Reception Room of the Department of State on Monday, May 6, 1901.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. DAVID J. HULL, Acting Secretary of State, Chairman.

The other members present were:

Señor DON CARLOS MARTINEZ SILVA, Minister of Colombia.

Señor DON JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, Minister of Costa Rica.

Señor DON LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Minister of Ecuador.

The Acting Director of the Bureau, Mr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, was also present.

The Acting Director communicated to the Committee the death of Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, late Secretary and Acting Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, and stated that by direction of the Executive Committee he had been designated to act temporarily as Secretary and Acting Director from the 24th of April, 1901.

The Minister of Costa Rica offered the following resolution expressive of the sorrow occasioned the Executive Committee by the lamentable loss of Dr. GUZMÁN, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the Executive Committee of the International Union of American Republics has heard with profound regret of the death of Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, Secretary and Acting Director of the Bureau of the American Republics; and

"Whereas, Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, both as Delegate from Nicaragua to the International American Conference, held in Washington in

1889-90, and as Minister from that country, contributed to the foundation and was always a supporter and friend of the Bureau, imbued as he was with the spirit which inspires the International Union of American Republics, it is hereby

Resolved, That an expression of sorrow for the lamentable death of Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN be made in the proceedings of this meeting, as the best manner of showing the respect and esteem in which the Executive Committee of the International Union of American Republics always held his valuable services in the Bureau of the American Republics."

The Minister of Costa Rica submitted a report which he had made, in conjunction with the late Dr. GUZMÁN, under instructions given at a previous meeting of the Executive Committee, with regard to the formation of the Executive Committee and the order in which the representatives of the countries composing the International Union should serve upon it.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Committee then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 6, 1901.*

DEATH OF DR. GUZMÁN.

The Bureau of the American Republics is called upon to fulfill the sad duty of announcing to the readers of the MONTHLY BULLETIN the irreparable loss it has sustained by the death of its Secretary and Acting Director, Dr. DON HORACIO GUZMÁN, of Nicaragua.

Dr. GUZMÁN's official connection with the Bureau dates from May 27, 1897, when he became its Secretary. He is, however, considered as one of its founders, because he recommended its establishment and supported the proposition to organize it at the session of April 14, 1890, of the International American Conference, to which he was a delegate from Nicaragua.

His full mastery of three of the four languages of the Republics forming the International Union—namely, Spanish, English, and French, and a comprehensive knowledge of Portuguese—a perfect understanding of the purposes of the Bureau, and his thorough identification therewith rendered him eminently fitted to fulfill satisfactorily the high, and sometimes rather delicate, duties intrusted to his tact and ability. May his name be remembered gratefully as well as permanently among the friends of the Bureau of the American Republics!

Dr. GUZMÁN was born at Granada, Nicaragua, on the 3d of February, 1850, in the midst of surroundings of high cultivation and respectability. His father, DON FERNANDO DE GUZMÁN, one of the greatest

figures of Central America, was called twice by the people to the Presidential chair of Nicaragua. His mother was renowned for her virtues and for the noble and thorough Christian self-denial and devotion to duty which so strongly characterizes her sex when true to the lofty mission which Divine Providence intrusted to it.

When scarcely 8 years old, Don HORACIO GUZMÁN was sent to the United States for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the English language. In this he was highly successful. The institution of learning which he entered and where he became acquainted with the essential rudiments of a healthy and substantial education was the Leicester Academy, of Massachusetts. After studying in this school four years, he returned to his home.

Some time afterwards he went to Europe, where he traveled extensively, finally taking up his residence in Paris as a student. He remained in the latter city four years, and during this time his inclination to medical studies and his decided vocation for this noble branch of human science were fully demonstrated.

Later on, he returned to the United States and took a four years' course of medical studies at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., where he graduated at the head of his class in 1882. It was at this time he met Miss MARÍA ESTÉR EWING, of Philadelphia, whom he married in 1883.

Dr. GUZMÁN was considered a physician of ability, ranking high in his profession, and he acquired a vast and well-deserved reputation as such both here and in his native country. But his standing among his people and certain conspicuous features of his mind, which rendered him peculiarly adapted for diplomatic work caused his Government to intrust him with the mission of representing Nicaragua as its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. He was received in this capacity by President CLEVELAND on July 29, 1887.

Through two successive Administrations, namely those of Presidents CARASO and SACASA, Dr. GUZMÁN served his Government as Minister to Washington without interruption. During the term of President ZELAYA, Dr. GUZMÁN was recalled. He went back to Nicaragua, but six months afterwards returned to this country in the dual capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States and Mexico.

In 1894 he was appointed, with the consent of his Government, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Salvador at Washington. In this capacity he did splendid work in the EZETA extradition case, which at that time attracted the attention of the world.

As Minister of Nicaragua he was a party to the celebrated arbitration case between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in regard to the validity of the Treaty of Limits of April 15, 1858, between the two Republics,

and other points of importance, which President CLEVELAND decided on the 22d of March, 1888. He did most excellent work in the complicated questions of all kinds arising out of the Nicaragua Inter-oceanic Canal; represented his country, with great honor, in the International American Conference of 1889-1890; and carried to success the negotiations which resulted in the settlement in 1894 of the "Affairs of Bluefields."

To the respect and esteem in which Dr. GUZMÁN was held by his colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to Washington from both Europe and America he had the satisfaction to add the full confidence of Secretaries BAYARD, BLAINE, and GRESHAM, who always showed great appreciation of his tact and ability.

In the International American Conference of 1889-1890 Dr. GUZMÁN served as a member of the original Committee on Organization, as Chairman of the Committee on Sanitary Regulations, and as a member of the Committees on Customs Union, Communication on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and on Railway Communication. In addition to good work done by him in these committees, the records of the Conference show that he took part, with great credit, in the discussions of other subjects, as, for instance, the extradition of criminals, communication on the Pacific Ocean, monetary convention, project of an international bank, and plan of arbitration for the settlement of questions between the nations of America.

Dr. GUZMÁN was also a member of the International American Monetary Commission which held eight meetings at Washington in 1891.

The superiority of his mind, the affability of his manner, his extreme, though natural and artless courtesy, added to his handsome and stately physical appearance, secured for him from the first the attachment of all whose fortune it was to be associated with him.

An organic affection of the liver caused his death on the 23d of April, 1901, in the fifty-second year of his age.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CABINET.

The Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State at Washington that the Minister of the United States at Buenos Ayres reports the Presidential cabinet of the Argentine Republic to be at present constituted as follows:

Minister of the Interior, Señor Don FELIPE YOFRE.

Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship, Señor Dr. Don AMA-
NEIO ALCORTA.

Minister of Finance, Señor Don ENRIQUE BERDUC.

Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Señor Dr. DON OSVALDO MAGNASCO.

Minister of War, Col. PABLO RICCHERI.

Minister of Marine, Capt. ONOFRE BETBEDER.

Minister of Public Works, Señor Dr. DON EMILIO CIVIT.

Minister of Agriculture, Señor DON EZEQUIEL RÁMOS MEXIA.

TARIFF CHANGES.

The Argentine Government, by official decree, has further extended the time for the free admission of sacks for cereals and cloth for the manufacture of such sacks, until August 1, 1901.

Another presidential decree provides that corn-crushing and chaff-cutting machines imported into the Republic are, in future, to be subject to duty at the rate of 5 per cent of the official valuation instead of 25 per cent as heretofore.

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PRODUCTS.

The complete returns are now available of the foreign trade of the Argentine Republic in 1900. The exports of the principal articles, including what are known in this Republic as pastoral products of agricultural production are summarized in the subjoined table, together with the corresponding figures for the preceding year, as published by "El Comercio Argentino." A noteworthy feature is the large number of decreases in 1900 as compared with 1899. These include 161,600 head of cattle, 345,356 head of sheep, 415 tons of fresh mutton, 2,715 tons of jerked beef, 135,998 tons of wool, 272,228 pounds of butter, 16,278 pounds of cheese, 403,028 tons of maize, and 2,762 tons of hay. The only increases shown are 15,511 tons of frozen beef, 216,247 tons of wheat, and 5,544 tons of linseed. In a comparison made for the last three years, 1900 was a minimum year in the items of cattle, sheep, frozen mutton, jerked beef, wool, cheese, maize, and hay; whereas it was a maximum year for exports of frozen beef, wheat, and linseed. The decrease in frozen mutton was much more than counterbalanced by the increase in frozen beef, the total exports of beef and mutton for 1900 being 81,002 tons, as against 65,906 tons in 1899, the latter year thus showing an increase of 15,096 tons. The exports for the two years under comparison were as follows:

	1900.	1899.	
Live cattle.....	head..	150,550	312,150
Live sheep.....	do..	196,102	533,458
Frozen mutton.....	tons..	56,112	56,827
Frozen beef.....	do..	21,590	9,079
Jerked beef.....	do..	16,449	19,164
Wool.....	do..	101,113	237,111
Butter.....	pounds..	2,322,683	2,591,891
Cheese.....	do..	1,883	18,161
Wheat.....	tons..	1,929,676	1,713,429
Maize.....	do..	713,218	1,116,276
Linseed.....	do..	223,257	217,713
Hay.....	do..	102,836	106,598

Of the 159,550 head of cattle exported in 1900, 38,562, or about 25 per cent, were sent to the United Kingdom, while of the 198,102 sheep 178,969, or about 95 per cent, were shipped to British ports. It must be remembered that for more than eight months of the year the ports of the United Kingdom were closed against cattle and sheep from the Argentine Republic on account of the prevalence of the foot-and-mouth disease in the latter country. It is remarkable that, notwithstanding this, so large a proportion of last year's exports of sheep should have been consigned to Great Britain.

Though the frozen mutton industry appears to be stationary, the frozen beef trade, on the other hand, is making rapid strides, the shipments from the River Plate last year having been more than four times as large as those of 1889. In the year just named the quantity of frozen beef exported was less than one-tenth of that of frozen mutton, whereas last year it was as much as three-sevenths.

The jerked beef trade, which is probably restricted to adjacent South American countries, is steadily dwindling, and as the frozen beef trade gathers strength the business in jerked beef may gradually disappear. So recently as 1896 the Argentine Republic exported as much as 46,000 tons of jerked beef and only 3,000 tons of the frozen product.

The decline in the export of wool last year to less than half the amount quoted for 1899 may be taken as another indication of the cloud that hung over the sheep industry in the Valley of the Plate in 1900.

The growth of the butter trade has received a slight check, just as it did in 1897, but its steady expansion is probable. This business originated only some six or seven years ago, and the 1899 export of over 2,500,000 pounds was a record. Most if not all of this butter probably finds its way to the British markets, where the Argentine makers may eventually become strong competitors of the Australasian producers, whose shipments have to travel twice the distance. As the Argentine Republic and Australasia are both south of the equator, their butter-making seasons coincide, but the former enjoys the important commercial advantage of closer proximity to British markets.

Of the 1,929,676 tons of wheat shipped from the Argentine Republic in 1900, 92,620 tons, or 48 per cent, was sent to British ports. Of the 713,248 tons of maize exported, 326,310 tons, or 46 per cent, reached the same market.

COMMERCE OF THE PATAGONIAN COAST.

In a report on the development of the commerce of the Patagonian coast, the commercial attaché of the German consulate at Buenos Ayres says that the vast Territories of Chubut and Santa Cruz, in the southern part of the Argentine Republic—commonly designated Patagonia—have not heretofore attracted much attention from the Argentine Govern-

ment or from the commercial nations of the world. A population of 4,500 inhabitants is estimated for Chubut, 5,700 for Santa Cruz, with an additional 500 inhabitants for the small part of Tierra del Fuego belonging to the Argentine Republic beyond the Straits of Magellan. Recently, however, the Government has begun to turn its attention to Patagonia and has had the districts which are little known explored. It has offered free land and certain facilities to colonists desiring to establish themselves in the country, and taking advantage of this some big companies of capitalists and stock breeders have acquired large tracts of land for *estancias*.

The ports at the south of Buenos Ayres are: La Plata, capital of Buenos Ayres Province; Mar de Plata, the fashionable watering resort of the Argentine Republic, and which for that reason scarcely merits the name of port; Bahía Blanca, whose commerce is constantly increasing by reason of a new railway which has been built to the district of Neuquen, carrying all the commodities of the basin of the Rio Negro; Belgrano, a large military port still under construction; Carmen, situated at the southern point of the Province of Buenos Ayres, near the mouth of the Rio Negro; and Viedma, south of the Rio Negro, which was recently made the capital of Rio Negro Territory.

Patagonia begins south of Rio Negro Territory, exactly on the forty-second degree of latitude and extends to the fifty-second degree. The conditions of the free ports of Patagonia, which are scarcely more than anchorages for vessels, are little known to commerce. The principal Argentine railroad lines end near Bahía Blanca, except the Neuquen line, which runs toward the west. The State telegraph line only extends to Madrin, the first port of Patagonia. Consequently commercial intercourse with Patagonia is irregular.

Madrin, the port of the valley of Chubut, is situated southwest of Guelfo Nuevo (or Bahía Nuevo). In 1899 its exports amounted to 6,000 tons of wheat and 300 tons of wool, besides sheepskins and cattle. Here the wool is still often packed in bags and not pressed in bales for shipment. The wheat of the valley of Chubut is much valued on account of its excellent quality. Beyond this valley cattle raising is the only occupation of the inhabitants.

An English company has built a branch railroad line of 70 kilometers in length from Madrin to Rawson, which is the furthest line south, but the trains run irregularly. The Madrin telegraph line is to be extended to the other southern ports.

The Pyramides anchorage is situated east of the Guelfo Nuevo and has some importance on account of the salt marshes of the Valdés Peninsula, which a railroad line now under construction will connect with the port of Madrin. At present the bags of table salt and the unpressed wool are deposited in open air on the beach.

Around Puerto Camorones, on the bay of the same name, sheep

raising is carried on by English, Swiss, and German colonists on a large scale. Bags and bales of wool remain on the beach from three to four months, on account of irregular steamship service. The above-named ports belong to Chubut Territory.

Puerto Deseado, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name (as yet little explored), is the first port of Santa Cruz Territory. Bales of wool coming from the English and French *estancias* are piled up on the river's banks. The vessels which visit the port bring provisions, beverages, wire, corrugated sheet iron, etc.

Puerto San Julian is situated on a bay in the interior and not at the mouth of the river. It is difficult of access at low tide.

Puerto Santa Cruz, at the mouths of the Rio Santa Cruz and the Rio Chico, has 500 inhabitants and 100 houses and sheds. Three years ago there were only 10 houses. Bricks of domestic manufacture are now being used for buildings. An expedition, organized by the Navy Department of the Government, recently ascended the Rio Santa Cruz to Lago Argentino, and the explored country seems assured of a most brilliant future. According to the explorers' report, millions of sheep could be pastured here. The Government intends to establish a colony on Lago Argentino and to place a steamboat on the lake and another on the Santa Cruz River. The annual exports of wool amount to 1,000 tons, half of which is shipped to Punta Arenas and the remainder to Buenos Ayres. The vessels bring wire and corrugated sheet iron, provisions, beverages, condensed milk from Switzerland, butter from Buenos Ayres, potatoes, lumber, etc.

The most southern port of Patagonia, which is the capital of Santa Cruz, is Puerto Gallegos, and is situated near the mouth of the river of the same name. The population has increased rapidly and now numbers 1,000. Ninety per cent of the houses, the church, and the barracks are constructed of sheet iron. In 1900 a national bank and an Anglo-Chilian bank were established. Large stores have also been started. The city has a local telephone service, and telephone communication will soon be effective with the Straits of Magellan. Building is going on extensively. A large factory for the refining of tallow, with a slaughterhouse, with capacity for 100,000 sheep, is in operation. A cold storage plant is under construction.

The raising of horned cattle is as yet an unimportant industry in this territory. One of the greatest difficulties with which the *estancias* have to contend is the llamas, which come by thousands and infect the sheep with scab. The Indians hunt these animals, whose skins find a commercial market. In 1899 the exports of wool from Puerto Gallegos amounted to 1,500 tons. Many pelts were also exported as well as much tallow. The articles imported at Puerto Gallegos are: Wire, corrugated sheet iron, timber, coal, ready-made clothing, provisions, beverages, canned goods, beer, mineral water, kitchen utensils, and household articles.

The Chilean port of Punta Arenas plays an important role with respect to the Patagonia ports of the Argentine Republic. It takes from two to three days to go from Gallegos to Punta Arenas on horseback and twenty-four hours to go by steamer. Punta Arenas, favored by its situation in the center of the Straits of Magellan, through which the greater part of the vessels pass from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and *vice versa*, has rapidly become one of the principal places of the southern point of America. Its population is almost 10,000. Coastwise vessels stop at Gallegos, Santa Cruz, and other Patagonian ports, as far as Deseado. More than half of the import and export articles from these centers first go to Punta Arenas. The steamers of the German Kosmos and other great lines stop at Punta Arenas, furnishing direct communication through Montevideo with Europe.

PROPOSED GRAIN ELEVATORS AND STOREHOUSES.

A gigantic undertaking on the part of a German firm is reported from Buenos Ayres. A decree of December 26, 1900, was issued granting permission for the erection, by the firm of G. LUTHER DE BRAUNSCHWEIG, of grain elevators and storehouses in Buenos Ayres, Bahia Blanca, Rosario, and 22 other maritime stations. Elevators are also to be erected at 8 stations on the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway, at 21 stations along the Central Railway, at 4 on the Pacific Railway, at 7 on the Southern Railway of Santa Fé and Córdoba, at 4 on the Córdoba and Rosario Railway, at 8 on the Western Santa Fé Railway, and at 6 on the Central Railway of Entre Rios. Further permission was granted for the construction of all branch or connecting railway tracks that may be necessary. The firm binds itself to invest at least 2,000,000 *pesos* gold in these enterprises within a period of five years. The amount of money required to be deposited as security is stated to have been 100,000 *pesos*. If this contract is fulfilled, the Argentine Republic will become a greater factor in the wheat markets of the world than heretofore, there having been previously a lack of storage houses for the accommodation of grain—in consequence of which a considerable percentage was spoiled and wasted—and a dearth of facilities for cleaning and properly preparing it for market.

REPORTS OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The reports of the several railway companies in the Republic, especially those under British control, are now being made public. Generally these reports show a gratifying state of affairs. Among the companies which have reported are the following:

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The report of the Central Argentine Railway Company (Limited) for the year 1900 states that the expenditure on capital account,

including the purchase price of the Western of Santa Fé Railway, has been increased during the year by £1,132,153, raising the total to £12,034,845. Out of an available balance of £321,788, the directors propose the payment of a balance dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, free of tax, making with the interim dividend a total dividend of 6 per cent for the year 1900. The dividend now proposed with interest at the same rate on the £30,000 reserved in respect of the purchase of the Western of Santa Fé Railway will absorb £291,576, and leave £30,211 to be carried forward. The current value of the paper dollar was 20.61d. on December 31, 1900, compared with 20.89d. on December 31, 1899, and the amount to the credit of the exchange suspense account has been decreased from £7,511 to £817. In accordance with the agreement for the purchase of the Western of Santa Fé (Oeste Santa-fecino) Railway, fully paid-up shares to the amount of £920,000 have been issued on account of the agreed purchase price of £950,000, the balance of £30,000 being retained in respect of any unascertained encumbrance debt or liability, as provided in the agreement. The railway was worked on the Central Company's account from August 1, 1900, and the formal transfer of the property having been made in December, 1900, the railway has been worked as part of the company's system from January 1, 1901.

THE BUENOS AYRES WESTERN RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of the Buenos Ayres Western Railroad for the last half of the year 1900, states that, owing to the unprecedented rains which occurred throughout a greater part of the Province of Buenos Ayres between the months of May and September, the traffic of the railway was seriously interfered with. As a result there was a decrease of £69,524 in the gross receipts for the half year under review as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Much damage was done to the maize crop and, in addition, the state of the country roads prevented produce from being brought to the railway stations, so that the receipts from maize, wheat, and wool alone showed a decrease of £82,605. On the other hand, the same condition of the public highways obliged the farmers to send their livestock to market by rail instead of driving it, thereby increasing the receipts of the railway in the sum of £6,099. There was a large increase in the number of sheep transported, due to the establishment of a new market near Buenos Ayres on the railway line. Although the wool clip was about the same as in the previous year, the low prices prevailing caused the farmers to hold it back, so that a greater part of it will be shipped during the current year.

The decrease in the net profits of this railway for the six months amounted to £41,060, or 19.11 per cent, the ratio of working expenses

to receipts being 50.57 per cent as compared with 48.98 per cent in the same period in 1899. Many special expenditures were due to the destructiveness of the floods.

THE BUENOS AYRES AND BELGRANO TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

The report of the Buenos Ayres and Belgrano Tramways Company (Limited) for 1900 states that the total receipts on revenue account amounted to £127,097, and the expenditure to £89,137, leaving a balance of £37,960. After providing for debenture interest and placing £3,000 to the credit of a renewals fund there remains a balance of £16,911. An interim dividend of 3 per cent on the A preference shares was paid in October, and the directors recommend the following additional dividends, viz, on the A preference shares, 3 per cent, making 6 per cent for the year, and on the B preference shares, a dividend of 2½ per cent. These will absorb £9,437, leaving a balance of £1,474 to be carried forward. The arrears of the cumulative dividend on the B preference shares amounted on December 31 last to 17 per cent. Deducting the dividend now recommended, the arrears will amount to 14½ per cent.

THE CITY OF BUENOS AYRES TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

The report of the directors of the City of Buenos Ayres Tramways Company (Limited) for 1900 states that the gross receipts were £294,825, and the working expenses £207,913. Deducting debenture interest, the net profit for the year is £79,952. Out of this sum has been paid a dividend to June 30 last, and £10,000 has been placed to reserve fund; including the balance brought forward, £43,834 is available. The directors recommend a dividend, free of income tax, of 4s. per share, and a further £10,000 is to be placed to the reserve fund. This will leave £2,834 to be carried forward.

PROPOSED CABLE ROAD.

A report from Buenos Ayres indicates that it is purposed to build a cable road between Chilecito and the mining districts of Famatina and La Nejcana. The road is to be 34 kilometers in length, its terminus being at Chilecito, which is 1,075 meters above the level of the sea. The first 13 kilometers will be built on the level and there will be no especial technical difficulties to overcome. The road will, however, rise to a height of 4,618 meters, so that there will be a very heavy grade of 1:10. The road is expected to carry 400 tons of ore daily, which it was formerly necessary to transport on muleback from the mines to the furnaces, costing \$20 per ton; whereas by the means of the railway it is hoped to reduce the price to \$6 per ton and possibly later, when working at its full extent, the rate can be further reduced

to from \$1.50 to \$2. It is stated that American and European manufacturers have been requested to tender bids for the construction of this road.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLS IN LIVERPOOL.

At a recent auction sale of River Plate wools in Liverpool, England, 5,846 bales were disposed of. For Argentine wools, the following prices were obtained: Lincoln, 4d. to 5½d. per pound; medium crossbred, 4½d. to 6d.; merino, 5½d. to 6½d.; lambs, 3½d. to 5½d. and belly and scraps, 1½d. to 3¾d. In United States currency, these prices range from 3.55 cents per pound for the lowest grade to 13.17 cents for the best. Compared with previous auctions held at the same period, merino and fine crossbred wools brought about one-fourth of a penny more per pound, while medium crossbreds and Lincolns ruled from one-fourth to one-half penny less per pound.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF SANTA FÉ.

On April 1, 1901, the Governor of the Province of Santa Fé delivered his annual message to the Legislature. In this he stated that progress was being made in educational conditions. In 1900 there were 97,289 children of school age, of whom 57,053 could read and write. There were 43,060 pupils in the fiscal and 16,235 pupils in the private schools.

The area of land under cultivation in 1899-1900 was 1,973,809 hectares, and 2,331,096 in 1900-1901. The area in wheat at the latter period was 1,380,403 hectares, an increase of 357,287 over the former period. The revenues of the Province, which amounted to \$4,336,506 in 1897 had increased to \$6,198,409 in 1900. The budget for 1900 aggregated \$5,885,800.

The civil registry, recently created, furnished the following statistics for 1900: Number of births, 20,247; marriages, 3,010; deaths, 9,647.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF BEER.

A report of the commercial attaché of the German Consulate-General at Buenos Ayres, published in Berlin, treats of the subject of beer brewing in the Argentine Republic and states that during the past decade this industry has developed to an extraordinary degree. In consequence the importations of foreign beers have fallen off considerably. In the year 1889, 647,456 liters and 462,245 dozen of bottled beer were imported. Of this Germany sent 207,045 liters and 138,394 dozen bottles. A large percentage of the total production of German breweries, chiefly those on the Rhine, was at that time sent to the States of the River Plate. At present the importation of beer in barrels has totally ceased and the import of bottled beer is becoming unimportant.

In the "Anuario de la Dirección-General de Estadística" (Buenos Ayres, 1900) the following statistics of the importations of beer are given:

Country of origin.	Amount (in dozen bottles).	
	1895-1899.	1899.
Germany	9,677	735
Belgium	5,953	200
Brazil	21	.....
United States	875	777
France	81	.....
Italy	80	.....
Paraguay	4	.....
Great Britain	141,090	27,210
Other countries	13	.....
Total	157,794	28,922

According to the foregoing statement the largest amount of bottled beer came from Great Britain—chiefly the heavier beers, including porter and ales. The figures, as far as North America is concerned, refer principally to samples from the breweries of Milwaukee. The report says that due allowance should be made in accepting the figures, as those respecting the importation of German beer are not exact. According to a statement of one German importing house in Buenos Ayres, it alone, in the past year, imported between 2,500 and 3,000 dozen bottles of beer from Germany. In the year 1899 the importations of this house amounted to nearly 40,000 cases of 4 dozen bottles each. The importations of this firm supply almost entirely the demands for German beer.

In the southern part of the country, in the free ports of the Patagonian coast, there is now considerable importation of beer from the breweries located on the River Elbe, Germany. Occasionally the product of the German breweries of Chile find a market there. In general, however, it can be stated that at present the local breweries supply the demands of the country. There is no export of Argentine beer, with the exception of such as goes by steamer to Paraguay.

The falling off in the importation of foreign beers dates from about the year 1890, at which time the large Argentine brewery "Quilmes" put its product upon the market. The high import duty of about 12½ cents per bottle was an important factor in the exploitation of the home product. At the present time there are in the city of Buenos Ayres four breweries, with a yearly capacity of 200,000 to 300,000 hectoliters. In the city of Córdoba there is an English brewery, with a yearly capacity of from 8,000 to 10,000 hectoliters, and recently one has been established in Rosario. Important improvements and enlargements in these establishments are contemplated. There are smaller breweries in Bahía Blanca, Rosario, Esperanza, Córdoba, Mendoza, San Juan, and other points in the Argentine Republic. There are

also breweries in Punta Arenas, near the southern boundary of Chile, and one in Asunción, on the northern boundary of Paraguay, which are in the hands of the Germans. The machinery and apparatus used in these breweries have been imported almost entirely from Germany and the technical officers are chiefly Germans, Austrians, and Swedes, and German capital is largely invested. The most important brewery, the one in Quilmes, employs 400 workmen, while two employ 250 each. Light and dark beer, as well as "Pilsner," is brewed and more than half of the production is sold from the breweries in bottles. One brewery has introduced the plan of selling the beer in so-called "automatons," which are imported from Germany.

A number of breweries make their own malt, although the importations from abroad are large, especially from Germany, Austria, and Bohemia. The same is true of hops. It has been stated in the newspapers that the Argentine brewers use foreign barley only, but the soil in the Province of Buenos Ayres is particularly adaptable to the growing of barley. In order to increase the use of the home-grown grain, it has been proposed ("La Nación," Buenos Ayres, January 7, 1901) that all beer made from foreign barley should be subjected to a high tax, and that the beverages made from the domestic product should be entirely free. Corn and other raw products, according to the assurances of the proprietors of the breweries, are not used at all.

In the establishments recently erected only the most modern machinery and apparatus have been introduced. The necessary carbonic acid, which was formerly imported, is now made in the country. The large barrels are partially made in Germany and France. Certain kinds come from the United States.

EXPORTS OF QUEBRACHO.

In 1900 the exports of quebracho wood were valued as follows: Logs, \$2,398,362; extract, \$595,701; sleepers, \$233,566; total, \$3,227,629. In 1899 the exports were worth only \$1,915,860, divided as follows: Logs, \$804,604, extract, \$278,545, and sleepers, \$822,711.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway Company and the Central Argentina Company have been authorized by the Government to build a union passenger station and freight depot at Rosario. The material required will include considerable structural material and corrugated iron besides an electric plant and other machinery, all of which will have to be imported.

JOAQUIN JENE, of Buenos Ayres, has had an invention patented in the United States which the "Scientific American" states may be termed an "automobile combined street sweeper and dirt cart." This sweeper carries a propelling engine and means for sprinkling the streets and gathering the sweepings into a receptacle.

The Telegraph Department of the Province of Buenos Ayres has been authorized to call for tenders for the material to be used in the construction of a telegraph line to Medalan Nueva Planta and Colonia Urribeharra.

The French Minister in Buenos Ayres has notified the Argentine Minister of Agriculture that the French Government has decided to reopen its ports to shipments of cattle from the River Plate region.

The Government has granted permission to Mr. G. M. OLIVAR to explore and work sulphur deposits in Cordon de Lullaico and Cerro de Estrella in the Territory of Los Andes.

BRAZIL.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

No. 4 of the "Boletim do Serviço de Estatística Commercial" (Bulletin of Commercial Statistics) contains detailed statistics of the export trade of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the year 1900.

EXPORTS FROM RIO DE JANEIRO AND SANTOS.

Exports from the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos in 1900 comprise the following articles:

	Value.
Animals and their products.....	4,940\$033
Minerals and their products.....	18,214,940\$000
Vegetables and their products.....	447,434,619\$000
Specie.....	3,196,727\$000
Total.....	473,786,219\$000

The following table gives the list of countries to which goods were exported and the value of the exports:

	Value.		Value.
Germany.....	94,876,243\$000	Other countries of Eu-	
Austria-Hungary.....	27,971,988\$000	rope.....	89,903\$000
Belgium.....	15,793,599\$000	Argentine Republic....	3,913,988\$000
Canal (to order).....	1,244,350\$000	Chile.....	208,172\$000
Denmark.....	5,705,164\$000	United States.....	212,315,527\$000
France.....	32,053,389\$000	Uruguay.....	1,395,638\$000
Great Britain.....	19,202,802\$000	China.....	42,299\$000
Spain.....	316,872\$000	Other oriental coun-	
Holland.....	40,069,143\$000	tries.....	1,281,953\$000
Italy.....	7,993,945\$000	Africa.....	8,045,852\$000
Portugal.....	119,248\$000	Total.....	473,780,219\$000
Russia.....	629,664\$000		
Turkey.....	1,507,030\$000		

It will be seen from the above table that the exports to the United States amounted to nearly as much as the exports to the whole of Europe.

The total value of exports from the port of Rio was 171,919,822 *milreis*, and from the port of Santos 301,873,391 *milreis*. The dollar mark (\$) in the table represents the *milreis*.

COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO.

The Belgian Consul at São Paulo says in his report on the commerce of this State, published in the "Recueil Consulaire Belge," that among the products imported into the State cement occupies an important place. It is used in building and for stairways, sidewalks, and court-yards, and is furnished principally by Germany, England, and Belgium. It is shipped in barrels and can be furnished at the rate of 14,000 *reis* per barrel, although at retail it sells from 18,000 to 20,000 *reis*. Quick-setting cements are generally in demand, although for certain work the other is preferred. The São Paulo Railway Light and Power Company uses from 2,000 to 3,000 barrels a month.

Stone is much used for building purposes. It comes from the quarries around São Paulo and Santos, but its transportation is difficult and its use is expensive on account of the high price of labor. Nevertheless in the new buildings it is used extensively.

As to marble, its use is not as general, although it is used for outside steps of public buildings. In the making of certain pieces of furniture blue marble is used instead of white, and the effect is very beautiful. While there are a great many varieties of marble, the labor necessary for their preparation is still so high that foreign marbles are preferred. These include the white and bluish marbles.

Slate is not in general use. However, it is beginning to be utilized more and more. Some edifices and a few private houses have slate roofs. There are two qualities which are especially preferred (one 25 by 50 centimeters). It sells for 176 *francs* per thousand, delivered at Havre or at Bordeaux, 30 *francs* more per thousand being asked for delivery at Santos. The entrance duties are 100,000 *reis* per thousand. Slate comes from France. Some has been imported directly from Belgium measuring 20 by 40 centimeters.

Iron is imported in large quantities from Belgium. The kinds most in demand are the round and flat forms and iron beams. England and Germany also furnish it.

Tin plate, imported from England, has a large consumption. It is received in cases of 112 sheets, 14 by 20, or 56 sheets 40 by 14. The roof of the new English station is covered with zinc coming from Belgium.

Barbed wire is used in great quantities on the farms for fencing. It comes in rolls of different lengths, some measuring 300 meters others 450, and the distance between the wires is 5, 7, or 10 centimeters. Those of 10 centimeters were much employed, but lately those of 5 centimeters are preferred.

England and the United States furnish the greater part of the railway material.

All objects known under the name of hardware are of German origin. Household and kitchen utensils in porcelain are indicated as coming from Germany, although the greater part comes from Belgium. The best hunting urns come from Belgium.

Window glass is imported in large quantities from Belgium and England.

Germany is the principal furnisher of woolen goods. The prices are low, but qualities are poor.

It is curious to note the great quantity of canned goods consumed in this country, which should produce in great abundance all articles of food. Italy furnishes canned goods in great quantity and at less price than the same articles coming from Germany or other countries.

Flour comes principally from the United States and Buenos Ayres. It is shipped in barrels of 90 kilograms and in sacks of 45 kilograms. Rio de Janeiro also furnishes flour which is shipped in bags.

Medicines come from the United States, England, and Germany.

Everything in the stationery line is furnished by Germany, France, Italy, and Belgium.

The jewelry trade is represented by numerous houses, mostly German.

The use of bicycles has become general in the country and there are many firms engaged in selling them. If they were less expensive, a great many more would be sold.

The ordinary papers manufactured at Rio de Janeiro are most in demand. The foreign papers are so heavily taxed that their use is restricted.

Many houses sell all the apparatus that is necessary for gas and electric lighting. The United States is the principal source of supply for these articles.

The State of São Paulo is one of the centers of German colonization in southern Brazil. At the close of the year 1900 there were in this State 3,313 kilometers (nearly 2,000 miles) of railroad. During the year 97 kilometers (58 miles) of line were completed and 603 kilometers (360 miles) were in course of construction. Concessions upon which work has not yet commenced have been made for 1,689 kilometers (over 1,000 miles) of railroad.

COMMERCE OF BLUMENAU COLONY.

According to the report of the German Consul at Blumenau, the direct importation of goods into the district of Blumenau, in southern Brazil, is very small. The principal part of the demand is supplied through importing houses in Rio de Janeiro and Florianopolis. The population consists chiefly of Germans and the foreign goods used are

mainly such as are obtained in Germany. The consumption of products of home manufacture, especially of the rougher class of cotton goods, is very important and they compete successfully with the foreign article. The exports from the district during the year 1900 amounted to 1,638,655 *milreis*. The chief article of export is butter, in which the increase from year to year is very marked. In 1889 some 385,500 kilograms were exported, while in 1900 the exports aggregated 409,836 kilograms, valued at 1,024,600 *milreis*. The shipments were chiefly to Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. The exportation of cigars has considerably decreased. From 6,000,000 in 1898 the exports fell in 1900 to 2,142,700, valued at about 35,500 *milreis*. The decrease in this exportation is said to be due to the stamp law which interferes materially with the small industries. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally by Italians and Tyrolese.

This is the only product of importance exported to Europe. It is shipped chiefly to Bremen, and amounted in 1899 to 110,985 kilograms and in 1900 to 190,458 kilograms. The crop for the present year is very promising, both as to quality and quantity. The value of the tobacco exports in 1900 is given at 180,000 *milreis*. In former years a very important article of export was lumber shipped to Rio de Janeiro. Latterly, however, this business has almost ceased and the sawmills have practically suspended working. The export of lumber last year amounted to 76,000 *milreis*. Other articles of export of more or less importance are lard, 115,000; salt pork, 6,500; brandy, 14,500; sugar, 80,000; hides, 44,500, and yerba mate, 4,390 *milreis*.

COFFEE SHIPMENTS IN 1900.

According to a report of the German consulate at Rio de Janeiro, of the total exports from the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos in 1900, amounting to £18,601,109, not less than £17,499,534 was in coffee. Adding to this the exports from Bahia and Victoria, the total amount of coffee exported in the past year was 9,071,791 sacks of 60 kilograms each. The quarterly shipments (in sacks) are recorded as follows: March quarter, 1,871,010; June, 1,058,249; September, 2,674,988, and December, 3,467,544. Of the total amount 2,894,283 sacks were shipped via Santos and 5,861,076 sacks via Bahia and Victoria.

The United States is the largest consumer of Brazilian coffee, taking 4,203,782 sacks, of which 3,579,171 sacks were imported at New York. Germany holds the second position, 2,316,136 sacks having been received at Hamburg and 65,482 sacks at Bremen. Important shipments of coffee were made to the following ports, also, the figures representing the number of sacks: Rotterdam, 768,532; Trieste, 527,167; Havre, 415,660; Antwerp, 310,973; Marseilles, 159,344; Italian ports 132,507, and Copenhagen, 110,179.

The business is conducted principally by 45 foreign houses, most of which are located in Rio de Janeiro, five or six being in Victoria and Bahia. Of these 29 are German firms operating either entirely or partially with German capital. As far as the extent of their business is concerned they are the most important exporters of coffee. Their operations exceed those of all other nationalities. For example, the German firms exported 4,780,531 sacks, or more than one-half of the total exports. The most important German firm alone participated in this business to the amount of 1,199,988 sacks, and the one next in importance shipped 1,014,234 sacks. Of the firms of other nationalities the most prominent shipped only 991,236 sacks. Three-fourths of the exports by German firms were from the port of Santos, viz. 3,562,283 sacks—which is about two-thirds of the total amount shipped—going from that port. German shipping also plays an important rôle in the exportation of coffee. The Hamburg South American Steamship Company carried 2,071,959 sacks of coffee, or slightly less than the Lamport and Holt Line, which transported 2,081,068 sacks. Of the other steamship lines the North German Lloyd carried 391,322; the Austrian Lloyd, 266,796; the Adria, 239,095; and the Veloce, 116,929 sacks, during 1900.

The total receipts of coffee during the harvest ended with the 30th of June, 1900, in Rio de Janeiro and Santos were 9,104,797 sacks. According to the estimates of the commission which has recently made its report the receipts in these places would amount to 9,800,000 sacks during the year. The prospects for the harvest of 1901-2 being very good, the opinion prevails in well-informed circles that two such harvests falling closely together will result in the weakening of the trees so that the yield of 1902-3 will be unfavorably influenced thereby.

In this connection a condensation of an article which appeared in "Handels Museum," the great commercial publication of Germany, may be of interest. In this it is stated that the United States holds the first rank among the coffee-consuming countries. Moreover, it is shown that the consumption of coffee in this country is equal to that of all the other countries of the globe taken together. The quantity consumed in the United States in 1899 (the latest available date for all the countries) was 802,000,000 pounds, against 344,000,000 in Germany, 179,000,000 in France, 92,000,000 in Austria-Hungary, 31,000,000 in Italy, 29,000,000 in Great Britain, and 18,000,000 in Russia. The consumption per capita in Germany in 1899 was 6 pounds, coffee playing the same rôle in the Fatherland as tea in England. In France the individual consumption for 1899 was a little more than 4½ pounds; only 2 pounds for Austria, nearly 1 pound for Italy, and less than that for Great Britain and Russia, respectively.

THE RUBBER SUPPLY.

Mr. EUGENE ACKERMANN, a civil mining engineer, who, during his residence in Brazil, says "Le Brésil," of Paris, has had every opportunity for studying the methods of extracting and exploiting rubber, is convinced that there is no danger of exhausting the rubber supply in this country. In the Amazon Valley, and especially in the districts of the upper branches, there are still a great number of localities susceptible of development. The greatest hindrance to such development is the scarcity of labor and the absence of effective means for preventing losses from stealing and from desertion and illness among the rubber gatherers. This condition is all that hinders the production from keeping pace with the consumption and demand. The governments of Pará and Manãos are going to give the necessary attention to means for improving the conditions of this industry, and they will grant every facility to persons desiring to engage in this industry. This is the most favorable moment for the development of the rubber forests, as every one is interested in the question, and all the more so as in presence of the actual commercial crisis the government of Pará is more disposed to grant concessions. With even moderate capital, rubber forests of great wealth can be obtained.

NUMBER OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

Nearly 2,700,000 foreigners have located in Brazil, according to a report received by the Department of State from Consul-General EUGENE SEEGER, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The Consul-General submits the following table, showing the nationalities of the foreign-born residents:

Italians	1,300,000	French	10,000
Portuguese	800,000	English	5,000
Germans	300,000	North Americans	500
Spanish	100,000	Other nationalities	100,000
Poles	80,000		

One of the best of the foreign settlements of Brazil, Mr. SEEGER says, is that of the Germans at Blumenau, in the State of Santa Catarina, about which a report appears in the present issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN. In spite of liberal inducements, this colony received only 10,000 immigrants during the last fifty years. Under the monarchy, Mr. SEEGER reports, strong efforts were made by the National Government to obtain colonists from Europe, especially from Germany. It can not be said that these efforts were conspicuously successful. The German Government prohibited immigration to Brazil until 1896, when the prohibition was removed. Besides the Province of Santa Catarina, there are many German subjects in Rio Grande do Sul. Mr.

SEEGER closes his report by saying that, as a rule, only a very small percentage of the colonists—1 or 2 per cent—preserve their original nationality.

AMAZON TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The report of the Amazon Telegraph Company for the year ending June 30, 1900, shows the receipts to have been £14,427 17s. 4d., and the expenditures £39,996 15s. 5d., leaving a deficit after the payment of interest and the amortization of debentures of £34,468 18s. 1d.

The receipts show an increase over those of the preceding year, but there was a considerable reduction in the amount of the subsidy paid by the Government, owing to interruptions in the line. The work on the land line is very far advanced. The section between Manãos and Itacoatiara is already in operation.

IMPROVED CABLE SERVICE.

The Consul-General of the United States at Rio de Janeiro reports that improvements of an important character, materially affecting the facility and cost of cable communication between Brazil and the United States, have been made by the Western Brazilian Cable Company. As a result of the new line opened by the Commercial Cable Company from New York to the Azores Islands, connecting with the line from Brazil via Lisbon, messages can now be sent without the delays incident to the crush of business in the London offices, which formerly had to handle all the Brazil communications.

The rates have been reduced on an average 25 per cent. Formerly, the charge per word from Rio de Janeiro to New York was nearly \$1.30; now it is about \$1. The average time for a word in transmission between the two places is from eighteen to twenty-five minutes. The company sends all messages by Lisbon and the Commercial Cable Company's line, unless another route is specified by the sender.

MANUFACTURE OF JUTE AT BRAZ.

The Belgian Consul at São Paulo stated in a recent report to his Government that the Santa Anna factory situated at Braz, a suburb of the city of São Paulo, was chiefly engaged in weaving jute for the manufacture of bags for coffee. This factory was originally engaged in the manufacture of cotton piece goods. The manufacture of sacks from jute imported from England has proved more remunerative, and, in the development of the industry, 600 looms are now employed, whereas the original equipment of the factory was but 50 looms. Recently a movement was started for shipping coffee in cotton bags; and, if the innovation takes a firm hold on coffee exporters, the proprietors of the factory purpose putting in suitable machinery for the manufacture of that class of goods.

RIO CLARO-SÃO PAULO RAILWAY COMPANY.

The report of the Rio Claro-São Paulo Railway Company, Limited, for the year ended March 31, 1901, states that the income arising from the interest on the £2,631,500 5 per cent bonds of the Paulista Company, and from the other investments of the company, amounted to £136,361. Deducting interest on debenture stock and £2,908 for charges in London and income tax, and including £2,797 brought from last year, there remains a sum available of £106,281. An interim dividend of 7 per cent was paid on October 17, absorbing £52,500, and the directors now recommend a final dividend of 7 per cent (making 14 per cent for the year) payable on May 19. This will leave £1,281 to be carried forward. The reserve fund remains at £10,000. In accordance with the terms of issue of the Paulista 5 per cent bonds, all of which are in the hands of the company, 334 bonds of £100 each were redeemed on the 1st instant, leaving £2,598,100 of these bonds still outstanding. The proceeds of the bonds now redeemed—£33,400—are being invested.

COFFEE SHIPMENTS, FIRST QUARTER, 1901.

The "Brazilian Review" states that up to March 29, 1901, the value of the coffee shipped since the beginning of the year from Brazilian ports was £3,962,142 (\$19,281,764), against £3,302,988 (\$16,073,997) for the corresponding period of last year. The value of the current crop is stated to be £16,042,032 (\$78,068,549), as against £12,289,241 (\$59,805,591) for the corresponding period of the previous crop, 1899-1900. So far the increase of quantity has more than compensated for the fall in prices and has given a higher sterling value to draw against. So long as such conditions exist, reports the "Review," and payments are not exaggerated unless some political troubles interfere, exchange must continue to rise.

EXPOSITION AT PORTO ALLEGRE.

A State exposition, similar to the State fairs held in the United States, was recently inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies at Porto Allegre, capital of Rio Grande do Sul. The city, which is one of the most progressive of South America, containing about 50,000 inhabitants, has combined with the State authorities to make this first industrial exhibition a great success. All sections of the Rio Grande country responded very generously with produce and manufactured articles, and the opening was attended by the Minister from the United States and other dignitaries.

MINING NOTES.

A recent number of the "Jornal do Comércio" gives a description of the manganese deposits of Corumbá, Matto Grosso. These deposits

are said to be almost inexhaustible, and are distant only about 50 kilometers from the Paraguay River. The ore contains 55 per cent of the metal and absolutely no phosphorous, so that it can be used industrially in its natural state.

Reports are current in the State of Minas Geraes that an unusually rich vein of gold ore has been found in the mine of Doña Florisbella, near Honorio Bicalho, which has been recently explored by the "Companhia Anriferia do Minas Geraes." The find has attracted great attention throughout the country.

A company has recently been organized to work the manganese deposits at Queluz, Minas Geraes. The deposits are to be connected with the Central Railway by means of an aerial line 6 miles long. It is expected the mines will be in operation within three months.

A large and varied collection of all the minerals found in the State of Minas Geraes has been prepared for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo by Mr. ALCIDES MEDRALLO.

The mines of Morro Velho produce annually £320,000. The official organ of the State of Minas Geraes observes that this State could sustain 1,000 companies of the magnitude of the Morro Velho.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A steamer which arrived at New York on April 30, 1901, direct from Pará brought a large collection of live and stuffed animals and birds and many preserved specimens of the fauna of Brazil. A portion of the collection was for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, while the remainder is to be exhibited at Buffalo.

The exchange of international money orders between the States of Amazonas, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul and the countries of the Postal Union commenced April 1, 1901.

A cablegram dated Rio de Janeiro, April 16, 1901, stated that the Minister of Finance had deposited £29,000,000 in London banks. This was destined for the payment of the interest on and part of the principal of the national debt.

A. H. DE PAULA COELHO, Editor of "O Brazil e os Estados Unidos," has been appointed the representative of the State of São Paulo at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo by the Governor of the State.

The States of Pará and Amazonas exported, in 1900, 27,685,663 kilograms of rubber, of which 14,313,996 kilograms were shipped to Europe and 12,434,667 kilograms to the United States.

The Minister of the Navy has given an order for the construction of a submarine boat, invented by JACINTO JONNES, an engineer of the Brazilian navy.

CHILE.

NEW PRESIDENTIAL CABINET.

The Presidential Cabinet recently formed is (unofficially) reported to be composed as follows:

Minister of the Interior, Señor Don ANIBAL ZANARTU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don LUIS MARTINIANO RODRIGUEZ.

Minister of Finance, Señor Don JUAN L. SANFUENTES.

Minister of Justice and Public Education, Señor Don RAMON ESCOBAR.

Minister of War and Navy, General WENCESLAO BULNES.

Minister of Industry and Public Works, Señor Don JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ BLANCO.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

Among the diplomatic appointments recently made in the Chilean Corps are the following:

Señor Don BELTRAN MATHIERE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of Peru;

Señor Don EMILIO BELLO CODESIDO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Governments of Mexico and of the Central American Republics;

Señor Don RICARDO SALAS EDWARDS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of Ecuador;

Señor CARLOS BALMACEDA SAAVEDRA to be attaché of the Chilean Legation in the United States.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS BY PORTS.

According to the statistical report for the year 1900, the receipts of the several custom-houses of the Republic for that year, so far as returned, were as follows:

Antofagasta	\$1,422,160.63	Pisagua	\$5,413,515.27
Arica	117,219.71	Talcahuano	271,405.75
Caldera	218,374.61	Taltal	3,083,931.39
Coquimbo	957,261.02	Tocopilla	6,039,373.04
Coronel	582,026.41	Valdivia	566,732.21
Iquique	36,695,908.63	Valparaiso	19,598,044.33
Mellipull	48,306.77		

Ancud, Carrizal Bajo, and Puerto Montt are not represented in the above list.

By virtue of an act of Congress of November 18, 1893, custom-house employees are entitled to yearly gratuities based upon a *pro rata*

schedule in accordance with the net income of the respective custom-house and the salary earned. The sums to be distributed for 1900 range from \$942.68 at Mellipull to \$205,701.65 at Valparaiso.

AUSTRIAN SETTLEMENTS IN PATAGONIA.

Some interesting particulars of Austrian settlements in South America are contained in a report by the commander of the warship *Donau*, which was dispatched by Austria in 1900 on a semicommercial mission to South American ports. It appears that there is an Austrian colony of about 1,500 persons at Punta Arenas, the most southerly town in the world. It is composed chiefly of Dalmatians, and is the largest foreign element in the place. The greater part of its members are engaged in gold mining, but it comprises a number of well-to-do merchants, sheep farmers, and innkeepers. The colony is prosperous, although most of its members began without any capital. There is a favorable prospect for future emigrants, who would benefit by the experience and assistance of their predecessors.

The report goes on to say that Magellanes and western Patagonia have a great future. The numerous islands of the Patagonia Archipelago are covered with evergreen forests capable of supplying immense quantities of valuable timber, while the mountain ranges, being of the same geological formation as those of Chile and Peru, are probably rich in mineral resources. At Punta Arenas, as well as in other towns with Austro-Hungarian colonies, the officers of the *Donau* were the object of enthusiastic patriotic demonstrations. A representative of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, who accompanied the expedition, also visited the inland town of Oruro, where there is a considerable Austrian colony, as well as the capital of Bolivia, where he entered into communication with the Government.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT.

A dispatch from Santiago, dated April 15, 1901, stated that 70,000 tons of wheat had recently been imported by Chile. This grain was received in part from the western coast of the United States and in part from Australia. A marked increase, as compared with former importations, is indicated by these figures, climatic changes, which have diminished the quantity of native wheat produced, having necessitated larger imports of this commodity.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Several representatives of business houses started from the United States in April for points as far south as Valparaiso, Chile, for the purpose of encouraging trade with San Francisco. In view of the fact that freight rates on the Pacific to South American ports have been

greatly reduced (as is also the case in regard to Central America), these salesmen will no doubt be able to quote prices satisfactory to purchasers, and will thereby secure new markets for their wares. The rate of freight reduction, in many items, has been as high as 50 per cent.

CONSUMPTION OF NITRATE OF SODA.

It is reported from Santiago de Chile, under date of April 17, that the consumption of nitrate of soda reached a new record in March, 1901, when the whole amount for the world showed a total of 6,000,000 quintals. Of the nitrate exported from Chile, about 39 per cent goes to Germany, 17.3 per cent to France, 13.3 per cent to the United States, 11.2 per cent to Great Britain, and 10.9 per cent to Belgium.

COLOMBIA.

LOCATION AND LENGTH OF THE RAILWAY LINES.

Hon. CHARLES BURDETT HART, United States Minister in Bogotá, reports that at the close of the year 1900, according to official information, there were in the Republic of Colombia 605 kilometers (376 miles) of railroad, distributed in eight of the nine Departments, as follows:

Antioquia.—A constructed line of 68 kilometers (42 miles), from Puerto Barrío, on the Magdalena River, to Caracolí. This line is being built by the Department, assisted by the National Government, and is destined to reach Medellín, the Departmental capital, which is a center of much commercial importance. The length of line from Puerto Barrío to the city of Medellín is 190.37 kilometers (118 miles). It has already been constructed beyond Caracolí, but that city is the present inland terminus. The main office of the road is at Medellín.

Bolívar.—A line 107 kilometers (66 miles) long connects Cartagena and the port of Calamar, on the Magdalena River, constructed and operated by the Cartagena-Magdalena Railway Company, an American corporation. There is also a line 45 kilometers (28 miles) in length, which connects Barranquilla with Puerto Colombia (also known by the name of Sabanilla), through which the former city's ocean shipments are made.

Cauca.—A Government railroad 40 kilometers (25 miles) in length, operated between Buenaventura, on the Pacific Ocean, and San José. The road is intended to reach Cali, 138 kilometers (86 miles) distant, but the work of construction is not expected to be completed before the expiration of about seven years, when its importance will be very considerably increased.

Cundinamarca.—This important Department, in which is situated the capital city—Bogotá—has four railroads in operation. The

Savanna Railroad, between Bogotá and Facatativá, is the property of the Government and is 40 kilometers (25 miles) in length. Passengers and freight between Bogotá and the Atlantic coast make use of this line, which forms an indispensable link in the chain of communication. The Northern Railroad connects Bogotá and Zipaquirá, where are located some of the most remarkable salt mines in the world. Its length, as constructed and in operation, is 60 kilometers (37 miles). The Southern Railroad, between Bogotá and Soacha, has a completed length of 11 kilometers (7 miles). The Giradot Railroad is in operation from the port of that name on the Upper Magdalena River to Juntas de Apulo, a distance of 40 kilometers (25 miles). Bogotá is contemplated as the interior terminus of this road, which would make the total length of line 155 kilometers (96 miles). Construction work has already been effected as far as Hospicio.

Magdalena.—A railroad 67 kilometers (41.6 miles) long extends from Santa Marta, on the Atlantic coast, to the Sevilla River. The contemplated interior terminus of this line is El Banco, on the Magdalena River, 375 kilometers (233 miles) distant.

Panama.—The Panama Railroad between Colon and the city of Panama is 78 kilometers (48 miles) in length, owned by an American corporation, with headquarters in New York.

Santander.—The Cucuta Railroad between San José de Cucuta and Puerto Villanizar on the Zulia River on the Venezuela frontier. This road is 55 kilometers (34 miles) in length.

Tolima.—The Ladorada Railroad between Ladorada and Arracaplumas, 34 kilometers (21 miles) in length, is the property of an English corporation and was built to avoid a dangerous stretch of river navigation near Honda, Arracaplumas being a suburb. The Tolima Railroad, which has 3 kilometers (1.8 miles) constructed and in operation, is intended eventually to connect Ibagué with the port of Giradot, 60 kilometers (37 miles) distant, on the Upper Magdalena River.

PRODUCTS EXEMPT FROM IMPORT DUTIES.

The United States Minister to Colombia has forwarded to the Department of State at Washington a translation of a Presidential decree which went into effect on March 5, 1901, exempting certain food products from import duties. This decree says:

"The following articles are declared exempt from import duties in the custom-houses of the Republic during the continuance of the present disturbed condition of the public order and during sixty days more: Sweet potatoes, potatoes, onions, garlic, rice, corn, pease, lentils, beans, sugar, wheat flour, lard, butter, and all kinds of vegetables, and grains and garden stuffs imported in their natural state and without any preparation whatever."

PORT CHARGES PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The United States Minister at Bogotá, under date of April 30, 1901, informed the Department of State at Washington, by cable, that on and after May 15, 1901, Colombian port charges will be payable in gold.

THE PEARL FISHERIES.

The Government has decided to sell the exclusive right to work the pearl and coral fisheries in Colombian waters to the highest bidder for a term of fifteen years, according to information received at the Department of State at Washington from the United States Consul-General at Panama.

For a century past the small group of islands 50 miles south of Panama, known as the Pearl Islands, have been famous for their remarkable yield of pearls and coral. Those who worked the pearl-laden waters formerly paid a percentage on their finds, later an annual tax, and now the Government has decided to sell the exclusive right to one concern.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

In April, 1901, the Colombian Government purchased the steam yacht *Namouna* from a citizen of the United States. This yacht is armed with four 42-millimeter Hotchkiss rapid-firing guns.

In March, 1901, the "Colombian United States Mining Company," with a capital of \$1,000,000, was incorporated at Wilmington, Delaware, United States.

COSTA RICA.**ISSUE OF RAILWAY BONDS.**

Under date of April 20, 1901, the President of the Republic of Costa Rica ordered the issue of 189 Pacific Railway bonds of \$1,000 each, or \$189,000 American gold. These bonds are numbered from 711 to 899, inclusive, and are in part payment for the construction of 29.5 kilometers of railway completed between January 1 and March 31, 1901.

REPORT OF THE COSTA RICA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The report of the Costa Rica Railway Company (Limited) for the year 1900 states that the gross receipts were £259,136, the working expenses £123,584, and the net receipts £135,552. Including the balance brought forward, and interest, etc., the total was £136,610, and after deducting debenture interest, etc., there remained a balance of £48,512. The directors recommend that £2,800 be placed to the credit of the fund for relaying the Guapiles branch; that £6,000 be

carried to reserve (making that fund £15,000), and that a dividend be paid on the share capital of 4s. per share (less tax), equal to 2 per cent. These sums will together absorb £44,800, leaving £3,712 to be carried forward. There was a net increase in gross receipts of £30,941, while the increase in working expenditure amounted to £11,825, due chiefly to the rise in exchange and to further renewals of rolling stock.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS IN CHILE.

The Government of Chile has placed at the disposition of the Republic of Costa Rica four free scholarships in the normal school of Santiago. The Superintendent of Public Instruction of Costa Rica submitted to the National Executive the names of a number of young men in the third-year course at the Lyceum in San José, all of whom were fitted mentally, physically, and morally to enter the Santiago school. From this list President IGLESIAS made the selections. The appointees are obligated to return to Costa Rica upon the completion of their studies in Chile, and agree to teach four years in the primary schools of the Republic at such compensation for their services as may be determined by the Government.

CUBA.

THE SPONGE FISHERIES.

Sponge fishing, says a recent Belgian commercial report, is a Cuban industry which has developed very rapidly on the southern coast of Havana Province. About fifteen years ago a Greek sailor, who was the first to see the advantages which could be reaped from sponge fishing, began the development of this industry. To-day the exports of sponges from Batabanó amount to \$1,000,000 a year. Those who are engaged in this industry are Spaniards from the Balearic Islands, Greeks, and a few Cubans. The schooners which sail along the coast looking for sponges generally remain out twenty days. The crews are not paid any wages, but they are allowed a certain per cent of the sponges, which represent on an average 50 *pesos* for each man on each trip.

Sponge fishing, which is very easy, takes place along the coast, and preferably around the numerous islets near the coast. Owing to the shallowness and clearness of the water the fishermen are able to gather the sponges by means of long forked sticks called *pincharras*.

The finest sponges, which are white and very compact, are found around Batabanó. In the other parts of the island the sponges are generally red backed and spoil very rapidly. The Cuban fishermen have given the name of *machos* to the sponges of little value, while the best and finest ones are called *hembras*. The small sponges, not larger than the fist, are called *velobles*. The ordinary *hembras*, of

from 10 to 20 centimeters in diameter, sell for 3, 3½, and 4 *pesos* a dozen. Those measuring 25 centimeters are worth 6 and 7 *pesos*. Larger sponges sell by the piece. The *redobles* are only worth from 40 to 50 *centavos* a dozen.

In Batabanó, there are houses whose only business consists in buying sponges from the fishermen and exporting them to France and the United States.

ESTIMATED SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The Belgian Consul at Mantanzas has made a report to his Government on crop conditions in Cuba. He states that the estimated production of sugar in 1901, based from results obtained up to February 26, will be double that of 1900, or 660,000 tons in 1901 against 330,000 tons for the previous year.

The first cargo of sugar shipped from the port of Banes, Cuba, was received in New York on April 13, 1901, and consisted of 5,000 sacks. The United Fruit Company has established a sugar-grinding mill in the vicinity and it is expected that hereafter considerable sugar will be forwarded from Banes.

ECUADOR.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF 1900.

A recent number of the "Revista Comercial" of Guayaquil contains a valuable table showing the exports and imports of the Republic during the year 1900. According to these statistics the total exports of Ecuador during the period mentioned amounted to 49,224,086 kilograms, valued at 15,419,222 *sucrees*. The imports during the same period aggregated 50,545,182 kilograms, valued at 13,431,179 *sucrees*. These figures show an excess of exports over imports in 1900 of 1,988,043 *sucrees*. Reduced to United States currency values, the exports were worth \$6,940,199 and the imports \$6,057,462, showing an excess in favor of the exports of \$882,737.

The principal articles of export, together with their weights and values, are shown in the following table:

Articles.	Weight.	Value.
	Kilograms.	Sucrees.
Cacao	18,819,795	10,700,581
Ivory nuts	19,620,802	1,400,793
Crude rubber	501,596	1,056,068
Silver bullion and coin	11,173	349,876
Straw hats	34,910	321,367
Sugar	1,733,471	249,394
Coffee	2,299,951	174,911
Gold	162	137,711
Fruits	4,617,684	100,096
Sundry products	1,584,542	908,426
Total	49,224,086	15,419,222

The importations were made through the following ports in the order of their importance:

Ports.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Sucres.</i>
Guayaquil	46,952,503	12,648,371
Manta	1,782,013	412,055
Esméraldas	401,307	109,982
Bay of Caráquez	1,409,359	260,768
Total	50,545,182	13,431,179

AID FOR THE GUAYAQUIL AND QUITO RAILWAY.

The public press of Ecuador confirms the brief information concerning the assistance given by the Government of the Republic to the enterprise of building the railroad between Guayaquil and Quito, which is now being rapidly constructed by an Anglo-American company. According to these journals an order has been sent by the Government to its Consuls in New York, San Francisco, Liverpool, and Hamburg not to require the consular fees for the registration of invoices of materials destined for the railroad. This order is in conformity with article 30 of the contract between the company and the Government and signed by President ALFARO.

PROPOSED BANKING INSTITUTION.

It is contemplated to establish at Quito, the capital of the Republic, a French bank. With this in view a syndicate has been formed in Paris, and it is reported that notice of it was given recently to President ALFARO by M. FRANDIX, the French Minister resident in Quito. General ALFARO has shown himself to be quite favorable to this undertaking, as well as to all others by which the resources of the country may be developed.

INCREASED CACAO PRODUCTION.

Messrs. MARTIN REINBERG & Co., of Guayaquil and Hamburg, in a report for March, 1901, give statistics showing a great increase in the cacao crop as compared with the year 1900. The entries from January 1 to March 31 were 113,900 quintals, as against 72,903 quintals for the same period in 1900.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF COAL.

"L'Echo des Mines et de la Métallurgie" states that on the Cotuhé, a tributary of the Ica, important deposits of coal have been discovered. The richest layers are 6 miles from the Brazilian frontier and extend to Tabatinga.

HAITI.

IMPROVED FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

HON. WILLIAM F. POWELL, Minister of the United States in Haiti, has transmitted from Port au Prince to the Department of State at Washington an official statement issued by the National Bank of Haiti. This bank is the fiscal agent of the Haitian Government, and stands in the same relation to it as does the Treasury Department to the United States Government. This statement shows, in brief, that the Republic is gradually reducing its national debt; that the revenue receipts have largely increased during the past year; that the expenses of the Government have been less and the rate of exchange lower than for many previous years, and that the yield of the leading exports has greatly increased, with a consequent larger exportation. On the whole, the report indicates a more prosperous condition than the country has experienced for many years.

Some of the statements of this report are summarized as follows:

The paper currency is being reduced by the Government withdrawing it gradually and not placing new notes in circulation, the intention being to bring the circulating medium to a gold standard. The present monetary circulation is: Paper currency of the denomination of 1 and 2 *gourdes*, \$3,469,390; silver, \$2,500,000; bronze (1 and 2 cents), \$225,000; gold (United States), \$1,250,000; the total amount being \$7,444,390.

The receipts of the Government from export duties (gold valuation) in 1900 amounted to \$3,332,300.32, against \$2,811,847.05 in 1899, showing an increase of \$420,453.38; the receipts from import duties in 1900 (the *gourde* valuation being reduced to dollars), \$4,293,097.32, against \$2,573,229.82 in 1889, showing a gain of \$1,719,867.50.

The expenditures of the Government in 1900 amounted to \$6,589,479.90, a reduction from the previous year of \$665,713.17, the value of the Haitian *gourde* being taken as equivalent to 96.5 cents United States currency.

The national debt, foreign and domestic, according to the forwarded statement, is \$27,000,000 gold. For the year previous the debt was stated to have been \$19,076,732 gold, and 9,372,183.34 *gourdes*. The latter, reduced to its equivalent in gold at the ruling rate of exchange, would make the total debt \$27,901,673 gold, showing a reduction of \$901,673 gold. In this statement the *gourde* is rated at a little more than 96.27 cents gold.

During the past year the four leading products of the Republic figure on the export lists as follows:

Articles.	1900.	1899.	Increase.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Coffee	72,122,781	61,622,181	10,500,597
Cacao	4,224,691	1,039,500	185,191
Logwood (not including logwood roots)	106,065,169	82,836,302	2,323,017
Cotton	2,050,128	1,471,992	578,136

HONDURAS.

RUBBER CULTURE AND PRODUCTION.

SEÑOR NICANOR BOLET-MONAGAS, Secretary to the Consulate-General of Honduras in New York, informs the "India Rubber World" (from which source this information is taken) that wild rubber trees (*Castilloa elastica*) are abundant on the coast of Honduras near the Guatemalan border; also, that in 1900 he successfully planted several thousand seedlings procured from the forests by the natives at 30 cents per 100. It is his intention to have other seedlings planted this year until he has a total of 8,000, and he hopes that by the time the trees are 6 years old to be able to extract on an average 1 pound of rubber from each tree. The trees are planted 200 to the acre, costing about \$3 gold for that area.

It is reported by "El Pabellón de Honduras" that there has been discovered in the Department of Yoro, in the Pijó Mountains, a vine or creeper, believed to be of the same family as the African rubber vine. The discoverer states that the vines are from 20 to 30 meters in length, with a diameter for the largest of one-half meter. They are found clinging to the great forest trees. The rubber produced is described as being of good quality.

The "Diario del Salvador" reports the formation of a company to exploit rubber in the Yoro district, composed of General DON MAXIMO B. ROSALES, Vice-President of the Republic and Secretary of War; DON FLORIANO DAVID, Governor of Yoro; SEÑOR GUILLERMO HEYDEN, and SEÑOR RAFAEL M. LOPEZ, leading merchants.

In 1899-1900 Honduras exported native rubber to the value of \$88,843 silver.

CANALIZATION OF THE PATUCA RIVER.

It is reported that the National Congress recently passed an act authorizing the canalization of the Patuca River, which flows from its source in the Department of Olanchita, where it is known as the Gua-

yape River, through the Department of Colon, and empties into the Caribbean Sea.

The concession for the work on this river was originally granted to FRANCESCO LE BARON, representing a United States company, as noted in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for May, 1900.

MR. H. A. SPEARS, mining and civil engineer of Tegucigalpa, has been engaged as arbitrator by the Government to settle a complicated water-rights question between several mining companies and private individuals.

MEXICO.

PARCELS-POST EXCHANGE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The "United States Postal Guide" for April, 1901, contains a list of the post-offices in Mexico at which packages weighing not more than 5 kilograms (10 pounds) may be dispatched by parcels post to the United States. The weight of a package dispatched from the United States, by this service, to Mexico, is limited to 4 pounds 6 ounces (2 kilograms).

The list referred to contains the names of 260 post-offices in Mexico, scattered throughout the Republic, the different States being represented as follows:

Aguascalientes	2	Oaxaca	7
Campeche	3	Puebla	15
Chiapas	4	Querétaro	3
Chihuahua	15	San Luis Potosí	13
Coahuila	16	Sinaloa	9
Colima	2	Sonora	10
Durango	8	Tabasco	7
Guadalajara	1	Tamaulipas	9
Guamajuato	17	Thlaxcala	6
Guerrero	6	Vera Cruz	23
Hidalgo	8	Yucatan	8
Jalisco	10	Zacatecas	9
Mexico	12	Federal District	1
Michoacan	9	Baja California Territory	6
Morelos	6	Tepic Territory	6
Nuevo Leon	9		

THE INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY PROJECT.

A statement in the "Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels" (France) that the advocacy of the construction of the Inter-Continental Railway (the Pan-American Railway) will consume a considerable portion of the time of the Pan-American Congress to be held in the City of Mexico in October, 1901, is receiving some attention in other European papers.

The journal named takes the figures regarding the length of road to be built in each of the American Republics, as given by the MONTHLY BULLETIN several months ago, and estimates that the construction of this line, with a double set of rails, stretching over the 10,220 miles intervening between New York City and Buenos Ayres, would cost \$200,000,000. The European journals evidently believe that there is now a stronger possibility than ever that the project will assume a definite shape.

NEW CONCESSIONS.

According to the "Diario Oficial" the Mexican Government has granted an important concession to General FRANCISCO NARANJO, permitting him to use the waters of the Salado River at a point called Laja, in the municipality of Lampazos, State of Nuevo Leon. Distributing ditches will be built, and the water will be used for irrigation purposes. The concessionaire may bring into the Republic free, in one importation only, all the machinery, tools, supplies, etc., that are necessary for the construction of the works and the inauguration of the enterprise.

The Pacific Navigation Line has contracted with the Government to establish a service of steamers between Guaymas and San Benito. For the present two steamships will be employed, each of which will make the round trip within a period of time not to exceed two months. These vessels will stop at the ports of La Paz, Altata, Mazatlán, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Puerto Angel, Salina Cruz, and Tonaká, and may touch at Santa Rosalía, Agiabampo, and Topolobampo should the company deem it advisable. The number of ships may be increased later should the traffic so require. The company will receive a subsidy of \$3,000 for each round-trip voyage between Guaymas and San Benito and \$1,000 subsidy for each round trip made between Manzanillo and San Benito. The company has the right to extend its service to Central American ports.

The Mexican Government has given permission to Mr. JOSÉ OROZCO to use the waters of Santiago River and Lake Chapala, State of Jalisco, for motive power and irrigation purposes. Mr. CARLOS F. DE LANDERO has been granted a similar concession for the use of the waters of the same river for the generating of electric power.

The Department of Public Works has modified and extended the contract made with Viscount TAKEAKI ENOMOTTO with reference to the colonization of lands in the State of Chiapas.

THE MEXICAN TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The annual report of the Mexican Telephone Company for the year ending February 28, 1901, has been issued. This gives the following statistics:

	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
Telephones in service.....	3,501	3,065
Rentals for year.....	\$172,905	\$149,137
Gross earnings, Mexican.....	187,466	160,640
Gross expenses, Mexican.....	102,635	93,251
Net earnings, Mexican.....	84,830	67,388
Operating expenses, Mexican.....	75,798	71,334
Maintenance, Mexican.....	26,836	21,916
Construction, Mexican.....	58,697	34,333
Net revenue, United States currency.....	35,803	26,519

In the City of Mexico exchange 25,600 feet of cable were hung at a cost of \$21,600 for the year. During the present year 24,000 feet of new cable will be needed.

GERMAN REPORT ON BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

The German press, and especially that branch connected in any manner with commercial matters, has been giving considerable attention to trade opportunities in Mexico. The newspapers of the German Empire express surprise at the development of Mexico's commerce, and much interest exists in its exporting and financial circles with reference to Mexican affairs. The trade relations between the two nations are already extensive, and by reason of recent investments of German capital in Mexico and by means of new shipping lines direct from Germany, they are likely to greatly increase. An article seemingly the product of a press association has recently appeared in a number of German papers which, translated, reads as follows:

"Modern banking is only legally established in Mexico since 1882. There still exists in many parts of the vast Republic a strong prejudice against banks, and a large number of the inhabitants prefer hiding their money in their dwellings or grounds instead of intrusting it to a bank or merchant for deposit. The check system is little known. As long as there were no railroads, the transmission of money presented great difficulties and risks, costing often as much as 10 per cent of the sum sent from one town to another. Notwithstanding the present easy connection by means of the many railroad lines, the rates for transmitting money are very high compared with those of other civilized countries; the charge is 1 per cent of the full value between the cities of Oaxaca and Mexico; private bankers even charge as much as 2½ per cent. To small places in the interior, away from railroads, the costs of commission and remittal figure as high as 10 per cent at the present day. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that banking in Mexico

is extremely profitable, as there are also heavy rates paid for interest on loans. It is well known that the Spaniards in Mexico get as high as 48 per cent per annum for money loaned out on ample security.

"Of the existing banking institutions, the National Bank of Mexico is the principal one, having a share capital of 20,000,000 Mexican dollars; that of the bank of London, Mexico, and South America has a paid-up capital of \$19,000,000. Four banks in Chihuahua have \$3,427,000; Bank of Durango, \$1,000,000; of St. Louis Potosi, \$1,100,000. The State Bank of Mexico and the Mercantile Bank of Yucatan have each \$750,000; the Bank of Campania Banquera Anglo-Mexicana, \$1,000,000; Mexican Central Bank, \$6,000,000; Bank of Yucatan, \$1,250,000; Bank of Jalisco, \$1,250,000; Bank of Sonora, \$500,000; Bank of Zacatecas, \$600,000; Mercantile Bank of Vera Cruz, \$2,000,000; Occidental Bank of Mazatlan, \$250,000; Bank of Nueva Leon, \$780,000. All these banks, excepting two, are privileged to issue paper money (bank notes) for public circulation under the fixed legal stipulations.

"The big dividends (20 per cent and more) which these banking institutions annually earn go to show that Mexico, with its steady and rapid economic advancement, offers a promising and profitable field for additional banking firms and the investment of capital.

"Lately a new corporation—the *Compania Tecnica y Financiera Mexicana*—whose president is the son of President Diaz, has been established. Its purpose is to promote industrial and economic enterprises and to take stock therein and to assist foreigners in starting manufacturing, financial, and agricultural undertakings, in the investment of money, etc. This corporation has been organized and is conducted by the best men in Mexico."

NEW CORPORATIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

The Mexican Coal and Coke Company was incorporated in the year 1900 under the laws of the State of New Jersey, the purpose of the company being to operate the coal fields in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, on the line of the Mexican International Railway. The first tract of land purchased is said to consist of 4,000 acres, which has been estimated to contain an immense amount of coal. Additional purchases of land are also arranged for which will insure the control of the entire basin. According to the "United States Investor," work is now going on, but will be done on a larger scale as soon as the necessary mining plants are completed. These, it is understood, are now in course of construction, the most modern machinery being employed.

"Electricity" (New York), for May 1, 1901, states that a party of Philadelphia capitalists will start a system in Mexico for the employment of peat in the generation of heat and power. Mr. W. A. STERN,

of Philadelphia, who for a year or more has been conducting experiments looking to the utilization of this product, has demonstrated that peat is adaptable for the generation of power with a commercial efficiency of over 60 per cent of the best bituminous coal.

If this system proves efficacious, it means much for the industrial enterprise of the Republic, as in the City of Mexico coal costs, on an average, \$20 (silver) per ton, while the quantity of peat declared to be equivalent in heating value to a ton of coal can be delivered for less than half that amount.

The "Mexican Herald" states that there is a serious drawback in the manufacture of woolen fabrics in Mexico because of the lack of primary facilities for preparing raw materials which has curtailed the production of the factories, principally in the States of Tlaxcala and Puebla, where woolen industries prevail. These factories have always had to import their wools from the United States or other markets, notwithstanding the considerable production of wool in Mexico, from the mere lack of local wool-washing plants. The same conditions exist, it is said, in Central and South America, where fine and varied wools are produced. In order to foster the Mexican woolen industry a large British concern is reported to have at present its representative in Mexico for the purpose of determining on a suitable location for the erection of a modern wool-washing plant. Manzanillo, on the west coast, is mentioned as a probable place for the proposed work.

For the purpose of developing the sugar industry of Mexico there was formed in the city of New Orleans, United States, in April, 1901, a firm known as the Mexican Sugar Refining Company, capitalized at \$600,000, backed by New Orleans and New York refiners. This company is reported to have acquired 6,250 acres of fine sugar land on the Santa Fé estate, situated on the Pupalooapam River, in the State of Veraacruz, and it is expected to produce from 40 to 60 tons of sugar per acre. It is stated by the "New York Journal of Commerce" that the contract for erecting the plant has been let to a New York firm and calls for the completion of the refinery and entire plant by February 1, 1902.

An American syndicate is contemplating the erection of a smelter at Parral. At the present time mining is very active in that vicinity, and the shipments of ore have recently been so great that the railway company could not furnish sufficient cars to move the freight. Frequently twenty-five to forty cars daily have been required to supply the demand, and the carrying capacity of the transportation company has been taxed to the utmost in its endeavor to handle quickly and expeditiously the heavy output of the mines. New metallurgical works at Parral will tend to greatly develop the mining industry in that rich and prosperous region.

The Los Reyes Gold Mining and Milling Company was recently organized in Detroit, Mich., with an authorized capital of \$1,250,000. All of the directors are citizens of the State of Michigan excepting one, who resides in Oaxaca. The Los Reyes group of mines comprises two sections, the Los Reyes and the San Rafael, situated about 25 miles from Oaxaca and extending over 295 acres. The mines have been worked by natives, and it is claimed that \$400,000 worth of free-milling ore is now in sight. A 10-stamp mill and a sawmill are being erected.

A press dispatch states that on April 26, 1901, the steamer *Chico* sailed from San Francisco with \$50,000 worth of material and supplies for the establishment of a sisal factory on Barren Shore of Lower California, 100 miles north of Magdalena Bay. It is further reported that this enterprise is backed by the McCormick Harvester Company, of Chicago, and it has been undertaken because of the insufficiency of the sisal supply of Yucatan.

Articles of incorporation of the Mexican Plantation Company of Wisconsin have been filed at La Crosse, the date of action being given as April 22, 1901. All the stockholders, with one exception, are citizens of the United States, the capital stock being \$700,000, of which \$350,000 is 6 per cent cumulative preferred and \$350,000 common. This company was formed for the purpose of operating rubber and sugar-cane plantations on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and in other parts of Mexico.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The twenty-first annual (pamphlet) report of the Mexican Central Railway Company for the year 1900 gives the following statistics: Gross earnings (Mexican currency), \$17,228,878, an increase of \$1,621,813; expense, \$11,850,195; increase, \$1,447,225; net earnings, \$5,378,684; increase, \$174,589. In United States currency the net earnings were \$2,628,577; increase, \$111,615; fixed charges, \$2,622,484; increase, \$204,721; surplus, \$6,093; decrease, \$93,105.

The increase in fixed charges was due to the issue of \$5,000,000 of mortgage bonds to pay for construction of new lines and the issue of \$1,000,000 of equipment and collateral gold bonds, second series, for the purchase of equipment. The company gained \$71,556.88 through an increase in the price at which Mexican silver dollars were sold. The subsidy trust fund stands at \$2,458,492.92, its net income having been \$111,579.27. The average mileage operated was 2,054.35. With an increase in operating mileage since 1885 of 66.22 per cent, there was an increase in gross commercial earnings of 379.88 per cent, or over five times the increase in mileage.

In every year during that period these earnings have increased in a much larger ratio than the additions to the mileage. Had it not been

for the financial conditions in Mexico during the last half of the year there would have been a much larger increase in gross earnings. The situation is now gradually improving.

The tonnage of exports and imports through Tampico and El Paso during the year ended June 30, last, was 981,937, an increase of 178,924 tons, or 22.28 per cent. The value of exports through all the gateways and ports of the Republic amounted to \$150,056,360. Mexican silver, of which \$57,224,503, or 38.14 per cent, was through Tampico and El Paso, and the value of the imports amounted to \$61,318,175 gold, of which \$15,917,813, or 25.96 per cent, was through Tampico and El Paso. During the year 48 manufacturing enterprises have been established along the lines of the company.

THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.

The "Engineering News" (New York) reports that the Mexican Petroleum Company, owning 600,000 acres of lands near Tampico, has brought from the United States 40 well borers and a number of oil-boring outfits. The work of drilling 10 wells has begun on the tract of land owned by the company and big producing wells will probably be struck. The company has a capital stock of \$10,000,000, gold, and the bulk of the stock is held by officers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

The United States Consul at Tampico reports that investors from California have purchased large tracts of land and are building houses and ordering machinery preparatory to sinking experimental oil wells in the vicinity of the city named. It is also reported that a discovery of petroleum has been made at a point 20 miles southwest of the city of Guadalajara, and that a company has been formed for the purpose of sinking and operating wells. The products, so far discovered in Mexico, is fuel oil similar to that in the States of California and Texas, in the United States.

CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROAD LINES.

The Mexican railroads to be consolidated, according to the Hailman plan, are the Mexican, the Inter-oceanic, the Mexican Southern, the Hidalgo, the Oaxaca, the Ejutla, and the Tlacoapepec and Huajuapam. The consolidation will practically control all the railroads south of the City of Mexico, and will enable trains to make through connections with the port of Vera Cruz and other ports on the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Ocean and the terminals of the Tehuantepec extending across the isthmus.

POSTAL RECEIPTS IN EIGHT MONTHS.

During the first eight months of the present fiscal year the postal receipts from all sources were \$1,406,271.81, as follows: Sales of

stamps, \$1,215,341.08; rent of post-office boxes, \$41,761; fines, \$17,396.33; domestic money orders, \$111,444.15; foreign money orders, \$1,980.02; editors' drafts, \$18,349.23. This is an increase of \$137,937.86 over the receipts of the corresponding period of the previous year.

VALUABLE INDIAN RELICS.

Prof. FREDERICK W. STARR of the anthropological department of the University of Chicago, returned in April, 1901, from a visit of four months among the barbarous Indian tribes of Mexico. He reports that, besides procuring hundreds of Indian relics, he has obtained statistics which will be invaluable in the study of anthropology.

Professor STARR collected over 1,600 photographs, and, with the aid of a sculptor who accompanied him, procured 100 busts of typical members of the tribes he visited. The professor considers the busts as the most valuable results of his trip, inasmuch as they were all made accurately by an improved system of measurement. It is proposed to send a number of them to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, for the Indian exhibit which is being arranged.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

In the City of Mexico, says a recent French publication, there are 1,071 private artesian wells and 11 public ones. This number will soon be increased, for, at the present time, many property owners in the neighborhood of Guerrero are having wells bored in their yards.

On April 10, 1901, the Mexican representative at The Hague, on behalf of his Government, presented the acts of ratification of The Hague Arbitration Convention and other declarations of the Peace Conference.

In accordance with a decree of the President, dated April 10 last, the mints of the Republic will receive, until June 30, 1901, silver bullion of not less than 850 *milesimos* fine instead of 900 *milesimos* fine as heretofore.

Señores F. FERRARI PEREZ and CARLOS SELLERIER, two Mexican mining engineers who were members of the jury at the Paris Exposition, have been made knights of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. DOMINGO ARÁMBURU, of the City of Mexico, has been awarded a patent (No. 673,151) in the United States for a cable conveyor. This was granted April 30, 1901.

The "Durango and Zacatecas Construction Company," with a capital stock of \$500,000, was incorporated in the city of Wilmington, Del., in March, 1901.

A patent has been issued to the Pneumatic Engineering Company covering an improved method of raising water by means of compressed air.

On April 16, 1901, SYLVESTER B. COMSTOCK, of La Colorado, was awarded a patent (No. 672,354) in the United States for a "game table."

Señor Don JUSTINO FERNANDEZ has been appointed as Minister of Justice and Education in the Cabinet of President Díaz.

The eighty-first meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers will be held in the City of Mexico in November, 1901.

NICARAUGA.

DECREE GOVERNING IMPORTATIONS OF WINES.

The importation of wines into the Republic of Nicaragua has steadily grown during the last few years, and now forms an important item in the foreign trade of the country. For the purpose of further promoting and encouraging this commerce, and in order to insure the purity of the wines imported, President ZELAYA, under date of January 8, 1901, promulgated an important decree, a translation of which is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. Foreign wines imported through the custom-houses of the Republic must be accompanied with the corresponding consular invoice, containing a formal declaration by the shipper that said wines are 'legitimate grape wines.' The invoice must also mention the place of origin, and give any other particulars that may be necessary to guarantee the purity of said wines, as well as their alcoholic strength. Only by a strict compliance with these requisites can foreign wines enjoy the low duties accorded them in the present tariff.

"ART. 2. In order to make the provisions of the foregoing article effective, Consuls shall not certify to any invoice without being convinced of the legitimacy of the wines that are desired to be exported, to which end they may require other requisites to prove the declaration of the shipper if this should not be sufficient.

"ART. 3. Wines not accompanied with a consular invoice or with one which does not declare that the wines are 'legitimate grape wines' shall pay duties according to the percentage of alcohol which they contain as if they were strong liquors of the higher classification, plus an additional charge of 20 per cent.

"ART. 4. In case the wines do not have the declaration already mentioned, in order to arrive at the corresponding classification two samples of each lot shall be taken, which the Administrator and Auditor, respectively, shall examine separately by means of the ebullioscope for the purpose of determining the alcoholic strength. If a difference should result in the two operations, both employees shall repeat the determinations together, and the highest result obtained thereby shall be accepted as final.

"ART. 5. In the petition of registration, the interested parties must state whether the wines are or are not legitimate, and shall specify their alcoholic strength, in which case the customs officials will proceed in conformity with the provisions of the preceding articles.

"ART. 6. After determining the alcoholic strength of the wines, they shall be delivered immediately to their owners, in the form established for registered foreign merchandise.

"ART. 7. Notwithstanding the requisites specified in article 2 of this law, the customs authorities shall, in suspicious cases, order said wines analyzed in such a manner as they may deem proper.

"ART. 8. The failure to comply, on the part of the Consuls, with the provisions of article 2, already mentioned, shall be punished with a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200. Repetitions of the omissions shall be punished to the extent that the respective department may consider advisable.

"ART. 9. The present decree, which is an addition to the customs tariff of November 25, 1899, modifies in all its parts the decree of July 31, 1900, and will take effect, with the exception of article 4, which is effective from this date (January 8, 1901), on and after April 1 next."

RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH CHILE.

The Minister of the United States at San José has transmitted to the Department of State at Washington a translation of parts of the recent reciprocity treaty agreed to by Chile and Nicaragua. According to the terms of this document, the following articles from Nicaragua are exempt from customs duty in Chile: Unrefined sugar of any grade and color; coffee; tobacco, unmanufactured; medicinal plants and herbs; indigo; rubber; cacao; dyewoods, and cabinet and building timber. In the open ports of Nicaragua, fine wines, flour, fruits and vegetables (fresh, dried, or preserved, in paste, dry, and pressed), potatoes, and nitrates from Chile are exempt from import duties. The customs authorities and Consuls of each country shall certify the shipments. Vessels of both countries shall be considered for the purpose of coast-wise commerce as though they were under their own flag. If either country makes a treaty of the same character with another country, excepting Venezuela, Ecuador, and Central America, this treaty is without effect if the other country so desires. The duration of this treaty shall be five years, counting from the date of its ratification.

The Minister believes that trade between the two countries will be materially extended by this treaty.

CONCESSIONS FOR CART ROADS.

The United States Consul at Managua reports that a United States syndicate has secured a contract from the Government of Nicaragua to construct three cart roads leading, respectively, from Matagalpa,

Nueva Segovia, and the Pis-Pis mines, in the Cabo Gracias district, to the head of steamboat navigation on the River Coco Wanks or Segovia. This river is the largest stream in Nicaragua, being navigable to a series of rapids 160 miles from its mouth, at which point the cart roads will converge. The roads are to be completed and turned over to the Government five years from the date of ratification of the contract by the Nicaraguan Congress.

In payment, the Government of Nicaragua will grant the representative of the syndicate alternate lots, 2 kilometers square, of public lands contiguous to the proposed routes.

This syndicate, the Consul reports, has purchased the exclusive right to navigate the river named, and, in order to place the steamer service on a paying basis, will build these roads to bring the products of that section of the country to the river.

NEW ISSUE OF BONDS.

The Department of State at Washington has received information that the Nicaraguan Government has floated the voluntary loan of 1,000,000 *pesos* (\$451,000) which was mentioned by the MONTHLY BULLETIN for April, 1901 (p. 696), as having been authorized by Presidential decree of February 4, 1901. The purpose of this loan is to raise funds for the construction of the Central Railway. The bonds were purchased by local merchants and business men, indicating their confidence in the stability of the Government. The bonds are guaranteed by 40 per cent of the customs duties collected at ports on the Atlantic coast and 10 per cent of the duties collected at Pacific ports.

PERU.

MINING STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Statistics at Lima has recently published some interesting data concerning the exportation of ores from Peru in 1899. Due to the use of improved machinery and better methods in the extraction and reduction of ores, the development of the mines of the Republic has greatly increased during the last few years, and a steady stream of foreign capital has been attracted into the country for investment in this promising and prosperous industry.

In 1883 the exportation of Peruvian ores was valued at only 2,627,606 *sols*. Sixteen years later, in 1899, this value rose to 10,667,013 *sols*, an increase of over 300 per cent. Comparing the mineral exports of 1899 with those of 1898, which amounted to 9,481,213 *sols*, it will be seen that the increase in 1899 was 1,185,800 *sols*, about 12.5 per cent, a very flattering and satisfactory showing.

The quantity of ores exported in 1897 amounted to 13,854,885 kilograms; in 1898, 17,201,564 kilograms, and in 1899 to 23,148,278 kilograms. The principal ports from which the shipments were made in 1899 were as follows:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
Callao	20,230,668	Casma	180,661
Mollendo	1,518,353	Salaverry	147,874
Samanco	432,798	Chimbote	111,274
Pisco	185,825	Other ports	340,825

Twenty million one hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven kilograms of this ore went to England, 2,276,010 to Germany, 453,314 to the United States, and 266,057 kilograms to other countries.

In 1899 the production of bullion was as follows:

	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Sols.</i>
Gold	1,250	1,175,000
Silver	69,041	2,678,959
Copper	2,971	3,265
Argentiferous lead	202,533	98,708
Lead	4,489	3,613
Sulphides of silver produced by the lixiviation process	203,193	1,736,782
Auriferous zinc produced by the cyanide process	76	1,920
Total	483,559	5,701,247

The output of ores, concentrates, and mineral products in the Republic in 1899 was as follows:

	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Sols.</i>
Gold	11,338	32,030
Silver	14,840,301	3,153,101
Copper	4,949,687	1,714,829
Argentiferous copper	2,621,881	1,173,876
Argentiferous lead	106,994	91,679
Borax	7,637,800	611,024
Coal	45,000,000	675,000
Salt	18,033,769	512,685
Other minerals	100,888	28,058
Kerosene	1,858,881	148,710
Petroleum and its products	17,557,381	351,117
Total	112,718,926	8,492,139

The Government estimates these ores to contain 1,295 kilograms of pure gold, 203,000 kilograms of pure silver, and 3,028,500 kilograms of pure copper. Since the adoption of the gold standard in Peru a considerable quantity of gold bullion has gone to the mints to be coined into money. All of the silver produced, however, except that employed in the arts, has been exported.

During the last few years there has been a considerable consumption of native coal, especially in the mining districts, where it is

employed in the smelters in large quantities in the reduction of ores. Some of the smelters, however, still use foreign coal and coke. Copper mining has also greatly increased in importance and is now one of the most profitable and promising industries of the country. New mines are being opened and exploited, and important metallurgical works have been established. In a word, the mining outlook in Peru is at the present time in a most promising condition and is attracting the attention of the miner, the capitalist, and the investor.

CONCESSIONS TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The Peruvian Government has given recent evidence of its friendly sentiments toward the United States by offering to Harvard University such real estate as might be required for the extension of the astronomical plant of that university in Arequipa.

The Peruvian authorities also have granted the unusual concession of admitting free of duty all the equipment which Harvard may send to the station. The observatory was established by Harvard about fifteen years ago, and has been doing an important work in making careful observation of the stars in the southern heavens.

EXPORTS OF SUGAR.

During the year 1900, according to statistics recently published in "El Economista," of Lima, the exports of Peruvian sugar through the port of Salaverry consisted of 422,788 sacks, weighing 43,646,908 kilograms. Of this quantity 24,386,520 kilograms were sent to New York, 10,634,808 kilograms to Chilean, and 8,625,580 kilograms to other ports.

IMPORTATION OF BOLIVIAN PRODUCTS.

The Peruvian Government issued a decree on January 23, 1901, providing that, in order to facilitate the exchange of certain Peruvian and Bolivian products, small quantities of the following articles may be imported and exported through Peruvian ports on Lake Titicaca without any consular or customs papers:

Fresh prawns; fresh fruits, eggs, and milk; fresh fish; *canagua* (roasted grain resembling oats); cocoa, chocolate, and coffee; beef and mutton; barley, maize, and potatoes; butter and cheese; hides and sheepskins; sheep, alpaca, or llama wool; *chumo* (evaporated potatoes), and *quina* (Peruvian bark).

COINAGE IN 1900.

During the year 1900 the national mint at Lima coined gold to the value of \$309,183.35. The silver coinage amounted to 325,000 *soles*, of which 100,000 were in 1-*sol* pieces and the remainder in fractional coins.

SANTO DOMINGO.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JIMENÉZ.

The message which the President of the Republic of Santo Domingo addressed to the National Congress on the convening of its regular session for 1901 is an important and interesting document.

The President states that the Government has done all within its power to encourage the progress and advancement of the nation, and especially with regard to the maintenance of peace, so necessary to the continued prosperity and development of the country.

The foreign relations of the Republic during the past year have been mutually peaceable and amicable. It is stated that the relations with the neighboring Republic of Haiti have remained exceedingly cordial.

The International American Conference, which will meet in the City of Mexico in October, 1901, is referred to as being an event of the greatest importance to the Latin-American Republics, and one that will be productive of incalculable advantages to the inhabitants of the Western Hemisphere.

The finances of the country received the careful attention of the Government. A number of claims were liquidated, while \$287,939.11 remain in the National Treasury to the credit of the foreign debt.

A revision of the civil and penal codes in accordance with the needs and demands of the country, as well as the necessary legislation in connection therewith, is earnestly recommended by the Executive.

The Government is very desirous of improving and extending the public-school system. The report of the Minister of Public Instruction is referred to in this connection, and increased funds, a larger number of teachers in the primary schools, and higher remuneration are recommended. Considerable interest is shown in the subject of higher education, and the establishment at some future time of a university in Santo Domingo is discussed.

The concession granted to the municipality of Seybo for the building of a railway line to connect that place with Romana, the President says, has contributed very considerably to the progress and development of that important region. Similar concessions in favor of Mr. RICHARD SOLIXER and the E. H. PETERS COMPANY for constructing way lines in Monte Cristi and Barahona are now being considered by the Government. President JIMENEZ desires to attract capital by offering reasonable franchises for its investment in the development of the latent resources of the country.

Great improvements have been made in the postal and telegraph service of the nation. The facilities for handling the mails rapidly

and efficaciously have greatly increased, and the service has constantly improved. Telephone lines also cross the Republic, and render telephonic communication between the principal towns convenient and rapid.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1901.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN acknowledges receipt from Señor Don ALFREDO F. PELLERANO, of Santo Domingo, of the following interesting data showing the duties collected at the different ports of the Dominican Republic during the month of February, 1901, as compared with the same month of the previous year:

Ports.	1901.	1900.	Ports.	1901.	1900.
Santo Domingo.....	\$60,010.07	\$11,858.71	Samana.....	\$5,013.06	\$2,151.35
Puerto Plata.....	17,200.10	25,670.35	Montecristy.....	4,196.25	2,636.32
Marcoris.....	69,830.87	52,271.80	Barahona.....	393.66	225.70
Sanchez.....	39,150.20	19,910.41			
Azua.....	5,115.62	212.96	Total.....	221,269.83	117,310.67

On April 8, 1901, the President, in a message to Congress, recommended that all exportation duties on the products of the country be removed, and that only the differential duties imposed for the mortification of the bills of the National Bank be collected.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following is the latest statement from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of March, 1901, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending March, 1901, compared with the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1900. It should be explained that the figures for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for March, for example, are not published until some time in May.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Logwood (<i>Palaocampêche; Pinda campêche; Campêche</i>):				
Mexico.....	\$1,417		\$12,648	\$6,964
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>):				
Mexico.....	8,297	\$7,746	105,908	51,182
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Cacao en cacao erô; Cacao</i>):				
Central America.....	3,812		8,523	3,069
Brazil.....	68,367	155,666	879,266	713,029
Other South America.....	125,651	83,698	1,120,429	1,333,905
Coffee (<i>Café; Café; Café</i>):				
Central America.....	943,134	968,811	2,709,415	2,451,673
Mexico.....	545,426	527,326	2,201,266	1,118,083
Brazil.....	1,419,224	5,441,610	28,274,436	34,703,359
Other South America.....	593,079	617,978	3,200,190	1,086,845
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	79,922	36,031	215,535	377,025
Sisal grass (<i>Hemiphen; Heniphen; Heniphen</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,409,339	747,171	8,007,961	6,055,850
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátano; Bananas; Bananas</i>):				
Central America.....	185,228	271,543	1,561,515	1,787,550
South America.....	85,692	55,185	732,179	436,935
Oranges (<i>Naranja; Laranja; Orange</i>):				
Mexico.....	286	685	184,338	126,345
Miscellaneous:				
Fur skins (<i>Pielos brás; Pélles; Fourrenes</i>):				
South America.....	3,000	51	113,191	153,215
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Curoses pelles; Cuir à peau</i>):				
Central America.....	44,678	26,591	363,701	412,581
Mexico.....	354,192	495,673	1,861,243	1,967,528
South America.....	1,280,019	1,042,359	8,572,045	7,100,040
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Goullon</i>):				
Central America.....	69,309	55,817	591,877	496,066
Mexico.....	30,664	13,236	154,105	92,973
Brazil.....	2,707,238	2,917,810	11,554,962	11,782,153
Other South America.....	68,263	37,458	762,900	480,278
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galipagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguietas, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):				
Mexico.....	223,160	290,084	1,925,650	2,140,663
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Leñier, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Central America.....	42,877	31,134	61,703	19,156
Mexico.....	7,344	1,688	39,979	10,317
Cuba.....	2,806,771	1,944,149	9,159,825	13,901,437
Brazil.....	267,250	868,272	1,100,835	3,258,460
Other South America.....	198,406	608,822	4,617,091	6,975,377
Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,085	1,192	69,745	24,843
Cuba.....	760,816	227,103	6,366,453	7,056,328
Wool, mutton (<i>Wool; Lã; Lã; Lã</i>):				
Central America.....	48,288	1,706	244,056	342,288
Mexico.....	16,056	24,155	275,111	348,221
Cuba.....	18,547	14,658	114,398	207,115
South America.....	683	6,632	22,872	22,477
Wool (<i>Lã; Lã; Lã</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	576,263	67,987	1,121,163	280,474
Class 2 (combing).....		4,282	48,600	8,390
Class 3 (carpet).....	31,887	38,112	151,181	452,857

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Agricultural implements (Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Máquinas agrícolas):				
Central America.....	\$225	\$324	85,961	\$9,520
Mexico.....	53,280	22,570	277,585	310,108
Santo Domingo.....	45	312	2,926	2,371
Cuba.....	25,718	8,970	129,618	81,868
Argentine Republic.....	51,615	81,886	1,657,408	1,255,320
Brazil.....	1,259	1,010	47,702	41,091
Colombia.....	58	128	746	1,259
Other South America.....	12,847	11,608	263,002	265,426
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (Maiz; Milho; Maïs):				
Central America.....	3,506	1,827	34,479	26,066
Mexico.....	24,821	112,464	174,266	522,522
Santo Domingo.....	21	41	72	108
Cuba.....	38,704	54,497	384,465	535,670
South America.....	2,348	785	65,301	13,226
Wheat (Trigo; Trips; Blé):				
Central America.....	4,715	3,436	6,945	27,306
Mexico.....		16	2,038	4,435
South America.....	35,759	197,870	58,374	688,066
Wheat flour (Harina de trigo; Farinada de trigo; Farin de blé):				
Central America.....	89,666	96,662	622,898	700,546
Mexico.....	12,194	13,577	112,622	116,721
Santo Domingo.....	11,350	19,135	92,424	152,447
Cuba.....	185,603	178,981	1,662,658	1,582,966
Brazil.....	191,609	352,769	1,654,038	2,041,424
Colombia.....	16,761	14,664	210,176	192,134
Other South America.....	118,998	176,703	1,154,083	1,256,921
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (Carrajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carrajes, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	4,743	7,401	49,843	62,211
Mexico.....	30,733	197,794	797,233	1,316,963
Santo Domingo.....	171	2,074	17,259	58,448
Cuba.....	7,319	57,459	164,646	526,665
Argentine Republic.....	63,547	17,844	294,863	350,655
Brazil.....	972	857	156,517	103,286
Colombia.....	563	1,543	16,540	4,808
Other South America.....	5,826	445,280	42,520	276,921
Cycles and parts of (Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	94	546	2,335	4,016
Mexico.....	764	4,415	19,208	14,909
Santo Domingo.....	21	26	237	37
Cuba.....	3,385	4,461	137,804	14,417
Argentine Republic.....	6,862	78	135,940	23,341
Brazil.....	1,942	841	23,141	8,454
Colombia.....	69	79	5,950	39
Other South America.....	5,884	3,138	51,777	23,011
Coal:				
Coal, bituminous (Carbón; Cereño; Charbon):				
Central America.....	4,711	3,346	17,366	28,755
Mexico.....	250,187	420,664	1,433,224	1,206,156
Santo Domingo.....	1,374	678	40,969	15,909
Cuba.....	117,585	91,088	497,950	739,119
Brazil.....	12,462	59,257	72,787	222,333
Colombia.....	8,378	16,069	34,735	63,009
Other South America.....	28,195	26,280	82,401	260,303
Copper:				
Copper ingots, etc. (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):				
Mexico.....	430,539	1,779	426,843	161,565
Cottons:				
Cotton, manufactered (Algodón manufacturado; Algodón não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé):				
Mexico.....	146,384	184,303	567,796	1,484,110
South America.....			6,880	22

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Collens—Continued.				
Cotton cloths (<i>Tijales de algodón; Fuzentas de algodón; Coton manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	\$81,111	\$71,320	\$566,191	\$602,879
Mexico.....	31,186	16,620	365,595	215,613
Santo Domingo.....	17,099	28,299	52,894	199,441
Cuba.....	29,134	25,306	380,187	146,955
Argentine Republic.....	9,375	6,684	92,104	81,135
Brazil.....	33,104	20,176	321,019	244,440
Colombia.....	17,296	78,424	198,220	367,397
Other South America.....	125,023	156,298	771,702	1,466,905
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupas de algodón; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America.....	37,325	39,338	298,368	319,793
Mexico.....	38,786	39,143	318,713	358,718
Santo Domingo.....	4,095	1,964	13,160	35,254
Cuba.....	16,200	12,585	133,162	85,640
Argentine Republic.....	1,848	1,763	15,113	15,415
Brazil.....	3,436	2,909	33,605	35,715
Colombia.....	3,241	2,843	36,061	34,767
Other South America.....	5,732	3,559	54,452	69,872
Electric instruments:				
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparatus electricus e scientificus; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	4,018	14,160	41,076	57,159
Mexico.....	20,184	22,418	325,038	295,595
Argentine Republic.....		14,579	206,881	266,623
Brazil.....	9,992	19,312	139,991	189,451
Other South America.....	40,330	13,534	140,934	146,055
Iron and Steel, Manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Cariles de acero; Trillos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....		5,754	13,157	84,210
Mexico.....	89,750	84,112	455,698	800,061
South America.....	23,205	129,088	177,424	1,079,436
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sueros y herramientas; Ferrajes, sueros e herramientas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America.....	10,203	11,567	75,075	101,302
Mexico.....	54,901	50,102	367,363	421,361
Santo Domingo.....	1,541	1,542	8,134	21,135
Cuba.....	21,966	32,023	267,172	254,106
Argentine Republic.....	20,878	19,572	216,955	205,759
Brazil.....	21,453	10,997	231,727	182,286
Colombia.....	4,592	4,325	46,799	33,154
Other South America.....	23,750	31,428	214,554	339,622
Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coudre e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	2,163	4,032	23,123	28,004
Mexico.....	27,649	21,803	213,376	226,354
Santo Domingo.....	558	1,219	2,147	8,208
Cuba.....	5,396	5,633	57,884	84,395
Argentine Republic.....	11,470	2,229	122,938	133,182
Brazil.....	11,635	2,832	93,918	51,129
Colombia.....	800	1,017	10,763	4,672
Other South America.....	13,853	20,401	126,167	157,615
Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de écrire e accessorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	393	200	2,202	4,534
Mexico.....	6,461	8,218	42,124	57,885
Santo Domingo.....	85	214	194	1,210
Cuba.....	1,989	3,830	23,133	32,138
Argentine Republic.....	4,512	1,165	31,272	20,646
Brazil.....	100	183	8,147	4,831
Colombia.....	500	233	2,105	1,217
Other South America.....	1,854	2,391	19,687	25,771

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Leather and manufactures:				
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero, distiula del de suelo; Cuero para solas; Cueros, otros que para suelas</i>):				
Central America	\$3,873	\$1,505	\$20,199	\$27,375
Mexico	3,273	38	31,330	11,042
Santo Domingo	516	154	1,177	5,222
Cuba	3,915	8,761	28,900	40,106
Argentine Republic	7,151	7,790	19,148	79,500
Brazil	13,213	11,140	72,613	63,199
Colombia	179	127	1,789	3,137
Other South America	3,981	1,883	32,062	68,513
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calzados; Calzaduras</i>):				
Central America	11,670	17,072	107,235	139,931
Mexico	37,194	33,057	209,767	289,037
Colombia	1,118	3,961	37,482	51,992
Other South America	1,576	3,305	30,680	52,696
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitran; Resina calentada; Resina el quitran</i>):				
Central America	575	121	9,801	8,286
Mexico	744	320	5,483	7,201
Santo Domingo	11	31	1,892	3,354
Cuba	1,311	2,843	11,855	13,479
Argentine Republic	130	21,089	122,121	115,166
Brazil	9,368	8,342	145,276	149,498
Colombia	1,555	243	7,814	10,325
Other South America	6,766	11,170	76,563	75,160
Turpentine, spirits of (<i>Aguares; Aguarac; Tric-bentina</i>):				
Central America	598	760	5,210	5,828
Mexico	590	287	3,163	3,019
Santo Domingo	54	65	317	713
Cuba	2,852	2,174	36,270	35,687
Argentine Republic	12,727	12,687	111,957	107,530
Brazil	5,768	2,349	53,511	58,319
Colombia	162	455	3,239	3,361
Other South America	6,588	6,131	19,315	76,726
Oils:				
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crús; Huiles minerales, brutas</i>):				
Mexico		35,221	276,089	277,276
Cuba	46,763	20,726	265,097	181,679
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minerales, refinados ó manufacturados</i>):				
Central America	18,133	12,559	115,870	168,809
Mexico	16,154	19,591	114,329	117,468
Santo Domingo	1,026	11,191	35,973	59,841
Cuba	7,386	52,115	59,536	138,352
Argentine Republic	118,193	86,594	1,119,521	913,421
Brazil	229,165	134,829	1,453,772	1,616,185
Colombia	13,303	9,172	99,335	103,800
Other South America	231,411	158,536	1,003,431	973,254
Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles vegetales</i>):				
Central America	357	601	5,192	5,994
Mexico	95,651	71,757	691,891	641,546
Santo Domingo	7,444	7,311	27,981	51,094
Cuba	2,311	4,361	30,915	25,983
Argentine Republic	12,348	5,912	38,600	47,735
Brazil	27,028	30,489	155,057	208,453
Other South America	16,845	17,766	97,635	129,233
Provisions, comprising meal and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vaca en latas; Beef cannerés</i>):				
Central America	1,358	1,992	23,757	21,564
Mexico	1,775	3,581	16,091	20,244
Santo Domingo	3	16	79	49
Cuba	346	1,542	4,580	7,389
Argentine Republic	7		372	38
Brazil	1,089	568	29,693	13,476
Colombia	653	128	7,791	4,707
Other South America	1,431	1,063	17,288	16,870

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carné de vaca, salada ó en salamura; Carne de vaca, salgada ou em salmoura; Beef, salt or en salamura</i>):				
Central America.....	\$2,982	\$4,330	\$30,603	\$30,504
Mexico.....	61	255	1,798	4,208
Santo Domingo.....	392	281	3,231	3,856
Cuba.....	229	779	6,913	5,991
Brazil.....	8	173	4,090	508
Colombia.....	1,992	928	15,707	14,267
Other South America.....	23,070	17,791	145,845	153,799
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Seba; Suif</i>):				
Central America.....	5,711	3,482	59,794	86,722
Mexico.....	1,868	3,956	18,289	26,846
Santo Domingo.....	1,737	660	10,831	4,703
Cuba.....	158	84	2,277	2,990
Brazil.....	16,889	250	46,125	12,980
Colombia.....	224	57	7,846	5,412
Other South America.....	14,321	1,761	50,322	86,814
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Tancinda; Lard famé</i>):				
Central America.....	3,057	2,237	20,472	22,711
Mexico.....	1,795	2,377	17,845	23,522
Santo Domingo.....	239	179	1,620	1,613
Cuba.....	58,046	50,427	617,469	344,417
Brazil.....	8,746	39,425	106,402	143,713
Colombia.....	435	133	2,091	859
Other South America.....	2,662	3,012	7,958	23,244
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons</i>):				
Central America.....	2,577	2,411	23,466	26,628
Mexico.....	3,212	3,259	35,120	37,463
Santo Domingo.....	1,143	1,501	5,220	10,823
Cuba.....	48,148	73,571	323,362	464,677
Brazil.....	455	551	3,296	3,515
Colombia.....	2,440	892	14,653	13,669
Other South America.....	5,864	4,422	57,912	66,078
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de puerca; Porc</i>):				
Central America.....	9,219	5,416	60,180	78,982
Santo Domingo.....	796	1,320	5,593	7,771
Cuba.....	58,904	60,989	326,686	400,990
Brazil.....	8	.....	1,561	203
Colombia.....	1,484	791	10,271	13,926
Other South America.....	25,810	20,499	165,036	214,847
Lard (<i>Manteen; Banha; Saïndoux</i>):				
Central America.....	21,682	15,517	143,320	160,712
Mexico.....	35,937	28,943	357,987	362,828
Santo Domingo.....	3,024	3,295	16,771	31,292
Cuba.....	228,152	249,600	1,496,163	2,049,094
Argentine Republic.....	1,095	814	4,606	5,433
Brazil.....	54,403	128,072	599,311	796,894
Colombia.....	14,003	7,243	408,387	83,076
Other South America.....	64,987	72,292	567,766	803,284
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):				
Central America.....	3,994	3,464	40,742	36,772
Mexico.....	3,973	5,010	33,895	41,697
Santo Domingo.....	3,623	1,133	10,566	15,309
Cuba.....	3,259	1,868	39,597	43,893
Brazil.....	5,835	13,212	114,657	100,999
Colombia.....	1,061	863	11,069	9,478
Other South America.....	5,077	9,060	102,064	92,652
Cheese (<i>Queso; Queso; Fromage</i>):				
Central America.....	2,296	2,231	18,697	18,459
Mexico.....	2,971	3,101	20,044	27,773
Santo Domingo.....	1,405	623	5,760	4,367
Cuba.....	5,286	2,617	32,674	19,723
Brazil.....	21	.....	90	34
Colombia.....	957	611	6,790	5,396
Other South America.....	486	850	9,235	4,750
Tobaccos:				
Tobacco, manufactured (<i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco ado manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	2,539	2,288	22,530	20,669
Mexico.....	25,416	8,326	140,685	96,616
Argentine Republic.....	7,000	350	14,223	12,282
Colombia.....	963	1,567	8,248	7,004
Other South America.....	12,179	6,166	80,574	61,956

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months end- ing March—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Tobaccos—Continued.				
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):				
Central America	\$3,933	\$4,465	\$41,842	\$43,750
Mexico	333	1,081	4,790	24,273
Cuba	27,664	18,062	135,656	117,876
Argentine Republic	1,075		27,839	4,300
Brazil			352	354
Colombia	49	43	5,615	6,411
Other South America	6,267	3,596	39,408	37,366
Wood and manufactures:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):				
Central America	1,110	6,954	13,947	43,092
Mexico	10,130	27,278	172,640	230,316
Cuba	5,569	2,635	43,788	49,101
Argentine Republic	1,112	14,268	15,841	63,166
Brazil				1,864
Colombia	320	2,767	7,201	11,201
Other South America	10,948	735	73,592	41,150
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America	6,330	4,292	38,912	45,877
Mexico	129,896	78,853	799,124	879,999
Santo Domingo	9,890	11,663	27,158	40,959
Cuba	147,164	90,391	751,350	643,308
Argentine Republic	66,741	100,336	940,608	955,021
Brazil	17,644	19,964	318,622	180,615
Colombia	900	5,141	51,563	43,594
Other South America	26,768	56,292	114,902	630,064
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i>):				
Central America	3,972	15,979	35,596	54,367
Mexico	43,263	49,572	292,113	286,116
Santo Domingo	3,354	2,392	7,499	22,253
Cuba	30,934	27,271	230,117	266,539
Argentine Republic	5,392	4,022	84,652	54,072
Brazil	1,758	1,068	30,309	15,754
Colombia	3,381	1,378	15,081	14,607
Other South America	6,099	5,167	48,993	57,301

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN MARCH.

For the month of March, 1901, the volume of foreign commerce of the United States was represented by \$200,417,514 against \$220,679,681 in March, 1900. The imports are represented in these totals by \$75,946,840 for March, 1901, and \$86,522,456 for the March previous, showing a loss of \$10,575,616. The exports, including foreign goods reexported for March, 1901, were valued at \$124,470,674, showing a loss of \$9,686,551 in comparison with March, 1900, for which period they reached a valuation of \$134,157,225. It must be noted that the commerce between the United States and Hawaii and Porto Rico, respectively, were included in the statement of the foreign trade of the United States for March, 1900, and not so included for March, 1901, nor for any time after June 30, 1900. Hawaii's trade with foreign countries is included in the statement of the foreign commerce of the United States after the date named, while the commerce of Porto Rico is shown separately.

The summary of imports and exports for the month of March, 1901, compared with a summary for the same month of the previous year, as officially compiled, gives the following statistics:

	1901.	1900.
IMPORTS.		
Articles of food and animals	\$21,535,954	\$21,812,112
Articles in a crude condition entering into processes of domestic manu- factures.....	28,650,887	33,873,951
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials.....	6,091,501	7,929,219
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	10,729,106	12,878,731
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	8,936,293	9,998,110
Total.....	75,946,810	86,522,156
EXPORTS.		
Products of—		
Agriculture.....	78,529,951	77,905,812
Manufactures.....	31,973,735	41,767,139
Mining.....	2,952,411	3,573,349
Forest.....	4,101,851	3,761,754
Fisheries.....	377,756	877,558
Miscellaneous.....	839,632	860,355
Total domestic.....	121,775,336	131,718,967
Foreign products reexported.....	2,695,338	2,408,256
Grand total.....	124,470,674	134,127,223

The imports admitted free of duty were valued at \$36,703,621 in March, 1901, against \$40,034,087 in March, 1900. They represented 48.32 per cent in 1901 and 46.27 per cent in 1900. The total amount of duties collected from customs was \$21,048,597, against \$22,090,681 in March, 1900.

For the nine months of the fiscal year ending with March, 1901, the value of the foreign merchandise imported by the United States was \$599,481,143, against \$641,776,030 for the same period in the previous year, showing a decrease of \$42,294,887. The per cent of free imports were, respectively, 39.99 in 1901 and 43.45 in 1900. The exports for the same period were worth \$1,139,665,658, against \$1,053,630,696 for the same months of the previous year. The foreign goods reexported so far in the present fiscal year were valued at \$19,184,985, against \$17,112,209 for the first nine months of the previous fiscal year.

COMPARISON OF THE EXPORTS OF LEADING NATIONS.

The returns for the first nine months of the current fiscal year, ending with March 31, show that the United States now stands at the head of the list of exporting nations. The following is the monthly average of exports of the countries competing for that position during the period named:

United States.....	\$124,497,853	British India.....	\$26,747,000
United Kingdom.....	117,816,246	Austria-Hungary.....	25,753,255
Germany.....	87,551,000	Belgium.....	23,568,000
France.....	56,467,000	Italy.....	20,518,000
Russia.....	29,550,000		

The figures for the United States represent only the domestic exports. If the foreign merchandise which was reexported were included the monthly average would amount to \$126,629,518.

Of the 24 principal commercial nations of the earth only 10 show a balance of trade in their favor, while the remaining 14 buy more than they sell. The 10 are the Argentine Republic, Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, British India, Mexico, Philippine Islands, Russia, Uruguay, and the United States. Russia is the only one of the great nations of Europe whose foreign trade is in a favorable condition, the balance of trade for that country being about \$4,000,000 a year, while that of the United States was \$521,000,000 during the last nine months, a gain of \$127,000,000 over the previous year.

With regard to the Argentine Republic, the statistics for the twelve months ending with December 31, 1900, show that its exports exceeded its imports by \$39,000,000. For the first six months of the present fiscal year the exports of Mexico exceeded the imports by over \$12,000,000 (silver).

ADDITIONAL DUTY ON ARGENTINE SUGAR.

On May 4, 1901, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States issued the following instructions "to officers of the customs and others concerned:"

"In pursuance of the provisions of section 5 of the act of July 24, 1897, the following net amount of bounty paid by the Argentine Republic, by way of drawback on sugar exported from that country after payment of internal-revenue tax, is hereby declared for assessment of additional duty on such sugar, viz. 10 *centavos* per kilogram.

"As no bounty is paid by the Argentine Republic on sugar exported without payment of internal-revenue tax, sugar so exported will not be subject to additional duty under said section 5.

"On entries of sugar claimed to have been exported without drawback, but merely with abatement of internal-revenue tax, the evidence of such exportation must be submitted for the consideration of the Department before liquidation."

PROPOSED EXHIBITS OF SPANISH PRODUCTS.

The Consul-General of the United States at Barcelona, Spain, has transmitted to the Department of State at Washington information relative to the proposed exhibits of Spanish products in New York City and Havana, Cuba. This was published in the "Diario de Comercio" of Barcelona, which states that these expositions will be of natural and industrial peninsular products, and will have in view the development of Spanish trade. New York and Cuba are selected as points of exhibit because they are so situated as to form bases of commerce with the United States, Mexico, and the Central American countries, and to control a goodly proportion of the trade of the Island of Cuba.

THE ALGIERS FLOATING DOCK.

The immense steel floating dock to be located at Algiers, in the State of Louisiana, which was built at Sparrows Point, Maryland, by the Merian Steel Company, is practically completed. It is the largest floating dry dock in the world, and now that it is completed quite an important problem arises as to how it shall be floated down the Atlantic coast, into the Gulf of Mexico, and up the Mississippi River to Algiers. Over 13,000,000 pounds of steel have been used in its construction.

Much of the shipping from Central and South America en route to the United States touches at New Orleans or makes that port the terminus of voyages.

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.

A report in a recent issue of the "Engineering Magazine" declares that the United States is twenty years in advance of other countries (Canada excepted) in the art of bridge designing and construction. It is further stated that in the United States the steel of which a bridge is constructed represents about one-half its cost. This important element in bridge construction is made in the United States at much less cost than in any other country. In Great Britain labor is much hampered by local conditions, and it is admitted by one of the leaders of the Trades Union that, owing to local conditions, the cost of labor in making steel in that country is much greater than in the United States, owing to such restrictions. The same may be said with regard to the labor employed in the art of manufacturing, although the United States pays much higher wages.

The market for bridges is far greater in the United States than elsewhere, as there are now 190,000 miles of railway with an average of 1 span of metallic bridge for every 3 miles of line. This would make a total of 63,000 bridges on the existing lines, not including those required for new roads. Increased weight in cars and engines in the United States has resulted in wonderful economic changes. For instance, the average rate for freights in 1867 was a little over \$5 per ton, while in 1900 it averaged 95 cents. As there were 976,000,000 tons of freight moved in the latter year, it can be seen that the saving is enormous. The larger cars now used carry double the load of the old ones they have superseded; at the same time more powerful engines draw additional cars and trains. This increase of weight for rolling stock has led to the substitution of newer structures, of stronger and heavier materials, to replace the old bridges. This has brought into existence many bridge-building companies, and they can well afford to equip themselves with the best labor-saving and quick-working machinery, regardless of first cost. European bridge builders are not in this position. Trains on the European lines have not increased in

weight as they have in America, consequently the old bridges answer every purpose, and the demand has been confined chiefly to new structures of the same light pattern. The United States factories are fully equipped for getting out heavy work, which can be done in as short a time (or shorter) as the European firms employ for their light bridge work.

COMMERCE IN FRUIT PRODUCTS.

The great development of fruit growing in the United States, especially on the Pacific coast where semitropical fruits, as well as those indigenous to temperate regions, are grown, renders it interesting to ascertain what influence this development has on the country's imports of fruits. Taking the imports of the year 1900 and comparing their values, in round numbers, with those cited for 1890, the following articles are shown to have decreased in value as below:

Articles.	1900.	1890.	Decrease.
Currants.....	\$917,000	\$1,216,000	\$329,000
Dates.....	410,000	611,000	201,000
Oranges.....	1,087,000	1,917,000	830,000
Plums and prunes.....	47,000	1,789,000	1,742,000
Raisins.....	531,000	1,997,000	1,466,000
All other:			
Free.....	663,000	1,391,000	728,000
Dutiable.....	1,327,000	1,777,000	450,000

This shows a total decrease of \$5,749,000. It is worthy of note that while the values of currants and dates show decreases, the quantities increased, respectively, 3,123,000 and 1,665,000 pounds. These fruits are, of course, not produced in the United States.

Of imported fruits which have increased in value in the ten years under comparison the following are noted:

Articles.	1900.	1890.	Increase.
Figs.....	\$54,000	\$157,000	\$57,000
Lemons.....	3,667,000	3,371,000	296,000
Fruits, prepared or preserved.....	1,238,000	954,000	284,000
Bananas.....	5,878,000	4,654,000	1,224,000

These represent a total increase of \$1,858,000, the major portion of which is represented in the increased value of bananas from Latin America, a factor not to be reckoned in the Pacific coast trade. The same is true (as yet) with regard to dates. The American lemon is the only fruit, apparently, that has not gained the supremacy over the foreign in the domestic markets, but even the cultivation of this fruit is being rapidly developed in California.

The extent to which the United States fruits are gaining favor in other countries is shown by the following comparison of export values:

Articles.	1900.	1890.	Gain.
Apples:			
Green	\$1,415,000	\$1,231,000	\$211,000
Dried	2,218,000	1,039,000	1,209,000
Oranges	270,000	.....	270,000
Prunes	1,646,000	.....	1,646,000
Raisins	140,000	.....	140,000
other ripe or dried fruits.....	2,545,000	1,001,000	1,541,000
Canned fruits.....	3,123,000	698,000	2,425,000
other preserved fruits.....	62,000	59,000	3,000
Total	11,179,000	1,631,000	7,148,000

These totals show an expansion equaled by but few of the extraordinary gains in the various industries of the United States.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The plan of operations for the geological surveys to be made in the next fiscal year was announced on April 25, 1901. An important feature of the work will be an investigation in cooperation with the Coast and Geodetic Survey of certain unmarked parts of the northwest boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. This line will be resurveyed and temporarily marked by iron posts in certain localities. It is planned to make a reconnaissance of the whole line from the summit of the Rocky Mountains westward. Parties will be detailed to cooperate in topographical surveys of the States of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and North Carolina. Special investigations will be made in the Rocky Mountains, in the State of Montana. Investigations are planned of the glass and coal working industries, as well as of the cement works of the country. The gas wells of the State of Louisiana will be fully examined. Other investigations will include the lead and zinc deposits in the State of Missouri, the gold deposits in the State of Georgia, and the Devonian and Carboniferous strata in the State of New York, with reference to coal, petroleum, gas, glass, etc.

COPPER INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT.

Copper consumption, both in the United States and Europe, attained its greatest magnitude within the past two years and a half, production being strained to keep pace with the necessities of its use. There have been times when production was hardly able to meet the demands of the legitimate trade. According to a German authority on the metal trade, in 1900, the world's production of copper aggregated about 279,000 metric tons, an increase of 8,200 tons as compared with the preceding year. Toward this total the United States contributed 268,800 tons.

For the first quarter of 1901 the total copper production of the United States was 67,163 metric tons (2,240 pounds), as compared with 65,193 tons for the same period of the previous year. The European product for the periods under comparison were 21,059 tons in 1901 and 20,653 tons in 1900. Although the home demand for copper continues, there has been a falling off in foreign buying since January, and copper exports are reported for the first three months of the year to have been 25,274 tons, as compared with 46,932 for the first quarter of 1900.

In 1896 this metal sold for less than 10 cents a pound, but the developments of electrical enterprises have so changed the conditions governing its application that an increase of 50 per cent in value since 1897 has been realized.

Several new copper-mining enterprises, capitalized by citizens of the United States, are reported from Mexico, notably in the States of Guerrero and Sonora.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR MANILA.

A comparison of the annual death rate per 1,000 inhabitants of Manila, Philippine Islands, with that of some of the large tropical cities and some of the populous centers of the United States is shown by a statement recently issued by the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department at Washington.

This shows that the annual death rate per 1,000 of Manila's population for 1900 was 34.47; that of Hongkong, 23.83; Macao, 54; Bombay, 51.36; Rio de Janeiro, 31.11; New York, 20.53; and Philadelphia, 19.58. A comparison of the respective causes of death shows that there is practically no call for alarm in the plague figures, but the number of deaths attributed to other diseases is in some cases rather high. All over the world one-seventh of the deaths are from pulmonary tuberculosis, in spite of all epidemics and plagues. Even were plague at its height in Manila, it is probable that the number of deaths in that city would not exceed those resulting from tuberculosis, to which, next to infantile diseases, the highest number of deaths are attributed. For instance, Manila's vital statistics for December, 1900, recorded 108 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 189 from infantile diseases.

As evidence of the seriousness with which pulmonary tuberculosis has become to be regarded by health authorities everywhere, it may be stated that the city of San Francisco has instituted a quarantine against all cases of consumption entering that port. This disease is extremely common to all the Philippine Islands, due partly to the climate and partly to the peculiar susceptibility of the natives to the disease. It would seem, therefore, that there is more to fear from an increase of this complaint than from an epidemic of plague.

There is no record that the Philippines was ever visited by a big epidemic of bubonic plague, and it is most remarkable that while this dread disease has periodically appeared and ravaged Hongkong and Macao, Manila has retained its immunity. Some alarm was caused in 1900 by the discovery of a few sporadic cases in Intramuros, but, owing to the prompt action of the sanitary authorities, an epidemic was prevented. The outbreak, however, had a beneficial effect, in that it aroused the health authorities to the possibility of the city being visited by an epidemic of plague, and caused them to take steps to prevent the disease establishing itself.

Since it has been proven that rats spread the disease quickly, the authorities have distributed rat poison to the houses; in December last 1,930 houses were so supplied. A summary of bubonic plague in Manila for the past year shows that 271 cases were reported during the year (186 Chinese, 82 Filipinos, and 3 Americans), of whom 199, or 73 per cent, died.

This is a very small death rate for that disease compared with the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, which, taking the month of December as a fair average, is accountable for 1,296 during the year. For a tropical city the death rate of Manila shows a decrease in many cases and compares favorably with the healthiest cities of the same population.

STUDY OF HAWAIIAN FISHERIES.

In compliance with a resolution of Congress, the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries of the United States is arranging to send an expedition to Hawaiian Islands for the purpose of making a comprehensive study of the fishes and other aquatic resources of those islands. The work of the specialists who compose the party, as mapped out for the present summer, will be a thorough study of the quantity and quality of the commercial and shore fishes, mollusks, crustaceans, and other aquatic animals and plants. Attention will be given to the actual and relative values and the commercial importance of the different species; their migrations, spawning times and places, food, feeding habits, names, maximum average size, and other pertinent facts.

REVENUES OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

No single feature of the commercial expansion of the United States is more striking than the increase in the *per capita* revenues. In 1881 the sales of postage stamps of every variety amounted to 67 cents per inhabitant. That was a year of great prosperity and the resumption of specie payments, and enormous exports of wheat to Europe gave an impetus to business that continued until the financial disturbances of 1884. The year 1890 was also a prosperous year, and during that period the sales of postage stamps amounted to very nearly 95

cents for each man woman and child in the United States. In 1900 this amount had increased to a little more than \$1.33. In the latter year the revenue from stamp sales was practically three times as great as it was 19 years previous. Though the population increased less than 50 per cent, the proceeds from stamp sales *per capita* was nearly twice as great as in 1881. At the earlier date, it must be remembered, letter postage was 50 per cent higher than in 1900 and the maximum weight for a single rate of postage was only one-half what it is at the present time.

INCREASED TRADE WITH CENTRAL AMERICA.

The steamers of the several South American steamship companies now plying regularly on routes ending at United States ports did not, previously to April, 1901, receive freight at Central American ports for delivery at San Francisco, that service being left to the regular Panama steamers. Since that date, however, the South American steamers have been bringing freight from the several ports of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Salvador at rates advantageous to the exporters. It is believed by the importers that this movement will stimulate trade between the United States and Central America and prove of great benefit to the latter.

The regular Panama steamers are also reported to be bringing increased shipments from Central America, and, in consequence, the superior varieties of coffee from that part of America, which had previously been transported across the isthmus or around Cape Horn, are now being sent to New York and Europe via San Francisco. On April 20 the steamer *City of Pará* brought the largest cargo ever landed at San Francisco by a Panama steamer. The greater part of the cargo consisted of coffee, there having been 25,929 bags of this commodity. Of the total named, 9,470 bags were for the San Francisco market, 1,573 bags for New York, and 14,886 bags in transit for Europe. Previously, on April 5, 1901, the *City of Sydney* had brought 23,759 bags of coffee from Central America, most of which was destined for Europe.

FOREIGN CROP REPORTS.

The Department of Agriculture of the United States has negotiations under way for the exchange of crop reports by cable with European and other grain-producing countries. The arrangement with Hungary has already been completed and the first bulletin respecting crop conditions in that country was issued on May 10, 1901. The reports are to be exchanged monthly, and as soon as received in the United States will be given to the public. The proposed system will give official Government reports, and it is expected to have a steadying effect on the market and to be of value to the farmers in deciding upon

the planting and the marketing of their crops. The grains to be considered in the reports will be wheat, maize, oats, barley, and rye. It has been the custom of the Bureau of the American Republics for the last two years to publish, in the languages of the International American Union, the monthly crop reports issued by the United States Government, and to distribute the same, using the MONTHLY BULLETIN as a medium, throughout the countries composing the International Union.

RUSSIAN ENDORSEMENT OF TRADE METHODS.

A telegram from Moscow, Russia, dated May 4, 1901, reports the annual conference of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Association. One of the most important projects considered during the conference was the establishment of closer business relations with the United States. For this purpose the resolution was taken of sending experts from Russia to the United States in order to study and, if possible, apply American methods to Russian markets.

In the course of the debate it was agreed that as the United States is "the greatest and most progressive commercial and industrial nation in the world, astonishing all nations by its mastery of finance, its enlightenment of government, and its energy and enterprise in business, it would be well to establish closer connections with such a nation."

AMERICAN CORN OIL IN THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

The industrial and commercial papers of Continental Europe are calling attention to the approaching competition of American corn oil. It is stated that this oil is greatly appreciated from an industrial point of view, and that its fine golden color and agreeable taste make it a possible rival for older and better-known varieties of table oil. Well-directed efforts have been made for some time, notably at the Paris Exposition, to establish this product in foreign markets, and from present indications it would appear that they have been successful.

ESTIMATED WOOL CLIP.

According to reports from many correspondents published by Dunn & Co., of New York, the present year's wool clip of the United States will be fully as large as that of 1900. Sheep wintered well and the wool is reported to be in exceptionally good condition. From 10 to 50 per cent (according to locality) of last year's wool clip is reported still in the hands of the producers. The clip of the State of Montana in the present year is estimated at 25,000,000 pounds; that of Wyoming at 18,000,000 pounds; of the Territory of New Mexico, 15,000,000 pounds, and that of the State of Colorado, 10,000,000 pounds; these sections being the great wool districts.

CULTIVATION OF PISTACHIO NUTS.

It is announced that the Department of Agriculture is conducting experiments looking to the cultivation of pistachio nuts in the Territory of Arizona and also of New Mexico. This movement naturally attracts the attention of confectioners, some 400 young trees have been imported from Greece to be transplanted in the Territories named. Generally speaking, this variety of nuts is known only to confectioners as they are too expensive for common use. In appearance the nut resembles the almond, except that the kernel of most varieties is bright green in color, imparting that tint to the confections flavored with it. The pistachio nut is very popular in the Mediterranean ports, where it has driven most other varieties out of the market. The Department believes that if it can be successfully grown in the United States, considerable profits will accrue from its culture. The value of nuts imported into the United States each year ranges from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

PHILIPPINE SHOE IMPORTS.

A statement concerning the importation of boots and shoes into the Philippine Islands during the calendar year 1900 has been prepared in the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department. This shows that the total value of such imports for the year was \$160,309. By countries the imports were as follows: The United States, \$7,832; United Kingdom, \$778; Germany, \$50,241; France, \$7,166; Spain, \$74,183; Austria, \$3,668; Belgium, \$600; Switzerland, \$1,044; China, \$5,449; Japan, \$808; Hongkong, \$5,881; British East Indies, \$1,041; and Australasia, \$1,618.

DEAD-LETTER OFFICE IN HAWAII.

By order of the Postmaster-General of the United States, a dead-letter service for the Territory of Hawaii, to be conducted in connection with the Honolulu post-office, for the deposition of unclaimed and unmailable matter originating or reaching the several post-offices in the Hawaiian Islands, was established on March 26, 1901. Heretofore such matter has been sent to Washington.

URUGUAY.**FOREIGN COMMERCE OF 1900.**

Recent statistics published by the Department of Customs of Uruguay show the following interesting data concerning the foreign commerce of the country during the year 1900 compared with that of the year 1899:

Articles.	1900.	1899.
IMPORTS.		
Alcoholic beverages	\$2,363,567	\$2,349,402
Provisions, cereals, and spices	4,952,677	4,786,457
Tobacco and cigars	210,421	224,434
Dry goods and cloth materials	1,301,783	5,042,176
Ready-made clothing	1,106,723	1,308,547
Raw materials and machinery	7,259,180	6,875,652
Live stock	1,009,959	2,754,110
Sundry articles	2,773,296	2,211,010
Total	23,977,606	25,551,788
EXPORTS.		
Live stock	531,216	260,006
Slaughterhouse products	26,665,662	33,539,131
Agricultural products	1,669,523	2,354,919
Other products	437,535	314,722
Ship's stores	119,941	5,187
Sundry articles	21,310	100,196
Total	29,388,187	36,574,161

UTILIZATION OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

The German Vice-Consul at Fray-Bentos has made a report to his Government regarding the utilization of animal products at the *saladeros*, which would otherwise be lost. It is stated that a few years ago the bones, etc., were boiled, strained, and pressed for the purpose of extracting the tallow they contained. The residue was then dried and used as a fuel. Some establishments have recently introduced improvements in this direction. The "Saladero Fray-Bentos" of the Liebig company dries the waste after extracting the tallow, and grinds it, thus obtaining an animal guano containing 7 to 8 per cent of ammonia and 14 to 18 per cent of phosphoric acid. The tongues are bought up by several firms, then preserved and sold as "Fray-Bentos or Paysandu tongues." Liebigs have also been making, for some time past, a good ox-tail soup and preserving it in 1-pound and 2-pound cans, for which there is a ready sale. Some establishments are also engaged in salting and exporting the intestines of cattle.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL URUGUAY RAILWAY.

According to the official report of the board of directors, the gross receipts of the Central Uruguay Railway for the last half of the year 1900 shows a decrease of £5,455, or 3.38 per cent, as compared with the same period in the previous year. The working expenses amounted to £93,837, or 60.22 per cent of the gross receipts, as compared with £86,371, or 53.56 per cent, in the last half of 1899, being an increase of £7,466, or 6.66 per cent. Heavy rains and disastrous floods occurred during the closing months of the financial year, continuing until November. The wool clip was kept back on account of the low prices received for that commodity, and consequently receipts from transportation were reduced. With reference to live stock, the report states

that there was an increase of 82.66 per cent in the number of animals transported and 90.27 per cent in the receipts from this source.

RESULTS OF THE CENSUS.

The "Südamerikanische Rundschau" states that the compilation of the agricultural census of Uruguay is looked forward to with great interest. From the details already on hand it is seen that the number of animals, such as horses, horn cattle, sheep, swine, mules, etc., is nearly double that which the best estimates had heretofore credited. Further, it is felt that the results of the general census, as far as the population is concerned, will be very satisfactory. It is anticipated that a population of 925,000 will be shown.

PROPOSED COLONIES.

A report of the French Chamber of Commerce at Montevideo, referring to the development of colonization and industrial activity in Uruguay, says that one of the richest landed proprietors has taken steps to establish colonies in Durazno. Among the new industries about to be established is a coconut-oil factory and a dairy. The oil factory will obtain its raw products from Paragnay. The dairy will be operated upon a very large scale, and will obtain its supply of milk from the interior of the country, where a large portion of it has heretofore gone to waste. It is possible that butter will form an important export of the country.

CULTIVATED LANDS AND LANDED PROPRIETORS.

A German consular report states that, in the year 1899, 5,479 square kilometers of land were under cultivation in Uruguay, of which 4,143 were planted in grain. The total value is given at 16,843,608 *pesos*. There are 67,112 landed proprietors in Uruguay, of whom 30,503 are foreigners. The value of the ground in the possession of Uruguayans is stated to be 143,083,809 *pesos*, and that in the possession of foreigners 135,620,609 *pesos*; a total of 278,704,415 *pesos*. The principal nationalities represented are shown by the following table:

	Number of landed proprietors.	Property value. <i>Pesos.</i>		Number of landed proprietors.	Property value. <i>Pesos.</i>
Uruguayans	36,579	143,083,809	French	2,768	16,063,129
Italians	11,430	35,736,673	English	651	9,063,129
Spaniards	8,406	32,616,842	Argentines	713	4,464,730
Brazilians	5,349	30,687,043	Germans	426	2,980,136

Further, there are Swiss, Portuguese, Belgians, Dutch, Swedes, Norwegians, Austrians, Hungarians, and North Americans owning property in Uruguay.

WOOL PRICES IN LIVERPOOL.

At the last auction sale of River Plate wools in Liverpool the Uruguayan products brought the following prices, which were about the same as those received in the spring of 1900: Merino, 6d. to 8d. per pound; fine crossbreds, 6½d. to 7¾d.; Lincoln, 4d. to 5½d.; lamb's, 4½d. to 6¼d.; and belly and scrap, 1¾d. to 3¾d. Expressed in United States values these prices range from 3.55 cents per pound for the lowest grades to 16.22 cents for the best.

MINISTER FROM BOLIVIA.

Dr. J. C. CARVILLO recently presented his credentials to President Cuestas as Minister from Bolivia near the Government of Uruguay. After an exchange of friendly greeting a presidential decree was issued recognizing the Minister in his official capacity.

VENEZUELA.**THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.**

The Department of State at Washington informs the Bureau of the American Republics that it has been advised by the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Caracas of the formation of the following Provisional Government of Venezuela:

Provisional President, Gen. CIPRIANO CASTRO.
 First Vice-President, Gen. JUAN VINCENTE GÓMEZ.
 Second Vice-President, Gen. RAMON AYALA.
 General Secretary to the President, Señor TORRES CARDENAS

PRESIDENTIAL CABINET.

Minister of the Interior, Gen. J. A. VELUTINI.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. EDUARDO BLANCO.
 Minister of Finance, Señor DON RAMON TELLO MENDOZA.
 Minister of War and Marine, Gen. JOSÉ A. PULIDO.
 Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. FELIX QUINTERO.
 Minister of Public Works, Señor DON JUAN OTANEZ M.
 Minister of Fomento, Señor DON F. ARRACHA GALLEGOS.
 Governor of the Federal District, Gen. CALIXTO ESCALANTE.

TARIFF CHANGES.

Advices from Caracas state that the export taxes on coffee, cacao, cotton, and cattle have been abolished, and that the transit duties on products have been increased from 12½ per cent to 25 per cent. The new law went into effect on May 1, 1901.

FIBER FROM THE BANANA PLANT.

The British Consul at Caracas reports that the Venezuelan Government has offered a prize for the best sample of fibers extracted from the plantain or banana plant, and that over 40 samples are to be on exhibition at the office of the Chamber of Commerce at Caracas. It is a well-known fact that useful fibers can be obtained from the plant, but heretofore it has not been possible to manufacture them at a price that would permit them to compete with manila hemp and sisal grass. It is to be hoped that the experiments in Venezuela will be successful, and that the manufacture of plantain fiber may thenceforth prove remunerative.

NAVIGATION CONCESSION.

The Government of Venezuela has granted an important concession to Señor ELBANO SPINETTI, under the terms of which he secures the exclusive privilege of navigating the Motatán River. The concessionaire is obligated to establish along the course of said river warehouses and stations for the loading and unloading of fruits, merchandise, and other products. The duration of the contract is thirty years. Steamboats and sailing vessels will be employed in sufficient numbers to handle the traffic, and communication by water will be carried on with Maracaibo. The concessionaire has the exclusive right to exploit the timber existing on the Government lands on both sides of the river.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A GLASS FACTORY.

The Minister of Promotion of Public Welfare (Fomento) in the Republic has authorized Señores JUAN BAUTISTA BANCO and José EUSEBIO I. VILLANUEVA, of Caracas, to establish in the Federal District a plant for the "manufacture of such objects of crystal and glass as are required for the ordinary consumption of the country."

This is a new industry for Venezuela, and for its protection the Government grants to the contractors the exclusive privilege of such manufacture for a period of ten years, dating from January, 1901, the date of the publication of the contract in the "Gaceta Oficial." Furthermore, they are to be permitted to utilize free of charge all prime material found in waste lands or in the subsoil of lands of which the nation may dispose, or which it administers; and they are to be granted the privilege of importing (once only), free of customs duties, all the materials, machinery, tools, and implements destined for the installation of workshops, provided they fulfill the other requirements of the customs law. All questions and controversies which arise as to interpretation and execution of the contract are to be settled by the courts. The contract is not transferable, wholly or in part, to any foreign Government, or to a foreigner, without the consent of the National Government.

EXPORTS FROM MARACAIBO IN MARCH, 1901.

The exportations from Maracaibo during the month of March, 1901, consisted of 3,084,631 kilograms of coffee, 1,778,932 of which were shipped to New York; 48,315 kilograms of hides; 12,999 kilograms of goatskins; 1,690 kilograms of deerskins; 216 kilograms of crude rubber; 4,653 kilograms of cacao; 5,148 kilograms of balsam of copaiva; 9,708 kilograms of fish bladders (*buches de pescado*); 39,260 kilograms of divi-divi; 639 kilograms of wool; 1,004,058 kilograms of woods; 438,883 kilograms of raw sugar; 1,014 kilograms of old copper; 400 kilograms of *cogollos*; 1,552 kilograms of live plants, and 60 kilograms of dry plants.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A new regulation made by the municipal council of the city of Caracas fixes the price for each supply of water at 80 *bolivars* annually.

The Caracas theater, according to the "Venezuela Herald," receives a subsidy of 2,000 *bolivars* monthly from the Government.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO.

On May 1, 1901, Buffalo opened the gates of the Pan-American Exposition to the inspection of the world. All the buildings were not fully completed and parts of the grounds lacked the finishing touches of the landscape artists and gardeners, but the Exposition was practically ready for business when the President of the United States, then at Vicksburg, Miss., touched the electric button that started the mechanism at Buffalo, hundreds of miles distant. The dedication ceremonies, with a programme of an imposing character, were postponed until May 20, the chief ceremonies being conducted upon the Esplanade and in the Temple of Music.

The Exposition is larger and more comprehensive than its projectors originally believed probable. A great part of the expense, amounting to nearly \$10,000,000, has been borne by the beautiful city in which it is located. Some twenty-three of the States of the Union have made appropriations for buildings or exhibits, while nearly all of the remaining States and Territories are suitably represented by private displays of immense value and great utility. The United States Government indorsed the project by an appropriation of \$500,000. To this tangible evidence of the nation's approval Congress added the declaration that "it is desired to encourage the holding of a Pan-American Exposition on the Niagara frontier, in the city of Buffalo, fittingly to illustrate the marvelous development of the

Western Hemisphere during the nineteenth century, by a display of the arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mines, and sea." It further declared that "the proposed Pan-American Exposition, being confined to the Western Hemisphere, * * * would unquestionably be of vast benefit to the commercial interests not only of this country, but of the entire Hemisphere, and should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States."

Inspired by the idea of Pan-Americanism, the Exposition at Buffalo has found its keynote in Spanish-American architecture, the types ranging from those found in the southwestern part of the United States to such as exist in the southern extremity of Patagonia. To this has been added a color scheme, which enables the buildings and surroundings to equal, if not surpass, the wonderful "White City" at Chicago during the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

The Buffalo Exposition is in some ways the reflection of the Pan-American Conference which was held in Washington in 1889-90 and which was the inception of the International Union of American Republics, resulting in the establishment of the Bureau of the American Republics. While official delegates from all the Latin-American countries and the United States will meet in October, 1901, in the City of Mexico, at the second Pan-American Conference, a larger and no less influential body of unofficial delegates from all the American countries will have met in Buffalo during the summer, and will have been brought into closer personal and commercial relations with each other to their mutual benefit.

For six months the Exposition will afford an opportunity for the study of the products of all the countries of the Western Hemisphere. It is confidently believed that never before has there been grouped together such a general representation of resources of all the Americas as can be seen in Buffalo.

The benefits to be derived from this Exposition are fully realized by the Latin-American countries, and they have been actively engaged in preparing exhibits which will give the people of North America a complete idea of their diversified industries and natural resources. Several of the countries have erected special buildings in the court of State and Foreign Exhibits, at the Exposition. Descriptions of these structures, as well as details of the proposed exhibits, have from time to time appeared in the MONTHLY BULLETIN, so that but a brief mention of them collectively is made at this time. Taken as a whole, they form a very important part of the exhibits, and are creditable alike to the several Republics and to the Exposition.

The Argentine Republic has 1,500 square feet of space in the Forestry Building and 3,700 in the Agricultural Building, and 30 tons of Argentine products intended for the Exposition were shipped from

Buenos Ayres to Buffalo. The Republic is represented by Lient. JOHN S. ATTWELL.

To the Government of Bolivia has been allotted 2,400 square feet of space, distributed in the Agricultural, Mining, and Ethnology buildings. The official representative of the Government is Señor Don RAMÓN PANDO NIÑO, son of the President of the Republic, who has been appointed chairman of the Bolivian Commission.

The United States of Brazil has 500 square feet in the Agricultural Building and 400 square feet in the grounds, to establish a "Brazilian fazenda" in miniature, showing the cultivation of coffee, rubber, and other products of that country, which has the most extensive territory and the greatest population in South America. One or two States also make special exhibits.

Chile's appropriation amounts to \$170,000 gold, and is the largest appropriation ever made by that country for its participation in an exposition. The Chile Building in the court of State and foreign buildings occupies a space of 9,000 square feet, and its cost is about \$28,000. It is rectangular in form, two stories in height, and is constructed of steel and glass. At the close of the Exposition it will be taken to pieces and sent to Chile to be reconstructed. The exhibits of this country are very complete. This country is represented by Señor Don JULIO PÉREZ CANTO.

Colombia has appointed Señor Dr. LUIS CUERVO-MARQUEZ, Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia in the United States, as special commissioner at the Exposition.

Costa Rica has 1,660 square feet of space, distributed as follows: One hundred and twenty in horticulture, 400 in forestry, 30 in mines, 600 in ethnology, 240 in national products, and 270 in miscellaneous. The representative of Costa Rica is Dr. JUAN J. ULLOA, Consul-General to the United States.

Cuba has a building 150 by 275 feet. Its cost is \$25,000. The island will make a comprehensive exhibit of its resources. The chairman of the Pan-American Commission in Havana is Señor Don PERFECTO LA COSTE, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry.

Santo Domingo has a pavilion at the Exposition covering an area of about 4,000 square feet. Its cost was about \$4,000. Many of the Santo Domingo exhibits will be shown in the pavilion, but the Government will also make a display in the Ethnology Building. The District of Samana has an extensive exhibit. Señor Don FRANCISCO LEONTE-VASQUES, Chargé d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic in the United States, is also the representative and special commissioner of the Republic at the Exposition.

The Republic of Ecuador appropriated \$16,000 and has a pavilion at the Exposition. The Government is represented by Don F. MORA SILVA, Consul-General of Ecuador in New York.

Guatemala will exhibit its products in several buildings. This Government has 150 square feet in the Mining Building, 400 in the Horticulture Building, 400 in the Agriculture Building, and 200 in the Ethnology Building. There is a small pavilion in the grounds in which there is a special exhibit of certain Guatemalan products.

Haiti is also represented at the Exposition. The Minister of Agriculture in Port au Prince has arranged for a special exhibit of the products belonging to the governmental department under his control.

Honduras has a building at the Exposition and the country will make an extensive exhibit of its products. There will be a special ethnological exhibit also. Among the most interesting features of the Honduras exhibit will be those in the branches of mines and forests. Don FRANCISCO ALT SCHUL is the chairman of the Honduras Pan-American Commission.

Mexico has an attractive building, 60 by 40 feet, which contains only the mining exhibit made by the Republic. Besides, Mexico has had assigned in the different exhibition buildings 3,000 square feet in agriculture, 2,000 in forestry, 2,000 in horticulture, 3,000 in manufactures, and 2,000 in ethnology, and makes a very attractive display. A company of mounted *rurales* and the martial band of Mexico are at the Exposition. The Republic is making a special exhibit of ordnance, war materials, and navy equipments in a special building. The chief of the Mexican Commission is Don ALBINO R. NUNCIO.

Nicaragua has 150 square feet of space in mining, 300 in horticulture, 400 in agriculture, 350 in floriculture, and 200 in ethnology and archaeology. This country is represented by Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, Nicaraguan Minister in Washington.

The products of Paraguay are displayed in the way of individual exhibits.

Peru has 1,000 square feet in agriculture, 500 in manufactures, 500 in forestry, and 500 in mines. The chairman of the commission is Señor FEDERICO BLUME.

Porto Rico has appropriated \$10,000 and has an exhibit typical of the Porto Rican *ranchos*. Porto Rico will exhibit also her products in agriculture, and has 1,200 square feet of space in the Agriculture Building.

Salvador will make a collective exhibit of its products in a space of 1,500 to 2,000 square feet. The Republic is represented by Dr. DAVID GONZALES.

Individual exhibitors will display various products of Uruguay.

Venezuela will be represented by individual exhibitors.

The exhibit of the Bureau of the American Republics has been made with the object of showing the scope of its work since its inception, and was prepared at a cost of about \$8,000. The relief map of the Intercontinental Railway, the construction of which was suggested at

the International American Conference of 1889-90, gives an idea of the line of that railway through the countries on this continent.

The interest in this particular display is further enhanced by a miniature exhibit, geographically arranged in glass cases, of the most important products of the countries through which the Intercontinental Railway will pass.

Several manuscript maps, notably of Mexico and Brazil, are samples of the efforts of the Bureau in this direction. In a number of bookcases the publications of the Bureau from the time of its creation to the present day are shown.

The wall space contains photographs of officials and men who have been prominently identified in Pan-American affairs. The cases which occupy the floor space contain interesting documents, many in the original, some facsimiles, and others photographic productions of documents pertaining to the history of this hemisphere.

A prominent feature of the exhibit is a collection of photographs of the Columbian mural paintings of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana.

BRITISH TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

From the "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation," issued monthly by the British Government, the appended information regarding the trade of the United Kingdom with Latin America for the first quarter of the calendar year 1901, together with comparative statistics for the same period of the previous year, is obtained. The British publication referred to does not give all the commercial transactions between the various countries, but mentions only the principal items of import and export. Respecting the destination of some of the British exports, no country is specifically designated, but they are given under the general head of "South America." The Central American countries are grouped together, so that the statistics are not available separately for each of the several Republics of this part of America.

Taken as a whole, so far as enumerated, the imports, for the first quarter of 1901, taken by Great Britain from Latin America show an increase as compared with the previous year, the advance being from £4,032,390 in 1900 to £4,083,104 in 1901.

From the Argentine Republic the imports and their valuation for both periods under comparison were as follows:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Articles.	1901.	1900.
Cattle for food.....		£28,959	Hides.....	£14,623	£7,181
Sheep and lambs.....		122,121	Tallow and stearine....	65,356	67,913
Wheat.....	£885,191	1,020,781	Livestock.....	834,126	391,259
Maize.....	61,800	425,500	Total.....	2,182,581	2,115,062
Mutton.....	521,502	380,472			
Sugar.....	96,380	386			

That there were no imports of live cattle and sheep from the Argentine Republic (as well as from Uruguay) was due to the prevalence of an epidemic among live stock in those sections, which has now disappeared. The greatest increase was in the item of linseed, the aggregate quantity having been 374,587 quarters in the first three months of 1901, and 185,796 quarters for the same period in 1900. The number of bushels (of 60 pounds) of wheat imported was 4,339,333, against 5,331,833 for the first quarter of 1900. The number of bushels (of 56 pounds) of corn for the two periods under comparison was respectively 483,571 and 3,780,357.

From the Republic of Brazil the enumerated imports and their valuation were as follows in the first quarter of 1901, compared with the same period of 1900:

Articles,	1901.	1900.
Coffee.....	£26,465	£18,865
Raw sugar.....	37,961	4,642
Cotton.....	83,954	188,107
Total.....	148,380	211,614

The quantities of coffee imported were, respectively, 1,121,000 and 1,086,000 pounds; of raw sugar, 6,777,100 and 969,200 pounds; and of cotton, 3,026,800 and 7,978,700 pounds.

From Peru the products specially named and their valuations were as follows:

Articles,	1901.	1900.
Raw sugar.....	£14,464	£74,557
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama wool.....	49,579	55,611
Copper.....	68,110	48,305
Total.....	132,153	178,473

The quantities of the items enumerated for each of the periods were respectively as follows: Raw sugar, 2,919,300 and 13,882,800 pounds; copper, in all forms, 1,749 and 1,132 tons; wool, peculiar to the country, 1,078,959 and 1,071,569 pounds.

Only one item, copper, is credited to Chile. In the first quarter of 1901 the total weight of this metal imported was 11,346 tons, valued at £430,249, against 16,480 tons, valued at £395,808, in 1900. The greater proportion of the copper imports for 1901 were in a partially manufactured state. No imports of Chilean nitrates are reported, though undoubtedly the greater part of the British receipts came from Chile.

From South America, in general (other than specified) the imports were, 19,115,019 pounds of wool, valued at £525,795, in 1901, against 16,086,401 pounds, valued at £534,073, in 1900. While the number of

pounds increased, there was a great decrease in the total valuation of this commodity in 1901. The average price declined from £3.32 per 100 pounds in 1900 to £2.75 per 100 pounds in 1901.

From Central America, as a whole, the only item enumerated is coffee, of which 12,045,600 pounds, valued at £363,946, were imported during the first quarter of 1901, against 8,272,300 pounds, worth £267,360, during the same period in 1900. The average valuation per 100 pounds decreased from £3.23 in 1900 to £3.02 in 1901.

The total value of the exports to Latin America in the first quarter of 1901, so far as enumerated in the British "Accounts"—that is to say, for the principal items of export—was £2,450,336 (\$11,924,660), as compared with £2,626,953 (\$12,784,067) for the same period in 1900. The leading export items noted are articles such as are produced in the United States, and in the trade of which the United States should have a greater share than it now enjoys, particularly as regards the South American market. The great advantage which the British exporters have is direct and frequent steamship service to South American ports. Another consideration which produces beneficial results is the long time granted for the payment of bills contracted.

One of the principal items of export is cotton piece goods, of which the following sales were made in Latin-American markets during the first quarter of 1901, as compared with the first quarter of 1900:

Countries.	1901.	1900.	Countries.	1901.	1900.
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>		<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
West Indies (other than British).....	16,085,500	21,358,800	Chile.....	67,470,900	27,346,600
Mexico.....	5,598,600	11,171,100	Brazil.....	65,909,700	19,244,100
Central America.....	12,171,100	12,817,800	Uruguay.....	4,788,100	7,857,000
Colombia.....	11,376,400	4,142,800	Argentine Republic.....	17,863,200	27,477,000
Venezuela.....	11,452,400	2,194,600	Total.....	126,009,200	141,080,700
Peru.....	10,293,300	7,163,900			

These were valued at £1,291,005 (\$6,282,671) in 1901, against £1,349,259 (\$6,566,169) in 1900, representing more than one-half the total value of the exports for the periods named.

In detail the exports to Latin America, with their valuations, were as follows:

Articles.	1901.	1900.
WEST INDIES (FOREIGN).		
Hardware.....	£6,150	£1,754
Railroad iron.....	697	7,314
Galvanized sheet iron.....	8,239	9,447
Cast and wrought iron (manufactured).....	15,076	21,261
Packing bags and sacks.....	2,126	4,792
Total.....	32,288	47,528

Articles.	1901.	1900.
MEXICO.		
Cotton piece goods.....	£66,105	£113,043
Linen piece goods.....	6,954	9,253
Railroad iron.....	18,264	51,001
Galvanized sheet iron.....	16,058	28,612
Total.....	107,481	201,909
COLOMBIA.		
Cotton piece goods.....	110,338	28,756
Linen piece goods.....	18,941	2,418
Total.....	129,279	31,174
VENEZUELA.		
Cotton piece goods.....	100,505	16,635
PERU.		
Cotton piece goods.....	112,594	74,048
Woolen tissues.....	32,624	16,106
Worsted tissues.....	15,909	8,846
Railroad iron.....	20	135
Wrought and cast iron (manufactured).....	9,125	7,465
Total.....	170,272	106,599
CHILE.		
Cotton piece goods.....	183,756	249,595
Woolen tissues.....	40,919	46,586
Worsted tissues.....	28,524	48,302
Carpets.....	10,823	14,679
Hardware and cutlery.....	9,195	6,565
Railroad iron.....	1,838	2,338
Bar iron.....	8,122	10,308
Cast and wrought iron (manufactured).....	21,021	28,131
Galvanized sheet iron.....	22,251	34,231
Total.....	326,719	441,485
BRAZIL.		
Cotton piece goods.....	191,326	308,221
Jute piece goods.....	1,530	1,625
Jute yarn.....	77,353	49,871
Linen piece goods.....	7,463	9,285
Woolen tissues.....	15,512	14,576
Worsted tissues.....	20,619	18,226
Wrought copper.....	9,596	11,584
Hardware and cutlery.....	12,988	13,594
Railroad iron.....	17,478	34,724
Wire, other than telegraph.....	4,518	3,629
Galvanized sheet iron.....	5,658	11,062
Bar iron.....	6,117	7,187
Cast and wrought iron (manufactured).....	27,606	41,478
Tin plate.....	12,916	13,369
Manufactured steel.....	1,305	6,994
Leather.....	7,896	9,757
Cement.....	2,030	6,090
Earthen and china ware.....	15,941	14,320
Seed oil.....	11,051	11,462
Total.....	452,136	687,508
URUGUAY.		
Cotton piece goods.....	53,777	85,925
Woolen tissues.....	16,691	18,499
Worsted tissues.....	18,863	34,739
Bar iron.....	1,243	6,933
Railroad iron.....	12,608	8,570
Galvanized sheet iron.....	11,054	10,539
Total.....	144,236	165,505
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		
Cotton piece goods.....	207,520	238,859
Linen piece goods.....	7,620	7,284
Woolen tissues.....	45,105	53,097
Worsted tissues.....	40,367	88,967
Carpets.....	20,498	21,131
Hardware and cutlery.....	11,061	11,427
Bar and angle iron.....	11,118	25,999
Railroad iron.....	118,181	58,472

Articles.	1901.	1900.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—continued.		
Wire, except for telegraph	£15,668	£13,564
Galvanized sheet iron	100,903	153,431
Cast and wrought iron (manufactured)	78,761	17,403
Tin plate	15,192	17,704
Cement	11,119	7,663
Earthen and china ware	14,009	15,287
Total	727,655	830,797
SOUTH AMERICA.		
Locomotives	82,170	77,768
Agricultural engines	7,009	1,997
Other engines	28,642	27,671
Sewing machines	11,038	4,300
Agricultural machinery	11,117	19,047
Mining machinery	9,259	12,838
Textile machinery	11,463	37,330
Other machinery and mill work	87,021	107,492
Saddlery and harness	8,656	8,998
Total	259,735	297,701

1 South and Central America.

It may prove interesting in this connection to note that, according to these same "Accounts," Great Britain imported from the United States during the first quarter of 1901 merchandise to the value of nearly £33,000,000 (\$160,594,500) as against £26,000,000 (\$126,529,000) in the same period of 1900; also that the exports of Great Britain to the United States for the first three months of 1901 were valued at £2,923,000 (about \$14,225,000), against £3,919,000 (\$19,071,800) in the corresponding period in 1900.

OVINE VIRUS.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. FÉLIX E. CASTRO, editor of "El Comercio," of Cuzco, Peru, for a valuable and interesting article from the pen of the celebrated Peruvian physician, Dr. ANTONIO LORENA, upon the subject of ovine virus and its uses.

Dr. LORENA says "that the culture of animal virus for 'vaccination' is within the reach of the most indigent towns. I will explain more fully. The poorest municipality, from an economic standpoint, can obtain, at a slight cost, the vaccine fluid or lymph. Let us see how.

"For many years Dr. CALMETTE, in Cochín China, had used sheep in procuring vaccine virus, which was becoming scarce. At that time it was claimed that the goat and Castilian rabbit were suitable to take the place of the bovine race in the production of virus; that with respect to dogs for this purpose, it has been known from the time of JENNER and SACCO that they were proper subjects for vaccine infection. In a word, up to the first months of the present year no important and extensive experiments were made, with the exception of those

carried on by HERVIEUX in the narrow confines of the laboratory. This, however, is not a sufficient reason to lead to the conclusion that the ovine virus is equal to the human vaccine and the bovine virus, all having followed identical lines in their development, securing as a result the same immunity from the smallpox. Again, HERVIEUX affirmed before the Academy of Medicine in Paris, 'that the vaccination of a human subject with ovine virus produces results which rival the most perfect type of classic vaccination.'

'Recently Dr. PARVIN inoculated some Kabilia goats in Argel with bovine virus, obtaining thereby excellent results. The vaccination of 205 persons with this virus proved successful in 150 cases, failing only in 55. Results from the use of bovine virus in 1,200 cases show a failure to inoculate 180 persons. A comparison of the success obtained from these experiments gives the following percentage of efficiency: Ovine virus, 78 per cent; bovine virus, 85 per cent—a difference of 7 per cent in favor of the latter.

'The deductions obtained from the foregoing are obvious at first sight. The cost of bovines and ovines is well known. The first require shelter, abundant and garnered food; the latter are nourished by the scant vegetation of the hills and plains. The cost in the maintenance and care of a bovine stable for the production of virus is also well known. On the other hand, the ovines used for this purpose do not require stables, alfalfa, or hay, nor indeed any cultivated and prepared forage, the *modus operandi* being as follows: The shaving and thoroughly soaping of one-half of the abdomen, after which scarifications 1 inch long are made, being separated from each other by spaces equal to that of the incisions, over which surface solutions impregnated with cow-pox are sprayed. After this operation the ovines are returned to the herd, and are observed daily on their return at night to the fold.

'We have municipalities in which there exists great poverty, but, nevertheless, there is not one of them that could not obtain daily fresh bovine 'vaccine' virus, free from germs and tubercle bacillus, inasmuch as no case of tuberculosis has ever been known to occur in the ovine race. With a little effort, under such favorable circumstances, our Provinces would soon have titled doctors glad to put into practice their laudable competition in saving thousands of our abandoned countrymen from death from the most loathsome and repugnant of diseases.

'The foregoing remarks would not have been made if a number of eruptive cases, similar to erysipelas, accompanied with fever and symptoms which justly alarmed the heads of families, had not been encountered in the practice of my profession, and which were occasioned, I believe, by the lack of antiseptics or cleanliness in vaccinating, the operation being often done quickly and sometimes with perturbation, whenever it is possible to obtain fresh vaccine points from Lima.

"I would stop here, believing that I had complied with my duty in contributing something on the subject, but I can not remain satisfied with this alone. The images of young children with arms red and swollen impels me to say that the vaccine lymph retains its force and efficacy for more than six months, and that that which is supplied from the vaccine institute in Lima is preferred on account of being an animal virus, and therefore free from the danger of syphilitic contagion, and that vaccination with this vaccine virus may take place at any age, even in the first days of infancy, as might be necessary in case of an epidemic of smallpox."

CHOCOLATE—ITS MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

A peculiarity about the chocolate trade is the fact that the finished product grows cheaper in price the farther distant the market is from the place of production. In South America the retail price for the better grades averages about \$1 per pound, while in Italy, France, England, and in the United States the better grades sell at a much lower price. It is even reported that in the latter country the ordinary chocolate of trade sells for about one-third of the price that is charged for it where it is produced. The cause of this, the producers claim, is that the original product is greatly adulterated before reaching its final sale, a cheaper article than the cocoa bean constituting the large proportion of 90 per cent of the chocolates of commerce.

The cocoa bean from which chocolate is manufactured is produced in its finest form in the Republic of Venezuela, though various other parts of Central and South America grow and export large quantities. Two crops of the bean are gathered each year, and the manufacture consists simply in grinding up the beans into a meal and then adding sugar and arrowroot, with the necessary flavor—generally vanilla or cinnamon. The mass is then moistened until it is in a semifluid state, after which it is run into molds of the proper shape. It has been noticed that the chocolates which are made in South America and which bring the highest prices leave no residue in the cups from which the liquid beverage is drunk, while chocolates generally found in the United States and Europe leave a sediment on deposit. This residue is insoluble and is the adulterant.

The imports of crude cocoa from Central and South America, as reported by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics of the United States for the years 1899 and 1900, show distinct gains in the latter year, those of Central America being valued at \$1,621 and \$13,765, respectively, while for South America the figures advanced from \$2,093,023 to \$2,835,600.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The Peruvian Government has approved the plans of an English engineer for the drainage and water supply of Callao, and has authorized the council of that city to draw up a contract and advertisements for tenders. Much material will be needed for these improvements.

According to an English authority, the exports of rubber goods from the United States to the Argentine Republic during 1899 were valued at £4,132 (§20,108). In the same year the British exports to the same country were valued at £23,481 (§114,270). As the rubber goods manufactured in the United States are at least as good as those of English make, and as the tariff rates are the same on rubber manufactures from all countries, there would appear to be an opportunity for a greater sale of rubber goods of United States make in the Argentine Republic.

The United States Minister at Bogotá reports that an extension of the Northern Railroad of the Department of Cudimamarca, Colombia, from the city of Zipaquirá to the Magdalena River, below Honda, is perfectly feasible; also that such a line would be the beginning of the solution of the transportation problem between the city of Bogotá and the Atlantic coast of Colombia.

Mexican tobacco cultivators hope for substantial benefits from exhibits of their products at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. The planters of Veracruz have prepared pamphlets for distribution explaining the methods employed in the cultivation of the plant in that State.

The "Buenos Ayres Herald" states that there is a good chance for the formation of a railway company to build a road from the Atlantic coast at or near Ney Bay through Chubut to Lake Nahuel Huapi. This would give the shortest route to the seaboard from the foothills of the Andes at the most fertile part of the southwest. This would afford the cheapest transportation to a point of export and would prove to be a profitable line. Most of the railroads in the Argentine Republic are under British control and ownership.

Reports from Monterey, Mexico, state that a resurvey of the Mexican National Railroad has been ordered, with a view to lengthening the curves and shortening the line at a number of points on the mountain division. This work is preparatory to changing the gauge of road from narrow to standard width. This change will probably be made within the next two months, and will necessitate the purchase of almost an entirely new equipment. The New York offices of this railroad are at No. 6 Wall street.

The time limit for bidding on the contract for the constructing of the proposed port at Rosario, Argentine Republic, has been extended. Bids were originally asked by the Ministry of Public Works, at Buenos Ayres, until July 10, 1901, or if sent to the Argentine Legation, London, the time at first set was June 10. It has since been decided to receive bids up to January 10, 1902, if made to Buenos Ayres, or to December 10, 1901, if bids are sent to London. ELMER L. CORTHELL, New York and Buenos Ayres, is the chief engineer.

There is said to be a demand for oil-well machinery and storage tanks in Peru, where the oil regions are being steadily developed. The railroads on the west coast of South America largely utilize oil fuel in their locomotives. The Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., are reported to have secured an order for oil tanks having a capacity of 36,000 gallons from Peruvian parties.

A number of mining concerns in Mexico will soon be in the market for considerable machinery, etc. Among the principal buyers will be the Durazos group of mines, which are situated near Santiago Papasquiaro, in the State of Durango. This concern will erect a 30-ton smelter during the summer. The McLean mine, at El Salada (San Luis Potosi), is also to be installed shortly with considerable machinery, with a view to handling the lower-grade ores.

The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States has received from Maj. W. E. CRAIGHILL, engineer officer in supervising control of the improvement of the port of Manila, specifications for dredging in the Pasig River. Bids will be received at the Engineer's Office in Manila until August 1, 1901.

The Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, of Cananea, Mexico, is in the market for 20 steel under-frame flat cars, 2 caboose cars, 1 combination smoking and box car, 2 day coaches, 2 60-ton 10-wheel locomotives, 2 turntables, 4 water tanks, and considerable track and machine tools. For particulars address E. A. McFARLAND, Chief Engineer, Naco, Arizona.

The United States Consul at Santos reports that cash registers and adding machines are practically unknown in that section of Brazil and should meet with a ready sale, if properly introduced by agents speaking the language of the country. The Consul also believes there is a good opening for photographic apparatus and supplies, and suggests the introduction of up-to-date postal scales to replace those in use in Brazil at the present times. Even Government offices, he thinks, might be persuaded to adopt a novelty in this line. Railway companies should also be approached.

EDDY BROTHERS, of El Paso, Texas, are stated to have purchased the Descubridora Mine, near Conejolos, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, said to be the largest copper mine in the Republic. The new owners will

commence at once to develop the property. It is reported that at least \$100,000 worth of machinery, etc., will be bought immediately in the United States.

News dispatches state that Mr. F. BOCKELMANN, of Barranquilla, Colombia, proposes to erect a cotton-cleaning plant near that city and is anxious to have American mill builders' catalogues. He is also stated to be desirous of securing price lists of agricultural implements, especially those intended to be utilized in handling cotton, coffee, and cane.

Catalogues, price lists, etc., of picks, shovels, and tools for mining purposes and of agricultural implements for use in West Indies and South America are wanted by the Colonial Exploitation and Trading Company, 11 Broadway, New York City.

It is reported that work on the proposed sewerage and drainage systems for the city of Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, will soon be decided upon. It is intended to build an iron pipe line between Merida and Progreso, about 28 miles in length. The Merida Well Company has secured a concession to build a pipe line and erect hydrants for supplying water to Merida. The water supply will be secured from artesian wells 600 feet deep. Four are now being sunk and about twenty more will soon be. About 100 miles of pipe will be wanted. Address Manager AGNEW, of the Merida Gas Company.

Reports state that M. CHARPENTIER, manager of the Porto Rico Railway, of San Juan, Porto Rico, and 41 Rue Caumartin, Paris, has cabled from France to the Governor that the directors will accept the terms imposed by the Executive Council of the Island and that the railway company will be reorganized. The plans for the extension of the road are estimated to mean an expenditure of \$2,000,000, much of which will be for material.

The Ecuadorian Association, Limited, of Scotland is seeking subscriptions to its capital. This association has entered into an agreement with the Government of Ecuador under which it has the right to prospect for minerals. Deposits of sulphur, coal, and other minerals are already reported to have been discovered.

A pier and wharves are to be built at San Juan, Porto Rico, to replace those recently destroyed by fire. These structures will be built of iron and concrete material by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. The material will be purchased in the United States.

The Mexico City Light, Heat and Power Company will require 17,000 tons of pipe for 50 miles of mains. Particulars can be obtained of Mr. W. S. Block, 40 Wall street, New York.

German papers report that there is a demand in Mexico for agricultural machines and implements, machines and tools for mines, pumps

for removing water from mining properties, building tools, and cutlery, iron and steel wares of all kinds, chiralurgical instruments, paints and lacquers, glass, porcelain, finience wares, and fancy articles of leather, such as pocketbooks, cardcases, etc.

Plows of various kinds are reported to be in demand by Porto Rican agriculturists. These articles are being supplied in part by Germany.

According to the "Berliner Export," barbed wire is extensively employed in southern Brazil for fencing. Plows and corn seeders are also sure of a good market. The United States furnished almost exclusively the hatchets, shovels, and spades imported into Brazil. Cheap, inferior articles find no sale in the country. Sickles also find a ready sale; they should have good, strong handles. The manufacturers of the country sell this article from 6 to 7 *milreis* each.

TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York advises that the imports through that port during the month of March, 1901, were as follows: Henequen, 12,546 bales; coffee, 27,985 sacks; hides, 9,447 bales; hides, loose, 8,537; ixtle, 1,423 bales; goatskins, 1,102 bales; deerskins, 1,384 bales; rubber, 139 bales; tobacco, leaf, 637 bales; cigars, 116 boxes; sugar, 3 sacks; broom root, 3,541 bales; chicle gum, 2,879 bales; fustic, 18,788 pieces; Tecali marble, 117 pieces; hair, 120 bales; lead bullion, 82,589 bars; metals, 175 boxes; ores, 1,014 bags; sarsaparilla, 309 bales; vanilla, 13 boxes; alligator skins, 45; cedar, 1,822 logs; mahogany, 1,018 logs; heron plumes, 3 boxes; copper bullion, 7,517 bars; julap, 335 sacks; oranges, 77 boxes; honey, 395 barrels; horus, 7 boxes; dyewood, 4,011 bales.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, Cal., announces that during the month of March, 1901, the total shipments of merchandise from San Francisco to Mexican ports were valued at \$135,449. There were also shipped to Mexico from this same port consignments of foreign merchandise, such as rice, olive oil, wines, silk, etc., aggregating an invoiced value of \$5,069. The principal importations from Mexico consisted of the following: Silver bullion, \$168,783; gold-bearing ores, \$66,518; gold bullion, \$175,290; gold coin, \$6,428; Mexican dollars, \$2,047; sundry articles, including hides, coffee, fruits, rubber, etc., \$52,543; total, \$470,609. During the month the number of Mexican dollars shipped to Hongkong was 45,066.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, Cal., announces that the exports from that port to the Republic of Nicaragua during the month of April, 1901, consisted of the following articles: Flour, rice, beans, groceries, potatoes, coal oil, wines and liquors, machinery, lumber, beer, and sundries, or a total of 5,031 packages, valued at \$18,743.

BOOK NOTICES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the *Monthly Bulletin*.

"Our Consuls and Our Trade" is the title of a very interesting article contributed to the "World's Work" for May, 1901, by Mr. FREDERIC EMORY, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, at Washington. This contains much information that is new even to people of the United States, and is a complete refutation of the theory that because "the consular service is largely made up of men appointed for merely political or personal reasons, therefore its fruits must necessarily be bad." On the contrary, "there are foreign experts who consider the frequent changes in our consular corps * * * to be one of the reasons which explain the admittedly greater usefulness of American Consuls in promoting trade." Mr. EMORY calls attention to the fact that lately "the consular service of the United States has come to be regarded by the best authorities abroad as the most efficient organization of its kind in the world for spreading the sale of goods, for stimulating home industry and enterprise, and for informing exporters as to trade conditions in every important market of the globe." He also shows that there are complaints of the British consular service and notes that the Foreign Office of Great Britain has since patterned after the United States so far as to convert the official "Board of Trade Journal" into a weekly publication instead of retaining it as a monthly. Germany is cited as distributing commercial information "after the mode of the United States" as its officials declare, by the publication of special reports upon trade matters, products, opportunities for the introduction of German manufactures, etc.

To the "World's Work" for May, 1901, Mr. J. D. WHELPLEY contributes a most entertaining article entitled "President DÍAZ and His Successor." This sketch contains an explanation of the political situation in Mexico and names Gen. BERNARDO REYES, the present Minister of War of the Republic, and Señor Don JOSÉ IVES LIMANTOUR, Minister of Finance, as "the men who are naturally in the line for Chief Executive." Regarding the successive administrations of President DÍAZ and the achievements which have characterized them, the writer gives the following summary, which seems little short of marvelous: "Twenty-five years of peace for a nation of 14,000,000 people who had been at war with others and among themselves for half a century; compulsory education; religious freedom; safety for foreign and domestic life and property; the creation of a middle class; a modern

army of 38,000 trained soldiers armed with Mauser rifles and officered by graduates of a modern military school; representation for Mexico at the capitals of all foreign nations of importance; an increase from 420 to 8,000 miles of railroad; an increase from \$35,000,000 to \$78,000,000 in the output of precious metals; an increase from \$23,000,000 to \$75,000,000 in exports; the investment of \$30,000,000 of foreign capital in cotton mills and millions more in breweries, paper mills, and many other forms of enterprise; a general increase of wages paid for common labor from 18 to 60 cents a day; a Government, the expenses of which are always within its income, and which has an accumulated surplus in bank of \$18,000,000 in currency; a capital city of 400,000 inhabitants in which is now being spent about \$10,000,000 for water, light, sewers, and pavements."

The Department of Agriculture of the United States has issued as Circular No. 23, Section of Foreign Markets, a pamphlet of 16 pages, entitled "Agricultural Imports and Exports, 1896-1900." This embraces all commodities that seem properly to belong to the agricultural category, and is based upon the official returns of trade published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. The pamphlet shows that in 1896 the total value of the foreign agricultural products imported by the United States was \$391,029,407, while the total value of domestic agricultural products exported was \$574,298,264, or an excess of exports over imports of \$183,368,857. In 1900 the value of the agricultural imports was \$420,139,288, an increase of a little more than \$29,000,000, while the total value of the agricultural exports was \$844,616,530, being a gain of more than \$270,000,000. The excess of this class of exports over imports for 1900 was \$424,477,242. The greater part of the agricultural imports was from Latin America. The greater proportion of the agricultural exports went to European countries.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN acknowledges the receipt of a handsome volume entitled "Comercio Exterior y Navegación" (Foreign Commerce and Navigation) covering the fiscal year 1898-99, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Mexican Government. The work consists of nearly 600 pages of carefully prepared statistical matter concerning the imports and exports of the nation. The book also contains valuable statistics respecting the coastwise trade of Mexico, and is interspersed with numerous comprehensive and well arranged tables illustrative of the subject. The publication is a useful book of reference, and is a complete index to the foreign and coastwise trade of the Republic during the period mentioned.

A new booklet, beautifully printed and embellished by many engravings and 12 colored plates, has been issued by the managers, which tells the story of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo from its

earliest inception down to the opening day on May 1, 1901. The charming city in which the Exposition has been developed and brought to completion is fittingly described in this publication. The "Pan-American Exposition Booklet" will be sent free by the Board of Publicity of the Exposition (so long as the edition lasts) to all applicants.

There has been received in the library of the Bureau of the American Republics an important detailed report which the Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic of Nicaragua made to the National Legislative Assembly during its regular session corresponding to the year 1900. The report contains much valuable statistical matter arranged in convenient form, and is a useful book of reference. The printing, which is neat and artistic, was done in the Government printing office at Managua.

The British "Geographical Journal" for April, 1901, publishes the text of a paper prepared by Col. GEORGE EARL CHURCH upon "South America: An Outline of its Physical Geography," which was read in abstract by the author at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain on February 25, 1901. It is announced that this paper is intended to form the preliminary chapter of a work by Colonel CHURCH, to be entitled "South America: An Outline of its Physical Geography and Commercial History."

Through the courtesy of Mr. ISAAC LENOIR, of Cape Haitien, Haiti, the Bureau of the American Republics has received an edition of some lectures delivered in Paris by Mr. A. FIRMIN, formerly Secretary of Finance, Commerce, and Foreign Affairs of Haiti, and now Haitian Minister to France. In these lectures Mr. FIRMIN discusses Haiti from a political, administrative, and economic point of view, and its relations with France, giving some very interesting and useful information on this Republic.

The library of the Bureau of the American Republics has received a copy of an interesting report which the Minister of Public Works made to the General Assembly of the Republic of Uruguay during the second session of the twentieth Legislature, corresponding to the year 1899. This volume has been issued from the printing office of "El Siglo," of Montevideo, and consists of 113 pages of statistical matter, presidential decrees, and useful information concerning Uruguay.

A weekly journal bearing the title "La Revue Américaine," devoted to the interests of the Latin-American countries, has made its appearance in Brussels, Belgium. This paper deals with matters relative to

the politics, industries, finances, commerce, mining, immigration, and literature of the several American Republics other than the United States. Primarily, this publication has for its object the stimulation of commercial transactions between Belgium and Latin America.

The "Scottish Geographical Magazine" for January, 1901, contains an article descriptive of a journey "From Pará to Manaus." This sketch embraces much that is of interest concerning the topography of Brazil, its inhabitants, fauna, and flora, as well as the magnificent waterways of the Republic. Incidentally the writer tells of the conditions prevailing in the capital, Belem, or Pará.

A handbook for emigrants has been published in Germany, according to a statement of the Vice-Consul of the United States at Frankfort. This bears the title "German Colonial Life in the State of Santa Catharina in South Brazil." From this book it appears that the German colony, "Hansa," offers special attractions to settlers of that nationality.

The German Consular Reports (*Berichte über Handel und Industrie*), published in Berlin, April 2, 1901, give a translation in full (52 printed pages) of the review of the conditions in Latin America in 1900, prepared by the Bureau of the American Republics, and published in the January, 1901, issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

The "Guía del Viajero á Montevideo" (Traveler's Guide to Montevideo) is a useful little volume of 150 pages, the author of which is Señor PEDRO MUÑOZ ANAYA, of Montevideo. The book is neatly printed and conveniently arranged, and contains valuable information and data concerning the city of Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay.

An article containing much of interest regarding Venezuela and the Island of Trinidad, from the pen of Mr. GILSON WILLETTS, is to be found in the "Rural American" for April, 1901. This is mainly descriptive of the asphalt deposits, and is entitled "The Source of Asphalt."

Mr. CARLOS P. SALAS, Director of the Statistical Department of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, has published a work on the population of that Province. According to this, the number of inhabitants increased from 624,019 in 1889 to 1,122,549 in 1899.

To "Chambers' Journal" (London) for April, 1901 (pp. 278-281), Mr. ROWLAND W. CATER contributes an interesting article on "Vanilla Gathering in Central America."

The "National Magazine" for May, 1901 (pp. 151-160), contains an entertaining article regarding Mexico, by CLARA S. ELLIS, entitled "Our Neighbors, the Mexicans."

In "Ainslee's Magazine" for May, 1901, there is an article (pp. 326-334) on "Rubber," from the pen of Mr. H. E. ARMSTRONG.

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- . Tesoro del agricultor Cubano; metodos para el cultivo de las principales plantas propias del clima de la Isla de Cuba * * * * * ampliados con estudios agricola-económicos sobre el porvenir de cada producto. Habana, La Propaganda Literaria, 1886, 1887, 1890. 3 v. 8°.
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BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

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SINOPSIS DEL ACTA DE LA SESION DE LA COMISION EJECUTIVA DEL 6 DE MAYO DE 1901.

Reunidos en el salón de recepciones diplomáticas del Departamento de Estado, el lunes 6 de mayo de 1901, los Señores que componen la Comisión Ejecutiva de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, bajo la presidencia del Honorable Señor DAVID J. HILL, Secretario interino de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, se abrió la sesión, encontrándose presentes los Señores Don CARLOS MARTÍNEZ SILVA, Ministro de Colombia, Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica, y Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministro del Ecuador.

Hallóse también presente el Señor WILLIAMS C. FOX, Director interino de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, quien comunicó á la Comisión la noticia del fallecimiento del Señor Doctor Don HORACIO GUZMÁN, Secretario y Director interino de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, y manifestó además que por orden de la Comisión Ejecutiva se le había encargado temporalmente de desempeñar las funciones de Secretario y Director interino de la Oficina á partir desde el 24 de abril de 1901.

El Señor Ministro de Costa Rica ofreció entonces un proyecto de resolución expresivo del sentimiento con que la Comisión Ejecutiva se había enterado de la lamentable pérdida del Señor Doctor GUZMÁN; y este proyecto, que fué aprobado y adoptado por unanimidad, dice como sigue:

“Por cuanto la Comisión Ejecutiva de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se ha enterado con profunda pena del fallecimiento del Señor Doctor Don HORACIO GUZMÁN, Secretario y Director interino de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas;

“Y por cuanto el Señor Doctor Don HORACIO GUZMÁN, tanto en su calidad de Delegado por Nicaragua en la Conferencia Internacional Americana que se celebró en Washington de 1899 á 1890, como en la de Ministro de aquel país, contribuyó á la fundación de la Oficina y le prestó siempre su apoyo y amistad, imbuido como lo estaba en el espíritu que anima á la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas;

“Por tanto se resuelve que se haga constar en el acta de esta sesión, como la mejor prueba del respeto y estimación con que la Comisión Ejecutiva de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas consideró siempre los importantes servicios del Señor Doctor Don HORACIO GUZMÁN en la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, una adecuada expresión del sentimiento de pena con que la Comisión se ha enterado del fallecimiento de dicho Señor.”

El Señor Ministro de Costa Rica dió cuenta en seguida con un informe que él y el Señor Doctor GUZMÁN habían preparado en virtud de acuerdo de la Comisión Ejecutiva en una sesión anterior respecto á la manera de constituir la referida Comisión y al orden en que los Señores representantes de los países que componen la Unión Internacional deben servir en ella.

Este informe fué aprobado unánimemente.

Y como no hubo más asuntos de que tratar se levantó la sesión.

FALLECIMIENTO DEL DOCTOR GUZMÁN.

La Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas cumple ahora con el triste deber de anunciar á los lectores del BOLETÍN MENSUAL la pérdida irreparable que acaba de sufrir con el fallecimiento de su Secretario y Director interino el Señor Doctor Don HORACIO GUZMÁN de Nicaragua.

La conexión oficial de este distinguido empleado con la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas data del 27 de mayo de 1897, en cuya fecha se hizo cargo de su secretaría. Debe considerársele, sin embargo, como uno de los fundadores de la Oficina porque él recomendó su establecimiento y apoyó las proposiciones que se hicieron para organizarla en la sesión celebrada el 14 de abril de 1890 por la Conferencia Internacional Americana, en la que él tomó parte como delegado de Nicaragua.

Su completo conocimiento de tres de las lenguas que se hablan en las Repúblicas constitutivas de la Unión Internacional, á saber, la castellana, la inglesa y la francesa, junto con la dominación suficiente del idioma portugués, y una perfecta inteligencia del propósito y objetos de la Oficina con que se hallaba de todo punto identificado, hicieron que se remitiesen en él las mejores circunstancias posibles para llenar á satisfacción los altos, y en ocasiones delicados, deberes confiados á su tacto y habilidad. Sea su nombre recordado con gratitud y permanentemente entre los amigos de la Oficina.

El Doctor GUZMÁN nació en Granada, Nicaragua, el día 3 de febrero de 1850, en circunstancias favorables de todo género por virtud de la alta posición, cultura y respetabilidad de su familia. Su padre, el Señor Don FERNANDO DE GUZMÁN, una de las más grandes figuras de Centro América, fué elevado dos veces á la silla presidencial de Nicaragua por el voto del pueblo. Su madre se distinguió por sus virtudes y por la noble y cristiana abnegación y fidelidad al deber que caracterizan tanto á su sexo cuando permanece fiel á la elevada misión que la Providencia Divina se ha servido confiarle.

Cuando apenas contaba 8 años de edad, Don HORACIO GUZMÁN fué enviado á este país para aprender, entre otras cosas, la lengua inglesa, en lo cual pronto obtuvo el éxito más completo. El establecimiento de enseñanza en que ingresó y donde aprendió los rudimientos esenciales de una sana y sólida educación, fué la academia conocida con el nombre de *Leicester Academy of Massachusetts*. Después de haber estudiado cuatro años en esta institución, regresó á sus hogares.

Algún tiempo después, hizo un viaje por Europa, deteniéndose en París, donde fijó su residencia como estudiante. Allí permaneció cuatro años, y allí se demostró á satisfacción su gusto y disposiciones especiales para los estudios médicos.

Algo más tarde regresó á los Estados Unidos y vino á Filadelfia, Pennsylvania, donde estudió medicina por espacio de cuatro años en la institución conocida con el nombre de *Jefferson Medical College*. Allí recibió el grado de Doctor, figurando el primero de su clase, en el año de 1882. Fué entonces cuando conoció á la Señorita MARÍA ESTER EWING, de Filadelfia, con quien contrajo matrimonio en 1883.

El Doctor GUZMÁN fué siempre considerado un gran médico, y tanto en Nicaragua como en los Estados Unidos llegó á alcanzar en este sentido una vasta y bien merecida reputación. Pero la altura de su posición social entre sus compatriotas y ciertas cualidades características de su espíritu, que lo hacían perfectamente adaptado para el ejercicio de la diplomacia, hicieron que su Gobierno se determinase á confiarle la representación de Nicaragua en los Estados Unidos de América, con el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario. El Presidente CLEVELAND lo recibió en este concepto el 29 de julio de 1887.

Durante el término presidencial de los Señores CARASO y SACASA en la República de Nicaragua, el Doctor GUZMÁN representó en Washington á su Gobierno sin interrupción de ninguna clase. Durante el término del Presidente ZELAYA el Doctor GUZMÁN fué llamado á su país; pero de allí volvió á los seis meses con el mismo carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario no sólo para los Estados Unidos de América sino también para México.

En 1894 fué nombrado por el Gobierno del Salvador, previo consentimiento del de Nicaragua, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro

Plenipotenciario de aquella República cerca del Gobierno de Washington. Con este carácter prestó muchos y muy delicados servicios en el caso de extradición de EZETA, que hizo tanto ruido en su tiempo.

Como Ministro de Nicaragua fué parte en la cuestión entre las Repúblicas de Nicaragua y Costa Rica con respecto á la validez del Tratado de Límites de 15 de abril de 1858, y otros puntos de importancia, que se sometieron á la decisión arbitral del Presidente CLEVELAND, y que este decidió el 22 de marzo de 1888. Hizo también muchos y muy importantes trabajos en las cuestiones complicadísimas de diverso género suscitadas con motivo del Canal interoceánico de Nicaragua. Representó también á su país con mucho honor para este y para sí mismo en la Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90. Y por último condujo á feliz terminación el complicado "Asunto de Bluefields" que quedó arreglado en 1894.

El Doctor GUZMÁN tuvo la gran satisfacción de disfrutar no sólo del respeto y estimación de sus colegas del cuerpo diplomático tanto de Europa como de América acreditado en Washington, sino también de la plena confianza de los Señores BAYARD, BLAINE y GRESHAM, Secretarios de Estado, los que en todo tiempo demostraron su apreciación de su gran tacto y habilidad.

En la Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90, el Doctor GUZMÁN figuró como miembro de la primera Comisión de Organización, como Presidente de la Comisión de Reglamentos Sanitarios, y como Vocal de las Comisiones de Unión Aduanera, Comunicación por el Golfo de Méjico y el Mar Caribe y Comunicación por Ferrocarril. Además del trabajo desempeñado por él satisfactoriamente en estas comisiones, las actas y registros de la Conferencia muestran que tomó parte, con no poco crédito, en la discusión de muchos otros asuntos, como por ejemplo el de la extradición de criminales, comunicación por el océano Pacífico, convención monetaria, proyecto de un banco internacional, y plan de arbitraje para el arreglo de las cuestiones entre las naciones de América.

El Doctor GUZMÁN fué también miembro de la Comisión Monetaria Internacional Americana que celebró ocho sesiones en Washington en 1891.

La superioridad de su inteligencia, la afabilidad de sus maneras, su cortesía nunca desmentida y perfectamente natural y sincera, junto con su buena presencia, le aseguraron siempre desde el primer momento el afecto de todos los que se acercaron á él.

Una afección orgánica del hígado le arrebató la existencia el 23 de abril de 1901, á los cincuenta y dos años de edad.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

INFORME DE LOS DIRECTORES DEL FERROCARRIL OESTE DE BUENOS AIRES.

En el informe de los Directores del Ferrocarril Oeste de Buenos Aires, correspondiente al segundo semestre de 1900, se dice que, debido á lluvias extraordinarias, que ocurrieron en la parte norte de la provincia de Buenos Aires, desde el mes de mayo hasta el de septiembre del mismo año, el tráfico del ferrocarril había sufrido considerablemente, resultando que el producto bruto en el referido semestre fué £69,524 menos que en el correspondiente del año anterior.

La cosecha del maíz sufrió muchísimo, y además de eso, el mal estado de los caminos impidió conducir á las estaciones de la línea el que se pudo cosechar. De ahí provino que los ingresos originados por el transporte de este grano, y el del trigo y la lana, disminuyeron en valor de £82,605. En cambio, esa misma mala condición de los caminos obligó á los hacendados á hacer uso del ferrocarril para enviar sus animales al mercado, en vez de hacerlo como antes por las carreteras ordinarias, y de ahí resultó un aumento de £6,099 en las entradas. Hubo también gran aumento en el transporte de los carneros, por virtud del establecimiento de un nuevo mercado en la cercanía de Buenos Aires, en la línea del ferrocarril. Aunque la lana cosechada fué casi la misma en cantidad que en el año anterior, la inferioridad de los precios á que podía venderse determinó á los hacendados á retenerla en sus almacenes. Por esa causa la mayor parte de la lana será embarcada este año.

La disminución en el producto neto de este ferrocarril, durante el semestre, importó la suma de £41,060, que representa un 19.11 por ciento menos que de ordinario. La proporción entre los gastos de exportación y los productos, que en el semestre correspondiente del año anterior de 1899 había sido un 48.98 por ciento, subió en este á 50.57 por ciento. Muchos gastos nuevos se debieron á la acción destructora de las inundaciones.

COMPAÑÍA DEL TRANVÍA DE BUENOS AIRES Y BELGRANO.

El informe de los Directores de la Compañía de Buenos Aires y Belgrano, correspondiente á 1900, dice que los ingresos ascendieron á £127,029 y los egresos á £89,437, dejando un saldo de £37,960. Después de proveer lo necesario para capitalizar una parte de esta suma al correspondiente interés, y de asignar £3,000 al fondo de renovaciones, queda todavía un sobrante de £16,911. De esto se ha repartido, por lo pronto, un dividendo de 3 por ciento, que fué abonado en el mes de octubre á los poseedores de las acciones A de preferencia; y los Direc-

tores recomiendan ahora que se paguen los dividendos siguientes: uno de 3 por ciento á los poseedores de las antedichas acciones *A* de preferencia, de manera que tengan en todo 6 por ciento; y uno de $2\frac{1}{2}$ por ciento á los poseedores de acciones *B* de preferencia. El sobrante líquido de £1,474 pasará á la cuenta del nuevo año.

Los atrasos del dividendo acumulativo correspondiente á los poseedores de acciones *B* de preferencia subieron en diciembre 31 último á 17 por ciento. Deduciendo de esto el dividendo que ahora se recomienda los atrasos importarían $14\frac{1}{2}$ por ciento.

CULTIVO DEL TÉ EN TUCUMÁN.

Según lo publicado por la prensa argentina los experimentos que se han hecho recientemente respecto al cultivo del té, en la provincia de Tucumán, han resultado sumamente satisfactorios. Las esperanzas de obtener una cosecha de este artículo de buena calidad son muy halagadoras. En vista de este éxito, según informes recibidos, el cultivo del té promete convertirse en una nueva y provechosa industria en la provincia antes nombrada.

NOTAS MISCELÁNEAS.

El Poder Ejecutivo ha resuelto prorrogar hasta el 1° de agosto del corriente año, el permiso para introducir libres de derechos aduaneros los sacos de arpillera. Esta prórroga es de gran importancia y beneficio para los agricultores dadas las grandes cantidades de cereales que se exportan anualmente de ese país.

BRASIL.

EXPOSICIÓN PERMANENTE EN LA CAPITAL DE MINAS GERAES

El inmenso Estado de Minas Geraes, está dividido en dos distintas zonas: la una consagrada á la agricultura y la otra á la minería. La primera se ve en la necesidad de importar herramientas, instrumentos de agricultura y maquinaria para sus industrias, especialmente para la fabricación de mantequilla y queso. La segunda zona está autorizada (artículo 36 de la Ley de Aduanas de 22 de noviembre de 1899) para importar libres de derechos de aduana todos los instrumentos necesarios para la industria minera. Esta exención de derechos incluye rieles, carros y locomotoras, es decir, el material de ferrocarril necesario para el transporte de minerales.

El "Boletín Comercial" de Bruselas anuncia que el Gobernador de Minas Geraes ha sido autorizado por decreto presidencial para establecer en la capital del Estado una exposición permanente de todos los productos del mismo en los ramos de agricultura y minería. Aunque

todavía no se ha fijado la fecha para la apertura de este concurso, se cree que tendrá lugar en abril de 1902.

Se permitirá á las naciones extranjeras tomar parte en esta exposición, y se les concederá gratuitamente el espacio que necesiten para la construcción de edificios ó pabellones, en que exhiban sus respectivos artículos, ya sean materias primas, ya productos manufacturados.

Según lo informado por el Cónsul Belga en Cidade de Minas, los artículos que podrían exhibirse con mayor ventaja, son los siguientes, á saber: cañerías para la conducción del agua; armas de fuego, pues que una gran parte de las escopetas baratas importadas por Río de Janeiro son vendidas para el interior de este Estado: (si se trata de cañones se pueden presentar modelos, planos y fotografías de los mismos); materiales para ferrocarriles portátiles; vidrios de ventana y lojería; hierro en planchas, cadenas, ferretería y cuchillería; cimientos; barnices; instrumentos músicos; papel de imprenta y de otras clases; alfombras y tapetes, paños y cachemiras; encajes y tiras bordadas, pañuelos, fichús, etc. (exceptuando tejidos de hilo y algodón, que son manufacturados en el país); brochas, instrumentos de agricultura; equipos y aparatos para cervecerías, y para fábricas de sombreros, zapatos, velas, etc. Esta enumeración no es completa, y es evidente que los fabricantes podrán enviar muchos artículos que no aparecen en ella. Es sin embargo necesario llamar la atención de dichos fabricantes á la inutilidad de enviar artículos que se fabrican en el país, como por ejemplo, velas, fósforos, cerveza, zapatos, sombreros y papel de estraza, los que de ser importados se encontrarán sujetos á grandes impuestos.

Se dice en el expresado informe que España y los Estados Unidos de América construirán pabellones en esta exposición permanente.

CHILE.

NOMBRAMIENTOS DIPLOMÁTICOS.

Entre los nombramientos diplomáticos recientemente hechos por el Gobierno Chileno, se encuentran los siguientes:

El Señor DON BELTRÁN MATHIERE, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, cerca del Gobierno del Perú.

El Señor DON EMILIO BELLO CODESIDO, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, cerca de los Gobiernos de México y de Centro América.

El Señor DON RICARDO SALAS EDWARDS, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, cerca del Gobierno del Ecuador.

El Señor DON ALBERTO FABRES EGAÑA, Attaché de la Legación de Chile en los Estados Unidos de América.

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.

El mensaje que leyó el Presidente de la República al Congreso Nacional al inaugurar su legislatura ordinaria de 1901, es un documento interesantísimo.

Dice el Presidente JIMENEZ que "la obra realizada, si no es aún todo lo que concibe y anhela nuestro amor á la República, basta á probar sin embargo la elevación del propósito que nos alienta y mueve en el cumplimiento del deber. El triunfo de las instituciones sobre el dominio de la fuerza: la virtualidad fecunda del orden jurídico, que devuelve al ciudadano los atributos de su personalidad política, serán siempre motivo de congratulación patriótica para los que compartimos en los actuales momentos las graves funciones del Poder Público."

Manifiesta el Ejecutivo que para dar cima á sus propósitos benéficos no omite esfuerzo alguno, poniendo especial empeño en mantener el bien supremo de la paz.

Con referencia á las relaciones exteriores se expresa así el mensaje:

"Por lo que hace á nuestras relaciones de Derecho Público Exterior, la cordialidad más absoluta las preside, pudiendo asegurarnos que, en el año transcurrido, se han afianzado más, si cabe, los vínculos que men la República Dominicana con los demás Estados. * * * Cordiales sobre todo han sido también las relaciones sostenidas con nuestra vecina la República de Haití. * * * Varios asuntos de reconocida importancia abarca también este documento, y entre ellos el relativo al Congreso que habrán de celebrar en México los pueblos latinos de América y que habrá de producir, en el orden político, incalculables ventajas para los pueblos de nuestro continente. Lo que os recomiendo especialmente," dice, "es lo referente á la misión de nuestro meritisimo compañero el Dr. HENRÍQUEZ. El arduo asunto que lo lleva á la gran metrópoli americana es de vital importancia para el país. Los detalles correspondientes los hallaréis con la necesaria amplitud en la Memoria que somete á vuestra consideración el Ministro encargado del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores."

También dice el Señor Presidente que "objeto de preferente atención ha sido para mi Gobierno organizar la Hacienda Pública, subsanando, en la medida de lo posible, los grandes errores que nos legara el antiguo régimen. Pláceme anunciaros que vamos alcanzándolo. La indemnización 'Puente Ozama' y la de Boimaire y Caccavelli han sido pagadas. La cuenta de la deuda extranjera tiene á su favor un haber de \$287,939.11.

* * * * *

"La modificación de nuestros Códigos es ya una necesidad. Es preciso ir adecuándolos á nuestro medio social, modificando tanto la

legislación civil como la penal, pero muy singularmente esta última, conforme á los principios de la ciencia contemporánea.

* * * * *

“Nuestro sistema carcelario exige que le consagréis también especial preferencia.

“En materia de instrucción pública no omito el Gobierno medio alguno para difundirla lo más extensamente posible, y las observaciones del Ciudadano Ministro sobre la necesidad de dotar las escuelas de mayor personal, con el aumento de remuneración á los que se dedican al ejercicio del magisterio, son de todo punto indiscutibles. Hay que organizar la enseñanza superior, sobre todo nuestro primer centro docente, el Instituto Profesional, para que sea la base de la futura Universidad de Santo Domingo.

* * * * *

“El progreso material ha ido desenvolviéndose pujante y vigoroso y lo que hasta hoy se ha realizado demuestra, por modo evidente, el esfuerzo infatigable que venimos desplegando. * * * La concesión otorgada al municipio del Seybo, para establecer una línea ferroviaria que, partiendo de esa cabecera llegue á la Romana, ha de contribuir poderosamente al progreso de las comarcas del este. Diversas empresas de igual índole, como la concesión á favor del Señor RICHARD SOLLNER para establecer otra línea ferroviaria en Montecristi, y á los Señores E. H. PETERS y COMPAÑÍA para realizar idéntico propósito en Barahona, se hallan en la actualidad pendientes y preocupan la atención del Gobierno. Es indispensable, como os dije al comenzar este mensaje, atraer el capital, ofreciéndole franquicias prudentes para aplicarlo al desarrollo de la riqueza pública.

* * * * *

“En lo que se refiere á Correos y Telégrafos, ha sido ardua y fecunda la labor efectuada en ese Departamento. Las facilidades para el envío de la correspondencia, que se aumentan cada vez más, son una señal inequívoca del progreso que se ha alcanzado en dicho ramo. Una red telefónica cruza casi toda la República y con la rapidez del pensamiento se acortan las distancias entre nuestros pueblos. Ha sido secundada eficazmente por la iniciativa individual la acción del Gobierno; y ello es ejemplo de cuanto puede el esfuerzo privado cuando se consagra á obras de bien.”

El mensaje concluye así:

“Por grandes que sean los obstáculos, por innumerables las contradicciones, no serán bastantes á debilitar la fe de nuestro ánimo. En estos momentos supremos de la historia nacional, ofrendo á la patria el sacrificio de mi reposo, y hasta mi propia existencia si necesario fuere. Ciudadanos representantes! Que Dios inspire vuestro patriotismo para bien de la República y gloria de esta Asamblea!”

IMPORTACIONES EN FEBRERO DE 1901.

El BOLETÍN MENSUAL acaba recibido al Señor ALFREDO F. PELLERANO, de los interesantes datos referentes á la República Dominicana, que se ha servido remitirnos.

Las entradas de las Aduanas de la República durante el mes de febrero de este año, comparándolas con las del mismo mes en 1900, son como sigue:

Puertos.	1901.	1900.	Puertos.	1901.	1900.
Santo Domingo.....	\$60,040.07	\$41,858.71	Samaná.....	\$5,043.06	\$2,154.35
Puerto Plata.....	47,200.10	25,670.36	Montecristi.....	4,196.25	2,036.32
Misoris.....	66,830.87	52,274.80	Barahona.....	393.66	225.70
Sánchez.....	39,150.20	19,910.41	Total.....	222,269.83	147,340.67
Azuá.....	5,145.62	212.96			

El Presidente de la República con fecha 8 de abril del presente año remitió al Congreso Nacional un mensaje en el cual recomendó la supresión de todos los derechos de exportación, cobrándose únicamente los diferenciales que están destinados á la amortización de los billetes del Banco Nacional.

EL SALVADOR.

INFORME DEL MINISTRO DE HACIENDA.

El informe presentado por el Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público á la Asamblea Nacional el 14 de marzo último, es un documento de grande importancia, que da claro conocimiento de la situación económica del país, al terminar el año de 1900.

En él se muestra que en el citado año los ingresos en el Tesoro nacional ascendieron á \$6,293,462.35, de los cuales \$4,023,773.94 correspondieron á derechos de aduana, \$1,825,513.42 á impuestos de alcoholes y \$444,174.99 á los demás impuestos. Ha habido una ventaja sobre el año anterior de 1899, en el que las entradas llegaron á \$1,478,883.54, ó sea \$1,814,578.89 menos que en 1900. El total de lo recaudado por las importaciones de 1900 subió á \$2,036,337.25, y el de las exportaciones á \$550,439.36, lo que indica un movimiento muy satisfactorio en el comercio de ambas clases. La siguiente tabla da en detalle la importación y exportación durante el período mencionado:

Puertos.	Importación.	Exportación.
La Libertad.....	\$1,037,721.73	\$131,949.86
Sonsonate.....	1,250,230.25	330,946.97
La Unión.....	556,335.49	111,542.53
Otros puertos.....	29,046.11	
Total.....	3,473,333.58	580,439.36

Entre lo exportado se cuentan 365,499 cajas de frutas, con un peso de 54,384,773 libras, y valorizadas en \$9,142,690 plata. Entre las importaciones figuran 280,315 bultos de mercaderías, cuyo valor según factura ascendió á \$5,859,645. Las entradas provenientes del servicio de Correos, Telégrafos, Teléfonos, etc., subieron á \$444,174.99.

Los gastos del Gobierno en 1900 fueron como sigue:

Asamblea Nacional	\$56,722.61	Cartera de Instrucción Pú-	
Presidencia de la República	33,470.28	blica	\$266,158.95
Cartera de Hacienda.....	370,366.28	Cartera de Beneficencia...	194,289.60
Cartera de Fomento	322,247.19	Cartera de Guerra	1,268,124.28
Cartera de Gobernación...	830,387.63	Cartera Crédito de Público.	3,182,447.89
Cartera de Relaciones Exte-		Total	6,794,873.60
riores.....	58,337.36		
Cartera de Justicia.....	312,321.53		

Casi la mitad de las rentas del Gobierno se invirtió en la amortización de la deuda pública.

Al principio de 1900, ascendió ésta á \$10,567,648, incluyendo capital é intereses. Las nuevas emisiones de bonos durante el año ascendieron á \$1,177,457.48, y los intereses de las emisiones precedentes á \$240,714.16; el total de estas tres sumas es \$11,985,819.64. La cantidad amortizada fué \$3,182,447.89, y por consiguiente el total de la deuda del Salvador á la terminación de 1900 fué \$8,803,371.75.

Por lo expuesto se ve que la situación económica del país es altamente satisfactoria y que el comercio extranjero y nacional se encuentran en una condición floreciente.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 898 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de marzo de 1901, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en marzo de 1901, comparados con igual período de 1900. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de importación y exportación por cada una de las diversas aduanas, referentes á un mes cualquiera, no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el día 20 del siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de marzo, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en mayo.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN MARZO.

En el mes de marzo de 1901, el comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos llegó á la cifra de \$200,417,514, contra \$220,679,681 en marzo de 1900. Las importaciones están representadas en \$75,946,840 para marzo de 1901, y \$86,522,456 para el mismo mes de 1900, lo que demuestra una reducción de \$10,575,616. Las exportaciones en marzo de 1901, incluyendo los artículos extranjeros reembarcados, fueron valorados en \$124,470,674, lo que demuestra una reducción de \$9,686,551, comparados con marzo de 1900, período en el cual llegó á un valor de \$134,157,225. Es de notarse que el comercio entre los Estados Unidos y Hawai y Puerto Rico fué incluido en el estado del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos para marzo de 1900 y no incluido en marzo de 1901 ni en ningún otro cuadro posterior á junio 30 de 1900. El comercio de Hawai con los otros países está incluido en el estado del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos después de la fecha mencionada, mientras que el comercio de Puerto Rico se especifica por separado. Un resumen de las importaciones y exportaciones por el mes de marzo de 1901, comparado con el del mismo mes del año anterior, según compilación oficial, da los siguientes datos estadísticos:

	1901.	1900.
IMPORTACIÓN.		
Artículos de alimentación y animales.....	\$21,335,954	\$21,812,142
Materia prima para industrias nacionales.....	28,650,887	33,873,391
Materias manufacturadas en todo, ó en parte, para industrias nacionales.....	6,091,501	7,929,219
Artículos manufacturados.....	10,726,116	12,878,734
Artículos de lujo, etc.....	8,336,233	9,998,410
Total.....	75,946,840	86,522,456
EXPORTACIÓN.		
Productos de—		
La agricultura.....	78,529,951	77,905,812
Las fábricas.....	31,973,735	41,767,130
Las minas.....	2,952,111	3,573,349
Los bosques.....	4,101,851	3,764,754
La pesca.....	377,756	877,558
Misceláneos.....	839,632	860,355
Artículos extranjeros reexportados.....	2,695,338	2,468,236
Total.....	124,470,674	134,157,225

Las importaciones exentas de derechos fueron valoradas en \$36,703,621 para marzo de 1901, contra \$40,034,087 para marzo de 1900; que representan 48.32 por ciento en 1901 y 46.27 por ciento en 1900. El total de derechos de Aduanas, recaudado durante el mes de marzo, fué de \$21,048,597, contra \$22,090,681, lo recaudado en 1900.

Por los nueve meses del año fiscal que termina en marzo de 1901 el valor total de las mercaderías extranjeras importadas á los Estados Unidos fué de \$599,481,143, contra \$641,776,030, cantidad en que fueron valoradas las mercaderías importadas en el mismo período del

año anterior; lo que muestra una disminución de \$42,294,887. Las mercaderías importadas libres de derechos durante el año de 1901 y 1900 representan el 39.99 por ciento y 43.45, respectivamente. Las exportaciones en el mismo período fueron valoradas en \$1,139,665,658, contra \$1,053,630,696 correspondiente á los mismos meses del año anterior. Las mercaderías extranjeras reexportadas en el presente año fiscal han sido valoradas en \$19,184,985, contra \$17,112,209 correspondiente á los primeros nueve meses del año fiscal anterior.

ESTADO DE LA HACIENDA EN ABRIL DE 1901.

Las entradas del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos en el mes de abril de 1901, fueron de \$47,767,851; un aumento de \$2,728,525 sobre las del mismo mes en 1900. Los gastos fueron de \$41,968,245; un aumento de \$1,064,318, comparándolo con abril de 1900. Esto deja un saldo de \$5,799,426 contra \$4,135,399 en el mismo mes de 1900. En los diez meses que terminaron en abril de 1901 el aumento de las entradas comparadas con las del mismo período en el año fiscal anterior, fué \$10,497,899, y el de los gastos, \$20,923,732.

El estado de la deuda pública demuestra que, en el mes de abril, la deuda de los Estados Unidos disminuyó \$4,397,653. El interés de la deuda ha disminuido \$6,150,030; la deuda, en la cual el interés ha cesado, disminuyó \$212,300; la deuda que no gana interés, aumentó \$15,364, mientras que el efectivo en el Tesoro disminuyó \$1,949,313.

La deuda, el 30 de abril, fué recapitulada así: Deuda que gana interés, \$95,350,380; deuda, cuyos intereses no corren más, \$1,557,840; deuda sin interés, \$382,331,244, que hace un total de \$1,379,239,464.

El efectivo en el Tesoro, estaba así representado: Fondo de reserva, en monedas de oro y pasta, \$150,000,000; fondos de garantía, para redimir certificados no pagados, monedas de oro, \$283,441,989; plata en *dollars* y pasta, \$487,400,000.

El fondo general de monedas de oro, pasta y certificados, es de \$96,767,053; el de plata en *dollars*, pasta y certificados, es de \$17,487,774; los billetes de los Estados Unidos ascienden á \$9,070,898; otros caudales \$17,595,247; depósitos en bancos nacionales \$98,322,828; todo lo que hace un total \$1,160,085,789.

Contra esto existen las siguientes obligaciones:

Certificados de oro, \$283,441,989; certificados de plata, \$435,521,000, billetes del Tesoro de 1890, \$51,880,000; diversas obligaciones, \$82,748,592; fondo de reserva, \$150,000,000, lo que deja un balance disponible de \$156,494,208 en efectivo.

Por la primera vez desde septiembre de 1898, los bonos emitidos por los Estados Unidos el 30 de abril de 1901, ascendieron á menos de un billón de *dollars*, debiéndose esta reducción á recientes compras efectuadas por el Secretario del Tesoro. La cantidad exacta al cerrar los

negocios en esa fecha, fué de \$995,350,280, lo cual representa el valor de \$427,448,530, ó sea casi el 43 por ciento, que pertenece á los bancos nacionales y depositados por ellos con el Gobierno para garantir la circulación de sus billetes. De los \$445,940,750 de los nuevos bonos de 2 por ciento, que están en circulación, incluidos en ese total, los bancos tiene depositados \$384,800,700 ó sea del 86 por ciento.

La circulación de billetes de bancos nacionales, en 30 de abril de 1901, era de \$350,684,822, habiendo tenido un aumento de \$663,011 durante el mes, y de \$65,406,496 desde abril 30 de 1901.

INFORMES SOBRE LAS COSECHAS.

Según los datos recibidos en el Departamento de Agricultura hasta mayo 1° del presente año, el área de trigo de invierno en cultivo, en los Estados Unidos, era de 28,267,000 acres, ó sea 2,915,000 acres, ó 6.7 por ciento, menos que el area sembrada en el otoño de 1900. Comparadas estas cifras con las del trigo de invierno cosechado en 1900, resulta un exceso de 2,032,000 acres ó sea 7.7 por ciento. Parte de la baja en el área del terreno es debida á la acción destructora de los piojos de la planta, y á una considerable cantidad de esta planta que se corta para forraje, como es de costumbre en algunos Estados. Para el área de terreno que queda en cultivo, su condición el 1° de mayo era de 94.1. Este promedio es 10.5 puntos sobre la condición general en el mes de mayo por los últimos diez años, pues sólo ha sido excedido tres veces en los últimos 17 años.

El promedio de la condición de la avena de invierno fué de 94.6 mientras que, en mayo 1° de 1900 fué de 88.5. Esto demuestra un promedio por los últimos diez años de 89.2. La presente condición es la más satisfactoria desde 1894.

El promedio de la condición de los terrenos para pasto fué el 1° de mayo de 1900 de 92.8 contra 90.8 el año anterior; un promedio de 91.1 por los diez años. El promedio de la condición de los terrenos para pasto de primavera fué de 91.5 contra 91.3 en mayo de 1900; un promedio de 91.4 por los últimos diez años.

De la cantidad total de terreno preparado para el cultivo, se estima que solamente 63.3 se ha aprovechado hasta el 1° de mayo; la proporción que generalmente se obtiene hasta esa fecha llega al 75 por ciento. Solamente tres veces, en los últimos quince años, este promedio ha sido tan bajo como en la presente ocasión.

AUMENTO DE EXPORTACIONES DEL CARBÓN.

El anuncio de que el Gobierno inglés impondrá el gravamen de un chelín por tonelada de carbón que se exporte de ese país, viene á favorecer la exportación del carbón de los Estados Unidos, que está haciendo un rápido avance en los mercados del mundo. Los datos estadísticos del Departamento del Tesoro demuestran que las exportaciones de

carbón de este país, por el año fiscal de 1901, llegaron á 8,000,000 de toneladas, mientras que en el año anterior no llegó á 2,000,000; habiendo llegado en 1895 á 3,772,192 toneladas y en 1900 á 7,188,684 toneladas. Estas cantidades son pequeñas, comparadas con aquellas de la Gran Bretaña, ó si les compara con la área carbonífera de este país, la cual es varias veces más grande que cualquiera otra de las regiones carboníferas en otras naciones exportadoras. El aumento de la exportación de carbón en los Estados Unidos, sin embargo, se ha desarrollado rápidamente más que ningún otro país, y conserva ahora el tercer rango en las naciones exportadoras de este producto.

Las últimas estadísticas demuestran que en 1899 se produjeron 226,553,564 toneladas contra 220,094,787 toneladas producidas en el Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda. En 1890 la producción de los Estados Unidos fué solamente 140,882,729 contra 181,614,288 toneladas de producción inglesa. En 1899 el orden de las naciones, según su importancia en esa producción, fué como sigue: Inglaterra, Estados Unidos, Alemania, Francia, Bélgica, Austria, Rusia, etc. El promedio del aumento correspondiente á varios países en el período comprendido entre 1889 y 1898 fué de 70 por ciento para los Estados Unidos; 50 para Alemania; 30 para Francia, y para Inglaterra 19 por ciento.

Debido al desarrollo industrial de los Estados Unidos, con sus enormes plantas manufactureras, sus fundiciones de hierro y acero, y factorías de todas clases, la mayor parte de su producto de carbón se utiliza en el país; y sus depósitos de carbón, que aun existe sin explotar, no indican de manera alguna la necesidad de reducir las exportaciones de este combustible. No existe derecho de exportación de carbón en los Estados Unidos.

VAPORES MERCANTES MODERNOS.

El progreso efectuado en la construcción de buques de fierro se puede ver por el gran número de toneladas y múltiples órdenes que tienen en construcción las diversas compañías de los Estados Unidos. Las órdenes del Departamento de Marina representan casi 300,000 toneladas que, con las de carácter mercantil, tienen ocupados todos los arsenales de los Estados Unidos.

Es un hecho ya aceptado que los vapores más grandes son también los transportes más económicos, porque, entre otras ventajas, existe aquella de que los gastos individuales no se aumentan en proporción exacta al porte de los buques; y también resulta que dichos buques son relativamente más fáciles de mover que los pequeños, y, por consiguiente, una reducción sustancial se puede obtener comparando el combustible que se consume con el cargamento que se conduce. Lo que esta diferencia represente puede comprenderse fácilmente, por la siguiente comparación, si el cargamento de uno de estos grandes vapores mercantes se condujera por medio de un ferrocarril, este convoy necesitaría tener la extensión de cerca de cinco millas de largo.

Las ventajas que reporta la construcción de grandes vapores con maquinaria relativamente pequeña, han sido inmediatamente apreciadas tanto por los constructores como por los exportadores de buques de este país. La Eastern Shipbuilding Company de New London, Connecticut, tiene en la actualidad en sus astilleros dos vapores que darán 21,000 toneladas brutas y un desplazamiento total de 23,000 toneladas.

COMERCIO DE FRUTAS.

El gran desarrollo de frutas en los Estados Unidos, especialmente en la costa del Pacífico, donde crecen, tanto las frutas semitropicales, como aquellas propias de climas templados, ofrece gran interés al convencer de cuánta es la influencia que tiene sobre las importaciones de frutas en este país. Tomando las importaciones de 1900 y comparando sus valores en números redondos con aquellos de 1890, se ve como han disminuido en los siguientes artículos:

	1900.	1890.	Diminución.
Grosellas.....	\$917,000	\$1,216,000	\$329,000
Narajitas.....	1,087,000	1,917,000	830,000
Dátiles.....	410,000	614,000	204,000
Círculos.....	47,000	1,789,000	1,742,000
Papas.....	531,000	1,997,000	1,466,000
Frutas libres.....	663,000	1,391,000	728,000
Frutas aforadas.....	1,327,000	1,777,000	450,000

Esto demuestra una disminución total de \$5,749,000, siendo digno de notarse que, mientras los valores de las grosellas y los dátiles demuestran disminución, las cantidades han aumentado en 3,123,000 libras y 1,665,000 libras, respectivamente. Por supuesto, estas frutas no se producen en los Estados Unidos.

De las frutas importadas, cuyo valor ha aumentado en los últimos diez años, son de compararse las siguientes:

	1900.	1890.	Aumento.
Higos.....	\$514,000	\$457,000	\$57,000
Limonos.....	3,697,000	3,374,000	323,000
Preparadas ó preservadas.....	1,238,000	954,000	284,000
Plátanos.....	5,878,000	4,651,000	1,227,000

Estas cantidades representan un aumento de \$1,858,000, cuya mayor parte la compone el valor de los plátanos procedentes de las América latina, factor que no puede entrar en comparación en el comercio de la costa del Pacífico, lo mismo sucede con los dátiles. El limón americano es la única que aparentemente no ha ganado la supremacía sobre el limón extranjero en los mercados locales; sin embargo, el cultivo de esta fruta se está desarrollando en California rápidamente.

El incremento que las frutas de los Estados están ganando á su favor en otros países, se puede ver por la siguiente tabla comparativa de exportación:

	1900.	1890.	Ganancia.
Manzanas	\$1,445,000	\$1,231,000	\$214,000
Manzanas secas	2,248,000	1,039,000	1,209,000
Naranjas	270,000	.....	270,000
Ciruelas	1,646,000	.....	1,646,000
Otras frutas secas	2,515,000	1,001,000	1,514,000
Frutas en latas	3,123,000	698,000	2,425,000
Otras preservadas	62,000	59,000	3,000
Total	11,479,000	4,031,000	7,448,000

Estos totales manifiestan que el negocio de frutas ha llegado á un grado de prosperidad que sólo puede igualarse á las industrias que han alcanzado extraordinario éxito en los Estados Unidos.

ESTUDIOS GEOLÓGICOS.

El plan adoptado para los estudios geológicos, que han de hacerse en el próximo año fiscal, fué anunciado al público el 25 de abril de 1901. Una parte importante de este trabajo será la determinación de la parte que no está todavía marcada de la frontera del noroeste entre los Estados Unidos y el Dominio de El Canadá. Esta línea divisoria será reconocida de nuevo y marcada temporalmente con postes de hierro en algunas localidades.

Se hará también un reconocimiento de toda la línea desde la cima de las montañas Rocallosas hasta el océano Pacífico, y para ello se designarán partidas que cooperen en los estudios topográficos con otras de igual clase de los Estados de Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia y Carolina del Norte.

Se harán también investigaciones especiales en las montañas Rocallosas en el Estado de Montana.

Hay el propósito de investigar igualmente las industrias de fabricar vidrio, y extracción del carbón así como también las fábricas de cemento que existen en el país. Igualmente se estudiarán por completo los pozos de gas del Estado de Louisiana, los depósitos de plomo y zinc en el Estado de Missouri; los depósitos en el Estado de Georgia, y las capas devonianas y carboníferas del Estado de Nueva York, con referencia especial al carbón de piedra, petróleo, gas del alumbrado, vidrio, etc.

INDUSTRIA DEL COBRE Y SU DESARROLLO.

El consumo del cobre, tanto en los Estados Unidos como en Europa, ha llegado á su mayor altura; y en el período de los dos años y seis meses, últimamente transcurridos, fue tan grande que escasamente, se le pudo mantener en armonía con la producción.

Según datos obtenidos en Alemania, de personas entendidas en el negocio de metales, la producción total de cobre, en 1900, alcanzó á 279,000 toneladas métricas, ó sea un aumento de 8,200 toneladas sobre la del año anterior. Los Estados Unidos contribuyeron á ese total con 268,800 toneladas. Durante el primer trimestre de 1901, la producción total de cobre en los Estados Unidos fué de 67,163 toneladas métricas (2,240 libras) y durante el mismo período en el año anterior fué de 65,193. La producción en Europa, durante el período en comparación, fué de 21,059 toneladas en 1901 y de 20,663 en 1900. Aunque la demanda local de cobre continúa desde enero último han bajado las compras para el extranjero, como se ve por las exportaciones en los tres primeros meses del año en curso, que han sido tan solo de 25,274 toneladas, mientras que, en 1900, por dicho trimestre, llegó á 46,932. En 1896 este metal se vendía á 10 centavos la libra; pero el desarrollo de las empresas eléctricas ha cambiado tanto las condiciones que determinan su aplicación, que, desde 1897, se ha efectuado un aumento de 50 por ciento en su valor.

Se anuncia de México la formación de varias compañías mineras de cobre, con capitales americanos, especialmente en los Estados de Guerrero y Sonora.

CONSTRUCCIÓN DE PUENTES.

Un artículo recientemente publicado en el "Engineering Magazine" declara que, exceptuando el Canadá, los Estados Unidos están veinte años por delante de los otros países en el arte de construir puentes; y agrega que, en este país, el acero, material que se emplea para la construcción de aquellos, apenas vale la mitad, por cuanto la producción es muy abundante y de menos costo que en ningún otro país. En la Gran Bretaña, donde está muy restringido el trabajo por las asociaciones de obreros, uno de los jefes de estas ha admitido que el costo de la fabricación de acero, en ese país, es dos veces mayor que en los Estados Unidos.

El mercado para puentes es mayor en los Estados Unidos que en ninguna otra parte, si se nota que en la actualidad existen 190,000 millas de líneas férreas y que por término medio hay un puente cada 3 millas, lo que demuestra un total de 63,000 puentes, sin tener en consideración los que se necesitarán para los nuevos caminos. El aumento en el peso de en los carros y locomotoras en los Estados Unidos, ha dado por resultado asombrosos cambios económicos. Por ejemplo, el promedio del precio de los fletes en 1867 fué algo más de \$5 por tonelada, mientras que en 1900 solo llegó á 95 centavos; y, como en dicho año hubo un movimiento de 976,000,000 toneladas de carga, es fácil calcular la enorme economía que se ha hecho.

Los grandes carros que se usan en la actualidad conducen doble cantidad que los antiguos y, al mismo tiempo, las poderosas locomotoras arrastran carros y trenes adicionales.

Tal innovación, en el material rodante, ha obligado á sustituir los antiguos puentes con nuevas estructuras de materiales más pesados y fuertes. Además ha originado la creación de muchas compañías constructoras de puentes que pueden equiparse con las mejores maquinarias y proveerse de los métodos más adelantados, sin consideración á lo que cuesten.

Los fabricantes de puentes en Europa no están en igual condición, porque en las líneas férreas de Europa no ha aumentado la resistencia, como ha sucedido en América; por consiguiente, los puentes antiguos están en relación al tráfico, habiéndose reducido la demanda únicamente á nuevas estructuras de ligera construcción.

Las fábricas de los Estados Unidos están completamente equipadas para hacer los puentes mas pesados, en menos tiempo que el que emplearían las europeas en fabricaciones rudiuentarias.

DATOS Y NOTICIAS SOBRE COSECHAS EXTRANJERAS.

El Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos está en negociaciones para hacer por cable el canje de datos y noticias sobre cosechas en Europa y otros centros productores de granos. Los arreglos con Hungría están ya concluidos, y el primer boletín, referente á las condiciones de las cosechas en ese país, fué publicado el 10 de mayo en curso. Los informes serán canjeados mensualmente y publicados tan pronto como se reciban. El sistema propuesto, además de tener carácter oficial, influirá en la estabilidad de precios en los mercados y será de valor para los agricultores, pues así decidirán mejor las épocas de las siembras, como las de colocación de sus cosechas. Dichos informes cablegráficos se concretarán al trigo, el maíz, la avena, la cebada y el centeno.

Durante los dos últimos años la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas ha publicado, en los idiomas de la Unión Internacional Americana, el informe mensual sobre cosechas que publica el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y ha propagado dicho informe, por medio de su BOLETÍN, entre los países que componen la Unión.

INCREMENTO EN EL USO DEL TELÉFONO.

Para dar cabal idea del enorme incremento en el uso del teléfono que se ha notado en los Estados Unidos, durante los últimos nueve años, pueden servir los datos que contiene la memoria presentada por la "American Telephone and Telegraph Company" á sus accionistas, el 2 de abril último. Ahora veinte años no había en todo el país más que 47,880 suscriptores con 29,714 millas de alambre telefónico; y ahora, ó mejor dicho, á fines de 1900, las estaciones centrales equipadas con instrumentos llegaron á 808,880, con 1,961,801 millas de alambres.

En enero de 1892 existían 788 estaciones centrales y 509 ordinarias ó sucursales. En 1901 las primeras llegaron á 1,348, y las segundas á

1,427. El total de millas de alambre empleado en este servicio era en 1892 de 266,456; en 1901 llegó á 1,354,202. El número de estaciones en 1892 era 216,017, y el de empleados 8,376; en 1901 las primeras llegaron á 808,880, y los segundos á 32,837.

En 1901 había 101,087 millas de líneas de teléfonos públicos, con 607,559 millas de alambre; las entradas que rindió este servicio público en sólo el año de 1900 importaron \$8,972,030.90. El total invertido, en el equipo y abastecimiento del sistema de teléfonos de largas distancias, hasta enero 1° de 1901, ascendió á \$16,152,021.

SUPERIORIDAD DE LOS CARRETONES AMERICANOS.

Al rompimiento de la guerra en el África meridional el Gobierno de la Gran Bretaña se proveyó, para su servicio de transportes, de carretones construidos en diversos países, y entre ellos los Estados Unidos; y en mi informe recientemente publicado de Lord ROBERTS, General en Jefe de las fuerzas británicas, al Ministerio de la Guerra del Reino Unido, se dice lo que sigue:

“Se importaron aquí por vía de prueba, procedentes de los Estados Unidos, seis carretones de los destinados á transportar ladrillos, y resultaron ser superiores á todos los otros de cualquiera forma y construcción hechos en el Cabo ó en ningún otro punto de la Gran Bretaña. Las ruedas eran de la madera dura que se llama ‘hickory,’ el cuerpo ó cama del carretón era de nogal, y toda la parte metálica era de acero. La superioridad que se demostró de estos vehículos fué debida sin duda á la circunstancia de que, en los Estados Unidos, se usan mucho carretones tirados por mulas para el transporte de las mercaderías, y en general para todo transporte militar. Y de esto ha resultado que los fabricantes han aprendido por experiencia práctica cuál es el mejor tipo de un carretón y cuáles son los materiales más apropiados para construirlo. Debe agregarse que los carretones de que se trata cuestan considerablemente menos que los de Bristol en Inglaterra.”

INCREMENTO EN EL COMERCIO CON CENTRO AMÉRICA.

Los vapores de las diversas compañías sudamericanas de buques de vapor que hacen viajes regulares por rutas que terminan en puertos de los Estados no recibieron carga alguna con destino á San Francisco en ninguno de los puertos centroamericanos con anterioridad al mes de abril de 1901, dejándose este servicio enteramente á los vapores regulares de Panamá. Pero después de la fecha indicada los vapores sudamericanos han estado trayendo carga de diversos puertos de Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua y El Salvador, á precios que han resultado ventajosos para los exportadores. Los importadores creen que este movimiento estimulará el tráfico entre los Estados Unidos en la América Central y será de gran beneficio á esta última. También se dice que los vapores regulares de Panamá están trayendo cargamentos más grandes y valiosos de Centro América y una gran cantidad de café pro-

ducido en aquellas regiones, que hasta ahora había sido siempre transportado á través del istmo ó dando la vuelta al Cabo de Hornos, está ahora llevándose á Nueva York y á Europa por vía de San Francisco.

El día 30 de abril de 1901 el vapor *City of Pará* trajo á San Francisco el cargamento más grande que hasta ahora haya llegado allí a bordo de un vapor de Panamá; y la mayor parte de este cargamento consistió en café, del que había 25,929 sacos. De estos 9,470 vinieron destinados al mercado de San Francisco, 1,573 al de Nueva York y 14,886 en tránsito para Europa.

Antes del *City of Pará* otro buque denominado el *City of Sydney* había traído 23,759 sacos de café de Centro América, la mayor parte de los cuales estaba destinado para Europa.

PRODUCCIÓN DE LA SAL EN CALIFORNIA.

Según opinión de personas autorizadas en la materia, la sal americana es igual en todos respectos á la famosa sal española ó á cualquiera otra. Esta industria se ha desarrollado considerablemente en los Estados Unidos durante los últimos veinte años, habiendo triplicado la producción, y disminuídose de 40 á 6.4 por ciento las importaciones en el mismo período. Terrenos cenagosos á lo largo de la costa, que en un tiempo fueron considerados sin valor, están hoy día utilizándose con ventaja, especialmente en el condado de Alameda, California, donde hay vastas localidades de tierra baja.

Al principiar la estación de la seca, se llenan de agua del mar, por medio de bombas apropiadas para este servicio, los depósitos que para su recepción habían sido preparados, lo cual se hace excavando el suelo hasta llegar á una capa de arcilla dura que sirve como fondo, y amontonando al rededor, en forma de borde ó muralla circular, la tierra excavada. Después de diferentes operaciones de concentración y purificación, se recoge en montones, por medio de un gran arado movido por un cable doble, la sal precipitada. Á fin de evitar la formación de grandes masas de cristales, se usa un aparato mecánico, que está siempre sumergido en el saladar, y en movimiento constante. Así que la salmuera está para cristalizar, empieza á funcionar el arado, que arrastra y hecha á un lado en montones la sal obtenida. Esta, después de seca, podrá usarse para usos ordinarios. En algunos establecimientos, donde los métodos de trabajo están más adelantados, se emplean procedimientos de purificación, usándose grandes calderas calentadas por tubos de vapor, donde se pone la salmuera, y donde por la evaporación, ó de otro modo, se eliminan ciertas impurezas que imparten á la sal un sabor amargo.

Cuando los montículos de sal que se han formado por medio del arado, y que se han alineado uno tras otro convenientemente, están perfectamente secos, se acostumbra reunirlos y formar con ellos grandes pirámides en ocasiones de muchas toneladas de peso. De estos se toma la sal para ponerla en sacos, que se envían á San Francisco, de donde se la remite á sus destinos.

FABRICACIÓN DE AZÚCAR DE REMOLACHA.

Se da por cosa cierta que han llegado á completarse ciertas negociaciones emprendidas por capitalistas para fundar un establecimiento, el más grande que haya en el mundo para la fabricación del azúcar de remolacha. Una sociedad anónima con seis millones de pesos de capital y titulada Arkansas Valley Sugar, Beet and Irrigation Land Company, ha sido organizada con domicilio en el condado de Prowers, Colorado. Están interesados en ella un gran número de capitalistas de Nueva York. La compañía ha comprado ya todas las pertenencias de la denominada Great Plains Water Company, que comprenden cerca de 125,000 acres de tierra á lo largo del río Arkansas en la parte sudeste de Colorado, y se espera que la colonización de estos terrenos con agricultores que se dediquen al cultivo de la remolacha será emprendida en breve tiempo. Más de dos millones de pesos se gastarán en mejorar estas tierras en 1901.

NUEVOS VAPORES FRUTEROS.

La Compañía de Construcción de Buques de la ciudad de Toledo en Ohio (en las orillas del lago Erie) que funciona con el nombre de The Great Shipbuilding Company of Toledo, Ohio, acaba de celebrar un contrato en que se obliga á construir dos buques de vapor capaces de navegar en el mar para la compañía denominada United States Fruit Company of Boston, Massachusetts, por el precio de \$400,000. Estos vapores tendrán una velocidad de 14 nudos por hora, y cada uno será de 262 pies de largo con 40 de ancho y 24 de profundidad. Los vapores podrán conducir carga y pasajeros. La compañía para quien se destinan estas dos nuevas embarcaciones hace un grande tráfico en el ramo de frutas con las Antillas, la América Central y México.

PROYECTADA EXPOSICIÓN DE PRODUCTOS ESPAÑOLES.

El Cónsul-General de los Estados Unidos en Barcelona, España, ha comunicado al Departamento de Estado en Washington, la noticia de que hay un proyecto de hacer una exposición de productos españoles en la ciudad de Nueva York y en la de la Habana en Cuba. El hecho fué publicado también en el diario del Comercio de Barcelona, explicando que estas exposiciones habrán de ser de productos naturales é industriales de la Península española, y tienen por objeto el desenvolvimiento del comercio español. Se han escogido las ciudades de Nueva York y Habana para hacer en ellas la exhibición porque la situación de ambas ciudades sirve para constituir las en bases de comercio con los Estados Unidos, México y los países centroamericanos, y para dominar una muy gran porción del comercio de Cuba.

PRODUCCIÓN DE LANAS.

Las agencias de DUN Y COMPAÑÍA de New York, según informes de varios corresponsales, han publicado que la producción de lanas en los

Estados Unidos será en el presente año tan grande como lo fué en 1900. El ganado inverna perfectamente y la lana, se dice, se halla en condiciones excepcionalmente buenas. De las lanas que se cosecharon el año pasado, se hallan en poder de los productores de un 10 á un 50 por ciento, según las localidades, respectivamente. La cosecha en el Estado de Montana se estima en 25,000,000 libras para el presente año; en 18,000,000 en el de Wyoming; en 15,000,000 libras en el Territorio de New México y en 10,000,000 en el Estado de Colorado, siendo estas secciones las más abundantes en lana.

INTERESANTES INFORMES SOBRE EL MISSISSIPPI.

El Mississippi, de 2,550 millas de extensión, es el río más grande de Norte América. Las facilidades que presta á la navegación y á otros fines, han hecho que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos haya encomendado el estudio y cuidado de este río á una Comisión cuyas atribuciones consisten en de estudiar detalladamente su curso y la topografía de sus contornos naturales y artificiales, atender al sondeo del canal y á la colocación, de tres en tres millas, de señales permanentes en toda la ribera, y tener á su cargo todos los proyectos de mantener en buen orden, ó profundizar, el lecho del río.

En un informe enviado por esta Comisión al último Congreso de Navegación que tuvo lugar en París, extractamos los siguientes datos relativos á este gran río:

El río nace en el Lago Itasca, donde el Estado de Minnesota ha reservado una extensión de terreno de 35 millas. El río principia su curso, con un cauce de 30 pies de ancho y 5 de profundidad, á una elevación de 1,560 pies sobre el nivel del mar. La navegación comercial comienza á las 25 millas de su nacimiento. Á las 60 el Gobierno ha construido un gran depósito, que contiene 93,746,000,000 pies cúbicos de agua, con el objeto de mantener la navegación en toda época. La navegación de vapores principia en la boca del río Minnesota, 548 millas distante de su nacimiento, y á una altura de 690 pies sobre el nivel del mar. Faros y pilones se encuentran situados á lo largo de su curso y toda la asistencia necesaria á la navegación se suministra sin dificultad. La diferencia entre la marea alta y baja es no menos de 37 pies en San Luis, lugar en que la corriente tiene un declive de 6 pulgadas por milla. En algunos sitios el curso del río es muy tortuoso. Uno de los trabajos dificultosos que tiene esta Comisión, es la de hacer limpiar el río de los trozos de madera que son arrastrados, así como de los maderos que se proyectan y otros que son detenidos en el canal, lo cual hace peligrosa la navegación. Estos obstáculos son removidos por lanchas construidas expresamente para este fin. El lodo, arena y otras materias, que constantemente van depositándose en el canal, son removidos por dragas, capaces de remover 40,000 yardas cúbicas por hora. La delta del río cubre una área de 400,000

millas cuadradas. Estima la Comisión en 362,000,000 toneladas los materiales arrastrados por las aguas hacia el Golfo de México; cantidad que si se calculara como carga, al ínfimo precio de un vigésimo de centavo por tonelada y por milla, llegaría á una suma mayor de \$1,000,000,000.

OFICINA DE CARTAS REZAGADAS EN LA ADMINISTRACIÓN DE CORREOS DE HAWAI.

Por orden del Ministro de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América, se estableció en marzo 26 último en el correo de Honolulu, una oficina de cartas rezagadas (*dead-letter office*), á donde irán á parar todas las cartas no entregadas ó no reclamadas, en todo el territorio de Hawai, así como todos los demás artículos cuya transmisión no es permitida por la Unión Postal.

HARINA DE BUNIATOS.¹

La "American Flour Manufacturing Company" (Compañía Americana Manufacturera de Harina) que recientemente ha sido organizada y autorizada como persona jurídica en el Estado de New Jersey, se propone construir molinos para hacer harina de buniatos. Se necesitarán de \$15,000 á \$20,000, para erigir uno que sea capaz de producir 100 barriles por día. Se cree que esta harina podrá fabricarse de manera que su precio en venta no pase de \$5 por barril. Se asegura que mezclándola con las harinas de trigo, centeno y cebada, se harán estas más duraderas, á la vez que más ricas y nutritivas. Esta nueva industria abre ancho campo para la explotación de los grandes plantíos de buniatos que abundan en los países meridionales.

En un boletín sobre este tubérculo, recientemente publicado por el Departamento de Agricultura en Washington, se dice que los dueños de las diversas patentes que han sido concedidas respecto á maquinaria y procedimientos para reducirlo á harina, abrigan la confianza de poder proveer á los consumidores con un artículo alimenticio, sumamente nutritivo y agradable al gusto, capaz de usarse en multitud de formas y de venderse muy barato.

El análisis químico de esta harina, tal como lo ha hecho el mencionado Departamento, es como sigue:

	Por ciento.
Agua	11.33
Substancias grasas .....	.62
Fibra.....	2.21
Cenizas.....	1.84
Fécula.....	50.03
Glucosa.....	10.75
Sucrosa.....	19.61
Proteína.....	1.94
Substancias no determinadas	1.67

¹ Este utilísimo tubérculo es el mismo conocido en los países hispano-americanos con el nombre de "camote," y también de "batata."

ESTADÍSTICAS MORTUARIAS DE MANILA (ISLAS FILIPINAS).

De un estudio comparativo practicado por la Sección de Asuntos Insulares del Departamento de Guerra en Washington, referente á la mortalidad en Manila, resulta que esta ciudad es relativamente sana, si se le compara con otras ciudades tropicales y aun con algunas de los Estados Unidos; pues, según este estudio, el promedio de la mortalidad en 1900 fué de 34.47 por mil habitantes, mientras que en Hongkong fué de 23.83, en Macao de 54, en Bombay de 51.36, en Rio Janeiro 31.11, en New York de 20.53, y en Filadelfia de 19.58. Un exámen de las respectivas causas de mortandad nos muestra, pues, que no hay razón alguna para alarmarse por el número de defunciones á consecuencia de plagas epidémicas, porque las cifras de estas son, en algunos casos, menores que las ocasionadas por otras enfermedades. Se estima que la séptima parte de las defunciones en el mundo entero, se debe á la tuberculosis pulmonar. Algo más, cuando las epidemias en Manila han llegado á su más alto grado de desarrollo, las defunciones ocurridas no han podido exceder á las originadas por la tuberculosis que, después de las enfermedades infantiles, es la que hace mayores estragos. La estadística de mortalidad en Manila, correspondiente á diciembre de 1900, registra 108 defunciones de tuberculosis pulmonar y 189 de enfermedades infantiles.

Como prueba de la gravedad que atribuyen á la tuberculosis pulmonar las juntas de sanidad en todas partes, se puede citar que la ciudad de San Francisco tiene establecida una cuarentena contra todos los casos de consunción procedentes de otros lugares. Esta enfermedad es muy general en todas las islas Filipinas y esto es debido, tanto al clima como á la predisposición de sus habitantes para contraerla. Se ve, por consiguiente, que hay que temer más el aumento de esta enfermedad que el de cualquiera epidemia.

No registra la historia que Filipinas haya sido visitada por una plaga bubónica de consideración, y lo que debe llamar más la atención es que mientras esta terrible enfermedad aparecía periódicamente azotando á Hongkong y Macao, Manila conservó su inmunidad. Sin embargo, en 1900 causó alarma el desenbrimiento de unos pocos casos esporádicos en Intramuros donde, debido á la pronta acción de las autoridades de sanidad, se evitó una epidemia. Esta alarma tuvo, no obstante, efectos benéficos, por cuanto la posibilidad de que la población fuese visitada por alguna plaga epidémica, hizo que el Cuerpo de Sanidad diera los pasos convenientes para evitar su propagación, practicando, entre otras cosas, la distribución, en 1,930 casus, de veneno para matar ratas, animales que, como se sabe, contribuyen á la propagación de esta epidemia. Un resumen de las defunciones ocurridas en Manila durante el año pasado, á causa de la peste bubónica, demuestra (1900) que el promedio anual fué de 66 por

mil habitantes. De los 271 casos que fueron registrados durante el año á que se hace referencia, 186 fueron de chinos, 82 de filipinos y 3 de americanos, habiendo sido 199, ó sea un 73 por ciento, los que terminaron fatalmente.

Este es un promedio de defunciones muy bajo, si se le compara con el número de las causadas por la tuberculosis pulmonar, cuya enfermedad, calculando el número de las ocurridas en el mes de diciembre como término medio, causó durante el año 1,296 defunciones. Considerando que Manila está situada en los trópicos, el promedio de defunciones indica, en muchas enfermedades, una disminución y la pone al nivel de las ciudades tropicales más sanas del mundo.

DERECHOS DE ADUANA SOBRE EL AZÚCAR DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

El día 4 de mayo de 1901, el Secretario del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos expidió una circular dirigida "á los empleados de las aduanas y demás partes interesadas" que dice lo que sigue:

"En cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por la sección 5 de la ley de 21 de julio de 1897, se declara por el presente que un derecho adicional de 10 centavos por kilómetro se ha de imponer á los azúcares de la República Argentina, en virtud de ser esta cantidad la representante de la prima que paga la referida República por la exportación de dicho artículo, cuya prima se satisface después de haberse pagado el impuesto ó contribución interior.

"Como en la República Argentina no se paga prima alguna por azúcar que se exporte sin satisfacer el referido impuesto interior, el artículo que así fuera exportado no quedará sujeto al derecho adicional del párrafo anterior.

"Al hacer la entrada de los azúcares exportados sin prima y que solamente hayan sido favorecidos con una rebaja del impuesto interior, será necesario someter á la consideración del Departamento, antes de que se efectué la liquidación, prueba satisfactoria de que la exportación tuvo lugar en el orden que se pretende."

MÉXICO.

CANJE DE PAQUETES POSTALES CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

La Guía Postal de los Estados Unidos para el mes de abril de 1901, contiene una lista de las oficinas postales en México, en que pueden aceptarse paquetes para los Estados Unidos, con tal que su peso no exceda de 5 kilos (11 libras). El peso de los que se despachan de los Estados Unidos para México, utilizando esta misma rama del servicio, está limitado á 4 libras y 6 onzas (2 kilos).

La mencionada lista enumera 260 oficinas postales repartidas en los diferentes Estados de la República, en el orden que sigue:

Aguascalientes	2	Oaxaca	7
Campeche	3	Puebla	15
Chiapas	4	Querétaro	3
Chihuahua	15	San Luis Potosí	13
Coahuila	16	Sinaloa	9
Colima	2	Sonora	10
Durango	8	Tabasco	7
Guadalajara	1	Tamaulipas	9
Guamajato	17	Texcala	6
Guerrero	6	Veracruz	23
Hidalgo	8	Yucatán	8
Jalisco	10	Zacatecas	9
México	12	Distrito Federal	1
Michoacán	9	Baja California	6
Morelos	6	Territorio Tepic	6
Nuevo León	9		

NUEVAS CONCESIONES.

Según el "Diario Oficial," el General FRANCISCO NARANJO ha obtenido del Gobierno Mexicano una importante concesión, mediante la cual podrá hacer uso de las aguas del río Salado, en la Municipalidad de Lampazos, del Estado de Nuevo León, para emplearlas en trabajos de irrigación á cuyo efecto construirá ciertas obras hidráulicas. El concesionario importará libres de derechos, por una sola vez, todas las máquinas, instrumentos científicos y aparatos necesarios para el trazo, construcción y explotación de las citadas obras.

La línea de vapores denominada "Pacific Navigation Line" ha contratado con el Gobierno el establecimiento de un servicio regular de transporte, entre los puertos de Guaymas y San Benito, tocando en cada viaje en los puertos de La Paz, Altata, Mazatlán, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Puerto Ángel, Salina Cruz y Tonalá, pudiendo tocar también, en Santa Rosalía, Agiabampo y Topolobampo. La duración de cada viaje redondo no podrá exceder de dos meses. Este servicio se instalará con dos vapores, cuyo número podrá aumentarse cuando así lo requieran las necesidades del tráfico. La Compañía recibirá una subvención de \$3,000 por cada viaje de ida y vuelta entre Guaymas y San Benito y \$1,000 por cada viaje de la misma clase, entre Manzanillo y San Benito. La Compañía tendrá el derecho de extender su servicio hasta Centro América.

En cumplimiento de un decreto del Ejecutivo, de abril 1° último, las Casas de Moneda de la República admitirán hasta el 30 de junio próximo, las barras de plata destinadas á la acuñación que contengan cuando menos 850 milésimos de ley. El límite anterior era 900 milésimos.

PRODUCTOS DEL RAMO DE CORREOS.

Los ingresos de la Administración General de Correos, durante los ocho meses transcurridos en el presente año fiscal, han sido los siguientes:

Por venta de timbres	\$1,215,341.08
Cajas de apartado	41,761.00
Multas y aprovechamientos	17,396.33
Giros postales interiores	111,444.15
Giros postales exteriores	1,980.02
Giros de editores	18,349.22

Lo cual arroja un total de ingresos de \$1,406,271.81 ó sea un aumento total de \$137,937.86 respecto al mismo período del año anterior.

NUEVA FUNDICIÓN DE METALES.

Un sindicato americano acaba de resolverse á construir en el Parral, Chihuahua, una gran fundición. En la actualidad la industria minera en esa localidad es muy activa, á tal extremo que la línea del ferrocarril no da abasto para el transporte de minerales.

PROYECTO PARA UN ESTABLECIMIENTO DE LAVAR LANAS.

Anuncia el "Mexican Herald" que en México se sienten manifiestas dificultades para la manufactura de los tejidos de lana, á causa de las escasas facilidades que se tienen para la debida preparación de la materia prima, lo que ha disminuído la producción de las fábricas, especialmente en los Estados de Tlaxcala y Puebla, donde esta industria prevalece. Estas fábricas han tenido siempre que importar de los Estados Unidos ó de otros países, las lanas que usan, por no otra razón que la mera carencia de máquinas locales para lavar aquel artículo. Parece que lo mismo sucede en Centro y Sud-América, que producen finas y variadas calidades.

Con el propósito de alentar la industria lanera de México, un importante sindicato inglés ha enviado un personero á esa ciudad con el objeto de fijar la mejor localidad para la erección de una planta de lavar lanas; y se dice que el lugar más aparente para esa instalación es Manzanillo, en la costa occidental.

COMPAÑÍA AGRÍCOLA DE PLANTACIONES.

Con el nombre de Mexican Plantation Company de Wisconsin, Estados Unidos, se ha registrado, el 20 de abril último, en la ciudad de La Crosse, una compañía que se propone especular en plantaciones de hule y caña de azúcar en el istmo de Tehuantepec y otros lugares de México, con un capital nominal de \$700,000, siendo sus accionistas americanos casi en su totalidad.

PREPARACIÓN DEL HENEQUÉN EN LA BAJA CALIFORNIA.

Un despacho á la prensa dice que en abril 26 del presente año salió de San Francisco el vapor *Chico* con material y elementos por valor

de \$50,000 para un establecimiento de preparar el henequén en Barren Shore de Baja California, á 100 millas al norte de la bahía de Magdalena. Se agrega, además, que esta compañía cuenta con el apoyo de la denominada McCormick Harvester Company de Chicago que se ha decidido á emprender este negocio á causa del limitado abastecimiento de henequén de Yucatán.

NICARAGUA.

NUEVA LEY REGLAMENTANDO LA IMPORTACIÓN DE VINOS.

Con fecha 8 de enero de 1901, el Presidente ZELAYA dictó el siguiente decreto relativo á la importación de vinos al país:

DECRETA.

ARTÍCULO 1°. Los vinos extranjeros que se importen por las Aduanas de la República, deberán venir acompañados de la correspondiente factura consular, en la cual conste la declaración formal de la casa vinícola de ser aquellos vinos "legítimos de uva," la que deberá expresar su lugar y demás referencias que garanticen la pureza de dichos vinos; además, confesarán la riqueza alcohólica de ellos. Solamente con estos requisitos podrán gozar del bajo aforo que les acuerda la tarifa vigente.

ART. 2°. Para hacer eficaz la prescripción del artículo anterior, los Consules no autorizarán ninguna factura sin estar seguros de la legitimidad de los vinos que se desean exportar, para lo cual, podrán ellos establecer otros requisitos que comprueben la declaración de la casa, si ésta no bastase.

ART. 3°. Los vinos que no traigan factura consular, ó que trayéndola no viniesen declarados en ella como vinos "legítimos de uva," pagaran por su grado de riqueza alcohólica como si fueran licores fuertes del más alto aforo, con un recargo adicional del 20 por ciento.

ART. 4°. En el caso de que los vinos no traigan la declaración atrás expresada, para el efecto de aplicar el aforo correspondiente, se sacarán dos tantos de cada vino que examinarán al ebulioscopio por separado el Administrador y el Contador Vista respectivo, á fin de precisar la riqueza alcohólica. Si hubiese diferencia entre los dos ensayos, se abocarán ambos empleados para rectificar juntos tanto en uno como en otro aparato la operación; de ese nuevo examen se aplicará el aforo al grado mayor que resulte.

ART. 5°. En el pedimento de registro que se haga, los interesados deberán expresar si son ó no legítimos los vinos, así como su fuerza alcohólica, en cuyo caso los empleados de la Aduana procederán de conformidad con lo establecido en los artículos precedentes.

ART. 6°. Por encontrada fijamente la riqueza alcohólica de los vinos, serán éstos entregados á sus dueños inmediatamente después, en la forma establecida para la mercancía extranjera registrada.

ART. 7°. No obstante los requisitos establecidos en el artículo 2° de esta ley, la Aduana podrá, en casos sospechosos, mandar analizar de la manera que lo creyere conveniente, los vinos que aparezcan como tales.

ART. 8°. La falta de cumplimiento por parte de los Cónsules á las obligaciones consignadas en el artículo 2° ya citado, será penada con multa de cincuenta á doscientos pesos; las reincidencias se castigarán con los apremios que determine el Ministerio del ramo.

ART. 9°. El presente decreto es adicional de los Aranceles aduaneros de 25 de noviembre de 1899, modifica en todas sus partes el Decreto de 31 de julio de 1900 y empezará á regir el 1° de abril próximo, excepto el artículo 4° que tendrá efecto desde esta fecha.

URUGUAY.

INFORME DEL DIRECTORIO DEL FERROCARRIL CENTRAL DEL URUGUAY.

Según el informe oficial del Directorio del Ferrocarril Central del Uruguay, el importe total de los ingresos en el segundo semestre de 1900, experimentó una disminución de £5,455, ó sea un 3.38 por ciento, menos que en el mismo período del año anterior. El total de los gastos de explotación fué £93,837, que equivalen al 60.22 por ciento de los ingresos. El hecho de que en el mismo semestre de 1899 los gastos fueron £86,371, ó sea el 53.56 por ciento de los ingresos, acusa un aumento de £7,466, ó 6.66 por ciento. Fuertes lluvias y desastrosas inundaciones ocurrieron en los últimos meses del año económico, y continuaron hasta noviembre. La cosecha de lana fué retenida por los hacendados, en vista de la inferioridad de los precios á que el artículo podía venderse; de donde resultó una disminución en los ingresos del camino. Con referencia al transporte del ganado vivo, el informe hace constar que hubo un aumento de 82.66 por ciento en el número de animales transportados y de un 90.27 por ciento en los ingresos.

EXPOSICIÓN PAN-AMERICANA DE BÚFFALO.

La ciudad de Búffalo abrió las puertas de la Exposición Pan-Americana á la inspección del mundo entero, el 1° de mayo del año en curso. Aunque no todos los edificios se hallaban completamente listos y parte de sus terrenos carecían de los últimos toques artísticos, la exposición

estaba casi expedita para su desempeño, cuando el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, que á la sazón se hallaba en Vicksburg, Mississippi, cientos de millas de distancia, tocó el botón eléctrico que hizo principiar todo el mecanismo de la exposición.

La exposición es más grande y comprende más de lo que probablemente proyectaron sus iniciadores. Una gran parte de los gastos, es decir, cerca de diez millones de *dollars* fueron proporcionados por la preciosa ciudad, en la cual se encuentra situada la exposición.

Veintitres de los Estados de la Unión han votado sumas de dinero para edificios y exhibiciones y los demás Estados y Territorios tienen adecuadas exhibiciones, que representan gran utilidad é inmenso valor. El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos patrocinó el proyecto, votando la suma de \$500,000. Á esta tangible evidencia, de la aprobación de este país, el Congreso agregó la declaración de que "sería de desear la permanencia de la Exposición Pan-Americana en la frontera del Niágara provista convenientemente de exhibiciones de las artes, industrias, manufacturas y productos agrícolas, mineralógicos y marítimos para dar una idea del desarrollo maravilloso del hemisferio occidental, durante el siglo XIX" y además, que, "la proyectada Exposición Pan-Americana, estando concretada á este hemisferio, sería incuestionablemente de gran beneficio á los intereses comerciales, no solamente de este país, sino del hemisferio entero, y por consiguiente debería obtener la sanción del Congreso de los Estados Unidos." Inspirada la Exposición de Búfalo en la idea Pan-Americana, halló el prototipo de la arquitectura hispanoamericana el más aparente para los edificios, copiando exactamente edificios típicos, que si no igualan, serán mejor que la asombrosa "White City" (Ciudad Blanca) en Chicago durante la exposición de 1893.

La Exposición de Búfalo es de cierto modo el reflejo de la Conferencia Pan-Americana que tuvo lugar en Wáshington en 1889, y de la cual nació la idea de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas; que dió por resultado el establecimiento de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas.

Mientras que delegados de todos los países latino-americanos y de los Estados Unidos se reunirán en octubre de 1901 en la Ciudad de México, para la segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana, un cuerpo no menos numeroso y de influencia, compuesto de delegados de todos los países americanos, se reunirá también en Búfalo durante el verano para estrechar sus relaciones comerciales en beneficio de mútuos intereses.

Durante seis meses, la Exposición podrá ofrecer la oportunidad de estudiar los productos de todos los países de este hemisferio, donde se puede asegurar que nunciantes de ahora, se ha hecho igual manifestación de los recursos de las Américas, como se puede ver hoy en Búfalo. Los beneficios que reporte esta Exposición son reconocidos perfecta-

mente por los países americanos, como lo muestra la actividad con que han estado preparando sus exhibiciones, y las que darán al pueblo de Norte América una idea completa de la variedad de industrias y recursos naturales.

Varios de los países que toman parte en esta Exposición han construido edificios especiales, tanto en los terrenos del Estado, como en la sección de exhibiciones extranjeras.

La República Argentina tiene 1,500 pies cuadrados de espacio en el edificio de Floricultura, y 3,700 en el edificio de Agricultura. Se hallan en camino, de Buenos Aires á Búffalo, 30 toneladas de productos argentinos para la Exposición. Las exhibiciones de lanas, mármoles y manganeso serán admirables; así mismo habrá fotografías para ilustrar los diferentes productos exhibidos. La suma destinada por esta República para su representación en la Exposición es de \$30,000; el representante oficial de esta República es el Teniente JUAN S. ATTWELL.

El Gobierno de Bolivia tiene asignado 2,400 pies cuadrados de espacio, repartidos en los edificios de Agricultura, Minería, Etnología y Arqueología. El representante del Gobierno es el Señor Don RAMÓN PANDO, hijo del Presidente de esa República, presidente de la Comisión Boliviana. El Señor Don MANUEL VICENTE BALLIVIÁN es el comisionado especial en La Paz, y está á cargo de la remisión de productos bolivianos á este país.

Los Estados Unidos del Brasil tienen 500 pies cuadrados en el edificio de Agricultura, y 400 en los terrenos para establecer un ingenio brasilero en miniatura, que muestre el cultivo del café, hule y otros productos de ese populoso país.

La suma designada por Chile para participar en esta Exposición es de \$170,000 y es la suma de dinero mayor que este país ha votado para tomar parte en exposiciones. El edificio chileno que se está construyendo en los terrenos de la Exposición tiene una forma rectangular de dos pisos, está hecho de acero y cristal, tiene 160 por 150 pies y 38 de alto; por consiguiente el espacio ocupado en este edificio es de 9,000 pies cuadrados. Este edificio, fué concluido el 1° de mayo y cuesta más ó menos \$28,000, estando construido de tal manera, que se puede desarmar fácilmente y enviarlo á Chile cuando termine la Exposición. La representación de este país está encomendada al Señor Don JULIO PÉREZ CANTO.

Colombia ha nombrado al Señor Don LUIS CUERVO MÁRQUEZ, Encargado de Negocios de ese país en los Estados Unidos, como comisionado especial en esta Exposición.

Costa Rica tiene 1,660 pies cuadrados de espacio, distribuidos de la siguiente manera: 120 en el edificio de Horticultura, 400 en el de Floricultura, 30 en el de Minería, 600 en el de Etnología y Arqueología, 240 en Productos Nacionales y 270 en Misceláneas. El representante de Costa Rica es el Señor Don JUAN J. ULLOA, Cónsul General de ese país en Nueva York.

Cuba tiene un edificio de 150 por 275 pies que cuesta \$25,000. La Isla hará una exhibición de todos sus productos. El Presidente de la Exposición en la Habana es el Señor Don PERFECTO LA COSTE, Secretario del Departamento de Agricultura, Comercio é Industria.

La República Dominicana tiene un pabellón que cubre un espacio de 4,000 pies cuadrados, cuyo costo ha sido de \$4,000. Muchas de sus exhibiciones serán expuestas en ese edificio, pero el Gobierno hará también una exhibición en el de Etnología. El distrito de Samaná tiene una gran exhibición. El Señor Don FRANCISCO LEONTE-VÁZQUEZ, Encargado de Negocios de dicha República en los Estados Unidos, es el representante y comisionado del Gobierno Dominicano y los otros dos miembros de la Comisión son los Señores General ALEJANDRO WOS y GIL, Ex-Presidente de la República, y el Señor Don OSCAR HUTTLINGER, Cónsul de la citada República en Nueva York.

El Gobierno del Ecuador ha votado la suma de \$16,000 oro, para esta Exposición, y tiene edificado un pabellón en el cual se exhibirán los productos de ese país. Este Gobierno estará representado por Don F. MORA SILVA, Cónsul General de la República en Nueva York.

El Gobierno de Guatemala no tiene edificio especial, pero sus productos serán exhibidos en otros edificios. El espacio asignado con este fin es como sigue: 150 pies cuadrados en el de Minería, 400 en el de Horticultura, 400 en el de Agricultura y 200 en los de Etnología y Arqueología. El Sr. J. PEARSON, natural de Guatemala, está edificando un pequeño pabellón en los terrenos de la Exposición, en el cual exhibirá ciertas colecciones de productos de ese país.

El Gobierno de Haití ha aceptado oficialmente la invitación que se le hizo para que participara en esta Exposición y el Ministro de Agricultura de ese país hará una exhibición especial de su Departamento.

El edificio de Honduras está completamente concluido, ha costado \$6,000 y su construcción es preciosa. La colección general de productos de ese país se encuentra expedita. Habrá también una especial exhibición etnológica y entre las importantes exhibiciones de ese país se encontrarán aquellas referentes á Minería y Floricultura. El Señor Don FRANCISCO ALTSCHUL es el Presidente de la comisión de Honduras.

El Gobierno de México acaba de concluir un edificio muy atractivo de dos pisos, ocupando un espacio de 60 por 40 pies, destinada tan sólo á la exhibición de metales, cuyo importe ha sido de \$5,000. Además de esto, México tiene asignado 3,000 pies cuadrados en el edificio de Agricultura, 2,000 en el de Floricultura, 2,000 en el de Horticultura, 3,000 en el de Manufacturas y 2,000 en los de Etnología y Arqueología. El Directorio de la Exposición de Búfalo tiene todo preparado para que la compañía de Rurales y la Banda Marcial envíadas por México, sean debidamente alojadas en los terrenos de la Exposición. También tendrá otro edificio para exhibiciones especiales de Ordenanza, Materiales de Guerra y Equipos Navales.

Nicaragua tiene 150 pies cuadrados en el edificio de Minería, 300 en el de Horticultura, 400 en el de Agricultura, 350 en el de Floricultura, 200 en el de Etnología y Arqueología. El Señor DON LUIS CORREA, Ministro de Nicaragua en los Estados Unidos, es el Presidente de la comisión de esa República.

El Paraguay no tomará parte en esta Exposición, pero el Señor D. A. RUTIS, Cónsul del Paraguay en Filadelfia, hará una exhibición privada de las muestras de productos de su país, obtenidos del Museo Comercial de Filadelfia y de la "Smithsonian Institution."

La República del Perú tiene 1,000 pies cuadrados en el edificio de Agricultura, 500 en el de Maufacturas, 500 en el de Floricultura y 500 en el de Minería. El Presidente de la Comisión para este país es el Señor DON FEDERICO BLUME.

El Gobierno de Puerto Rico ha destinado la suma de \$10,000 para que la isla figure en esta Exposición y ha comisionado el Señor Ingeniero DON ARMANDO MORALES, para construir un edificio, ó pabellón, propio de Puerto Rico, de 43 por 78 pies y 20 de altura al costo de \$2,000 oro. Puerto Rico también tiene 1,200 pies cuadrados de espacio en el edificio de Agricultura.

La República del Salvador hará una exhibición colectiva de sus productos en un espacio 1,500 á 2,000 pies cuadrados. El Doctor DARÍO GONZÁLEZ es el Presidente de la Comisión que representa ese país.

Tanto Uruguay como Venezuela estarán representadas por exhibiciones particulares. Los Gobiernos de dichas Repúblicas han manifestado su sentimiento por no estar expeditas para participar de esta Exposición de una manera oficial.

La exhibición hecha por la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas da una idea de la magnitud de su obra, desde los días de su creación. El mapa en relieve del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, cuya construcción fué recomendada por la Conferencia Internacional Americana en 1888, muestra los diversos países de este continente que atravesará dicho ferrocarril.

Esta exhibición despierta más interes, por el trabajo en miniatura que muestra, geográficamente arreglado, todos los productos de los diversos países que atraviesa dicho ferrocarril.

Varios mapas especialmente de México y Brasil, son muestras de los esfuerzos de la Oficina. También exhibe varios estantes con publicaciones de esta Oficina, desde la época de su creación á esta fecha. Las paredes están adornadas con retratos fotográficos de personas que han sido notablemente identificadas con asmitos Pan-Americanos. Las vidrieras, que ocupan el espacio de los salones, contienen interesantes documentos, muchos de ellos originales, algunos facsímiles y otras reproducciones fotográficas de documentos relativos á la historia de este hemisferio.

Uno de los atractivos más notables de esta Exposición es una colección de fotografías de las pinturas colombinas de la Universidad de Notre-Dame, Indiana.

COMERCIO DE LA AMÉRICA LATINA CON LA GRAN BRETAÑA.

En los informes publicados mensualmente por el Gobierno inglés ("Accounts relating to trade and navigation"), respecto al comercio del Reino Unido con la América latina, en el primer trimestre de 1901, acompañados por estadísticas comparativas de lo acaecido en años anteriores, en el mismo período, encontramos los siguientes datos:

El total de las importaciones á la Gran Bretaña, procedentes de la América latina, ascendió en este período á £4,083,104, que comparado con el correspondiente trimestre del año anterior, arroja un aumento de £50,714.

Estos informes no incluyen todas las transacciones comerciales en general, sino simplemente mencionan las principales importaciones y exportaciones presentándolas en globo.

Las importaciones procedentes de la República Argentina, en el período citado, comparándolo con el del año anterior, son como sigue:

Artículos.	1901.	1900.	Artículos.	1901.	1900.
Ganado vacuno.....		£28,959	Ciucos.....	£11,623	£7,481
Ganado lanar.....		122,421	Sebo y estearina.....	65,356	67,913
Trigo.....	£885,491	1,020,581	Litauza.....	831,426	391,259
Maíz.....	64,800	425,500			
Cárneros.....	521,502	380,472	Total.....	2,482,581	2,445,062
Azúcar.....	96,384	386			

No hubo importaciones de ganado vacuno ni lanar, debido á la epidemia que prevaleció por algún tiempo, tanto en la Argentina como en el Uruguay.

Las importaciones procedentes de la República del Brasil fueron las siguientes:

	1901.		1900.	
	Libras.	Valor.	Libras.	Valor.
Café.....	1,121,000	£26,165	1,086,000	£18,865
Azúcar, concreto.....	6,777,100	37,961	969,200	1,612
Algodón.....	3,026,800	83,951	7,978,700	188,107
Total.....		148,380		211,611

Del Perú, los productos especialmente citados son los siguientes:

	1901.		1900.	
	Libras.	Valor.	Libras.	Valor.
Azúcar, concreto.....	2,919,300	£11,464	12,882,800	£71,557
Lana de alpaca, vicuña y llama.....	1,078,959	49,579	1,071,569	55,611
Cobre (toneladas).....	1,749	68,110	1,432	48,305
Total.....		132,153		178,473

De las importaciones procedentes de la República de Chile sólo se mencionan las de cobre. En el año 1901, fueron 11,346 toneladas, del valor de £430,249; en 1900, 16,480 toneladas, del valor de £395,808. Es presumible que todo el salitre importado en la Gran Bretaña fué procedente del Perú.

De otros países de Sud América en general, las importaciones fueron: lanas: en 1901, 19,115,019 libras, por valor de £525,795; en 1900, 16,086,401 libras, por valor de £534,073; mientras la cantidad de lana aumentó, su valor disminuyó considerablemente, de un promedio de \$16.16 por quintal que valía en 1900 á \$13.35 en 1901.

De Centro América las importaciones fueron: café, en 1901, 12,045,600 libras, por valor de £363,946; en 1900, 8,272,300 libras, por valor de £267,360. El promedio del valor del café en 1900 fué de \$15.72 por quintal, contra \$14.69 en 1901.

El valor total de las principales exportaciones á la América latina, en el primer trimestre de 1901, alcanzó á la suma de £2,450,336, contra £2,626,953 en 1900. Es de notarse que los principales artículos exportados se manufacturan también en los Estados Unidos; y que este país debería tomarlo en consideración para aumentar su comercio con Sud América. La gran ventaja que tienen los exportadores ingleses es el servicio directo y frecuente de los vapores con que cuentan, y otra no menos importante, que produce benéficos resultados, es el largo plazo que conceden á los compradores.

Entre los principales artículos de exportación están los géneros de algodón, de los cuales se hicieron las siguientes ventas, durante el primer trimestre de 1901:

Países.	Cantidades en yardas.	
	1901.	1900.
Antillas, no inglesas.....	16,085,500	21,358,800
México.....	5,598,600	11,171,800
Centro América.....	12,171,100	12,817,800
Colombia.....	11,376,400	1,189,800
Venezuela.....	11,152,100	2,194,800
Perú.....	10,293,300	7,463,800
Chile.....	17,370,300	27,346,800
Brasil.....	15,209,700	19,244,800
Uruguay.....	1,288,100	7,857,800
República Argentina.....	17,863,200	27,177,800
Total.....	126,000,200	111,080,700

Estas fueron valorizadas en £1,291,005 en 1901, contra £1,349,250 en 1900; lo cual representa más de la mitad del valor total de las exportaciones por el período mencionado.

En detalle, las exportaciones, con sus respectivos valores, fueron como sigue:

Artículos.	1901.	1900.
ANTILLAS (NO INGLÉSAS).		
Hierro en barras.....	46,150	41,734
Hierro para ferrocarril.....	7,097	7,314
Hojas de hierro galvanizado.....	8,253	9,447
Hierro fundido y forjado.....	15,074	21,204
Costales y sueros.....	2,126	4,732
Total.....	82,288	17,528
MEXICO.		
Artículos de algodón.....	66,405	113,113
Artículos de lino.....	6,954	9,253
Hierro para ferrocarriles.....	18,394	51,064
Hojas de hierro galvanizado.....	16,038	28,612
Total.....	107,481	201,969
COLOMBIA.		
Artículos de algodón.....	110,338	28,736
Artículos de lino.....	18,941	2,418
Total.....	129,279	31,154
VENEZUELA.		
Artículos de algodón.....	100,505	16,635
PERÚ.		
Artículos de algodón.....	112,594	74,048
Tiños de lana.....	32,024	46,105
Tiños de estambre.....	15,099	8,846
Hierro de ferrocarril.....	20	335
Hierro fundido y forjado.....	9,125	7,465
Total.....	170,272	106,599
CHILE.		
Artículos de algodón.....	183,756	249,595
Tiños de lana.....	40,919	46,586
Tiños de estambre.....	28,524	48,702
Alfombras.....	10,823	14,179
Ferretaría y enchillería.....	9,195	6,595
Hierro de ferrocarril.....	4,838	2,308
Hierro en barras.....	8,422	40,908
Hierro fundido y forjado.....	21,021	28,134
Hojas de hierro galvanizado.....	22,251	34,291
Total.....	326,749	441,485
BRASIL.		
Artículos de algodón.....	191,326	208,221
Artículos de yute.....	4,530	4,626
Hilaza de yute.....	77,333	19,874
Artículos de lino.....	7,683	9,285
Tiños de lana.....	15,512	14,878
Tiños de estambre.....	20,619	18,326
Cobre forjado.....	9,596	11,584
Ferretaría y enchillería.....	12,988	13,594
Hierro de ferrocarril.....	17,478	34,724
Alambre de telegrafos.....	1,518	3,630
Hojas de hierro galvanizado.....	3,638	11,063
Hierro en barras.....	6,117	7,187
Hierro fundido y forjado.....	27,686	11,418
Hojas de lata.....	12,916	13,393
Acero manufacturado.....	4,395	6,894
Cuero.....	7,896	9,797
Cimentos.....	2,036	6,060
Artículos del oriente y loza.....	15,944	14,320
Aceite vegetal.....	14,054	14,452
Total.....	192,136	187,568
FRANCIA.		
Artículos de algodón.....	31,777	85,826
Tiños de lana.....	16,691	18,489
Tiños de estambre.....	14,863	31,739
Hierro en barras.....	4,243	6,936
Hierro de ferrocarril.....	12,108	8,970
Hojas de hierro galvanizado.....	11,054	10,538
Total.....	114,236	165,507

Artículos.	1901.	1900.
ARGENTINA.		
Artículos de algodón	£207,520	£238,858
Artículos de lino	7,620	7,284
Tisúes de lana	45,165	53,067
Tisúes de estambre	40,967	88,867
Alfombras	20,488	31,651
Ferretería y Cuchillería	11,061	11,422
Hierro en barras y ángulos	11,118	25,999
Hierro de ferrocarril	118,181	58,472
Alambre, no telegráfico	15,668	13,564
Hojos de hierro galvanizado	100,803	133,231
Hierro fundido y forjado	78,764	47,403
Hojos de lata	15,192	17,704
Ciniento	11,119	7,663
Artículos orientales y loza	14,069	15,287
Total	727,655	830,736
SUD AMÉRICA.		
Locomotoras	82,170	77,76
Máquinas para la agricultura	7,009	1,967
Otras máquinas	28,612	27,671
Máquinas de coser	11,098	4,30
Máquinas para la Agricultura	11,117	19,067
Máquinas para la minería	9,259	12,496
Máquinas para fábricas textiles	11,163	37,500
Otras máquinas y trabajos de molinos	87,021	107,002
Monturas y arneses	8,656	8,99
Total	259,715	297,701

Puede ser de interés, al conocer estos datos, imponerse que Gran Bretaña importó de los Estados Unidos durante el primer trimestre de 1901, mercaderías por valor de £83,000,000, contra £26,000,000 en el mismo período de 1900. También, que las exportaciones de Gran Bretaña á los Estados Unidos, por estos meses, fueron valorizadas en £2,923,000, contra £3,919,000 en el correspondiente período de 1900.

EL VIRUS OVINO.

NUEVO VIRUS PARA VACUNACIÓN.

El BOLETÍN MENSUAL debe á la cortesía del Señor FÉLIX E. CASTRO, director propietario de "El Comercio," del Cuzco, Perú, quien actualmente se halla recorriendo los Estados Unidos, el valioso é interesante artículo científico relativo á las ventajas que ofrece la vacuna de cabra, trabajo del eminente médico peruano, Doctor ANTONIO LORENA, natural del Cuzco, antigua capital de los Incas, que se inserta á continuación:

"El cultivo de la vacuna animal está al alcance de los municipios más exangües, me explicaré con mayor sencillez. La más escasa municipalidad en el terreno económico puede proporcionarse á muy poco costo el fluido ó la linfa vaccinífera. Véase como.

"Ya había utilizado hace años, el Doctor CALMETTE, en Cochiuichina, los óvidos (ovejas) para procurarse la vacuna que iba á faltarle; todavía entonces, se aseguraba que la cabra y el conejo de Castilla eran susceptibles para reemplazar á la ternera en la producción de la vacuna; que por lo que respecta al perro, en este papel de utilización, se sabía desde

JENNER y SACCO, que era apropiado para sufrir la infección vacinal. En fin, hasta los primeros meses del año que estauos mediando no se hicieron serias y extensas experiencias, exceptuando las verificadas por HERVIEUX en el estrecho círculo del laboratorio; aunque no por esto sean insuficientes para llegar á las conclusiones de que la vacuna de la cabra es tan igual á la humana y la de ternera, ma vez que recorre idénticas faces en su desarrollo, asegurando la misma inmunidad contra la viruela; algo más todavía: HERVIEUX afirmó ante la Academia de medicina de París, 'que la vacunación de un sujeto humano con vacuna de cabra da resultados que rivalizan con el tipo más perfecto de la vacuna clásica.'

"Últimamente, el Doctor PARGIN inoculó la vacuna de ternera á las cabras de Kabilia, en Argelia, el resultado fué completo y la transmisión ó vacunación de 205 hombres dió buen suceso en 150 fallando en 55; estos hechos comparó con los producidos por la vacuna de ternera que, sobre 1,200 vacunados salió fallida en 180 individuos. La proporción centesimal de esta experimentación comparativa se representa así: vacuna cáprica, 78 por ciento; vacuna bovina (ternera), 85 por ciento; se ve pues, que 7 es la diferencia, cifra que representa la equivalencia de una y otra vacuna.

"Lo que se deduce de lo anterior es demasiado obvio á primera vista, no es necesario estudiarlo, es suficiente verlo. Se sabe lo que cuesta una ternera y una cabra: la una exige establo y abundante y sazonado pasto, la otra se nutre alegremente, entre febriles y atrevidos saltos, con el magro matorral. Sobradamente se sabe también lo que importa en dinero y cuidados el establo vacinal, pues, con las cabras no se necesitan establos, alfalfa ó heno, ni mucho menos, ningún otro forraje cultivado, segado y gavillado; el *modus faciendi* es como sigue: se rasura una mitad del vientre de la cabra, se jabona enérgicamente, se practican en seguida escarificaciones largas de una pulgada, separadas las unas de las otras por un espacio igual al de las incisiones, y luego se siembra sobre esas soluciones de continuidad el *cor-por* (vacuna de vaca), terminada la inoculación se devuelve la cabra á su vida montaraz observándola diariamente, cuando regresa en las tardes á su redil.

"Teneuos municipios pobres, paupérrimos, y no obstante, el último de ellos sería capaz de disponer cada día de vacuna fresca, exenta de gérmenes tuberculosos, porque en la cabra jamás se ha notado la tuberculosis; hágase un pequeño esfuerzo de voluntad, y bajo el dominio de jeaún favorables circunstancias! como nunca se han presentado: nuestras provincias empiezan á ser dotadas con médicos titulares, llamados á poner en acción su ventajosa competencia para salvar por millares á nuestros abandonados comprovincianos de las garras de la más letal de las enfermedades.

"Los ligeros apuntes anteriores no me habría atrevido á formularlos, si varios casos de vastos eritemas (manchas rojas semejantes á las de la erisipela) acompañados de fiebre, aparato que justamente alarmó á los

padres de familia, no se hubieran ofrecido en el reducido campo del ejercicio de mi profesión; eritemas que afectaban la forma aparente de la erisipela y que, para mí, han sido producidos por defecto de asepsia (limpieza ó aseo) en la operación de la vacuna, que se hace muy á prisa, aturdidamente, cuando de tiempo en tiempo nos es posible adquirir los tubos remitidos de Lima, los que consideramos de muy fácil y rápida alteración.

“Y aquí pondría punto final creyendo haber cumplido mi deber de publicar un algo de los varios algos—á lo Sancho—que penosamente, con mucho trabajo, llego á coger entre los algos que leo; pero no puedo con sólo esto quedar satisfecho: me está obsesando la imagen de aquellas tiernas criaturas con sus bracitos hinchados y enrojecidos, debo decir á las señoras madres de familia, por más que sepa que estas señoras saben mucho, muchísimo más que yo, debo decirles: que la linfa vacinal conserva su virulencia, su eficacia, por más de seis meses; que deben preferir la que expide el Instituto de Vacuna de Lima, porque siendo vacuna animal, excluye todo riesgo de contagio sífilítico; que se puede hacer vacunar en cualquier edad aun en los primeros días después del nacimiento, cuando hay epidemia de viruelas; es cierto de toda evidencia que excepcionalmente la viruela hiere antes de los seis meses, por lo que será más racional la inoculación á partir de las seis semanas; que se debe lavar con jabón y agua boricada (una cucharada de ácido bórico para un litro de agua hervida) el sitio destinado para recibir las inoculaciones; que la lanceta, ó la aguja, ó la pluma debe lavarse con agua fenicada, ó enrojarse ligeramente á la llama del alcohol antes de cada vacunación; que se debe esperar la desecación de los puntos inoculados antes de bajar las mangas de la camisa; que se debe recubrir con un lienzo limpio y suave y evitar los rozamientos fuertes, son medidas que á causa de su vulgaridad no habría debido siquiera mencionar.”

BIBLIOGRAFÍA.

En esta sección del Boletín Mensual se tratara de los libros y folletos enviados á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se refieren á asuntos relacionados con los países de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

El cuaje de publicaciones de Centro y Sud América puede efectuarse por conducto de la “Smithsonian Institution,” Washington, D. C., por medio de las agencias de distribución que tiene en aquellos países, y que son las siguientes:

Argentina: Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires.

Bolivia: Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica, La Paz.

Chile: Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

Colombia: Biblioteca Nacional, Bogotá.

Costa Rica: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, San José.

Guatemala: Instituto Nacional de Guatemala, Guatemala.

Honduras: Biblioteca Nacional, Tegucigalpa.

México: Todos los envíos gozan de la franquicia del correo.

Nicaragua: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

Paraguay: Oficina General de Informaciones y Canje y Comisaría General de Inmigración, Asunción.

Perú: Biblioteca Nacional, Lima.

El Salvador: Museo Nacional, San Salvador.

Uruguay: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, Montevideo.

Venezuela: Museo Nacional, Caracas.

Con el título de "Our Consuls and our Trade" (Nuestros Cónsules y Nuestro Comercio) ha publicado Mr. FREDERICK EMORY, Jefe de la División de Comercio Extranjero en el Departamento de Estado en Washington, en el número de mayo de este año de la revista citada (*The World's Work*), un interesante artículo que contiene muchas noticias de importancia, desconocidas algunas de ellas para el pueblo americano, y en completa refutación de la teoría de que el servicio consular tiene por necesidad que ser malo en virtud de estar desempeñado por individuos que obtuvieron sus puestos, en la mayor parte de las veces, por razones políticas ó personales. Por el contrario, como se dice en el artículo, "los extranjeros que hablan de estas cosas inteligentemente estiman que los frecuentes cambios que se efectúan en nuestro cuerpo consular pueden alegarse como una razón satisfactoria de la grande utilidad, reconocida por todos, que del servicio de los cónsules americanos se deriva en cuanto á extender y fomentar el comercio."

Mr. EMORY llama la atención de los lectores hacia el hecho de que "el servicio consular de los Estados Unidos ha llegado hoy á ser considerado, por las mejores y más autorizadas opiniones en el extranjero, como la organización más eficaz de su clase que exista en el mundo para fomentar la venta de las mercancías, estimular la industria y el espíritu de empresa nacional, y para informar bien á los exportadores de las condiciones del comercio en cada uno de los mercados importantes del globo." También demuestra Mr. EMORY que ha habido también quejas del servicio consular británico, y que éste se ha modelado por el de los Estados Unidos hasta el extremo de que el periódico oficial que ve la luz con el nombre de "Board of Trade Journal" haya dejado de publicarse mensualmente, para convertirse en una publicación semanal. Se dice igualmente en el artículo que Alemania distribuye sus informes comerciales á la manera que lo hacen los Estados Unidos, según lo declara sus mismas autoridades oficiales, publicando informes especiales sobre asuntos relativos al tráfico, y sobre las oportunidades que se presentan para la introducción de manufacturas alemanas.

En la revista titulada "The World's Work" (El Trabajo del Mundo) correspondiente al mes de mayo de 1901 se encuentra un artículo debido á la pluma de Mr. J. D. WHELPLEY, con el título de "President Díaz and his Successor" (El Presidente Díaz y su sucesor). En él se hace una explicación más ó menos detallada de la situación política de México, y se mencionan los nombres del General Don BERNARDO REYES, que es ahora Ministro de la Guerra, y el del Señor Don JOSÉ IVES LIMANTOUR, Ministro de Hacienda, como "las personas más naturalmente llamadas á suceder al Primer Magistrado." Hablando de las sucesivas administraciones del Presidente Díaz y de las grandes cosas que ha llevado á cabo, el autor del artículo lo recapitula todo en breves frases del modo que sigue:

"Veinticinco años de paz para una nación de catorce millones de habitantes que habían estado en guerra con otros pueblos y entre ellos mismos por espacio de medio siglo; educación obligatoria, libertad religiosa, seguridad de vida y hacienda para naturales y extranjeros, la creación de una clase media; un ejército moderno de 38,000 soldados instruidos y armados con rifles de Mauser y mandados por oficiales que hicieron sus estudios en una escuela militar moderna; representación de México en todas las capitales extranjeras de alguna importancia; un aumento de 420 á 8,000 millas de ferrocarril; un aumento de \$35,000,000 á \$78,000,000 en el rendimiento de metales preciosos; un aumento de \$23,000,000 á \$75,000,000 en las exportaciones; el empleo de \$30,000,000 de capital extranjero en fábricas de tejidos de algodón, y de muchos millones más en cervecerías, fábricas de papel y varias otras empresas; un aumento general en los jornales de los trabajadores de 18 á 60 centavos por día; un Gobierno general en los gastos se cubren siempre con sus rentas, dejando un sobrante en banco de \$18,000,000 en efectivo; y una capital de 450,000 habitantes en la que ahora se están gastando cerca de \$10,000,000 para proveerla de agua, alumbrado, cloacas y pavimentos."

También se ha recibido un folleto publicado por el Profesor ORIS TUFTON MASON, de la División de Etnología del Museo Nacional en Washington, con el título de "A primitive Frame for Weaving Narrow Fabrics" (Un telar primitivo para géneros angostos), que contiene hermosas láminas que ayudan sobremanera á la inteligencia del texto. En éste se demuestra con claridad y precisión que el arte de tejer entre los pueblos bárbaros consiste simplemente en unir filamentos de materiales flexibles, como por ejemplo, paja, astillas, hilos, etc., bien sea torciéndolos ó cubriéndolos con otro material, ó también arreglándolos en forma de trenzilla, como se observa generalmente en la fabricación de canastos, esteras, redes, etc., cuando se hacen á mano. El segundo paso en el acto de tejer consiste en la aplicación de algún sistema ó procedimiento que apresura ó perfecciona el trabajo manual.

En todas las clases de este arte por procedimientos mecánicos, se

ejecutan siempre las siguientes operaciones: levantar y bajar respectivamente diferentes series de filamentos que forman los "encrueses;" arrojar la lanzadera ó ejecutar alguna operación equivalente; insertar el hilo de trama y arreglarlo convenientemente por medio del dedo, la aguja, la lanzadera, ó cualquiera otra cosa destinada al mismo objeto.

Este folleto contiene además una descripción del modo de tejer los géneros, hacer canastos y redes, etc., que está en uso entre las diferentes tribus indias, demostrando la maravillosa habilidad y finura con que en muchas ocasiones se hace ese trabajo.

Con el título de "Soies et Tissus de Soies" (Sedas y Tejidos de Seda) han publicado los Señores SCHWARZENBACH-ZEUNIER y H. E. STREULI-HUNI de Zurich, miembros del jurado de la Exposición Universal de París de 1900 (imprenta de K. J. Wyss, Berna), un informe detallado de las operaciones del jurado de la clase 85 de que los dos fueron miembros, y un examen minucioso de todos los productos que fueron exhibidos en la Exposición. El aspecto técnico del asunto y todo lo relativo al mejoramiento de la maquinaria para hacer tejidos, están tratados con sumo juicio en unas pocas páginas.

El progreso de esta industria desde el año de 1889 se estudia separadamente para cada uno de los países productores. Y aunque se pretende en este informe que las fábricas francesas de Lyons son superiores á las de todas las demás naciones en lo relativo á la producción de novedades, se hace constar sin embargo el gran progreso que se ha llevado á cabo en los Estados Unidos de América por obreros italianos, y más tal vez que todos por los alemanes.

Acompañan al folleto diversas tablas en que se muestra el estado de la importación de las sedas suizas y francesas, y el de la producción general de la seda en los diferentes países que están luchando por obtener la supremacía en este respecto en los mercados del mundo.

El Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos ha dado á la luz pública, como circular número 23, Sección de Mercados Extranjeros, un folleto de 16 páginas titulado "Importaciones y Exportaciones de Productos Agrícolas de 1896 á 1900." Los datos que se contienen en esta publicación están fundados en informes oficiales suministrados por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento del Tesoro. El folleto demuestra que en el año de 1896 el valor total de los productos agrícolas extranjeros importados en los Estados Unidos representó la suma de \$391,029,407, y que el valor total de los productos agrícolas nacionales exportados representó \$574,298,264, de donde resulta un exceso en el valor de las exportaciones de \$183,368,857.

En 1900 el valor de las importaciones de estos mismos productos fué \$420,139,288, lo que muestra un aumento de poco más que \$29,000,000, mientras que el valor total de esta clase de exportaciones fué \$844,616,530, de donde resulta una ganancia de más de \$270,000,000. El exceso de las exportaciones en 1900 fué \$424,477,242.

La biblioteca de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas ha recibido el interesante libro titulado "Geografía y Geología del Ecuador" que acaba de publicar el Doctor Don TEODORO WOLF, profesor que fué del Instituto Politécnico de Quito y geólogo del Gobierno. Esta obra, que contiene unas 700 páginas de muy buena impresión, puede considerarse como una de las publicaciones más completas y fidedignas que hasta ahora se hayan hecho en el asunto. La obra ha sido impresa por orden del Gobierno y contiene varias láminas y dos mapas que ayudan al conocimiento de las materias que en ella se tratan.

El libro está dividido en cinco partes, á saber: Geografía, Geología, Meteorología, Geografía, Botánica y Zoología, y Archipiélago de Galápagos. Tiene también un Apéndice en que se contienen muchas noticias útiles y no generalmente conocidas respecto á esta República.

Bajo el título de "Ueber Kautschuklienen und andere Apocynen" (Lianas y otras plantas que contienen goma elástica perteneciente á la familia Apocynaceae), el Doctor HANS HALLER ha publicado un libro sumamente interesante para los que estudian esta materia. La obra es esencialmente botánica y sin duda de gran valor para los adeptos á esta ciencia. Bajo el punto de vista de los intereses comerciales tal vez no lo sea tanto, sobre todo porque está escrita en gran parte en latín. Contiene descripciones y tablas en que se ponen de manifiesto las propiedades características de las diferentes plantas que contienen goma elástica, siendo fácil reconocer desde luego por lo que en ellas se dice cuáles son las plantas en que más abunda esa sustancia.

Acaba de darse al público un librito muy bien impreso y embellecido por varios grabados y doce láminas de color, en que los directores de la Exposición Pan-Americana de Búfalo dan la historia de este certamen desde su inepción hasta el 1° de mayo de 1901, en que fué formalmente inaugurada. La bella ciudad en que se efectúa la Exposición está descrita admirablemente en este trabajo, á que se ha puesto el título de "Pan-American Exposition Booklet." La Junta de Publicaciones (Board of Publicity) de la Exposición enviará gratis á todo el que lo pida un ejemplar de este libro.

Acaba de aparecer en Bruselas, Bélgica, un semanario titulado "La Revue Américaine" que tiene por objeto promover los intereses de los países latino-americanos. En él se trata de asuntos relativos á la política, la industria, la hacienda, el comercio, la minería, la inmigración y la literatura de las Repúblicas Americanas de origen latino. Su principal objeto, sin embargo, es estimular el comercio entre Bélgica y la América latina.

"La Guía del Viajero á Montevideo" es un volumen de 150 páginas, cuyo autor es el Señor PEDRO MÚÑOZ ANAYA, de aquella ciudad. Este útil librito está elegantemente impreso y convenientemente arreglado, y contiene datos y noticias de importancia respecto á la ciudad de Montevideo y la República del Uruguay.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

Vol. X.

MAIO DE 1901.

No. 5.

ACTA DA SESSÃO DA COMISSÃO EXECUTIVA DA UNIÃO INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

A Comissão Executiva da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas reuniu-se na sala de recepções da Secretaria de Estado, segunda feira, 6 de Maio de 1901. Presidiu á reunião o Honrado DAVID J. HILL, Secretario de Estado Interino, como Presidente da comissão.

Os outros membros que estiveram presentes foram:

O Sr. CARLOS MARTINEZ SILVA, Ministro da Colombia;

O Sr. JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica;

O Sr. LAIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministro do Ecuador;

O Sr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, Director Interino da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas, tambem esteve presente.

O Director annunciou á comissão a morte do Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, Secretario e Director Interino da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas, e disse que, por determinação da comissão executiva, foi designado para desempenhar provisoriamente o cargo de Secretario e Director Interino da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas, a partir do dia 24 de Abril de 1901.

O Ministro de Costa Rica apresentou as seguintes resoluções expressivas do pesar que á comissão executiva tinha ocasionado a morte do Dr. GUZMÁN, que foram unanimemente adoptadas:

Considerando que a comissão executiva tem sabido com profundo pesar o fallecimento do Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, Secretario e Director Interino da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas, e

Considerando que o Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, tanto como delegado de Nicaragua na Conferencia Internacional Americana que teve lugar em

Washington em 1889-90, como Ministro daquelle paiz contribuiu á creação da Secretaria e foi sempre sustentador e amigo della, imbuído como era no espirito que inspira á União Internacional das Republicas Americanas,

Resolve-se que uma expressão de pezames pela lamentavel morte do Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN seja incorporada na acta desta sessão, como um testemunho do alto apreço e respeito que a Commissão Executiva sempre sentia pelo Dr. GUZMÁN.

O ministro de Costa Rica apresentou um relatório que preparou em collaboração com o finado Dr. GUZMÁN, conforme instrucções dadas numa reunião anterior da Commissão Executiva, que se refere á organização da Commissão Executiva e a ordem em que os representantes dos paizes de que se compõe a União Internacional devem servir nella.

O relatório foi unanimemente adoptado.

Levantou-se a sessão.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 6 de Maio de 1901.

FALLECIMENTO DO DR. GUZMÁN.

A Secretaria das Republicas Americanas cumpre agora o triste dever de annunciar aos leitores do BOLETIM MENSAL a perda irreparavel que acaba de soffrer com o fallecimento do seu Secretario e Director Interino o Sr. Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, de Nicaragua.

A conexão official deste distincto empregado com a Secretaria das Republicas Americanas data do 27 de Maio de 1897, em cuja data se fez cargo de sua secretaria. Deve ser considerado, sem embargo, como um dos fundadores da Secretaria porque elle recommendou seu estabelecimento e apoiou as proposições que se fizeram para organizal-a na sessão celebrada o 14 de Abril de 1890 pela Conferencia Internacional Americana, na qual tomou parte como delegado de Nicaragua.

Seu completo conhecimento de tres das linguas que se fallam nas Republicas constitutivas da União Internacional, a saber, a hespanhola, a ingleza e a franceza, junto com um conhecimento sufficiente do idioma portuguez, e uma perfeita intelligencia do proposito e objectos da secretaria com que se achava de todo ponto identificado, fizeram que se remissem nelle as melhores circumstancias possiveis para satisfazer os altos, e ás vezes delicados, deveres confiados a seu tacto e habilidade. Seja seu nome recordado com gratidão e permanentemente entre os amigos da Secretaria.

O Dr. GUZMÁN nasceu em Granada, Nicaragua, no dia 3 de fevereiro de 1850, em circumstancias favoraveis de todo genero por virtude da alta posição, cultura e respeitabilidade de sua familia. Seu pae, o Senhor FERNANDO DE GUZMÁN, uma das mais grandes figuras da

América Central, foi elevado duas vezes á cadeira presidencial de Nicaragua pelo voto do povo. Sua mãe se distinguiu por suas virtudes e pela nobre e christã abnegação e fidelidade ao dever que caracterizam tanto seu sexo quando permanece fiel á elevada missão que a Providencia Divina se tem servido confiar-lhe.

Quando apenas contava oito annos de idade, HORACIO GUZMÁN foi enviado a este paiz para aprender, entre outras cousas, a lingua inglaza, no qual prompto obteve o exito mais completo. O estabelecimento de ensino em que entrou e onde aprendeu os rudimentos essenciaes de uma sã e solida educação, foi a academia conhecida com o nome de *Leicester Academy of Massachusetts*. Depois de haver estudado quatro annos nesta instituição, regressou a seu paiz.

Algum tempo depois, fez uma viagem para a Europa, detendo-se em Pariz, onde fixou sua residencia como estudante. Alli permaneceu quatro annos, e alli demonstrou á satisfacção seu gosto e disposições especiaes para os estudos medicos.

Mais tarde regressou aos Estados Unidos, e veio á Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, onde estudou medicina por espaço de quatro annos na instituição conhecida com o nome de *Jefferson Medical College*. Alli recebeu o grão de doutor, figurando o primeiro de sua classe, no anno de 1882. Foi então quando conheceu á Senhorita MARIA ESTHER EWING de Philadelphia, com quem contrahiu matrimonio em 1883.

O Dr. GUZMÁN foi sempre considerado um grande medico, e tanto em Nicaragua como nos Estados Unidos chegou a alcançar neste sentido uma vasta e bem merecida reputação. Mas a altura de sua posição social entre seus compatriotas e certas qualidades caracteristicas do seu espirito que o faziam perfeitamente adaptado para o exercicio da diplomacia fizeram que seu Governo se determinasse a confiar-lhe a representação de Nicaragua nos Estados Unidos de America, com o caracter de Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario. O Presidente CLEVELAND o recebeu neste concepto o 29 de Julho de 1887.

Durante o termo presidencial dos Senhores CARASO e SACASA na Republica de Nicaragua, o Doutor GUZMÁN representou em Washington seu Governo sem interrupção de nenhuma classe.

Durante o termo do Presidente ZELAYA o Dr. GUZMÁN foi chamado a seu paiz; mas d'alli voltou aos seis mezes com o mesmo caracter de Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario não só para os Estados Unidos de America mas tambem para Mexico.

Em 1894 foi nomeado pelo Governo do Salvador, previo consentimento do de Nicaragua, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario daquella Republica cerca do Governo de Washington. Com este caracter prestou muitos e muito delicados serviços no caso de extradição de Ezeta, que fez tanto ruido em seu tempo.

Como Ministro de Nicaragua foi parte na questão entre as Republicas de Nicaragua e Costa Rica com respeito á validade do Tratado de

Limites de 15 de Abril de 1858, e outros pontos de importancia, que se submeteram á decisão arbitral do Presidente CLEVELAND e que este decidiu no dia 22 de Março de 1888. Fez tambem muitos e muito importantes trabalhos nas questões complicadissimas de diverso genero suscitadas com motivo do Canal interoceânico de Nicaragua. Representou tambem seu paiz com muita honra para este e para si mesmo na Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90. E por ultimo conduziu á feliz terminação o complicado "Assumpto de Bluefields" que ficou arranjado em 1894.

O Dr. GUZMÁN teve a grande satisfação de desfrutar não só do respeito e apreço de seus collegas do corpo diplomatico tanto de Europa como de America acreditado em Washington, mas tambem da plena confiança dos Senhores BAYARD, BLAINE, e GRESHAM, Secretarios de Estado, os quaes em todo tempo demonstraram sua apreciação de seu grande tacto e habilidade.

Na Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90, o Dr. GUZMÁN figurou como membro da primeira commissão de organização, como presidente da commissão de regulamentos sanitarios, e como vocal das commissões de união aduaneira, communicação pelo Golfo de Mexico e o Mar das Antilhas e communicação por via ferrea. Além do trabalho desempenhado por elle satisfactoriamente nestas commissões, as actas e registros da conferencia mostram que tomou parte, com não pouco credito, na discussão de muitos outros assumptos, como por exemplo o da extradicação de criminaes, communicação pelo oceano Pacifico, convenção monetaria, projecto de um banco internacional, e plano de arbitramento para o arranjo das questões entre as nações de America.

O Dr. GUZMÁN foi tambem membro da Commissão Monetaria Internacional Americana que celebrou oito sessões em Washington em 1891.

A superioridade de sua intelligencia, a affabilidade de suas maneiras, e sua cortezia nunca desmentida e perfeitamente natural e sincera, juntamente com sua boa presença, lhe asseguraram sempre desde o primeiro momento a sympathia de todos os que se acceceram a elle.

Uma affeição organica do figado lhe arrebatou a existencia o 23 de Abril de 1901, aos cincoenta e dous annos de idade.

BRAZIL.

AMAZON TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Pelo relatorio relativo ao anno terminado em 30 de Junho ultimo, ve-se que a receita montou a £14,427 17s. 4d. e a despeza a £39,996 15s. 5d.

Com a somma de £8,900 para juros e amortização das debentures, o deficit foi de £34,468 18s. 1d. que acrescentado ao saldo devedor

transportado na importancia de £29,300 3s. 2d., eleva esse saldo a £63,769 1s. 3d. a ser transportado para o exercicio seguinte.

A renda do trafego accusa um augmento real comparada com a do anno passado, mas houve consideravel redução na subvenção paga pelo Governo por causa das interrupções. Isto provém de haver sido paga por inteiro a subvenção em parte do anno terminado em 30 de Junho de 1899.

Em fins de 1899 a Directoria contratou para o seu serviço o Capitão W. H. LACY, homem de grande experiencia em assumptos telegraphicos; o qual partio immediatamente para o Amazonas e assumio o commando do vapor *Viking*.

O Capitão LACY começou immediatamente a reparar o cabo, ficando em Abril do anno passado restabelecida a communicação entre Manáos e Pará. Derão-se depois muitas interrupções, mas vencerão-se muitas difficuldades, e espera a Directoria fazer um serviço melhor no futuro.

Vão muito adiantados os trabalhos da linha terrestre e já estava funcionando a secção entre Manáos e Itacoatiara.

Trata a companhia de levantar dinheiro para a terminação da linha terrestre, compra ou construcção de um vapor proprio para concertos do cabo no rio Amazonas, pagamento de emprestimos temporarios e capital de custoio.

IMPORTAÇÃO DE FERRO GALVANIZADO EM FOLHAS.

Diz o Consul belga que as folhas de ferro galvanizado e enrugado que se importam no Brazil vem em dous tamanhos, que são de 70 centimetros por 1.70 metros e de 90 centimetros por 80 centimetros. Diz-se que ainda que se recebem da Inglaterra grandes quantidades deste material, estão-se introduzindo folhas de manufactura norteamericana porque pesam menos. Esta classe de mercadorias paga direitos aduaneiros segundo o peso.

FABRICAÇÃO DE JUTA EM BRAZ.

O consul belga em São Paulo, num relatorio que dirigiu ultimamente ao seu Governo, diz que a fabrica de Santa Anna em Braz, suburbio da cidade de São Paulo, occupa-se na producção de aniagem para saccos de café. Essa fabrica outr'ora foi occupada na manufactura de tecidos de algodão. A fabrica, que em seu principio tinha sómente 50 teares, conta hoje 600 teares. Recentemente iniciou-se a propaganda para o acondicionamento do café em saccos de algodão, e si tiver exito, os proprietarios da fabrica montarão as machinas necessarias para a manufactura desta classe de tecidos.

NOTAS MISCELLANEAS.

No dia 1º de Abril entrou em execução entre os Estados do Amazonas, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Paraná,

Santa Catharina e Rio Grande do Sul e os paizes da União Postal, o serviço de vales internacionaes, regulado pelo accordo de Washington de 1897, a que adherio o Governo Brasileiro.

CHILE.

RECEITAS ADUANEIRAS POR PORTOS.

Segundo as estatísticas para o anno de 1900, as receitas das diversas alfandegas da Republica do Chile foram as seguintes:

Antofagasta	\$1,422,160.63	Pisagua	5,413,515.27
Arica	117,219.71	Talcahuano	271,405.75
Caldera	218,374.61	Taltal	3,088,931.39
Cochimbo	957,261.02	Tocopilla	6,039,373.04
Coronel	582,026.41	Valdivia	566,732.21
Iquique	36,695,908.63	Valparaiso	19,598,044.33
Mellipull	48,306.77		

Em virtude do decreto de 18 de Novembro 1893, os empregados das alfandegas receberão gratificações annuaes tendo por base uma tabella feita de accordo com a renda liquida das respectivas alfandegas e os vencimentos. A importancia das gratificações para 1900 é de \$942.68 em Mellipull e de \$205,701.65 em Valparaiso.

NOMEAÇÕES DIPLOMATICAS.

Entre as nomeações diplomaticas feitas ultimamente pelo Governo chileno, são as seguintes:

Sr. BELTRAN MATHERE, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario junto ao Governo do Peru;

Sr. EMILIO BELLO CODESIDO, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario junto aos Governos do México e das Republicas da America Central;

Sr. RICARDO SALAS EDWARDS, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario junto ao Governo do Equador;

Sr. ALBERTO FABRES EGAÑA, addido da Legação chilena em Washington.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

CONDIÇÃO DAS COLHEITAS.

O relatorio da Secção de Estatistica do Departamento da Agricultura correspondente ao 1º de Maio de 1901, mostra que a extensão da area de trigo de inverno sob cultivo nessa data foi de 28,267,000 geiras, ou sejam 2,015,000 geiras ou 6.7 por cento menos que a que se semeou no outono de 1900, e 2,032,000 geiras ou 7.7 por cento mais que a area de

trigo colhida em 1900. A diminuição de terrenos cultivados se deve em parte aos estragos da mosca e em parte ao facto de que uma superficie consideravel foi cortada para forragem. A condição média da area sob cultivo no dia 1º de Maio de 1901 era 94.1. Este promedio é dous pontos maior que o obtido durante os ultimos dez annos e foi superado sómente tres vezes em um periodo de dez e sete annos.

A condição média do centeio o 1º de Maio de 1901 era 94.6, contra 88.5, que se obteve em 1º de Maio de 1900, e 89.2 que tem sido a média em Maio durante os ultimos dez annos. A condição actual do centeio é a maior que tem alcançado desde 1891.

A condição média dos terrenos para pastos em 1º de Maio de 1901 era 92.8, contra 90.8 em Maio de 1900 e 91.1, que foi a média para o mez de Maio durante os ultimos dez annos. A condição média dos pastos de primavera era 91.5, contra 91.3 em Maio de 1900 e 91.1, que foi a média para o mez de Maio durante os ultimos dez annos.

A lavra de primavera realizada em todo o paiz se calcula em 63.3 por cento de todo o que se tem em projecto realizar, contra 75 por cento que é a proporção de trabalho que geralmente se alcança naquella data.

SERVIÇO TELEPHONICO.

É de muito interesse o relatorio do director interino da "American Telephone and Telegraph Company," submettido á reunião annual dos accionistas que teve lugar em Nova York no dia 2 de Abril de 1901. Segundo este relatorio tem sido enorme o desenvolvimento do serviço telephónico nos Estados Unidos durante os ultimos nove annos. Ha vinte annos, honve no paiz 47,880 assignantes do serviço telephónico e 29,714 millias de linhas telephónicas. Ao terminar o anno de 1900, houve 808,880 estações centraes e 1,961,801 millias de linhas em funcionamento.

Em 1º de Janeiro 1892 houve 788 estações centraes e 509 estações subordinadas; em 1901 honve 1,348 estações centraes e 1,427 estações subordinadas. A extensão total das linhas neste serviço foi de 266,456 millias em 1892 e de 1,354,202 millias em 1901. O numero total de estações em 1892 foi de 216,017 e de 800,880 em 1901. O numero de pessoas empregadas neste serviço em 1892 foi de 8,376 e de 32,837 em 1901.

Em 1901 houve 101,087 millias de linhas telephónicas de longa distancia, com 607,559 millias de arame. A renda deste serviço montou a \$8,972,030.90 em 1900. O capital empregado neste systema de telephonos até 1º de Janeiro de 1901 foi de \$16,152,021.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR DE BOSTON.

O valor total do commercio exterior do porto de Boston no anno de 1900, foi, em algarismos redondos, de \$203,000,000. Ha actualmente dez linhas de navegação a vapor que fazem um serviço regular entre

este porto e diversos portos da Europa, e dentro dos dois proximos mezes serão estabelecidas mais duas linhas, uma para Londres e a outra para Hamburgo. Em fins de Maio de 1901, serão empregados no serviço de transportes maritimos quarenta e nove vapores de 250,000 toneladas.

Admitte-se que o serviço entre Boston e Liverpool é melhor do que o entre qualquer outro porto dos Estados Unidos e este porto, pois ha quatro linhas que tem 19 vapores occupados constantemente neste commercio. A tonelagem destes vapores varia de 8,000 a 13,900. O serviço com Londres, que é apenas inferior ao estabelecido com Liverpool, tem tres linhas com 11 vapores. Boston tem um serviço directo para Glasgow, Avonmouth, Bristol, Hull, Copenlague, Rotterdam, e Hamburgo.

No anno civil de 1899 mais de 1,800,000 toneladas de cargas foram levadas de Boston para a Europa. Em 1900 a quantidade exportada foi de 1,690,000 toneladas. A guerra Boer e as difficuldades na China prejudicaram o commercio de exportação deste porto, porque o Governo da Grã Bretanha tomou para o serviço de transporte de tropas mais que a metade dos vapores occupados neste commercio. Aconteceu, porém, que as linhas de navegação tinham quasi promptos para serem lançados ao mar alguns novos vapores, de sorte que nos ultimos doze mezes a frota de transportes maritimos tem sido augmentada em 100,000 toneladas, sendo de uma tonelagem total de 250,000 os vapores actualmente occupados no commercio deste porto. As companhias de navegação inglezas reconhecem as possibilidades de Boston. Suas facilidades de vias ferreas e de docas são taes que se poderiam carregar 400,000 toneladas de mercadorias por mez, si houvessem embarcações para transportal-as atravez do Atlantico. A exportação de cereaes de Boston augmenta constantemente.

Seus elevadores para cereaes tem a capacidade de 3,500,000 alqueires. O facto de estar o porto de Boston mais proximo a Liverpool por um dia de viagem do que os outros portos dos Estados Unidos, tem lhe dado a preferencia na exportação de gado, carnes e productos alimenticios sujeitos a perecer. Ainda que as docas e armazens existentes são sufficientes para as embarcações actualmente occupadas neste commercio, ha abundante espaço para novas docas e armazens. O novo elevador para grãos de 2,000,000 alqueires de capacidade que vai ser construido em Boston pela Estrada de Ferro Central de Nova York, fará subir a 5,500,000 alqueires a capacidade total dos armazens desta classe.

A PRODUÇÃO DO SAL NA CALIFORNIA.

O sal americano é julgado pelos peritos, igual em todos os respeitoes ao famoso sal da Hespanha, assim como ao de outra qualquer procedencia. Essa industria tem havido um rapido desenvolvimento nos Estados Unidos nos ultimos vinte annos, tendo-se triplicado a pro-

dução neste periodo e diminuido as importações de 40 por cento a 6.4 por cento. Terrenos pantanosos ao longo da costa que outr'ora consideravam-se sem valor algum, são hoje utilizados com proveito. Essa industria tem sido especialmente lucrativa na California, o terreno de exploração sendo uma vasta baixada no condado de Alameda, que em alguns pontos fica abaixo do nivel do mar. Em principios da estação secca as aguas salgadas da bahia são tiradas por bombas para grandes reservatorios especialmente preparados para este fim. Realizados varios processos de concentração e purificação, o sal precipitado é remido por meio de um grande arado, puxado por um cabo duplo.

Nos tachos de agua salgada haapparelhos mechanicos mantidos em constante movimento para quebrar o sal e prevenir a sua crystallização demasiada. Quando a agua salgada começa a crystallizar-se, introduz-se nella o arado que vai lançando o sal em pillas onde se deixa para seccar. Em algumas salinas mais progressivas usam-se processos mais completos de purificação, empregando-se grandes tachos de agua salgada providos de tubos de vapor. Este processo extrãe do sal as impurezas que si fossem retidos tenderiam a dar-lhe um sabor acre. Quando as pillas estão sufficientemente seccas, o sal é amontoado em grandes pyramides, contendo às vezes muitas toneladas. Isto feito, é prompto para ser embarcado. Depois de ensucado, é despachado para San Francisco para ser distribuido.

PRODUÇÃO DO COBRE.

O consumo do cobre, tanto nos Estados Unidos como na Europa, chegou a sua maior cifra nos ultimos dois annos e meio, esforçando-se a produção para corresponder as necessidades do consumo. Havia periodos quando a produção com difficuldade pôde fazer face ás exigencias do commercio legitimo. Segundo uma auctoridade allemã sobre o commercio de metaes em 1900, a produção total de cobre do mundo montou a cerca de 279,000 toneladas metricas, o que mostra um augmento de 8,200 toneladas comparada com a produção do anno anterior. Para este total, os Estados Unidos contribuiram com 268,800 toneladas.

A produção total de cobre dos Estados Unidos no primeiro trimestre de 1901 foi de 67,163 toneladas metricas, em comparação com 65,193 toneladas para o mesmo periodo do anno anterior. A produção da Europa neste periodo foi de 21,059 toneladas em 1901 e de 20,653 toneladas em 1900. Ainda que continua a procura do cobre nos Estados Unidos, tem havido uma diminuição consideravel nas exportações deste producto desde o mez de Janeiro, sendo de 25,274 toneladas as exportações de cobre no primeiro trimestre de 1901, comparadas com 46,932 toneladas no primeiro trimestre de 1900.

Este metal vendeu-se em 1896 por menos de 10 centavos a libra, porém, o desenvolvimento de emprezas electricas tem alterado de tal

mancira as condições governando sua applicação que se tem realizado um augmento de 50 por cento no seu valor desde 1897.

Varias novas emprezas mineiras têm sido organizadas com capital americano, para explorar o cobre no Mexico, especialmente nos Estados de Guerrero e Sonora.

RELATORIO INTERESSANTE SOBRE O MISSISSIPPI.

O rio do Mississippi (2,550 milhas de extensão) é, em grande parte, sob a inspecção de uma Comissão nomeada pelo Governo dos Estados Unidos. Essa commissão está encarregada do estudo minucioso do curso desta grande via fluvial, assim como de estudos topographicos de suas margens. Também tem de estudar e medir o leito, pôr marcos permanentes á distancia de tres milhas em toda sua extensão e responsabilisa-se por todos os projectos de rectificar e aprofundar o leito do rio.

O relatorio submettido pela Comissão do rio Mississippi ao ultimo Congresso de Navegação, que se reuniu em Pariz, contem dados muito interessantes acerca do maior rio da America do Norte e a região que atravessa. Deste relatorio tem-se obtido os seguintes factos:

O rio nasce no lago Itasca, onde o Estado de Minnesota tem feito uma reservação de 35 milhas. O rio sahe do lago com uma largura de 30 pés e uma profundidade de 5 pés e está a 1,560 pés acima do nivel do mar. O rio é navegavel até a distancia de 25 milhas do lago. Á distancia de 60 milhas da nascente, o Governo tem construido reservatorios com uma capacidade de 93,746,000,000 pés cubicos d'agua com o fim de manter a profundidade do rio sufficiente para a navegação. É navegavel por vapores até o foz do rio Minnesota que está á distancia de 548 milhas da nascente e 690 pés acima do nivel do mar. Encontram-se pharoes e balizas em toda sua extensão e se fornecem todos os auxilios possíveis á navegação. Quando é preciso, as barras são dragadas e as margens protegidas por ramos tecidos.

A differença de altura entre as aguas maximas e minimas em St. Louis é não menos de 37 pés. Neste lugar o leito do rio desce á razão de seis pollegadas por milha. O curso do rio em diversos pontos é muito sinuoso. Por exemplo, a distancia entre a fronteira do sul do Estado de Arkansas e a cidade de Greenville, Estado de Mississippi, em linha directa é de só 15 milhas, ao passo que a distancia pelo rio é de 40 milhas. Uma das maiores difficuldades com que tem de lutar a commissão são as madeiras boiantes e os immensos troncos que se encontram no leito do rio, tornando perigosa a navegação.

Estes são tirados por barcos especialmente construidos para este serviço. A remoção da areia e outro material que estão sendo depositados constantemente no leito do rio pela acção da grande massa d'agua é effectuada por meio de dragas accionadas por bombas centrifugas, as quaes podem levantar 40,000 jardas cubicas de areia por hora.

A delta do rio tem 500 milhas de extensão, 30 a 40 milhas de largura e abrange uma area de 400,000 milhas quadradas. Calcula a commissão que 362,000,000 toneladas de material são levadas annualmente pelo rio e depositadas no Golfo do Mexico.

FARINHA DE BATATAS DOCES.

Organisou-se e incorporou-se recentemente no Estado de Nova Jersey a "American Flour Manufacturing Company." Essa companhia propõe-se construir moinhos para fazer farinha da batata doce. Exige-se a somma de \$15,000 a \$20,000 para a construcção de um moinho com uma producção diaria de 100 barricas de farinha. Calcula-se que essa farinha poderá ser vendida pelo baixo preço de \$5 por barrica. Será empregada misturada com farinhas de trigo, de centeio e de milho, as quaes, diz-se, são por este meio conservadas e tornadas mais nutritivas. Essa industria offerecerá grandes opportunidades de utilizar as enormes colheitas de batatas doces nos Estados do Sul.

SECÇÃO DE CARTAS EM REFUGO NO HAWAII.

De ordem do Director Geral dos Correios dos Estados Unidos foi creada no dia 26 de Março de 1901 uma secção dependente da repartição postal de Honolulu, que terá a seu cargo o preparo e processo da correspondencia cahida em refugio nas diversas agencias postaes do Hawaii. Até hoje, essas correspondencias foram remetidas á repartição postal em Washington.

DIREITO ADICIONAL SOBRE O ASSUCAR PROCEDENTE DA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

No dia 4 de Maio de 1901, o Secretario do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos expediu os seguintes regulamentos aos collectores das alfandegas e outros interessados:

"De conformidade com as disposições da Secção 5 da lei de tarifa de 24 de Julho de 1897, será imposto e cobrado sobre o assucar procedente da Republica Argentina um direito adicional igual á importancia liquida do premio pago pela Republica Argentina sobre a exportação do assucar que tem sido sujeito ao imposto interno, isto é, 10 centavos por kilogramma.

"Como nenhum premio é pago pela Republica Argentina sobre o assucar exportado sem pagar o imposto interno, tal assucar não será sujeito ao direito adicional de conformidade com a secção 5.

"Si o assucar na epoca da exportação não tiver recebido o premio, mas sómente o reembolso do imposto interno, os documentos provando tal exportação deverão ser submettidos ao Secretario do Thesouro para sua determinação."

MEXICO.

PERMUTA DE PACOTES POSTAES ENTRE O MEXICO E OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

O periodico "The United States Postal Guide," em seu numero correspondente ao mez de Abril 1901, contem a lista das agencias postaes do Mexico de onde se podem expedir para os Estados Unidos pacotes postaes pesando não mais de 5 kilogrammas. O peso dos pacotes postaes expedidos dos Estados Unidos para o Mexico é limitado a 4 libras e 6 onças.

A dita lista contem 260 agencias postaes de toda parte da Republica do Mexico, sendo os diferentes estados representados assim:

Aguascalientes	2	Oaxaca	7
Campeche	3	Puebla.....	15
Chiapas.....	4	Querétaro.....	3
Chihuahua.....	15	San Luis Potosí	13
Coadmilla.....	16	Sinaloa.....	9
Colima.....	2	Sonora.....	10
Durango.....	8	Tabasco.....	7
Guadalajara.....	1	Tamaulipas	9
Guamajuato	17	Thaxcala.....	6
Guerrero.....	6	Veracruz.....	23
Hidalgo.....	8	Yucatan.....	8
Jalisco.....	10	Zacatecas.....	9
México.....	12	Distrito Federal.....	1
Michoacan.....	9	Baja California.....	6
Morelos.....	6	Territorio de Tepic.....	6
Nuevo León.....	9		

URUGUAY.

APROVEITAMENTO DE PRODUCTOS ANIMAEIS.

O vice-consul da Alemanha, em Fray-Bentos, tem dirigido ao seu Governo um relatório sobre o aproveitamento dos residuos de animaes nos salgadeiros. Diz-se que ha alguns annos os ossos, etc., foram espremidos para extrahir o sebo que continham e os residuos, depois de seccos, foram empregados como combustivel. Alguns estabelecimentos têm recentemente introduzido melhoramentos neste sentido. No salgadeiro de "Fray-Bentos" da companhia de Liebig, os ossos, depois de extrahido o sebo, estão moídos, dando assim um grano animal que contem de 7 a 8 por cento de ammonia e de 14 a 18 por cento de acido phosphorico. As linguas são compradas por diversas firmas, e, depois de conservadas, são vendidas como linguas de Fray-Bentos ou Paysandu. Também a companhia de Liebig tem sido preparando por algum tempo uma excellente sopa do rabo de boi que tem muita procura. Alguns estabelecimentos estão occupados na salga e exportação de tripas de gado.

RELATORIO SOBRE A ESTRADA DE FERRO CENTRAL DO URUGUAY.

Segundo o relatório official da Directoria da Estrada de Ferro Central do Uruguay, as rendas dessa via ferrea no ultimo semestre de 1900 mostram uma diminuição de £5,455 ou de 3.38 por cento, comparadas com as do mesmo periodo do anno anterior. As despesas de custeio montaram a £93,837, ou a 60.22 por cento das rendas, comparadas com £86,371 ou 53.56 por cento das rendas no ultimo semestre de 1899, o que mostra um augmento de £7,466 ou 6.66 por cento. Houve abundantes chivas e cheias desastrosas nos ultimos mezes do anno financeiro as quas continuaram até Novembro. A tosquia da lã foi demorada em consequencia dos baixos preços recebidos por este producto, e consequentemente as rendas provenientes do seu transporte foram reduzidas. Segundo o relatório houve um augmento de \$2.66 por cento no numero de animaes vivos transportados e de 90.27 por cento nas receitas provenientes desta fonte.

EXPOSIÇÃO PAN-AMERICANA EM BUFFALO.

No dia 1º de Maio de 1901 a Exposição Pan-Americana de Buffalo foi aberta á inspecção do mundo. Não estavam concluidos todos os edificios e aos terrenos faltavam os ultimos toques dos jardineiros paisagistas, mas ficou virtualmente prompta a exposição quando o Presidente dos Estados Unidos então em Vicksburg, Estado de Mississippi, apertou o botão electrico que poz em movimento as machinas em Buffalo, a distancia de centenas de millhas. A exposição é maior e mais comprehensiva do que se julgou possivel faz-la pelos seus emprehendedores. Grande parte do custo, importando em cerca de \$10,000,000, foi contribuida pela formosa cidade de Buffalo. Cerca de vinte e tres Estados da União votaram verbas para edificios ou para a exposição de seus productos, ao passo que quasi todos os Estados e Territorios restantes se fazem representar de modo apropriado por colleções de grande valor e utilidade.

O Governo dos Estados Unidos approvou a projecto votando a verba de \$500,000. E como uma prova de seu assentimento, o Congresso acrescentou a declaração de que "convem dar apoio á celebração de uma Exposição Pan-Americana na fronteira do Niagara, na cidade de Buffalo, para fazer conhecer o desenvolvimento maravilhoso do Hemispherio Occidental durante o seculo XIX, por uma exposição das artes, industrias, manufacturas e productos do solo, das minas e da pesca." Além disso, declarou que "a projectada Exposição Pan Americana, sendo limitada ao Hemispherio Occidental, seria sem duvida de grande beneficio aos interesses commerciaes, não só deste paiz, como de todo o Hemispherio, e deveria, portanto, ser sancionada pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos."

Inspirada pela ideia do pan-americanismo, a Exposição de Buffalo encontrou sua nota característica na architectura hispano-americana, as construcções lembrando as que se encontram na parte sudoeste dos Estados Unidos, assim como as que existem até a extremidade meridional de Patagonia.

Associa-se a isto o systema de côr que se tem empregado que faz os edificios da exposição iguaes si não superiores á maravilhosa "cidade branca" de Chicago durante a Exposição Colombiana em 1893.

A Exposição de Buffalo é em alguns respeitoes a reflexão da conferencia pan-americana que teve lugar em Washington em 1889-90, e que foi o principio da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas, resultando na criação da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas. Ao passo que delegados officiaes de todos os paizes latino-americanos e dos Estados Unidos se reunirão na cidade de Mexico, em Outubro de 1901, maior numero de delegados de todos os paizes americanos, ainda que sem character official, se terão reunido em Buffalo durante o verão e terão promovido relações commerciaes mais estreitas entre si com proveito commum.

Durante o periodo de seis mezes, a Exposição offerecerá opportunidades para o exame dos productos de todos os paizes do Hemispherio Occidental. Affirma-se que nunca houve uma representação tão geral dos recursos de todos os paizes americanos como a que se verá em Buffalo.

Os paizes latino-americanos reconhecem os beneficios que hão de ser obtidos desta Exposição e têm mostrado grande actividade na preparação de exposições que darão ao povo norte-americano uma ideia completa de suas diversas industrias e de seus recursos naturaes. Varios dos paizes tem construido edificios especiaes na avenida destinada á exposição dos productos dos Estados e das nações estrangeiras.

A Republica Argentina tem o espaço de 1,500 pés quadrados no edificio de florestas e de 3,700 pés quadrados no edificio de agricultura, e trinta toneladas de productos argentinos destinados á Exposição foram embarcados de Buenos Ayres para Buffalo. O Sr. Tenente JOHN S. ATTWELL representa este governo na Exposição.

Ao Governo da Bolivia foi concedido o espaço de 2,400 pés quadrados, distribuido nos edificios de agricultura, mineralogia e ethnologia. O representante official do Governo é o Sr. RAMON PANDO HILLO, filho do Presidente da Republica, quem foi nomeado presidente da Commissão boliviana.

Aos Estados Unidos do Brazil foi concedido o espaço de 500 pés quadrados no edificio de agricultura e de 400 pés quadrados nos terrenos para estabelecer uma fazenda, mostrando o cultivo do café, da borracha e de outras productos deste paiz, que em extensão de territorio e numero de habitantes é o maior da America do Sul.

Importa em \$170,000 a quantia votada pelo Chile para tomar parte na exposição, que é a maior somma que jamais votou este paiz para

tal fim. O pavilhão do Chile está situado na rua das Nações e occupa um espaço de 9,000 pés quadrados e seu custo é de cerca de \$28,000. É de forma rectangular de dous andares e está construido de aço e vidro. Ao encerrar-se a exposição, o pavilhão será desfeito e enviado ao Chile para ser outra vez construido. Este paiz faz-se representar pelo Sr. JULIO PEREZ-CANTO. A Republica da Colombia nomeou o Sr. Dr. LUIS CUERVO-MARQUEZ, encarregado de negocios da Colombia em Washington, como commissario especial deste paiz na exposição.

Costa Rica tem 1,660 pés quadrados de espaço distribuido assim: 120 pés no edificio de horticultura, 400 pés no edificio de florestas, 30 no de minas, 600 no de ethnologia, 240, no edificio de productos nacionaes e 270 em productos miscellaneos. O representante de Costa Rica é o Sr. Dr. JUAN J. ULLOA, Consul Geral junto ao Governo dos Estados Unidos.

Cuba tem um pavilhão de 150 por 275 pés, que custou \$25,000. Essa ilha fará uma exposição comprehensiva de seus recursos. O presidente da commissão pan-americana em Havana é o Sr. PEBPECTO LA COSTE, Ministro do Departamento da Agricultura, Commercio e Industria.

O pavilhão de Santo Domingo na Exposição comprehende uma area de 4,000 pés quadrados e custou cerca de \$4,000. Muitos dos productos de Santo Domingo serão expostos no pavilhão, mas o Governo tenciona fazer uma exposição tambem no edificio de ethnologia.

O Districto de Samana contribue uma extensa collecção. O Sr. FRANCISCO LEONTE-VASQUES, encarregado de negocios da Republica Dominicana nos Estados Unidos, é o representante e commissario especial da Republica na Exposição.

O Governo do Equador votou a verba de \$16,000 e tem um pavilhão na Exposição. O Governo é representado pelo Sr. F. MORA SILVA, Consul-Geral do Equador em Nova York.

Guatemala exhibirá seus productos em diversos edificios. Este Governo tem 159 pés quadrados no edificio de mineraçào, 400 no edificio de horticultura, 400 no de agricultura e 200 no edificio de ethnologia. No pequeno pavilhão deste paiz far-se-ha uma exposição collectiva de certos productos de Guatemala.

Haiti será representada na Exposição. O Ministro da Agricultura em Port-au-Prince está preparando uma exposição especial do seu Departamento.

Honduras tem um pavilhão na Exposição e o paiz exporá uma extensa collecção de seus productos. Haverá tambem uma exposição ethnologica. O Sr. FRANCISCO ALT SCHUL é o presidente da commissão pan-americana de Honduras.

O Mexico tem um edificio de 60 pés de comprimento por 40 pés de largura, que é destinado á exposição mineira desta Republica. Além deste, tem 3,000 pés quadrados no edificio de agricultura, 2,000 no edificio de florestas, 2,000 no de horticultura, 3,000 no edificio de

manufacturas e 2,000 no de ethnologia. A Republica fará uma exposição especial de petrechos navaes e de artilheria. O Sr. ALBINO R. NUNCO é presidente da Commissão Mexicana.

O espaço concedido a Nicaragua é distribuido assim: 150 pés quadrados no edificio de mineralogia; 300 no edificio de horticultura; 400 no de agricultura; 350 no de floricultura; 200 no de ethnologia e archeologia. Este paiz é representado pelo Sr. LEIS F. COREA, Ministro de Nicaragua em Washington.

Os productos do Paraguay serão expostos como exposições por individuos.

Peru tem o espaço de 1,000 pés quadrados no edificio de agricultura, 500 no de manufacturas, 500 no de florestas e 500 no de mineralogia. O presidente da commissão é o Sr. FEDERICO BLUME.

Porto Rico tem votado a verba de \$10,000 e tem uma exposição typica do rancho de Porto Rico. A este paiz foi concedido o espaço de 1,200 pés quadrados no edificio de agricultura para a exposição de seus productos agricolas.

A Republica do Salvador fará uma exposição collectiva de seus productos em um espaço de 1,500 a 2,000 pés quadrados. A Republica é representada pelo Sr. Dr. DARIO GONZALES. Expositores individuaes exhibirão diversos productos do Uruguay.

Venezuela será representada por expositores individuaes.

A colleção da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas foi feita como objecto de mostrar o escopo de seus trabalhos e custou cerca de \$8,000. O mappa em relevo da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental, cuja construcção foi suggerida na Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90, dá idea do trajecto dessa via ferrea pelos paizes deste continente. O interesse nesta exhibição é augmentada pela exposição em miniatura, geographicamente disposta em vidraças, dos principaes productos dos paizes que a Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental vai atravessar.

Varios mappas em manuscrito, notavelmente os do Mexico e do Brazil, evidenciam os esforços da Secretaria neste sentido. Nos estantes vêm-se as publicações da Secretaria, desde o seu estabelecimento até hoje. Nas paredes são penduradas photographias de officiaes e homens que têm sido identificados de modo eminente com negocios pan-americanos. Os mostradores contem interessantes documentos, alguns originaes, outros *facsimiles* e ainda outros reproduções photographicas de documentos pertencentes á historia deste hemispherio.

Uma feição eminente da exhibição é a colleção de reproduções photographicas das pinturas muraes colombianas da Universidade de Notre Dame.

COMMERCIO ENTRE GRÃ BRETANHA E OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

Do periodico "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation," publicação mensal do governo da Grã Bretanha, foram tomados os seguintes dados estatísticos relativos ao commercio do Reino Unido com os paizes latino-americanos durante o primeiro trimestre do anno civil de 1901, comparado com o do mesmo periodo do anno anterior. A dita publicação não enumera todas as transacções commerciaes realizadas entre os diversos paizes, mas sómente os principaes artigos de importação e exportação. No caso de algumas das exportações da Grã Bretanha, os paizes a que se destinam não estão discriminados, mas apparecem na rubrica geral de "America do Sul." Os paizes da America Central são agrupados juntos, de modo que se não podem obter estatisticas correspondentes aos diversos paizes desta parte da America separadamente.

Consideradas em seu conjunto, as importações da Grã Bretanha provenientes da America latina no primeiro trimestre de 1901 accusam um augmento comparadas com as do anno anterior, sendo no valor de £4,032,390 em 1900 e de £4,083,104 em 1901.

Os artigos importados da Republica Argentina nos dous periodos em comparação e seus valores foram os seguintes:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.
Gado em pé.....		£28, 959
Gado-ovellhum.....		122, 421
Trigo.....	6885, 491	1, 020, 581
Milho.....	61, 800	125, 590
Carneiros gelados.....	521, 502	380, 472
Assucar.....	95, 383	386
Couro.....	11, 623	7, 481
Seda e estenrima.....	65, 356	67, 913
Linhaça.....	831, 426	391, 259
Total.....	2, 482, 581	2, 145, 062

O facto de que não houve importações de gado em pé e ovelhas da Republica Argentina no anno de 1901 foi devido á prevalencia de uma epidemia por entre o gado dessas secções, a qual agora tem desaparecido. O maior augmento havido foi nas importações de linhaça, sendo de 2,988,216 alqueires no primeiro trimestre de 1901 e de 1,486,368 alqueires no mesmo periodo de 1900. A quantidade de trigo importada foi de 4,339,333 alqueires de 60 libras cada um contra 5,331,833 alqueires no primeiro trimestre de 1900. A quantidade de milho importada nos dous periodos em comparação foi de 483,571 alqueires e de 3,780,357 alqueires, respectivamente.

Da Republica do Brazil foram importados nos respectivos periodos em comparação os seguintes artigos:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.
Café.....	£26, 165	£18, 865
Assucar não refinado.....	37, 261	4, 612
Algodão.....	83, 951	188, 107
Total.....	148, 380	211, 611

A quantidade de café importada foi de 1,121,000 libras em 1901 e de 1,086,000 libras em 1900; assucar não refinado, de 6,777,100 libras em 1901 e de 969,200 libras em 1900; algodão, 3,026,800 libras e 7,978,700 libras, respectivamente.

Do Peru, os productos enumerados e os seus valores foram os seguintes:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.
Assucar não refinado.....	£11, 161	£74, 367
Lã de alpaca, vicunha e llama.....	49, 579	55, 611
Cobre.....	68, 110	48, 365
Total.....	132, 153	178, 473

As quantidades destes generos que se importaram nos dous periodos em consideração foram as seguintes: assucar não refinado, 2,919,300 libras em 1901 e 13,882,800 libras em 1900; cobre de toda classe, 1,749 toneladas em 1901 e 1,132 toneladas em 1900; lã, 1,078,959 libras e 1,071,569 libras, respectivamente.

Do Chile, o cobre é o unico artigo importado. A quantidade total deste mineral importada no primeiro trimestre de 1901 foi de 11,346 toneladas, no valor de £430,249, contra 16,480 toneladas no valor de £395,808 em 1900. A maior parte do cobre importado em 1901 foi em parte manufacturado. Não se dá estatistica sobre as importações de nitrato chileno, ainda que a maior parte das entradas deste genero vieram sem duvida do Chile.

Da America do Sul, em geral, as importações foram: 19,115,019 libras de lã no valor de £525,795 em 1901, contra 16,086,401 libras no valor de £534,073 em 1900. Ainda que se nota um augmento na quantidade deste genero importada em 1901, houve consideravel diminuição no seu valor. O preço médio baixou de £3.32 por 100 libras em 1900 a £2.75 por 100 libras em 1901.

Da America Central, tomada em seu conjuncto, o unico genero enumerado é o café, do qual se importaram no primeiro trimestre de 1901, 12,045,600 libras no valor de £363,046, contra 8,272,300 libras no valor de £267,360 no mesmo periodo de 1900. O preço médio por 100 libras baixou de £3.23 em 1900 a £3.02 em 1901.

O valor total dos generos enumerados que se exportaram para a America latina nos primeiros tres mezes de 1901 foi de £2,450,336 contra £2,626,953 no mesmo periodo de 1900. Os principaes artigos exportados são os mesmos que produzem os Estados Unidos. Neste

commercio os Estados Unidos devem tomar maior parte que actualmente têm, especialmente no que se refere aos mercados da America do Sul. A principal vantagem de que gozam os exportadores britannicos sobre os americanos é a communicação directa e frequente a vapor com os portos da America do Sul. Os longos prazos concedidos pelos exportadores britannicos tambem produzem beneficos resultados. As fazendas de algodão em peça são um dos principaes artigos de exportação. O seguinte quadro mostra as quantidades exportadas para os paizes latino-americanos no primeiro trimestre de 1901, comparadas com as do mesmo periodo de 1900:

Paizes.	Quantidades (yardas).	
	1901.	1900.
As Antilhas (exclusive das Antilhas Britannicas).....	16,085,500	21,358,800
Mexico.....	5,598,600	11,171,100
America Central.....	12,171,100	12,817,800
Colombia.....	14,376,400	1,149,800
Venezuela.....	11,452,400	2,191,600
Peru.....	10,293,900	7,468,900
Chile.....	17,470,900	27,346,600
Brazil.....	15,909,700	19,214,100
Uruguay.....	4,788,100	7,857,000
Republica Argentina.....	17,863,200	27,477,000
Total.....	126,009,200	111,080,700

Essas mercadorias foram avaliadas em £1,291,005 em 1901 contra £1,349,259 em 1900, representando mais que a metade do valor total das exportações nos periodos em referencia.

As exportações e seus valores foram discriminados assim:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.
AS ANTILHAS.		
Ferragens.....	£6,150	£4,754
Ferro para estradas de ferro.....	697	7,314
Ferro galvanizado em folhas.....	8,230	9,117
Ferro fundido (manufaturado).....	15,076	21,261
Sacos de empacotar.....	2,126	4,752
Total.....	32,288	47,528
MEXICO.		
Fazendas de algodão em peça.....	66,405	113,043
Fazendas de linho em peça.....	6,954	9,253
Ferro para estradas de ferro.....	18,364	51,061
Ferro galvanizado em folhas.....	16,058	28,612
Total.....	107,481	201,969
COLOMBIA.		
Fazendas de algodão em peça.....	110,358	28,756
Fazendas de linho em peça.....	18,911	2,418
Total.....	129,279	31,174
VENEZUELA.		
Fazendas de algodão em peça.....	100,505	16,655
PERU.		
Fazendas de algodão em peça.....	112,591	71,048
Tecidos de lã.....	32,624	16,105
Tecidos de estuabre.....	15,909	8,816
Ferro fundido (manufaturado).....	9,125	465
Total.....	170,272	106,590
CHILE.		
Fazendas de algodão em peça.....	181,756	249,595
Tecidos de lã.....	40,919	16,586
Tecidos de estuabre.....	28,521	48,302
Tapetes.....	10,823	14,679

Artigos.	1901.	1900.
CHILE—continua.		
Ferragens e entelaria	£12,988	£13,594
Ferro para estradas de ferro	17,478	34,721
Ferro em barra	8,422	10,908
Ferro fundido (manufacturado)	21,621	28,131
Ferro galvanizado em folhas	22,251	31,291
Total	326,719	411,445
BRAZIL.		
Fazendas de algodão em peça	191,326	208,221
Fazendas de juta em peça	1,530	1,626
Filhaça de juta	77,353	49,871
Fazendas de linho em peça	7,663	9,285
Fazendas de lã	15,512	14,878
Fazendas de estambre	20,649	18,326
Cobre forjado	9,596	11,581
Ferragens e entelaria	12,988	13,594
Ferro de estrada de ferro	17,478	34,721
Arame (exclusivo de arame de telegrapho)	1,518	3,629
Ferro galvanizado em folhas	5,658	11,063
Ferro em barras	6,117	7,187
Ferro fundido (manufacturado)	27,606	41,418
Folha de Flandres	12,916	13,369
Aço manufacturado	1,305	6,894
Couro	7,896	9,797
Cimento	2,030	6,900
Porcelana e louça de barro	15,911	14,539
Óleo de sementes	11,051	11,452
Total	452,136	487,506
URUGUAY.		
Fazendas de algodão em peça	53,777	85,826
Fazendas de lã	16,091	18,489
Fazendas de estambre	11,821	34,720
Ferro em barra	1,243	6,355
Ferro de estrada de ferro	12,698	8,570
Ferro galvanizado em folhas	11,054	10,556
Total	141,296	165,357
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.		
Fazendas de algodão em peça	207,520	298,896
Fazendas de linho em peça	7,620	7,284
Fazendas de lã	15,105	53,697
Fazendas de estambre	40,907	88,867
Tapetes	20,188	31,151
Ferragens e entelaria	11,061	11,427
Ferro angular e em barra	11,118	25,989
Ferro de estrada de ferro	148,181	68,472
Arame (exclusivo de arame de telegrapho)	15,668	15,564
Ferro galvanizado em folhas	100,963	150,431
Ferro fundido (manufacturado)	78,764	47,405
Folha de Flandres	15,192	17,704
Cimento	11,119	7,663
Porcelana e louça de barro	11,002	15,267
Total	727,655	830,767
AMERICA DO SUL.		
Locomotivas	82,170	77,769
Machinas a vapor para fazendas	7,099	1,997
Outras machinas a vapor	28,642	27,671
Machinas de coser	11,028	4,300
Machinas agricolas	11,117	19,047
Machinas de mineração	9,259	12,499
Machinas para fabrica de tecidos	11,163	37,530
Outras machinas	87,021	107,462
Óleos de selheiro e arreios	8,656	8,999
Total	259,715	297,701

Pode ser de interesse notar aqui que, segundo o mencionado periodico a Grã Bretanha, importou dos Estados Unidos durante o primeiro trimestre de 1901, mercadorias no valor de cerca de £33,000,000 contra £26,000,000 no mesmo periodo de 1900. As exportações da Grã Bretanha para os Estados Unidos durante os primeiros tres mezes de 1901 foram no valor de £2,923,000 contra £3,919,000 no periodo correspondente de 1900.

O VIRUS OVINO.

NOVO VIRUS PARA VACINAÇÃO.

O BOLETIM MENSAL deve á cortezia do Sr. FELIX E. CASTRO, director proprietario de "El Comercio" do Cuzco, Peru, quem actualmente se acha recorrendo os Estados Unidos, o valioso e interessante artigo scientifico relativo ás vantagens que offerece a vaccina ovina, trabalho do eminente medico peruano, Doutor ANTONIO LORENA, natural do Cuzco, antiga capital dos Incas, que se transcreve em seguida:

"O cultivo da vaccina animal está ao alcance dos municipios mais exangues; me explicarei com maior simplicidade; a mais escassa municipalidade no terreno economico pode proporcionar-se a mui pouco custo o fluido ou a lymphá vaccinica. Veja-se como:

"Já tinha utilizado ha annos, o Dr. CALMETTE, em Cochinchina, as ovelhas para proemrar-se a vaccina que ia a faltar-lhe; todavia então se assegurava que a cabra e o coelho de Castilha eram susceptiveis para substituir a ovelha na produção da vaccina; que pelo que respeita ao cão, neste papel de utilização, se sabia desde Jenner e Sacco, que era apropriado para soffrer a infecção vaccinal. Em fim, até os primeiros mezes do anno corrente não se fizeram serias e extensas experiencias, exceptuando as verificadas por HERVIEUX no estreito circulo do laboratorio. Isto porem não é sufficiente para chegar ás conclusões de que a vaccina da cabra é tão igual á humana e á bovina, mma vez que recorre identicas phases em seu desenvolvimento, assegurando a mesma immuni- dade contra a variola. Demais, HERVIEUX afirmou perante a Academia de Medicina de Pariz que a vaccinação de um sujeito hu- mano com vaccina de cabra dá resultados que rivalisam com o typo mais perfeito da vaccina classica."

"Ultimamente, o Dr. PARGIN inoculou a vaccina bovina ás cabras de Kabilia, em Argelia; o resultado foi completo e a vaccinação de 205 homens deu bom resultado em 150, deixando de ter effeito em 55; estes factos comparou com os produzidos pela vaccina bovina que, de 1,200 vaccinados, fallhou em 180 individuos. A proporção desta experiencia comparativa se representa assim: Virus ovino, 78 por cento; vaccina bovina, 85 por cento; ve-se a differença de 7 por cento a favor desta.

"O que se deduz do anterior é demasiado obvio á primeira vista. Sabe-se o que custa mma terneira e uma cabra. Uma exige curral e abundante e sazonado pasto, a outra nutre-se com a escassa vegetação das montanhas e planicies. Sabe-se tambem o que importa em dinhei- ro e em dadas o estabelecimento vaccinal, pois, com as cabras não se necessitam curraes, alfafa ou feno, nem nenhuma outra forragem culti- vada, o *modus operandi* sendo como segue: Uma metade do ventre da cabra é rapada e lavada energeticamente com sabão, e em seguida se praticam nelle esscarificações largas de uma pollegada, separadas as

umas das outras por um espaço igual ao das incisões, e logo se rociam sobre essas soluções impregnadas de vaccina de vacca. Terminada a inoculação se devolve a cabra a sua vida montanheira, observando-a diariamente quando regressa nas tardes a seu redil.

“ Temos municipios muito pobres, mas não obstante, o ultimo delles seria capaz de dispôr cada dia de vaccina fresca, isenta de germens tuberculosos, porque na cabra jamais se tem notado a tuberculosis. Faça-se um pequeno esforço de vontade e nossas provincias começariam a ser dotadas com medicos titulares, chamados a pôr em acção sua vantajosa competencia para salvar milhares de nossos compatriotas das garras da mais lethal das enfermidades.

“ Não teria feito as ligeiras observações anteriores, si varios casos eruptivos, acompanhados de febre, não tivessem apparecido no reduzido campo do exercicio de minha profissão, erupções que, na minha opinião, tem sido produzidas por falta de limpeza ou asseio na operação da vaccina, que se faz muito á pressa, quando de tempo em tempo é possível adquirir os tubos remettidos de Lima, os quaes consideramos de mui facil e rapida alteração.

“ E aqui poria ponto final creendo haver cumprido meu dever, publicando algum pouco sobre este assumpto, mas não posso com só isto ficar satisfeito. A imagem daquellas ternas criaturas com seus braços inchados e avermelhados me obriga dizer ás mães de familia que a lymphá vaccinal conserva sua efficacia por mais de seis mezes e que a que expede o Instituto de Vaccina de Lima é preferida porque sendo vaccina animal, exclue todo risco de contagio syphilitico e que se pode fazer vaccinar em qualquer idade ainda nos primeiros dias depois do nascimento, quando ha epidemia de variola.”

BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção do Boletim Mensal se tratará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

Ao periodico “ World’s Work ” de Maio de 1901, contribue o Sr. J. D. WHELPLEY um interessante artigo intitulado “ President Diaz and his Successor.” Este esboço expõe a situação politica do Mexico e indica como successores do Executivo em Chefe o Sr. General BERNARDO REYES, actual Ministro da Guerra da Republica e o Sr. JOSÉ YVES LIMANTOUR, Ministro da Fazenda. O escriptor dá o seguinte summario do que tem conseguido o Presidente DIAZ nas suas successivas administrações:

“ Vinte e cinco annos de paz para uma nação de 14,000,000 de seres, que tinha sido travados em guerras nacionaes e estrangeiras durante meio seculo; instrucção compulsoria; liberdade de culto; segurança de

vida e propriedade nacionaes e estrangeiras; creação de uma classe média; um exercito moderno de 38,000 soldados equipados de espingardas de Mauser e sob o commando de officiaes graduados de uma moderna escola militar; representação do Mexico na capital das principaes nações estrangeiras; um augmento da extensão das vias ferreas de 420 a 8,000 milhas; um augmento de \$35,000,000 a \$78,000,000 na produção dos metaes preciosos; um augmento de \$23,000,000 a \$75,000,000 nas exportações; o emprego de \$30,000,000 de capitães estrangeiros em fabricas de algodão e de mais milhões em cervejarias, fabricas de papel e em muitas outras empresas; um augmento dos salarios de 18 a 60 centavos por dia; um governo, cujas despezas são sempre inferiores ás suas receitas e que tem um saldo nos cofres do Thesouro de \$18,000,000 em moeda corrente; uma cidade capital de 400,000 habitantes que despende annualmente a somma de \$10,000,000, com os serviços de abastecimento d'agua, luz, esgotos e calçamentos."

"Our Consuls and Our Trade" (Nosses Consules e Nosso Commercio), é o titulo de um interessante artigo publicado em "World's Work," no numero de Maio, pelo Sr. FREDERIC EMORY, chefe da secção de commercio exterior, da Secretaria de Estado dos Estados Unidos. Este contem muitas informações que são novas, mesmo a americanos, e é uma refutação completa da theoria de que "Como o serviço consular faz-se em grande parte por homens nomeados por conveniências politicas ou pessoais, tem de dar de necessidade máos resultados." Pelo contrario, "Ha autoridades estrangeiros que julgam as frequentes mudanças que se effectuam em o nosso corpo consular uma das causas da utilidade confessadamente maior dos consules americanos em promover relações commerciaes."

O Sr. EMORY chama a attenção para o facto de que "o serviço consular dos Estados Unidos tem chegado a ser considerado por auctoridades estrangeiras a mais efficaz organização de sua classe no mundo para estender os mercados dos Estados Unidos, animar as industrias nacionaes e fazer conhecer aos exportadores as condições commerciaes de todos os mercados do mundo." Diz tambem que se queixa do serviço consular da Grã Bretanha e faz notar que este tem imitado os Estados Unidos, convertendo o "Board of Trade Journal," seu órgão official, em uma publicação semanal. A Allemã é citada como distribuindo informações commerciaes "do modo dos Estados Unidos," pela publicação de relatorios especiaes sobre o commercio, os productos, oportunidades para a introdução de manufacturas allemãs, etc.

A Secretaria da Agricultura dos Estados Unidos tem publicado, como circular No. 23 da Secção de Mercados Exteriores, um pampheto de 16 paginas intitulado "Agricultural Imports and Exports, 1896-1900" (Importações e Exportações agricolas, 1896-1900). Essa obra comprehende todas as mercadorias que parecem por sua natureza

pertencer á categoria agricola e baseia-se nos dados estatisticos do commercio publicados pela Repartição de Estatistica da Secretaria do Thesouro. O pamphileto mostra que o valor total dos productos agricolas importados pelos Estados Unidos em 1896, foi de \$391,029,407, e o valor total dos productos agricolas exportados foi de \$574,298,264, ou um excesso de exportações sobre importações de \$183,368,857. O valor das importações agricolas em 1900 foi de \$420,139,288, o que mostra um augmento sobre as de 1896, de um pouco mais de \$29,000,000, ao passo que o valor total das exportações agricolas foi de \$844,616,530, sendo um augmento sobre as de 1896, de mais de \$270,000,000. O excesso das exportações desta classe sobre as importações em 1900 foi de \$424,477,242.

Appareceu em Bruxellas, Belgica, um novo jornal com o titulo de "La Revue Américaine," que se dedica aos interesses dos paizes latino-americanos. Este jornal trata de assumptos relativos á politica, industrias, finanças, commercio, mineração, immigração e litteratura das diversas Republicas americanas, exceptuando-se os Estados Unidos. Essa publicação tem por seu fim principal o desenvolvimento de transacções commerciaes entre Belgica e os paizes latino-americanos.

Um novo livrinho intitulado "Pan-American Exposition Booklet," elegantemente impresso e com gravuras e illustrações de cor, acaba de ser publicado pelos directores da Exposição Pan-Americana, que dá o historico dessa exposição desde o seu inicio até o 10 de Maio 1901, dia em que ficou aberta ao publico. Essa publicação contem a descripção da formosa cidade em que a exposição tem sido desenvolvida e levada á conclusão. Esse livro será enviado gratuitamente pela Secção de Imprensa da Exposição a quem o pedir.

Chegon a esta Repartição o fasciculo n. 7 da Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura do Brasil, publicado no Rio de Janeiro em 1900. Apresenta uma serie de conferencias publicas realisadas na séde da Sociedade pelo Capitão de Mar e Guerra JOSÉ CARLOS DE CARVALHO. Essas conferencias versam sobre: o café, sua historia, desvalorisação e propaganda para o augmento do consumo na Europa; e o algodão—a industria da tecelagem do algodão, sua origem, apparecimento e desenvolvimento na America do Sul, qualidades do algodão nacional, importancia actual desta industria no Brasil, o sacco de algodão para o ensaque do café e cereaes comparado com o sacco de amiação. O texto deste folheto está completado e esclarecido por varios mappas e tabellas graphicas e estatisticas.

A "Guia del Viajero a Montevideo" é um pequeno volume de 150 paginas de grande utilidade, cujo autor é o Sr. PEDRO MUÑOZ ANAYA, de Montevideo. O livro é nitidamente impresso e contem dados valiosos acerca da cidade de Montevideo e da Republica do Uruguay.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DI'

BUREAU DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

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No. 5.

PROCÈS VERBAL DU COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF DE L'UNION INTERNATIONALE DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

Le Comité Exécutif de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines s'est réuni, le 6 mai 1901, dans la salle diplomatique du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, sous la présidence de l'Honorable DAVID J. HILL, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères par intérim.

Les autres membres présents étaient:

Señor DON CARLOS MARTÍNEZ SILVA, Ministre de Colombie; Señor DON JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministre de Costa-Rica; Señor DON LUIS FÉLIX CARBO, Ministre de l'Équateur. En l'absence temporaire de M. W. W. ROCKHILL, le Directeur du Bureau, M. WILLIAM S. C. FOX, Directeur par intérim, assistait à la réunion.

Le Directeur par intérim a fait part au Comité de la mort du Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, ancien Secrétaire et Directeur par intérim du Bureau des Républiques Américaines et a fait connaître que, par ordre du Comité Exécutif, il avait été désigné pour remplir temporairement, à partir du 24 avril 1901, les fonctions de Secrétaire et de Directeur par intérim.

Le Ministre de Costa-Rica a proposé la résolution suivante, exprimant le chagrin éprouvé par le Comité Exécutif par la perte douloureuse du Dr. GUZMÁN, laquelle résolution fut adoptée à l'unanimité:

"Attendu que le Comité Exécutif de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines a appris, avec un regret profond, la mort du Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, Secrétaire et Directeur par intérim du Bureau des Républiques Américaines;

"Et attendu que le Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, à la fois comme Délégué du Nicaragua à la Conférence Internationale Américaine qui a eu lieu

à Washington en 1889-90 et comme Ministre de cette République, a toujours été un partisan et un ami du Bureau à la fondation duquel il a contribué, inbu comme il l'était de l'esprit qui inspire l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, par ces motifs:

A résolu: que le chagrin occasionné par la mort lamentable du Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN soit exprimé dans le procès verbal de cette réunion, comme la meilleure manière de montrer le respect et l'estime que le Comité Exécutif de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines lui a toujours témoigné et comme une marque d'appréciation de ses bons et loyaux services dans le Bureau des Républiques Américaines."

Le Ministre de Costa-Rica a soumis un rapport qu'il a préparé de concert avec feu Dr. GUZMÁN conformément aux instructions données dans une réunion précédente du Comité Exécutif, au sujet de la formation du Comité Exécutif et l'ordre dans lequel doivent servir les représentants des pays composant l'Union Internationale.

Le rapport fut approuvé à l'unanimité.

Le Comité s'est alors ajourné.

WASHINGTON, D. C., le 6 mai 1901.

MORT DU DOCTEUR GUZMÁN.

Le Bureau des Républiques Américaines a la douleur d'annoncer aux lecteurs du BULLETIN MENSUEL, la perte cruelle qu'il vient d'éprouver en la personne de son Secrétaire et Directeur par intérim, le Dr. DON HORACIO GUZMÁN, de Nicaragua.

Les rapports officiels que ce fonctionnaire distingué a eus avec le Bureau datent du 27 mai 1897, époque à laquelle il devint son secrétaire. Il est, cependant, considéré comme un de ses fondateurs, ayant recommandé sa création et appuyé la proposition de son organisation à la session de la Conférence Internationale Américaine qui eut lieu le 14 avril 1890, à laquelle il prit part comme délégué du gouvernement de Nicaragua.

Connaissant à fond trois des quatre langues des Républiques formant l'Union Internationale, c'est-à-dire l'espagnol, l'anglais et le français, ayant une connaissance approfondie des idiomes portuguais, comprenant parfaitement le but poursuivi par le Bureau et étant absolument identifié avec ce dernier, possédant en un mot toutes les qualités désirables pour remplir avec la plus grande satisfaction les fonctions quelquefois très délicates confiées à son tact et à son habileté, tous ces talents ont rendu le Dr. GUZMÁN éminent. Puisse son nom rester toujours gravé dans la mémoire des uns du Bureau des Républiques Américaines.

Le Dr. GUZMÁN naquit à Granada, Nicaragua, le 3 février 1850, au milieu des circonstances les plus favorables, entouré d'une famille

distinguée et respectée. Son père, DON FERNANDO DE GUZMÁN, un des hommes les plus illustres de l'Amérique Centrale fut élevé deux fois par le peuple à la chaire présidentielle de Nicaragua. Sa mère était renommée pour sa vertu, sa noblesse, son abnégation chrétienne, son attachement à tous ses devoirs, qualités qui caractérisent son sexe quand il remplit avec fidélité la mission élevée que la Providence Divine lui a confiée.

Quand il fut à peine âgé de huit ans, DON HORACIO GUZMÁN fut envoyé aux Etats-Unis afin d'y acquérir la connaissance de la langue anglaise; en ceci, il obtint un réel succès. L'institution dans laquelle il fut placé et où il reçut les premiers principes d'une éducation saine et solide était connue sous le nom de "Leicester Academy of Massachusetts." Après avoir étudié dans cette école pendant quatre années il retourna dans son pays.

Quelques temps après, il fit un long voyage en Europe, fixant finalement sa résidence à Paris, comme étudiant. Il habita cette dernière ville pendant quatre années et durant cette période il manifesta son inclination pour les études médicales et se sentit une très grande vocation pour cette noble branche de la science humaine.

Plus tard, il retourna aux Etats-Unis, alla à Philadelphie, Pensylvanie, et suivit, pendant quatre ans, un cours de médecine, dans une institution connue sous le nom de "Jefferson Medical College," où le grade de docteur lui fut conféré, figurant à la tête de sa classe, en l'année 1883. Ce fut à cette époque qu'il fit la connaissance de Mlle. MARIE ESTHER EWING, de Philadelphie, qu'il épousa en 1883.

Le Dr. GUZMÁN était considéré comme un grand médecin et acquit comme tel une grande et bien méritée réputation, non seulement aux Etats-Unis, mais encore dans son pays natal. La position sociale élevée qu'il occupa parmi ses compatriotes, certains traits caractéristiques de son esprit qui le rendirent particulièrement apte pour la diplomatie, furent les causes qui décidèrent son Gouvernement à lui confier la mission de représenter le Nicaragua comme son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire auprès du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Le Président CLEVELAND le reçut en cette qualité, le 29 juillet 1887.

Pendant la présidence des Présidents CARASO et SACASA, le Dr. GUZMÁN servit son Gouvernement, sans interruption, comme Ministre à Washington. Durant le terme du Président ZELAYA, le Dr. GUZMÁN fut rappelé dans son pays. Il retourna au Nicaragua, mais six mois plus tard, il revint dans ce pays, non seulement comme Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire du Nicaragua auprès du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais encore en la même qualité auprès du Gouvernement mexicain.

En 1894 il fut nommé, avec l'approbation de son gouvernement, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République de

Salvador, à Washington. En cette qualité, il rendit de réels services dans le cas d'extradition de EZETA qui, à cette époque, attira l'attention du monde entier.

Comme ministre de Nicaragua, il fut une des parties intéressées dans le différend soulevé entre les Républiques de Nicaragua et de Costa Rica, au sujet de la validité du traité des limites du 15 avril 1858 et autres points d'importance qui furent soumis à la décision arbitrale du Président CLEVELAND qui trancha la difficulté le 22 mars 1888. Dans toutes les questions compliquées de toutes sortes soulevées au sujet du Canal Interocéanique de Nicaragua, le Dr. GUZMÁN fit preuve d'intelligence et de savoir; il représenta son pays avec le plus grand honneur dans la Conférence Internationale Américaine de 1889-90, et termina avec succès les négociations dont le résultat a été le règlement, en 1894, des "affaires de Bluefields."

Le Dr. GUZMÁN a eu la grande satisfaction de s'être attiré, non seulement l'estime et le respect de ces collègues du Corps Diplomatique d'Europe et d'Amérique accrédités à Washington, mais encore de s'être vu digne de la confiance entière des Ministres des Affaires Étrangères BAYARD, BLAINE et GRESHAM qui ont toujours apprécié son tact et son habileté.

Dans la Conférence Internationale Américaine de 1889-90, le Dr. GUZMÁN figura comme membre de la première commission d'organisation, comme Président de la Commission des Règlements Sanitaires et comme membre des Commissions des Douanes, Communication sur le golfe du Mexique et la mer Caraïbe, ou mer des Antilles, et Communication sur le chemin de fer. Outre les travaux importants du Dr. GUZMÁN dans ces commissions, les archives de la Conférence montrent qu'il prit part, avec grand crédit, aux discussions relatives à d'autres sujets, tels que, par exemple, l'extradition des criminels, la communication sur l'Océan Pacifique, la convention monétaire, le projet d'une banque internationale et le plan d'arbitration pour le règlement du différend entre les nations de l'Amérique.

Le Dr. GUZMÁN était aussi membre de la Commission Monétaire Internationale Américaine qui se réunit huit fois à Washington pendant l'année 1891.

Son intelligence supérieure, ses manières nobles, affables, son extrême courtoisie pleine de naturel et de candeur, ajoutés à sa belle apparence physique pleine de dignité, lui ont acquis, dès le début, l'affection de toutes les personnes assez heureuses pour être associées avec lui.

Une affection organique du foie fut la cause de sa mort le 23 avril 1901; il était âgé de 52 ans.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

LE COMMERCE DES CÔTES DE LA PATAGONIE.

Dans un rapport publié par le Deutsches Handels-Archiv de Berlin, et dont quelques extraits sont insérés dans le Moniteur Officiel du Commerce du 11 avril 1901, l'attaché commercial au consulat général d'Allemagne s'exprime ainsi: Les vastes territoires qui constituent au sud de la République Argentine les deux gouvernements de Chubut et de Santa-Cruz, désignés habituellement sous le nom de Patagonie, n'ont pas jusqu'à ces derniers temps attiré beaucoup l'attention du gouvernement argentin ni des nations commerciales du monde. On attribue une population de 4,500 habitants au gouvernement de Chubut, de 5,700 au gouvernement de Santa Cruz et de 500 habitants à la petite partie de la Terre de Feu que la confédération possède au-delà du détroit de Magellan.

Cependant on a recommencé récemment à s'occuper de la Patagonie. Le Gouvernement a fait explorer les districts peu connus; il a offert gratuitement des terrains et des facilités aux colons désirant s'établir dans le pays. De grandes sociétés de capitalistes et des éleveurs ont acquis de considérables étendues de terre pour y créer des *estancias*.

Les ports qui se trouvent au sud de Buenos-Ayres sont: La Plata, chef-lieu de province; Mar de Plata, la station balnéaire à la mode dans la République Argentine et qui mérite à peine le nom de port; Bahía Blanca, dont le commerce augmente constamment; un nouveau chemin de fer dessert le district du Neuquen, lui attirant le trafic du bassin de cette rivière; Belgrano, grand port militaire en construction; Carmen, à la pointe méridionale de la province de Buenos-Ayres, près de l'embouchure du Río Negro; au-delà de cette rivière se trouve Viedma dont on a fait dernièrement le chef-lieu du gouvernement de Río Negro; au sud de ce district, exactement au 42° de latitude commence la Patagonie qui s'étend jusqu'au 52°. Les conditions des ports libres de la Patagonie, lesquels ne constituent, à vrai dire, que des mouillages à l'ancre pour les navires, sont peu connues, même dans la République Argentine, par le commerce. Le réseau principal des chemins de fer de la Confédération s'arrête vers le sud à Bahía Blanca (la voie du Neuquen se dirige vers l'ouest) et le télégraphe de l'État ne va que jusqu'à Madrin, le premier port de la Patagonie. En conséquence les rapports de commerce avec la Patagonie sont très irréguliers.

Madrin, le port de la vallée du Chubut, est situé au sud-ouest du Golfe Nuevo (ou Bahía Nuevo). L'exportation de ce port en 1899 a été évaluée à 6,000 tonnes de blé et à 300 tonnes de laine; on a exporté aussi des peaux de mouton et de gros bétail. La laine est encore

assez souvent emballée dans des sacs; elle n'est pas pressée en balles comme ailleurs. Le blé de la vallée du Chubut est très estimé pour son excellente qualité; cette vallée marque la limite de la culture dans le sud de la République Argentine; au delà, on ne fait plus que l'élevage du bétail.

Une société anglaise a construit un tronçon de chemin de fer de 70 kilomètres, de Madrin à Rawson; c'est la dernière voie ferrée qui se trouve au sud du territoire de la Confédération; les trains marchent très irrégulièrement. Le télégraphe de Madrin sera prolongé plus tard jusqu'aux autres ports du sud.

A l'est du Golfe Nuevo, se trouve l'ancrage de Pyramides qui a eu quelque importance à cause des salines de la péninsule de Valdès qu'une voie ferrée en construction, de 30 kilomètres environ, doit relier au port de Madrin. Pour le moment, les sacs de sel de cuisine et la laine non pressée sont déposés en plein air sur la plage.

Dans les environs de Puerto Camorones, port dans la baie du même nom, des Anglais, des Suisses et des Allemands se livrent sur une grande échelle à l'élevage des moutons. Des sacs et des balles de laine restent sur la plage de trois à quatre mois, par suite de l'irrégularité de la navigation. Le port ci-dessus appartient au gouvernement de Chubut.

Le premier port du gouvernement de Santa-Cruz est Puerto Deseado, à l'embouchure de la rivière encore peu explorée de ce nom. Sur les deux rives sont empilées des balles de laine provenant des *estancias* anglaises et françaises. Les navires y importent des denrées alimentaires, des boissons, du fil de fer, des tôles ondulées, etc.

Puerto San Julian se trouve dans une baie, dans l'intérieur et non à l'embouchure d'un cours d'eau. L'accès en est difficile à marée basse.

Puerto Santa-Cruz, à l'embouchure du Río Santa-Cruz et du Río Chico, avec 500 habitants, 100 maisons et hangars, ne comptait, il y a trois ans, que 10 maisons. On bâtit maintenant avec des briques fabriquées sur place. Une expédition organisée par le ministère de la marine a remonté le Río Santa-Cruz jusqu'au Lac Argentino; un avenir des plus brillants semble réservé au pays exploré; on pourrait, assure le rapport des explorateurs, y élever des millions de moutons. Le gouvernement a l'intention d'établir une colonie au Lac Argentino et d'organiser un service de deux steamers, un pour le lac, l'autre pour la rivière Santa-Cruz. L'exportation annuelle de laine de Puerto Santa-Cruz s'est élevée jusqu'à présent à 1,000 tonnes, expédiées moitié à Punta Arenas et moitié à Buenos-Ayres. Les navires apportent, avec le fil de fer et les tôles ondulées, des denrées alimentaires, des boissons, du lait condensé de la Suisse, du benrre de Buenos-Ayres, des pommes de terre, du bois de construction, etc.

Le port de la Patagonie situé le plus au sud est Puerto-Gallegos, situé près de l'embouchure de la rivière du même nom, et qui est le siège du gouvernement de Santa-Cruz. La population, qui a augmenté

très rapidement, s'élève à 1,000 habitants; 90 pour cent des maisons, l'église et la caserne sont construites en tôle ondulée. On y a créé, en 1900, une banque nationale et une banque anglo-chilienne. De grands magasins y ont été établis. Il y a déjà un téléphone local en exploitation; une communication téléphonique sera bientôt installée avec le détroit de Magellan. On bâtit beaucoup, on a établi une grande usine pour la fabrication du suif, avec un abattoir pour 100,000 moutons. On compte y établir aussi une usine frigorifique. L'élevage du gros bétail à cornes n'est pas considérable. Un des grands embarras des *estancias* est de repousser et détruire les guanacos (*lhuas*) qui arrivent par milliers et apportent la gale aux troupeaux de moutons. La chasse en est surtout pratiquée par les quelques Indiens de la Patagonie; ils font avec la peau du lama des couvertures qui constituent un article de commerce. On évalue à 1,500 tonnes l'exportation, en 1899, de la laine de mouton de Puerto-Gallegos. On a également exporté beaucoup de peaux, en même temps que les produits de l'usine à suif.

Les articles d'importation à Puerto-Gallegos sont, après le fil de fer et les tôles ondulées, le bois de construction, le charbon, les vêtements confectionnés, les comestibles et les boissons, les conserves, la bière, l'eau minérale et les ustensiles et articles de ménage.

Les indications sur les ports et mouillages de la Patagonie seraient incomplètes si on oubliait de parler du rôle que le port chilien de Punta Arenas remplit à leur égard comme intermédiaire de leur trafic. De Gallegos on va à Punta Arenas en deux ou trois jours à cheval et en vingt-quatre heures par bateau à vapeur. Favorisée par sa situation au centre du détroit de Magellan, que traversent la plupart des navires qui passent du Pacifique à l'Atlantique, et vice versa, Punta Arenas a atteint rapidement le rang d'une des places principales de la pointe sud de l'Amérique. Sa population s'élève à près de 10,000 habitants. Des vapeurs côtiers desservent les ports de la Patagonie, Gallegos, Santa-Cruz et autres, jusqu'à Deseado. Plus de la moitié des articles d'importation et d'exportation de ces centres va d'abord à Punta Arenas. Les vapeurs de la société allemande le "Cosmos" et d'autres grandes lignes font escale à Punta Arenas et offrent une communication directe, par Montévidéo, avec l'Europe.

IMPORTATION EN FRANCHISE DES TOILES D'EMBALLAGE.

Le Chargé d'Affaires de France à Buenos-Aires fait connaître que le gouvernement argentin a décidé de reculer jusqu'au 1^{er} août prochain le maintien du privilège d'entrée en franchise dont bénéficient les sacs en toile d'emballage pour les céréales.

Le délai fixé par le précédent décret ayant expiré le 1^{er} février, les importations de l'article dont il s'agit, effectuées dans le courant dudit mois, seront admises libres de droits.

BOLIVIE.

LES RICHESSES GOMMIFÈRES DU CAUPOLICÁN.

D'après le "South American Journal," une compagnie belge se serait constituée à Bruxelles en vue d'exploiter et de cultiver le caoutchouc sur la rivière Abuna (Bolivie) affluent du Madéra. La Société se proposerait d'acquérir sous peu une zone gommifère dans cette région. Le capital social serait fixé à 1,350,000 francs, réparti en 13,500 actions de 100 francs chacune.

M. AYMÉ-MARTIN, le Chargé d'Affaires de France à La Paz, écrit que les richesses végétales de la Bolivie sont inépuisables et offrent un emploi rémunérateur assuré à toute société ou syndicat solide qui en traiterait l'exploitation avec de forts capitaux et un personnel expérimenté.

Une riche variété de gomme jusqu'ici inconnue en Bolivie, "la Castillon," vient d'être récemment découverte dans la province de Caupolicán.

Cette région presque inexploitée jusqu'ici et qui sera dans un avenir prochain relié au chemin de fer péruvien de Puno à Mollendo, s'offre comme un champ d'activité fructueuse et commode aux entreprises étrangères, et, dit M. AYMÉ-MARTIN "je ne saurais trop pour ma part conseiller à nos compatriotes d'orienter leurs visées industrielles vers cette région méridionale du Nord bolivien qui par la rapidité relative de ses communications et sa proximité plus grande du Pacifique, paraît appelée sinon à supplanter, du moins à égaler le Beni dans l'exploitation du caoutchouc."

BRÉSIL.

COMMERCE DE L'ÉTAT DE SÃO PAULO.

Le Consul belge à São Paulo, dans un rapport sur le commerce de cet État, publié dans le "Recueil Consulaire Belge," dit que parmi les produits de grande nécessité importés dans l'État, le ciment occupe une place importante. On l'emploie pour la construction et on s'en sert pour faire les escaliers, les trottoirs, les cours des maisons.

Le ciment est fourni principalement par l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre et la Belgique. Il est expédié en barriques et peut être fourni à raison de 14,000 reis la barrique, bien qu'au détail il soit payé de 18,000 à 20,000 reis. Généralement on demande des ciments prise rapide, quoique, pour certains travaux, le ciment à prise lente soit préféré. La São Paulo Railway, Light and Power Company emploie de 2,000 à 3,000 barriques par mois pour ses différents travaux.

On emploie beaucoup la pierre de taille dans la construction. Elle vient des carrières des environs de São Paulo, de Santos, mais le transport est difficile et l'emploi en est onéreux à cause de la main-d'œuvre qui est chère. Néanmoins, dans les nouvelles constructions elle est très employée.

Pour les marbres, leur emploi n'est pas aussi général, cependant on s'en sert pour construire les escaliers d'entrée des édifices. On commence aussi, pour la confection de certains meubles, à employer au lieu du marbre blanc, des marbres bleus qui font un très bel effet. Quoiqu'il existe de grandes variétés de marbre, la main-d'œuvre nécessitée pour leur préparation est encore si élevée qu'on préfère l'emploi de marbres étrangers représentés par deux qualités principales, le blanc et le bleuâtre.

L'ardoise n'est généralement pas employée. On commence cependant à l'utiliser de plus en plus. Quelques édifices et à peine quelques maisons particulières en sont recouverts. Il y a deux qualités surtout préférées (une de 25 centimètres de largeur sur 50 de longueur). Elles se vendent à raison de 176 francs le mille, remises au Havre ou à Bordeaux; 30 francs le mille en plus pour être remises à Santos. Les droits d'entrée sont de 100,000 reis par mille. Les ardoises viennent de France. On en a fait venir directement de Belgique; elles mesurent 20 centimètres sur 40.

On importe beaucoup de fer de la Belgique. Les qualités demandées sont les formes rondes, plates, et les poutrelles de différents profils. L'Angleterre et l'Allemagne en fournissent également.

Le fer étamé a une grande consommation. On le reçoit en caisses de 112 feuilles, 14 sur 20, ou 56 feuilles, 40 sur 14. Toute la toiture de la nouvelle station anglaise est convertie en zinc provenant de Belgique.

La ronce artificielle est employée en grande quantité dans les fermes pour toutes les clôtures de terrain. Elles arrivent en rouleaux de longueur différente, les unes ont 300 mètres de longueur, d'autres 450 mètres, et la distance des ronces est de 5, 7, ou 10 centimètres. On employait beaucoup celles de 10 centimètres, mais dernièrement celles de 5 centimètres étaient plus en faveur, répondant mieux au but de la défense.

L'Angleterre et les Etats-Unis fournissent la plus grande partie du matériel de chemin de fer.

Tous les objets connus sous le nom de quincaillerie sont de provenance allemande. Les ustensiles de ménage et de cuisine, en fer émaillé, sont indiqués comme de provenance allemande, quoique la plupart viennent de Belgique. Les armes de chasse réputées les meilleures sont de provenance belge.

Le verre à vitre est fourni en grande quantité par la Belgique et l'Angleterre.

L'Allemagne est le fournisseur principal de tissus de laine. Les prix en sont peu élevés, mais la qualité laisse beaucoup à désirer.

Il est un fait curieux à noter, c'est la grande quantité de conserves que l'on consomme dans un pays qui devrait produire en abondance tous les objets propres à l'alimentation. L'Italie fournit en grande quantité et à des prix moins élevés que les mêmes produits venant de l'Allemagne ou d'autres provenances.

La farine vient principalement des Etats-Unis et de Buenos-Ayres. Elle est expédiée en barriques de 90 kilogrammes et en sacs de 45 kilogrammes. Rio de Janeiro en fournit également et l'expédie en sacs.

Beaucoup de médicaments proviennent des Etats-Unis, de l'Angleterre et de l'Allemagne.

Tout ce qui regarde la papeterie est fourni par l'Allemagne, la France, l'Italie, et la Belgique.

Le commerce de la bijouterie est représenté par de nombreuses maisons, allemandes pour le plupart.

L'usage de la bicyclette est tout à fait entré dans les mœurs du pays et il y a beaucoup de maisons qui s'occupent de leur vente. Si les prix exigés pour l'achat d'une bicyclette n'étaient pas aussi élevés, il se ferait beaucoup plus d'affaires.

Les papiers teints les plus demandés sont les papiers ordinaires fabriqués à Rio de Janeiro. Les papiers étrangers sont grevés d'impôts si onéreux qu'ils sont moins employés.

Beaucoup de maisons s'occupent de la vente de tout ce qui est nécessaire à l'éclairage au gaz ou à l'électricité. L'Amérique est le principal fournisseur de ces articles.

FABRIQUE DE TISSUS DE JUTE À BRAZ.

Dans un rapport récent que le Consul de Belgique à São Paulo a adressé à son gouvernement, ce fonctionnaire dit que la fabrique de Sainte Anne, située à Braz, un faubourg de la ville de São Paulo, s'occupait principalement du tissage du jute pour la confection des sacs à café. Cette manufacture fabriquait jadis les tissus de coton. La fabrication de sacs de jute importés de l'Angleterre est devenue plus rémunératrice, et dans le développement de cette industrie on emploie aujourd'hui 600 métiers à tisser, tandis qu'au début l'établissement n'en possédait que 50. Dernièrement, on a commencé à préconiser les sacs de coton au lieu de ceux de jute pour le transport du café, et si les exportateurs de café adoptent ce changement les propriétaires de la fabrique sont tout disposés à se munir des machines propres à la fabrication de cette classe de marchandises.

IMPORTATIONS DE TÔLES GALVANISÉES.

Le Consul de Belgique à São Paulo annonce que la tôle galvanisée ridée, connue généralement au Brésil sous le nom de *polhas de zinco*,

qui est exportée dans cette dernière République, a deux dimensions: 70 centimètres sur 1^m 70 cent., et 90 centimètres sur 80. On dit que quoique l'on en reçoive de grandes quantités de l'Angleterre, on préfère cependant celles de provenance américaine parce qu'elles pèsent moins, ce qui est d'une grande importance, étant donnés les frais de douane que l'on est obligé de payer sur le poids de cette classe de marchandises.

DÉBOUCHÉS POUR LES INSTRUMENTS AGRICOLES.

D'après le "Berliner Export" on emploie beaucoup, dans le Brésil méridional, le fil de fer barbelé dans les clôtures. Les charrues et les machines à égrener le maïs sont aussi assurées d'un bon placement. Les États-Unis fournissent presque exclusivement les haches, les pelles et les bèches. La clientèle n'achète point d'articles médiocres à bon marché. Les faucilles se vendent également bien; elles doivent être solidement emmanchés. Les fabricants du pays livrent cet article au prix de 6 à 7 milreis la pièce.

APPROVISIONNEMENT EN CAOUTCHOUC.

M. EUGÈNE ACKERMANN, ingénieur civil des mines, pendant son séjour au Brésil, dit que le Brésil, a eu l'occasion de faire une étude approfondie des méthodes pour l'extraction et l'exploitation du caoutchouc. Il a acquis la conviction qu'il n'y a aucun danger d'épuisement de l'approvisionnement en caoutchouc, attendu que dans la vallée de de l'Amazone et en particulier dans les districts des affluents supérieurs, il y a encore quantité de surfaces susceptibles de développement. La grande difficulté consiste dans la rareté de la main-d'œuvre et dans l'absence de bons moyens pour empêcher les pertes par vols, puis par la fuite ou la maladie des ouvriers. Il n'y a que cela qui empêche la production de marcher de pair avec la consommation et la demande. Les gouvernements de Para et de Manaus vont donner toute l'attention nécessaire au moyen d'améliorer les conditions de cette industrie et vont accorder toutes facilités aux personnes désireuses de s'occuper des plantations de caoutchouc.

Le moment est des plus favorables au développement des forêts de caoutchouc, car tout le monde s'intéresse à cette question d'autant plus qu'en présence de la crise commerciale actuelle, le gouvernement de l'Etat de Para est plus disposé à accorder les concessions. Avec des capitaux même modérés, on peut obtenir des forêts de caoutchouc de grande valeur.

ÉCHANGE DE MANDATS-POSTES ENTRE LA BELGIQUE ET LE BRÉSIL.

Un échange de mandats-postes entre la Belgique et le Brésil a été établi le 1^{er} avril de l'année courante.

Les bureaux brésiliens admis à participer au service des mandats

sont les suivants: Bahia (ou São Salvador), Belem, Curityba, Florianopolis, Manaos, Porto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo.

Les mandats tirés sur le Brésil seront libellés en francs et centimes et convertis à destination en monnaie brésilienne (milreis et reis) au taux du change commercial à la date d'arrivée des titres.

CUBA.

LA PÊCHE DES ÉPONGES.

Une industrie cubaine, qui a pris rapidement un grand développement, dit une récente publication française, c'est la pêche des éponges, sur la côte méridionale de la province de la Havane. Ce fut un matelot grec qui, il y a une quinzaine d'années, s'aperçut le premier du parti qu'il y avait à tirer de ce produit et en commença l'exploitation. Aujourd'hui, les exportations d'éponges de Batabanó représentent 5,000,000 de francs par an. Ceux qui s'adonnent à cette industrie sont des Espagnols des îles Baléares, des Grecs et quelques Cubains. Les goëlettes qui parcourent la côte à la recherche des éponges restent généralement dehors pendant une vingtaine de jours. L'équipage ne reçoit aucun salaire, mais l'armement lui attribue une certaine partie de la pêche, représentant en moyenne 50 piastres par homme et par expédition.

La pêche qui est fort simple se fait le long du littoral et, de préférence, autour des nombreux îlots qui avoisinent la côte. Grâce au peu de profondeur et à la limpidité de l'eau, le pêcheur cueille l'éponge au moyen d'une longue perche fourchue qu'il nomme "pincharra." C'est aux environs de Batabanó que se trouvent les plus belles éponges, blanches et bien compactes. Dans les autres parties de l'île, elles ont généralement le dos rouge et s'altèrent vite. Les pêcheurs cubains ont donné le nom de "machos" aux éponges coriaces et de peu de valeur, tandis qu'ils désignent sous celui de "hembras" les plus belles et les plus fines. Les petites éponges, n'atteignant pas la grosseur de poing, sont des "redobles." Le prix des hembras ordinaires, c'est-à-dire de 10 à 20 centimètres de diamètre, était de 3, 3½ et 4 piastres la douzaine. Celles de 25 centimètres valaient 6 et 7 piastres. Au-dessus de 25 centimètres, les éponges sont vendues à la pièce. Un pêcheur qui avait trouvé une éponge de 50 centimètres capable d'absorber tout un seau de liquide en demandait 10 piastres. Les "redobles" ne valent que de 40 à 50 centavos la douzaine.

Il y a à Batabanó des maisons dont le seul commerce consiste à acheter des éponges aux pêcheurs et à les exporter en France et aux États-Unis.

RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

PATENTES DE COMMERCE.

La loi des patentes pour l'année 1901, dit le "Bulletin commercial de Bruxelles" du 13 avril, modifie sensiblement le régime applicable aux voyageurs de commerce dans la République Argentine.

Ceux-ci ont à payer, en vertu des nouvelles dispositions, une taxe annuelle de \$25 pour pouvoir exercer leur profession sur le territoire de la République.

ÉQUATEUR.

ACHAT DE MACHINES EN AMÉRIQUE.

D'après le "Nouveau Monde," M. BORGÉ, ancien consul, vient de traiter avec diverses maisons américaines et au nom de la République de l'Équateur pour l'achat de 300 dragues électriques et nombreuses machines pour l'exploitation de mines d'or. Il a signé un contrat de 10,000,000 francs avec l'American Bridge Company pour travaux d'art sur la voie ferrée de Guayaquil à Quito.

M. BORGÉ a prédit que l'on s'apercevrait bientôt que les mines d'or de l'Équateur sont les plus riches du monde.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN MARS, 1901.

Pendant le mois de mars 1901, le total du commerce extérieur des États-Unis s'est monté à \$200,417,514 contre un total de \$220,679,681 en mars 1900. Les importations sont représentées dans ces totaux par \$75,946,840 en mars 1901 et \$86,522,456 en mars 1900, soit une diminution de \$10,575,616. Les exportations, y compris les marchandises étrangères réexportées, étaient évaluées, pendant le mois de mars 1901, à \$124,470,674 et pendant le mois de mars 1900, à \$134,157,225, soit une diminution de \$9,686,551. Il faut remarquer que le trafic entre les États-Unis et Hawaï et Porto-Rico était respectivement compris dans le rapport du commerce extérieur des États-Unis du mois de mars 1900 et non dans celui du mois de mars 1901, ou celui de n'importe quelle époque après le 30 juin 1900, fin de l'année fiscale. Le commerce d'Hawaï avec les pays étrangers est compris dans le rapport du commerce extérieur des États-Unis fait après la date mentionnée. Le commerce de Porto-Rico est donné séparément.

Voici quelles étaient sommairement et d'après les statistiques officielles les importations et les exportations du mois de mars 1901, comparées avec celles du même mois de l'année antérieure.

	1901.	1900.
IMPORTATIONS.		
Dépendances alimentaires et animaux	\$21,535,954	\$21,842,142
Articles bruts entrant dans les différents procédés de l'industrie du pays ..	28,650,887	33,873,951
Articles entièrement ou partiellement manufacturés destinés à être employés comme matériaux dans les manufactures et les arts mécaniques ..	6,091,501	7,929,219
Articles manufacturés pour la consommation	10,729,106	12,878,734
Articles de luxe, etc.	8,936,392	9,998,410
Totaux généraux	75,946,810	86,522,456
EXPORTATIONS.		
Produits agricoles	78,520,951	77,905,812
Produits des manufactures	34,973,735	44,767,139
Produits des mines	2,952,411	3,573,349
Produits des forêts	4,101,851	3,761,734
Produits des pêches	377,736	877,558
Produits divers	839,632	860,355
Total des produits du pays	121,775,336	131,748,997
Marchandises étrangères réexportées	2,695,338	2,408,236
Totaux généraux	124,470,674	134,157,235

Les importations exemptes de droit se montaient en mars 1901 à \$36,703,621, contre \$40,034,087 en mars 1900, soit 48.32 pour cent du total général du mois de mars 1901 et 46.27 pour cent de celui du même mois de l'année 1900. Les droits de douane perçus pendant le mois de mars 1900 s'élevaient à \$21,048,597, contre \$22,090,681 en mars 1900.

Pendant les neuf mois de l'année fiscale finissant avec le mois de mars 1901, la valeur des marchandises importées par les Etats-Unis, se montait à \$599,481,143, contre \$641,776,030 pendant la même période de l'année antérieure, soit une diminution de \$42,294,887. Le pourcentage des importations exemptes de droits de douane était respectivement 39.99 en 1901 et 43.45 en 1900. Pendant la même période, la valeur des exportations se montait à \$1,139,665,658, contre \$1,053,630,696 pendant les mêmes mois de l'année antérieure. Les marchandises étrangères réexportées, pendant la même période, étaient évaluées à \$19,184,985, contre \$17,112,209 pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année fiscale antérieure.

RAPPORT SUR LA RÉCOLTE.

Les rapports des statisticiens du Ministère de l'Agriculture montrent qu'il y avait, aux Etats-Unis, à la date du 1^{er} mai 1901, 28,267,000 acres plantés de blé, soit 2,015,000 acres ou 67 pour cent de moins que l'aire ensemencée pendant l'automne de 1900, mais 2,032,000 acres ou 77 pour cent de plus que l'aire de blé d'hiver récoltée en 1900. Une partie de la diminution constatée dans l'aire ensemencée est due d'abord aux ravages occasionnés à la plante par les poux et ensuite à la coupe d'une superficie considérable de fourrage, comme c'est l'habitude dans quelques Etats.

Quant à l'aire restant cultivée, la condition moyenne au 1^{er} mai 1901, était 94.1. Cette moyenne est 10.5 points au dessus de la moyenne des moyennes du mois de mai pendant les dix dernières années et n'a été seulement surpassée que trois fois pendant les dix-sept années antérieures.

La condition moyenne du seigle d'hiver était 94.6 contre 88.5 le 1^{er} mai 1900, et 89.2 la moyenne des moyennes du mois de mai pendant dix années. La condition actuelle est la plus élevée depuis 1891. La condition actuelle des prairies dont on fauche le foin était, au 1^{er} mai 1901, 92.8 contre 90.8 le 1^{er} mai 1900, et 91.1 la moyenne pendant dix années. La condition moyenne des pâturages du printemps était 91.5 contre 91.3 le 1^{er} mai 1900, et 91.1 la moyenne du mois de mai pendant dix années.

On estime que seulement 63.3 pour cent du labourage du printemps était terminé le 1^{er} mai, la proportion ordinairement labourée à cette date étant environ 75 pour cent. Seulement trois fois pendant les quinze années passées le pourcentage a été aussi bas qu'au 1^{er} mai 1901.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR DE BOSTON.

Pendant l'année 1900, le total du commerce extérieur passant par le port de Boston se montait, en chiffres ronds, à \$203,000,000. Il existe actuellement dix lignes de bateaux à vapeur qui font le service entre cette ville et les divers ports européens, et avant deux mois il y en aura deux autres qui seront établies, l'une à Londres, l'autre à Hambourg. Vers la fin du mois de mai 1901, 49 bateaux à vapeur avec un déplacement de 250,000 tonnes seront employés régulièrement à transporter les passagers et les marchandises.

Il est admis que Boston a le meilleur service de Liverpool de n'importe quel autre port des États-Unis, quatre lignes ayant constamment 19 grands vaisseaux occupés à faire le service entre ces deux ports. Ces bâtiments ont un jaugeage variant de 3,000 à 13,900 tonnes. Le service de Londres ne vient seulement qu'après celui de Liverpool, n'ayant que trois lignes composées de 11 vaisseaux. Il existe une ligne directe entre Boston et Glasgow, Avonmouth, Bristol, Hull, Copenhague, Rotterdam et Hambourg. Pendant l'année civile 1899, plus de 1,800,000 tonnes de marchandises furent expédiées de Boston et traversèrent l'Océan Atlantique. En 1900 le poids total des marchandises exportées se montait à 1,690,000 tonnes. La guerre dans l'Afrique du Sud et les troubles chinois ont été funestes au commerce d'exportation de ce port, le gouvernement anglais ayant employé plus d'une moitié du tonnage régulier au service des transports. Il est arrivé cependant que les lignes établies avaient de nouveaux vaisseaux en construction dans les chantiers et prêts à être lancés, de sorte que pendant les douze derniers mois, il a été ajouté à la flotte permanente qui traverse l'océan, des navires jaugeant environ 100,000 tonnes, et il y a

actuellement des bateaux transatlantiques jaugeant environ 250,000 qui transportent le commerce de ce port. Les armateurs des vaisseaux anglais réalisent que Boston a de grandes possibilités commerciales. Ses chemins de fer et ses docks sont tels qu'ils pourraient recevoir mensuellement 400,000 tonnes de marchandises s'il y avait assez de vaisseaux pour transporter ces dernières à travers l'Atlantique. Le commerce d'exportation des grains de Boston augmente continuellement et dans de plus grandes proportions que celui de n'importe quel autre port des États-Unis. Ses élévateurs (elevators) sont capables d'emmagasiner 3,500,000 boisseaux de grains et l'absence de frais d'allège, d'assurance et de dépenses du même genre, recommande Boston aux armateurs. Le fait que Boston est plus près de Liverpool que ne le sont les autres ports des États-Unis lui a donné la priorité pour l'embarquement du bétail, des provisions et des denrées périssables. Quoique le dock actuel soit assez spacieux et offre de grandes facilités d'emmagasinage, il existe cependant une capacité illimitée pour d'autres docks et emmagasinage. Les élévateurs qui seront construits par le "New York Central Railroad" à l'est de Boston et qui pourront monter dans les greniers 2,000,000 de boisseaux de grain augmenteront la contenance des magasins à 5,500,000 boisseaux.

L'INDUSTRIE DE LA VILLE DE PITTSBURG.

La ville de Pittsburg, située dans l'État de Pensylvanie sur la rivière Ohio, est l'un des centres industriels les plus célèbres des États-Unis. Cette ville, qui compte 321,616 habitants, occupe, au point de vue de la population, la onzième place sur la liste des États-Unis et au point de vue financier elle se place au sixième rang. Elle produit en plus grande quantité qu'aucune autre ville de l'union, les articles suivants: acier et fer, verres à vitres, glaces polies, gabeloterie, fer-blanc, conserves, pétrole, gaz naturel, wagons en acier, freins à air, machines électriques, tuyaux en acier et en fer, charbon et coke, bouchons, briques réfractaires et terre à brique.

Les établissements de la "Carnegie Steel Company," connue du monde entier, fabriquent, outre le fer et l'acier, des plaques de blindage, des poutrelles et des profils de construction. Leur capacité annuelle pour l'acier seulement s'élève à 3,250,000 tonnes.

La "Westinghouse Company" fabrique des freins à air, des dynamos et machines électriques de toutes espèces. La valeur totale de ces produits atteint annuellement \$30,000,000. L'établissement des freins à air, qui occupe 2,500 ouvriers, fabrique un appareil complet de frein à air par minute de l'année ouvrière. Les freins à air de cette compagnie sont répandus dans le monde entier, jusqu'au cœur de l'Asie. L'établissement des appareils électriques de tout genre n'a pas son pareil aux États-Unis. Le nombre de ses ouvriers s'élève à 6,500. Les appareils électriques de la "Westinghouse Company" jouissent d'une réputation universelle. Ce qui n'a pas peu contribué à la renommée de

ce syndicat, ce sont les grandes dynamos autorégulatrices des chutes du Niagara qui ont été construites par lui et qui sont réputées les plus grandes du monde. La "Pressed Steel Car Company," organisée il y a environ cinq ans pour la construction de wagons à marchandises en tôles d'acier embouties, a réussi dans ce court espace de temps à se placer au premier rang des grandes entreprises industrielles du district de Pittsburg. Cette nouvelle industrie fournit aujourd'hui du travail à plus de 12,000 ouvriers. Ces wagons ont obtenus un grand prix à l'exposition de Paris en 1900. Depuis 1896 le nombre des wagons en acier construits par la compagnie a atteint 120,000. Les wagons de cette compagnie sont maintenant employés aux États-Unis, en Australie, en Chine, au Japon, dans les Indes, en Égypte, en Russie, en Allemagne, en France, au Danemark, en Angleterre, au Mexique et dans l'Amérique du Sud.

Aujourd'hui Pittsburg est le principal centre de l'industrie du verre et des glaces dans l'Union. Sur un capital de \$40,000,000 que représentent les glaceries américaines, \$20,000,000 sont fournis par Pittsburg et les comtés avoisinants. La valeur de la production annuelle des différents articles en verre et des glaces, dans toute l'étendue des États-Unis, atteint, d'après des statistiques soigneusement établies, le chiffre de \$41,000,000; dans ce total la Pensylvanie intervient pour \$17,000,000. Le nombre d'ouvriers employés, tant dans les verreries que dans les glaceries de la Pensylvanie, s'élève à 18,924, soit plus que le tiers des ouvriers engagés dans cette industrie dans l'Union. Sur les \$21,000,000 que reçoivent annuellement aux États-Unis les ouvriers verriers de toutes catégories, la Pensylvanie paie, à elle seule, \$9,000,000.

L'INDUSTRIE DES CONSERVES.

C'est à Pittsburg que se trouve la maison la plus importante de l'Union pour l'industrie des conserves. Cet établissement donne de l'emploi à 2,400 personnes et convertit annuellement en conserves le produit de 17,000 acres de terrain; il fabrique aussi lui-même les verres à conserves dont il a besoin. Les ateliers principaux de cette compagnie couvrent une superficie de 13 acres de terrain, mais en outre la maison possède encore huit succursales, situées dans les parties de l'Union les plus favorables à la culture des fruits et des certains légumes.

On se fera une idée de la grandeur de cet établissement quand nous dirons qu'on y consomme annuellement le rendement de 6,000 acres de concombres, 100,000 boisseaux de haricots, 500,000 boisseaux de tomates, 600,000 boisseaux de pommes, 500 wagons de choucroute, 200 wagons de sel, 6,000 tonnes de sucre, 300,000 tonnes de bois de chêne, 7,000,000 de bouteilles et 20,000,000 d'étiquettes.

À l'Exposition Universelle de 1900, à Paris, cette maison a été honorée d'une médaille d'or et d'un grand prix dans la classe 106 pour le développement intellectuel et moral des ouvriers.

L'INDUSTRIE DU CHARBON À PITTSBURG.

C'est à ses mines de houille, à ses gisements de gaz et de pétrole que Pittsburg doit la place prédominante qu'il occupe parmi les centres industriels des Etats-Unis.

Les terrains carbonifères de Pittsburg contiendraient d'après l'évaluation des géologues, 10 milliards de tonnes de charbon. L'extraction annuelle pendant ces dernières années s'est élevée en moyenne à 15 millions de tonnes. Le nombre des ouvriers employés dans les mines du district de Pittsburg est de 28,000. La houille de Pittsburg s'expédie jusque dans l'Etat de Dakota au nord, et dans celui de la Louisiane au sud.

L'avenir de l'industrie houillère aux Etats-Unis et dans le district de Pittsburg, en particulier, est des plus brillant. Ceci s'applique d'une manière spéciale au commerce d'exportation, dans lequel les Etats-Unis sont destinés à devenir un facteur puissant. Ce qui a entravé jusqu'ici le commerce d'exportation du charbon, aussi bien que celui de la fonte en gnenses et de l'acier, c'est le nombre restreint de vaisseaux de mer aménagés pour ce service. Plusieurs capitalistes ont formé le projet de combler cette lacune, projet qui a d'autant plus de chances à aboutir que le charbon des Etats-Unis peut actuellement être livré dans les ports de la Méditerranée à meilleur marché que le charbon de la Grande-Bretagne.

D'après un rapport du bureau pour le commerce étranger, il résulte des expériences faites par la "Metropolitan Gas Company," à Londres, avec le charbon bitumineux du district de Pittsburg, que ce charbon produit 15,000 pieds cubes de gaz, tandis que le charbon anglais n'en produit que 10,000. Il est dit aussi que le charbon américain est parvenu à déplacer celui de la Grande-Bretagne dans les villes et pays suivants: Turin, Marseille, Nantes, les Pays-Bas, l'Autriche l'Algérie, les îles Canaries, Gibraltar, Sierra Leone, Formosa, île de Malte, la Suisse, la région du Yukon et même dans plusieurs villes en Angleterre. Le rapport publie l'assertion du consul général des Etats-Unis à Londres, M. OSBORNE, d'après laquelle le prix du charbon dans la Grande-Bretagne s'élèverait pendant l'hiver prochain à \$12.15 et même à \$13.36 la tonne, ce qui serait le double du prix prévalant dans les autres saisons d'hiver.

D'après les statistiques suivantes, qui sont l'œuvre d'experts en cette matière, les exportations de charbon pour l'année prochaine seraient réparties comme il suit parmi les principaux pays exportateurs: Grande-Bretagne, 7,000,000 de tonnes; Belgique, 5,000,000; Etats-Unis, 12,000,000.

On estime que, pendant les vingt années écoulées, la production du charbon a augmenté de 69.35 pour cent en Grande-Bretagne et de 45 pour cent aux Etats-Unis.

D'autre part, comme l'Angleterre, qui jusqu'ici a été le principal exportateur de charbon, n'est pas en mesure de produire davantage, les pays consommateurs seront obligés de s'adresser aux Etats-Unis pour suppléer à leurs besoins en combustible.

Deux raisons principales font croire que le district de Pittsburg est appelé à profiter largement du développement prévu dans le commerce des charbons américains à l'étranger: la première, c'est que le district de Pittsburg a le meilleur charbon bitumineux tant au point de vue de la quantité de gaz qu'au point de vue de la qualité de son coke; c'est du reste plus spécialement cette qualité de charbon que demande l'étranger, ainsi qu'en font foi les expériences de la Metropolitan Gas Company de Londres; l'autre raison, c'est que, par suite de l'exécution du projet du Lake Erie Canal, entre Pittsburg et Conneaut Harbor, Pittsburg pourra livrer son charbon plus vite et à meilleur marché que n'importe quelle autre localité des Etats-Unis.

NOUVEAUX NAVIRES MARCHANDS À VAPEUR.

Les progrès matériels qui ont été faits dans la construction des navires en métal sont démontrés par le montant du tonnage et le volume de déplacement des vaisseaux que les chantiers de construction navale des Etats-Unis sont en train de construire. Le Ministère de la Marine est représenté dans le total du tonnage pour près de 300,000 tonnes.

C'est un fait reconnu que les plus grands navires sont plus économiques que les petits comme transports, car, en dehors de nombreux avantages, les frais individuels n'augmentent pas en proportion directe de la dimension des vaisseaux. D'un autre côté, on peut relativement mettre plus facilement en mouvement un grand navire qu'un petit, et des réductions importantes peuvent être ainsi obtenues si on compare le combustible consommé et la cargaison transportée. Cette différence peut être expliquée clairement par le fait qu'une seule cargaison d'un grand navire exigerait, si elle était transportée dans les wagons ordinaires de chemin de fer, un train ayant près de 5 milles de longueur.

Cette tendance aux grands bateaux possédant relativement de petites machines à vapeur a été reconnue promptement par les constructeurs de navires et les exportateurs des Etats-Unis. La "Eastern Ship-building Company," de New London, Connecticut, a actuellement sur les chantiers deux navires dont le tonnage sera de 21,000 tonnes avec un déplacement total de 23,000 tonnes.

AUGMENTATION DES EXPORTATIONS DE CHARBON.

L'annonceur qu'une taxe d'exportation de un schilling par tonne sera perçue sur le charbon anglais augmente l'intérêt, étant donné le succès rapide que celui des Etats-Unis a obtenu sur les marchés du monde. Les chiffres du Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances indiquent que, pendant l'année fiscale 1901, les exportations de ce combustible des Etats-Unis se monteront à 8,000,000 de tonnes

environ, contre moins de 2,000,000 en 1890, 3,772,192 tonnes en 1895 et 7,188,684 tonnes en 1900. Ces chiffres sont petits si on les compare à ceux de la Grande-Bretagne ou avec l'aire productive de charbon des États-Unis qui est plusieurs fois aussi grande que celle de n'importe quelle autre nation exportatrice de charbon. Le progrès des États-Unis a été, cependant, beaucoup plus rapide en ce qui concerne les exportations de cet article que ne l'a été celui de n'importe quel autre pays, et les États-Unis occupent maintenant le troisième rang parmi les nations exportatrices du monde.

Au point de vue de la production, les États-Unis ont été, pendant les deux années qui viennent de s'écouler, à la tête de toutes les autres nations, les statistiques de 1899, les dernières ayant une certaine valeur, montrant que les États-Unis ont produit 226,553,564 tonnes, contre 220,094,787 produites par le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande. En 1890 la production des États-Unis n'était seulement que de 140,882,729 tonnes, contre une production anglaise de 181,614,288 tonnes. Quant à la production, voici quel était en 1899 l'ordre d'importance des nations: l'Angleterre, les États-Unis, l'Allemagne, la France, la Belgique et loin derrière elles, l'Autriche, la Russie, etc. De 1889 à 1898, le pourcentage de l'augmentation pour les différents pays était: pour les États-Unis, 70 pour cent; pour l'Allemagne, 50 pour cent; pour la France, 30 pour cent, et pour l'Angleterre, 19 pour cent.

Étant donné le développement industriel des États-Unis, ses grandes usines, ses forges immenses, ses nombreuses aciéries et fabriques de toute sorte, une grande proportion de sa production de charbon est consommée dans le pays, mais les couches des houillères du pays qui ne sont pas exploitées n'indiquent, en aucune façon, la nécessité de diminuer les exportations de ce combustible. Il n'existe, aux États-Unis, aucun droit d'exportation sur le charbon.

MANIÈRES DE CULTIVER LES RÉCOLTES.

La revue "Export Implement Age" du mois de mai 1901 dit, qu'en Amérique on coupe à la machine les pommes de terre à planter. Le fermier américain regarde comme trop lente l'ancienne méthode consistant à prendre une à une à la main les pommes de terre entières. Il se rend toujours compte de la valeur du travail dans ces opérations. Il plante la pomme de terre à l'aide d'une machine, il cultive son blé qui pousse avec un instrument agricole à un cheval, et au lieu d'arracher les pommes de terre avec une houe ou de retourner la terre avec une charrue pour les mettre à découvert, il fait sa récolte avec un instrument connu sous le nom d'arrache-pommes de terre. On peut remarquer que le fermier américain n'a pas de propension à faire à la main un travail quelconque qui peut se faire à la machine. Par conséquent, sa récolte est cultivée avec le moins de frais possibles, et il peut vendre ses pommes de terre meilleur marché que le fermier qui coupe à la

main la pomme de terre à planter, qui laisse tomber chaque morceau dans le sillon, et qui fait sa récolte avec une houe fourchue. Le cultivateur américain de pommes de terre emploie également des instruments agricoles légers, comme ceux qui peuvent être trainés par un cheval. Il est vrai qu'il emploie deux chevaux, même trois lorsqu'il est forcé de le faire, mais il cherche toujours à se servir d'un instrument qui est solide, durable, léger et dont le fonctionnement exige le moins de force motrice.

Si le fermier européen en est encore aux méthodes à la main ou s'il emploie des instruments agricoles pesants, il est clair qu'il ne peut pas vendre ses pommes de terre à bas prix comme peut le faire le cultivateur américain de pommes de terre. C'est le prix de revient d'un article, aussi bien que la demande dont il est l'objet, qui en fixe le prix; par suite, la différence de quelques sous dans le prix d'une importante récolte va plus que payer un instrument agricole perfectionné. Le fermier, comme le fabricant, est obligé de se protéger en employant les machines les plus récentes et les plus perfectionnées, propres à économiser la main-d'œuvre. S'il ne le fait pas, ses pommes de terre lui coûteront plus qu'elles ne valent sur le marché.

Comment le fermier d'Europe, d'Australie ou de l'Amérique du Sud peut-il se protéger contre les produits à bon marché des fermiers américains? Simplement en employant les mêmes instruments agricoles. Le fabricant américain offre aux fermiers du monde les mêmes instruments agricoles qu'il fournit aux fermiers américains, et aux plus bas prix possibles, ce qui met les fermiers étrangers sur un pied d'égalité avec ceux-ci, s'ils acceptent l'occasion qui leur est offerte. L'Amérique est un pays agricole, en même temps qu'elle excelle au point de vue des produits manufacturés, et ses fermiers ont acquis, par une longue expérience, des connaissances qui leur permettent de cultiver les plus fortes récoltes aux prix les plus bas.

COMMERCE DES FRUITS.

Il est intéressant de constater quelle influence a, sur les importations de fruits dans le pays, le grand développement de la culture de fruits aux États-Unis, spécialement sur les côtes du Pacifique où poussent les fruits semi-tropicaux aussi bien que ceux indigènes. Si l'on compare, par exemple, la valeur des importations de 1900, en chiffres ronds, avec celle de 1890, on verra que les articles suivants ont diminué de valeur:

	1900.	1890.	Diminution.
Groceries.....	\$917,000	\$1,246,000	\$329,000
Dattes.....	410,000	614,000	204,000
Oranges.....	1,087,000	1,917,000	830,000
Prunes et pruneaux.....	47,000	1,789,000	1,742,000
Raisins.....	531,000	1,997,000	1,466,000
Tous les autres:			
Exempts de droits de douane.....	663,000	1,391,000	728,000
Sujets aux droits de douane.....	1,327,000	1,777,000	450,000

D'après ce tableau, la diminution totale serait de \$5,749,000. Il faut remarquer que pendant que les valeurs des groseilles et des dattes ont diminué, les quantités ont augmenté respectivement de 3,123,000 et 1,665,000 livres. Ces fruits ne sont pas naturellement produits aux États-Unis.

Voici quels sont, parmi les fruits importés, ceux dont la valeur a augmenté pendant les dix années en comparaison:

	1900.	1890.	Augmen- tation.
Figues.....	\$511,000	\$157,000	\$57,000
Citrons.....	3,667,000	3,371,000	233,000
Conserves de fruits.....	1,238,000	351,000	284,000
Bananes.....	5,878,000	1,651,000	1,224,000

D'après ce tableau, le total de l'augmentation est de \$1,858,000 dont la majeure partie est représentée dans l'augmentation de la valeur des bananes provenant de l'Amérique latine, un facteur qui n'est pas considéré dans le commerce de la côte du Pacifique. La même chose est vraie en ce qui concerne les dattes. Le citron américain est évidemment le seul fruit qui n'ait pas la priorité sur ceux étrangers sur les marchés du pays, mais la culture de ce fruit se développe aussi rapidement en Californie.

Les comparaisons suivantes des valeurs d'exportation montrent jusqu'à quel point les fruits des États-Unis sont appréciés à l'étranger:

	1900.	1890.	Gain.
Pommes vertes.....	\$1,445,000	\$1,231,000	\$214,000
Pommes sèches.....	2,248,000	1,032,000	1,209,000
Oranges.....	270,000	.....	270,000
Prunes.....	1,646,000	.....	1,646,000
Raisins.....	140,000	.....	140,000
Autres fruits mûrs ou secs.....	2,515,000	1,004,000	1,511,000
Fruits confits.....	3,123,000	698,000	2,425,000
Autres conserves de fruits.....	62,000	59,000	3,000
Totaux.....	11,479,000	4,031,000	7,448,000

Ces chiffres montrent que le commerce des fruits marchent presque de pair avec le développement et les gains extraordinaires des diverses industries des États-Unis.

LA MANUFACTURE DE CHAPEAUX.

La confection de chapeaux d'homme et d'enfant est une des industries les plus prospères des États-Unis. On peut se faire une idée des proportions énormes qu'a pris cette industrie, par les nombreuses chapeleries qui existent aux États-Unis et qui atteignent le chiffre de 200. Ces fabriques emploient 25,000 chapeliers qui font annuellement pour plus de 25,000,000 de dollars de chapeaux. New York est la ville qui en fabrique le plus, \$6,000,000 étant placée dans cette industrie qui fait vivre plus de 2,500 ouvriers et dont le commerce est évalué entre \$9,500,000 et \$10,000,000. La ville de New York occupe la première

place en ce qui concerne la manufacture des chapeaux de soie tandis que la plupart des chapeaux Derby sont fabriqués à Danbury, South Norwalk, Bethel et autres villes de l'Etat de Connecticut. Les chapeaux mous, de feutre, sont fabriqués dans les chapelleries situées à Peekskill et Newburg, dans l'Etat de New York.

Il existe plus de 100 formes de chapeaux mous qui se vendent bien, tandis que les chapeaux de soie et les chapeaux Derby n'ont, chacun, qu'une demi-douzaine de styles différents. Les chapeaux les plus en vogue, et conséquemment ceux qui se vendent le plus facilement dans tous les Etats-Unis, sont les chapeaux Derby qui se portent ordinairement dans les Etats du Nord, occidentaux et orientaux. Dans les Etats méridionaux, ce sont les chapeaux de feutre mou qui prévalent. Les Etats-Unis importent très peu de chapeaux d'homme ou d'enfant, mais en exportent chaque année des milliers au Canada, au Mexique et dans l'Afrique du sud. Le nombre de chapeaux exportés en Europe n'est pas très considérable, mais a doublé pendant l'année et augmente continuellement. L'Amérique du Sud en achète aussi d'assez grande quantité.

SUPÉRIORITÉ DES CHARIOTS AMÉRICAINS.

Au début de la guerre sud-africaine, le Gouvernement Britannique acheta, dans les divers pays, y compris les Etats-Unis, des chariots destinés au service des transports, et voici comment s'exprime à ce sujet Lord ROBERTS, le commandeur en chef des forces Britanniques, dans un rapport qu'il a adressé récemment au Ministère de la Guerre du Royaume-Uni :

“Six chariots furent importés, comme essai, des Etats-Unis, et l'expérience a prouvé qu'ils étaient supérieurs à n'importe quel véhicule du même genre fabriqué au Cap ou en Angleterre. Les roues étaient en hickory, les caissons en noyer noir et tout le mécanisme en acier. La supériorité de ces voitures était, sans aucun doute, due au fait que l'on se sert aux Etats-Unis de beaucoup de chariots tirés par des mulets pour le transport des marchandises, aussi bien que pour le transport du matériel de guerre. L'expérience a toutefois appris aux manufacturiers quel est le meilleur type de chariot et quels sont les matériaux les plus propres à leur construction. Il faut aussi ajouter que les chariots dont il s'agit sont considérablement meilleur marché que ceux de Bristol (Angleterre).”

RAPPORTS SUR LES RÉCOLTES DES PAYS ÉTRANGERS.

Le Ministère de l'Agriculture des Etats-Unis est en train de faire les démarches nécessaires auprès des pays européens et autres, producteurs de céréales, afin d'échanger par cable avec ces derniers, les rapports sur les récoltes. Les négociations entamées à ce sujet avec la Hongrie ont déjà été couronnées de succès et le premier bulletin rela-

tif aux conditions de la récolte dans ce pays a été publié le 10 mai 1901. Les rapports devront être échangés tous les mois et seront publiés aussitôt qu'ils parviendront aux États-Unis. Le système proposé donnera les rapports officiels des gouvernements, empêchera que les prix sur les marchés soit sujets à une aussi grande fluctuation et permettra aux fermiers de décider sur la plantation et la vente de leurs récoltes. Les grains dont il sera question dans ces rapports seront le blé, le maïs, l'avoine, l'orge et le seigle. Pendant les deux années passées, le Bureau des Républiques Américaines a eu l'habitude de publier dans les différentes langues de l'Union Internationale Américaine, les rapports mensuels sur les récoltes publiés par le Gouvernement des États-Unis et de les distribuer par le médium du BULLETTIN MENSUEL d'un bout à l'autre des pays compris dans l'Union.

FARINE DE PATATE.

"L'American Flour Manufacturing Company" vient d'être organisée en société commerciale dans l'État de New Jersey. Cette compagnie a l'intention de construire une minoterie pour préparer la farine de patate. La construction d'une manufacture de ce genre pouvant produire journellement 100 barils de farine coûtera de \$15,000 à \$20,000. On pense que cette farine peut être manufacturée de façon à ne pas être vendue plus de \$5 le baril. On se propose de la mêler aux farines de blé, de seigle et de maïs qui, dit-on, par ce moyen, se conservent beaucoup mieux, deviennent plus riches, plus nutritives et sont à l'abri de la moisissure. Si cette industrie réussit, il est possible que l'on pourra utiliser la grande récolte de patates des États méridionaux.

LETTRES MISES AU REBUT DANS LES BUREAUX DE POSTE D'HAWAÏ.

Conformément aux ordres du Directeur Général de l'Administration des Postes, un service a été organisé le 26 mars 1901 dans le bureau de poste de Honolulu pour les lettres, paquets, etc., mis au rebut et arrivant dans les différents bureaux de poste des Iles Sandwich. Jadis, ces lettres, etc., étaient envoyées à Washington.

TRUST DES MINES DE CHARBON DANS L'ILLINOIS.

D'après des informations provenant de Chicago, 900 des mines de charbon de l'Illinois seraient à la veille de se constituer en trust avec un capital de 75,000,000 de dollars, pour soutenir plus aisément la concurrence des mines de Pensylvanie déjà organisées de cette manière.

Les promoteurs de la nouvelle combinaison espéreraient obtenir par l'association la diminution des frais généraux et rendre plus aisée la solution des différends éventuels entre les patrons et les 40,000 ouvriers de la société, dont 37,000 travaillent dans les mines.

LABORATOIRE POUR L'ÉTUDE DE LA PESTE.

Un laboratoire qui sera consacré à l'étude de la peste va être construit à New-York.

Une somme de \$20,000 a été affectée à cette entreprise. Ce laboratoire, qui sera d'ailleurs fort bien aménagé, est construit avec des précautions toujours spéciales qui valent la peine d'être signalées.

On édifiera les murs et les planchers en acier et ciment, de manière à empêcher l'accès des rats. On muira les fenêtres de grillages qui empêcheront l'accès des mouches et des moustiques.

CONSOMMATION DE LA PÂTE DE BOIS.

Une publication technique américaine donne sur la consommation de la pulpe ou pâte de bois employée pour le papier des journaux des États-Unis, des détails tout à fait stupéfiants.

Les principaux journaux de New-York, de Boston, de Chicago et de Philadelphie exigent chacun d'eux l'abatage de 120 à 150,000 arbres par an, ce qui représente une forêt de 10,000 hectares.

Les numéros de Noël de ces journaux, qui ont souvent plus de quatre-vingts pages, emploient jusqu'à 270,000 kilogrammes de papier, soit 200,000 pieds de billots d'épiniette. Il y a 22,000 journaux semblables aux États-Unis.

MEXIQUE.**DE TAMPICO À LA FRONTIÈRE DE L'ÉTAT D'HIDALGO, PAR VOIE DE TERRE.**

[Suite du rapport sur le Mexique, par Baron MORSCHER, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Belgique au Mexique.]

L'itinéraire direct de Tampico à Huejutla, près de la frontière de l'État d'Hidalgo, traverse tout le centre de la Huasteca. Il est impraticable aux voitures; c'est donc à cheval qu'il faut parcourir ce chemin d'environ 160 kilomètres.

Cette région, sans être aussi fertile que les bords du Panuco, abonde également en pâturages qui deviennent de plus en plus nombreux à mesure qu'on s'éloigne de Tampico, dans la direction de l'État d'Hidalgo.

Tandis qu'en général, au Mexique, il ne peut y avoir de belles végétations que dans les endroits irrigables, la nature du sol est telle dans la Huasteca, que l'eau des pluies suffit aux prairies artificielles. On a pu voir ainsi des ranchos prospères, établis à de grandes distances des cours d'eau.

La principale ressource du pays réside dans l'engraissement du bétail; on cultive aussi beaucoup de maïs qui ne s'exporte d'ailleurs pas, faute

de moyens de communication, et un peu la canne; mais cette dernière culture serait susceptible d'un bien plus grand développement.

Les plantations de café sont assez rares. L'altitude au-dessus du niveau de la mer est trop faible pour en obtenir de qualité supérieure. D'un autre côté, les arbres sont exposés à périr de la gelée, ainsi que cela est arrivé l'année dernière.

La Huasteca n'offre par les ressources du sud de l'État de Vera Cruz pour stimuler la constitution de compagnies agricoles qui achèteraient le terrain absolument vierge, pour faire sur une grande échelle la culture de terre chaude; elle conviendrait cependant à merveille à de petites entreprises de familles européennes disposant d'un capital restreint.

Le climat est beaucoup plus sain que dans la véritable terre chaude, il ressemble à celui des environs de Cordoba. La terre est aussi fertile qu'à Orizaba et les prix plus bas, les étrangers n'étant pas encore venus en provoquer la hausse.

Les conditions climatologiques permettent aux Européens d'y travailler eux-mêmes, tandis que dans les environs de l'isthme de Tehuantepec ils doivent généralement se borner à diriger la besogne des Indiens, l'ardeur de la température les empêchant de s'en charger eux-mêmes.

Des familles qui viendraient s'installer dans la Huasteca pourront acheter du terrain à défricher dans les prix de 10 à 20 piastres l'hectare, d'après sa qualité (25 à 50 francs). Les parcelles déjà mises en culture, surtout les prairies, coûteront naturellement davantage. Elles se trouveront au milieu d'une civilisation bien plus avancée que dans l'isthme de Tehuantepec, où les planteurs sont souvent à des distances énormes de toute ressource. Au contraire, dans la Huasteca, le colon sera toujours à proximité de quelque centre habité, où il rencontrera pour lui et sa famille des magasins d'approvisionnement, des secours médicaux, etc.

Les salaires sont encore très bas; environ 3 réaux (90 centimes par jour), car il n'y a ni industrie, ni travaux publics.

En quittant Tampico, on traverse le district d'Ozuluama. Le centre n'est pas fertile, mais, du côté de la mer, la qualité du terrain s'améliore. Comme exemple des prix, je mentionnerai une propriété située entre la côte et la route d'Ozuluama à Tampico d'une contenance de 5,200 hectares, renfermant de très beaux pâturages, mais dont environ la moitié n'est pas mise en culture. Ce bien a été acquis il y a vingt-cinq ans, en paiement d'une dette de 5,000 piastres. Maintenant il est évalué à 50,000 piastres, soit en moyenne à peu près 25 francs l'hectare.

L'île de Juana Ramirez, située dans la lagune, près de la côte, réunit des conditions de fertilité exceptionnelles. On n'assure qu'avec un peu de capital, on pourrait en faire un véritable éden.

La petite ville d'Ozuluama, capitale du district, qui compte 2,000 habitants, paraît prospère; elle n'a d'ailleurs aucune industrie.

L'apiculture est très développée dans le district; des tanneries de quelque importance sont établies dans le sud, à Tantina.

Il n'y a dans le district aucune entreprise agricole consacrée spécialement à la canne à sucre; mais beaucoup de propriétaires possèdent un champ de canne, généralement de peu d'étendue, avec un moulin à sucre en bois tout à fait primitif, où se fabrique le piloncillo destiné à la consommation locale. La production de piloncillo dans le district tout entier atteint environ 500 tonnes.

En sortant du district d'Ozuluama, on entre dans celui de Tantoyuca. La nature du pays reste la même, mais la fertilité du sol accroît encore. Ce sont à perte de vue des prairies de zacate, soigneusement clôturées de ronce artificielle. Plusieurs cours d'eau traversent le district entre autres le Tempoal, qui va se jeter, beaucoup plus bas, dans le Rio Panuco. Leurs environs sont couverts de pâturages magnifiques. La vallée du Tempoal surtout présente, sous ce rapport, un coup d'œil admirable. Les terrains y sont tous mis en culture, et vu leur extrême productivité, les prix sont assez élevés. Une petite propriété de 40 hectares a été offerte en vente pour 7,500 francs, soit à 185 francs l'hectare; parfois la valeur des prairies dans la vallée atteint jusqu'à 100 piastres (250 francs) l'hectare.

Des gisements de charbon ont été signalés dans le district, près du Tempoal, mais ils ne sont pas régulièrement exploités.

Il y a aussi des sources de pétrole de la mer dans le district d'Ozuluama, ainsi que près de Tempoal dans celui de Tantoyuca. Des capitalistes anglais ont fait des sondages pour capter ces dernières. Le pétrole a été trouvé d'excellente qualité, mais jusqu'ici en quantité insuffisante pour être régulièrement exploité. Le climat y est généralement sain et conviendrait parfaitement aux Européens.

L'industrie de la canne à sucre est la même que dans le district d'Ozuluama et se réduit à la production de petites quantités de piloncillo. La grande sucrerie en construction à El Hijo, se trouvera dans les limites du district de Tantoyuca.

La capitale, portant le même nom que le district, est une ville de 3,000 habitants, riante, active et paraissant riche, grâce aux produits de l'agriculture. Elle n'a d'autre industrie que la fabrication des chapeaux et des sacs de voyage, tressés avec la fibre d'une plante qui ressemble beaucoup à l'ixtle de San Luis Potosi, mais dont la valeur est à peu près du double, 4 piastres (10 francs) l'urrobe (11½ kilogrammes) au lieu de 2 piastres.

En résumé, la Huasteca, avec ses terres si fertiles, son climat favorable et sa population honnête et industrielle, est digne d'attirer l'attention des capitalistes étrangers. Mais les voies de communication lui manquent pour tirer parti de ses ressources naturelles.

Le chemin de fer, souvent projeté, de Tampico, Pachuca, Mexico, dont le tracé traverse la Huasteca, lui aurait rendu des services inappréciables. Mais jusqu'à ce jour, tous les concessionnaires ont reculé devant les difficultés du passage de la terrible sierra de l'Etat d'Hidalgo.

Toutefois, même si cette ligne de premier ordre ne s'exécute pas avant longtemps, il y aurait lieu d'étudier la construction d'une voie d'intérêt local, qui partant du petit port de Pueblo Viejo, en face de Tampico, desservirait toute cette riche contrée de la Huasteca et, passant par Ozuluama et Tantoyuca, viendrait se terminer provisoirement au pied de la sierra, à Huejutla, Etat d'Hidalgo. Cette ligne n'exigerait qu'une faible dépense. Sur un assez long parcours les rails pourraient être posés simplement sur le chemin actuel, dont le profil est généralement plat et qui n'est pas carrossable uniquement parce que l'entretien lui manque totalement.

ÉCHANGE DE COLIS POSTAUX AVEC LES ETATS-UNIS.

Le guide postal des Etats-Unis du mois d'avril, 1901, contient une liste des bureaux de poste du Mexique dans lesquels les paquets ne pesant pas plus de 5 kilogrammes (10 livres) pourront être envoyés aux Etats-Unis par la poste. Le poids des colis postaux expédiés des Etats-Unis au Mexique, par ce service, est limité à 4 livres, 6 onces (2 kilogrammes).

La liste dont il s'agit contient les noms de 260 bureaux de poste situés d'un bout à l'autre de la République du Mexique, les différents Etats étant représentés comme suit: Aguascalientes, 2; Campêche, 3; Chiapas, 4; Chihuahua, 15; Coahuila, 16; Colima, 2; Durango, 8; Guadalajara, 1; Guanajuato, 17; Guerrero, 6; Hidalgo, 8; Jalisco, 10; Mexico, 12; Michoacan, 9; Morelos, 6; Nuevo Leon, 9; Oaxaca, 7; Puebla, 15; Querétaro, 3; San Luis de Potosi, 13; Sinaloa, 9; Sonora, 10; Tabasco, 7; Tamaulipas, 9; Tlaxcala, 6; Vera Cruz, 23; Yucatan, 8; Zacatecas, 9; le District Fédéral, 1; la Vieille-Californie, 6; le Territoire du Tepic, 6.

NOTES SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.

D'après le "Nouveau Monde," le Gouvernement de l'Etat de San Luis Potosi vient d'inaugurer les travaux de construction de la voie ferrée qui doit relier la capitale de l'Etat au district de Rio Verde.

Cette nouvelle ligne une fois terminée, donnera une importance capitale à cette partie de San Luis Potosi, car Rio Verde est le centre d'une des régions les plus riches du Mexique. Par sa situation ce district est appelé à devenir le grenier de Huastecas, de San Luis, de Vera Cruz et de Tamaulipas, contrées presque inexploitées jusqu'ici au point de vue agricole, à cause des difficultés de communication et de transport.

Les travaux de construction de la nouvelle ligne que la Compagnie du Chemin de Fer interocéanique a tracés entre Chetla, Etat de Puebla et Uanantla Morelos, sont déjà avancés.

Cette ligne traversera plusieurs localités importantes de l'Etat de Morelos, telles que Jonacatepec, Tepalzingo et Axochlapan.

Une compagnie anonyme est en voie de formation pour la construction d'un chemin de fer entre Cardenas et Paraiso dans l'Etat de Tabasco.

LE MOUVEMENT MINIER.

Pendant l'année fiscale écoulée, le Ministère de Fomento a délivré 10,376 titres de propriété de mines, comprenant une étendue totale de 111,280 hectares 12 ares.

Sur ce nombre, 975 sont des mines d'or, 2,254 d'or et d'argent, 148 d'or, d'argent et de plomb, 143 de mercure, 41 de soufre, 102 de cuivre et d'or, 1,521 d'argent et de plomb, 4,133 d'argent, 270 d'argent et de cuivre, 46 d'argent, cuivre et plomb, 301 de cuivre, 20 d'opales, 2 de salpêtre, 8 de cuivre et plomb, 34 de cuivre et fer, 32 de plomb, 116 de fer, 68 d'antimoine, 6 d'étain, 3 d'argent et mercure, 5 de magnésium et 1 de zinc. C'est dans l'Etat de Chilmahna que le plus grand nombre de mines a été dénoncé.

LES MINES DANS L'ETAT DE GUERRERO.

MM. W. G. THWAITE et G. P. MAYER, dit le "Nouveau Monde," sont arrivés à Mexico, de retour d'un voyage dans l'Etat de Guerrero, où ils sont allés visiter les mines appartenant à "The Sierra Madre Gold and Silver Company." Cette société est formée par des capitalistes de Milwaukee, au capital de \$1,500,000 or. Les mines sont situées dans le district de Tasco, à trois jours d'une station de chemin de fer. Les machines sont déjà installées et on estime que, lorsque la mine sera en pleine exploitation, le rendement sera considérable.

NOUVELLES INDUSTRIES.

D'après le "Nouveau Monde," des capitalistes américains, qui ont visité le pays il y a quelque temps, ont décidé de monter une grande fabrique de meubles où seraient employés les bois provenant des Etats du Golfe. Un capital de \$300,000 serait engagé dans cette affaire. La production de cette fabrique serait non seulement destinée à alimenter le marché mexicain, mais encore ceux du Centre-Amérique.

D'autres négociants étrangers ont l'intention d'établir au Mexique, deux grandes tanneries qui seraient installées selon les procédés les plus modernes.

Des capitalistes ont formé le projet de monter, dans l'Etat de Puebla, une fabrique d'appareils et d'instruments scientifiques.

DÉCOUVERTE DE NOUVELLES MINES.

De nouvelles mines d'argent et de plomb ont été récemment découvertes dans le district de Tehuacan, Etat de Puebla. De l'avis de personnes très versées dans les questions minières la richesse de leur minerai est très grande.

DÉCOUVERTE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE.

Aux cours des travaux que l'on exécute actuellement au sud du Palais National, des ouvriers ont découvert plusieurs pierres sur lesquelles sont gravées des hiéroglyphes.

SALVADOR.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

La République du Salvador, écrit un correspondant du "Nouveau Monde," est un des États de l'Amérique centrale dont le développement matériel est le plus rapide et appelle l'attention.

La superficie de son territoire est petite, mais sa population est dense, et l'esprit d'entreprise et d'initiative de ses habitants a fait du Salvador un des États les plus prospères et les plus avancés de l'Amérique Centrale. Situé au sud du Guatemala et du Honduras, toute sa côte occidentale est baignée par le Pacifique par où s'écoulent les productions aussi nombreuses que variées de son sol riche et fertile.

L'année qui vient de finir a montré une grande activité dans toutes les branches de l'industrie nationale et particulièrement dans l'exploitation des mines. Jamais le nombre de mines n'a été aussi grand ni la production aussi abondante. Il est vrai que le Gouvernement a favorisé, autant que possible, le développement de l'industrie minière.

L'agriculture a également pris un essor considérable. Le Ministère de l'Agriculture a reçu de Cuba des semences des meilleures espèces de tabac cultivées dans l'île, et elles ont été distribuées entre les planteurs et fermiers, ainsi qu'un recueil d'instructions relatives à la culture de cette plante. Cette action du Gouvernement a stimulé puissamment la culture du tabac; aussi le nombre des plantations de tabac va-t-il toujours en augmentant et a-t-il été, l'an dernier, supérieur à celui des années précédentes.

Le Gouvernement a de même fait distribuer des graines de la meilleure espèce de caoutchouc et a initié les planteurs à la culture de ce précieux produit.

Sur l'initiative du Gouvernement Salvadorien, il se tiendra prochainement, à San Salvador, un congrès auquel tous les États centro-américains ont été invités et qui aura pour objet la discussion des moyens propres à augmenter la demande du café et à en améliorer les prix.

L'industrie des plantes textiles, encore au berceau, est appelée à prendre sous peu un sérieux développement et permettra de tirer profit des millions de tonnes de plantes de cette espèce qui se perdraient chaque année, faute de l'outillage nécessaire.

Comme on le sait la situation financière du Salvador s'améliore sans cesse. Le Gouvernement n'a plus de dette extérieure depuis novembre, date à laquelle ont été incinérés les bords de la dette anglaise, contractée en 1888 et 1889 et s'élevant à \$800,000.

C'est le 1^{er} courant qu'en vertu d'un décret présidentiel a été commencé dans le pays le recensement général; les autorités ont pris les mesures nécessaires en vue d'obtenir des détails statistiques complets qui, lorsqu'ils seront publiés, constitueront une riche mine d'informations sur la République.

URUGUAY.

RAPPORT DU CHEMIN DE FER CENTRAL.

D'après le rapport officiel du Conseil des Directeurs, la recette brute du Chemin de fer Central de l'Uruguay, aurait, pendant la dernière partie de l'année 1900, diminué de £5,455, ou de 3.38 pour cent, en comparaison de celle de la même période de l'année antérieure. Les dépenses d'exploitation se sont montées à £93,837, ou 60.22 pour cent, de la recette brute, contre £86,371, ou 35.56 pour cent, pendant la dernière moitié de l'année 1899, soit une augmentation de £7,466, ou de 6.66 pour cent. Pendant les derniers mois de l'année fiscale, des pluies torrentielles et des inondations désastreuses sont venues submerger le pays, continuant jusqu'au mois de novembre. Le prix bas payé pour la laine retarda la tonte des troupeaux et eut pour résultat de diminuer les recettes provenant des transports. En ce qui concerne le bétail, le rapport dit que le nombre d'animaux transportés a augmenté de 82.66 pour cent, augmentant les recettes provenant de cette source de 90.27 pour cent.

UTILISATION DES PRODUITS ANIMAUX.

Le vice consul allemand à Fray Bentos n'a adressé un rapport à son gouvernement au sujet de la manière d'utiliser les produits animaux dans les "saladeros" qui autrement seraient perdus. Il y a quelques années, dit-on, les os, etc., étaient brisés, comprimés, dans le but d'en extraire le suif qu'ils contenaient. Le résidu était alors séché et employé comme combustible. Quelques améliorations ont été apportées à cette méthode. The Saladero Fray Bentos de la Compagnie Liebig sèche le résidu après en avoir extrait le suif et le mou, obtenant ainsi un gnano animal contenant de 7 à 8 pour cent d'ammoniac et 14 à 18 pour cent d'acide phosphorique. Plusieurs maisons achètent les langues, les conservent et les vendent comme "Fray-Bentos ou Paysandu tongues." La maison Liebig a aussi fait, depuis quelques temps, avec la queue de bœuf, une soupe excellente qui est conservée dans une boîte en fer-blanc pesant une livre ou deux et qui se vend très bien. Quelques établissements salent et exportent les intestins des bêtes à cornes.

L'EXPOSITION PAN-AMÉRICAINNE À BUFFALO.

Le 1^{er} mai 1901 les portes de l'Exposition Pan-Américaine de Buffalo furent ouvertes au public. Quoique les bâtiments ne fussent pas encore complètement terminés et que quelques terrains manquaient de fini et eussent encore besoin que les artistes et les jardiniers y missent la dernière main, l'Exposition était pratiquement prête pour les affaires quand le Président des Etats-Unis, alors à Vicksburg, Mississipi,

toucha le bouton électrique qui mit en mouvement, à des centaines de milles de distance, le mécanisme de Buffalo.

L'exposition est plus vaste et plus compréhensive que les auteurs du projet l'ont cru au début. Une grande partie de la dépense montant à près de \$10,000,000 a été supportée par la belle ville dans laquelle elle est située. Environ vingt-trois des Etats de l'Union ont alloué des fonds pour la construction de bâtiments ou l'exposition de leurs produits, pendant que presque tous les autres Etats ou Territoires sont convenablement représentés par un grand déploiement d'étalages de toute beauté et d'une très grande valeur. Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis a approuvé le projet par une allocation de \$500,000. Devant cette évidence tangible de l'approbation des nations, le Congrès a déclaré que "c'était désirable d'encourager l'emplacement de l'Exposition Pan-Américaine sur la frontière du Niagara, dans la ville de Buffalo, de façon à illustrer convenablement le développement merveilleux de l'Hémisphère Occidental, pendant le XIX^{ème} siècle, par une exposition des arts, industries, manufactures et de tous les produits terrestres, marins et miniers." Il ajoute en outre que "l'Exposition Pan-Américaine projetée, étant confiée à l'Hémisphère Occidental, serait incontestablement d'un bénéfice immense pour les intérêts commerciaux, non seulement des Etats-Unis, mais encore de l'Hémisphère entier, et que le Congrès des Etats-Unis devrait donner sa sanction à ce projet."

Inspirée par l'idée de Pan-Américanisme, l'Exposition de Buffalo a trouvé sa fondation dans l'architecture espagnole-américaine, les types variant de ceux trouvés dans le sud-ouest des Etats-Unis à ceux qui existent à l'extrémité méridionale de la Patagonie. Quant aux couleurs, elles ont été si bien assorties qu'elles permettent aux bâtiments et à tout ce qui les entoure d'égaliser, si non de surpasser, la merveilleuse "ville blanche" à Chicago, pendant l'Exposition Colombienne de 1893.

L'Exposition de Buffalo n'est en quelque sorte que la méditation de la Conférence Pan-Américaine qui eut lieu à Washington en 1890-91 et qui fut le début de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, ayant eu pour résultat, la création du Bureau des Républiques Américaines. Tandis que les délégués officiels de tous les pays de l'Amérique Latine et des Etats-Unis assisteront à la seconde conférence Pan-Américaine qui aura lieu dans la ville de Mexico au mois d'octobre 1891, un plus grand nombre de délégués non officiels, mais non moins influents, de tous les pays américains, se rencontreront pendant l'été à Buffalo et leur réunion aura pour résultat de resserrer plus étroitement les relations commerciales qui existent entre eux et dont ils profiteront mutuellement.

Pendant six mois, l'Exposition offrira l'occasion d'étudier les produits de tous les pays de l'Hémisphère occidentale. On croit avec confiance qu'il n'y a jamais eu, jadis, un aussi grand déploiement général

de ressources de toutes les Amériques que celui que l'on verra à l'Exposition de Buffalo.

Les bénéfices que rapportera l'Exposition sont entièrement réalisés par les pays de l'Amérique latine qui ont été employés activement à préparer les expositions qui donneront au peuple de l'Amérique du Nord, une idée complète de leurs industries et de leurs ressources naturelles. Plusieurs de ces pays ont érigé des bâtiments spéciaux dans la cour d'Etat et des expositions étrangères.

La République Argentine a obtenu un espace de 1,500 pieds carrés dans le bâtiment destiné à la sylviculture et 3,700 dans celui destiné à l'agriculture et on a expédié de Buenos-Ayres à Buffalo, trente tonnes de produits argentins destinés pour l'Exposition. La République est représentée par M. le Lieutenant JOHN S. ATTWELL.

On a alloué au Gouvernement de la République de Bolivie, un espace de 2,400 pieds carrés répartis dans les différents monuments où seront exposés les produits agricoles, miniers, ainsi que ceux ethnologiques. Le représentant officiel du Gouvernement est Señor DON RAMON PANDO MJO, fils du Président de la République, qui a été nommé président de la commission bolivienne.

Les Etats-Unis du Brésil ont 500 pieds carrés dans le bâtiment agricole et 400 pieds carrés de terrain pour établir une "fazenda" brésilienne en miniature, montrant la culture du café, du caoutchouc et autres produits de ce pays qui possède le plus grand territoire et a la plus grande population dans l'Amérique du Sud.

L'allocation du Chili se monte à \$170,000 (or) et est la plus forte qui ait jamais été accordée par ce pays pour sa participation à une exposition. Le pavillon chilien, dans la cour d'Etat et des bâtiments étrangers, occupe un espace de 9,000 pieds carrés, coûte environ \$28,000, a la forme rectangulaire, deux étages et est construit en acier et en verre. A la clôture de l'Exposition, tous les matériaux qui le composent seront pris pièce par pièce et envoyés au Chili pour être reconstruit. Ce pays est représenté par Señor DON JULIO PEREZ CANTO.

La Colombie a nommé comme commissaire spécial, Señor Dr. LUIS CUERVO-MARQUEZ, chargé d'affaires de la Colombie aux Etats-Unis.

La République de Costa-Rica a un espace de 1,660 pieds carrés, répartis comme suit: 120 dans le pavillon d'horticulture, 400 dans celui de la sylviculture, 30 dans celui des produits miniers, 600 dans celui destiné à l'ethnologie, 200 dans celui des produits nationaux et 270 dans les bâtiments divers. Le représentant de Costa-Rica est Mr. le Dr. JUAN J. ULLOA, Consul Général aux Etats-Unis.

Cuba a un édifice qui a 175 pieds de long sur 150 pieds de large. Il coûte \$25,000. L'île fera une grande exposition de ses ressources. Le Président de la Commission Pan-Américaine à Havana est Señor DON PERFECTO LA COSTE, Ministre de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et de l'Industrie.

La République de Saint-Domingue a construit un pavillon à l'exposition qui couvre une surface de 4,000 pieds carrés environ. Cette construction coûte environ \$4,000. La plupart des produits de Saint-Domingue seront exposés dans le pavillon, mais le gouvernement exposera aussi dans le bâtiment destiné à l'ethnologie. Le district de Samana fera aussi une grande exposition de ces divers produits. Señor DON FRANCISCO LEONTE-VASQUES, chargé d'affaires de la République Dominicaine aux Etats-Unis, est aussi le représentant et le commissaire spécial de la république à l'exposition.

Le Gouvernement de l'Equateur a alloué un crédit de \$16,000 et a aussi un pavillon à l'exposition. Le gouvernement est représenté par DON F. MORA SILVA, Consul Général de l'Equator à New-York. La République de Guatémala exposera ses produits dans plusieurs bâtiments. Ce gouvernement a obtenu 150 pieds carrés dans le pavillon où sont exposés les produits miniers, 400 dans celui de l'horticulture, 400 dans celui de l'agriculture et 200 dans celui de l'ethnologie. Il y aura un petit pavillon spécial dans lequel une collection de certains produits de cette république seront exposés.

La République d'Haïti sera représentée à l'Exposition, et le Ministre de l'Agriculture à Port-au-Prince est en train de préparer une exposition agricole spéciale. La République de Honduras a un pavillon à l'Exposition et ce pays exposera une quantité immense de ces produits. Il fera aussi une exposition ethnologique spéciale. Parmi les produits les plus intéressants qui seront exposés par le Honduras seront ceux miniers et forestiers. DON FRANCISCO ALT SCHUL est le président de la commission pan-américaine de l'Honduras.

Le Mexique a un monument de toute beauté qui a 60 pieds de long sur 40 pieds de large et qui contiendra seulement les produits miniers de la République. Outre ce bâtiment, cette République a obtenu 3,000 pieds carrés dans le pavillon de l'agriculture, 2,000 dans celui de la sylviculture, 2,000 dans celui de l'horticulture, 3,000 dans celui destinés aux manufactures et 2,000 dans le pavillon réservé à l'ethnologie. La République enverra à l'Exposition un peloton de cavalerie (rurales) et une musique militaire de Mexico. Elle fera aussi, dans un bâtiment spécial, une exposition particulière du matériel de guerre comme canons, etc., et de l'équipement de la marine. Le président de la commission mexicaine est DON ALBINO R. NUNCO.

La République de Nicaragua a un espace de 150 pieds carrés dans le pavillon où sont exposés les produits miniers, 300 dans celui de l'horticulture, 400 dans celui de l'agriculture, 350 dans celui de la floriculture et 200 dans le pavillon destiné à l'ethnologie et à l'archéologie. Cette République est représentée par DON LUIS F. COREA, Ministre de Nicaragua à Washington.

Les produits du Paraguay seront exposés individuellement.

Le Pérou a 1,000 pieds carrés dans le pavillon des produits agricoles, 500 dans celui des manufactures, 500 dans celui de la sylviculture, et

500 dans celui où sont exposés les produits miniers. Le Président de la commission est Señor FEDERICO BLUME.

Porto-Rico a alloué un crédit de \$10,000 et a une exposition typique des fermes (*ranchos*) porto-ricaines. Cette République exposera aussi ses produits agricoles et a obtenu, dans le pavillon ad hoc, un espace de 1,200 pieds carrés.

La République de Salvador exposera tous ses produits dans un espace de 1,500 à 2,000 pieds carrés. Cette République est représentée par M. le Dr. DARIO GONZALES.

Les exposants particuliers exposeront divers produits de l'Uruguay.

La République de Vénézuéla sera représentée par des exposants privés.

L'exposition du Bureau des Républiques Américaines a été faite dans le but de montrer l'étendue de ses travaux depuis sa création et fut préparée moyennant \$8,000. Le plan en relief du chemin de fer intercontinental dont la construction fut suggérée à la Conférence Internationale Américaine de 1889, donne une idée de la ligne de ce chemin de fer d'un bout à l'autre des pays de ce continent.

L'intérêt dans cette exposition particulière est encore augmenté par une exposition miniature, arrangée géographiquement dans des vitrines, des produits les plus importants des pays à travers lesquels passe le chemin de fer intercontinental.

Plusieurs cartes manuscrites, principalement du Mexique et du Brésil, sont des exemples des efforts du Bureau dans cette direction. Le Bureau a aussi exposé dans un nombre de bibliothèques les ouvrages qu'il a publiés depuis sa création jusqu'à ce jour.

Sur les murailles qui lui appartiennent sont aussi accrochés les portraits et photographies des personnages officiels qui ont été identifiés avec les affaires Pan-Américaines.

Les vitrines qui occupent l'espace accordé au Bureau contiennent des documents importants, une grande quantité d'originaux, quelques fac-similés, et d'autres productions photographiques de documents ayant rapport à l'histoire de cet hémisphère.

Une des choses les plus remarquables de l'exposition est une collection de photographies des peintures murales colombiennes de l'Université de Notre-Dame.

COMMERCE DE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE AVEC LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE.

D'après le "Accounts of Trade and Navigation" publié mensuellement par le gouvernement de la Grande-Bretagne, voici quels sont les renseignements concernant le commerce du Royaume-Uni avec l'Amérique latine pendant le premier trimestre de l'année civile 1901 ainsi que les statistiques comparatives pendant la même période de l'année

précédente. La publication anglaise dont il s'agit ne donne pas toutes les transactions commerciales entre les pays différents, mais mentionne seulement les articles principaux d'importation et d'exportation. Quant à la destination de quelques articles exportés d'Angleterre, aucun pays n'est désigné spécifiquement, mais ces articles sont donnés sous le titre général "Amérique du Sud." Les pays de l'Amérique Centrale sont groupés ensemble de sorte que les statistiques ne sont pas séparément valables pour chacune des différentes Républiques de cette partie de l'Amérique.

Pendant le premier trimestre 1901, le total des marchandises importées de l'Amérique latine par la Grande-Bretagne, comparé avec celui de l'année antérieure montre une augmentation; cette dernière étant de £4,032,390 en 1900 à £4,083,104 en 1901.

Voici quels sont les articles importés par la Grande-Bretagne de la République Argentine pendant les deux périodes en comparaison ainsi que l'évaluation de ces importations.

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Articles.	1901.	1900.
Bétail		£28,959	Peaux	£14,623	£7,481
Mouton et agneau		122,421	Sulf et stéarine	65,356	67,913
Blé	£885,491	1,020,581	Graine de lin	851,426	391,250
Maïs	64,800	425,590			
V viande de mouton	521,502	380,472	Total	2,482,581	2,445,082
Sucre	96,383	386			

Étant donnée la prédominance d'une maladie parmi le bétail de la République Argentine et de l'Uruguay, aucun bétail ni aucun mouton n'ont été importés de ces deux Républiques. Cette épidémie a maintenant disparu. La plus grande augmentation qui ait été constatée a été dans l'article "graine de lin," la quantité totale ayant été de 374,587 quarts pendant les trois premiers mois de 1901 et de 185,796 quarts durant la même période de l'année 1900. Le nombre de boisseaux (de 60 livres) de blé importés pendant le premier trimestre 1901 était 4,339,333, contre 5,331,833 durant les trois premiers mois de l'année 1900. Le nombre de boisseaux de maïs (de 56 livres) pendant les deux périodes en comparaison se montait respectivement à 483,571 et 3,780,357.

Voici quels sont les articles qui ont été importés de la République du Brésil par la Grande-Bretagne pendant le premier trimestre des années 1901 et 1900, ainsi que l'évaluation de ces importations.

Articles.	1901.	1900.
Café	£26,465	£18,865
Sucre brut	37,961	4,642
Coton	83,951	188,167
Total	148,380	211,614

Les quantités de café importées étaient respectivement 1,121,000 et 1,086,000 livres; celles de sucre brut, 6,777,100 et 969,200 livres; et celles de coton, 3,026,800 et 7,978,700 livres.

Voici quels étaient les produits importés du Pérou ainsi que leur évaluation:

Articles.	1901.	1900.
Sucre brut	£14,464	£74,557
Laine provenant de l'alpaca, de la vigogne ou du lama.....	49,579	55,611
Cuivre	68,110	48,305
Total.....	132,153	178,473

Les quantités des articles énumérés pour chacune des périodes étaient respectivement comme suit: sucre brut, 2,919,300 et 13,882,800 livres; cuivre sous toutes les formes, 1,749 et 1,132 tonnes; laine, particulière au pays, 1,078,959 et 1,071,569 livres.

Un seul article, le cuivre, est éredité au Chili. Pendant le premier trimestre de l'année 1901, le poids total de ce métal importé était de 11,346 tonnes évaluées à £430,249, contre 16,480 tonnes évaluées à £395,808 en 1900. Presque tout le cuivre importé en 1901 était partiellement manufacturé.

Quoique presque tous les nitrates qui arrivent en Angleterre soient indubitablement importés du Chili, aucune importation de ce genre n'est mentionnée dans les "Accounts."

Les importations provenant de l'Amérique du Sud étaient, en général, en dehors des autres articles spécifiés, 19,115,019 livres de laine évaluées à £525,795 en 1901, contre 16,086,401 livres en 1900 évaluées à £534,073. Quoique le nombre de livres ait augmenté, il y a eu une grande diminution en 1901 dans la valeur totale de cet article. Le prix moyen a baissé de £3.32 par 100 livres en 1900 à £2.75 par 100 livres en 1901.

Les importations de l'Amérique Centrale ne sont pas spécifiées par pays mais en bloc et un article seul, le café, est mentionné et dont 12,045,600 livres évaluées à £363,946 furent importées durant le premier trimestre de l'année 1901, contre 8,272,300 livres évaluées à £267,360 pendant la même période de l'année 1900. La valeur moyenne par 100 livres a diminué de £3.23 en 1900 à £3.02 en 1901.

Pendant le premier trimestre de l'année 1901, les exportations à l'Amérique latine, aussi loin qu'elles peuvent être constatées dans les "Accounts," c'est-à-dire, pour les principaux articles d'exportation, se montaient à £2,450,336 (\$11,924,660), contre £2,626,953 (\$12,784,067) durant la même période de l'année 1900. Les principaux articles d'exportations sont les mêmes que ceux qui sont produits aux États-Unis, et dans lequel commerce les États-Unis devraient avoir une plus grande part que celle qu'il a maintenant, particulièrement en ce qui concerne les marchés de l'Amérique du Sud. Le grand avantage que les

exportateurs anglais ont, est le service direct et fréquent de bateaux à vapeur entre l'Angleterre et les ports de l'Amérique du Sud. Une autre considération qui produit des résultats avantageux est le long temps qui est accordé pour le paiement des billets souscrits. La cotonnade est un des principaux articles d'exportation; les quantités de ces étoffes vendues sur les marchés de l'Amérique latine, pendant le premier trimestre des années 1901 et 1900, étant respectivement les suivantes:

Pays.	Quantités (mètres).	
	1901.	1900.
Antilles (autres que l'Inde anglaise).....	16,085,500	21,358,800
Mexique.....	5,598,600	11,171,100
Amérique Centrale.....	12,171,100	12,817,900
Colombie.....	14,376,400	4,149,800
Vénézuéla.....	11,452,400	2,191,000
Pérou.....	10,283,300	7,463,900
Chili.....	17,470,900	27,346,000
Bésil.....	15,909,700	19,244,100
Uruguay.....	4,788,100	7,857,000
République Argentine.....	17,863,200	27,477,000
Total.....	126,009,200	141,080,700

Ces quantités étaient évaluées à £1,291,005 (\$6,282,671) en 1901; contre £1,349,259 (\$6,566,169) en 1900, représentant plus de la moitié de la valeur totale des exportations pendant les périodes mentionnées.

Voici quelles étaient, détaillées, les exportations ainsi que leurs évaluations:

Articles.	1901.	1900.
ANTILLES (AUTRES QUE L'INDE ANGLAISE).		
Quincaillerie.....	66,150	44,750
Rails de fer.....	697	7,311
Tôle galvanisée.....	8,239	9,467
Fonte et fer forgé (manufacturés).....	15,076	21,267
Sacs d'emballage et autres sacs.....	2,126	4,732
Total.....	32,288	47,527
MEXIQUE.		
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce).....	66,105	113,640
Toile (marchandises à la pièce).....	6,951	9,250
Rails de fer.....	18,364	51,067
Tôle galvanisée.....	16,058	28,622
Total.....	107,481	301,989
COLOMBIE.		
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce).....	110,338	28,750
Toile (marchandises à la pièce).....	18,941	2,410
Total.....	129,279	31,160
VÉNÉZUÉLA.		
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce).....	100,505	16,650
PÉROU.		
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce).....	112,594	74,000
Tissus de laine.....	32,624	16,160
Laine filée.....	15,909	8,580
Rails de fer.....	20	135
Fonte et fer forgé (manufacturés).....	9,125	7,460
Total.....	170,272	106,335

Articles.	1900.	1901.
CHILI.		
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce).....	£183,756	£249,595
Tissus de laine.....	40,919	46,586
Laine filée.....	28,524	48,302
Tapis.....	10,823	14,679
Quincaillerie et coutellerie.....	9,195	6,595
Rails de fer.....	1,838	2,398
Fer en barres.....	8,422	10,908
Fonte et fer forgé.....	21,021	28,131
Tôle galvanisée.....	22,251	34,291
Total.....	326,749	441,485
BRÉSIL.		
Cotonnade (marchandises à pièce).....	191,324	208,221
Jute (marchandises à la pièce).....	1,530	1,626
Fil de jute.....	77,353	49,871
Toile (marchandises à la pièce).....	7,063	9,285
Tissus de laine.....	15,512	14,878
Laine filée.....	20,649	18,326
Quincaillerie et coutellerie.....	9,596	11,584
Rails de fer.....	12,988	13,594
Fil de métal, autre que le fil télégraphique.....	17,478	34,724
Tôle galvanisée.....	4,518	3,689
Fer en barres.....	5,658	11,063
Fonte et fer forgé.....	6,117	7,187
Fer-blanc.....	27,006	41,418
Acier manufacturé.....	12,916	13,369
Cuir.....	1,305	6,894
Ciment.....	7,896	9,797
Poterie et porcelaine de Chine.....	2,030	6,060
Huile de graines.....	15,941	14,520
	14,051	11,452
Total.....	452,136	487,548
URUGUAY.		
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce).....	53,777	85,826
Tissus de laine.....	16,691	18,489
Laine filée.....	18,863	31,739
Fer en barres.....	1,213	6,955
Rails de fer.....	42,608	8,970
Tôle galvanisée.....	11,054	10,538
Total.....	144,236	165,637
RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.		
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce).....	207,520	298,858
Toile (marchandises à la pièce).....	7,620	7,284
Tissus de laine.....	45,105	53,697
Laine filée.....	40,907	88,867
Tapis.....	20,488	31,151
Quincaillerie et coutellerie.....	11,061	11,427
Fer en barres et fer de cornière.....	11,118	25,989
Rails de fer.....	148,181	58,472
Fil de métal autre que le fil télégraphique.....	15,668	13,564
Tôle galvanisée.....	100,963	153,431
Fonte et fer forgé.....	78,764	47,403
Fer-blanc.....	45,192	17,764
Ciment.....	11,119	7,663
Poterie et porcelaine de Chine.....	14,009	15,287
Total.....	727,655	830,797
AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.		
Locomotives.....	82,170	77,768
Machines agricoles à vapeur.....	7,009	1,997
Autres machines.....	28,642	27,671
Machines à condre.....	11,098	4,300
Machines agricoles.....	11,417	19,047
Exploitation des mines.....	9,259	12,898
Textile.....	14,463	37,530
Autres machines et mécanique de moulin.....	87,021	107,492
Sellerie et harnais.....	8,656	8,998
Total.....	259,735	297,701

1 Amérique Centrale et Amérique du Sud.

Il sera peut-être intéressant de remarquer, que d'après ces mêmes "Accounts," la Grande-Bretagne a importé des Etats-Unis, pendant le premier trimestre de 1901, des marchandises évaluées à près de £33,000,000 (\$160,594,500), contre £26,000,000 (\$126,529,000) durant la même période de l'année 1900. Aussi, que les exportations de la Grande-Bretagne aux Etats-Unis pendant les trois premiers mois de 1901 étaient évaluées à £2,923,000 (environ \$14,225,000), contre £3,919,000 (\$19,071,800) pendant la période correspondante de 1900.

CONGRÈS SCIENTIFIQUE LATINO-AMÉRICAIN TENU À MONTÉVIDÉO.

L'attention générale a, d'ailleurs, été presque entièrement absorbée pendant la dernière partie de cette quinzaine par le Congrès scientifique latino-américain, qui s'est réuni à Montévidéo du 19 au 31 mars, avec le concours de délégués de toutes les Républiques Latines de l'Amérique y compris le Mexique qui avait envoyé des hommes de science d'une valeur reconnue.

Ce Congrès est le deuxième de ce genre tenu dans l'Amérique du Sud, le premier ayant eu lieu en 1898 à Buenos-Ayres; le prochain aura lieu en 1905, à Rio Janeiro.

Au milieu d'une certaine confusion occasionnée par l'abondance des travaux d'importance diverse présentés et dont l'examen devait se faire dans un délai rendu encore plus court par les nombreuses excursions auxquelles étaient conviés les délégués, il est assez difficile de dresser, dès à présent, un bilan des résultats de ce Congrès. Il y a lieu de reconnaître cependant qu'une place assez étendue a été accordée aux questions de police sanitaire, en général, tant pour les hommes que pour le bétail. Nous signalerons à cet égard parmi les vœux intéressants adoptés, celui qui a trait aux modifications à apporter dans le régime des quarantaines appliqué aux provenances des ports où sévit la fièvre jaune et leur remplacement par un service de désinfection à bord combiné avec un service d'inspection sanitaire des plus stricts partant du port infecté.

Cette procédure est trop conforme aux progrès de l'hygiène moderne et nous avons déjà manifesté à diverses reprises, tout l'intérêt qu'il y aurait à ce que ce vœu sorte enfin de l'ordre platonique, à la condition toutefois que sa mise en pratique ne constitue pas une source de vexations plus désagréables, que le mal auquel on veut porter remède.

Le Congrès a été saisi par l'ingénieur argentin MELITON GONZALEZ, d'un vaste projet dont la réalisation n'est peut-être pas éloignée, d'autant plus qu'il a déjà attiré l'attention des Américains du Nord.

Il s'agit de la jonction à l'aide de canaux, des trois grandes artères fluviales de l'Amérique du Sud: l'Amazone, la Parana et l'Orénoque. Il suffirait de travaux relativement peu considérables pour achever l'œuvre de la nature et relier entre eux ces fleuves et leurs affluents en les rendant navigables jusqu'au cœur même de l'Amérique du Sud par les transatlantiques.

Déjà ceux-ci peuvent remonter l'Amazone sur une longueur de 5,000 kilomètres jusqu'aux confins du Pérou et atteindre, par l'estuaire de la Plata, le Matto-Grosso au centre du Brésil.

En reliant ces fleuves par leurs grands affluents qu'une faible distance—environ 60 kilomètres—sépare et en y rattachant l'Orénoque, l'on pourrait traverser entièrement par eau le continent sud-américain et rendre facilement accessible à la navigation l'immense région intérieure, si riche en caoutchouc et en essences tropicales, qu'ont explorée au point de vue de ce projet M. RAPHAEL REYES, aujourd'hui ministre de Colombie en France, et ses deux frères morts dans l'expédition.

Le Congrès a décidé de soumettre aux gouvernements intéressés les études déjà faites sur cette colossale entreprise qui précipiterait l'évolution économique et sociale de l'Amérique du Sud, dotée d'un système hydrographique sans pareil au monde.

M. LOOMIS, ministre des États-Unis à Caracas, qui a déjà envisagé l'exécution de ce projet, a évalué à 500 millions de francs la dépense nécessaire pour le réaliser.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

"Nos Consuls et notre Commerce," tel est le titre d'un article on ne peut plus intéressant inséré dans le "World's Work" du mois de mai 1901 et qui a pour auteur, M. EMORY, Chef du Bureau et du Commerce extérieur au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères à Washington. Cet article contient des renseignements qui sont, pour la plupart, nouveaux pour le peuple des États-Unis et qui réfutent complètement la théorie que "parce que le service consulaire se compose en majeure partie de fonctionnaires nommés uniquement pour des raisons personnelles ou politiques, il s'ensuit qu'il doit nécessairement marcher très mal." D'un autre côté, "il y a des experts étrangers qui considèrent que c'est aux changements fréquents qui ont lieu dans notre corps consulaire qu'est due l'extension phénoménale de notre commerce."

Mr. EMORY fait remarquer que dernièrement "le service consulaire des États-Unis a été considéré à l'étranger, par les autorités les plus

compétentes, comme l'organisation la plus efficace du monde pour donner plus d'extension au commerce, encourager l'industrie, les entreprises du pays et informer les exportateurs des conditions commerciales de chacun des marchés importants du globe." Il constate que les anglais se plaignent eux aussi de leur service consulaire et fait remarquer qu'il ont depuis pris celui des Etats-Unis comme exemple suffisamment pour convertir le journal officiel de la chambre de commerce "Board of Trade Journal" en une publication hebdomadaire au lieu de publier cette feuille mensuellement comme jadis. Il dit aussi que l'Allemagne emploie "les méthodes des Etats-Unis" pour répandre les renseignements commerciaux, comme le déclarent ses fonctionnaires dans les rapports spéciaux qu'ils publient sur les questions commerciales, les productions et les opportunités pour l'introduction des manufactures allemandes, etc.

"Soies et tissus de soies," par MM. SCHWARZENBACH-ZEUNIER et H. E. STREULI-HUNI. Berne, Imp. K. J. Wyss.

Sous le titre de "Soies et tissus de soies" MM. SCHWARZENBACH-ZEUNIER et H. E. STREULI, membres du Jury de l'Exposition Universelle de 1900, publient un rapport très documenté sur l'industrie des soieries. Ils donnent un compte-rendu fidèle des opérations du jury de la classe 85, dont ils faisaient parti tous deux, puis examinent en détail tous les produits qui ont figuré à l'Exposition. Le côté technique et la question du perfectionnement de l'outillage sont traités en quelques pages et font l'objet de remarques très judicieuses. Les progrès réalisés depuis 1889 dans cette importante industrie sont étudiés séparément pour chaque pays producteur. Tout en reconnaissant que la fabrique lyonnaise tient toujours le premier rang en ce qui concerne les hautes nouveautés, ils constatent néanmoins les grands progrès réalisés par les Italiens, les Américains et notamment par les Allemands.

On trouvera à la fin de cette brochure les tableaux de l'importation des soieries suisses et françaises, ainsi que les chiffres les plus récents de la production générale dans les différents pays qui se disputent la suprématie du marché.

Les Commissaires de l'Exposition Pan-Américaine à Buffalo viennent de publier une nouvelle brochure superbement imprimée, contenant une quantité de magnifiques gravures, 12 estampes coloriées et dans laquelle ils font l'historique de l'Exposition depuis la pose de la première pierre jusqu'au jour de l'inauguration, le 1^{er} mai 1901. Ils décrivent d'une façon remarquable, dans cette publication, la charmante ville dans laquelle les travaux de cette belle exposition viennent d'être complètement achevés. Cette brochure, qui a pour titre "The Pan-American Exposition Booklet," sera envoyée pendant toute la durée de l'Exposition, à toutes les personnes désireuses de la posséder et qui en feront la demande au Comité chargé de la Publicité (Board of Publicity).

M. ISAAC LENOIR, de Cap Haïtien, Haïti, a eu l'amabilité d'envoyer au Bureau des Républiques Américaines une édition des conférences faites à Paris par M. A. FIRMIN, ancien Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances, du Commerce et des Relations Extérieures, et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République d'Haïti en France.

Dans ces conférences M. FIRMIN, qui considère Haïti au point de vue politique, administratif et économique et de ses relations économiques avec la France, fournit des renseignements très intéressants et utiles sur cette République.

Un journal hebdomadaire qui a pour titre "La Revue Américaine" dévoué aux intérêts des pays de l'Amérique latine, vient de paraître à Bruxelles, Belgique. Cette feuille traite des sujets relatifs à la politique, les industries, les finances, le commerce, les mines, l'immigration et la littérature de plusieurs Républiques Américaines autres que celle des Etats-Unis. Le but principal de cette publication est de stimuler les transactions commerciales entre la Belgique et l'Amérique latine.

D'après le vice-consul des Etats-Unis à Frankfort, un manuel à l'usage des émigrants aurait été publié en Allemagne. Ce livre a pour titre "German colonial life in the State of Santa Catharina in South Brazil" (La Vie coloniale allemande dans l'Etat de Sainte-Catherine dans le sud du Brésil) D'après ce manuel, il paraît que la colonie allemande "Hansa" offre des attractions spéciales aux colons de cette nationalité.

Le "Scottish Geographical Magazine" du mois de janvier 1901, contient un article descriptif d'un voyage de Para à Manaus. C'est un exposé sommaire des plus intéressants de la topographie du Brésil, de ses habitants, de la faune et de la flore, aussi bien que des cours d'eau magnifiques qui traversent la République. L'écrivain parle accidentellement des conditions qui prévalent dans la capitale Belem ou Para.

M. GILSON WILLETTS a publié dans le "Rural American" du mois d'avril 1901, un article très bien écrit et très intéressant au sujet du Vénézuéla et de l'île de Trinidad. C'est principalement une description des dépôts d'asphalte et est intitulé "The Source of Asphalt."

Mr. CARLOS P. SALAS, Directeur du Service de la Statistique de Buenos-Ayres, République Argentine, vient de publier une statistique sur la population de cette province. D'après elle, le nombre des habitants a augmenté de 624,019 en 1889 à 1,122,549 en 1899.

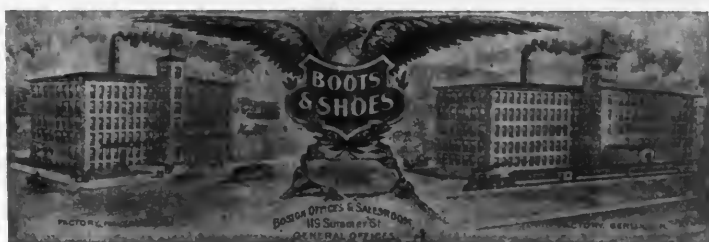
Le Journal "Chambers" de Londres du mois d'avril 1901 contient (pages 278-281) un article très instructif de M. ROWLAND W. CRATE sur la manière et les méthodes employées pour recueillir la vanille dans l'Amérique Centrale, "Vanilla Gathering in Central America."

La "National Magazine" (Revue Nationale) du mois de mai 1901 contient un article du plus grand intérêt au sujet du Mexique, intitulé "Our Neighbors, the Mexicans" (Nos voisins les Mexicains) et dont l'auteur est Mlle. CLARA S. ELLIS.

Dans la revue "Ainslee" du mois de mai 1901 se trouve un article (pages 326-334) sur le "Caoutchouc" de la plume de M. H. E. ARMSTRONG.

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Manual de Venezuela.

La segunda edición del Manual de Venezuela (Boletín No. 93), corregida en 1899, está ya pronta para ser distribuida. Dicha publicación, dividida en dos partes, la primera en inglés y la segunda en castellano contiene además de datos oficiales referentes á la agricultura, el comercio, minas, cría, maderas, industrias, vías de comunicación, etc., de la República, un bosquejo geográfico é histórico del país, su Gobierno y régimen constitucional, división política, leyes, bibliografía y otros informes de no escasa importancia.

Están en preparación los Manuales de México y del Brasil, que dentro de poco se ofrecerán al público.

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The work compiled by the Bureau of the American Republics to take the place of the second edition of the Handbook of Mexico is now ready for the public. This work is a geographical sketch of Mexico with special reference to its economic conditions and prospects of future development, and contains, besides the latest available official data in regard to the natural resources of the country, its industries and manufactures, commerce, financial organization, means of communication, etc., a brief history of the country, its ethnology and archæology, laws, religion, instruction, miscellaneous data, and a list of the principal works and maps on Mexico.

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UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

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

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Antofagasta.
Arica.
Coquimbo.
Iquique.
Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.
Bogotá.
Cariagena.
Colón (Aspinwall).
Medellin.
Panama.

COSTA RICA—

San José.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

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Samana.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—

Guatemala.

HAITI—

Cape Haitien.
Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—

Tegucigalpa.
Utilla.

MEXICO—

Acapulco.
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Durango.
Ensenada.
La Paz.
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La Guayra.
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Puerto Cabello.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arroba	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Do. (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadrads (<i>see Cuadra</i>).
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

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

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

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

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.0388 fluid ounce.
 Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.388 fluid ounce.
 Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
 Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6418 gallons.
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.418 gallons.
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.18 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

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

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1.550 square inches.
 Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
 Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

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

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Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold and silver.	Peso.....	\$0.965	{ Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA.....	Silver....	Boliviano.	.451	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL.....	Gold.....	Milreis...	.546	{ Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica.....	Gold.....	Colon.....	.465	{ Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.000	
Guatemala.....				
Honduras.....				
Nicaragua.....	Silver....	Peso.....	.451	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Salvador.....				
CHILE.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	.365	{ Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubleloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA.....	Silver....	Peso.....	.451	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
CUBA.....	Gold and silver.	Peso.....	.926	{ Gold—Centen (\$5.017). Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR.....	Silver....	Sucre.....	.451	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and Double Condor. Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI.....	Gold and silver.	Gourde.....	.965	{ Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 Gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO.....	Silver....	Dollar.....	.490	{ Gold—Dollar (\$0.983), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
PERU.....	Gold.....	Sol.....	.487	{ Gold—libra (\$4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	1.034	{ Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA.....	Gold and silver.	Bolivar.....	.193	{ Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

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

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