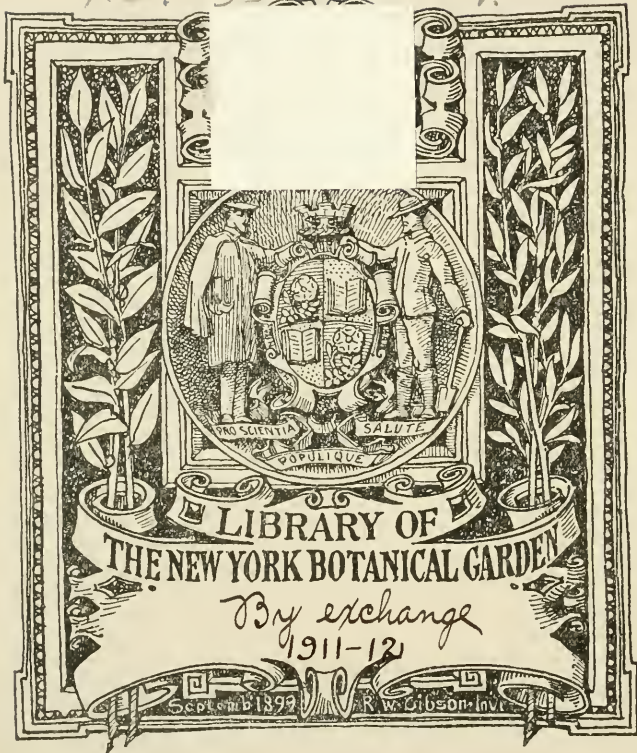


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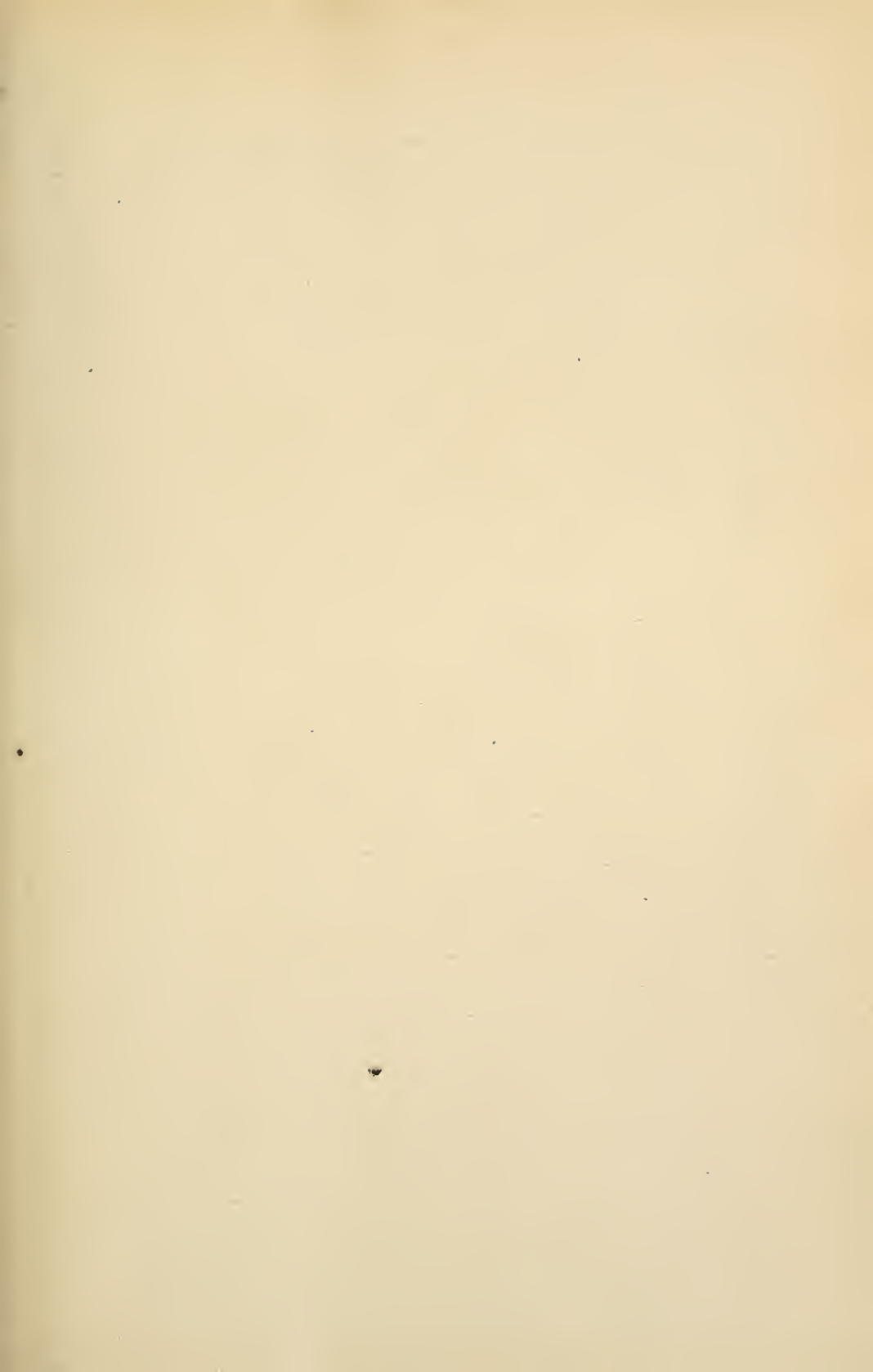


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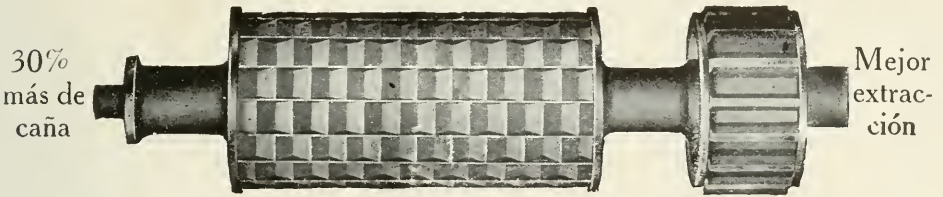


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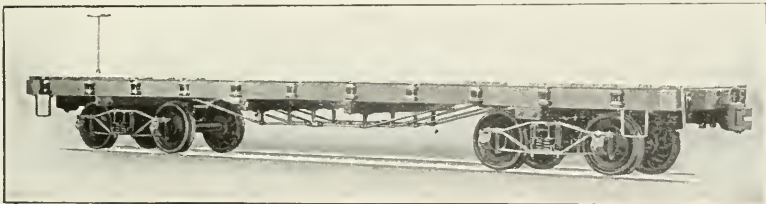
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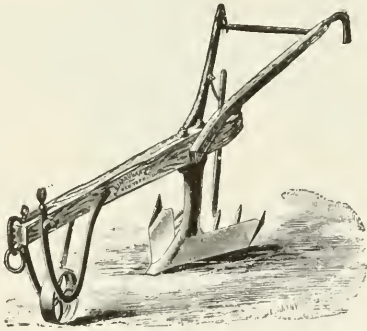
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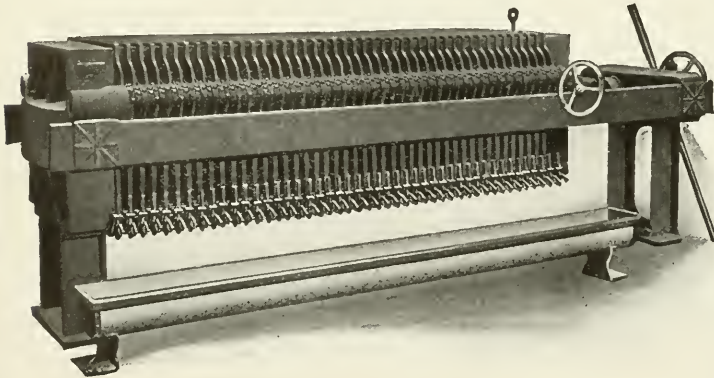
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VOL. X

DECEMBER, 1911

No. 1

Contents of This Number

The cover page illustration is of a very interesting scene, showing the harvesting of pineapples.

Cuban government matters occupy pages 7 to 11. The demands of the Veterans' Association and the new treaty proposals of Spain are on page 7. Colonel Gorgas' praise of Cuba's sanitary condition, and a description of the lands for the United States Naval Station at Guantanamo is on page 8. Political gossip and some talk regarding Cabinet changes are on page 9. The damage claims of three governments against Cuba, and the activities of Havana's Health Department are treated on page 10. Cuba's customs revenue for five years is given on page 11.

Short newsy items from all over the island are on pages 12 and 13.

Some suggestive newspaper and individual comment on Cuban matters is on page 14.

General notes are on pages 15 and 16.

The last word regarding the "Maine" is that furnished by the report of the Board of Inspection, which is given on page 17. Some experiences of the New York "Giants" and their successful games in Havana are given on page 17.

New tobacco duties and other interesting items are on page 18.

United States Consul General Rodgers' statement that there are only 5,000 Americans in Cuba is on page 19.

Traffic receipts of the Cuban railroads are on page 20.

The amalgamation of the United Railways of Havana and the Western Railways of Havana being completed, a condensation of the last report of the latter railroad, together with a map of the road, is given on page 21.

Further railroad notes, earnings and maps, showing the latest extensions of the Cuba Railroad, are on page 22.

A comparative statement of Cuba's imports during the last five years, compiled by the Cuban Treasury Department, will be found on page 23.

Various commercial items will be found on page 24.

Two very interesting illustrations of Cuba's important mining districts are given on page 25.

Cuban musicians and their methods of work are described on pages 26 and 27.

Agricultural matters are treated on pages 28, 29 and 30. A scientific article, showing that the sugar content of pineapples does not increase after picking, is on page 28. Suggestions from the United States Department of Agriculture regarding the marking of poultry to determine the age, and a description of picking oranges in Spain and the yield of aguacate trees are on page 29.

Why cane sugars are polarized is on page 31. Some further sugar items are on page 32.

The monthly review of sugar prices at New York and a summary of the sugar situation by Messrs. Willett and Gray is on page 33 and 34; the same article in Spanish is on page 36.

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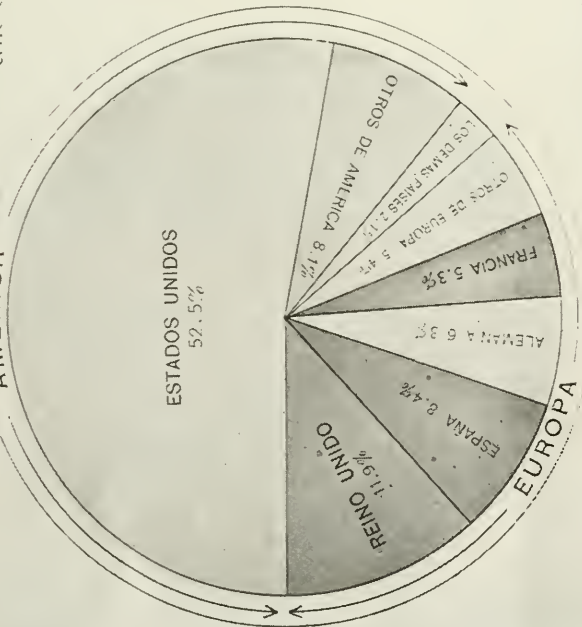
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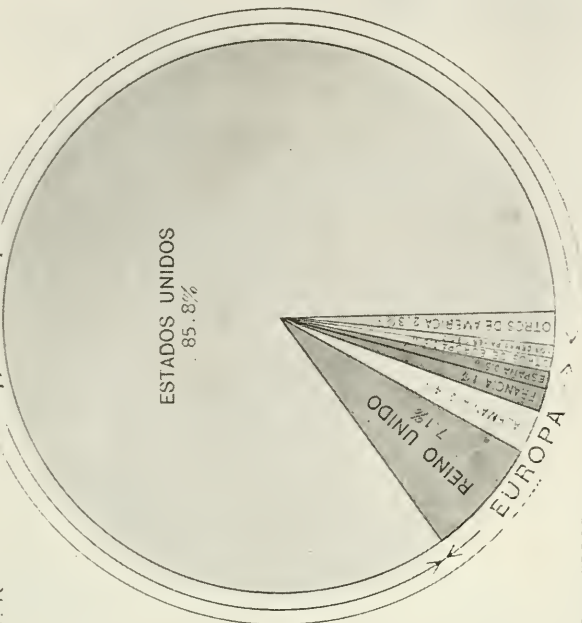
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EXPORTACION AMERICA



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PAISES	IMPORTACION	EXPORTACION
Estados Unidos	54,650.1	129,320.0
Otros paises de America	8,310.9	3,394.2
Alemania	6,542.8	3,616.3
Espana	8,680.3	95
Francia	5,511.9	727.2
Reino Unido	12,292.2	1,510.0
Otros paises de Europa...	5,592.1	10,696.2
Todos los demas paises	3,223.7	213.1
TOTAL	103,075.6	150,824.0

Cuba's trade with the world during 1910 is shown in the above chart prepared by the Cuban Treasury Department and just published. The tables are exclusive of coin and values are in American money.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME X

DECEMBER, 1911

NUMBER 1

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

The Veterans' Association

The campaign of the Veterans' Association of Cuba against the maintenance in office of former Spanish sympathizers and enemies of the republic has not lessened, and a great victory was secured by the members on December 8th, when the Senate with one dissenting vote passed the House bill, suspending the civil service law for 9 months in order to enable President Gomez to dismiss from office former guerrillas and other opponents of Cuban independence. The Senate amended the bill so as to extend its application to judges, who were exempted by the provisions of the House bill. The bill will go back to the House for recurrence in this amendment.

The veterans have prepared a list of so-called traitors and guerrillas, many of whom hold high offices, and will now bring pressure to bear on the president to dismiss them and replace them with patriotic Cubans.

General Nuñez, former governor of Havana Province, is president of the Veterans' Association.

Not all prominent Cubans are in favor of the sweeping dismissal of office holders.

Salvador Cisneros, Marquis de Santa Lucia, a general in the two great Cuban wars and an ex-president of the revolutionary republic, has spoken against the project and said recently:

"Although I vote against the law, it should prove no surprise, even though I am a veteran. Before I am a veteran I am a citizen, I am a liberal and I am a patriot. That law is contrary to the constitution."

Hon. Manuel Sanguily, secretary of state and a veteran of the Cuban revolution of 1868, is stated to have said that he feared the veterans' campaign against "traitors" and "guerrillas" would lead the country to civil war or would at least lead to another American intervention.

Chief Justice Juan Menocal of the

Audencia of Havana has unearthed a bill passed by the United States Congress sixteen years after the republic was established which establishes a precedent for the action of the veterans. The United States statute barred from public service all who fought against the independence of the country.

Spain's Treaty Proposals

The new proposals which have been made by the Spanish government for a trade treaty with Cuba are much more favorable than former ones, especially on tobacco. Spain agrees to import from Cuba a minimum of 5,000 kilograms of Vuelta Abajo filler, 140,000 kilograms of Vuelta Abajo "capadura," or the second cutting; 1,335,000 kilograms of Remedios "capadura," and 526,000 kilograms of Remedios filler per annum.

The treaty stipulates, however, that it will not be complied with if the tobacco purchase price exceeds \$10 Spanish gold for every forty-six kilograms of Remedios and \$14 for Vuelta Abajo.

The treaty reduces to 25 pesetas the duty per kilogram on cigars, boxed or unboxed, and to 18 pesetas the duty on cut tobacco.

No reduction is made on cigarettes, and the reason is explained by saying that it is necessary to protect the home industry and also the importers of Cuban tobacco in the leaf.

The standard weight is to be including the package on cigars and cut tobacco.

Leaf tobacco is only to be imported into Spain by the "Tabacalera" (the company holding the monopoly in Spain), and in quantities as stated above.

In return, Spain wants Cuba to maintain her present tariffs during the life of the treaty, and asks for a reduction of 15 per cent on the present duty on wine, and to promise a revision of the tariff on onions, potatoes and tomatoes from the Canary Islands.

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Señor Guillermo Patterson y Jáuregui, recently appointed sub-secretary of state. He is a talented lawyer with considerable diplomatic experience, having served Cuba at Madrid, Philadelphia and Liverpool

*Praises
Cuban
Sanitation*

Colonel W. C. Gorgas, who was director of sanitation in Cuba during the first intervention, and who attended the health congress held in Havana a few weeks ago, was asked for an opinion regarding the present sanitary condition of the island, and replied:

"I am very much pleased with the sanitary condition of Havana and of Cuba. I think that the Cubans have done wonderfully well in the way they have conducted their sanitary affairs. They have taken up the work where we left off and have gone on with it. I have much praise and no adverse comment to make concerning their work.

"Cuba has a great advantage in its national sanitary law. It is something that we do not enjoy in the United States. What few laws we have on sanitary matters are mere makeshifts which are passed by each state or municipality."

WANT DUTIES REDUCED

A petition, made by pineapple exporters asking that paper used for wrapping pineapples be placed under another classification of the tariff law and therefore pay a smaller duty, is pending action by the Treasury Department.

*New Lands
at
Guantanamo*

Payment of \$210,000 for a first mortgage on the 900 caballerias of land adjoining the United States naval station at Guantanamo, and United States has been negotiating with Cuba for several months. was paid to Colonel Jané Nicolas Jané, the owner, on December 5th, and a valuation of \$1,999,998 for the property was accepted by General Montalvo.

As the Cuban government must purchase or expropriate the property, if it is delivered to the United States government, the figures certified to in the notarial document when the mortgage was executed is taken as an indication of the price that will be asked.

In the draft of the treaty with the United States for the acquisition of additional lands adjoining the Guantanamo naval station, it is proposed to cede in return the rights for a coaling station at Bahia Honda. These rights were obtained at the same time as those of Guantanamo, but the station has never been developed.

The principal reason for the desire of the United States to increase its Guantanamo holdings is that the present site has no water supply. The property of Colonel Jané is crossed by the Yateras River, which furnishes excellent drinking water.

Commander George W. Kline has been appointed commander of the United States naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba.

*Indemnity
Demanded*

It is believed that Cuba will have to pay to citizens of England, Germany and France the \$6,500,000 indemnity claimed by them. Secretary Sanguily of the Department of State said on December 8th that he did not see any way for Cuba to avoid the payment.

The secretary also said that the claims would be taken up after M. Jules de Clerq, the new French minister, presents his credentials. The claimants will then be heard.

The three governments claim indemnity for damages which their citizens declare they suffered during the Cuban revolution. The claims have never been pressed, although they have been called to the attention of the Cuban government from time to time. About three months ago a joint note from the three powers was handed Secretary Sanguily with the request that Cuba state what she intended to do about the alleged indebtedness.

NEW MINISTER ARRIVES

Arthur M. Beaupre, the newly appointed American minister to Cuba, arrived at Havana December 6th. Mr. Beaupre was appointed minister to Cuba two months ago to succeed J. B. Jackson, who has been transferred to Budapest.

Discussing the Candidates The Conservatives are still asking General Menocal to signify his acceptance to their request that he becomes a nominee of their party, for president of Cuba, and *La Lucha* probably reflects general opinion when it says, "That the Conservatives will follow General Menocal to a man, if he will accept the nomination, is not to be doubted by anyone, for such is in the conscience of all."

As for the Liberal Party, the name of Governor Asbert is popular with the majority and it is believed preferred by the politicians. He probably controls Havana and Pinar del Rio Provinces, and as his strength in other parts of the island is growing, he being favored by President Gomez as his successor, a sufficient number of national delegates to ensure his nomination is indicated. It is said that he will even secure pronounced support from those who formerly favored Alfredo Zayas.

"The only thing that Governor Asbert talks of," says *La Lucha*, "to all those who care to hear him is that the Liberal Party will win; that he will not be the candidate until he is nominated, and that there will be no re-election for Gomez."

Opposes the Vice-President *La Lucha*, an influential Havana daily, does not like Dr. Alfredo Zayas, now vice-president of Cuba, as a candidate for the office of president at the next election, and it gives its reasons as follows:

"We were one of the first to say it, when it was most timely, that Dr. Zayas had taken more care of his personal interests and conveniences than the interests and conveniences of the party; that far from defending the interests of the community he had taken sides with those who were doing the pillaging, and that instead of making his protest against the acts committed or abetted by the government, he had taken a torch and joined the procession, marching happily and satisfied with those who were reaping the benefits."

The paper was formerly one of his most ardent supporters.

According to the *Havana Telegraph*, President Gomez in lending his support to the candidacy of Sr. Asbert, Havana's provincial governor, for the presidency only exhibits his own shrewdness for Paragraph 2, Article 65, of the Cuban constitution, says that: "To be president of the Republic of Cuba it is requisite to have completed forty years of age."

"Now it so happens," says the *Telegraph*, "that Governor Asbert will not have completed his forty years of life at the time of the inauguration, and this way force the renomination of President Gomez."

Better Mail Service

Havana will have a daily (except Sunday) mail service after January 3, 1912. All the arrangements for the service have been made. The cost will be divided equally between the United States and Cuba.

Steamers will leave Knight's Key daily at 8 a. m. and arrive in Havana at 5 p. m. They will leave Havana at 9.30 a. m. and arrive in Knight's Key at 6.30 p. m.

After the Key West service is started the mail steamers will leave Key West at 10 a. m. and returning will leave Havana at 9.30 a. m.

MENOCAL PESCANDO



Amigo, déjelo que pique ó suelte la caña para que otro pesque!

La Lucha's cartoonist persists in picturing General Menocal as fishing for the presidential nomination. The star is the emblem of the Conservative Party.

More Cabinet Changes

Secretary Joaquin Chalons, of the Department of Public Works, presented his resignation to President Gomez, who accepted it.

The opposition of the Veterans' Association to the continuance in office of former Spaniards and others hostile to the Cuban cause in the country's war for its independence, proved too strong for Secretary Chalons. He was a colonel in the Spanish army and his appointment to a Cabinet position created much opposition. Two candidates for the vacancy are Orencio Nodarse, formerly postmaster-general and later director of the lottery, and Señor Portuondo, former director of public works.

Secretary Chalons is reputed to be one of the best engineers in Cuba and several months ago was named as one of the engineers for the Port Improvement Company.

*More
Damage
Claims*

The joint note which has been presented by Germany, France and England requesting the Cuban government to settle for the damage done the property of their subjects during the war of independence, is being discussed by politicians, senators and congressmen of both parties in an effort to advise the government.

When the Treaty of Paris was concluded, an agreement was made that the United States would guarantee all damages caused by the Spanish troops in the Cubans' war of independence done to property owned by foreigners in the island of Cuba. But the treaty did not include the damage done to the property of foreigners by the Cuban army, which accounts for the great decreases made in the awards by the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission as compared with the amount of claims filed.

As far as the United States is concerned, all these claims have been settled.

*Sanitary
Milk
Cans*

Havana's Department of Sanitation is after the milkmen and new rules provide that all milk wagons must be kept clean and painted with strong oil paint, bearing the name of the establishment to which they belong and they will not be allowed to carry anything else. Those carrying milk on horses must use saddles made of linen, sack cloth being barred.

Three months' time is granted to do away with the milk cans of less than three gallons, and six months to all other cans containing larger amounts. These are to be substituted by others, the model of which must be approved by the Department of Sanitation.

The milkmen are forbidden to use the old tin and zinc milk measures which they have been using from time immemorial and are to substitute others made of vitrified material or enamel ware, in order to protect the public from the oxidation of the package which has been pronounced as injurious to the public health.

*Renewal
Earnstly
Desired*

The Agrarian League will petition Congress to pass a measure authorizing the president to establish relations with the United States with a view to renewing the reciprocity treaty existing between that country and Cuba. A new treaty of five years' duration is suggested. The old treaty legally expired December 31, 1908, and is operative to-day only because it has not been determined by either country.

The people and merchants of Cuba want



Men talked of in Cuba—Sr. Joaquin Chalons, recently secretary of public works, who resigned owing to the opposition of the Veterans' Association, he being a Spaniard.

the treaty to continue and there is no great danger that Cuba will notify the United States that she wants it terminated. It is the attitude of the United States which is troubling the commercial interests of the island, hence the determination to seek a renewal.

*The
Annual
Exposition*

The national exposition for agricultural products will open in Havana on January 28th and close on February 24th. The exposition will include all horticultural and agricultural products from vegetables to flowers. Everything in zootecnia, the methods employed in the fisheries, hunting and catching of all kinds of game on Cuban land and waters will be shown, and also forest products, mining products, and exhibits of mineral waters of the island.

The prizes to be offered for these exhibits will amount to \$5,000, and lavish work is to be done in illuminations and decorations of the grounds and buildings.

The director of the exposition will permit a limited number of high-grade and refined public spectacles and entertainments.

Figures regarding the exportations of St. Louis to Cuba, as supplied by the Cuban State Department, are as follows:

1909	\$2,199,579
1910	2,320,812

*Wants
Treaty
Changed*

The figures, giving the volume and value of Cuba's trade with the United States in 1910, are shown in a most interesting way in the chart

which forms the full page illustration on page 6. The *American Economist* of New York, analyzing these government statistics, has the following to say in a recent issue:

"Last year, according to Cuban returns, she sent 86 per cent of all her exports to the United States, but took from this country only 52 per cent of her imports. She sold Spain one-half of 1 per cent of her exports, but took nearly 8 per cent of her imports from that country. She took over \$6,542,000 of her imports from Germany, but sold to that country only \$3,646,000 worth. From France she bought \$5,514,000 worth and sold \$1,500,000. From the United Kingdom she purchased \$12,000,000 worth and sold to that country \$10,000,000. From other countries she bought \$16,000,000 worth, and sold only \$4,000,000.

"In other words, the United States paid Cuba a net balance of \$68,000,000 to spend in buying goods from other countries, which gave Cuba no advantages of any kind. The treaty should either be greatly changed in favor of the United States, or else abrogated."

A new bill for introduction in the Senate provides that each senator be furnished with a private secretary at a salary of \$2,000. The legislators declare that routine detail takes up too much time.



Dr. Castellanos has been appointed President of Cuba's Civil Service Commission

Dr. J. Lorenzo Castellanos, Presidente de la Comisión del Servicio Civil

The first wireless messages to be exchanged between Cuba and Mexico over the wireless telegraph were finished on December 1st, when the government station at Morro Castle was able to reach the new station recently installed at Veracruz.

Cuba's Customs Revenue

The total receipts of Cuba's customs houses for the five years ending with 1910 is officially given as follows:

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Panes	\$256,027	\$78,588	\$31,027	\$46,010	\$52,884
Baracoa	18,221	17,267	16,595	10,056	7,845
Batabanó	6,168	4,731	3,042	1,064	5,949
Caibarién	409,866	444,597	472,220	531,015	579,196
Cárdenas	461,544	379,975	380,875	459,479	549,120
Cienfuegos	1,641,341	1,519,312	1,372,883	1,674,816	1,670,175
Gibara	172,952	148,119	112,202	127,994	153,955
Guantánamo	394,351	322,144	196,367	235,426	297,857
Habana	17,897,672	19,328,064	16,244,257	17,127,584	17,215,332
Júcaro .....	.....	.....	.....	1,790	3,987
Manzanillo	344,030	362,075	326,048	404,470	502,691
Matanzas	734,619	823,923	715,736	902,313	973,616
Nipe	82,777	284,911	378,587	507,762	619,637
Nueva Gerona	1,828	1,114	6,554	9,363	6,033
Nuevitas	292,093	227,136	153,577	137,148	165,707
Puerto Padre	97,192	57,952	44,447	71,069	107,027
Sagua	319,345	297,844	211,651	264,056	402,496
Santa Cruz	3,823	3,695	4,101	4,951	7,249
Santiago de Cuba	2,003,163	1,992,916	1,554,896	1,614,206	1,561,152
Trinidad	8,556	1,378	1,076	980	2,784
Tunaz de Zaza	32,534	16,167	6,824	13,524	1,492
Total	\$25,178,109	\$26,311,826	\$22,232,974	\$24,119,985	\$24,826,195

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

Earthquakes shook the city of Santiago de Cuba on November 28th and two more on the following day. Much alarm was caused, but no damage reported.

Three men of Patchogue, Long Island, have gone to Cuba to open up a typical American moving picture theatre.

On November 22d, President Gomez signed the bill passed by Congress authorizing the creation of 150 more school rooms throughout the island.

Captain Philip Sheridan Golderman, U.S.A., who for the last two years has been instructor in coast artillery to the Cuban army, has been appointed director of the military academy recently established at Cabaña fortress. This is a military school for the instruction of officers of the coast artillery and infantry of the "permanent army."

The Cuban navy, when completed, will comprise the following vessels: Cruiser "Cuba," 2,200 tons; schoolship "Patria," 1,750 tons; flagship "Hatuey," 538 tons; "Baïre," 500 tons; "Yara," 339 tons; "Twentieth of May," 141 tons; "Enrique Villuendas," 132 tons; "Twenty-fourth of February," 208 tons; "Oriente," 150 tons; and "Tenth of October," 208 tons. The vessels will aggregate 6,166 tons and 1,000 men.

The notorious bandit Solis has kidnapped two youths, the son and nephew of a large planter of the name of Alvarez, living near Camaguey, and has demanded \$15,000 ransom.

The new drinking fountain, which was recently given by the National Humane Alliance of New York to the city of Havana, costs about \$800. It will be installed in the Plaza de San Francisco, one of the places where a fountain is most needed, because through it hundreds of mules and horses pass daily, many of them coming from long distances in the country with heavy loads, and returning with still heavier ones.

The president has signed the bill admitting the fountain free of duty.

The construction of an important highway in Santa Clara Province is proposed. The road in question is one which starts from Santa Clara and runs north to Calabazar de Sagua and which when finished will be a part of the central highway from Sagua la Grande to Cienfuegos, reaching clear across the province.

The question of the two-wheeled carts has been one that has troubled Havana for years. From time to time the city council has fixed periods for them to be retired from traffic, without, however, meeting with much success, and the great wagons are still a nuisance in the city's narrow streets, blocking all traffic for the time being. The three-year extension obtained by the Cart-owners' Union to allow the two-wheeled carts to be removed, ends this month, and the association is now working for a further extension.

The American government has asked the Cuban government for information regarding the depth of water in the bay at Puerto Padre. Two steamers have grounded recently in this bay, and the testimony given by both captains tends to show that the hydrographical maps in the possession of the United States government are incorrect.

A survey made immediately after the Spanish-American war gave much deeper water for Puerto Padre bay than now.

President Gomez has preferred charges of libel recently against three orators, citizens of Remedios, Santa Clara Province, who at various political meetings permitted their denunciation of the administration to pass the limit of the law. The cases will be pushed.

The director of the boys' reform school at Guanajay, Pinar del Rio Province, has been charged with employing the inmates on his private farm. The Department of Sanitation has ordered an investigation.

The Havana Board of Health is preparing to supply typhoid fever vaccine to any one who wishes to guard against typhoid fever. It will be manufactured in the National Laboratory.

The aviators of the United States navy, who have been conducting a series of tests with different types of flying machines at Annapolis, Maryland, for the last three months, will leave for Santiago, Cuba, about January 1st, where further tests will be made during the winter.

A new department to be known as the Foreign Information Bureau is to be added to the Cuban Department of State. Its business will be to keep the government informed of the trend of opinion regarding Cuban matters, as shown in the foreign press or reported by the different consuls and ministers, and also to answer them and prove the falsity when untrue.

By decree of the secretary of agriculture, the time set for the rectifications in the cattle registry for the province of Santa Clara, Camaguey and Oriente, which expired September 1st last, has been extended to March 1, 1912.

A group of about 100 students gathered in Cienfuegos November 27th and called upon all the Spanish societies, requesting them to lower their flags on their buildings to half mast, in observance of the anniversary of the shooting of the medical students in Havana.

The sickness, which occurred at Banes, Oriente Province, recently, among some Spanish workmen, which at first was believed to be yellow fever, turned out upon official examination to be gripe with pneumonia complication.

An orator at Cruces has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for an attack upon President Gomez in a recent socialist meeting.

Dr. Juan de Dios Garcia Kohly was appointed minister to Holland. The new appointee is a brilliant lawyer and was selected for his special knowledge of international law.

Dr. Carlos Finlay, the distinguished Cuban yellow fever expert, was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Medicine November 8th.

A company has been organized to build a new theater in Camaguey. The company has a capital of \$60,000.

Monsieur de Clercq, who several months ago was named as French Minister to Venezuela, was a few weeks ago transferred to Havana as minister to Cuba.

Two more Boston fishing schooners have been sold and will be taken to Cuba to engage in the red snapper fisheries there. Each is equipped with an auxiliary motor and in the holds are large tanks to be used to keep the fish alive after being netted.

Swedish newspapers so strongly opposed the emigration of the people from that Country to Cuba, that Cuban immigration agents now in Sweden will forego all further efforts.

The Swedish immigrants with families were to be given farms by Sir William Van Horne along the line of the Cuba Railroad, the Cuban government to pay transportation charges and necessary farm implements.

Orders have been issued to the owners of lands at the foot of Atares hill, Havana harbor, to fill the marshes there with stone or other dry material. An inspection there has shown that these lands form a great place for the breeding of mosquitoes.

Miguel Alberque, a Cuban, has been deported from the Republic of Ecuador on the charge of being a pernicious foreigner.

Rigid inspection rules will be enforced against all vessels arriving from Europe because of the prevalence of cholera in France, Italy and Spain.

The Supreme Court heard November 22d some new arguments advanced on the second appeal taken by Major André against the ports improvement act. The first appeal, which was argued November 11th, was ruled out of order by the court on the ground that the law had not been applied in the case in question. This time the attorney for the appellant tried to have the court hand down a ruling on the law.

In accordance with the international agreement between the American nations, Cuba will promptly notify all the other countries of the existence of any cases of yellow fever. The policy of Cuba is to spare no money in fighting the disease, and not to hide the fact of its existence, as has been done by other nations.

The Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of Knoxville, Tenn., is contemplating a trip to Havana, with representatives of the Manufacturers' Association of Chattanooga.

An invitation has been received from President Gomez, Vice-President Zayas, Governor Asbert and Mayor Cardenas to visit the city. The trip will be made in January or February.

No cyclones visited Cuba this season. Experienced observers say that not in many years, at least eighteen, has a cyclone occurred in Cuba later than October 19th, the date of the great cyclone of 1906, and never within the period during which records have been kept has a cyclone occurred later than October 30th, after which date, seemingly, cyclones are impossible in Cuba.

Solis, the bandit, has defied the authorities for about three years. He must have received in this time in ransoms sums aggregating \$40,000. The rural guards have made strenuous efforts to capture him, but always without success.

Bernarda Toro de Gomez, the widow of General Maximo Gomez, the commander-in-chief of the Cuban Army of Liberation, died November 29th from paralysis at her home in Havana. President Gomez attended the funeral in person and was one of the pall bearers. The line of the funeral march to Colon Cemetery was covered by two regiments of infantry, and military honors were rendered by a squadron of the rural guard.

PRESS AND INDIVIDUAL COMMENT ON CUBAN MATTERS

WARNS AGAINST SELLING LANDS

El Mundo, an Havana daily paper, sees trouble ahead for Cubans if they continue selling their lands to Americans. It said recently:

"We have heard that some capitalists and American business men have recently notified their lawyers and representatives in Cuba to purchase all kinds of farms. They do not want to buy homes, for this is not 'business.' This is all very well for the women and younger people. What they want to purchase is agricultural lands. What they desire is 'the earth.' When the Yankees took Puerto Rico, the Puerto Ricans immediately tried to sell them their lands, believing it to be good business. The money was invested in houses and mortgages. To-day all those who sold their lands are, unfortunately, unhappy, while the yankee purchasers are entirely contented. They are the owners of the land, that is to say, they are the economical owners of Puerto Rico. This, however, is forgotten by the Cubans. They sell their lands, they part with them with the same joy that the yankees buy them. The great land-holders are not the only ones that sell. The small ones also sell. Cuba is not, as yet, very populous, but it is on its way there. Let the Cubans continue selling their lands, and let the yankee continue purchasing them. They will become poor as well as the others become wealthy. When we shall have neither lands, nor commerce, nor mines, nor industry, nor railways, what right shall we have to the political or administrative policy of the country? How can we expect that foreigners who are solvent will resign themselves to being governed by the natives who are insolvent or land poor."

CANADIAN VIEW OF CUBA

Commenting on a recent address of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, delivered at the Canadian Club in New York, in which he said that if Canada got into difficulties, some 400,000 would cross the border to help them, the *Montreal Star*, an influential conservative journal, intimated that they would remain in Canada and absorb it, and cites the entrance of the United States into Cuba as supporting their view. It says:

"They landed in Cuba to set free that lovely and afflicted isle, and, though they have formally withdrawn, notice has been served upon the Cubans that they will be allowed to govern their own affairs only

as long as they do so in the fashion that their rescuers deem proper."

SPANIARDS DOING CUBA'S WORK

"Ninety per cent of the laborers on the plantations and in the mines of Cuba are Spaniards," said Burton Vandyke, superintendent of one of the largest iron works in Santiago, at the New Ebbitt. "They make good workmen, far better than the natives of Cuba. In fact, the Cubans will not work as laborers. They are all right in other lines of employment, but not as workingmen. The Spaniards have almost entirely taken the place of laborers of other nationality. The wages paid are based on an average of a dollar a day, but many make as high as \$3 by doing 'task' work.

"Cuba is rich in minerals, but the development of the island is retarded by the continued unrest due to the fear that at any time, as in any Latin country, there may be a revolution. I don't think that a revolution is imminent in Cuba. That would not be correct; but there is always the apprehension that some time there may be an uprising.

"I have given no attention to politics in Cuba. That is a question that doesn't appear to concern many Americans. There is no doubt, I think, that if it were not for the unsettled political conditions of Cuba, American capital would feel safer in investing there, and there would be many more Americans going there. At this time I do not believe there are any more Americans in Cuba than there were a few years ago, although the opportunities for making money in sugar plantations and in other lines are many."

AMERICAN CONTROL GROWING

The growth of Cuba's sugar industry is the theme of an editorial in the *Havana Telegraph*. It says:

"The island's sugar industry has for years been passing more and more into American hands, but now, with the brilliant prospects for the coming *zafra*, the movement has received a great acceleration. With sugar selling at seven reales, all efforts to keep back a flood of American capital will prove as futile as Dame Partington's endeavor to sweep back the rising tide of the ocean with her besom. The addition of a hundred millions to the American capital invested in the island will be a long step toward annexation, by which the American people will profit, as well as the Cubans."

GENERAL NOTES

CUBAN PHARMACISTS' PROFITS

Dr. Francisco Herrera, secretary of the Havana Pharmaceutical Association, attended the October meeting in New York of the American Pharmaceutical Association and made an interesting address. He spoke of the catalog of uniform prices he had introduced in Cuba—all pharmacists selling patent medicines at one price, a law having been passed to that effect. This regulation, however, does not apply to prescriptions, and the profit to the pharmacist is not in prescriptions, but in the patents, a condition quite the contrary here. A profit of not less than eight per cent is realized on all patents. Dr. Herrera's remarks proved highly interesting to the members and he was accorded a vote of thanks.

LABOR TROUBLES

Workmen in a chocolate and biscuit factory at Ceirba recently went on strike. Their demands were that they be given wine with their meals, that the cook be discharged, that employees with families be paid some money on account every Saturday, that suitable dormitories be provided for employees and that seven employees who were discharged on account of promoting the present movement be reinstated.

The employers resist their demands.

A general movement is being made over Santa Clara Province on the part of the government telegraph operators for a general increase in their salaries.

THE CUBAN CHESS CHAMPION

So eager are the chess players of the Latin races to bring about a meeting for the world's championship between José R. Capablanca of Cuba, winner of the San Sebastian tournament, and Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the title holder, that Buenos Ayres has come forward with an offer of \$5,000 for the winner and \$2,500 for the loser, if such a match were played in the Argentine Republic.

For the second time Dr. Lasker has declined to meet Capablanca and his reason is unique. If play takes place in a Spanish speaking country, says he, "national sympathy" will lean heavily in favor of Capablanca. Another reason, and one not quite so shadowy, is the fact that the advantage of the choice of environment will be with the 22-year-old challenger, instead of with the defender of the title.

A fine home in Havana has been presented to the Cuban champion.

CLEANING HAVANA'S HARBOR

Capt. T. L. Huston, president of the Cuban Ports Company, which has the contract to deepen the harbors of Cuba, while in New York recently gave the newspapers some interesting facts regarding the difficulties surrounding the cleaning out of the harbor of Havana. He said that the harbor of Havana has been filling up with silt for literally hundreds of years. Every rain washed more material into it. The city's sewerage has been at least in part discharged into it or dumped from barges not too far out at sea, so that the material washed back. The waters of the harbor contain 253 wrecks, of all sizes and ages. That is, that number has been charted. There may be more. Every one of them is a peril to navigation and every one is a nucleus around which the process of silting up the harbor proceeds vigorously. There has never been an effort made to remove any of these wrecks. Condemned vessels in the old days were taken into the harbor and scuttled. No one ever thought of taking them out to sea. To-day vessels of light draft, which are able to enter the harbor proper, have to pursue a narrow and tortuous course, because of these wrecks and the harbor shoals.

So that Cuba is just going to dig up that harbor and wipe it dry and put it back again. It is estimated that not less than 26,000,000 cubic yards of mud will be dredged out. The harbor will be dredged from 26 to 36 feet deep, and here and there even deeper, to permit the big freighters to get in and rub noses with the docks.

Work on the cleaning of the harbor of Santiago will begin sometime this month, but will be finished before the work in Havana harbor is complete.

The plans include the removal of the Punta Diamante, extra dredging at Punta Gorda and the removal of the Colorado shoals.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH GROWTH

Speaking of missionary work being done in Cuba, the Very Rev. Charles Colmore Dean, dean of the cathedral, said in a sermon preached November 19th at Nashville, Tenn.:

"In 1905 the work was undertaken by the Episcopal Church in a definite systematic way. Since then the work has increased amazingly. When Bishop Knight first went there he found only two clergymen in the field. The church now ministers to three classes of people in Cuba.

the Americans who have gone there to seek their fortunes and Englishmen, second, the people from the West Indies who have gone there, the majority of whom are negroes, and third, the natives who are the Spanish-speaking people of the island.

"The Cubans are being turned against the religion of their fathers, the Roman Catholic faith, since they have connected it with the oppression they suffered for so many generations.

"There are two sides taken up by the Episcopal Church, the evangelistic and the educational work. There are now twelve church buildings, and in Havana alone there are five parochial stations. The cathedral is built in the old mission style and is a magnificent edifice. The cost of the building was \$70,000."

NOT ENOUGH MATCHES

Match boxes, according to the Cuban law, must state the number of matches contained; besides this the revenue stamps for this class of article sets forth the number of matches each box holds.

A suit has been brought in Havana by a purchaser of a box of wax matches said to contain 50, but which contained only 40. The case goes to the examination court of the district, which will make an investigation to find out how many persons have been swindled in the same way.



Steel bridge recently built over the Zaza River near Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara Province. The length of the bridge is 228 meters.

HAVANA'S VOLUNTEER FIREMEN

Havana only pays a small force of permanent firemen who are constantly on duty. When an alarm is sounded, they rush to the fire, lay the hose and turn the streams on the fire. In the meanwhile the volunteer fireman, who has gone to his home, sometimes distant, and donned his expensive

uniform, arrives at the fire and expects the paid fireman to step aside and let him finish the work. The refusal of the former to relinquish the hose to the volunteers has led to a number of conflicts recently and resignations are threatened. A new set of regulations, which have recently been drafted and which the volunteers refuse to accept, are also causing friction. The regulations state the relative positions and duties of the volunteers and permanent firemen.



One of Havana's volunteer firemen

THE SANTIAGO CUSTOM HOUSE

The custom house in Santiago de Cuba, erected only about a year ago at a cost of over \$800,000, is defective and in danger of falling. So imperative was the danger considered, that the local government telegraphed to Havana on November 19th for permission to seek other quarters, which was immediately granted and the customs officers authorized to move to another building. The report created ugly charges in connection with the construction work. An examination by government engineers showed that necessary repairs would cost \$150,000. Large cracks have appeared in the walls of the building, which is of steel and concrete, and the foundation appears to be sinking rapidly.

The engineers say that the concrete foundations were not allowed to dry sufficiently and that the weight of the superstructure brought about a collapse.

AN OUTSIDE EXPLOSION

The mystery surrounding the origin of the explosion which sent the battleship "Maine" to the bottom of Havana harbor was definitely cleared up by the report of the Joint Army and Navy Board of Inspection, laid before President Taft December 8th, finding that the ship was blown up from the outside. The findings of the board are contained in the following statement, given out by Secretary Meyer:

"The board finds that the injuries to the bottom of the "Maine" were caused by the explosion of a charge of a low form of explosive exterior to the ship between frames 28 and 31, strake 8, port side.

"This resulted in igniting and exploding the contents of the six-inch reserve magazine, A-14-M, said contents including a large quantity of black powder.

"The more or less complete explosion of the contents of the remaining forward magazine followed. The magazine explosion resulted in the destruction of the vessel."

The board has devoted its entire time to an exhaustive examination of the wreck, which involved excavations many feet below the keel and the taking of hundreds of photographs, many of which show the aspect of the bottom of the ship as taken by flashlights.

The result of the examination by the Sampson Board of 1898, which was conducted by divers groping in the dark, under the direction of Ensign Powelson, is therefore fully confirmed.

A model of the "Maine," which can be dissected by simple mechanical methods, so as to show an accurate representation of the present condition of the wreck and the results of whatever explosions, whether inside or outside, sank the vessel, was taken to the United States by Constructor Ferguson when the Board of Survey went north on December 4th.

The army engineers will now lose no time in complying with the law of Congress, which provides for the removal of the hulk from Havana harbor. The after part of the ship, according to reports, can be raised and floated out to sea, where it will be sunk in deep water. The bow will have to be cut in sections and placed on scows and disposed of in the same manner, and thus all traces of the wreck visible above Havana harbor will be obliterated.

The remains of more than fifty victims of the disaster have been recovered and will be buried in the Arlington National Cemetery. The mainmast of the vessel will be erected over the graves as a memorial.

A monument is projected for Havana in memory of the American sailors lost in the disaster. The plan has the approval

of President Gomez, who suggests a site in one of the public parks as a fitting location rather than in Colon Cemetery as also proposed.

BASEBALL AND HORSE RACING

The Philadelphia Nationals closed their season with the local Havana teams on November 21st, with a victory which gave the Americans one game the best of the series with the Havana Reds and left them tied with the Almendares Blues. With the Havanas the Philadelphias won three and lost two, while the series with the Almendares stands two and two. As a result, the Blues still maintain that they are the champions not only of Cuba, but of the world.

In consequence of some disgraceful rows during the ball games, Sir Ruyole, the inspector of public entertainments, who has full authority from the city in all such affairs, delegated absolute authority inside the grounds fenced off for the players to Umpire Rigler, who could even command the police to obey his orders. It is the first time that an umpire has ever had such authority in Cuba, and it worked successfully, for when a player became angry at a decision and tore off his glove, throwing it on the ground, Rigler promptly told him he could keep his glove off and retire from the game, which he was forced to do despite some energetic protests.

Mathewson of the New York Giants met Mendez of the Almendares Blues, whom the baseball enthusiasts of Havana call the "Black Mathewson" because of his great ability as a pitcher, at a game on Thanksgiving Day in Havana. A newspaper report of the game sums up the result as follows: "After the game, most of those who braved the elements, decided that it was a mistake about there being two Mathewsons. At least there was only one Mathewson in sight yesterday, and he was white." The pitcher for the Giants had some new curves for the Cuban players, which they had never met before. The game resulted, therefore, in favor of the New York players, with a score of 4—0.

After all the talk of a great racing meet in Havana this winter, it has been called off for this season, owing to the fact that arrangements of a satisfactory character could not be made with the authorities in Cuba.

November rains caused the destruction of the Tuinicu bridge in Santa Clara Province, cutting out all rail communication with Camajuani. The Tuinicu bridge stood 75 feet above the river bed, and was built of steel on concrete foundations, which were carried away by the onrushing water.

DECIDED AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS

An echo of the fight for Cuban independence was heard on November 20th in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, when that tribunal decided that Collector George D. Bryan of Charleston, S. C., was not liable for the detention of the steamer "Laurada" during the struggle for independence. In 1895 Collector Bryan received instructions from Washington to take measures for the detention of the steamer "Laurada," which was supposed to have landed a hostile expedition from the United States in Cuba. This suit was to recover for damages alleged to have resulted from the collector detaining the boat. The Supreme Court held that it was the United States marshal and not the collector who detained the ship.

THE NOVEMBER RAIN STORM

Losses in excess of \$1,000,000 was caused by the rain storm of November. In Pinar del Rio Province the tobacco crop, it is said, may prove a total loss. If bad weather continues and the planters be unable to obtain new seedlings, the loss will reach several millions, because no crop will be harvested this year. Some of the smaller farmers have been hard hit and are asking for government aid. At Guines, near Havana, a great center of vegetable growing, and where the picking and packing of tomatoes for the New York market was about to begin, a total crop loss is reported. The storm raged for three days. The same heavy rains benefited the sugar crop materially, and a yield of over 1,700,000 tons is expected.

NEW TOBACCO DUTIES PROPOSED

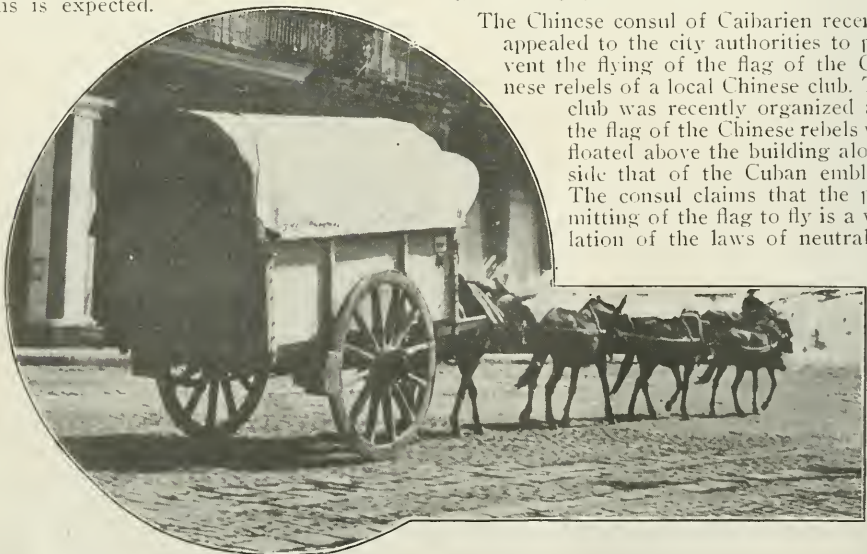
A bill recently introduced in the Cuban House provides for a duty of one cent a pound on all leaf and cut tobacco exported from Cuba, the tax to be used in erecting schools throughout the island. It is estimated the tax will produce in the neighborhood \$300,000.

Up to the present, no export duties have been levied in Cuba. Such duties, chiefly on tobacco and cigars, were imposed during the Spanish-colonial period and were retained in the tariffs of the American military government, but were abolished on April 1, 1901, by order of the president of the United States under date of March 13, 1901. For a short time export duties on sugar (1892—1895) and on coffee (1893—1898) were imposed by budget laws, but were not formally embodied in the tariff.

The law of February 27, 1903, creating internal-revenue taxes, provided for export duties on cigars, at the rate of \$1 per thousand, on cigarettes at 10 cents per thousand, and on manufactured tobacco at 6 cents per pound, if the proceeds from the other taxes should prove insufficient. These duties have not been put in force. A tax of 5 cents per bag containing not more than 14 arrobas (about 350 pounds) of sugar manufactured in Cuba, was likewise authorized, but has not been actually applied.

There has recently been built at San Luis, in Oriente Province, a factory for making starch of the tubers of the yucca. This plant grows well in Cuba and the industry gives every promise of success.

The Chinese consul of Caibarien recently appealed to the city authorities to prevent the flying of the flag of the Chinese rebels of a local Chinese club. The club was recently organized and the flag of the Chinese rebels was floated above the building alongside that of the Cuban emblem. The consul claims that the permitting of the flag to fly is a violation of the laws of neutrality.



Cart and mule-driven tandem frequently seen in Havana streets near the markets.

ONLY 5,000 AMERICANS IN CUBA

(From U. S. Consul General James L. Rodgers, Havana)

The last census of Cuba, that of 1907, gave the American population as 6,713, of which 3,997 were males and 2,716 females; of this, 6,026 were white and 687 colored. These American citizens were distributed as follows: In Camaguey Province, 715; in Habana Province, 3,706 (in the city of Habana, 2,422); in Matanzas Province, 387; in Oriente Province, 1,009; in Pinar del Rio Province, 465; and in Santa Clara Province, 431.

As this census was taken during the early period of the last American intervention in Cuba, it is extremely probable that the American residents at that time were much more numerous than at present; in fact, it is to be doubted if in the whole of Cuba there are over 5,000 Americans at the present time. There is absolutely no way of determining this definitely, as but a small proportion of them are registered at American consular offices.

I am informed by the Department of Sanitation, under whose control comes the department of the examination and registration of physicians, that it cannot at present trace the American physicians, but it is stated that the number is exceedingly

small. In the same census referred to there were 1,240 physicians and surgeons of all kinds, of whom 1,084 were native white and 9 colored, and 147 were foreign white. The American physician and surgeon is hardly in evidence in Cuba at all, this being shown by the fact that in the city of Havana there are only three licensed physicians and surgeons of American nativity and about six dentists.

MORE LIGHTHOUSES NEEDED

It is said that hydrographic knowledge of the Caribbean Sea is scarcely more than it was four centuries ago. According to a writer in the *Review of Reviews*, no accurate chart exists of the south coast of Cuba and its outlying keys. As compared to the Mediterranean coast, with its 534 lighthouses, the Caribbean, with a much longer shore line, offers only 96. It is apparent, however, that better lighting and charting of the waters around Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico and the Bahamas will be a question for international consideration. No less than fifteen different governments have territories bordering on this extensive Atlantic basin. Those specially interested in the matter propose that a conference committee meet in Washington.



View of the new custom house at Santiago, but recently finished. It is in danger of collapse through faulty construction, say engineers.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

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

The Cuba Railroad Company's Earnings

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of October and four months ended October 31st compares as follows:

	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
October gross	\$257,681	\$190,691	\$156,698	\$133,195	\$134,118
Expenses	154,601	119,007	116,608	83,997	99,705
October net	\$103,080	\$71,683	\$40,089	\$49,198	\$34,413
Charges	60,125	36,666	36,657	32,487	28,329
October surplus	\$42,955	\$35,017	\$3,432	\$16,710	\$6,084
Four months' gross	\$1,037,947	\$821,882	\$641,234	\$556,052	\$577,574
Net profits	451,875	346,454	196,595	214,952	159,582
Fixed charges	240,500	146,666	141,877	129,257	113,317
Four months' surplus	\$211,375	\$199,787	\$54,718	\$85,677	\$46,265

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly Receipts:	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending November 4th	£17,899	£16,324	£15,183	£13,972
Week ending November 11th	19,818	18,972	15,630	13,486
Week ending November 18th	18,619	17,361	15,638	13,050
Week ending November 25th	16,261	17,883	15,750	14,005

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly Receipts:	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending November 12th	\$48,601	\$44,033	\$40,816	\$34,636
Week ending November 19th	46,268	42,737	39,091	35,501
Week ending November 26th	41,430	41,954	38,397	34,873
Week ending December 3d	44,692	43,167	41,510	38,951

November Quotations for Cuban Securities

Supplied by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (interior)	99 ¹ / ₄	99 ³ / ₄
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (exterior)	102 ³ / ₄	103
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	107	109
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	103	106
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	101 ¹ / ₂	103
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	86	96
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	94 ¹ / ₂	100
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds ...	99	99 ³ / ₄
Havana Electric Railway Preferred Stock	98	101
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock	93	...
Matanzas City Market Place 8 per cent Bonds-Certificates	104	105
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918 ..	96 ³ / ₄	98
Central Vannina 8 per cent Mortgage Bonds.....	100	102 ¹ / ₂

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

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

AMALGAMATION PERFECTED

At a meeting in London, November 22d, of the United Railways of Havana and Regla Warehouses, Limited, resolutions necessary to carry out the agreement under which the United absorbs the Western Railway of Havana, Limited, were adopted. The Western Railway also gave assent to the plan. Particulars regarding the terms of the transfer were printed in the November issue of THE CUBA REVIEW.

From the report of the directors to the shareholders of the Western Railway of Havana, for the year ended June 30, 1911, the following figures, showing the results of the working of the railway for the period named as compared with the previous year, are taken.

	1910-11	1909-10
Gross receipts	£259,151	£248,264
Working expenses ...	140,810	143,872
Net receipts	£118,341	£104,392
To this balance must be added....	£118,340	
Brought forward from June 30, '10	10,797	
Transfer fees, etc.	60	
Difference in exchange, etc.	1,398	
Net revenue Hacendados Warehouses and other properties..	2,783	
Total	£15,038	
Grand Total	£133,378	
Deductions—		
Taxes, etc.	£5,189	
Interest on Debenture Stock.....	24,750	
Interim Dividend	33,000	
Total	£62,939	

Leaving a disposable balance of... £70,441
 Out of this available balance on net revenue account of £70,441, the board pro-

poses to pay a balance dividend of 8s. per share (subject to income tax), making, with the interim dividend paid in April, 7 per cent for the year on the share capital of the company, to transfer £10,000 to the general reserve fund, and to carry forward £16,441.

The traffic statement for 1910 shows 562,725 passengers carried as against 571,145 in 1911.

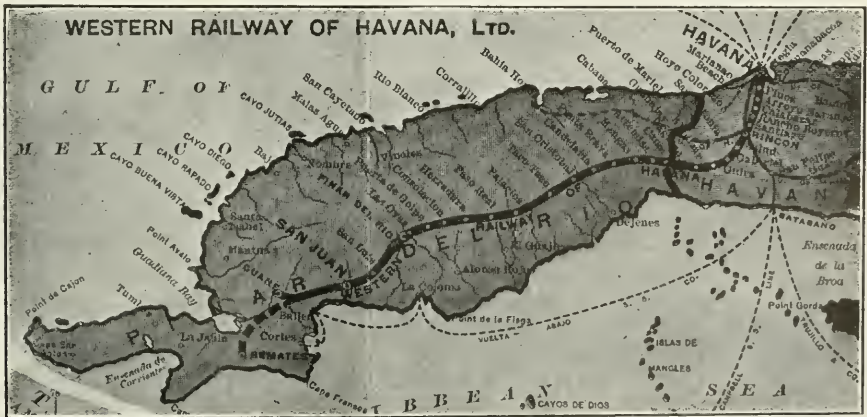
The freight traffic included 11,878 tons of tobacco in 1910 and 12,090 tons in 1911. The road carried 10,835 tons of sugar in 1910 compared with 8,325 tons in 1911. The decrease is due to the shortage in the crop. Fruit and vegetables were carried to the extent of 31,344 tons in 1910 as against 25,399 tons in 1911. The decrease being due to phenomenal storms that swept the western end of the island. The figures for all freight showed 361,219 tons in 1910 and 416,058 tons in 1911.

The company has new shops in full operation equipped with modern machinery and appliances, which are naturally producing considerable economy in the cost of repairs and contributed toward reduction in working expenses. Despite adverse conditions in the first half of the year, the gross receipts show an increase of £10,887 over 1910.

Passenger earnings for the year 1911 likewise showed an increase over 1910 of £7,649.

The company has paid a 6 per cent dividend for the years 1902, 1903 and 1904, and 7 per cent since.

The change in ownership is only another step toward the unification of all the Cuban railroads under one head. The entire



Map showing the territory covered by the Western Railway absorbed by the United Railways of Havana a few weeks ago

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL NEWS (Continued)

mileage of the island, as has been said, being really a one road proposition. As regards the Pinar del Rio district, the combination can only insure to the general betterment of all concerned, giving planters and travelers superior service and increased transportation facilities.

HAVANA CENTRAL EXTENSIONS

Work has begun on the Artemisa extension of the Havana Central Railroad. The western branch at present runs only to Guanajay and the extension means an addition of fifteen kilometers.

An extension has also been contracted for from the eastern line of the Havana Central through San José de las Lajas, Tapaste and Santa Cruz del Norte, about forty kilometers.

Plans are also being considered for extending the lines of the Havana Central from Regla to Casa Blanca to Cojimar on the northern side of Havana harbor.

News from Matanzas is to the effect that an electric road is talked of to be built

to Havana along the north coast. The United Railways very thoroughly supplies the transportation needs of this section with frequent trains and good time.

The Havana Electric Railway has been granted a concession allowing it to construct the all-land route from Havana to Guanabacoa on the other side of Havana harbor. The fare will be ten cents.

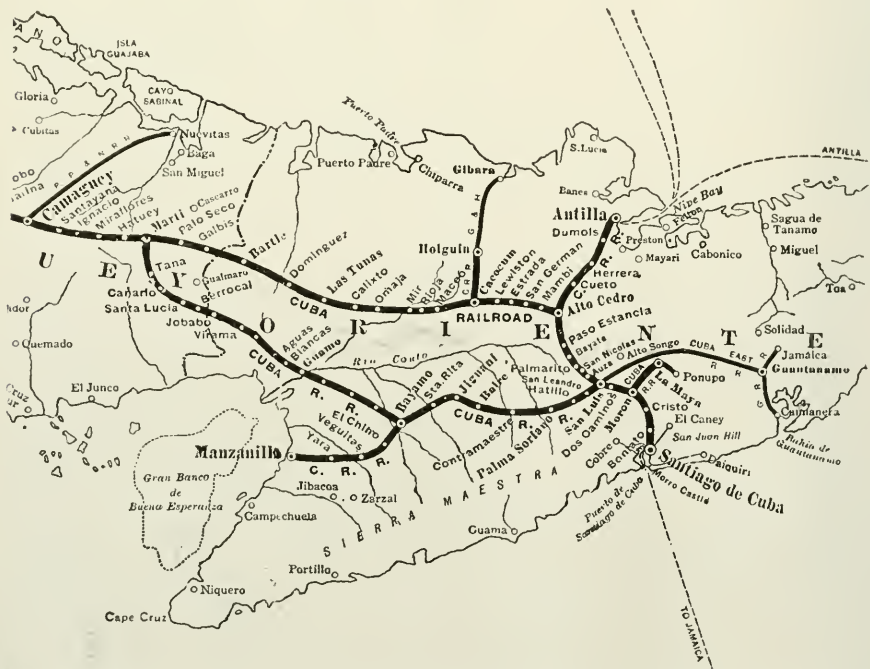
CAMAGUEY COMPANY EARNINGS

The Camaguey Company holds a perpetual electric light concession for the city of Camaguey, while the railway franchise runs for sixty years beginning September 26, 1906.

The authorized stock of the company is \$1,000,000 at par, of which \$700,000 has been issued.

Earnings for the last five years were as follows:

1906.....	\$27,791
1907.....	38,780
1908.....	51,848
1909.....	58,492
1910.....	63,989



Map showing the new extension of the Cuba Railroad in Oriente and Camaguey Provinces now recently completed and in service. The new connections link Marti with San Luis via Bayamo, and the latter with Manzanillo, an important city on the south coast.

A comparative statement of Cuba's importation during the last five years.
 Issued by the Cuban Treasury Department and just published.
Estado comparativo de las importaciones de la República de Cuba durante los años que á continuación se expresan.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Stones, earlths, shales, bitumens, crystal, and glass, pottery, earthen-ware and porcelain.	765140	1082207	1001981	737563	989249
Gold, silver, platinum, iron, and steel, copper and its alloys, and other metals.	935529	1065005	1010110	1069502	1088759
Simple drugs, colors, dyes, and varnishes, chemical products, oils, fats, etc.	1284028	1468903	1426799	1115089	1138711
Cotton and its manufactures, Hemp, flax, and vegetable fibers, wool, bristles, hair, etc., silk and its manufactures.	873133	871739	663355	768106	695651
Printing and writing paper, paste-board, books, printed matter, etc.	1201404	927442	902179	450333	338053
Wood and its manufactures, and other vegetable materials employed in manufacturing.	5949510	6325385	4767384	5284761	6163754
Animals, hides, skins, leather and manufactures thereof.	814692	829278	566173	626279	809127
Instruments, machinery, and apparatus employed in agriculture, etc.	302175	399117	252003	245077	289294
Meat, fish, cereals, fruits, oils, and beverages and milk products.	389272	452125	434855	395830	468350
Money.	530725	560453	474234	593676	672781
All other articles.	1451381	1773422	1635905	2146797	2780939
	1452189	2049763	1770468	1386200	1896900
	8601632	9308771	8993815	9815695	8527821
	3246209	3563014	2930809	3579710	3652301
	1180643	1185127	1023219	10412-6	1088225
	987505	976743	780947	771376	61974
	1226176	1287820	1329790	1467069	1498369
	405182	357829	300 02	304360	314904
	2725846	2617684	2060134	2287655	2506090
	5080675	307562	141681	141683	190026
	492216	469939	371890	483934	573059
	3879320	4579743	3429361	4249507	4463299
	398707	323588	217150	218013	263271
	7176267	5802800	3959624	5601387	8381763
	3360095	2865010	1612699	1677992	2821968
	8747436	10257608	8318094	9892104	11476815
	1264924	1479430	1194282	1137024	1310144
	9321083	12734890	11566465	12063000	13358362
	536285	633410	580958	549866	672674
	3684074	4421924	3500787	3664230	4522049
	3506162	3928712	2766074	3048265	3296467
	1667906	2244831	1976544	1840170	2524057
	3668370	3998996	3681584	3762569	3699134
	3725164	3799537	2927282	2663737	2667032
	1821062	757273	1150376	3859914	4283617
	6372502	7639349	5956916	6507222	7775967
TOTAL.....	99539661	105218208	86368767	93307495	107959198

COMMERCIAL MATTERS

HAVANA'S CUSTOM HOUSE REVENUES

The custom house receipts of Havana for November compare as follows:

1911	\$2,022,293
1910	1,769,859
1909	1,759,682
1908	1,446,351
1907	1,739,743

TARIFF REVISION

It is believed, says the *New York Globe*, that the next revision in the United States tariff will in all events call for free duty on iron ore. The last revision reduced the duty on this commodity from 40 cents a ton to 25 cents. If iron ore is placed on the free list, Cuba will be the centre of operations. Steel makers in the Pittsburgh district will be able to bring ore from Cuba cheaper than they are now getting it from the Lake regions. Cuba is now the fifth largest producer of iron ore in the world, being exceeded only by the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom and France.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH CUBA

Canada's importations from and exportations to Cuba, during the five years ended March 31, 1910, according to the figures just issued by the Cuban Department of State, are given below. The Cuban trade figures represent 22 per cent of Canada's total imports and 55 per cent of her exports.

IMPORTS	
1906	\$445,100
1907	475,319
1908	515,163
1909	496,485
1910	841,209
EXPORTS	
1906	\$1,221,766
1907	992,832
1908	1,366,319
1909	1,403,442
1910	1,737,385

HINTS TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS

Mr. Charles W. Harrah, Cuban consul at Detroit, Mich., in an address a few weeks ago before the export committee of the Board of Commerce of that city, spoke on trade conditions and opportunities in Cuba as follows:

"Although many automobiles are used in the country, most of them are of foreign make. In auto trucks there is a field in Havana and a few other cities. Windmills to draw water in the cattle-raising section which lack running streams, motor-boats for the wonderful harbors and other waterways, engines for the farms and paints and brick machinery are some of the things in which exporters could work up a considerable trade." "Flies," he continued, "are few in number, but mosquitoes are often very numerous and beds are enclosed in screens to protect the inmates." He recommended that an attempt be made to introduce more wire netting for windows and doors, something almost lacking now.

"In working up a trade I would suggest that it be done through manufacturers' agents," said the consul. "The Cubans have to be shown before they are ready to take up with new things or discard the German, Spanish or English for the American make."

NOW HAS TWENTY-TWO BRANCHES

President Gomez signed a decree on November 19th, making the National Bank of Cuba the depository of the government's funds for four years more. This bank has been the disbursing agent of the government since Cuba became a republic. The bank also offered to furnish a place for safe keeping in its vaults of the funds which are daily collected in the fiscal zone, for which it will make no charge to the government.

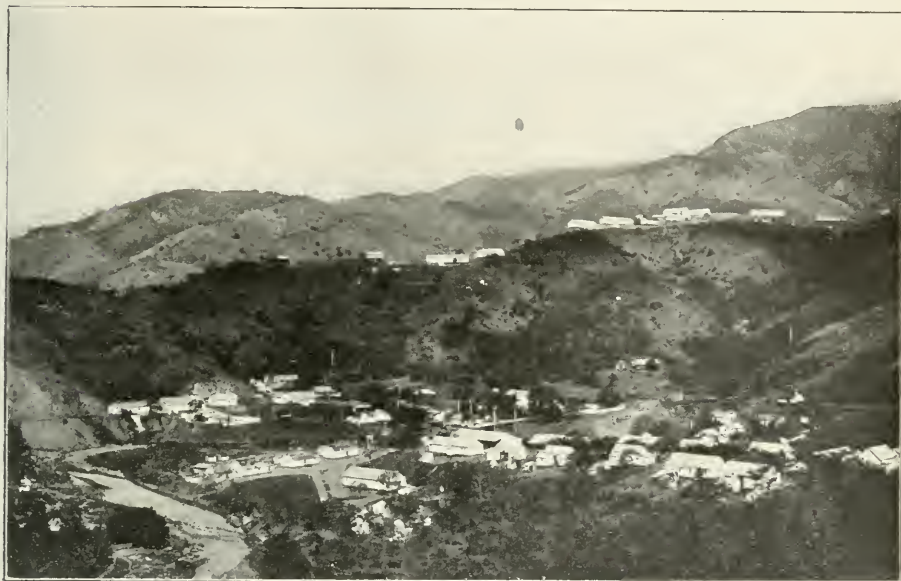
The bank announces also the inauguration of another branch bank in Cuba, located at Placetas in Santa Clara Province. The city is in one of the most important centers of sugar industry on the island.

Cuba's Imports and Exports of Merchandise

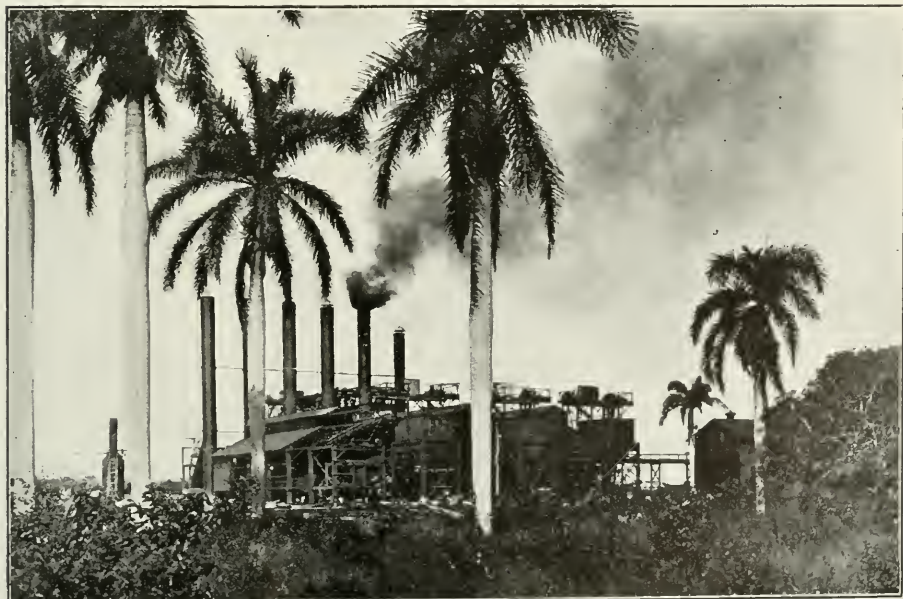
(From latest available official sources.)

12 months ending with December:		1910	1911
	Imports	\$91,448,000	\$103,657,000
	Exports	124,711,000	150,824,000
Average per month during period:			
	Imports	\$7,621,000	\$8,638,000
	Exports	10,393,000	12,569,000

CUBA'S GROWING MINING INDUSTRY



View of Daiquiri: A great mining center in Oriente Province



Nodulizing plant at Felton, Oriente Province, to convert iron ore into nodules. Burns out all foreign matter.

CUBAN MUSICIANS AND THEIR WORK

VIOLA UNKNOWN—DISCIPLINE IN ORCHESTRA ABSENT—NO PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATION EXISTING

Leonard L. Vosburg, of the American Federation of Musicians, writes an interesting letter to the *International Musician* concerning orchestral music in Cuba. He says:

"At my first orchestra rehearsal in Havana there were thirty-nine musicians in the pit. Eight of them were on 'percussion.' Nineteen of them had violins in their hands. Three of them were equipped with rotary valve E flat alto horns, and, my interpreter tells me, they would play my French horn parts. All the clarinets—there were four—were 'C' instruments. There was one five-string contra bass and one three-string, which made a good average in this important section. There was one 'cellist (a Mexican), and one man to play the flute parts, who was equipped with a Db band piccolo only. And one lone cornetist who had an American cornet.

"The 'percussion' end of the orchestra was the first to be dealt with, and to say the least, they were interesting. One of them had a bass drum which was over 20 inches in diameter, and to beat it he had a hollow gourd. This gave a fair tone, too, but the man and his equipment were absolutely incapable of producing but one variation of volume, and such a thing as pianissimo or a sforzando was impossible. This latter characteristic I found to be universal with the whole orchestra. The others had a cymbal with a wire beater, a triangle which would weigh at least two and a half pounds; a one-headed snare drum, two very ancient looking tympani—a man for each; and the other two had an assortment of hollow gourds which were elaborately carved and upon which they produced some very queer tones by scraping them together or scratching upon them with small pieces of wire.

"The viola is almost unknown here, but two of the violinists played from a Viola part, which produced surprising results in some of the passages. This orchestra, which is in the largest theatre in Havana (Theater Payret), is considered very fine here, and they play opera for the numerous Spanish and Mexican repertoire companies which come here. They can at least play in tune, notwithstanding some of the queer tones they get. Some of the violinists show excellent schooling, but absolutely no real theatrical experience, from our American viewpoint.

"Discipline in the orchestra is very con-

spicuous by its absence. At performances the musicians stand up at will and watch parts of the performance. They all smoke cigarettes at all times. A stop to assist one section of the orchestra during rehearsal means that the majority of the others will roll and light cigarettes, and a consequent delay of from three to ten minutes always. To get them to a rehearsal at a given hour is absolutely impossible, and I always give them at least a half hour leeway. During a performance the conversation in the orchestra pit is often so unbearable, that boys in the gallery will shout 'Musica silencia!' The musicians here are more independent than anywhere else in the world, I believe. In Havana, with a population of more than 300,000, there are less than 100 'business players,' and they constitute a law unto themselves.

"There is no union or other protective organization of any kind among them, and they work under what I would call the 'padrone system' entirely. This theater orchestra here is controlled by a man who is not a musician at all, but who has four brothers in the orchestra. He engages the men and contracts with the 'teatro impresarios' to furnish them with an orchestra for a given amount, which is paid during each and every performance. The Cuban people do not trust each other for a minute, and if the money for an engagement is not paid into their hands before the performance is completed, it never will be completed.

"The individual pay varies from 40 cents to \$2.80 (Spanish silver) per performance.

"The total cost of the orchestra here to the theater managers is \$50 per performance, and their agreement with the 'padrone' calls for not less than thirty-two men.

"During our first week here I had from thirty-five to forty-five men in the pit, and they explained it by saying that some of them came in to 'practicar' (obtain experience). I soon determined that the principal reason for the changes was that they came to see the show, and I had it stopped with but little difficulty.

"I will say that these people are very polite, deferential and hospitable, especially to Americans. Not because they admire us so much, as for the reason that Americans are superior to the Spaniards in their treatment of the Cubans. They recognize American justice and progressiveness, and are very quick to adapt new

methods if they are not too laborious—the laziest people in the world, but by no means the slowest.

"I sent to the States for a trap drum outfit and picked out a man to use it. He is progressing rapidly, but it is principally for the reason that he has suddenly become conspicuous in the orchestra, and the attention he attracts appeals greatly to his vanity. By the use of a little 'con' I have secured results which surprise even myself, and although I have had a few arguments with individuals, the majority of them are extremely courteous and help me in every possible manner. With absolutely no knowledge of Spanish when I first came here, I have at all times been able to make myself understood, musically, and from constant practice for a period of more than two months, we now have an orchestra which does remarkably and which is commented upon by the public to a considerable degree. The playing of American music is very much appreciated, and at the first performance we played a 'rag' number, which was the occasion of much applause.

"The native music is very reminiscent of the Moorish and Oriental style, as near as I can describe it, and is very irregular as to meter and rhythm. No good motifs are obtainable and while playing for their

native dance (the 'Rumba'), there is maintained a sort of accompaniment by the strings and gourds, while individual reeds and brasses play improvised melodies which at times include well-known opera tunes.

"The statements I have incorporated in this article may seem strange to the readers of the *International Musician*, but they are not overdrawn in any particular.

"The musicians here are a highly respected lot of citizens, and they read considerably about our American bands and orchestras, but very few of them migrate to the States, and those that do, stay there.

"The Rural Guard has five bands, and only one of these is a marching band."

DECLARED CONTRABAND

Maxim "Silencers" on firearms are declared to be contraband by Secretary Machado, of the department of government, and a decree has been issued by him allowing fifteen days from December 15th for the turning in of all such instruments.

Penalty of confiscation and delivery to the courts is imposed on all who do not obey the order. The importation, sale and use in any form is prohibited.



Small deer are very plentiful in Cuba, so much so in some sections as to become a nuisance, especially where there are gardens. They are easily tamed.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS

SUGAR CONTENT OF PINEAPPLES

All growers, shippers and canners of pineapples will be interested in a recent discovery by Mr. W. P. Kelley, chemist of the United States Experiment station at Honolulu, which would seem to explain, at least in part, the well-known superiority of canned pineapple over the fresh pineapples commonly found in the markets. Mr. Kelley's investigations are briefly summed up in the annual report of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station for 1910 as follows:

A study of the ripening of pineapples has disclosed the fact that the sugar content of the fruit is derived exclusively from the leaves of the plant and does not increase after the fruit has been removed from the plant. If pineapples are picked green and allowed to ripen, the sugar content at complete ripeness is the same as it was when the fruit was removed from the plants. An analysis of the fruit shows that they contain no substance which can be changed into sugar during the ripening process.

Fruits picked too green and allowed to ripen, therefore, lack greatly in sugar content and in flavor. The sugar content of green fruits, or fruits ripened after being picked too green, is about 2 or 3 per cent, while that of fruits ripened on the plants ranges from 9 to 15 per cent. The ripening process in fruits picked green appears to consist largely in a softening of the tissues. A microscopic examination of sections of green pineapples shows that the cell walls in the parenchyma of the fruit are greatly thickened, but become extremely thin in ripening. It is obvious from these facts that, in order to obtain a good flavor in fresh fruit, the fruit should not be picked until the sugar content has become fairly high and the fruits have turned yellow to the extent of about one-fourth their length of the base.

The main point thus brought out is that the pineapple contains no starch or other material that can be converted into sugar during the ripening process, but procures its sweetness by circulation from the leaves or possibly from the starchy plant stalk, and that when once it is picked, it cannot

A GREAT NEW ORANGE THAT PACKS, SHIPS AND KEEPS THE LUE GIM GONG

The Lue Gim Gong Orange has been fruiting at De Land, Florida, for nearly fifteen years. It has been under our close observation until we are convinced that it has more merit than any orange yet introduced. We have bought the exclusive selling right.

The fruit packs 126 to 176 per box. Skin and flesh deep orange-red; ten or eleven sections, containing few seeds and very juicy. The flavor is excellent—rich sub-acid, medium sweet. Commences ripening in June, is good in July and is at its best in August and September—throwing it into a season when the market is bare of all except some Californias, with prices correspondingly higher.

THE LUE GIM GONG ORANGE

hangs on the trees until picked—even for two or three years. The juice does not dry up nor lose its fine flavor. The Lu Gim Gong is nearer an all-the-year-around orange than any ever introduced.

Lue Gim Gong Oranges *ship* well. By comparison with other standard varieties, Lue Gim Gong's stand long-distance shipments better, and bring higher prices. This has been proved in actual tests.

OUR HANDSOME NEW CATALOGUE

describes all of our citrus fruits, deciduous fruits, nuts, shade and ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubs, vines and roses. It is one of the most best nursery books issued in the South. We are nurserymen and fruit growers exclusively. Our experimental work will help you.

If you intend to plant this season, we will be glad to send you our handsome catalogue now.

GLEN SAINT MARY
NURSERIES COMPANY

Rambler Ave., Glen St. Mary
Florida



become any sweeter, says James D. Dole in a letter to the *New York Evening Post*. This is in contrast to the banana, which in its unripe state is composed largely of starch, much of which during the ripening process is converted into sugar; and with the banana the ripening process seems to proceed almost as satisfactorily after the banana has been cut from the plant, as when left to ripen naturally.

MARKING POULTRY TO DETERMINE AGE

At the present time, 95 per cent of the farmers have no positive method of determining the age of their poultry. From an economic standpoint it is very desirable that when a farmer markets a part of his stock, he should be able by some accurate method to ascertain the age of the fowls which he sells. Such a plan would tend to decrease the enormous number of pullets and yearling hens which through lack of system are now being disposed of, while old hens are often retained. Yearling hens and pullets especially will in the course of the year return to the farmer a greater profit from the eggs which they produce than will the older fowls. Hens can be kept at a good profit until they have passed their second year, but they are not, as a rule, profitable beyond that age.

The most common method of marking poultry is to leg-band them. These bands are manufactured from aluminum, wire and composite metals, and are placed around the leg of the fowl and fastened in numerous ways. This system, while eminently satisfactory, requires more labor and attention than most farmers would care to give. A more practical method is by punching the web of the foot at the time the chick is hatched. The operation is simple and an entire hatch can be toe-marked in a short time. On this page is shown a diagram of a system by which 16

different combinations of toe-marking are possible. If only one mark is employed for all chicks hatched in a given year, no farmer would find it necessary to use more than three or four of these marks, but, if it were desired to show ages more closely, or to mark pedigree stock, all the forms indicated might be found useful.—*Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Bulletin No. 141.*

PICKING ORANGES IN SPAIN

Oranges are gathered in flexible baskets of palm leaf and are transported to the packing store in carts of three stories. The lowest is a suspended floor between the wheels, reaching to within 1 foot of the ground, and each floor accommodates about 16 baskets, each containing 30 to 35 pounds of oranges. In the store the fruit is piled in heaps 2 to 3 feet high and left to "purge" two or three days, according to the relative moisture or dryness of the weather conditions at time of harvesting. This purging is really incipient fermentation, in which the excess of moisture in the skin of the orange exudes through the pores, leaving it dryer, more flexible, and better adapted to the very tight packing in Valencia standard cases, which average about 165 pounds of fruit each.—*U. S. Consular Report.*

AGUACATE TREE YIELDS

In the matter of yield, mature aguacate trees of the large varieties are often known to produce 500 to 1,000 fruits in each season; the small purple varieties are sometimes extraordinarily prolific, some trees having been known to bear as many as 4,000 fruits in one season. With respect to the size of the fruit, the mistaken opinion is often held that this should be as large as possible; under conditions in the United States, a fruit weighing from 15 to 20 oz. would appear to be the most suitable.

For export, it is the best for the form of the fruits to be oval or nearly spherical; those possessing a neck require much care in packing, and are best suited for local consumption. Uniformity should exist, not only in regard to form, but with respect to size, particularly as this increases the attractiveness of the fruit when it is exposed for sale. As regards color, the purple varieties have been most in favor in California; in Florida those having a dark crimson color seem to be preferred.

In the case of avocados for shipment, the thickness and toughness of the skin are matters of importance. Many of the Mexican varieties possess a thick skin, while in others it is very thin; thickness is particularly a feature in the skins of Guatemalan types. In the matter of flavor,



Method of toe-marking chicks to determine age.
Sixteen different toe marks.

it seems that this is dependent on the percentage of fat in the flesh of the fruit. Lastly, the seed in avocados for export should fit tightly in its cavity, in order to prevent it from being shaken against the flesh and thus hastening the deterioration of the fruit; the seed should also be small, and it is hoped that in time the availability of a seedless variety will render the successful transportation of the fruit feasible over much longer distances than are possible at present.—*Agricultural News.*

Professor Patricio Cardin, of the government experimental station at Santiago de las Vegas, knows all about the insect pest which is attacking the aguacate trees in western Cuba, and says that its destruction is easy. It is destroyed by sprinkling the trees with a solution of ammonia of lead mixed with water, in the proportion of two ounces to each gallon.

VALUABLE LIVE STOCK

Among the recent purchases of the Cuban government from the United States was \$25,000 worth of live stock, consisting of twelve fine Kentucky saddle horses, four jacks from Missouri farms, eight bulls, twenty-six Jersey cows, and from six to twenty each of pigs, sheep, geese, chickens, ducks, etc. Cuba will utilize them in breeding and grading up the live stock of the country and to educate the people of Cuba in stock raising and culture.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EXPORTATION

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, Havana exported to the United States fruits and vegetables to the following extent:

Pineapples	989,833	crates
Tomatoes, peppers, etc.....	239,511	"
Oranges, grapefruit, etc.....	19,501	"
Aguacates, mangoes, sapotes, mameys, etc.	5,183	"

CAMAGUEY'S FAIR

The proposed agricultural, horticultural and live stock show which is being arranged for Camaguey this winter will be the first exhibition of the products of the various products of the island ever given in the interior, at least on the extensive scale which is intended for this exposition.

Thomas R. Towns, the president of the horticultural society, has joined forces with the people of Camaguey, and besides doing his share as the president of the society, will also provide substantial prizes on his own account. The city council of Camaguey and the provincial council will offer more excellent prizes.



EN
**MÁQUINAS PARA HACER
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Y
MEZCLADORAS DE HORMIGÓN**

(CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES AND CONCRETE MIXERS)

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AN ALL-AROUND VALUABLE PLANT

From experiments conducted in many agricultural stations, the peanut would seem to deserve extensive planting in Cuba, combining, as it does, the desirable qualities of several important farm crops. The portion above the ground makes a superior hay for horses, cattle and sheep, while the underground portion yields the nuts, which, acre for acre, is said to be more nutritious than the best corn or root crop that could be grown on the same type of land. The crop may be pastured, cured as fodder, or harvested with a view to disposing of the nuts as a money crop. Being a leguminous plant, it builds up the land through its power to utilize atmospheric nitrogen. Its roots are nearly always well supplied with the nitrifying bacteria nodules, an indication that the plant is performing this valuable function. For this reason and because it is a tilled crop, which leaves the soil mellow, it is well adapted for rotation with other crops. Furthermore, the crop grows with a less amount of moisture and on lands too sandy for corn and some other of the more common forage crops.

The United States exported to Cuba in the fiscal year 1911 perfumery, cosmetics and toilet articles to the amount of \$31,624.

WHY CANE SUGARS ARE POLARIZED

Why cane sugars are polarized and what ingredients are sought after in the examination by the polariscope is an important question fully answered by Dr. C. A. Browne, Ph. D., chemist in charge of the New York Sugar Trade Laboratory and an authority upon methods of polarizing sugars, in a recent issue of the *American Sugar Industry* of Chicago. Dr. Browne says that cane sugars are ordinarily polarized in order to arrive at a basis of valuation. The polarization of a sugar is reported in the degrees of a scale, the 100-degree point of which represents the reading obtained upon a saccharimeter by a standard weight of chemically pure sucrose under certain prescribed conditions of temperature, volume, length and light. The German sugar scale is the one most generally employed in the United States; a sugar degree of this scale, according to the U. S. Bureau of Standards' certificates of standardization, is defined as follows: "A sugar degree is one-hundredth part of the rotation shown by 26 grams of sucrose dissolved in water and the volume made up to 100 metric cubic centimeters, for light from an incandescent gas mantle passed through 1.5 centimeters of a 6 per cent potassium bichromate solution, the temperature being 20 degrees C. for graduation, preparation and observation." This definition holds only for a 200mm. tube.

The polarization of a sugar gives the actual percentage of sucrose only with substances which contain no other optically active ingredient that would affect the reading of the saccharimeter and where no contaminating impurities occur which would increase or diminish the polarizing power of the sucrose. The polarization for example of a refined sugar damaged by water would give the true percentage of sucrose. On the other hand, the polarization of a raw beet sugar containing raffinose would give more than the true percentage of sucrose for the reason that the impurity raffinose has a polarizing power of the same character as sucrose and of a much greater degree; so also the polarization of a raw cane sugar would give less than the true percentage of sucrose for the reason that the impurity invert sugar has a polarizing power of a character opposite to that of sucrose, thus diminishing the reading of the latter upon the saccharimeter scale; so again the polarization of a sugar contaminated by salt would give less than the true percentage of sucrose, for while salt itself has no polarizing power, its presence exerts a depressing influence upon the polarizing power of sucrose.

These statements pertain only to the so-called direct polarization of a sugar, by which is meant the reading of a solution of a sugar upon a saccharimeter without other treatment than that of clarification. By means of the Clerget, or invert polarization, in which the reading of a standard weight of a sugar is taken before and after inversion (with acid or invertase), it is possible to arrive at a very close approximation to the true percentage of sucrose. The inversion method, however, on account of its complicated character is not employed commercially in the valuation of raw sugar, although it is frequently used in factory control work, where it is necessary to determine the losses of sugar at the different stages of manufacture.

The difference between polarization and true sucrose content of raw cane sugars may be seen from the following table.

Kind of Sugar	Polarization	Actual Sucrose	Difference
Java Centrifugal	98.55	98.75	0.20
Peru Centrifugal	97.45	97.60	0.15
Cuba Centrifugal	94.50	95.10	0.60
Louisiana Centrifugal	93.70	94.50	0.80
Louisiana Centrifugal	89.50	90.70	1.20
Cuba Molasses	91.75	92.45	0.70
Brazil Muscovados	88.90	90.40	1.50
Philippine Mats	84.10	86.60	2.50
Louisiana Molasses	82.60	85.60	3.00
Louisiana Molasses	74.70	78.40	3.70

The statement is often made that, inasmuch as raw cane sugars are bought and sold upon the basis of a test which gives less than the true amount of sucrose, an injustice is done to the seller. This statement is made, however, without due consideration of all the facts. The price for a raw sugar is determined almost wholly by the yield of pure sucrose which this sugar will give to the refiner. A raw beet sugar, for example, polarizing 93 and containing 1 per cent of ash, is given a value of 88 instead of 93; for while the true percentage of sucrose may be very close to 93, the presence of the mineral matter in the sugar reduces its value for refining to the extent of 5 times the amount of ash.

So also with a raw cane sugar which polarizes 82.5, but has a true sucrose content

of 85 per cent. The sugar is given a value of 82.5 rather than 85 for the reason that 82.5 represents more nearly the value of this sugar to the refiner.

It may be said, in general, that raw sugars are polarized simply to arrive at a rapid convenient means for fixation of price. The polarization figure is a conventional arbitrary standing of valuation; polarization and absolute percentage of sucrose are two entirely distinct quantities, the difference between which must always be borne carefully in mind.

REDUCTION OF SUGAR DUTIES

It is said that at the present session of the United States Congress an attempt will probably be made to abolish the 20 per cent differential in favor of Cuban sugar, provided by the present tariff law, and substitute an ad valorem rate of from 40 to 55 per cent for the present specific rates. The average rate now paid on Cuban importations is equivalent to about 53 per cent, and it is urged that the ad valorem rate suggested would quite cover the Cuban protection, while at the same time the effect would be to lower the rate from other countries, which is equivalent to 78 per cent.

If the ad valorem plan prevails, the polariscopic test required under the present law will be eliminated.

Concerning the lowering of sugar duties, the Cuban Chamber of Commerce in a petition to President Gomez says:

"This measure may be or may not be carried out, because a movement of that nature would certainly entail the strongest opposition from the manufacturers of this staple in Hawaii and the Philippines, but whatever resolution Congress may adopt in that matter will radically affect the commercial relations between Cuba and the United States, inasmuch as the reciprocity treaty is based on that product.

"For this reason we should be prepared for this contingency. This can only be done by initiating the necessary negotiations towards a new treaty in case of a total or a partial reduction of the present duty fixed by the American tariff at present. This is necessary because the 20 per cent reduction enjoyed by Cuban sugars at present is based on the duty now levied on sugar, which is 1.685 cents on the pound.

and would this duty be exaggeratedly reduced, it would be of no benefit to Cuba as it now enjoys under the reciprocity treaty."

The Chamber of Commerce does not want a further benefit in favor of Cuban sugar, which is 20 per cent at present. President Gomez is told that in case of a new treaty made before Congress convenes that the present benefit be left as it is.

GREAT REVENUE AT STAKE

In regard to the public demand for the removal of the tariff on sugar, because of the recent advance in price, the *Boston Herald* considers the question of the loss in revenue resulting therefrom and says:

"Uncle Sam gets \$60,000,000 a year from sugar duties now; these would be nearly wiped out by the annexation of Cuba, and completely so by free sugar wholly apart of any change in the political status of that island. Where is the equivalent sixty millions to come from? The government will soon need additional sources of revenue anyhow, and so large a sum as this is not readily picked up, nor can it ordinarily be derived from the luxuries of the few."

Sr. Ramon Vigil, one of the best known sugar men in the central section of the island and manager of the Adela Sugar Estate, died in Paris November 2d.

The Cuban-American Sugar Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 2d, to stock of record on December 15th.

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SUGAR REVIEW

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

Our last review for this magazine was dated November 14th.

At that time, centrifugals of 96 test were quoted at 5.12c. per lb. and are now 4.875c. per lb., showing a decline of 0.245c. per lb. The decline is the natural coming together of the scarce supply period and the new crop sugars of Cuba and Porto Rico. First sales of these sugars to our refiners have been made this week at 3 7-16c. c. & f. (4.80c. duty paid) for December or 3 3/8c. c. & f. for first half January, and these prices would now be readily paid, but planters do not seem desirous of selling freely until assured that their grinding season is really on.

European markets have gone steadily downward during the time under review, the fluctuations running as follows: From 16s. 11 1/4 d. to 16s. 6 3/4 d., to 16s. 8 1/4 d., to 16s. 5 1/4 d., to 16s. 6d., to 16s. 3 3/4 d., to 16s., to 16s. 3 3/4 d., to 15s. 11 1/4 d. at the close for December delivery with corresponding changes for other months, the close being 16s. for January and 16s. 3d. for May futures.

The declining trend of Europe cannot be traced to any change in the beet crop conditions abroad, but rather to the fact that Russia has surplus stocks of sugar to meet the deficiency in crops to some extent if only a means of getting it out of Russia and into Europe can be devised without surrendering the neutral relations of the Brussels Convention members for the extension of this convention after its present expiration in September, 1913.

Russia asks permission to export 600,000 tons sugar this campaign instead of 200,000 tons, the present limit, and while Germany, France and other countries object to any change, Great Britain is inclined to withdraw if Russia's demand is not complied with. It is notable that Great Britain received some 774,000 tons of sugar from Germany

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last year and that Germany has a surplus crop this year over home consumption of only about 30,000 tons to export, hence the anxiety of Great Britain for the Russia sugars and a similar anxiety for some of the new Cuban crop, is likely to bring about in the near future a buying demand for Cuba sugars in competition with the United States.

A touching of bottom in beet prices soon and the turn upward again will likely develop into buying Cuba sugars for Great Britain.

Under present and prospective conditions the present Cuba crop as to size becomes the most important now visible feature of the campaign. Prices for planters will be so extremely lucrative that there is every incentive to make as large a crop as is practicable. The same may apply to Porto Rico and all other cane producing countries.

The U. K. in its need for supplies has already returned 80,000 tons of Javas from their India destination to the home market and the world will be searched for enough invisible supply to prevent an actual large decrease of consumption in non sugar producing countries like the United Kingdom.

Lowest prices of the campaign are likely to rule as usual during the first quarter of the Cuba crop season. The United States ran so far short of supplies during the interim between crops that the Louisiana and domestic crops were seized upon to meet the situation as soon as they appeared. These sugars have gone and are going into consumption so rapidly as to leave the country open for a large consumption of cane sugars as soon as they can be had freely.

We look for higher than present prices to rule as an average for this campaign year.

Crop estimates have not changed materially since our last report and are not likely to become much improved later.

New York, December 12, 1911.

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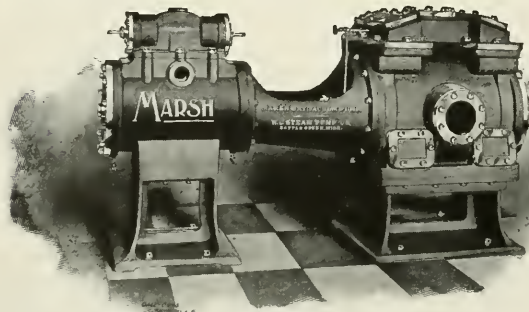
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LOUISIANA'S CROP LOSS

The loss to the sugar crop of Louisiana, due to the freeze and the following warm weather of the first two weeks in December, was estimated by a coterie of experts to

have reached 25 per cent, which means a loss in round figures of \$8,500,000.

In the upper part of the sugar belt more than 25 per cent of the crop has been lost. The loss in the southern part was 20 per cent. If the warm weather continues the loss will be still greater.

El señor J. E. Hernández, Aguacate 56, Habana, Cuba, ha sido nombrado agente en la isla de Cuba, isla de Pinos y Jamaica para la venta de los aparatos fabricados por la "Lytton Manufacturing

company" de Virginia. Véase el anuncio que inserta dicha compañía en otra página de este número referente á colectores del agua de condensación para tachos al vacío.

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REVISTA AZUCARERA

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación llevaba fecha 14 de Noviembre. En aquel día, el azúcar centrífuga polarización 96 grados, se cotizaba á 5.12 cents. la libra, y ahora se cotiza á 4.875 cents. la libra, acusando una baja de 0.245 de centavo en libra. Esta baja es el resultado natural de la coincidencia del período de escasez con la obtención de azúcares de la nueva zafra de Cuba y Puerto Rico. Las primeras ventas de estos azúcares á nuestras refinerías se hicieron en esta semana á 3 7-16 cents., costo y flete. (4.80 cents. derechos pagados) para entrega en Diciembre ó á 3³/₈ cents., costo y flete, para su entrega en la primera quincena de Enero, y estos precios se pagarían gustosamente, pero los hacendados no parecen dispuestos á vender en grandes partidas hasta estar seguros de que la zafra está realmente en marcha.

Los mercados europeos han continuado bajando durante el período que comprende esta revista, habiendo sido las fluctuaciones como sigue: De 16s 11¹/₄d á 16s 6³/₄d, á 16s 8¹/₄d, á 16s 5¹/₄d, á 16s 6d, á 16s, á 16s 3³/₄d, á 16s, á 16s 3³/₄d á 15s 11¹/₄d al cerrar para entrega en Diciembre, con cambios correspondientes para otros meses, siendo la cotización á última hora 16s para entrega en Enero y 16s 3d para entregas en Mayo.

La tendencia á la baja en Europa no puede atribuirse á ningún cambio en el estado de las cosechas en el extranjero, sino más bien al hecho de que Rusia tiene azúcar sobrante almacenado para compensar hasta cierto punto la deficiencia en la producción debida á las malas cosechas, si se lograra la manera de hacer que ese azúcar salga de Rusia y entre en los demás mercados de Europa sin menoscabo de las relaciones neutrales de los miembros de la Convención de Bruselas en cuanto se refiere á la prórroga de dicha Convención á la expiración del presente convenio en Septiembre de 1913.

Rusia pide que se le permita exportar 600,000 toneladas de azúcar esta zafra en lugar de las 200,000 toneladas á que está limitada al presente, y si bien Alemania, Francia y otras naciones se oponen á todo cambio, la Gran Bretaña está dispuesta á retirarse si no se concede lo pedido por Rusia. Es notable que la Gran Bretaña haya recibido cerca de 774,000 toneladas de azúcar procedente de Alemania el año pasado, y que Alemania tenga este año un exceso de producción sobre lo necesario para el consumo nacional de sólo unas 30,000 toneladas que exportar, y de aquí la ansiedad manifestada por Inglaterra con respecto á los azúcares rusos, y una ansiedad semejante por algún azúcar de la nueva zafra de Cuba, es posible que determine dentro de poco una demanda por azúcar cubano cuya adquisición dé lugar á una competencia con los Estados Unidos.

Si los precios del azúcar de remolacha llegan pronto á su cotización más baja y luego vuelven á subir, es probable que determinen la compra activa de azúcar cubano con destino á Inglaterra.

Bajo las presentes circunstancias y las que se vislumbran para el futuro, el volumen de la zafra actual de Cuba es el detalle más importante del momento. Los precios que se pagarán á los hacendados serán tan extremadamente lucrativos, que constituirán un gran incentivo para que procuren lograr la zafra mayor posible. Lo mismo puede decirse de Puerto Rico y otros países en que se produce la caña de azúcar.

Inglaterra, apremiada por la escasez de azúcar que siente, ha hecho que se transfirieran para el consumo nacional 80,000 toneladas de azúcar de Java llevadas á la India, y de seguro que se escudriñará todo el mundo en busca de partidas de azúcar que comprar para evitar una gran disminución en el consumo en países que como Inglaterra no producen azúcar.

Es probable que como suele acontecer, rijan los más bajos precios de la zafra durante el primer trimestre de la molienda en Cuba. En los Estados Unidos es tanta la escasez de azúcar durante el período que media entre zafra y zafra, que tan pronto como llegaron azúcares de Louisiana y otros puntos de país, es compraron para remediar temporalmente la situación. Estos azúcares han ido y están yendo al consumo con tanta rapidez, que el consumo de azúcar de caña será muy grande en cuanto se ponga á la venta la de la nueva zafra.

En nuestra opinión, el promedio de los precios que regirán durante la zafra actual habrán de ser mayores que los cotizados al presente.

Los cálculos relativos á las cosechas no han variado gran cosa desde nuestra última revista, y no hay indicios de que más adelante aumenten gran cosa.

Nueva York, 12 de Diciembre de 1911.

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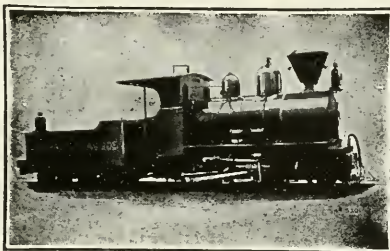
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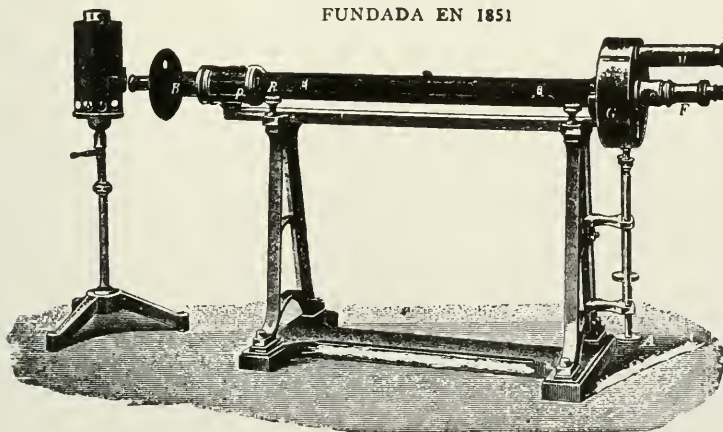
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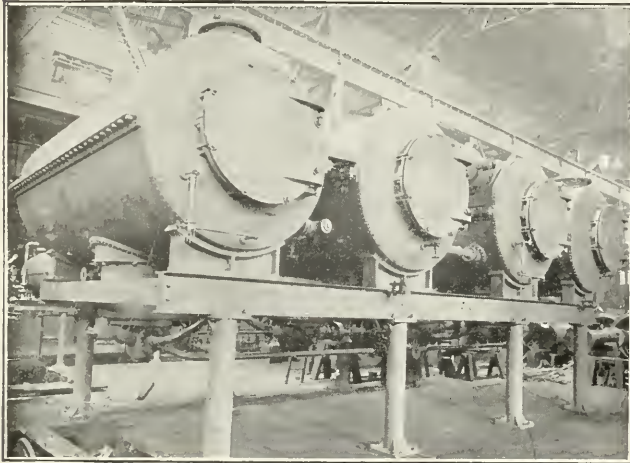
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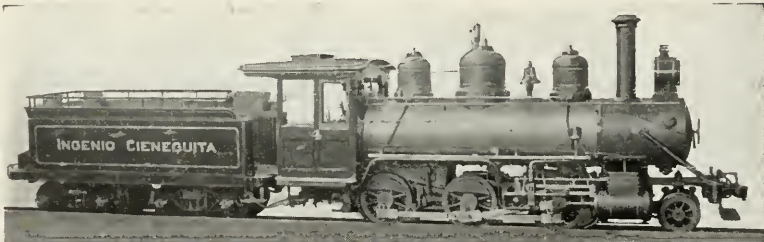
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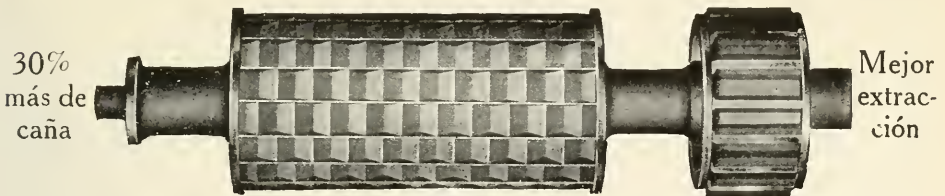


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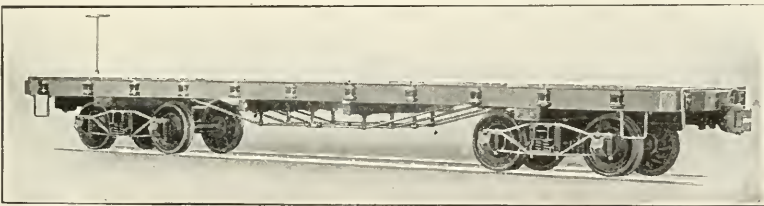
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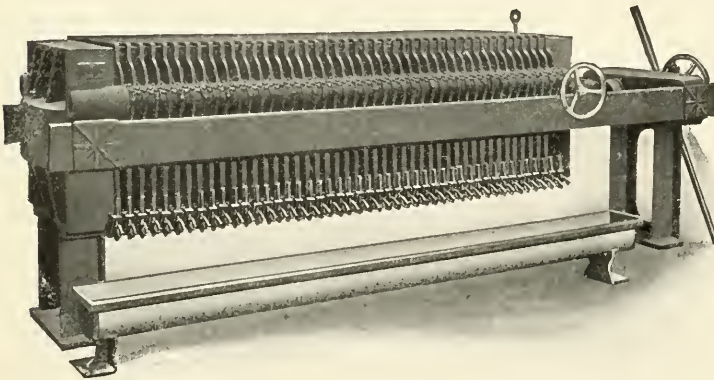
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VOL. X

JANUARY, 1912

No. 2

Contents of This Number

The cover page will give the reader a good idea of the Cuban jungle.

Government and political matters are treated on pages 7, 8, 9 and 10. The further development of the veterans' movement against all office holders who fought against Cuba during the late insurrections against Spain is described. A bill against the exportation of shredded cane is before Congress. The Spanish government is demanding payment of some claims of its subjects in the island. Important cabinet changes have occurred, and there are more to come, all owing to the opposition of the veterans. Candidates for the presidency are discussed, and conventions will soon determine who the standard bearers shall be.

Cuban-American Sugar Company report is on page 11.

Short pithy news notes of the island's activities are on pages 12 and 13.

Much interesting comment on Cuban affairs from individuals and newspapers is on pages 14 and 15.

The Havana cigar.—How it is made. All told in a most interesting way and with suitable illustrations on pages 16, 17 and 18.

Havana's sewerage and paving contract. The system is the most comprehensive in existence. It is described on page 19.

Cubans do not play "brainy" baseball, says John McGraw, manager of the New York Giants. See page 20.

The "Maine" wreck will be sunk at sea with appropriate ceremonies. See page 20.

Railroad and commercial news, railroad reports of earnings, and quotations of Cuban securities will be found on pages 21, 22 and 23.

General notes are on page 24.

How Miss Barton took Santiago is described on page 25.

Further general notes with a picture of Capablanca, the Cuban chess champion, are on page 27.

Agricultural matters are discussed on pages 28, 29, 30 and 31. Some new information of the aguacate is given, and liberal extracts are printed of an important article by G. Harold Powell on "Co-operation in Fruit Handling." How dynamite is used in the orchard, and its beneficial effects are told on page 31.

Sugar review by Willett and Gray is on pages 33 and 34.

The same article in Spanish is on page 36.

H. A. Huneley's estimate of the coming crop is on page 35.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT



The fine beach at Veradero on the north coast and on Cardenas Bay. An electric road is proposed for this section. It is destined to be a great winter resort.

THE CUBA REVIEW

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VOLUME X

JANUARY, 1912

NUMBER 2

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

Opposition to Veterans

A law has been demanded by the Veterans' Association, making it impossible for those who fought against Cuba to occupy government positions or to be nominated for office by any political party.

This proposal is meeting with opposition on the ground that it is unconstitutional and undemocratic, and calculated to exclude from the service of the country citizens who have been guilty of no other offense than of formerly holding political opinions hostile to the separation of Cuba from Spain.

The veterans hold that patriots who helped Cuban independence in the war with Spain should have the offices in preference to those who sided against Cuba during the struggle. (See some American press opinion on this matter on page 14.)

The president has issued a series of interpretative rules, which will help a commission appointed by him and composed of one Liberal, one Conservative, two veterans and a presiding officer, to pass on the qualifications of any office holder, if doubt is expressed as to his right to continue in office under the agreement between the government and the veterans.

The success thus far of the veteran campaign brightens presidential aspirations of General Emilio Nuñez, who is president of the association.

Not all the veterans are in favor of the campaign waged by the association, and these will organize an association of their own under the lead of Senator Cisneros Betancourt. The members of the association in Santiago de Cuba are likewise opposed to violent measures, and recently adopted the following resolutions:

"We do not accept the preachings of some of our exalted leaders that the veterans will not permit a government contrary to the veterans, but we respect

the will of the electors of the republic, no matter what the results of the elections.

"We condemn all campaigns in favor of violent methods, because we believe such methods do not reflect the real sentiments of the veterans, and result in injury to the moral welfare and orderly march of the nation."

Dessicated Sugar Cane

A bill prohibiting the exportation of sugar cane in any form has been introduced in the Cuban Senate, according to advices received at the State Department on January 9th at Washington.

This is of course aimed at the process for shredding cane which has been carried on with more or less success for the last two years at a factory built on the lands of the Nipe Bay Company at Preston, Oriente Province. Full details of the work with illustrations of the mill built for shredding the cane, and of the pith and fibre were printed in THE CUBA REVIEW for May, 1911. At that time the mill was undergoing alterations to pursue greater efficiency results. Not having reached the standard required for permanent and profitable work, shipments of the product had previously been sent to Madison, Wis., and chemists from the Preston mill, who had gone north to witness the extraction of the sugar from the dried cane, came back somewhat enthusiastic.

Since then nothing much has been done, but within the last month much discussion of the process has arisen in Cuba, which has resulted in action by the Senate.

Havana despatches stated that planters were alarmed and that foreign consuls were investigating in order to report to their home offices. Some planters said it was difficult to estimate results by the new process, but that if successful, Cuba would become one vast cane field.

JAN 27 1912



General Emilio Nuñez, former governor of Havana Province and president of the Veterans' Association

*Will Not
Lease
Wharves*

Several proposals have been recently made to the government to take over the new wharves and piers which are being constructed in the Paula district of Havana harbor. The company promises to make a two per cent reduction over the lowest ruling tariff rate and to be responsible for all goods going over the wharves. It reserves the right to sub-let its privileges.

President Gomez, in a statement on December 29th answering these applications, declares that the wharves will not be rented to private parties.



Hon. Rafael Martínez Ortiz, secretary of agriculture, commerce and labor, who resigned December 30th

*For a
Statue
of Maceo*

The Cuban Congress has appropriated \$50,000 for the erection in Havana of a monument to Major General Antonio Maceo, the well-known hero of Cuba's war of independence. Sculptors all over the world can enter in competition.

Competition ends January, 1913, when the best design will be accepted.

Many artists in Spain have sent models, among them Señor Don José Campeny, of Barcelona, whose model is approved and indorsed by the Marquis of Marianao, Alcalde of Barcelona, and many other prominent persons of that city. The illustration on this page shows Señor Campeny's model for the statue.



Design for a statue of Major General Antonio Maceo, submitted by a Spanish artist, Señor Don José Campeny

*Spanish
Claims
Unpaid*

Sr. Fernando Vallin, Spanish minister to Cuba, has sent a note to the State Department demanding that a Spanish subject, who has been teaching school in a city of Cuba for fourteen years, be paid for his services for that time, as he has received no compensation. The minister asks that there be no more delay.

The *Post* says: "There are similar debts amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars of which Spanish citizens are the creditors and the Cuban city governments the debtors. The subject has been diplomatically called to the attention of the Cuban government by every Spanish diplomat who has been accredited there."

The government has notified municipalities that such debts must be paid.

*Cuban
Consulate
Business*

President Gomez has sent to the Cuban Congress a special message requesting an increase of \$11,920 in the appropriation for the Cuban consulate general in New York, making the entire appropriation for that office for the fiscal year \$32,420.

As justifying the increase requested, the president states that the work of the office has developed greatly: that the consular fees collected during the years 1908, 1909 and 1910 amounted to \$103,118, \$119,376 and \$131,924, respectively. From this the president calculates that the collection during the present year will amount to \$170,000 and those for the year 1912 to \$200,000.

*More
Road
Work*

The Provincial Council of Matanzas at its last meeting on December 22d authorized the following expenditures for road work

in the province:

Two thousand dollars for a cart road from Pedro Betancourt to Claudio, \$700 for another road from Lactet to the La Palma River, \$2,500 for a road between Carlos Rojas and Olimpo, \$3,900 for repairs to the highway from Maximo Gomez to Altamisae, \$3000 for a cart road from Gonzalo to Bolondrón, and \$2500 for a road from Matanzas to Amarioca.

*Cabinet
Changes*

On December 12th President Gomez appointed Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Roads and Bridges, José M. Babe, to be secretary of the Department of Public Works, to succeed Sr. Joaquin Chalons, who resigned his office as secretary in the president's Cabinet because of the veteran question.

The new secretary is but 36 years old, and a native of Havana. He graduated as bachelor of arts and sciences from Belen College of that city. Previously he had graduated at Troy University, N. Y., as civil engineer. He is a Liberal in politics, but is not active in party work.

Secretary of the Treasury Martinez-Ortiz, resigned his office on December 30th. He gave as his reason dissatisfaction with the present trend of affairs and the impossibility of continuing to serve the administration under existing conditions.

This is the third Cabinet position vacated in response to the agitation of the Veterans' Association. Señor Chalons resigned as Secretary of Public Works in November, and Señor Barraqué handed his resignation as Secretary of Justice to President Gomez on December 28th.

Judge Juan M. Menocal, of the Audiencia, of Havana, was immediately appointed

to succeed Señor Barraqué. He is a prominent member in the Veterans' Association Councils and a well-known lawyer.

Colonel Manuel Maria Coronado, of *La Discusion*, and Colonel Lopez Leiva are mentioned as new cabinet members.

*Political
Talk*

The National Convention of the Conservative Party has been called for January 18th to nominate candidates for president and vice-president of Cuba. The party is well organized without the dissensions and differences which have rent apart the Liberals. It can therefore immediately begin an active campaign as soon as its standard bearers are chosen. The delegates, of which there are twelve from each province, will, it is believed, be instructed to vote for General Menocal for president.

General Demetrio Castillo Duanny, the warden of the state prison, may be the Liberal candidate for the presidency of Cuba, his friends believing he can unite the factions of the Liberal Party.

Although the followers of Dr. Zayas have declared that they will not accept a compromise candidate, many politicians believe they will do so rather than see the Conservatives unite on one man and the Liberals compelled to go to the polls with their forces divided.

Regarding the chances of Zayas for obtaining the nomination, these look slim according to the view of *La Lucha*, which says in a recent editorial:

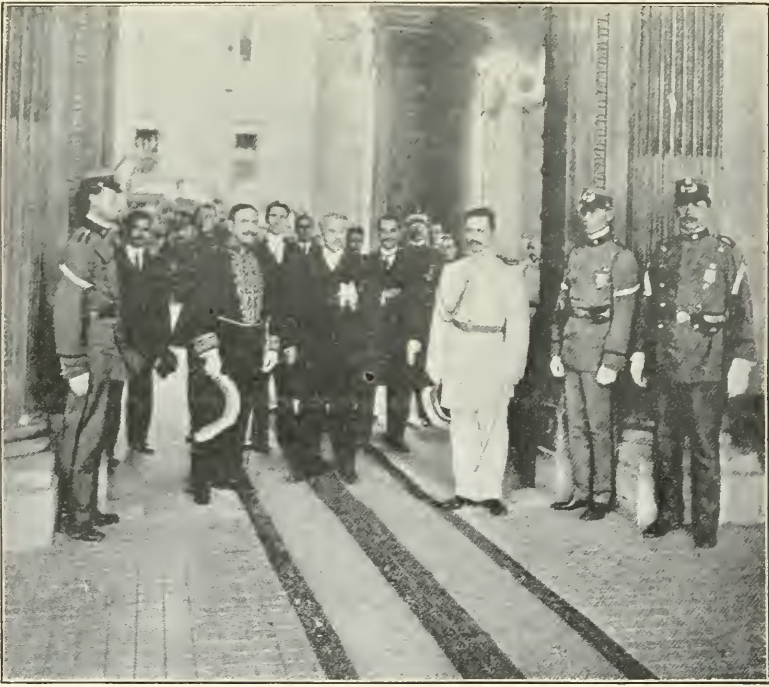
"In not one of the six provinces are to be found persons representing the most limited majority who even speak of him as a presidential possibility, and in those places where he imagines he has some followers are the very places where he would, by continuing his candidacy, serve to better aid his enemies."

*Illegal
Entry*

Haytians and Jamaicans have been secretly entering the province of Oriente in large numbers for a year past, thereby breaking the immigration laws and the sanitary regulations and endangering the health of the island, is the report of Governor Rafael Manduley of the province. He believed they were being brought by small sailing vessels and disembarked at convenient landing places.

Cuban revenue cutters have been instructed for months to keep a sharp lookout for such vessels, but up to the present time only two unimportant captures have been made.

The men work at the sugar mills, offering their services at very low wages, and competing to the latter's disadvantage with the Cuban laborer.



El Ministro de los E. U. A., Mr. Arthur M. Beaupre, saliendo de palacio después de presentar sus credenciales

Hon. Arthur M. Beaupre, United States minister to Cuba, leaving the palace at Havana after the presentation of his credentials to President Gomez.—*Bohemia, Havana.*



Cities and towns of Cuba.—View of Castillo de Jagua, on Cienfuegos Bay, south coast of Cuba

CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY

The annual report of the Cuban-American Sugar Company for the twelve months ended September 30, 1911, was somewhat unfavorable. Net proceeds amounted to only \$273,477, a decrease of \$1,503,705. In other words, the company earned 3.4 per cent on the \$7,893,800 preferred stock outstanding. This compares with 7 per cent earned on the \$6,295,000 preferred stock the previous year, and an additional 20.6 per cent on the \$6,496,100 common stock then outstanding.

The income account compares as follows:

	1911	1910
Sales and miscellaneous incomes	\$15,397,645	\$15,817,667
Prod. and rf. costs, sell. and gen'l expenses	13,854,820	12,971,235
Gross profit	\$1,542,825	\$2,846,431
Int., disc. and depre.	1,269,349	1,069,249
Net profits	\$273,477	\$1,777,182
Dividends	524,587	550,812
Deficit	\$251,110	*\$1,226,370
Previous surplus	2,227,789	1,435,841
Miscellaneous credits	\$815,500	.....
Total surplus	\$2,792,179	\$2,662,211
Miscellaneous debits	71,020,647	434,422
Profit and loss surp.	\$1,771,532	\$2,227,789

* Surplus. † Includes common stock issued in respect of San Manuel property, \$639,500; special reserve, \$250,000; sinking fund, \$131,147. ‡ Includes surplus from San Manuel property, \$639,500; bonds cancelled, \$176,000.

The net profits in 1909 were \$1,150,545.

In his report to the stockholders President R. B. Hawley says: "While the year's operations are disappointing, a recurrence of the unfavorable conditions during the coming year seems not impossible; on the contrary, the reversal of last season's situation is practically assured. With normal weather conditions, our total output for 1911-12 should exceed 1,225,000 bags of sugar, or an increase of 30 per cent. The outlook indicates better returns for our product than experienced in many years, and every guarantee of a successful future is offered."

The report further says:

"During the period when rains were most necessary for the growing crops, there prevailed a serious drouth throughout the island of Cuba, causing a reduction in the total crop of 18 per cent, and in the estates of this company, excluding output of the San Manuel house, a reduction of 17 per cent is shown, as compared with the previous year. With the factories operating practically the same number of days, but producing 17 per cent less raw sugar, and the low prices prevailing during the summer months when the crop was being har-

vested, the net profit amounted to but \$273,476, as compared with \$1,777,182 for 1909-10.

"In October, 1910, the company acquired the capital stock of the San Manuel Sugar Company, owning an estate located in the vicinity of Puerto Padre, Cuba, adjoining the Chaparra estate, comprising about 92,000 acres of land, sugar factory, railroad lines, wharves and other accessories, as well as the greater part of the town of Puerto Padre.

"The Chaparra Railroad Company was organized October 14, 1910, with a nominal capital stock of \$10,000 to take over the railroad properties of the Chaparra and San Manuel Sugar Companies. Subsequently the authorized capital stock of the railroad company was increased to \$2,000,000 to conform with the laws of Cuba, of which \$224,000 is owned by the Cuban-American Sugar Company, the balance remaining unissued.

"To provide funds for the purchase and development of these properties, erecting a modern sugar factory, extending the railroad and constructing a deep water shipping terminal, the stockholders at their 1910 annual meeting authorized the directors to issue for cash 15,988 shares of preferred stock and to deliver to the subscribers 40 per cent of the amount of their subscriptions—the equivalent of 6,395 shares—in full paid common stock. In addition to the capital acquired in this manner, \$1,800,000 ten-year 6 per cent collateral trust bonds have also been sold.

"As the full effect of the drouth cannot be ascertained until the current crop is harvested, a fund of \$250,000 has been set aside as a special reserve."

At a recent meeting George E. Bush was elected controller of the company, and James H. Post, treasurer, was made a vice-president.

CUBA'S PROSPERITY

Commercial signs point to increasing prosperity in Cuba. The population, which in 1908 was 2,048,980, is now 2,220,278, the increase over last year being 58,612. Imports in 1910-11 were \$108,096,000, against \$103,446,000 the previous year. Exports were \$129,179,000, against \$144,139,000 the previous year. This is regarded as a "favorable balance of trade."

Since the establishment of the republic in 1902 the railways have been doubled in length. The Spaniards left about 600 miles of railway; these have since grown to about 1,200 miles.—*Wall Street Journal*.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

United States navy aviators have been ordered to Cuba to conduct tests during the winter months. Santiago will be the scene of the flights of Uncle Sam's bird-men. For some months past the navy flyers have been engaged in a series of tests of different types of machines at Annapolis, and they will return to that place in the spring.

The newly appointed American Minister to Cuba, Arthur M. Beaupre, presented his credentials to President Gomez December 18th. The minister was escorted to the palace by a squadron of cavalry and two companies of artillery.

The customary courtesies were exchanged between the president and the minister.

His residence in the city will be that formerly occupied by Minister Jackson, which is the old Baro Palace on Belen Square.

Governor Manduley of Oriente Province on December 13th notified the administration that a filibustering expedition against San Domingo was being fitted out near Antilla.

The secretary of the interior immediately ordered gunboats to intercept the filibusters.

It is stated that there are some 30,000 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of arms hidden in Santiago for transportation to Santo Domingo, for the use of rebels against the Dominion government.

Orders have been issued from Havana to take every precaution to see that the neutrality laws are not violated.

Workmen engaged in tearing down a wall in the City of Cardenas several weeks ago found 1,000 Spanish gold ounces, amounting altogether to \$17,000, says the local newspaper. The workmen immediately decamped.

The treasure is supposed to have been hoarded by a miser who lived in the building and died suddenly several years ago. His relatives have turned up and the police are looking for the men who found the money.

Dr. Carlos Meyer, who several months ago received thirteen bullet wounds when escaping from the bandit Solis, asks damages from the Cuban government.

Dr. Meyer is a German citizen and has a claim pending with the German minister. He has lost the use of his right arm on account of the wounds he received.

The United States will have a new site for its legation in Havana situated at the Malecon and Lealtad.

The new structure is nearly as large as the present legation building in Compostela Street fronting Belen Park. It will be used by Mr. Beaupre both for offices and as a residence. The rooms are large and commodious and admirably adapted for entertaining.

The City Council of Havana is planning an annual subsidy of \$15,000 to assure the presence of an opera company each winter.

By doing away with a number of offices, Havana's Provincial Council hopes to reduce the appropriation for the provincial budget by \$200,000.

The law which prohibits the use of the public calzadas by the Cuban two-wheeled carreta has been suspended by Congress until May 31st. Its enforcement at this time would be injurious to the sugar cane harvest, as the cart is practically the only vehicle used for carrying cane from the fields to the mills or railroads.

Carlos Rodriguez, a wealthy planter of Rodas, Santa Clara Province, was shot and mortally wounded by Carlos Montero, his nephew, on December 12th. No reason for the shooting is known.

Mr. E. Johnson, an officer under General Booch, of the Salvation Army, was in Havana recently to begin the preliminary work of establishing a branch of the Army in Havana and other parts of the island. Services will be in Spanish and English.

A new credit of \$300,000 has been allowed by the government for the dredging work at Sagua.

In the December baseball series the receipts at Almendares Park were \$28,481. The nine games with the Philadelphia Nationals brought in \$17,876. The club playing to the highest receipts in Havana, however, has been the Detroit club, which the first year they came, in 1909, played to \$36,375. The second year the Detroit club played to \$31,944.

The local players have profited by this large patronage, for they have played on the percentage basis.

Dr. and Mrs. Manuel Mencia, son-in-law and daughter of the President and Mrs. Gomez, received congratulations on the birth of a daughter in the last days of December.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Krejewsky-Pesant Company of Havana, Mr. Adolfo B. Horn was elected president. This company operates a large foundry and machine shops as well as the Havana Dry Docks Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramon O. Williams, the latter now 85 years of age, celebrated on December 23d at their home in Brooklyn, N. Y., the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding.

Mr. Williams is well known in Cuba, having been the vice-consul for ten years and consul-general for twelve years more.

Fred Morris Dearing, former secretary of the American legation in Havana, and later secretary at the American embassy in London, was appointed assistant chief of the Latin America division of the State Department in Washington.

A counterfeiting plant was recently discovered on the Prado of Havana, with a complete output of dies for making American dollar gold pieces, of which there had been many in circulation during the last few months.

The sum of \$8,000 was voted by Havana's City Council on December 18th to Mr. George M. Bradt for the publication of a special edition to attract tourists.

A resolution involving the appointment of twenty-eight secretaries, one for each of the city fathers, was killed at the same meeting.

Captain Frank Parker, Eleventh Cavalry, United States army, and instructor to the rural guard of Cuba, has bought a complete regulation American pack train, he having received orders from Major General Montegudo to organize this service along the lines of the United States army. He brought back with him a pack master who was in the United States government service at Fort Riley.

The resolutions recently passed by the National Council of Veterans, which were sent in the form of a circular letter to all the delegations, orders all veterans to join with the bandits which have been troubling some sections of Camaguey Province.

The editor and printer of a newspaper of Cienfuegos were recently fined \$100 each for printing an alleged immoral article. Not content with this, the court also fined the owner of the premises where the publication was printed, \$50.00, although he had no other connection with it.

On January 1st nearly 11,000 poor children, counting among them 4,000 from the public schools of Havana, received toys and books of fairy stories, as a present from the well-known publication "Bohemia," which arranged this feast to celebrate the New Year.

United States Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, buys each year the entire supply of a certain brand of tobacco in Cuba and has the cigars made up according to his own plans and specifications.

After the year's yield at the Cuban plantation has been made into Bourne's Favorites, the cigars are all shipped to New York, where an expert tobacconist keeps them in cold storage, with just the right amount of moisture, and from New York they are sent to Senator Bourne, a few boxes at a time.

The Cuba Athletic Club went down to its first defeat in football on December 31st at Havana, before the visiting eleven of the Mississippi College of Agriculture and Mechanics. The event was much considered to have any interest in the first half, the locals having made a better effort in the other half, but it was then too late, the score resulting to 11 to 0 in favor of the visitors.

An auto fire engine is now part of the fire department equipment of the enterprising city of Santa Clara. It is an up-to-date machine with all improvements. At its public inspection, it was named "America Arias," in honor of the wife of President Gomez.

At a dinner given January 1st to its employees by the Cuban Telephone Company, the statement was made that the company has now 8,325 telephones in operation and that long distance 'phones are working from Cienfuegos to Santo Domingo and Sagua all in Santa Clara Province and that communication will soon be established between the cities of Santa Clara and Havana.

The first woman to fly in Cuba was Miss Delphine Bradt, daughter of Mr. George M. Bradt, the *Havana Post* publisher, who went up twice on January 1st, in the machine piloted by Aviator Walsh at Camp Columbia, her second trip being entirely successful.

The petition of Frederick M. Van der Woort, the manager of the trolley line in Camaguey, to construct new lines in that city has been granted.

Indiana manufacturers to the number of 130 will make a business trip through the South and to Cuba, leaving Indianapolis towards the end of February.

President Gomez has appointed Sr. Manuel Gutierrez Quiros, of Sagua la Grande, to be the new secretary of the treasury, to succeed Dr. Rafael Martinez Ortiz, who resigned recently. The new secretary is president of the Carahatas Sugar Company, owning several sugar mills in Santa Clara.

PRESS AND INDIVIDUAL COMMENT ON CUBAN MATTERS

Apparently the new Cuban "crisis" is only a recurrence of an old story—that of a superabundance of office seekers and an insufficiency of offices, says the *Galveston News*. These outbreaks are recrudescents, and usually they expend themselves in the cafés of Havana. The novel feature of this latest story seems to be that the civil service law, which we imposed on the Cubans before turning over the control of their political affairs, is given as the particularly provoking circumstance. The existence of a civil service law evidences rather an advanced state of political development, and it may well be questioned, on purely philosophical grounds, whether it was altogether wise to impose such a law on a people so little tutored in the art of self-government. But it is also to be questioned if the repeal of this law, as is now being attempted, will have the placating consequences which President Gomez is said to hope for. Such of the malcontents as get in as a result will doubtless become very conservative citizens, but the larger number who must inevitably have their hopes disappointed will probably feel that the civil service law was not the occasion of their grievance, after all.

"It is impossible to understand just how attractive Havana is without visiting it," said Mr. J. L. Meek, passenger agent of the Southern Railway, recently. "Every visitor who goes over is sure to return an active booster.

"It is hard to realize that in such a short and convenient journey it is possible to reach a city thoroughly foreign and with all the attraction which this means. Despite the foreign atmosphere, Havana affords all the conveniences to which the American tourist is accustomed, and no trouble is encountered in finding one's way about the city and to the hundreds of places of interest which surround it."

The suggestion that the wreck of the "Maine" be sold at auction and carved into bits for sale as souvenirs was about the most ghoulish idea that ever found utterance in Congress, is the editorial opinion of the *New York Sun*. We can all be thankful that the proposal received the stinging rebuke it deserved and that a sea burial for the old ship is now assured. Certain portions of the hull will be distributed throughout the country as public memorials. The rest will be towed to sea and sunk with fitting ceremonies.

The bleaching bones in Havana harbor, the *Sun* says further, have been a monument to that peculiar heartlessness which

has come to be regarded as an attribute of a republic. Apparently the finer emotions of the people are as slow to develop as the coarser are swift to overwhelm. We must make the most of the belief that our national emotions are deep and abiding, for all their slow, dumb beginnings. Let us hope that when the guns of our fleet boom over the "Maine," falling into her deep grave, there will be a nationwide ceremonial proceeding from lips and hearts.

A recent statement by General Emilio Nuñez, president of the National Council of Veterans, has caused much surprise. He said: "I am not speaking now as the president of the veterans, but I will say that we, the veterans, will not permit any party to get into power which will be hostile to the veterans. The spirit of self-protection would not permit us to allow the reins of government to get into the hands of those who were our obstinate enemies; we would go further by not even permitting that the government should be in the hands of those who make pacts with the 'guerrilleros' and traitors."

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* says that the attitude of the veterans is bigotry, and must be a tremendous draw-back to the nation. It says:

"Men who honestly sympathized with Spain when the Spanish government was struggling to subdue colonial insurrection, but who have since been loyal to the republic and proved themselves good public servants, should not be punished for the rest of their lives."

The *Superior (Wis.) Telegram* believes the action of the veterans, who have fought the wars of Cuba, to permit only friends of free Cuba to get into office, will receive plenty of applause from the free men of the United States.

On this same subject the *Cincinnati Times-Star* says:

"It is very well to tell the Cubans that they are not pursuing the course of wisdom and to lecture them accordingly. Yet their course is one that has been followed in other countries which have gone through periods of revolution. It may not be wise, it may not be right, but it is very natural. 'To the victors belong the spoils' is a very old and very widely accepted theory. The remarkable thing about its present application in Cuba is that it should be put into effect thirteen years after the revolution achieved success."

There seems to be no reason why the prospect of a treaty of commerce between Cuba and Spain should not be regarded in this country with approval and even with gratification, says the *New York Tribune* editorially. It is said that the proposed convention does not in any way clash with the existing relations between Cuba and America. That should be a matter of course, since it is obvious that any such interference would be a violation of Cuba's obligations, of which we could not suspect that country of being guilty, and an invasion of our indisputable rights which we could not tolerate. The relationship of this country to Cuba which was foreshadowed in 1823, which was made explicit in 1840 and which since 1898 has been reaffirmed and specialized in the most formal and explicit manner, is not to be abrogated or impaired.

Outside of the limits thus indicated, however, it is not only proper, but highly desirable for Cuba to enter into suitable and profitable treaty relations with other nations, and particularly with Spain. It must be remembered that Cuba is in race, speech and spirit, and in the closest of social and personal ties, a Spanish country. It will never return to Spanish allegiance, but it may and it should cultivate social and commercial intimacy with what is to it the mother country, for the direct benefit of both. Cuba's need of immigration may advantageously be supplied from Spain with such fine specimens of intelligent physical efficiency as have served this country so well at Panama. Spain has no colonies of her own which offer attractive fields for settlement, and in the lack of them she may better direct her surplus population to Cuba than to some less favorable and less friendly land.

The negotiation of the treaty will also serve to mark the healing of the wounds of 1898 and the complete acceptance by Spain of the accomplished and irrevocable facts.

According to *La Lucha* of Havana there will be no treaty. It said recently:

"Those who know state that they can guarantee that nothing will be done in the end, because on one hand there is the lack of a fixed purpose and decision on the part of the Madrid government, and on the other hand the lack of willingness on the part of the Cuban government which is fearful of hurting interests which are of more importance."

Negotiations have been going on for three years in the interests of this treaty.

On December 24th last a cable from Madrid to the *New York American* said that the Spanish government has finally settled upon the basis for a provisional commercial convention with Cuba, which would not clash with United States interests.

Cuba has done pretty well in its dozen years of self-government. Every year of peaceful progress has strengthened the new republic in its power to make further progress and in the respect and confidence of other nations, says the *Springfield (Mass.) Republican*. It would be a pity, it says, if Uncle Sam should feel called to take hold a third time to untangle a political snarl and help the country to a fresh start.

It is not to be believed, however, it says further, without further evidence, that Cuban patriotism, which underwent so much for liberty, will lightly risk putting aside its real fruits for temporary and doubtful advantage.

The senators having asked for secretaries to attend them and save them from arduous routine work, *La Lucha* is inclined to look upon the demand in a spirit of compassion. It says: "We understand that there are senators who write 'hojo' for 'ojo,' on the principle that the 'h' is silent in the Spanish language, and when they strike the word 'hilo,' which has the 'h,' they drop it and write 'ilo.' So the private secretaries may be indispensable, in order to modify the Spanish as it is written by the senators."

The *Philadelphia Ledger* comes to the defence of Cuba and says:

"If half the stories that are brought from Cuba are true, the moral state of the government does not differ greatly from that of our own country a few generations ago, when legislative and executive corruption flourished with a far more flagrant disregard of decency and right than anything of which the present has cognizance. The Cubans are now in an elemental stage of self-government. It is, perhaps, too much to expect of them that they should attain at the beginning of their experiment to a stage of efficiency and honesty to which many older self-governing communities with more than a century of experience and training have not reached."

The Cuban peasant lives from hand to mouth, working intermittently, and loafing when his means permit, says Forbes Lindsay in *Lippincott's Magazine*:

"It is well enough to say that the peasant might be much better off if he were constantly industrious and thrifty. The simple fact is, he has never had any inducement to accumulate in a country where property had no protection, and prosperity prompted persecution. The habit, inherited by him and created in his forefathers by environment and compelling circumstances, is not to be eradicated in a generation."

THE MAKING OF AN HAVANA CIGAR

HOW THE LEAF IS HANDLED—THE GREAT SKILL OF THE TABAQUEROS— HANDWORK ONLY EMPLOYED

The story of the making of Havana cigars is crowded with curious and interesting information. Yet not one in a thousand of the men who smoke, or think they are smoking, a "pure Havana," really knows anything about it.

From an interesting article in the *New York Sun*, the following details, showing the extraordinary care and skill exercised in the making of the world-famous Havana product, are taken.

"The plants are cut in dry weather and hung up in the sun or in ventilated sheds. When this has gone on long enough, a moist, showery day is selected and the tobacco is stacked up in a pile to sweat and ferment. It is watched carefully, the separate leaves being examined and withdrawn when in just the right condition.

"Next the tobacco is sorted and baled. But even yet its quality is not definitely determined. It isn't even known which leaves are wrappers and which fillers.

"The bales are stored in the vaults of the factory which has bought them, and months, sometimes even years, may pass while they slowly cure. The bales are wrapped in palm leaves and are protected from light, from dust and from any extremes of temperature.

"When at last the leaf is pronounced ripe, the bundles are taken out, separated, sprayed with clean water and spread on racks to dry in the dark. The wrappers go to the selector or blender: filler leaves are packed in barrels, so that the air can circulate through them, and remain there a few weeks or even a year, until all the leaves become of an average richness. They are carefully inspected every day.

"After the blender has performed his most important and delicate task of selecting the leaves which are to make up each vitola, or shape, the tabaquero, or actual maker, begins his work. No machinery is used in a Havana cigar factory. But the skill of these experienced tabaqueros, some of whom have been making a single brand for twenty or thirty years, is so extraordinary that the finished cigars conform absolutely to the gauge for that vitola.

"The tabaquero first takes thirty or more filler leaves from a pile at his right hand and lays them one by one in a bundle in his left hand. Each leaf is laid in a certain way, with a certain side up and the veins running in a certain direction. Yet the result seems to be a loose handful of leaves carelessly put together. He gives

it a roll and a twist on a maple block before him and then chooses a wrapper from a small-covered pile at his left hand.

"Spreading this leaf out carefully,' says one visitor to a Havana factory, 'the rough handful of filler is laid on. Caressingly and with infinite attention the whole is rapidly rolled into the finished cigar. Here the yielding wrapper is coaxed, there modelled, so that it may not only lie smooth in spite of possibly rough handling, but also so that its edge will form a true, almost imperceptible spiral from end to end.

"When the tip is reached, something is done which distinguishes a fine Havana cigar from any other. Cigars made in a mould or with a binder as well as a wrapper or of scrap tobacco or even by a careless Cuban workman are pretty apt to have a hard little plug of tobacco at their tips obstructing the draught. A skilled Cuban workman, when his creation is apparently complete, cunningly splits the wrapper at the tip, lays it back and clips off this compact little plug. The tip is then covered again and modelled to a fine point. The smoker may now merely puncture the tip and it will draw perfectly.

"The cigar that is built up by the skilled tabaquero contains no dust or small scraps of leaf. Every bit of tobacco left over is swept into a pocket below the table to be sent to the cigarette factories. The next cigar is made of entirely fresh material.

"In the rolling of eight cigars enough expensive material is discarded to make a ninth. But the ninth is never made, not even for the cheapest markets. Only one kind of seconds is known in the great Havana factories. These are the cigars rejected by the packers, and they are consumed by employees, never leaving the premises.

"In a perfectly made cigar the leaves have been laid so that the ash clings in a peculiar way, characteristic of the best product. The ash, by the way, of a fine Havana cigar is about one-fourth the weight of the cigar, showing how greedily the growing plant has absorbed the mineral elements of the soil.

"In regard to the drawing qualities experts declare that the blunt tipped shape, known as the marble end, with its straight sides, gives a much more even draught than the shape with exaggerated curves. They say that it is inevitable that the leaves which are loosely rolled in the thick centre

of the cigar must be packed tightly into the narrow shoulder and that such a cigar does not smoke evenly, nor does the draught reach all its layers alike. That is the reason for the growing popularity of straight sided, blunt tipped cigars.

"The skillful tabaquero has no mold, no binder, not even a pattern. Yet when he has finished fifty cigars of one vitola they are absolutely the same in measurement. The modelling must all be done in the rolling; for if he tried to pinch or pull it into shape after it was finished, the tobacco would not be evenly distributed and

the cigar wouldn't burn. Nothing can be used to hold the leaves in place except a touch of gum tragacanth, mixed fresh twice a day, at the tip, where, as a rule, it is bitten off by the smoker.

"In this country girls can learn to make cigars with a mold and a binder in a few months. In Cuba the simplest shapes require two or three years apprenticeship, and a tabaquero will sometimes be ten years in perfecting his making of a difficult shape.

He is well paid and well treated, however. Some of them receive \$6 or \$7 a day for making only twenty-five or thirty cigars.



Tobacco plant grown under cheesecloth, showing fine size

Few Havana workmen make more than 100 perfectos a day. Most of them work by the piece and keep their own hours, except that they never work by artificial light. Sometimes they begin at daylight, stopping at 10 A. M. for the Spanish breakfast followed by a nap. At 11.30 everybody gets busy again, but by 3 or 4 o'clock they begin to knock off.

"It is and has always been a tabaquero's privilege to smoke as much as he wishes. The factories serve each workman with five wrappers daily of a quality put into fifteen-cent brands, and he rolls his own cigars, using a filler of choice blends. If he asks for more wrappers he gets them. A tabaquero who turns out 100 cigars a day smokes enough more material to have added another ten to his output. This is regarded as part of his wages.

"It is said that no matter what unsanitary conditions may be found elsewhere in Cuba, the leading tobacco factories are scrupulously careful. There are plenty of smaller factories that are not. But the famous brands are made under careful hygienic regulations. Thoroughly cured Vuelta Abajo leaf contains about 7 per cent of resins and oils, which take up odors as milk or butter does. If an onion should be slipped into a bale of leaf or a bundle of cigars, it would be impossible to destroy the resulting taint in the tobacco.

"Havana cigars are kept in cupboards of Spanish cedars and packed in boxes of the same wood. It is said that if they were packed in pine boxes their quality would be destroyed. According to law no two persons working in a Havana factory may sit facing each other unless separated by at least fifteen feet of space. So the tobacco workers of all kinds sit back to back. By another law, which forbids the adulteration of tobacco in any form, perfume may not even be added to the paper used for cigarettes.

"In other countries lighter tobaccos are sometimes 'seasoned' with a syrup made from Cuban tobacco stems. Even if it were necessary in Cuba, the law would forbid it; for the law permits the use of only one foreign substance in manufacturing cigars, and that is pure water. Fortunately Havana has that in abundance. Cuban tobacco is protected by stringent laws and by a heavy import duty that keeps out foreign leaf."

Sleeping car rates in Cuba are as follows: From Havana to

Santa Clara	\$3.00	\$10.00
Ciego de Avila	3.00	10.00
Camaguey	3.50	12.00
Las Tunas	4.50	15.00
Alto Cedro	5.00	18.00
Santiago de Cuba	5.00	18.00

TOBACCO DURING THE YEAR

During 1911 Cuban manufacturers scored a series of victories for the protection of their products both in the United States and in England. In London a sweeping verdict was gained in a libel suit tried in the Kings Bench Court, which completely vindicated the honor of the Havana manufacturers. In New York City a campaign was waged against box-stuffers, who were dumping immense quantities of counterfeit "imported" cigars in the metropolitan and adjacent markets, and over a score of convictions were secured. Other malefactors in the business of refilling domestic brand containers were also brought to book as an outcome of this concerted movement against the brand pirate and revenue tax defaulter.

The following table shows the imports of leaf and cigars from Havana at the port of New York, during 1911, classified by monthly returns and compiled by the *United States Tobacco Journal*:

	Tobacco Bales	Cigars Cases
January	17,271	1,888
February	14,252	2,111
March	13,457	2,208
April	13,408	2,612
May	7,754	2,265
June	6,212	2,000
July	8,279	2,744
August	9,937	2,362
September	9,511	2,593
October	9,819	2,543
November	11,553	2,833
December	17,177	2,964
Total	138,630	29,123
1910 importations	155,157	24,836
Decrease	13,527	.....
Increase .....	.....	4,287

The Canadian and West Indian League have arranged to run a Canadian Business Man's Tour to the West Indies this winter. The ship is the "Laurentic" of the White Star Dominion Line, and the tour will leave New York late this month, being away for thirty-one days.

Cuba is the first country to be visited. Some imports in 1910 of the republic of interest to manufacturers are—manufactured articles: Iron and steel, and manufactures, \$6,164,000; colors and paints, \$673,000; chemical products, \$2,781,000; essences, oils, etc., \$1,897,000; paper and pasteboard, \$1,498,000; wood (lumber and manufactures of), \$2,506,000; machinery, \$8,382,000; apparatus, \$2,822,000. Various: Animal products, \$1,453,000; meats, \$11,477,000; fish, \$1,310,000; breadstuffs (flour, etc.), \$13,358,000; dairy products, \$2,524,000; vegetables, \$4,522,000.

HAVANA'S SEWERAGE AND PAVING CONTRACT

THE LARGEST CONTRACT FOR SANITARY WORK EVER MADE—SECTIONS BENEFITTED—CUBAN LABOR VALUABLE

The Havana sewerage and paving contract is the largest sewer contract ever executed, and the system will be, when completed by the Cuban Engineering and Contracting Company, who have the work in hand, one of the most comprehensive in existence. It meets the present requirements of the City of Havana and its future needs, though the population double that of to-day. It is, says a well-known engineering authority, up to the present time the record job. "To describe this great system one must have recourse to a typographical map of the city," says the *Engineering Record*. "From such a map it will be seen that the main City of Havana lies on a point of land formed by the gulf, the entrance to the harbor and the harbor itself, and east of Belascoain Street, which was at one time the military barrier of the town, and that this peninsula is practically level. There is some high ground, however, just back of the Villanueva Station. The sewage of this area is taken care of by what is known as the North Side marginal intercepting sewer into which the branch sewers of the northern half of the city proper empty, and the East Side marginal interceptible sewer, running along the harbor front, into which the branch sewers of the southern half of the city proper are connected. These two 7-foot diameter marginal trunk line sewers crossing the Plaza in front of the presidential palace unite in a horseshoe-shaped approach to a siphon under the harbor.

"The districts southwest of Havana, west of the harbor, namely, Jesus del Monte and Cerro, are on high ground and are made easily tributary of the East Side marginal intercepting sewer. The Vadado district lying along the gulf to the west of Havana is served by a marginal trunk line which, by means of two electric drive sublifts operated from the main pumping station or by current purchased commercially, discharges into the North Side marginal system.

"By the original arrangement of the system, the Matadero and Luyano districts, lying but little above the level of the harbor, were taken care of by a substation which lifted the sewage into a tunnel passing under Principe Hill and made tributary to the North Side marginal trunk line sewer, but by the relocation of the siphon under the harbor and the power plant the South Side pumping station was eliminated and these districts were made tributary to

the East Side marginal trunk line sewer. Labor in Havana is generally good. The best comes from Spain and the best of the Spanish labor comes from the Province of Galicia and are known as Gallegos. The native Cuban labor is not quite so hardy, but for the operation of drills, hoists, telfers, steam rollers and similar machinery the Cubans are particularly valuable. They take a great interest in their machines, keep them clean and bright and in good condition, and feel great pride in the responsibilities of their work. They are quick to learn, ingenious and skillful."

The directors of the Cuban Engineering and Contracting Co. are Messrs. Samuel Bettle, chairman, Charles K. Beekman, Wm. C. Klark, Erskine Hewitt and Captain D. L. Hough, the latter with Major James Francis Case being in active charge of the work. For the Cuban government David E. McComb is chief engineer. Ground was broken for the work on September 12, 1908, and up to the present time some 200 miles of sewers and drains have been completed out of the 300 miles required. Paving over completed streets is also rapidly going forward.

"The sewage thus assembled in the horseshoe-shaped approach to the siphon flows under General Ena Street into the siphon, passing under the harbor, and reaches the screen chamber at the main pumping plant, situated close to the harbor front, under the brow of Cabaña Fortress in the locality known as Casa Blanca.

"The sewage of Casa Blanca and of the district south of the harbor, known as Regla, is collected and emptied directly into the pump chamber.

"Originally, the siphon crossed from La Punta to the power house directly under Morro Castle. There was objection to this location of the power house in that it was a ready target for war vessels in the event of hostilities and putting it further inland made a better arrangement of the sewer system, eliminating, as above mentioned, the necessity for the South Side sublift.

"The sewage flows by-gravity into the pump chamber of the power house. Here it is lifted 24 feet, so that it may flow by gravity through a 7-foot concrete-lined tunnel piercing Cabaña Hill, just south of the fortress, above the water line and thence onward through a subaqueous outfall of cast-iron pipe laid in concrete, extending to a point 550 feet off shore, where it is emptied in the Gulf Stream.

"The outlet of the outfall lies about three-quarters of a mile east of the entrance to the harbor, and within the current of the Gulf Stream, that passes this point at the average rate of four miles per hour. The sewage is thus carried away from the harbor and out to the sea.

"The siphon under the harbor is a 7-foot internal diameter, concrete-lined, shield-driven tunnel. The tunnel through Cabaña Hill is generally in rock. The outfall lies in a trench cut into the exposed coral rock that here forms the shore line."

Chief Engineer McComb, the government's supervisor of the sewerage of the city, resigned January 3d, because, he says, of the endless obstacles and annoyances from which he has suffered. President Gomez appointed an official of the Department of Public Works to fill the vacancy temporarily.

Mr. McComb was appointed under the terms of the decree issued by provisional Governor Magon authorizing the sewer contract.

TO BE SUNK AT SEA

February 15, 1912, that is to say, the fourteenth anniversary of the day the battleship "Maine" was blown up in the harbor of Havana, is the day selected to float the after part of the wreck, by means of the construction of a bulkhead forward and the flooding of the caisson. The section of the hull will then be towed out into the Atlantic and sunk with appropriate ceremonies. A battleship convoy will be provided. When the historic vessel, the destruction of which precipitated a modern war, sinks beneath the waves for the second and last time naval funeral salvos will be fired.

The shattered forward part of the "Maine" will have to be cut to pieces bit by bit.

Requests for cannon from the wreck from a dozen Ohio towns have been refused by the officials at Washington. The urgent deficiency bill recently passed by the United States Senate forbids the sale of any part of the "Maine," and provides for its burial at sea. The bill also authorizes the secretary of war to give "some portion of the wreck" to the Republic of Cuba, for incorporation in a public monument, to be erected in Havana.

In accordance with the action of the United States Congress in giving to the Cuban government a portion of the wreck of the battleship "Maine" for a monument to be erected in Havana, the Cuban secretary of public works selected the after turret and the guns in it. The topmast of the battleship is to go to Pittsburgh by request of the citizens.

DO NOT PLAY BRAINY BASEBALL

"Cubans," said Mr. John McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, on his return from Cuba, "are only fair ball players. They are as fast as lightning on the bases and they can throw to beat the band. They have picked up all the knacks of fielding, but they cannot bat.

"Not only that, but they do not play what we call brainy baseball. Very little attention is given to brainwork on the diamond. They perform the manual part of the game very well, but the keen, crafty headwork we see in the game here is missing. They know nothing about 'inside ball,' and we were able to out-trick them most of the time. In an opposing pitcher they look for speed, and, usually, they hit a fast ball, but when they try to solve the mysteries of a curve they churn the air very aggressively. 'Matty's' fade-away was a great puzzle to them and they were at a loss to find the ball when he sent over the slow drop.

"But I must say a good word," said Mr. McGraw, "about Mendez, the Cuban pitcher. He is a fine pitcher, sure enough, with as fast a ball as you'd see anywhere. He burns it over like a rifle ball and depends entirely on his great speed. We found it, however, even if it was traveling at a fast clip."

The Giants made the most successful invasion that has yet been made against the Cuban teams. Detroit managed to finish ahead in a series with the islanders last year, but their victory was far from being as decisive as that scored by the New Yorkers. Twelve games were played, six against the Havana team and six against the Almendares. The Giants won nine of the twelve games, taking five from the Havanas and four from the Almendares.

This record has earned them a great deal of popularity, and they are generally considered the greatest aggregation of ball-players in the world. Their efforts to play hard and win have been appreciated by the Cubans.

A peculiar Cuban trend is that Monday is one of the big baseball days of the week. Games in Havana are played only upon Sunday and Monday, when from 10,000 to 15,000 shell out the price at the ticket window and then bet their socks off upon every turn of the game, says the *Chicago Interoccean*.

It finds also that the temperamental and peppery islander doesn't stop at betting upon the score. His coin goes up on every hit and put-out made, covering each play from the first base hit to the final out in the ninth.

The first colored religious organization in Cuba was that of the Baptist denomination in Havana January 7th.

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

THE CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

Weekly receipts:

October 7th	£5,509	Increase..	£2,919
October 14th	5,567	Increase..	3,935
October 21st	4,999	Increase..	4,004
October 28th	5,071	Increase..	3,365
November 4th	5,580	Increase..	4,203
November 11th	5,678	Increase..	4,067
November 18th	5,684	Increase..	3,832
November 25th	5,296	Increase..	3,153
December 2d	4,794	Increase..	2,020
December 9th	5,145	Increase..	1,464

THE WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA

Weekly receipts:

October 7th	£4,323	Increase..	£3,276
October 14th	4,493	Increase..	4,420
October 21st	4,770	Increase..	5,937
October 28th	4,845	Increase..	4,657
November 4th	4,359	Increase..	4,135
November 11th	4,952	Increase..	3,839
November 18th	4,550	Increase..	3,303
November 25th	3,075	Increase..	867
December 2d	3,249	Decrease..	1,710
December 9th	4,073	Decrease..	3,457

CANADA AND CUBA

The Canada West India Company, Ltd., Dr. E. S. Kirkpatrick, the promotor, says, starts with a capitalization of \$1,000,000. It has recently been given a federal charter by the Canadian government, and is formed to develop trade between Canada and the West Indies.

The company, he says, will eventually buy large tracts of land in Cuba and other islands, and seek to develop the fruit trade with Canada. He said that the West India fruit sent to the United States market had to compete with free importations from Porto Rico and Hawaii and the home market of the Southern States, and that the native growers were able to secure only a small price for their products. He instanced the case of pineapples which are bought in Cuba for three cents apiece, much larger and juicier than those sold in Canada for 15 to 30 cents. He believes that tropical fruit can be made cheap and popular in Canada and that there is a great opportunity in developing the trade.

The head offices will be in St. John.

The railroad commission has authorized the Niquero Sugar Company in Oriente Province to cross with a plantation railway the highways in the neighborhood of Seibado and at Real Vicana.

First class passenger fares between Havana and the following principal places, reaching to Santiago via the United Railways of Havana, are as follows:

Alto Cedro	.....	\$21.88
Caibarien, via Santo Domingo	.....	10.59
Caibarian, via Placetas del Sur	.....	11.00
Camaguey	.....	15.41
Cardenas	.....	5.37
Ciego de Avila	.....	12.63
Cienfuegos, via Santo Domingo	.....	9.10
Cienfuegos, via Santa Clara	.....	10.29
Colon	.....	5.48
Jaruco	.....	1.47
Jovellanos	.....	4.61
Las Tunas	.....	18.67
Matanzas	.....	3.11
Sagua la Grande, via Santo Domingo	.....	8.36
San Luis	.....	23.18
Sancti Spiritus	.....	11.11
Santa Clara	.....	8.44
Santiago de Cuba	.....	24.03
Santo Domingo	.....	7.46

THE DEMANDS OF LABOR

The waiters and bartenders of Havana are threatening to go on a strike if they are not given better quarters to live in. At present they are obliged to sleep in the attics of the cafés where they are employed, and these quarters not permitting of a circulation of fresh air are deemed unhealthy.

They hope by their agitation of the matter to interest the sanitary authorities and thus bring about a betterment, as happened when the bakers went out on strike. They did not get much improvement in wages, but the authorities being called in saw the need of more hygienic surroundings in the shops and enforced many reforms.

A strike has been declared by the cane cutters of the central Jagueyal Camaguey Province because the manager has refused to raise their wages.

The central is new and began grinding in 1909. The output has steadily risen from 66,749 bags in 1909 to 125,000 in 1911, the latter estimated.

NEW BRANCH ESTABLISHED

The board of directors of the National Bank of Cuba declared a semi-annual dividend of \$200,000, which was payable to its shareholders January 2d, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

The bank has opened a branch in Santo Domingo, Santa Clara Province. The town is a progressive one and bank facilities have long been needed.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

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

The Cuba Railroad Company's Earnings

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

November gross	\$251,022	\$202,934	\$166,448	\$117,209	\$142,034
Expenses	156,538	126,900	110,960	83,733	101,289
November net	\$94,484	\$76,034	\$55,488	\$33,476	\$40,745
Charges	60,125	36,666	36,666	32,496	28,329
November net	\$34,359	\$39,368	\$18,821	\$980	\$12,410
Five months' gross	\$1,288,980	\$1,024,817	\$807,682	\$673,261	\$719,608
Net profits	546,359	422,489	252,083	248,429	200,327
Fixed charges	300,625	183,333	178,543	161,777	141,646
Five months' surplus	\$245,743	\$239,155	\$73,540	\$86,658	\$58

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly Receipts:	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending December 2d	£17,691	£17,689	£16,693	£15,076
Week ending December 9th	20,416	19,814	18,809	16,999
Week ending December 16th	20,887	20,476	22,311	18,060

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly Receipts:	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending December 10th	\$48,096	\$43,546	\$40,896	\$35,687
Week ending December 17th	46,333	42,454	39,264	36,598
Week ending December 24th	48,291	43,603	40,291	37,508
Week ending December 31st	46,265	43,247	37,680	36,035
From January 1st to December 31st ..	\$2,387,376	\$2,167,258		

December Quotations for Cuban Securities

Supplied by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (interior)	99	99½
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (exterior)	102½	103
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	106	108
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	103	106
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	102½	103
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	88	92
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	95	100
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	98¾	99¼
Havana Electric Railway Preferred Stock	98	...
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock	93	...
Matanzas City Market Place 8 per cent Bonds-Certificates	103	105
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of 1918	96¼	97
Central Vannina 8 per cent Mortgage Bonds	100	102½

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

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL NEWS *(Continued)*

RATES ON WATERPROOF FOOTWEAR

During the preparation of Tariff Series No. 27, Customs Tariff of Cuba, the question arose whether waterproof fabrics, when originating in the United States, were entitled, by virtue of the reciprocity treaty of December 11, 1902, to the reduction provided for manufactures of the component fibers (30 per cent in the case of cotton and 40 per cent in the case of silk and wool), or to the general reduction of 20 per cent provided for articles not specifically named in the treaty. An inquiry was accordingly instituted, through diplomatic channels, as to which treatment was actually applied.

In reply, it is pointed out by the Treasury Department of Cuba, under date of November 23, 1911, that heretofore, by virtue of a precedent established in the custom-house of Havana, a reduction of 20 per cent was applied, but that in the future a reduction of 30 per cent will be accorded to waterproof fabrics of cotton, and of 40 per cent to waterproof fabrics of wool or silk. The reduction applies to all articles coated with rubber on one or both sides, as well as to those with an interior lining of rubber.

MORE SPANISH FOOTWEAR IMPORTED

Francisco Pons, of Pons & Co., well-known shoe wholesalers, of Havana, recently made his annual visit to Boston.

In the course of a statement made to the secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, says a Boston contemporary, Mr. Pons said that business conditions in Cuba are somewhat unsettled just at present on account of the approaching elections next year, but that the planters have been quite encouraged over the size of the sugar crop this season and the relatively high prices obtained for their product.

He said that American boots and shoes are about holding their own in Cuba, but that there is a noticeable increase in the importations of hand-made Spanish footwear. There has been no recent revival of the talk of changing the tariff on shoes or the establishment of additional shoe factories in the island.

The Royal Bank of Canada has opened a new branch at Ciego de Avila, Camaguey Province.

The Cuba Railroad Company has declared an annual dividend of 2 per cent on its non-cumulative 6 per cent preferred stock. This is the same as a year ago.

ALL AFTER CUBAN TRADE

Richmond, Va., proposes to reach out for trade beyond the waters. For the past two years or more business people have been watching the development of Cuba.

The Richmond Chamber of Commerce for at least two years has been looking for an outlet for Richmond to this rich tropical region.

Urging Memphis, Tenn., merchants to establish closer trade relations with Cuba, Antonio M. Rivero, Cuban envoy to the United States, has written a letter to James S. Warren, industrial commissioner, on the matter.

Señor Rivero wrote that owing to the fact that river navigation would naturally increase and facilities for shipping by water be improved when the Panama Canal was opened, it was now time for Memphis business men to investigate trade conditions in Cuba with a view of establishing closer relations.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Manufacturers' Association will send about 200 representatives on January 27th to Cuba on the invitation of the president and vice-president of Cuba, Governor of Havana Province and Mayor of Havana.

There are about twenty-five firms in the Manufacturers' Association which do an export business. The exact volume is not known, but Chairman J. W. Rawlings, Cuban consul, of the export committee, is of the opinion that it amounts to three-quarters of a million dollars yearly. Many thousands of dollars in Chattanooga go to Cuba every month.

Indiana manufacturers, numbering 130, will include Havana in the trade extension trip to be made through the Southern States under the auspices of the Indianapolis Trade Association next February.

Three days will be spent in Cuba investigating trade conditions and developing export business. D. A. Skinner, a representative of the Bureau of Manufacturers of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington may accompany the Indiana party to Cuba.

WILL USE THE NEW STATION

All of the railroads entering Havana are to come into the magnificent new Union Station, which is being built by the United Railways of Havana. This has been made possible by the purchase in London of the Western Railway of Havana by the United Railways of Havana.

GENERAL NOTES

AMERICANS BUY BIG TRACT

It was generally believed that some negotiation, which has been going on for some months for lands adjacent to the government naval station at Guantanamo, Oriente Province, were instigated largely by those representing the United States, that country, it was stated, being desirous of adding to its territory at Guantanamo. The following story, however, taken from the *New York Tribune*, of December 22d, shows that a private American syndicate has taken the lands. United States navy officials deny positively any interest in any land proposition.

The *Tribune* story is as follows:

"Through a deal just completed in this city about seventy square miles of land immediately adjacent to the United States Naval Station at Guantanamo, Cuba, has been purchased by a syndicate of Americans. The purchase price is put at about \$2,000,000. Included in the sale is Porto Escondido—the Hidden Harbor—capable of receiving vessels of the largest draft.

"The property was owned by Colonel J. Nicholas Jane, of the Cuban army, and Miguel Cuevas, rich landowners, living at Guantanamo. Colonel Jane has been in this city for the last two weeks. Señor Cuevas was represented by his brother, Carlos, who had power of attorney to complete the sale. Accompanying them was a well-known Cuban attorney.

"An international banking house will act as fiscal agent for the transaction. A well-known local firm of attorneys represented the American syndicate in the negotiations. It is suggested that possibly the tract might be desired by the United States to extend its naval base, as apart from the harbor it would give access to the potable water of the Yateras River.

"At the Navy Department, however, it was said no such purchase was in the remotest contemplation. For the United States to acquire the land it would be necessary for the Cuban government to make a formal purchase of the property and then cede it to this country."

Mr. William Jennings Bryan, on his way to the United States from Jamaica, stopped in Havana on January 1st for a few hours. He later in the day visited President Gomez.

There is a movement being made in Santiago de Cuba to have the name changed to that of "Ciudad Maceo," in honor of Antonio Maceo. The matter is to be proposed in the provincial council.

TAXES IN CUBA

There is no tax on uncultivated lands in Cuba, and it is a very common thing to find private landed estates, undeveloped, aggregating as much as a quarter of a million acres. There is a small tax on lands that are cultivated and producing anything. There is also a guild tax levied on any line or trade of commercial business, proportional to the amount of business done. The government has received from the National Lottery, which started business in September, 1909, revenue amounting to \$4,087,165.68. There is another not inconsequential source of revenue which is derived from a license on cock-fighting, as much a national sport in Cuba as is the bull-fight in Mexico. "In every precinct," says an American long resident on the island, "there is a cock-pit, which on every Saturday and Sunday is filled to overflowing by the lower classes. The admission fee is 10 to 25 cents, and the stakes sometimes as high as \$1,000 on each side. Ten per cent of the whole, from the pot and entrance fee, goes to the government, or to government officials."

THE NEW PALACE

The contract for the building of the new presidential palace on the site of the present Villanueva railway station has been let to a Mr. Eugenio Reinery for \$1,117,000, who promises to complete it within two years.

The other bidders were: Purdy & Henderson, \$1,324,865; Claudio Gonzalez & Co., \$980,000; General Contracting Co., \$1,110,000; and Joaquin Chalons, \$1,096,200.

Work will begin at once. Gonzalez & Co. want to know why their bid was turned down, theirs being the lowest. They also want to know why the contract was given for over \$1,000,000 when the bill providing for the palace expressly states that it shall cost less than this amount.

The central portion of the Matanzas Terminal Company's wharves at Dubrocq collapsed January 2d, and 13 cars carrying 1,800 bags of sugar went down in the bay with the wrecked wharf, entailing a loss of \$20,000 for the sugar. No lives were lost, although there were 38 men working on the pier at the time.

Oscar Hopkins, for ten years a member of the American colony at Guayabal, Havana Province, where he owned an orange grove, died on January 1st.

HOW MISS BARTON TOOK SANTIAGO

On Christmas day Clara Barton was 90 years old. The present generation know her chiefly as the mother of the American Red Cross, the international branches of which now extend to all civilized lands.

During the more than 20 years that Miss Barton sustained the Red Cross in America, she visited between 20 and 30 fields. At the age of 77 she visited Cuba and headed the Red Cross movements during the term of the war with Spain. She did the work of several men, often riding sixty miles in a day, on a wagon without springs which had to pass over a road extremely rough and hazardous. George Kennan, the writer and lecturer, who was with Miss Barton in Cuba, says that though but a little more than fifty years of age at the time, he could not, with all his experience have done 20 miles of the 60 that this delicate woman of 70 did on many days in pursuing her great undertaking of distributing food supplies and clothing to the starving reconcentrados.

It was Miss Barton who really took Santiago, and the story is well told in the *New York Sun*. There was not much said in the newspapers about the exploit at the time, but the record is in the War Department at Washington. From Miss Barton's diary the following description is taken:

"Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon a small Spanish steamer—which had been among the captures of Santiago—ran alongside and informed us that an officer wished to come aboard. It proved to be Lieutenant Capeheart, of the flagship, who brought word from Admiral Samson that if we could come alongside the "New York," he would put a pilot on board. This was done and we moved on through waters we had never traversed—past Morro Castle, long, low, silent and grim—past the Spanish wrecks on the right—past the

"Merrimac" in the channel, which Hobson had left. We began to realize that we were alone. Of all the ships about the harbor there was none with us. The stillness of the Sabbath was over all. The gulls sailed and flapped and dipped about us. The lowering summer sun shot long golden rays athwart the green hills on either side and tinged the waters calm and still. The silence grew oppressive as we glided along with scarce a ripple. The thought suddenly burst upon me: Are we really going into Santiago—and alone? Are we not to be run out and wait aside and salute with dipping colors while the great battleships come up with music and banners and lead the way? As far as the eye could reach no ship was in sight. Was this to remain so? Could it be possible that the commander who had captured a city decline to be the first to enter—that he would hold back his flagship and himself and send forward and first a cargo of food on a plain ship, under direction of a woman? Did our commands, military or naval, hold men great enough of soul for such action? It must be true—for the spires of Santiago rise before us, and turning to the score of companions beside me I asked, 'Is there any one here who will lead the doxology?' In an instant the full, rich voice of Enola Gardner rang out: 'Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow.' By that time the chorus was full, and the tears on many a face told more plainly than words how genuine was that praise, and when in response to a second suggestion, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee' swelled out on the evening air, in the farewell rays of the setting sun, the 'State of Texas' was nearing the dock, and quietly dropping her anchors she lay there in undisputed possession of the City of Santiago."

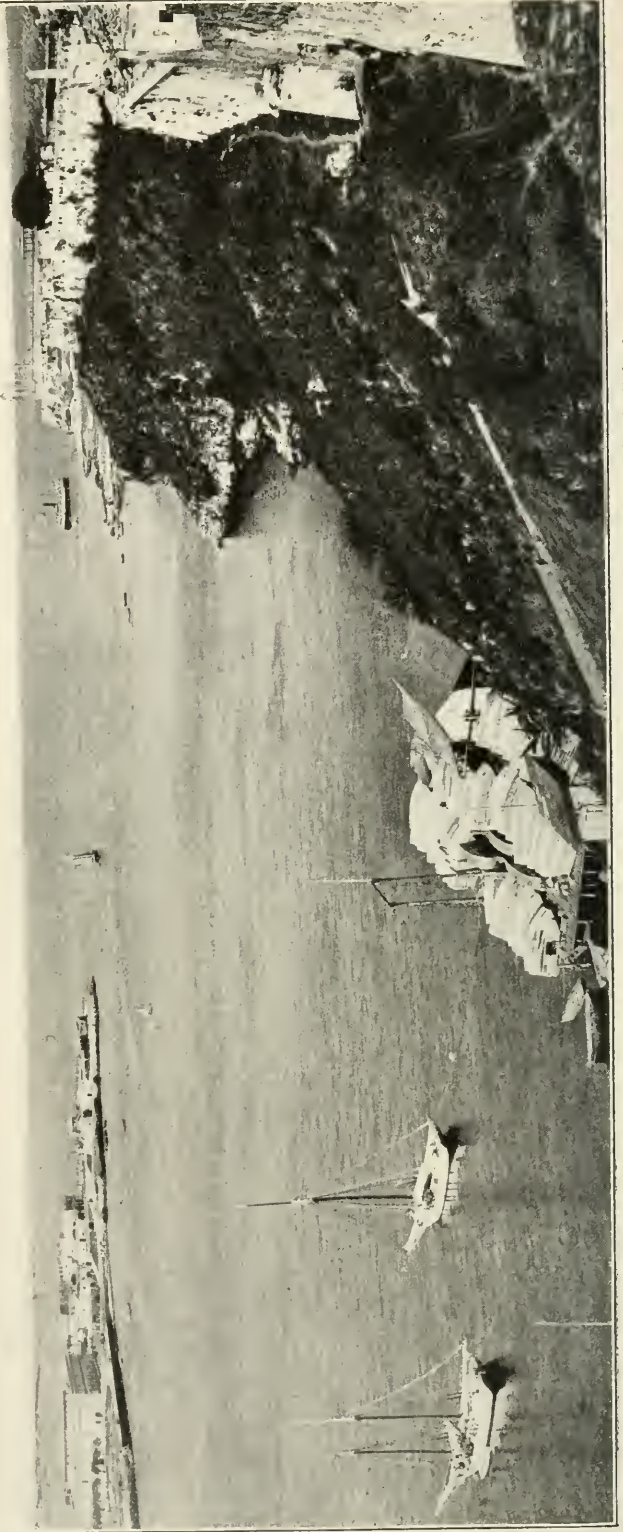
Automobile Trade Growing

"In Cuba and the other West Indian Islands the Locomobile Company was one of the early pioneers in the export trade," said J. C. Hernandez, the export agent in New York. "We began selling the old four-cylinder cars in Cuba in 1904 and disposed of about twenty machines there each season until 1907, when our trade began to fall off owing to competition, and also to the campaign begun there by foreign manufacturers.

"With the advent of our six-cylinder car, however, our Cuban trade is picking up again, proving that the sugar and tobacco

planters are willing to pay a high price for a higher grade article than that which we previously had to offer them, for it must be remembered that a duty of twenty-five per cent has to be paid on automobiles shipped into Cuba. We have contracts now for twelve of the six-cylinder cars to go to Cuba, and expect to sell not less than twenty-five before the close of the season.

"Cuban buyers take a large number of second-hand machines for use in the rough roads of the interior, at points located far from the centres of supply."



Entrance to Havana harbor. View taken from Cabañas fortress, showing the Morro Castle light house.

HAVANA'S OLDEST AMERICAN DEAD

William H. Redding, the oldest American resident in Cuba and a multi-millionaire real estate holder in Havana, died suddenly in his apartments in the Hotel Inglaterra, Havana, on Dec. 29th. He was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1841, and emigrated in his boyhood to the United States.

Fifty-seven years ago the late Archbishop Hughes of New York came to Havana on a diocesan visit. He brought with him William Redding, who was a poor boy of ten. The boy remained there and in time became the richest and foremost American in Cuba.

Mr. Redding was intimate with the Terrys, the Cuban bankers, and was remarkable for his benefactions to the Catholic Church, which were so generous, that Pope Pius made him a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory and later on raised him to the dignity of a papal count. He was in New York in November, when he dined with Father Nicholas Murray, the Right Rev. William Jones, Bishop of Puerto Rico, and his cousin, John F. W. Meagher, M. D., of New York. He was then suffering from arterio-sclerosis. Mr. Redding was also an intimate friend of Governor Magoon and of President Taft, and participated with them in the sale of friar lands in the Philippines, he being the official representative of the Roman Pontiff. President Gomez, the late General Garcia, General Mearal and Vice-President Zayas were Mr. Redding's intimate associates.

He was buried on January 6th in Calvary Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHESS MATCH IN DOUBT

Capablanca, the Cuban chess champion, completed the draft of his reply to the conditions made by Dr. Emanuel Lasker for a world's championship chess match, and forwarded it on December 20th to his opponent.

Capablanca declines to play at the rate of twelve moves an hour, which he declares to be unprecedented. The short play sessions of two and a half hours each also are objectionable to him. He urges that the winner of the match shall be the one who scores the majority of points, whereas Dr. Lasker stipulates that the match should be drawn in case the score stood at 1 to 0, 2 to 1 or 3 to 2. With regard to the financial end of the contest, Capablanca wishes to share equally with Dr. Lasker all the proceeds, or he will consent to an arrangement whereby the winner takes all title, stakes and income.

Capablanca concedes Dr. Lasker the right to determine the beginning of the match and the locality of play, but insists upon at least four weeks' notice.

WORK IN CUBA'S PORTS

The Bowers Southern Dredging Company of Galveston, Texas, has secured a number of contracts for the improvement of harbors in Cuba. R. P. Clarke, president of the company, has returned from the island, and announced that the company is ready to inaugurate work at once.

The contracts represent a minimum of over \$3,000,000, and the work will extend over a period of six years. With the exception of one contract, which is with the Cuban government, all are with the Ports Company, which holds large harbor concessions on the island.

The contracts cover improvements in the following ports: Isabella de Sagua and Caibarien, in the province of Santa Clara; Nuevitas, in the province of Camaguey; Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba, in the province of Oriente; Cienfuegos, in the province of Santa Clara, and Havana.

The Isabella de Sagua contract is with the Cuban government. This contract, as well as all the others, with the exception of that of Havana harbor, is for dredging. The Havana harbor contract is for the removal of rock.

Work was started December 15th on the Isabella de Sagua contract. Within a short time work will begin on the Havana contract, and other contracts.



Capablanca welcomed by relatives and friends upon his arrival at Havana.—Bohemia of Havana. *Llegada de Capablanca*

Havana's custom house collections for December compare as follows.

1911	\$1,623,514
1910	1,597,255
1909	1,506,085
1908	1,409,794
1907	1,658,207

For the year the city's collections were:

1911	\$19,509,130
1910	17,734,290
1909	17,646,778
1908	16,820,802
1907	19,328,046
1906	17,897,672

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS

THE AVOCADO, AGUACATE OR ALLIGATOR PEAR

There is no new fruit that is coming into prominence more rapidly or with greater assurance of becoming the basis of a profitable industry than the avocado. To many this delicious fruit is still unknown, but its reputation is being more widely established each year and it is not improbable that in a few years it will become as well known in the fresh-fruit market as the grapefruit or the pineapple. Its unique character reduces to a minimum its competition with other fruits, while its rich, not-like flavor is almost universally enjoyed among those who have known it long enough to become familiar with its peculiar charm. It is a fruit and yet so unlike other fruits as to suggest a class of its own, and for this reason it has been called a "salad fruit." But this term seems too limiting, because it is used in so many other ways.

The demand for the avocado has always kept in advance of the supply in the few American cities where this fruit has been

placed, as evidenced by the high prices paid for it, ranging usually from 20 to 50 cents each at retail. Although the markets are at present limited, there does not seem to be any immediate danger of overproduction.

The fruit has many names, such as mid-shipman's butter, butter pear, vegetable marrow, palta, aguacate and alligator pear. The name "avocado" has now been adopted and has the sanction of the United States Department of Agriculture, the American Pomological Society and other horticultural organizations.

It is not a dry land plant and its cultivation should not be attempted for profit on any lands which are not supplied with a generous rainfall or which cannot be brought under irrigation.

High winds are decidedly inimical to the tree. The wood is brittle and is liable to be broken by winds. The flowers also are destroyed by severe winds, and the fruit, which hangs from pendulous branches and fruit stems, is easily blown about, bruised, or broken from the tree. For this reason, commercial culture should not be

Hardy, Productive -- All that a Commercial Orange Should be

The Lue Gim Gong Orange is both hardy and productive. But it is much more than that; it is late, a splendid shipper and keeper, commanding high prices in all markets.

It is the best all-the-year-round orange we know; it will hang on the trees for months or even years after ripening, retaining its fine quality all the while. We are absolutely convinced that it is the best late orange ever introduced in Florida, and have purchased all selling rights.

Lue Gim Gong trees continue blooming and bearing even when the ripe fruit is allowed to hang. On account of its splendid shipping and keeping qualities, and its lateness, it brings a higher price—50 to 80 per cent. more than others. You should start growing

THE LUE GIM GONG ORANGE

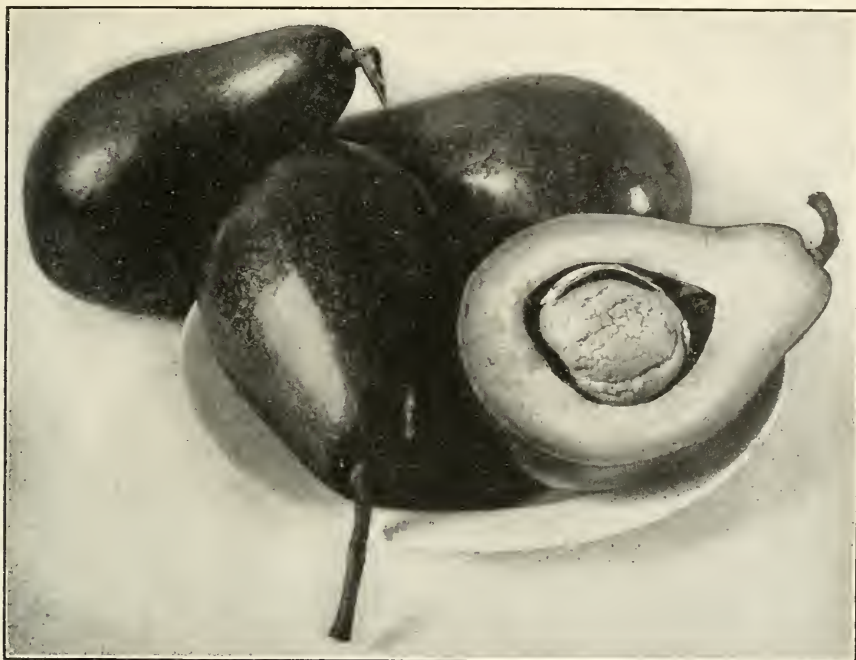
this year. We are selling out extensive groves of our own to it, and advise our friends to do the same. We have done the experimenting—we have proved Lue Gim Gong a highly worthy orange.

NEW CATALOGUE FREE

Citrus fruits, deciduous fruits, nuts, shade trees and evergreens, shrubs, vines and roses—things that we have proved valuable in our own trial grounds. We are nurserymen and fruit growers exclusively. If you are going to do some planting this year, we will send you this fine new book free.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.
Rambler Avenue, Glen St. Mary, Florida





The Aguacate, a valuable native fruit, known also as avocado and alligator pear (see article on this next page). Immense quantities of this fruit are handled through the Havana markets in the season, which is July and August. The fruit is picked green and can be shipped to advantage if directions are followed. It is a salad fruit and the demand is rapidly growing.

attempted in localities of high winds unless it is possible to provide protection by windbreaks.

One characteristic in soil is demanded—good drainage. The tree is very impatient of standing water about its roots. Soil that is underlain by an impervious layer should not be chosen for the orchard. Regarding propagation from the seed, it is a well-known fact that this is a wholly unreliable means of reproducing the variety. It is a very common experience to plant seeds of a green-colored fruit and get the purple fruit in progeny, or to plant the seeds from a fruit of excellent texture and get a progeny full of fiber. Other characteristics, such as flavor, are reproduced with equal uncertainty.

Budding is therefore recommended as the most practical method of propagation. The method of budding usually followed is that known as shield-budding with the "T" incision or an inverted "T," and the investigations which have been involved in making this successful have consisted largely in devising adaptations to overcome difficulties. On vigorous stock, budded near the ground, from 75 per cent to 90 per cent will grow. Great difficulty, however, has been experienced in getting the buds to grow.

It is a well-established practice to lop citrus stock and many other kinds of fruit

trees a few inches above the bud after the latter has united, thus forcing the sap into the new bud. Lapping the young avocado is very difficult and sometimes impossible. If cut part way off the brittle tissue breaks completely. This is likely to be followed by a dying back of the stock and the killing of the bud before it has developed into leaves. To force bud into growth a process of incomplete girdling has been adopted. A portion of the bark, about one-half to three-quarters of an inch wide, is removed a few inches above the bud throughout the circumference of the stock, with the exception of about a quarter of an inch or less on the side opposite the bud. This conveys a portion of the sap upward and forces a large part of it into the bud. When the bud has opened, the stock may be cut off where girdled. Cutting back close to the bud should not be done until the latter has made a growth of several inches. When cut, the wounded surface should be carefully covered with grafting wax, or some antiseptic medium, which will keep out the air and rain.

As to the time for budding, it may be said that we have budded successfully in every month of the year, but prefer the winter months or early spring.—*Bulletin No. 25, Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station.*

CO-OPERATION IN FRUIT HANDLING

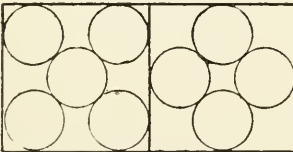
From an article published in pamphlet form, on "Co-operation in the Handling and Marketing of Fruit" by G. Harold Powell, former pomologist and acting chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and now secretary of the Citrus Protective League of Southern California, a few excerpts are given, space not permitting the printing of the entire contribution. The advantages of co-operation among the fruit and vegetable growers of Cuba has long been admitted and desired, and in fact an organization for handling fruit—the Cuba Fruit Exchange—is now in working order in Havana, prepared to market the crops of its members, of which there are 175. Mr. Powell says that in protecting the orchards from insect pests or diseases, in picking the fruit, preparing it for shipment, directing its distribution, storage and marketing, in advertising the products extensively and in handling the legislative questions which affect the industry, the co-operative organization is of unlimited assistance and value to the fruit grower.

"A non-profit association represents the ideal type of co-operation, and in this the members usually have an equal voice in its management and share proportionately in its benefits and risks. Such an organization is a voluntary industrial democracy in which the fruit growers manage and con-

trol the distribution and marketing of their own products. Every member of the association is a bona fide producer and his fruit is handled exclusively by the association. All of the operations are carried on at cost and after operating expenses, depreciation and a reasonable interest on the capital invested in the equipment of the association are deducted, the profits are distributed to the members in proportion to the amount of business each has transacted through the organization. The powers of the association are vested in a board of directors selected by the growers, who manage and control its affairs and business through officers or agents appointed by it and subject to its advice and direction."

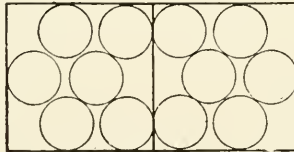
"Several factors have been contributed to the downfall of fruit growers' association. Many of them have been formed by impractical, often unsuccessful enthusiasts with high motives, but with no business experience and little standing in their communities. The successful handling of a co-operative association requires a manager who is competent to assume the general direction of the affairs and business of the association. He must have a high order of business ability, sterling integrity, unusual tact and judgment in handling men, and unlimited energy. An association un-

No. and Size 28; Dia. 5¼ in.; Layers 3.



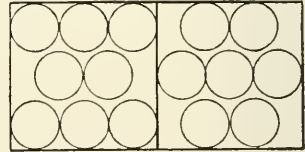
Layers 1 and 3—3; Layer 2—4

No. and Size 36; Dia. 5 in.; Layers 3.



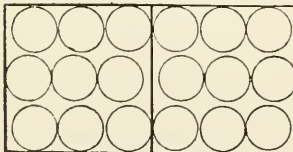
Layers 1 and 3—6; Layer 2—6.

No. and Size 46; Dia. 4¾ in.; Layers 4.



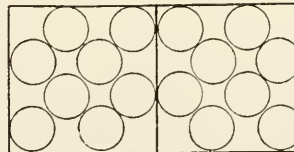
Layers 1 and 3—8; Layer 2—7.

No. and Size 54; Dia. 4½ in.; Layers 2.



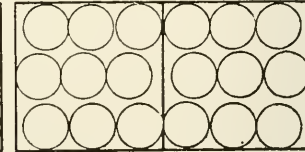
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No. and Size 64; Dia. 4¼ in.; Layers 4.



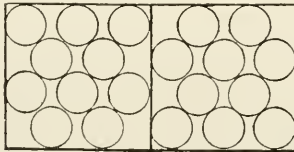
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No. and Size 72; Dia. 4¾ in.; Layers 4.



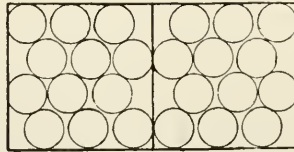
Layers 1 and 3—9; Layers 2 and 4—9.

No. and Size 80; Dia. 4 in.; Layers 4.



Layers 1 and 3—10; Layers 2 and 4—10.

No. and Size 96; Dia. 3¾ in.; Layers 4.



Layers 1 and 3—12; Layers 2 and 4—12

Diagram for packing grape fruit. By H. Harold Hume.—From the Bulletin of the Florida Experiment Station.

der any other kind of management is not a serious business undertaking."

"In every co-operative association there should be a division for the purchase, sale or manufacture of supplies of every kind used in the production, packing, handling, shipping and marketing of the crop. The association should be prepared to purchase fertilizers, materials and equipment for spraying and fumigation, pruning or harvesting, orchard machinery, or any other equipment on which a saving can be made by co-operative purchase. It should be prepared to purchase the supplies for fruit handling and marketing, such as box shooks or packages, picking boxes, nails, wrapping paper, and all kinds of packing house equipment."

"The condition in which fruit reaches the consumer depends largely on the care with which it is handled. The most common rots of citrus fruits are directly related to the mechanical bruising of the fruit, most of the diseases not having the power of penetrating a healthy, uninjured skin. The association must therefore provide rigid rules for picking. It must either supervise the harvesting, grading and packing of the fruit and provide for the most rigid

inspection of every lot before it is accepted by the association for shipment, or else the harvesting, grading and packing must be done by the association."

"One plan is to grade and pack the fruit at a central packing house owned and controlled by the association. The growers pick the fruit, haul it to the packing house and there it is graded and packed by the association. The objection to this plan is that no two growers handle the fruit with equal care, and the different lots of fruit therefore vary in physical condition and in susceptibility to decay. Under this system there is a wide variation in the percentage of decay that develops in the fruit of different members while in transit to market."

"The most satisfactory plan in the citrus fruit industry is to have the association train gangs of laborers who shall pick the fruit of all the members. The laborers should be paid by the day, as contract or piece-work places a premium on rapid, careless work. In this way the picking can be standardized, the quantity of fruit that passes through the packing house can be controlled, and the grading and packing can be uniformly done."

DYNAMITE IN THE ORCHARD

The United States government has used dynamite successfully in ditching operation as was mentioned in the December CUBA REVIEW, but in California it has long been used in breaking up hard clayey soils preparatory to planting fruit trees.

Trees planted in spaded holes must fight their way into the compact subsoil which has never been disturbed, whereas experience has shown that when planted in a dynamited hole the ground, being thoroughly broken up under the surface soil, makes an easy path for the roots, so that they spread out and have a large area from which to draw water and plant food.

One grower advising this method of opening the ground adds also that trees be set in wet weather, as this insures a storage of moisture under the tree. This, it is said, is the chief reason why planting trees with dynamite is beneficial.

Another claim is that trees planted with dynamite come into bearing much sooner than when planted by the old way. A Georgia orchardist reported that he had been using dynamite for tree planting for eighteen or twenty years and that in the planting of peach trees by this method he gained two years in six as compared with the old method. In other words, he got as much fruit from a tree planted with dynamite at four years of age as he got at six years by the old method.

It was also found in one orchard that of

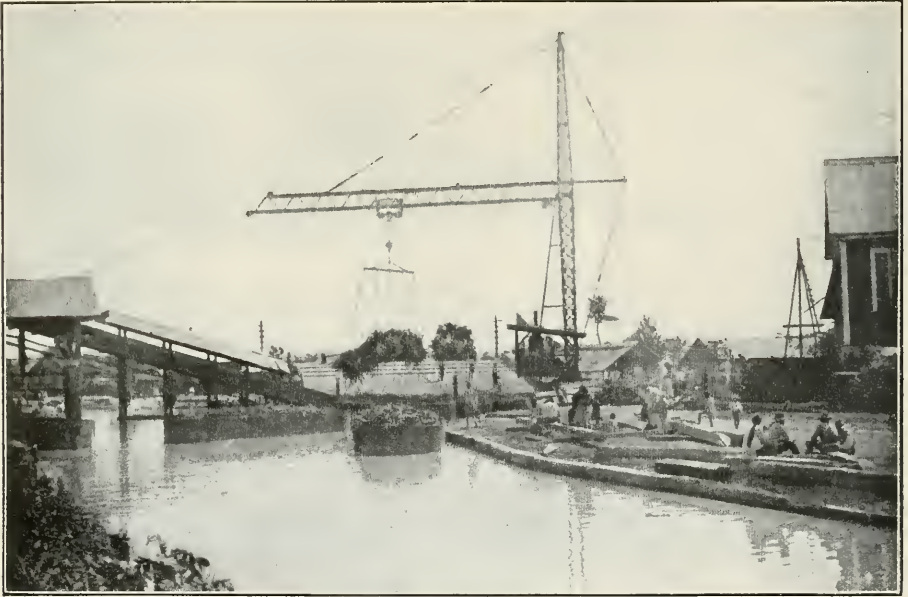
two trees planted at the same time, the one in a spade-made hole and the other when dynamite had been used, the former had a fine bushy and vigorous tassel of roots about a foot long, while the latter had two roots going down some three feet or more, and it had a great quantity of medium and short growth roots.—*California Fruit Grower*.

COMING EXHIBITS OF PRODUCTS

Growers of citrus fruit in Eastern Cuba will form a new society holding an exposition at Camaguey from February 3rd to 10th. The city has offered yearly cash premiums, ample grounds and buildings for a fair and this offer has been accepted. In addition to this exhibition of Cuba's valuable products there will be others at Havana, Isle of Pines and at La Gloria. Most of these sections will also send exhibits to the Havana exposition.

The Cuba Railroad Company, helping along the work, has agreed to make a half rate to all exhibitors, and will haul all exhibits by express free, to and from Camaguey.

A circular will soon be issued to all owners of boarding houses in Havana by the Health Department instructing them not to allow dogs to be kept in those places. Fines will follow the violation of this order.



A cane-hoist in British Guiana

BRITISH GUIANA CANE HOISTS

On the sugar estates in British Guiana canals take the place of the light railways which are used in connection with the central sugar factories in the islands (see illustration). How to transfer the sugar canes economically from the large iron punts used on the canals to the cane-carrier of the factory has for long been a problem. This, it is hoped, has been solved by a cane-hoist, which has lately been erected at Port Mourant Estate, in British Guiana, for Major-General J. N. C. Galloway and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Galloway. The hoist was made by the American Hoist and Derrick Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and it is used in the following manner: Chain slings are laid across each punt before it is sent to the cane fields. When the punt load of canes is to be transferred to the cane carrier of the mill, the slings are simply hooked on to a bar attached to the cane hoist; the latter then lifts the cane bundle and deposits it on a feed board at the cane carrier. Or, if occasion requires, the cane bundle is laid down at the side of the canal to be subsequently picked up by the hoist and taken to the cane-carrier. The chains around the bundles are locked tight by means of patent clips.

British Guiana exported sugar to the extent of 108,000 tons in 1909-10 and 100,000 tons in 1910-11.

A NEW CABLE SERVICE

The Western Union has made the necessary arrangements and extended to the island of Cuba a new deferred cable service, which began on January 1st.

This new service is applicable between Cuba, Great Britain, Germany, France, including Algeria and Tunis, Portugal, Sierre Leons, southern Rhodesia, Trinidad, Aden in Arabia, Ascension Island, Bathurst in British Africa, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cocos Islands, Cyprus East Africa, Uganda Gold Coast, India and Burma, Labaun Island, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Perim Island, St. Helena, Somaliland, South Africa Union, Straits settlements, and Malay States and Zanzibar.

The rate charged for deferred cables is one-half the rate charged for full paid cables between the same terminals.

ALCOHOL FROM HENEQUEN

An invention which will be of great interest to the planters of henequen, or sisal hemp, in particular, has lately been patented by a Mr. Ernesto D. Castro, a native of Tabasco, but resident for some years in Yucatan, for utilizing the residue of the plant, after the fiber has been taken, for the manufacture of alcohol.

By this process he produces merchantable alcohol as high as 40 degree cartier.

SUGAR REVIEW

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

Our last review for this magazine was dated December 12, 1911.

At that time centrifugals of 96 degree test were quoted at 4.875c. per lb. at New York, duty paid, and are now 4.42c. per lb., showing a decline of 0.455c., nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. This decline was due partly to the inevitable downward trend from the extremely high prices caused by short supplies in October to December last and partly to the increase of the European beet crop estimate to 6,250,000 tons against previous estimate of 6,050,000 tons sugar, as well as to the improved prospects of the Cuba crop.

The general expectation now is that Cuba will give this season an outturn of 1,800,000 tons sugar, Mess. Guma-Mejer's estimate being 1,812,100 tons; central factories were rather late in starting up, but there are now 105 of them grinding against 107 at the same time last year, and it will not be long before the full number will be at work.

Stocks here are low, but as the demand for refined sugar is light, the refiners are not disposed to buy heavily and, with the constantly increasing output of Cuba, it is probable that there will be more sellers than buyers until the early production is disposed of.

Sales of centrifugals of 96 degree test for prompt shipment have been made at 3 1-16c. c. & f., equal to 4.42c. landed duty paid, while second half January and first half February shipments have been sold at 2.97c. c. & f., equal to 4.33c.; at the close, buyers' views for January shipment are basis of 2.94c. c. & f., equal to 4.30c. landed, with sellers at 3c. c. & f.

England, being well supplied for the present, has recently shown very little interest in Cuba sugars, but now seems to be attracted by the low prices current and is bidding 2.80c. f. o. b. Cuba, which is equal to 2.94c. c. & f. New York, and is practically the figure which is bid by our refiners.

El único colector del agua de condensación con una válvula exterior que carece de prensaestopas que tengan escape, se adhieran ó hayan de empaquetarse

COLECTOR DEL AGUA DE CONDENSACIÓN "LYTTON" PARA TACHOS AL VACÍO que de seguro aumenta el rendimiento de los tachos

LOS COLECTORES "LYTTON" PARA TACHOS AL VACÍO extraen rápidamente el agua de la condensación y hacen mucho mayor la eficacia evaporadora de los tachos al vacío. Cuando se empleen distintas presiones del vapor, los serpentines calentadores pueden mantenerse exentos de agua y obtenerse un extraordinario mayor rendimiento asignando un colector separado á cada serpentín. (Véase el grabado.)

La superioridad de los COLECTORES "LYTTON" PARA TACHOS AL VACÍO está en la seguridad y eficacia de su funcionamiento y á la poca atención que requieren para mantenerlos en buen estado. Están consistentemente contruidos y tienen sólo una pieza móvil: el flotador en su interior. El detalle que más los distingue, sin embargo, es que no tienen prensaestopas que se escapen, se adhieran ó hayan de empaquetarse. Extraen TODA EL AGUA CONSTANTEMENTE de la mejor manera y del modo menos molesto.

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Agente en la Habana: J. E. HERNANDEZ, Aguacate, No. 56



A little later England may bid more freely for Cubas and check the decline here, but the extent of her need for Cuba sugars will depend largely upon whether or not Russia will be permitted to largely increase her exports this season, the decision of this question having been postponed until the next meeting of the Brussels Convention to be held on January 29th.

European markets have ruled easier for several weeks with decline from 15s. 11¼d. to 14s. 6d. and closing at 14s. 7½d., which is on a parity of 0.79c. per lb. above Cuba centrifugals at 3c. c. & f., with a scarcity of sugar in Europe and abundant prospective supplies over here; the difference in parity formerly has been as much as 0.93c. per lb.

Refined sugars have declined with raws and are now quoted basis of fine granulated at 5.50c. less 2 per cent f. o. b. New York.

The consumption of sugar in the United States during the year 1911 showed practically no increase over the year 1910.

New York, January 11, 1912.

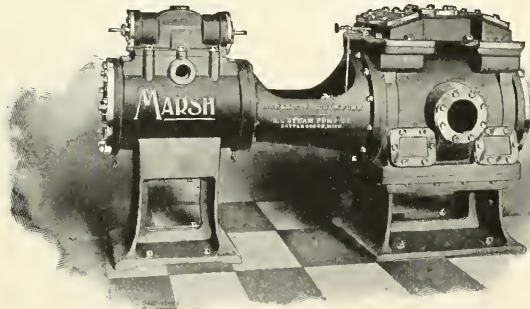
CHINESE IN CUBA

There are close to 12,000 Chinese in Cuba, says the *Havana Post*, and the census of 1907 recorded the fact that 40 Chinese women were inhabitants of Cuba. Before Cuba became a republic it cost every Chinaman who entered \$2 to get his entrance ticket. Now Cuba bids him welcome with little expense. He has to furnish a photograph of himself and stand inspection much as a man entering a penal institution.

A careful record is made of any blemish on the face of the immigrant. His height, weight and age are taken, in fact, anything that serves as positive identification is noted.

The system employed by Chief Menocal is similar to the one used at all United States ports.

The Chinese legation is always represented at the immigration office when Chinese come and go, so as a double check is placed on the travelers from the Far East.



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Bombas de Marsh

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COMING CROP ESTIMATES

The estimate of H. A. Hunely of Havana bears out the prediction of a big crop. He bases his figures on the product of 172 estates, but there may be more, materially increasing his figures, which are as follows:

	Sacks
Cienfuegos	1,952,000
Matanzas	1,756,000
Cardenas	1,625,000
Havana	1,430,000
Caibarien	901,000
Sagua	804,000
Puerto Padre	860,000
Antilla and Nipe Bay	755,000
Manzanillo	648,000
Guantanamo	600,000
Banes	430,000
Jucaro	380,000
Santiago de Cuba	225,000
Nuevitas	220,000
Santa Cruz del Sur	220,000
Gibara	210,000
Trinidad	85,000
Zaza	22,000
Total	13,123,000

Equivalent to 1,874,714 tons.

Gumá and Mejer, other Havana sugar authorities, allow 173 centrals grinding, and estimate the total crop at 1,812,120 tons.

SANTIAGO'S OLD CANNON

General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., is averse to Cuba's selling of the old cannon on the island. Especially is he opposed to the disposal of the old relics in Santiago de Cuba. In a recent letter to Mr. Jennings S. Cox of the latter city, he says:

"I hope that the people of Santiago de



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Cuba will not under any circumstances allow the old cannon to be taken from the city. I left them especially for the city of Santiago and it cost me no little trouble to prevent them from being taken to the United States. They were left in Santiago on the strict condition that they were the private property of the city to be used for decorative purposes."

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Dirigirse á E. LUDWIG, Godchaux's Central, Raceland, La., E. U. de A.

El señor J. E. Hernández, Aguacate 56, Habana, Cuba, ha sido nombrado agente en la isla de Cuba, isla de Pinos y Jamaica para la venta de los aparatos fabricados por la "Lytton Manufacturing

company" de Virginia. Véase el anuncio que inserta dicha compañía en otra página de este número referente á colectores del agua de condensación para f. chos al vacío.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

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

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación tenía fecha 12 de Diciembre de 1911. Entonces los azúcares centrífugas de polarización 96 grados, se cotizaban á 4.875 cents. la libra en Nueva York, incluso los derechos, y ahora se cotizan á 4.42 cents. la libra, acusando una baja de 0.455 de centavo, ó sea cerca de $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo en libra. Esta baja se debió en parte á la inevitable tendencia hacia la baja en los precios extremadamente subidos á que dió lugar la escasez de abastos durante Octubre á Diciembre últimos, y en parte al aumento en el cálculo de la producción de remolacha europea que se fija en 6,250,000 toneladas en lugar de las 6,050,000 toneladas de azúcar que se calcularon primeramente, así como también á mejores indicios con relación á la zafra de Cuba.

La expectación general ahora es que Cuba produzca en esta zafra 1,800,000 toneladas de azúcar; siendo lo calculado por los Sres. Gumá-Mejer 1,812,100 toneladas. Los centrales se retrasaron bastante en comenzar la molienda, pero al presente hay ya 105 centrales moliendo contra 107 en la misma fecha el año pasado, y no pasará mucho tiempo antes de que todos los ingenios estén en actividad.

Las existencias aquí son escasas, pero como la demanda de azúcar refinado es poca, los refinadores no están dispuestos á comprar grandes partidas, y dado que cada día aumenta la producción en Cuba, lo probable es que haya más vendedores que compradores hasta tanto se consuma el azúcar procedente de los primeros arribos.

Se han verificado ventas de azúcar centrífuga polarización 96 grados, para embarque inmediato, á 3 1-16 cents., costo y flete, equivalente á 4.42 cents, puesta en el muelle é incluso los derechos, mientras que para embarque en la segunda quincena de Enero y primera quincena de Febrero, se ha vendido á 2.97 cents., costo y flete, equivalente á 4.33 cents.; á última hora, los compradores ofrecen para embarque en Enero 2.94 cents., costo y flete, equivalente á 4.30 cents. puesta en el muelle, y los vendedores piden 3 centavos, costo y flete.

Inglaterra, por hallarse bien abastecida al presente, no ha demostrado recientemente mucho interés en la adquisición de azúcar de Cuba, pero ahora parece interesarse por los bajos precios que predominan, y está ofreciendo 2.80 cents. l. á b. en Cuba, lo que equivale á 2.94 cents. costo y flete en Nueva York, y es, en realidad, el precio que ofrecen nuestros refinadores.

Es probable que la demanda por parte de Inglaterra sea algo mayor dentro de poco tiempo y ponga coto á la baja aquí, pero la cantidad de azúcar de Cuba que haya de necesitar depende por mucho de que se le permita ó no á Rusia aumentar considerablemente sus exportaciones este año, habiéndose pospuesto la decisión de esta cuestión hasta que vuelva á reunirse la Convención de Bruselas que será el 29 de Enero.

Los mercados europeos han tendido á la baja por varias semanas, habiendo fluctuado las cotizaciones de 15s 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d á 14s 6d. y cerrando á 14s 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., que es equivalente á 0.79 de centavo en libra sobre los centrífugas de Cuba á 3 cents., costo y flete, con una escasez de azúcar en Europa é indicaciones de un abundante abasto aquí. La diferencia en la equivalencia anteriormente ha sido tanta como 0.93 de centavo en libra.

Los azúcares refinados han bajado con los masebados, y ahora se cotizan á razón de 5.50 cents. menos 2 por ciento las granuladas finas, libre á bordo en Nueva York.

El consumo de azúcar en los Estados Unidos durante el año de 1911, no acusó un aumento notable sobre el de 1910.

Nueva York, Enero 11 de 1912.

MINISTER ASKS FOR RECALL

Secretary of State Sanguilly announced January 11th that the Spanish Minister, Sr. Vallin, had asked to be recalled. The minister's action is the result of much resentment which has been caused by adverse criticisms of the Cuban government, and the veteran movement attributed to him in

an interview published by the newspaper *Ultima Hora*.

The minister subsequently stated that he had been partly misquoted, but reiterated the statement that the continuance of the veteran movement would result in making it impossible for Spaniards to live in Cuba.

Sr. Sanguilly said that the government has not asked for the minister's recall.

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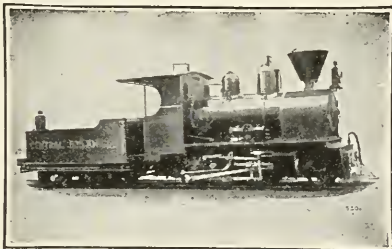
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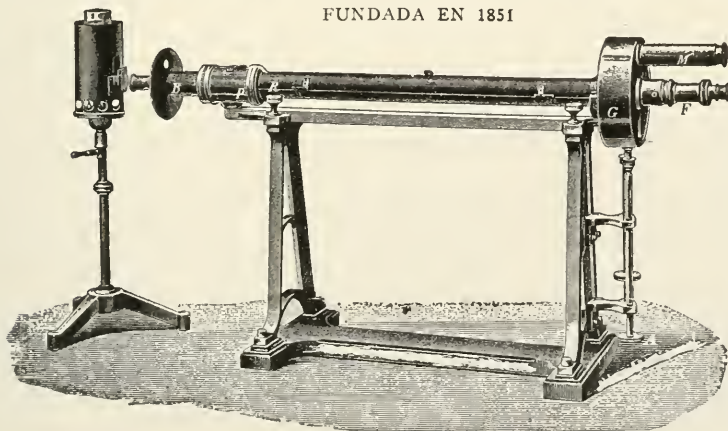
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Chargé d'Affaires Hugh S. Gibson, American Legation, Havana, reports that a bill has been introduced in the Cuban House of Representatives authorizing a subvention of \$12,000 per kilometer (0.62 mile) for a railway to connect Fernandez with Placetas del Sur in Santa Clara Province. A subvention of \$6,000 was authorized in 1910, but the government was

not able to find anyone to do the work under this subvention.

The board of directors of The Trust Company of Cuba recently declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of the company, which was paid on the 10th day of January.

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PORTUGAL'S IMPORTS OF TOBACCO

Portugal's imports of leaf tobacco from
Cuba are not large, having totaled 429
bales in 1909, and 669 bales in 1910.

The quantity of cigars imported are also
comparatively small. They amounted to
312,959 in 1909, and 365,092 cigars in 1910.

"The sanitation system of Havana is almost perfect," says Dr. W. F. Snow, secretary of the California Board of Health. "The authorities enforce strict sanitary regulations and as a consequence Havana is one of the cleanest cities I have ever seen.

"The way they handle their garbage and the way they have eliminated the house fly would be valuable pointers for many California cities."

Another visiting physician to the meeting of the American Health Association, held last month in Havana, bears witness to the city's fine sanitary condition.

"Without a doubt the general sanitary conditions of Cuba are as far advanced as

any nation on the earth," he says, "and Havana now holds place among the cleanest towns in America.

"The detention station at Triscornia proved exceptionally interesting. Being organized for the protection and aid of the immigrant to Cuba from the moment the vessel on which he arrives drops anchor in the bay until he is safe with friends, relatives or employer, the station exists solely for his convenience, as the republic makes no profit in the maintenance—20c. per day per person is all that is charged for food and lodging.

The various splendid hospitals were also praised for their thoroughly up-to-date completeness.

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Dr. Ramon Meza, ex-secretary of public instruction in the cabinet of President Gomez, and a professor in Havana University, died on December 15th in Havana.

The trade of Bremen, Germany, with Cuba in 1910 was as follows:

Imports	Exports
\$1,029,943	\$2,708,590

The authorities in Washington are of the opinion that things in Cuba will move along in reasonably good form until next year's election, says the *Anaconda* (Mont.) *Standard*.

Several congressmen are determined to push a bill through congress providing for voting machines. The bill was introduced last year, but was shelved.

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REMARKABLE EXCESS OF BIRTHS

Whatever other dangers may threaten the Republic of Cuba, race suicide is not among them, says the *Boston* (Mass.) *Transcript*. The Cuban government has recently issued a pamphlet report on the general conditions of the republic, in which it is stated that, while there were 33,194 deaths in Cuba last year, there were 74,286 births. This is indeed a remarkable excess of births over deaths, and points to a wonderful natural increase of Cuba's population if the rate is sustained.

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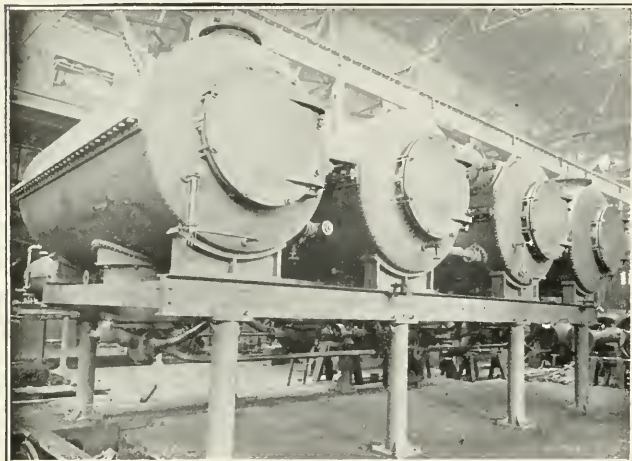
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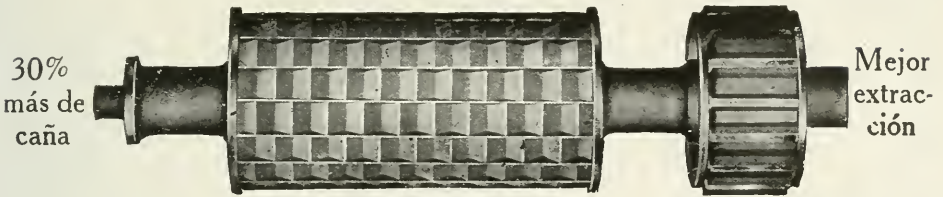
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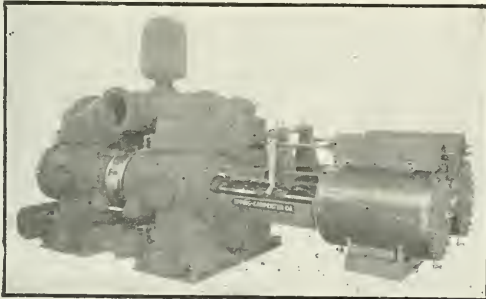


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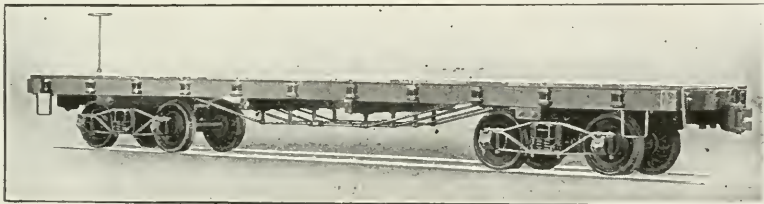
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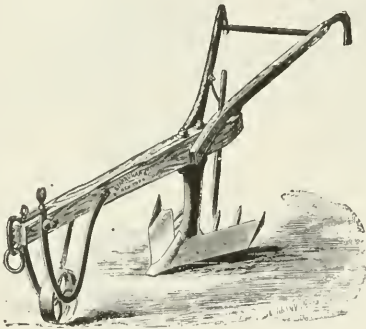
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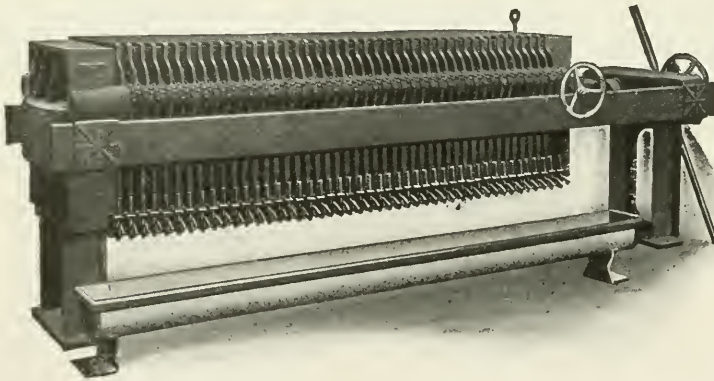
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VOL. X

FEBRUARY, 1912

No. 3

Contents of This Number

The cover page shows a group of palms which grow freely in Cuba. The scientific name is Copernicia Wrightii.

Political and Government matters of Cuba are treated on pages 7, 8 and 9. President Taft's warning to Cuba and his note have had a good effect and tranquility is again evident. Germany, France and England have combined to collect the sum of \$6,000,000 due their subjects for damages incurred during the war with Spain. The Cuban opinion seems to be that the Republic is not responsible. The matter will be submitted to arbitration. There is much discussion over the new Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba which President Taft is negotiating, and some views on the matter, both from Cuban and United States sources, are given on page 8. Presidential matters naturally occupy the center of the stage at present and there are plenty of candidates who aspire to the office. These matters are on page 9.

Some interesting cartoons from prominent Cuban and United States newspapers show the trend of thought that has been awakened by President Taft's letter of warning. These will be found on pages 10, 11, 12 and 13. The views expressed seem to point to a third intervention.

Some interesting news notes of activities all over the island will be found on pages 14 and 15.

How to bring your automobile into Cuba and the regulations are described on page 16.

The Cuban Central Railroad's annual report showing the earnings of the fiscal years 1909-10; and 1910-11 is given on page 17.

Cuba's tobacco consumption and exportations are given on page 18.

Railroad and commercial news is on page 19.

Traffic receipts of Cuban railroads are on page 20.

Further financial and railroad notes are on page 21.

A very interesting photograph of the new government piers now being built under the Scovel concession is on page 22. A description of the piers with another illustration is given on pages 23 and 24.

Customs' tariff of Cuba showing the unique treaty relations established with the United States is on page 25.

Other important construction work is pictured on page 26. It is the new coal-carrying plant of the Regla Coal Company.

The last rites over the Battleship "Maine" are on page 27.

Other interesting notes on page 28.

Illustrations of the Havana Terminal Station and of the New Paula Wharves are on page 29.

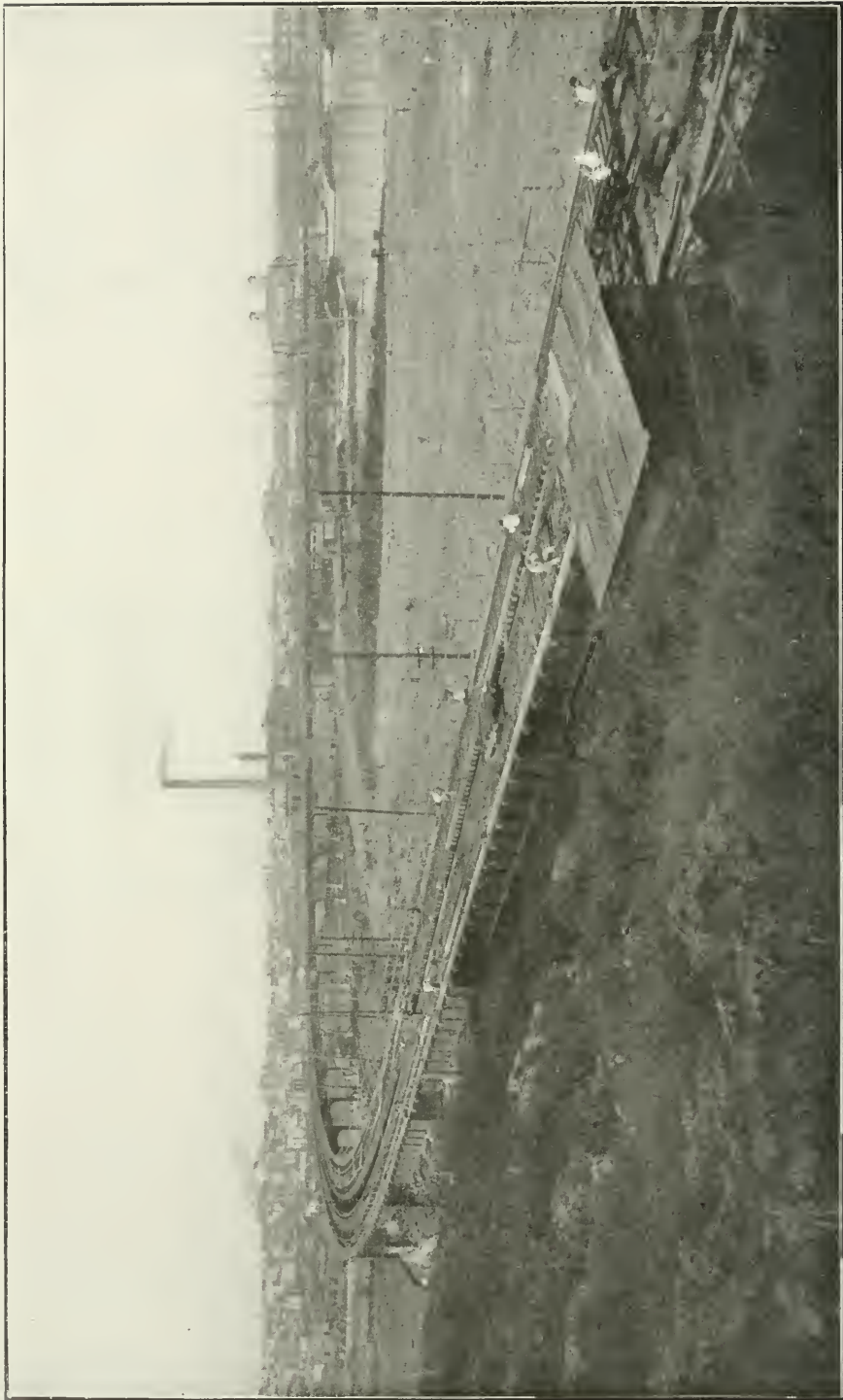
Helpful hints for colonists with illustrations are on page 30.

Bee keeping in Cuba is described on page 31.

The trade of the United States with Cuba from the official figures of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor will be found on pages 32 and 33.

The monthly sugar review of prices and an analysis of the market written specially for the Review by Messrs. Willett and Gray will be found on pages 34 and 35. The same article in Spanish is on pages 36 and 37.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT



Great improvement work now being carried on in Havana. The illustration shows the double-track elevated railroad structure from the new terminal station in the arsenal grounds of the United Railways, which now includes the Western Railway, over the streets to grade connection with the main line. The new station now almost completed may be seen in the distance. A closer view is given on page 25.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME X

FEBRUARY, 1912

NUMBER 3

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

*The
Warning to
Cuba*

The warning, sent to President Gomez through United States Secretary Knox, that the United States expects Cuba to live up to its treaty obligations and maintain a republican form of government, had a most salutary effect and the utterances of the veterans became immediately less turbulent.

The text of the note presented follows: "The situation in Cuba as now reported causes grave concern to the government of the United States.

"That the laws intended to safeguard free republican government shall be enforced and not defied is obviously essential to the maintenance of the law, order and stability indispensable to the status of the republic of Cuba, in the continued well being of which the United States has always evinced and cannot escape a vital interest.

"The president of the United States, therefore, looks to the president and government of Cuba to prevent a threatened situation which would compel the government of the United States, much against its desires, to consider what measures it must take in pursuance of the obligations of its relations to Cuba."

The Cuban newspapers urged all Cubans to forget differences and unite in obeying the laws and preserving order.

The Stock Exchange was strong on the news of possible intervention, and in the Board of Trade there was great relief at the probable revival of business.

A series of interesting cartoons from prominent United States and Cuban newspapers shows the trend of thought regarding the prospects of another intervention.

William Jennings Bryan has sent two books containing his speeches to President Gomez. Mr. Bryan visited the president during his recent visit to Havana, promising him the books at that time.

*Claims
of Three
Nations*

Germany, France and England, through their respective representation, have made claims on Cuba, demanding the payment of a sum over \$6,000,000 to indemnify subjects of those countries for damages suffered during the war of independence. These claims, it is stated, were made separately about nine years ago and that payment has always been deferred until the nations interested began a common action and three months ago presented a joint note demanding immediate attention to the matter.

The American government suggested arbitration, to which the Cuban government agreed, naming President Taft as arbitrator. This was not approved of by the nations interested, who in their turn suggested The Hague Tribunal, and there the matter stands.

Sr. Bustamente, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, an eminent authority on international law, and at one time legal adviser of the United States Consulate in Havana, says that the demands made on Cuba by Great Britain, France and Germany are absurd.

Two ex-secretaries of foreign affairs, Zaldo and Garcia Velez, in communications to the press, claim to have examined the tripartite claims and to have refused to recognize them years ago and to have advised the legations pressing the claims that they were unjust and would never be paid by Cuba.

Secretary Sanguilly, acting according to the suggestion of the Washington government, it is believed, has replied to the three European countries, which are pressing their claims jointly, that President Gomez will bring the matter of the claims before Congress, which will probably appoint a committee to sift them and authorize the executive to recognize them, refuse them, entertain them, or refer them to The Hague Tribunal.

Speaker Ferrera of the Lower House

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says that if there are any financial responsibilities they belong to Spain, and not to Cuba.

*New
Reciprocity
Treaty*

On February 12th Washington despatches said that President Taft had begun the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with Cuba.

Secretary Knox has held a number of conferences with Sr. Rivera, the Cuban minister, as to the drafting of a new convention, especially in connection with duties on sugar. The Cuban minister declined to discuss his activity in this regard, but it is understood that Cuba, expecting present sugar duties to be diminished, feels there may be a necessity for a readjustment of the preferential rates given to the republic.

On the subject of the treaty Cuban Secretary of State Sanguily is quoted as expressing the following opinion:

"The Cuban government for several months, in harmony with the Chamber of Commerce and Planter's League, has been trying to find a way to extend the present reciprocity treaty for another five years. The idea has been to guard against any new economic policy that might be started in the United States.

"In the meanwhile we have sought a favorable opportunity for negotiating a new treaty which will sufficiently protect Cuban sugar and also favor as much as possible our tobacco, but without success."

Despatches from Washington on February 14th were of the following tenor:

Of the nature of the new treaty little can be stated at this time, but it is understood that the Cubans will be expected to relinquish some of the advantages they enjoy under the article which now admits all of their sugar, tobacco and other products into the United States at a reduction of 20 per cent from the rates paid by other countries. Although certain classes of American products are given reductions of duty when imported into Cuba amounting to from 20 to 40 per cent, it is asserted that the advantage has been shown to be largely in favor of Cuba.

The *United States Tobacco Journal* says the negotiations for a new treaty brings in an opportunity for the Havana importing interests. It says:

"If ever, now is the chance for our Havana importing interests to make a drive for having a uniform duty rate inserted in the new treaty under preparation by our State Department."

Some time ago there was a report that Germany was endeavoring to obtain a coaling station in Cuban waters. An exchange of telegrams between the United States and the Cuban government failed to disclose such purpose.

*May
Use Their
Crews*

Ship captains may now employ their own crew, including stevedores to do the stowing away and unloading of cargo on board, and may import them for that purpose, and shippers of sugar may employ the employees of sugar mills to handle their cargoes on shore, according to a resolution by the Cuban Treasury Department to the collector of customs at Manzanillo. It therefore becomes a general law to be enforced at all Cuban ports.

What brought about this important ruling was the action of the stevedores of Manzanillo, who complained to the government that their occupation had been taken from them by just such proceedings of captains of sugar-carrying vessels as is now allowed under the ruling. The question was referred to the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, which decided as follows:

"There is no law in existence which can be cited to prohibit masters of vessels from loading and unloading their vessels with their own crews, or even to import workmen to work on board the vessels; neither is there a law to prohibit owners of mills from using their own employees to load their products on the vessels."



Prominent men of affairs in Cuba.—Hon. José Manuel Babe, the recently appointed secretary of public works. He is a thoroughly trained engineer, a graduate of Troy University and well equipped for his post. He speaks English well.

General Monteagudo is the latest candidate for the Presidential nomination with General Emilio Nuñez, the president of the Veterans' Association, as his running mate. The *Post* of Havana said that General Monteagudo would have the support of the followers of General Nuñez, who seems to be satisfied with second place.

General Ernesto Asbert, the governor of Havana Province, is another candidate for first place, and it is said again that he will be supported by President Gomez. The measure of his political strength outside of Havana Province is not so full as when his name was first mentioned.

General Eusebio Hernandez is another Liberal Party candidate for vice-president, with Alfredo Zayas, the present vice-president heading the ticket. In Havana the general idea seems to be that the latter's chances for securing a party nomination are slim, if not altogether impossible, and that seems to be the opinion in other parts of the island west of Camaguey.

General Gerardo Machado, the present secretary of government, though discussed as a vice-presidential possibility by his friends, has announced that under no circumstances will he accept a nomination.

La Lucha of January 27th said that Governor Manduley of Oriente Province had been offered the second place on the liberal ticket with Governor Asbert of Havana Province at the head. Governor Manduley later declined the honor.

Another ticket put forward was that of Zayas and Machado, and a coalition as before of the opposing factions of the liberals was promised, but the refusal of General Machado to accept any nomination effectually ended the chances of the proposed combination.

General Menocal and Governor Asbert are also talked of as a team, and if this could be effected naturally it would win, as the only opposition vote would be that of the followers and supporters of Zayas.

Vice-President Zayas is quoted as saying that he was convinced that the liberals as a party were united, despite the fact that there are six candidates for president.

General Eusebio Hernandez, presidential candidate of one of the functions of the Liberal Party, takes a different view, unhesitatingly declaring that any attempt to unite the party is doomed to failure. He will only consider the first place on any ticket.

Sr. Manduley, the governor of Oriente Province, said in an interview February 7th with a *New York Sun* representative, that the liberals must heal their differences or the conservatives will win the coming presidential election.

General Menocal Will Run

According to the *Post*, General Menocal will accept the nomination of the Conservative Party for president of Cuba, although he has made no public utterance of his change of opinion. This, it is said, will be made at the end of the present sugar harvest. To enter politics and forego his business association with the Chaparra Sugar Company will mean a great financial loss to General Menocal, as his income from this source alone is estimated at something like \$100,000 yearly. He had but recently renewed his contract with the sugar company for several years. The general seems to be the only available candidate of the Conservative Party, as others equally prominent in the organization had drawbacks which General Menocal did not have.

Spanish Minister in Trouble

Sr. Cristobal Fernandez Vallin, the Spanish minister to Cuba, was severely taken to task by *La Prensa* of Havana for some anti-Cuban utterances recently, and the paper demanded his recall. Sr. Vallin in an interview had said that there was no fraternal feeling between the Cubans and the Spaniards, that in fact there was real antagonism shown and that recent events, especially the veterans' agitation, would, if continued, make it impossible for Spaniards to live in Cuba.

The minister published a letter shortly afterward modifying some of his utterances, but still insisting that his views as given above were correct. He also asked his government to recall him.

On January 30th he made an official call on Secretary of State Sanguily and declared that his government had given him a two months' leave of absence. He left Havana on February 3d and it was then semi-officially stated that he would not return.

Sagua la Grande wants public improvements in the shape of new highways, better custom house wharves and deeper water in the port.

Franco-German interests have made an offer to underwrite the Cuba national loan and cancel the advances made by the Speyers to the republic.

The treaty for the cession of the Guantanamo additional lands required by the United States naval station was delivered February 10th to Minister Baupré for transmission to Washington for consideration and acceptance by the United States.

The matter is now being discussed in the Senate and an early settlement is looked for satisfactory to the United States.

CUBAN NEWSPAPER OPINION AND CARTOONISTS' VIEWS OF CUBAN MATTERS



The *Politica Comica* calls the demand of the three nations for damages a "hold up." President Gomez does not appear very much interested, being engaged in fishing, but Uncle Sam is watching events closely. *El bandolerismo en Cuba. Liborio ¡Seis millones!.....Caballeros, me están ustedes saqueando. ¡Me asaltan los extranjeros, y el Presidente.....! pescando!*—*La Política Comica.*

The *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* says that "Jefferson favored the annexation of Cuba to this country; he was shrewd enough to foresee the irritations and gangers which from time to time would grow out of political upheavals on the island, and it still seems to be a question whether we will not finally be compelled to adopt the policy recommended by Jefferson."

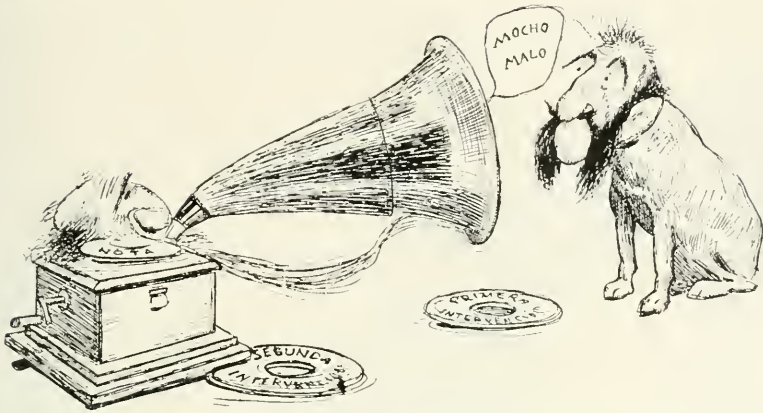
The action of the president and Secretary Knox in calling the Gomez government so sharply to a recognition of its duties may seem premature; but if taking time by the forelock will save the island from any renewal of its internal dissensions, the vigorous phraseology of the American warning may well be pardoned. —*Boston Herald.*



Order There!—*Washington (D. C.) Star*



He is in danger of that American Rule again.—*Houston (Texas) Post*



El Disco del Tío. "Oyendo la voz del amo."—La Política Cómica.

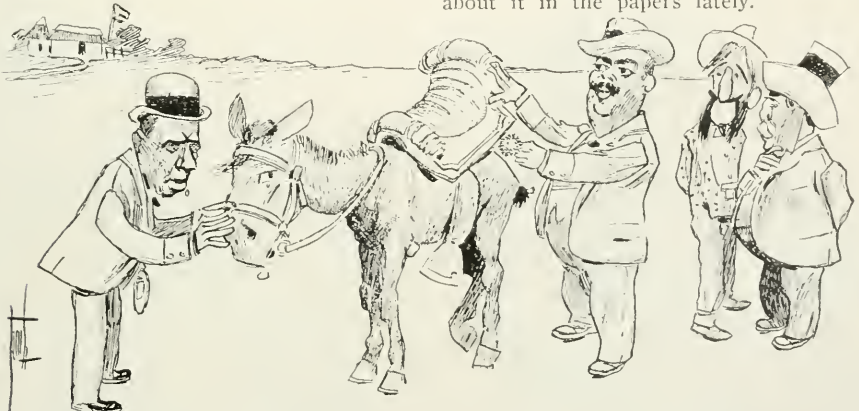
There are three records of Uncle Sam which have been used on the phonograph. One of the first intervention (primera); another of the second intervention (segunda), and very recently the warning of Uncle Sam through Secretary Knox.

Just after Congress convened January 17th, Chairman Sulzer, of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, issued a statement in which he declared that American intervention in Cuba is not needed at this time. There is, says the *Hutchinson (Kans.) Gazette's* Washington despatch, a marked sentiment in Congress if the United States is forced to take a hand in Cuban affairs for the third time that annexation of the troublesome republic is the best course to pursue.

There seems to be very little doubt in army circles, says the *Philadelphia Times*, that before the year is out, unless very radical changes take place in the meantime, we shall be sending troops to Cuba.

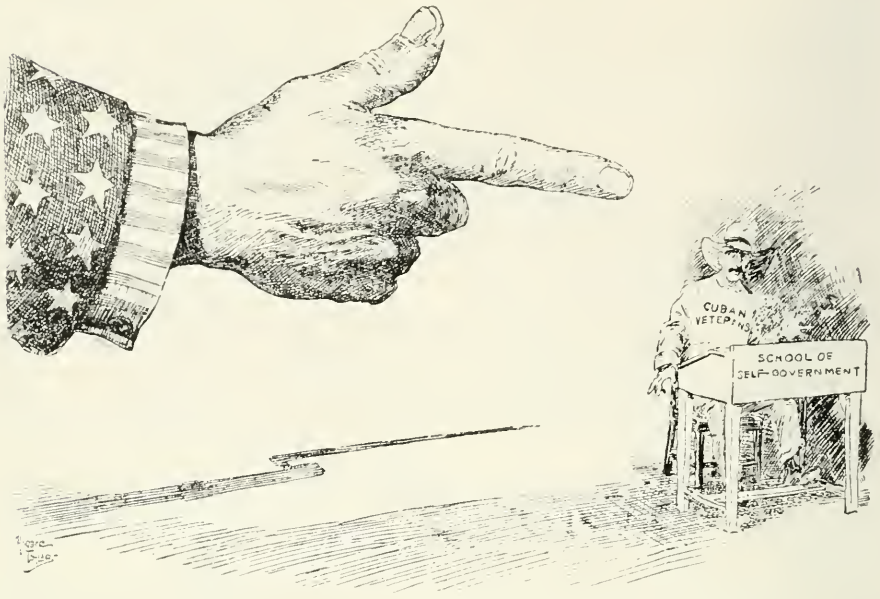
The Cuban Supreme Court on February 23d decided that the law passed last December, suspending the operation of the civil service law, and also the presidential decree, directing the enforcement of the same, are unconstitutional. This will have a serious effect on the movement begun by the Veterans' Association, as well as far-reaching results, involving many complications and apparently entailing the reinstatement of hundreds of officeholders ousted in consequence of charges by the veterans, and the dismissal of those appointed in their places.

The *Carthage (Mo.) Press* wants to know, "what became of that threatened 'war' with Cuba? Haven't seen much about it in the papers lately."



El caballo liberal. Asbert. Debajo de la albarda le pongo el guisaso. Como el chuno lo monte, no da un paso.

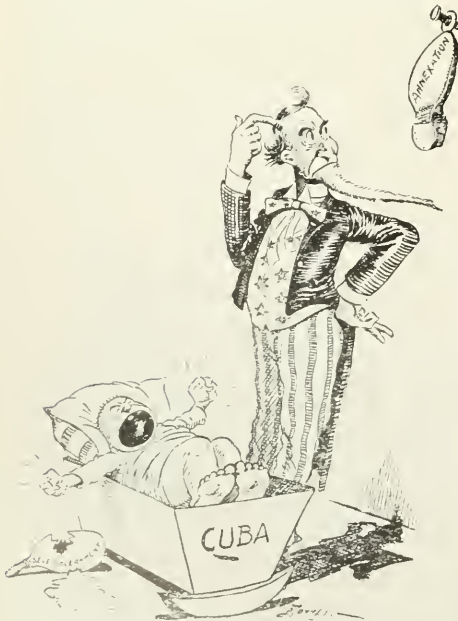
Vice-President Zayas expects to ride to the office of President of Cuba on the Liberal Party horse. Governor Asbert, however, who is also in line for the office, is seen placing a burr under the saddle, with what effect, when Dr. Zayas mounts the animal, may be imagined.



Now, will you be good?—*New York Evening Sun.*

There are elements in the Cuban population that desire annexation, but the mass of the people do not want even another pacific intervention. Their present conduct in what they regard as the shadow of a third intervention is exemplary, and

if the politicians of the Veterans' Association are amenable to public sentiment, the danger of an outbreak is indefinitely postponed. *New York Sun.*



The probable remedy.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat*

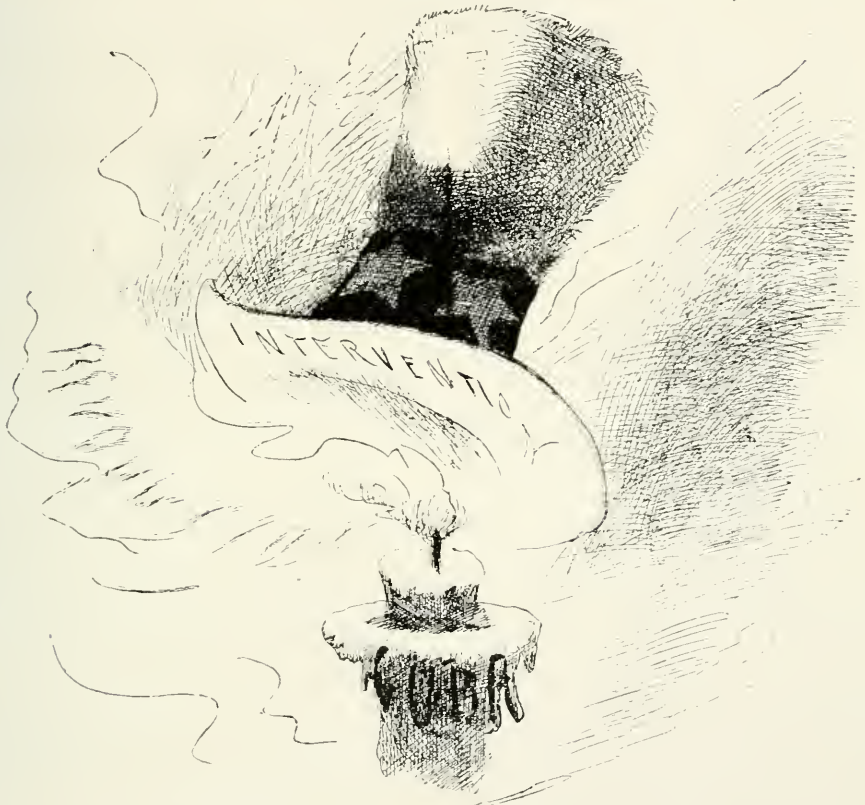
The Cubans, like other Latin Americans, cordially dislike us, and they would not willingly accept our form of government. Although unable to make any substantial resistance to intervention, they could make the government of the island by aliens extremely costly and uncomfortable, says the *New Orleans Picayune.*

UNCLE SAM HAD HIS TROUBLES WITH THAT KIND OF GOVERNMENT



Uncle Sam had his troubles with that kind of "government."—*Chicago (Ill.) Record-Herald.*

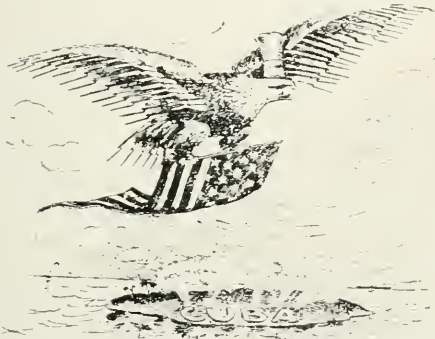
PRESS AND INDIVIDUAL COMMENT ON CUBAN MATTERS



"Snuff it out" says the *Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer*.

Little Cuba is now busily engaged in trying to pull the tail feathers from the Dove of Peace, says the *San Francisco (Cal.) News Letter*.

Little Cuba seems to have cried itself to sleep again, says the *Omaha (Neb.) Bee*.



Cuba is warned by the *Pittsburg (Pa.) Sun* to "Look out for Uncle Samuel's aeroplane."



Las Reclamaciones Extranjeras. Cuba—Tengo con que pagar..... pero veremos si están bien esas cuentas! La Lucha.

Cuba is willing to pay her debts and the cartoonist shows that she has the money, but she wants the governments of France, England and Germany to satisfy her that their claims are just.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

Telephone connection with Santa Clara, distant from Havana 184 miles, was established on January 22d, several prominent officials making the test at the Cuban Telephone Company's offices in Havana. Matanzas is also on the long-distance circuit.

The sugar central "Santa Lucia" at Puerto Padre began grinding cane on January 22d.

Sr. Justo Navarro has been named by the president as Cuban consul in Sevilla, Spain, and Sr. Cruz Crescencio de Varona for the same office in Chicago.

Havana's lumber dealers are contemplating a combination to prevent price cutting and to maintain a regular schedule of rates binding on all forms in the organization.

The new officers of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce, elected at a meeting in Havana in January, are as follows: Narciso Gelats, president, re-elected; Manuel Villar, vice-president; and Elias Miro, a director of the National Bank of Cuba, treasurer.

A writer in the *Havana Post* advises and advances a plan for widening the congested business thoroughfares near Havana's harbor front, and the city architect has a plan for the same improvement, which is a prime necessity for the city. The idea suggested is to cut away a portion of the first story of the buildings fronting on these streets and build supporting columns, thus enlarging the sidewalks.

The Vedado Tennis Club will have a new building. The corner stone was laid by Mayor Cardenas of Havana on January 21st.

The American Institute of Banking has made special recognition of Cuba in its work by appointing William M. Morales, secretary of the National Bank of Cuba, as a member of the press and publicity committee of the association.

The Cuban branch has grown considerably since its organization in Havana two years ago.

Cigar operatives at a factory in Guanabacoa near Havana, to the number of 400, went on strike February 3d as a protest against a reduction in the price of their work. The managers threaten to move the factory to Havana.

General Manager Frank Steinhart of the Havana Electric Railway has discovered that his cars are carrying free daily some 800 mail carriers and messengers, for which he receives inadequate compensation and wants the matter adjusted. An order has been issued by the director of post prohibiting the use of the cars except when on duty.

According to the *Post*, the post-office department plans to collect and deliver mail matter in Havana and the suburban districts by automobiles.

Havana's Fire Department ordered the flags of all the city's fire stations at half mast in memory of the death of Deputy Fire Chief Walsh of New York City, who lost his life at the Equitable Building fire.

La Lucha was right when it predicted a few weeks ago that there would be no new treaty between Spain and Cuba. The latest news is that all negotiations are off.

Havana bakers will charge more for their bread, contending that recent sanitary improvements ordered by the Health Department had so increased their expenses as to make a raise in prices necessary.

L. L. Newsome of La Gloria has again been awarded for the fourth time the first prize by the Cuban National Exposition, now open in Havana, as having the best exhibit of citrus fruit.

For manufacturing alcohol and selling it without paying the tax, thus violating the revenue laws, a firm at Bayamo was recently fined \$28,000. What led to the investigation were the statistics of the product which, while it showed a largely increased consumption, it also showed decreasing collection of taxes.

An offer has been made for the old cannon in Cuba of \$2.96 per ton for those of English iron, and \$136.40 for the bronze cannon. An attempt previously to sell these old weapons for a very small sum created such antagonism that the project was abandoned. It seems to have been resurrected and bids fair to be successful, although opposition from the press is present.

It is urged that these old cannon are eloquent historical records which should not be taken away. As the president in response to popular clamor prohibited their sale, it is believed that he will disapprove the second sale.

Bills have been introduced in the Cuban Senate providing for the appropriation of the following sums: \$5,000 for a highway from Artemisa to the cemetery of that town; \$8,000 to buy a fire engine for the town of Camajuani; \$9,000 for a fire engine for the town of Banes, which a few weeks ago lost several blocks from fire, and \$5,000 for the building of an addition to the school at Santa Clara.

A new hardware firm, in which two Americans and two Spaniards are interested, has been organized in Havana with a capital of \$100,000. Those forming the company are: Charles H. Thrall, Ralph Kingsbury, Felipe Gonzalez and Antonio Cantolla.

All of the senators and representatives of Oriente have reached an agreement to push through the legislature, as quickly as possible, the \$2,000,000 which are required for the building of the aqueduct of the city of Santiago.

The Cuban Congress has passed a law appropriating \$30,000 for building a bridge over the Hondo River between Consolación del Sur and Puerta del Golpe.

The provincial council of Havana has offered a number of premiums to encourage the growing of alfalfa in Cuba, and also of hay prepared from grasses now growing in Cuba. Experiments in growing alfalfa in Cuba have not up to the present met with much success. There seems to be some element lacking in the soil which growers have not yet been able to supply. Experiments have been going on at the agricultural experimental station for years, and agriculturists are confident that sooner or later the efforts will meet with success.

The plan of the Havana city councilmen to make a \$28,000,000 loan has not been lost sight of, despite the veto put on the project by General Asbert, governor of the province of Havana. The latest excuse for making the loan and one which, if carried out, would certainly necessitate it, is a plan of the city architect to enlarge several of Havana's principal business streets.

A new industry which is to be established in Cuba is that of manufacturing metal boxes and the lithographing of metals. The company organized to start this business has been incorporated under the name of Sociedad Industrial de Cuba. Spanish and Cuban capital is back of the enterprise.

A house bill taxes theatre tickets one cent each, the money to go to a fund for providing asylums for workmen incapacitated for further labor and for the aged. All public shows issuing tickets are included in the provisions of the bill.

The recent visit of 100 manufacturers from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Cuba resulted in the appointment of the manufacturers establishing agents in Havana. The manufacturers besides having an extremely pleasant time left satisfied that the visit was of immense advantage to them in a business way. Mayor Cardenas, of the city of Havana, is planning to return the visit to the Chattanoogaans within a short time.

The city council of Havana has voted an appropriation of \$40,000 to purchase a fireboat for Havana harbor. The occurrence of a number of costly fires in the harbor during the last few years caused the city council to decide to buy the boat.

A motion, signed by six aldermen, has been presented to the Havana city council to give an appropriation of \$4,000 to be included in the next budget to assist Luis Mayolino in perfecting a perpetual motion motor, which he claims to have invented. Mayolino proposes to harness the motion of the sea, and he has so convinced the Havana city council that he has solved the perpetual motion problem that he seems likely to get the appropriation, which six of the aldermen have proposed.

Richard Busewell, an American, has been appointed honorary consul of Cuba at Gulf Port, Miss. He takes the place of Joseph N. Cowley. Gulf Port is an important port in the commerce between the United States and Cuba on account of the large amount of lumber shipped from it to the island.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Havana is distributing throughout Havana Province seed of the Pará rubber tree (*Hevea Brasiliensis*). Instruction on planting and cultivating the tree is given those receiving the seed. Rubber trees of all kinds seem to do well in Cuba. In nearly all parts of the island can be found specimens growing wild. In some parts of Cuba there are a few specimens of the Artocarpaceae rubber tree, which grows three feet in diameter and gives every indication that it would grow as well in Cuba as anywhere else with proper cultivation. Experts agree that the Pará tree should do as well in Cuba as in its native soil in Brazil, Guiana and Venezuela. It is a tree that grows 60 feet tall, branching from the base, and does best on the hot steaming lowlands along the river courses. Each tree is expected to render three ounces of milk in three days and then must be allowed to rest.

Two registered packages containing \$30,000 consigned to the Spanish Bank at Havana disappeared from the post-office at Santiago de Cuba on February 9th.

It is supposed they were stolen by two postal clerks, who embarked on a ship for Jamaica, where they were later captured and the stolen money recovered.

ENTRY OF AUTOMOBILES IN CUBA

RULES THE PASSENGER MUST OBSERVE AND NECESSARY FEES FOR BRINGING HIS AUTO INTO THE REPUBLIC

The original bill of lading and copy should be vised by the Cuban consul at port of shipment though the copy does not necessarily have to be vised. Shipment must appear as shipped by the passenger at port of embarkation and must be consigned to himself at the port of entry.

The consular invoice and duplicate *must not* be made on blanks of the manufacturer of the auto. It would be better to make it on the letter heads of the tourist. The invoice must show the name of maker, horse power, marks, maker's number, color, weight, etc. It must also certify that the auto has been used, is the personal property of the passenger, and that it is brought to Cuba for the private use of the tourist who must appear on both the bill of lading and the invoice as shipper and consignee. Another important regulation is that the machine or auto *must arrive on the same steamer with the tourist.*

On making entry, a deposit must be made of duty plus 25 per cent, 50 per cent or 100 per cent at the option of the collector of customs who decides the amount of deposit. The full amount of the deposit will be refunded if the auto is exported from Cuba before the expiration of 60 days. If not returned in that time, the actual amount of duties will be assessed. This 60-day time limit cannot be extended under the law, but there have been instances where the time has been extended by special concession.

The tourist or traveller desiring to leave Cuba must notify the custom house several

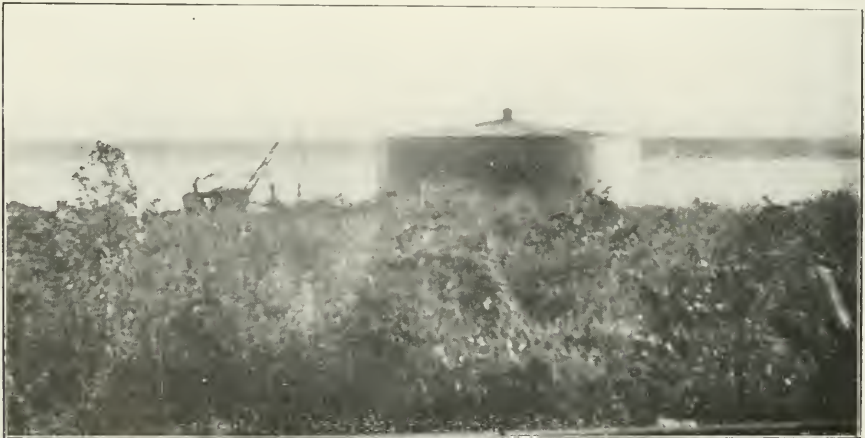
days previous to his departure in order that an inspector may have time to examine the machine and satisfy himself that it is the same machine which was imported. The full amount of the deposit will then be refunded to the passenger or his agent.

In order to secure a license to run the auto in city and country, a declaration must be made before the Ayuntamiento or municipal council, certifying in writing that the auto is the tourist's machine, giving name of maker, maker's number, horse power, weight, color, etc., exactly as described in the invoice, and a deposit must also be made. The Ayuntamiento will then issue a special license and also furnish the tourist with a "chapa" for the machine. With these secured, the owner of the machine or the chauffeur are not required to obtain any further license for running the machine in Cuba during the 60 days time allowed.

When the tourist leaves Cuba, he must return this "chapa" and license issued to him and secure its cancellation. His deposit will then be refunded.

The expense attached to all these proceedings will amount to about \$30.00, which covers broker's fee for entry in custom house and the securing of the license and chapa from the Ayuntamiento. A like amount must be paid when the machine is taken out of Cuba.

Labor is restive in some parts of Cuba and friction has developed on sugar estates in Eastern Cuba.



Molasses tanks of the Cuba Distilling Company, Dubrocc, Matanzas Harbor

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS, LIMITED

RESULTS OF FISCAL YEARS 1910-11 AND 1909-1910 COMPARED, AND
LOOKED UPON AS SATISFACTORY

The results of the working of the railways for the year, as compared with the corresponding period in 1909-1910, were as follows:

	1910-11	1909-10
Gross receipts	£460,086	£465,310
Working expenses	281,288	282,686
Net receipts	£178,798	£182,624
To the balance of.....		£178,798
must be added—		
Balance from 1909-10	£10,986	
Registration fees	90	
Sundry earnings, excl. diff., etc.,	1,743	
		12,820
		£191,619
Deduct—		
Reserve for Texas (Cuba).....	£5,207	
Interest and amortization of rolling stock bonds	6,960	
Rent charges payable in Cuba.....	9,927	
Interest and sinking fund on 4½ per cent mortgage debentures.....	45,955	
Interest on 6 per cent second debenture stock	12,000	
Income tax	939	
Interest and discount	666	
Proportion written off premium on 6 per cent debenture stock.....	1,000	
Renewal and casualty fund	9,000	
General reserve	5,000	
		96,655
		£94,963
Less interim dividend on 5½ cumulative preference shares at 5s. 6d. per share, paid April, 1911		33,000
Leaving a surplus of		£61,963
Out of this amount the directors recommended the payment of the following dividends:		
Dividend for the half-year to 30th of June, 1911, on the 5½ cumulative preference shares	£33,000	
Dividend of 2 per cent on the ordinary shares	18,000	
		£51,000
Leaving a balance to be carried forward..	£10,963	

The year's gross receipts amounted to £460,086 which, compared with the previous year's results, showed a decrease of £5,224 or 1.12 per cent.

The working expenses, which included the cost of one new locomotive and a proportion of relaying the Main Line with 80-pound rails, were £281,288 or 61.14 per cent of the gross receipts. This amount did not include any charge for renewal fund as heretofore, a credit of £9,000 having been charged directly to the net revenue account.

The train mile receipts for the year were 13s. 8¼d., as against 14s. 1¼d. in 1909-10, and the cost of working, 8s. 4½d., as against 8s. 6¾d. in the previous year.

The total mileage of the main line now open for traffic is 255, an increase of 14 miles. The extension from Caguaguas to

Rancho Veloz was opened for public service on the 29th of June last. Other extensions in course of construction are:

Cifuentes to Esperanza, approximately.....	18 miles
San Juan de las Veras to Cardoso, approx.....	15 "
Malezas to Cumanayagua	11 "

Orders had been previously placed for 7 Standard Gauge Locomotives and one Narrow Gauge Locomotive, as well as for 225 Standard Gauge Flat Cars and 30 Standard Gauge Covered Cars, added to which 25 Standard Gauge Flat Cars, 10 Narrow Gauge Flat Cars and 10 Narrow gauge Covered Cars are being built in the company's shops. The whole of this rolling stock will be used for the service of the present Zafra.

The report of the General Manager, Mr. H. Usher, shows an increase of £5,392 in passenger receipts over the previous year, although the company has motor car competition at several points. Large consignments of ice, fish, aerated water and small parcels generally increased the receipts from this source by £858.

The total tonnage of freight for 1910-11 was 2,090,048 tons, as against 2,350,340 tons in the previous year, a decrease of 260,292 tons.

Owing to the partial failure of the sugar crop, there was a decrease recorded in 1910-11 of 278,000 tons in cane as compared with 1909-10.

The number of bags of sugar carried for 1910-11 was 2,010,168, as against 2,186,727 in 1909-1910.

There were less molasses carried, the tonnage being 75,064 against 79,958 in 1909-10. The decrease is attributable in some parts to the installation of modern machinery on the sugar estates, resulting in a higher extraction of sugar, and consequently less molasses.

Owing to the drought, but 13,295 tons of tobacco were received, as against 18,434 tons in the previous year. Besides, there is no irrigation in Santa Clara Province, which makes the output of this crop always uncertain.

The territory served by the railway has shown much prosperity, and there was accordingly an increase in building materials carried, the amount being 93,561 tons, as against 77,363 tons in the previous year. Large quantities of stone were also carried.

Timber and firewood, fruits and vegetables all showed increases.

Live stock traffic fell off considerably, only 11,250 animals being carried, as against 21,946 in 1909-10.

TOBACCO EXPORTATION AND CONSUMPTION IN CUBA

Figures showing the exportation of tobacco from Cuba and the amount consumed in the republic during the calendar year 1911 together with the value of the product are as follows:

	Quantity	Value
Cigars	188,129,188	\$12,947,861
Leaf tobacco.	308,479 bales	17,915,327
Cigarettes	14,172,412 pkgs.	392,006
Cut tobacco.	295,049 kilos	245,570
Total value		\$31,500,764

The home consumption in the island is very large and in the same period the figures show the following amounts:

	Quantity	Value
Cigars	180,537,250	\$8,124,176
Cigarettes	231,386,209 pkgs.	5,090,496
Cut tobacco.	241,334 lbs.	120,677
Total value		\$13,385,449

The total value both of exportation and home consumption foots up \$44,836,106.

La Lucha of Havana in printing these figures, says that to this total must be added the value of the tobacco consumed in the cigar factories by the workmen who are allowed a quantity free. No exact figures of this consumption are obtainable, but it is estimated by experts as at \$2,500,000 which makes the tobacco industry of Cuba worth something over \$47,000,000 for last year.

The exportations for the fiscal years 1910 and 1911, ending June 30th, are issued in the report for 1911 of the *Cámara de Comercio, Industria and Navigation* of Cuba, and are as follows:

FISCAL YEAR OF 1909-10

	Quantity	Value
Cigars	172,740,461	\$11,922,853
Cigarettes	11,289,364 pkgs.	333,550
Bales	362,915	17,231,211
Cut tobacco.	295,835 kilos	179,864
Total value		\$29,667,478

FISCAL YEAR 1910-11

	Quantity	Value
Cigars	177,636,072	\$12,552,888
Cigarettes	13,549,318 pkgs.	366,255
Bales	321,528	16,585,725
Cut tobacco.	235,261	181,672
Total value		\$29,686,540

The tobacco crop in Cuba will be very late this year, but promises to be fairly plentiful, provided there is not an early spring. An early spring will serve to cut the crop down to a much smaller figure than last year, when there was a falling off as compared with 1910. The tobacco which has been harvested up to the present is mostly that which was not ruined by the torrential rains which fell in October and destroyed all of the seed beds. This tobacco, judging from accounts received from all the different tobacco districts, promises to be of an extremely light color and almost strawlike in its nature. In the opinions of some, the early tobacco on account of the heavy rains will be too light to be of good quality. Others declare that while the leaf will be light, there will be a good demand for it for mild cigars, and that the weed will not on account of its lightness suffer in price. Planting throughout the Partido and Vuelta Abajo districts was still going on up to the end of the first week in February. Cutting and picking in those districts of the first plantings are also going on. Growers are sanguine that their tobaccos this year are certain to command good prices.

The succession of short tobacco crops in Cuba has reduced the visible supply of Havana leaf to a point where the shortage seems bound to be most seriously felt, although, fortunately, for some manufacturers, who have been far-sighted enough to accumulate reserve stocks, says *Tobacco* of New York.

February 12th Havana correspondence of the *United States Tobacco Journal* (New York) says that from all accounts and indications there is every promise of a large though late crop from all districts. Those that planted again right after the big rain will have splendid tobacco, but those who waited and are even planting yet in this late stage, will not have such good tobacco.

Everybody agrees now that this will be a good year for the manufacturers with an abundant crop of tobacco and consequently lower prices and cheaper goods. There is said to be a lot of good wrappers in the new Partido crop. Remedios, too, shows signs of being very good.

There is some complaint coming in from sections of the Vuelta Abajo about insects attacking the young tobacco plants. The high winds, too, did some damage to the larger plants. The crop, however, is said to be abundant, but in very good condition. The Remedios crop is a specially large one.

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

COST FOR CARRYING MAILS

Cuba pays to her railroads \$299,093.36 annually for carrying the mails. It is divided among the following railroads: Cuba Railroad (Van Horne system), \$120,000; Western Railway of Havana, \$12,191; Cuban Central, \$20,635.72; Ferrocarril de Guantanamo, \$15,963; Guantanamo Western, \$1,445.40; Ferrocarril de Gibara-Holugin, \$3,950.76; Ferrocarril Rodas-Cartagena, \$360; Ferrocarril Nuevitas y Puerto Principe, \$760; Havana Central, \$11,023; and the United Railways of Havana, \$127,568.12. On the amount appropriated for the purpose of carrying the mails on Cuba's railroads there appears a deficit of \$169,093.36, which, it is expected, will be remedied by special legislation of Congress on receipt of a message from the president soliciting it.

NEW STATION PROJECTED

The Havana Central Railroad has been authorized to dredge a channel and build a station at Casa Blanca on the side of Havana Bay opposite the city, so that large ships can be taken alongside and loaded and unloaded. The Havana Central was bought nearly a year ago by the United Railways of Havana.

IMPORTS OF TASAJO

There was over a pound of jerked beef imported in Cuba during the month of January for every inhabitant. The total importations were 2,382,500 pounds. Of this amount 2,100,000 pounds were imported through the port of Havana, 220,000 through Cienfuegos and 62,500 through the port of Matanzas. Jerked beef is practically the only meat consumed by the working man in the country districts. It is difficult for him to get fresh meat, and even if he could he would prefer the imported article for a steady diet. It is also consumed to a large extent among the laboring elements in the cities. It is always to be found on the bill of fare of the cheaper restaurants, and occasionally it is served even by the better class.

NEW BRANCH OPENED

The Cuban Central Railways has been authorized to open to public freight and cane service the branch of the line from Rancho Veloz to Corralillo as far as the estate known as Panchita. Much new cane has been planted along this new line and will be ground for the first time this year.

Charles L. Carpenter, who has for several years been "administrador" of the Guantanamo and Western Railroad in Cuba, has lately removed to Porto Rico, where he is associated with Loring N. Farnum, well known in the Andovers of Massachusetts, in the development of an immense cane-raising and sugar-making plant, comprising some 30,000 acres.

The Havana Gas and Electric Light Company has declared a dividend of four dollars Spanish gold per share. The meeting was held in January.

IMPORTS OF ORANGES

The importation of oranges into the United States is steadily decreasing as official figures show. In 1900 the importations were 68,0619,000 pounds, while in 1911 they were only 7,561,000 pounds.

This dwindling of imports is due not so much to fiscal reasons as to the superior excellence of the domestic product, and to the proximity of the consuming markets to the centers of cultivation.

California produces about 960,000,000 pounds annually. Florida, Texas, etc., are credited with 750,000,000 pounds, while Cuba, Porto Rico, etc., with Mexico and Central and South America produce about 420,000,000 pounds.

HAWAIIAN CANNED PINEAPPLES

How the Hawaiian canned pineapple industry has grown since its beginning in 1900 is well shown in the following output table. The cases are of two dozen cans each:

	Cases
1900	1,200
1901	2,000
1902	6,000
1903	9,800
1904	25,500
1905	51,300
1906	84,300
1907	186,700
1908	412,000
1909	510,000

Cuba's pineapple growers could study this table with much profit.

FRENCH CAPITALISTS INVESTING

According to a cable to the *New York Times* French capitalists are in Havana seeking investments for capital which they wish to withdraw from Germany.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

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

The Cuba Railroad Company's Earnings

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of December and six months ended December 31st, compares as follows:

	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
December gross	\$293,684	\$237,117	\$211,583	\$174,348	\$149,723
Expenses	155,732	139,404	116,562	100,144	104,034
December net	\$137,952	\$97,713	\$95,021	\$74,204	\$45,689
Charges	60,125	36,666	36,666	32,502	31,160
December surplus	\$77,827	\$61,047	\$58,355	\$41,702	\$14,529
Six months' gross	\$1,582,665	\$1,261,935	\$1,019,266	\$847,610	\$869,332
Net profits	684,312	520,202	347,104	322,633	246,016
Fixed charges	360,750	220,000	215,210	194,273	172,805
Six months' surplus	\$323,562	\$300,202	\$131,894	\$128,360	\$73,211

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending January 6th	£32,516	£23,945	£33,635	£26,747
Week ending January 13th	38,004	28,823	35,111	30,842
Week ending January 20th	35,334	32,946	39,040	34,243
Week ending January 27th	40,626	35,350	39,595	34,316

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending January 7th	\$50,210	\$41,749	\$39,932	\$35,009
Week ending January 14th	44,504	43,208	37,594	36,753
Week ending January 21st	45,057	51,751	37,408	35,729
Week ending January 28th	45,621	43,523	37,696	40,059

January Quotations for Cuban Securities

Supplied by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (interior)	98 ³ / ₄	99 ¹ / ₄
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (exterior)	102 ⁷ / ₈	103
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	106	108
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	104	106 ¹ / ₂
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	102	103
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	88	90
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	97	100
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds ..	99	99 ¹ / ₂
Havana Electric Railway Preferred Stock	104 ¹ / ₂	110
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock	108 ¹ / ₂	...
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Bonds—Participation Certificates ...	104	106
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of 1918	96 ¹ / ₂	97
Central Vannina First Mortgage 8 per cent Bonds	100	104

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

NEW COAL HANDLING COMPANY

The Regla Coal Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, are building on leased land at Regla a modern \$300,000 coaling plant, which will have a storage capacity of 60,000 tons. The plant will be connected with the lines of the United Railways, and steamers drawing 25 feet of water will be able to berth alongside of the coaling bridge, which is supposed to have a discharging capacity of 1,000 tons a day. The president of the company is Mr. Manuel Rionda. The plant will be finished and in operation about the 1st of April. See full page illustration of this new plant on opposite page.

CUBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY
RECEIPTS

The report of receipts of this company for 1911 is given as follows:

January	\$23,164
February	24,652
March	26,370
April	27,835
May	28,289
June	29,200
July	30,014
August	30,353
September	30,850
October	32,524
November	33,626
December	34,248
Total	\$351,125

The last six months showed constantly increasing earnings, due doubtless to the extension of its lines. Telephone communication is now possible between Havana, Santa Clara and Cienfuegos.

Havana's city council men have the authority to change the tariff of taxes each year as may seem expedient. The new schedule imposes an increased tax on street annoyances, such as street organs, ticket scalpers, etc. Grocery stores will pay \$30.00, an increase of \$10.00. Lawyers, architects and surveyors will not be taxed. Engineers' and dentists' taxes are cut in half, as are the taxes of physicians and surgeons. Cock-fighting licenses are lowered to \$40.00 instead of \$75.00.

Lumber handlers at Regla, near Havana, employed by a company at that place, struck early in February for higher wages, demanding one cent more an hour and a nine-hour day. They now get 14 cents per hour. The officers of the company do not see how they can yield to the demands of the men except at serious loss to the company.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

[From our London Correspondent]

London, January 10, 1912.

British shareholders interested in Cuban securities have noticed that for some time past excellent traffics have been anticipated for the United Railways of Havana, on account of the magnificent sugar and other favorable conditions existing on this system. During the last two weeks the returns have shown increases of £4,051 and £6,017, respectively, and the return due today is expected to show a corresponding improvement. In fact, before long, regular increases of about £10,000 per week on the average are anticipated. For the last two years the dividend upon this stock has been 4 per cent. Each additional 1 per cent upon the ordinary, including the £1,000,000 of such stock issued to acquire the Western Railway of Havana, will take about £55,000 for the year. The purchase of the Western system was made as from the 1st of July last, and, of course, the earnings of that system will belong to the United Railways of Havana, although hitherto the traffic returns have not been incorporated with those of the purchasing company. The United Railways system has been brought to a high state of efficiency, as pointed out by the chairman at the annual meeting in October, and there is no doubt that a large proportion of the increased earnings will be readily available for distribution upon the ordinary capital, especially in view of the advantages anticipated from the amalgamation with the Western Company, which the manager estimated at not less than £25,000 per annum.

For weekly receipts of this railroad see page 20.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

The forty-second annual statement of the Royal Bank of Canada shows deposits of \$88,294,000, an increase of over \$16,000,000 over last year. Liquid assets total \$47,738,000, an increase of over \$10,000,000. The total assets aggregate \$110,528,000, as against \$92,510,346 on December 31, 1910. Net profits for the year amounted to \$1,395,480, as compared with \$1,152,249 in the previous year.

Captain Walter Fletcher Smith, of the Hotel Plaza, opened his new hotel and restaurant in Havana on February 4th.

The building now leased for an indefinite period is the old Miramar Hotel at the Malecon. The place has been thoroughly renovated and improved. It has a magnificent location at the Malecon facing the gulf.



Illustration No. 2, taken February 6, 1912, showing further works on the piers described on page 23

CONSTRUCTING REINFORCED CONCRETE PIERS

THE FIRST PIER ALMOST READY — THREE OTHERS PLANNED

The Port of Havana Docks Company, owners of the Scovel Concession granted by the government of Cuba, are at present constructing the first of four large reinforced concrete piers in the harbor of Havana. These piers are designed to furnish adequate facilities for the loading and unloading of ocean freight and its economical handling and distribution, as well as to facilitate the work of the custom house, which will have its offices on the pier. Storage and bonded warehouse service with absolute protection against fire will also be available for such merchants as may prefer to store their goods on the piers rather than to take it to warehouses of their own and redistribute from there at an additional expense for handling and cartage and added danger of loss from breakage. Each pier will be 160 feet in width, and will carry a two-story shed of absolutely fire-proof (reinforced concrete) construction. Along the water front at the shore end of the pier will be a reinforced concrete building of four stories, which will contain the offices of the custom house, the Port of Havana Docks Company and much storage space, which will be rented to consignees for their shipments. Between each pier and the adjacent one is a slip of 260 feet in width, which will allow ample space for two ocean-going ships to lie with lighter outside of them, and still leave a lane for traffic between. The arrangement of openings in the pier sheds is such that a steamer can work all her hatches and ports at the same time. All freight will be delivered on the main floor of the piers, then it will be sorted and despatched from the custom house. After despatch, the owner may send his team for it at once or may leave it in storage in the space allotted for that business. For reshipment to interior points, railway facilities are provided on the second floor of the pier sheds, and elevators will raise the freight to this level, from where it will be handled directly into the cars.

The actual work of construction is in the hands of MacArthur, Perks and Company, Ltd., contractors, and they are pushing the work with all possible speed. The photograph herewith No. 1 shows the first pier in its present condition. In the background is the floating derrick, which places and drives the concrete piles. Close to the derrick may be seen the heads of the piles already driven, and inside of these may be seen in succession capping of the piles, the first, or main floor, partly completed, the erection of steel columns and the falsework for the second floor under way. Photograph No. 2



Illustration No. 1, taken in January. A view of the concrete piers in Havana Harbor now being built by the Port of Havana Docks Company. See details on this page.

shows the same three weeks later, at which time almost exactly half the piles for the pier had been driven. There are at present employed on this work over three hundred workmen and a plant valued at nearly two hundred thousand dollars. The contractors are employing residents of Cuba as far as possible, and are using native materials of construction to the greatest possible extent.

Later photographs and notes will show the various details of the construction, including the manufacture and driving of the concrete piles. These will be printed in the next number of THE CUBA REVIEW.

The layout of the contractors' plant, the method of manufacture design, and driving of the reinforced concrete piles and the methods of construction are almost wholly the work of Mr. Aldrich Durant, the engineer in charge of the work.

CONSTRUCCIÓN DE LOS MUELLES DE LA HABANA

EL PRIMER MUELLE YA ESTÁ CASI TERMINADO, Y LAS OBRAS DE LOS OTROS MUELLES EMPEZARÁN MÁS TARDE

La Compañía de Muelles del Puerto de la Habana, propietarios de la concesión Scovel otorgada por el Gobierno de Cuba, está al presente construyendo el primero de los cuatro grandes muelles de hormigón reforzado en el puerto de la Habana. Estos muelles se destinarán para proporcionar facilidades adecuadas para la carga y descarga de los vapores de flete y su economía en el manejo y distribución, así como para facilitar el trabajo de la Aduana, la cual tendrá sus oficinas en uno de estos muelles. Igualmente tendrán capacidad para el servicio de almacenaje y depósito, absolutamente protegido contra incendio, para aquellos comerciantes que prefieran almacenar sus mercancías en los muelles en vez de llevarlas á sus propios almacenes y ser distribuídas desde allí á un costo adicional por manejo y acarreo, con el aumento de peligro por pérdidas de rotura. Cada muelle tendrá una anchura de 160 pies y contendrá un cobertizo de dos pisos de construcción á prueba de incendio (hormigón reforzado). A lo largo de la margen del agua, al extremo costanero del muelle, habrá un edificio de hormigón reforzado de cuatro pisos, que contendrá las oficinas de la Aduana, las le la Compañía de Muelles del Puerto de la Habana y gran espacio para almacenaje, que será arrendado á los consignatarios para sus embarques. Entre cada muelle y el muelle contiguo hay un espacio de 260 pies de ancho, que proporcionará amplia cavida para que atraquen dos vapores con lanchón á la parte de afuera, quedando aún entre ellos un pasadizo para el tráfico. El arreglo de las aberturas en los cobertizos del muelle es tal que un vapor puede hacer uso de todas sus escotillas y portañolas á la vez. Todo el flete será entregado en el piso principal de los muelles, y luego será clasificado y despachado de la Aduana. Después de ser pasado por la Aduana, el dueño puede llevarse ó puede dejarlo almacenado en el espacio concedido para tal objeto. Para el embarque por ferrocarril á puntos del interior, se han provisto facilidades en el segundo piso de los cobertizos del muelle, y elevadores subirán la carga á este nivel, desde donde se colocará directamente en los vagones de ferrocarril.

El trabajo actual de construcción está en manos de MacArthur, Perós y Compañía, Ltd., Contratistas, los cuales están acelerando la obra con toda la urgencia posible. La fotografía adjunta No. 1 muestra el primer muelle en el estado actual. Al fondo se halla la grúa flotante que coloca y clava los postes. Próximo á la grúa pueden verse las cabezas de los postes ya clavados y dentro de estos pueden verse en sucesión las cimas de los postes, el primer ó piso principal terminado en parte, la erección de las columnas de acero y la obra falsa del segundo piso en vías de construcción. La fotografía No. 2 muestra esto mismo tres semanas más tarde, en cuya ocasión casi exactamente la mitad de los postes para el muelle habían sido clavados. Al presente hay empleados en este trabajo más de tres mil trabajadores y una instalación valuada en cerca de doscientos mil dólares. Los contratistas encargados de esta obra están empleando obreros cubanos en cuanto es posible y están usando materiales de construcción del país en la mayor cantidad posible.

Más tarde mostraremos por medio de fotografías más recientes y explicaciones los varios detalles de construcción, incluyendo la fabricación y clavado de los postes de hormigón.

El equipo de la instalación de los contratistas, el sistema de fabricación, diseño y manera de colocar los postes de hormigón reforzado, y los métodos de construcción son casi enteramente obra de Mr. Aldrich Durant, el ingeniero encargado de la obra.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF CUBA

INFLUENCES WHICH CONTRIBUTED TO ITS FORMATION — UNIQUE TREATY RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH THE UNITED STATES

Details of this tariff has just been added to the series of foreign tariffs, now 27 in number, published by the United States Bureau of Manufactures. The tariff with Cuba possesses peculiar interest because of the close trade relation and the unique treaty relations existing between the two countries. In no other foreign country, except to a limited extent in Brazil, are American products admitted at more favorable rates of duty than the products of competing countries.

The reciprocity treaty of 1902 between the United States and Cuba fixed no actual rates, but provided that the free list of each country, in so far as applicable to products of the other country, should remain unchanged during the life of the treaty. It also provided for a reduction of 20 per cent of the ordinary duties on products of Cuba imported into the United States, and for a similar reduction on United States products imported into Cuba, with the exception of tobacco, on which no concession was made, and a number of specified articles on which reductions varying from 25 to 40 per cent were granted by Cuba. By Article 8 of the treaty it was expressly stipulated that the reductions in duty should be mutually preferential, and should not be extended to other countries.

The competitive advantage of this arrangement is clearly reflected in the commercial statistics of Cuba, which show an increase of 65 per cent in the imports from the United States since the treaty went into force, while the imports from all other countries increased only 30 per cent.

Soon after the treaty became effective the rates of duty, with few exceptions, were raised 15 to 30 per cent above those previously in force, and this percentage increase applies equally to rates enacted since 1904. A computation is therefore required, when using the official Cuban edition, to ascertain the current rate of duty and a second computation to obtain the reduced rate accorded to the United States.

Spanish, American and Cuban influences have all contributed to the formation of the present Cuban tariff. The measure now in force was promulgated during the American occupation of the island, but was

based largely on previous tariffs of the Spanish régime, and has undergone considerable modification at the hands of the Cuban government since the island became independent. To the diversity of origin the intricacies of the present act are largely contributable.

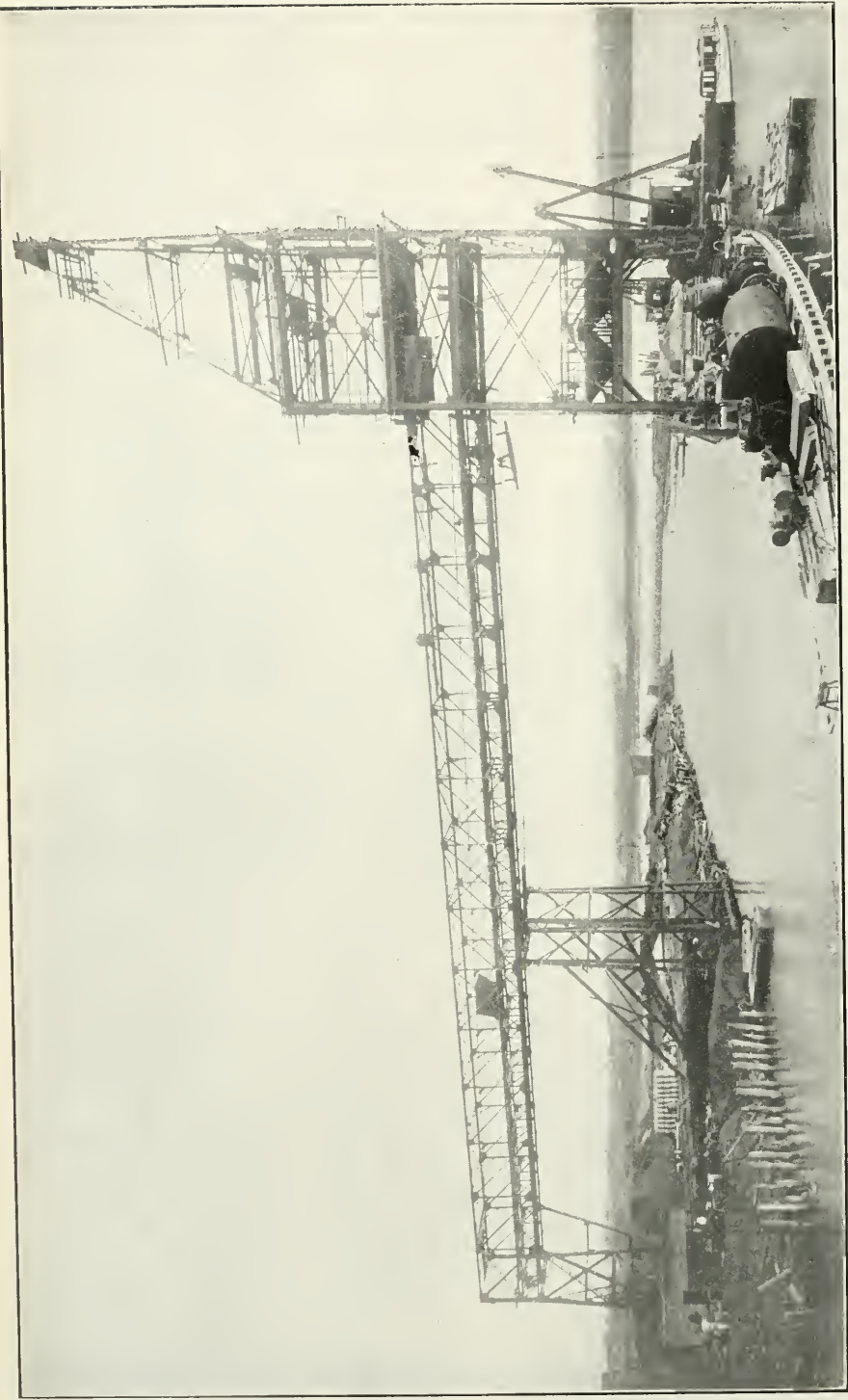
For admission into Cuba at the reduced rates of duty, articles produced in the United States must be invoiced separately from those originating elsewhere, and a sworn declaration as to their origin, certified to by a Cuban consul, must be incorporated in the invoice. Direct shipment is not essential, but if the shipment is made through a third country proof must be furnished that the goods remained under the absolute jurisdiction of the customs while in the port of transhipment.

Several questions have arisen as to what constitutes production or manufacture in the United States within the meaning of the treaty. In one decision (January 19, 1905) the rule is laid down that to constitute manufacture there must be a transformation which changes the nature of the materials, resulting in an entirely distinct and different product, for example, furniture made from foreign lumber, cloth woven from foreign silk or wool, and drugs compounded from foreign salts would be entitled to the concessions, but not roasted coffee, when merely the roasting process was performed in the United States. By an earlier decision, fabrics woven elsewhere, but bleached, printed or embroidered in the United States, were recognized as manufactured in the United States.

The Bureau of Manufactures' edition of the Cuban tariff gives the complete text, brought down to date, and in separate columns the actual rates of duty applicable to imports from the United States and from other countries, the necessary computations having been made by the bureau. This new 89-page pamphlet contains, in addition, the reciprocity treaty and full information concerning the procedure for obtaining the reductions granted to United States products. Customs regulations, decisions and notes are given freely throughout the work, with an introduction, prepared by the tariff expert of the bureau.

Albert M. Brosius, a well known American engineer from Baltimore, has been appointed inspector for the Cuban government of the sewerage work now under con-

struction in Havana. He succeeds David McComb, who recently resigned. The salary attached to the place is \$7,500 a year.



New coaling plant of the Regla Coal Co. on Havana harbor.—See page 21.

La Regla Coal Company, organizada bajo las leyes del Estado de Nueva York, está construyendo en terrenos arrendados en Regla, en el puerto de la Habana, una instalación moderna para almacenar carbón á un costo de \$300,000, según se ve por el grabado, que tendrá capacidad para almacenar 60,000 toneladas. Dicha instalación conectará con las líneas de ferrocarriles, y los vapores de un calado de 25 pies podrán atracar á lo largo del puente para la descarga del carbón, el cual se supone tendrá capacidad para descargar 1,000 toneladas al día. El Presidente de la Compañía es el Sr. Manuel Rionda. La instalación estará terminada y funcionando el primero de abril próximamente.

LAST RITES OVER BATTLESHIP "MAINE"

The long-protracted task of raising the sunken battleship "Maine" has been crowned with success. The after section, which was not injured by the explosion and which comprises approximately half the total length of the ill-fated vessel, was set afloat on February 11th.

The actual freeing of the wreck from the walls of the cofferdam is a question which now rests with the Navy Department in Washington. Major Ferguson will have the "Maine" all ready for her exit as soon as he receives orders.

The Spanish war veterans celebrated funeral ceremonies for the last time on February 15th over the victims of the "Maine," whose remains are lying in the Cabanas fortress guarded by a detachment of military. In previous years these ceremonies have been held on the wreck, from which all the bodies have now been recovered.

At sunrise, Major Ferguson, who has had charge of raising the vessel, hoisted the American flag on the wreck. It will fly over her until the burial of the vessel on March 4th, when it will go down with the ship.

Official advices from Washington under date of February 16th give details of the last ceremonies over the old battleship.

The Navy Department has ordered the armored cruiser "North Carolina" and the scout cruiser "Birmingham" to proceed to Havana and receive such relics and ma-

terial from the wreck as may have been accumulated since the departure from Havana of the collier "Leonidas."

After this has been done the crews of the ships will go ashore and participate in a military funeral to be held by the Cuban government for the bodies of the remainder of the crew of the "Maine" which have been recovered since the cofferdam was emptied.

The arrangements so far completed provide that on the day the bodies are to be removed to the "North Carolina" the guns of Morro Castle will fire salutes at intervals of thirty minutes from sunrise to sunset.

The bodies will be transferred to the "North Carolina" in the ship's boats, and from the time of their arrival aboard the ship until their burial at Arlington the flags of the ships of the navy will be flown at half mast.

When the wreck has reached deep water it will be sunk under directions of the engineers in charge of the work of removal. As the wreck is submerged the officers and crews of the "North Carolina" and "Birmingham" will be at quarters, with guard paraded, while the band of the "North Carolina" will play a funeral dirge, after which three volleys from the big guns will be fired. As the water covers the wreck the bugler of the "North Carolina" will sound taps.

The cofferdam will then be dismantled.

CONDITION OF THE SUGAR CROP

(From Deputy Consul General Henry P. Starrett, Habana, Feb. 2nd.)

The cool weather of the last few days has strengthened the position of the optimistic estimates as to a large production of sugar from this year's crop. Until lately the continued warm weather and frequent rains had delayed the ripening of the cane and resulted in a low percentage of sugar in the early grindings. The present cool weather, however, which is generally felt over the whole island, has been welcomed by the planters as a most favorable climatic need, and if it continues for a few days longer the cane will have properly matured, and the consequent higher percentage of sugar will be available.*

The present estimates for the sugar production of 1912 run slightly higher than they did a few weeks ago. The more conservative still maintain their estimate of 1,600,000 to 1,700,000 tons, while the most prevalent and competent estimates

run from 1,800,000 to nearly 1,900,000. The consensus of opinion is that the production will go well over 1,800,000.

The Cuban Congress on February 10th authorized the abrogation of the French parcels post. The trade has been as follows: For 1909, \$333,425; for 1910, \$430,350; and for 1911, \$664,405. It consists largely of a great deal of finery and articles of comfort and luxury and medicines from Paris to be delivered by mail.

A second bill requires that all French medicines imported into Cuba shall bear a tag containing an analysis giving the contents of the packages of drugs.

The imposition of a 50 per cent duty on all goods of French manufacture brought into Havana has been withdrawn.

A fire in Banes, Oriente Province, on January 29th, destroyed twenty business houses and two lives were lost. The fire started in the kitchen of the El Liceo Society. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

* The cold weather continued well into the first half of February.—Editor THE CUBA REVIEW.

HOW ONE MAY SEE HAVANA

With a little comprehensive guide book in hand, it is quite possible to see Havana without a guide, without any knowledge of Spanish and without useless expenditure. One should have in his pocket two varieties of coinage, Spanish silver and American money; while the silver is the general currency, American money is used to pay all street car and railway fares. A stranger, lost in Havana, has a choice of two simple procedures for reaching his temporary home. There is Central Park in the heart of the city, which nearly all street cars pass at some time in their course. Your guide book will teach you which cars follow the suburban routes, so, boarding any one of the other cars, you have only to "sit tight" and show the conductor a card on which is written *Parque Central*, having previously learned the location of your boarding place with reference to the park; then, arriving at the celebrated square, you may easily make your way homeward. Or, if you prefer, you may step into a *coche*, show your hotel business card to the driver, and, for the sum of twenty cents in Spanish silver, be driven to your lodgings. Even if you have wandered beyond the twenty-cent limit, the additional charges will be very small, for the public carriage service in Havana is astonishingly reasonable.—*Life*, New York.

GROWTH IN MINING CONCESSIONS

There were in existence at the termination of Spanish control in Cuba the following mining concessions, covering asphalt, copper, iron, manganese, coal, marble, gold, silver, petroleum, precious stones and lead.

Pinar del Rio Province.....	22
Havana Province	9
Matanzas Province	18
Santa Clara Province.....	107
Camaguey Province	28
Oriente Province	120

A total of 304.

Since the termination of Spanish control, and up to December 31, 1919, the following extraordinary growth is recorded:

Pinar del Rio Province.....	176
Havana Province	63
Matanzas Province	59
Santa Clara Province.....	161
Camaguey Province	28
Oriente Province	789

Or a grand total of 1276 concessions have been granted.

The acreage covered by these concessions aggregates 149,438 hectares.*

* A hectare equals 2.471 acres.

PANAMA CANAL AND THE WEST INDIES

While the commerce of North and South America, of Europe and the Far East will be profoundly affected by the opening of the Panama Canal, the West Indies, lying in the track of so great a part of the world's future ocean traffic, will in a peculiar manner feel the effect of the numerous changes in ocean shipping routes. It may be taken for granted that as a result of these changes an impetus will be given to the development of the resources of these fertile islands, which will bring immigration of labor where most needed; the competition of various lines for the import and export trade will bring lower freight rates; the question of direct and more frequent European mails will be settled; and increased passenger traffic will make the advantages of the equable climate of these islands better known, especially in Europe, as a place of permanent residence or of resort to escape the severe winters of northern countries. That a new era of prosperity will thus come to the West Indies seems to be assured.—*United States Consul Julius D. Dreher.*

ORE IN OPEN MARKET

The output of Cuban iron ore of the Ponupo Manganese Company operating in Oriente Province on the south coast, which has heretofore been absorbed by the Pennsylvania Steel and Maryland Steel Companies, will not be taken by them during 1912, and as a result, this tonnage, aggregating from 150,000 to 175,000 tons annually, is now being offered in the open market to eastern furnaces, says the *Iron Trade Review* of Cleveland. This, the *Review* further says, is the first time that Cuban ore in large quantities have been offered freely to eastern buyers during the past few years. This circumstance made Andrew Carnegie very sanguine of the possibilities of the Cuban ore fields as enlarging their usefulness. He made this statement on January 12th, while testifying before the Stanley Investigation Commission at Washington.

Among the nominations sent to the United States Senate on February 12th was that of Edward Bell of New York to be second secretary of the United States legation at Havana. Mr. Bell is a graduate of Harvard and has been in the foreign service since 1909, serving as vice and deputy consul general at Cairo, and as secretary of legation at Teheran.

The Havana Chamber of Commerce and the Agrarian League urge the removal of customs barriers against the United States.



Present aspect of the new terminal station in Havana to be used by the United Railways and the Western Railways



New Government Piers now being completed at the Paula Wharf, Havana Harbor. Several companies have tried to get the rights of the wharves for coastwise trade but the United Railways of Havana has notified the government that such action would be an injury to the Havana Central railroad, which it controls, and would be in opposition to the privileges granted the railroad in Article 9 of the law of July 23rd.

HELPFUL HINTS AND DEVICES (POPULAR MECHANICS)

PULLING POST DEVICE

The device shown in the sketch (see Figure 1) is very simple for pulling old posts, but it works as well on any post. A plank, 2 in. thick, 6 in. wide and 3 ft. long, is set slanting against the post, and a chain is fastened around the post just above the ground and run up over the end of the board. A horse hitched to the end of the chain can pull out any ordinary post.

Do not throw away a leaky hot-water bottle or bag. Heat clean white sand in the oven and pour it into the bottle. Sand will remain hot longer than water.

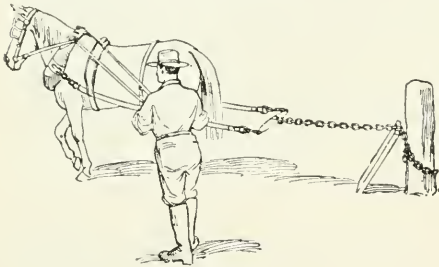


Figure No. 1

A method used by a correspondent of *American Blacksmith* to keep hammers from coming loose on handles is first to wedge the hammer on the handle as tightly as possible, then drill two 1-16 in. holes in the end of the wood and drive two large wood screws into the holes. The screws never come out and the hammer head does not come loose. (See Figure 2.)

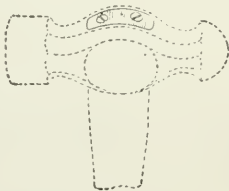


Figure No. 2

TILTING A BARREL

When the contents of a barrel reaches a low ebb, the barrel needs tilting each time as more liquid is withdrawn. This disturbs the sediment, and the liquid comes out muddy. To prevent this, anyone with a few tools can make a tilting apparatus as shown in the sketch (see Figure 3). A chain is hooked to the back of the

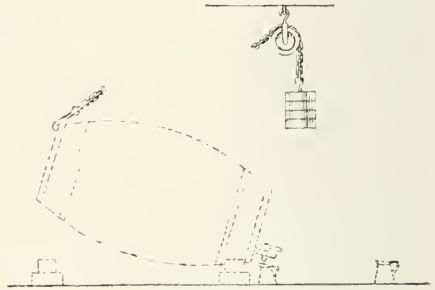


Figure No. 3

barrel and runs over a pulley, bearing a weight at its other end. The pulley is suspended from the ceiling by two staples. As the liquid in the barrel becomes less, the weight raises the barrel, the liquid thus coming out clear to the last.

AN EASY WAY TO REMOVE CORKS

When catsups, summer beer or grape wine is bottled, it is most convenient to seal each bottle as shown (see Figure 4). Before inserting the cork into the neck of the bottle, lace a large flat pearl button on a piece of wire about 10 in. long, then place the cork into the loop and drive it into the neck of the bottle.

Have the two ends of the wire firmly twisted together at the top. Dip the whole cork, wire and all, into sealing wax or melted paraffin. When ready to open the bottle, knock off the wax, place a lead pencil under the wire, pull gently and the cork is easily withdrawn. The button prevents the wire from cutting into the cork.

To bend tubing or pipe, heat the piece where the bend is to be made to a good red heat, then put it in a vise or other convenient place and bend while a stream of water is turned on the inside of the bend. Pipe can be bent in almost any angle in this manner without kinking or breaking.

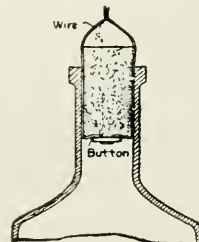


Figure No. 4

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS

BEE-KEEPING IN THE ORIENTE

D. W. Millar and his partner have experimented and studied bee-keeping in the tropics for fourteen years. They write interestingly in *Gleanings in Bee Culture* regarding their failures and successes in Oriente Province, Cuba. They say:

"On account of the difference between bee-keeping in the North and in the tropics, about all we know we have had to figure out for ourselves. All our new blood, which we believe in introducing regularly, is pure Italian, although we prefer the dark leather-colored bee, which comes from a pure queen mating with a hybrid drone. They have the three distinct bands, but cannot be pure, although they pass as such. However, we make no special effort to breed for them, as we keep our apiaries as nearly pure as is possible, where there are so many black bees in the country. We make our hives, after the pattern of the ordinary American single-walled hive, out of native cedar, and all other wood parts the same.

"Many long methods for moving colonies from one location to another have been given, but we find here the simplest and best way is to move the hive at night, and to place a bottom-board or some noticeable object in front of the entrance for the next day.

"We use but little smoke, and try to raise quiet bees. If we have a bad colony we kill the queen and try another. Queens of our own rearing are cheap, and are good for only about two years here, anyway. In working here we dress for comfort regardless of bees. Veils, gloves, etc., are in the way for fast work, and too warm. When, through our negligence, oversight, or overwork we have a swarm, it is brought back on our arm or in our hat. Don't understand that we are immune to bee-stings, but they are few, and of no consequence except for the instant.

"We do not shade our hives except in locating an apiary. We select a place where there are a few young palms, and perhaps some other small trees. Hives are placed on two bricks, flat, one at each end. Everything is removed from the apiary, and Bermuda grass planted. It grows fast, is short, cannot be killed, and ants dislike it.

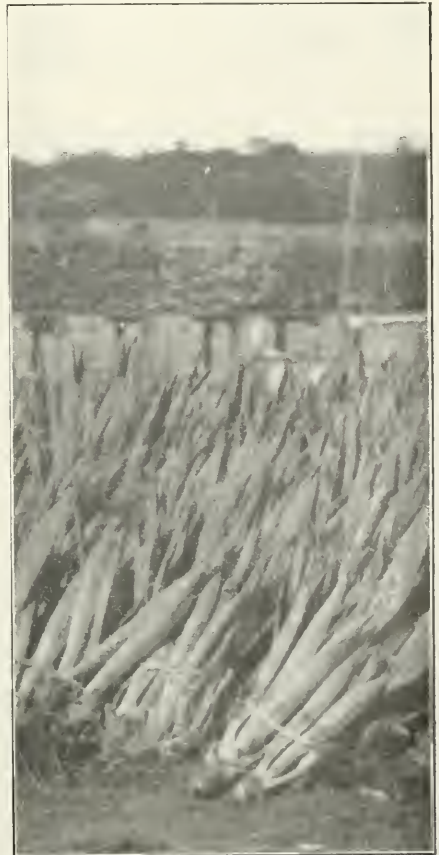
"For robbers we use pure creoline, applied with a feather at the ends and on sides of the hive. For brood-rearing, with our Italians we note no difference day in and day out except that they usually let up for about 30 days from the middle of January to the middle of February.

"We figure the average yield of extracted

honey per colony per year in this section at 30 gallons. The lowest I know about being 15 and the best 45 gallons. Cuban honey has had a black eye in the past; but it is not all alike, for we can market as good as there is. There are few modern bee-keepers, with modern machinery, here, the larger per cent of bees being still kept in logs. Consequently, in the past a lot of honey has been shipped in very bad shape; but present pure-food laws should tend to remedy this."

WANTED

Cuban land, for clear vacant, 25x125-ft. lot; value \$1,200, in Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.; gas, water, sewer and sidewalk in. Located 40th Avenue, which is well built up, and half block south of North Avenue, a business street. Electric car line passes property, three other lines within half block and five minutes from elevated railroad. Send description to A. H. NEWCOMB, owner, 1944 West 21st Street, Chicago.



Henequen sets ready for planting

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES WITH CUBA

Trade of the United States with Cuba in the year just ended aggregated 168 million dollars, having more than doubled during the reciprocity period. The exports to the island, according to the figures of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, were about 62 million dollars in value, having trebled under reciprocity, and imports from the island were 106 million dollars in value, having doubled during the reciprocity period. The reciprocity agreement with Cuba went into effect December 27, 1903, the exports from the United States to that island in that year having been 23½ millions dollars, against 62 million in 1911, and the imports therefrom 57¼ million dollars, against 106 million in 1911.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM CUBA

The increase in imports from Cuba during the decade has occurred chiefly in sugar and leaf tobacco, though in the case of sugar a shortage in the crop of last year caused a material decline in the imports when compared with the immediately preceding year. In 1910, sugar from Cuba totaled 3,673 million pounds with a value of over 109 million dollars; in 1911, about 3,192 million pounds, valued at a little over 76 million dollars; in 1903, just prior to the reciprocity period, the total was 1,994 million pounds, valued at 37½ million dollars. Leaf tobacco other than that used for cigar wrappers shows a steady growth, from 10 million dollars in 1903 to 12 2-3 million in 1910, and 16 million in 1911. Of cigars, cigarettes, etc., a total of 4¼ million dollars' value was imported in 1911, against a little less than 4 million in 1907. Imports of Cuban iron ore have doubled since 1903, the total for that year having been 1½ million dollars, compared with 3 million in the year just ended. Bananas, cabinet wood, pineapples, molasses and copper ore are the items next in importance, with importations ranging from one million down to a half million dollars annually.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO CUBA

On the export side, the United States trade with Cuba covers a much larger range of articles, chiefly manufactures and various food products, such as flour and other breadstuffs, meats, lard and lard compounds, eggs, and coffee. Iron and steel manufactures head the list, having grown from 2½ million dollars in 1903 to 8 million in 1907, and approximately 12 million in the year just ended. Under this head are included locomotives and other machinery, wire, pipes and fittings, steel rails, builders' hardware, and numerous other articles. Boots and shoes have sextupled in value of exports since 1903, having risen from one-half million dollars' value in that year to 3¾ million in 1911. Of passenger and freight cars the exports are also increasing, having practically doubled in five years. In 1903 our exports of cotton cloths to Cuba were but little more than a quarter million dollars, while last year they were valued at 1 2-3 million. Of lard the exports to Cuba have increased from 1½ to 4 million dollars in the period 1903-1911; of flour, from 2 to 4 million dollars; of corn, from 2-3 million to 1½ million dollars; of vegetables, from a half million to 1½ million dollars; pickled or salted pork, from one-quarter to three-quarter million dollars; and bituminous coal, from 1¼ to 2¾ million dollars. The foregoing are but representative of the growth which has occurred in many other articles, such as milk, chemicals and medicines, fertilizers, furniture, paper manufactures, mineral oil, and scientific instruments, the exports of which in 1903 had not, in some cases, attained sufficient importance to warrant their separate enumeration in the Monthly Summary by the Bureau of Statistics.

Not only is the United States increasing its trade with Cuba, but it is supplying a larger share of the commerce of that island than ever before. In the calendar year 1910, according to the official figures of that island, the United States supplied 52.5 per cent of the imports, compared with 43.8 per cent in 1900, and 41.4 per cent in 1903, the year immediately preceding reciprocity; and of the exports from Cuba in 1910 85.8 per cent were sent to the United States, as against 68 per cent in 1900, and 77.9 per cent in 1903.

SHARE OF LEADING COUNTRIES

Meantime both Spain and the United Kingdom have lost in the share which they supply of the imports into Cuba, and are also taking a smaller share of the exports from that island. Of the total imports into Cuba, the share of the United Kingdom was, in 1900, 15.7 per cent, in 1903, 16.1 per cent, in 1910, 11.9 per cent; Spain, in 1900,

14.6 per cent, in 1903, 14.3 per cent, in 1910, 8.4 per cent; Germany, in 1900, 4.5 per cent, in 1903, 5.9 per cent, in 1910, 6.3 per cent; and France, in 1900, 4.9 per cent, in 1903, 6.6 per cent, in 1910, 5.3 per cent. Of the exports from Cuba, there was exported to the United Kingdom, 11.1 per cent in 1900, 8.4 per cent in 1903, and 7.1 per cent in 1910; to Spain, 1.7 per cent in 1900, 1.9 per cent in 1903, and 0.5 per cent in 1910; to Germany, 11.3 per cent in 1900, 6.8 per cent in 1903, and 2.4 per cent in 1910; and to France, 2.6 per cent in 1900, 1.5 per cent in 1903, and 1 per cent in 1910. From the foregoing it would appear that every leading country except the United States had in 1910 a smaller part in the foreign trade of Cuba than in 1900, while during the same period a marked increase occurred both in the share which the United States supplied of the total imports into, and share which it took of the exports from Cuba.—*Statistics of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.*

The Cuban Central Railway's Earnings

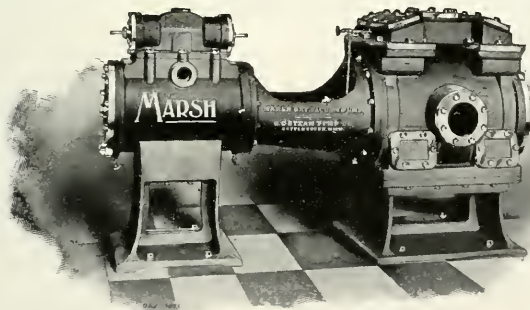
Weekly receipts:

Week ending January 6th	£6,657	Decrease	£2,608
Week ending January 13th	10,882	Decrease	2,804
Week ending January 20th	11,783	Decrease	2,390
Week ending January 27th	14,147	Decrease	2,567

Earnings of the Western Railway of Havana

Weekly receipts:

Week ending January 6th	£4,757	Decrease	£342
Week ending January 13th	4,608	Decrease	192
Week ending January 20th	4,449	Decrease	456
Week ending January 27th	4,583	Decrease	651



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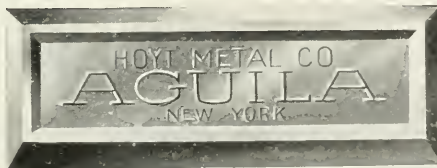
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SUGAR REVIEW

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

Our last review for this magazine was dated January 11, 1912.

At that time centrifugals 96 degree test were quoted at 4.42c. per pound, at New York, duty paid, and are now 4.735c. per pound. In the meantime, the market showed a further slight decline to 4.39c. per pound, from which point the trend turned upward, and has steadily continued rising until the present time, when quotations are 4.735c. per pound, showing an advance of 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per 100 pounds.

At the low point of the market, Cuban sellers were at 86c. per 100 pounds below the parity of European beet sugars, but the following advance has brought the two markets together to the present parity of 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per 100 lbs.

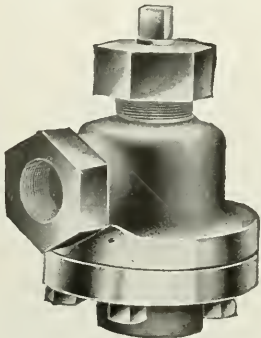
From various indications, this parity may continue to be reduced until it finally reaches the duty preference at 20 per cent below foreign markets by slow degrees, depending more or less upon the indications which point to a larger or smaller crop than our present estimate of 1,800,000 tons for Cuba.

The European beet sugar market reached its low point on the date of our last report at 14s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for beet sugar, from which point it made the following fluctuations: to 15s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (January 19th), reacted to 15s. on January 23d, rising to 15s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d on January 29th, declining to 14s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. February 3d, and then continuing steadily to advance to 16s. on February 13th, and finally closing at 15s. 9d. The reaction at the close is caused by the settlement by the Brussels Convention of the Russian Export Contingent, the effect of which has evidently been over-discounted. This convention decided on the 14th inst. to permit Russia to increase its export in 1912, from 200,000 to 350,000 tons, and a further 100,000 tons additional exports spread over the following years. The convention also agreed to extend its existence for five years from September 1, 1913, on the same terms as before, permitting Russia to export westward 200,000 tons annually during that period. This question being now out of the way, the future of the market depends upon the outturn of the Cuba crop.

While the receipts from this crop up to the present time are materially less than during the same period of the large crop of 1910, yet we do not consider this fact a sure indication that the crop is to finally prove less than the present estimate of 1,800,000 tons. There may be special reasons why sugars are being kept back on the estates, and not appearing at the shipping ports as rapidly as in the former year.

The latest revised estimate of the European beet crop is 6,270,000 tons, against 8,105,126 tons last year, showing a decrease of 1,835,126 tons. Under the circumstances of the very apparent short supplies for the United Kingdom, we thought it well to ask our London friends for an estimate of the amount that the United Kingdom might require from the present Cuban crop, and their reply received this day estimates such requirements at 180,000 tons.

The only other important matter requiring particular notice in our report is the tariff bill now being discussed by the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Repre-



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sentatives. The Department of Commerce and Labor last July sent to every consul of the United States in every sugar-producing country of the world, a request for prices and conditions relating to sugar in each of those countries. These reports, now at hand, show that the almost universal systems for collecting revenues by those countries are to tax every pound of sugar that goes into consumption. This method varies materially from that in operation in the United States, where virtually only the sugars produced in Cuba pay revenue to the government. A revision of the tariff in this respect, providing in addition to customs duties an international revenue tax upon all the sugars going into consumption is now proposed, and appears to meet with favor. A tariff bill along these lines is quite likely to be given to the House of Representatives within a very few weeks. Such a bill will reduce the duties on Cuban sugars possibly about ½c. per pound, and maintaining at the same time the reciprocity difference of 20 per cent below the duties assessed on sugars from foreign countries.

The market at the close hesitates at 3¾c. c. & f., equal to 4.735c. per pound, duty paid, on account of the weakening of the European market.

Refined sugars have been in active demand following the course of the raw market. Granulated is now quoted at 5.70c. less 2 per cent by all refiners.

New York, February 15, 1912.

GREAT SUMS FOR ADVERTISING

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange will spend in 1912 \$150,000, as against \$100,000 in 1911, for advertising the citrus fruit of its members and thus increase sales all over the country. An effort is made to concentrate as much of the sale as possible on the product of Exchange members by giving premiums of silverware, such as spoons, knives or forks, in return for orange wrappers bearing their brands. This department has been so successful and has increased to such an extent that the Exchange is now said to be the largest purchaser of flat silverware in the world.—*California Fruit Grower.*

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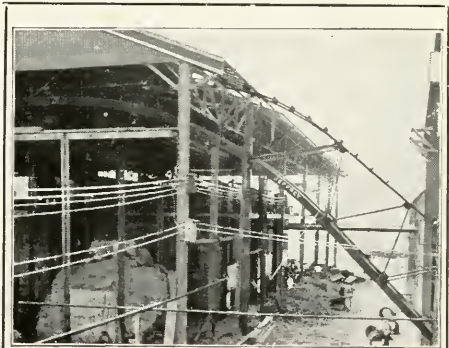
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REVISTA AZUCARERA

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

Nuestra última revista azucarera para esta publicación estaba fechada el 11 de enero de 1912.

En aquella ocasión los centrífugas polarización 96 grados se cotizaban á 4.42 cents. por libra, en Nueva York, derechos pagados, y ahora se cotizan á 4.735 cents. la libra. Entretanto, el mercado mostrò aún una ligera baja á 4.39 cents. la libra, desde cuyo punto hubo tendencia al alza, continuando así hasta el presente, en que las cotizaciones son 4.735 cents. la libra, mostrando un alza de 34½ cents. por 100 libras.

En el punto bajo del mercado, los vendedores cubanos se hallaban á 86 cents. por 100 libras por bajo de la paridad de los azúcares de remolacha europea, pero el alza que se siguió ha hecho que los dos mercados se hallen en la presente paridad de 63½ cents. por 100 libras.

Por varias indicaciones, esta paridad puede continuar reduciéndose hasta que finalmente llegue á la preferencia de derechos de 20 por ciento por bajo de los mercados extranjeros paulatinamente, dependiendo más ó menos de las indicaciones que auguran una zafra mayor ó menor de nuestro actual cálculo de 1,800,000 toneladas de Cuba.

El mercado europeo de azúcar de remolacha alcanzó su punto bajo en la fecha de nuestro último informe á 14s 7½d para el azúcar de remolacha, desde cuyo punto tuvieron lugar las siguientes fluctuaciones, á 15s 8¼d (enero 19), bajó á 15s el 23 de enero, subiendo á 15s 3¼d el 29 del mismo mes, bajando á 14s 10½d el 3 de febrero, y luego continuó aumentando sin interrupción hasta llegar á 16s el 13 de febrero, cerrando finalmente á 15s 9d. La reacción al final es causada por haber venido á un acuerdo la Convención de Bruselas respecto al contingente de exportación ruso, cuyo efecto evidentemente ha sido descontado en demasía. Esta convención decidió el 14 del actual el permitir que Rusia aumentase su exportación en 1912, de 200,000 toneladas á 350,000 toneladas, y aun 100,000 toneladas de exportación adicional en los años siguientes. La convención también acordó extender su existencia por cinco años, desde el 1º de septiembre de 1913, en las mismas bases que antes, permitiendo que Rusia exportase al oeste 200,000 toneladas anuales durante ese período. Este asunto ahora eliminado, el futuro del mercado depende del resultado de la zafra de Cuba.

Aunque los recibos de esta zafra al presente son materialmente menores que durante el mismo período de la grande cosecha de 1910, sin embargo no consideramos este hecho una indicación segura de que la cosecha va á resultar finalmente menor que los cálculos actuales de 1,800,000 toneladas. Podrá haber motivos especiales para que los azúcares sean retenidos en los ingenios, no apareciendo en los puertos de embarque tan rápidamente como en el año anterior.

El último cálculo revisado de la cosecha de remolacha europea es de 6,270,000 toneladas contra 8,105,126 toneladas el año pasado, mostrando una disminución de 1,835,126 toneladas. Baja las circunstancias de la escasez de existencias muy aparentes de la Gran Bretaña, pedimos á nuestros amigos en Londres que nos suministrasen un cálculo de la cantidad que la Gran Bretaña pudiera requerir de la actual cosecha de Cuba, y su contestación hoy recibida calcula tal requerimiento en 180,000 toneladas.

El otro asunto de importancia que requiere atención particular en nuestro informe azucarero es el proyecto de ley sobre el Arancel, que se está discutiendo ahora por el Comité de Medios y Arbitrios en la Cámara de Representantes. El Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo en julio pasado envió á todo cónsul de los Estados Unidos en cada país productor de azúcar del mundo una solicitud expresando los precios y condiciones respecto al azúcar en cada uno de dichos países. Estos informes ahora á mano muestran que casi todos los sistemas universales de colectar derechos por esos países es imponer una contribución por cada libra de azúcar que se destine para el consumo. Este método varía materialmente del que hay en operación en los Estados Unidos, donde verdaderamente solo los azúcares producidos en Cuba pagan derechos al Gobierno. Una revisión del Arancel en este respecto, imponiendo además de los derechos de Aduana una contribución interna á todos los azúcares destinados para el consumo, se ha propuesto ahora y parece acogerse favorablemente. Una Ley Arancelaria bajo estas bases es muy probable que sea presentada á la Cámara de Representantes dentro de unas cuantas semanas. Tal Ley reducirá los derechos de los azúcares de Cuba probablemente como

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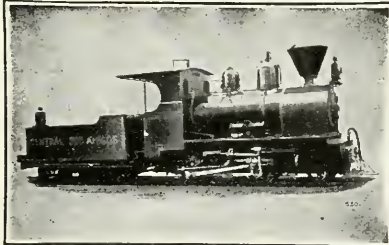
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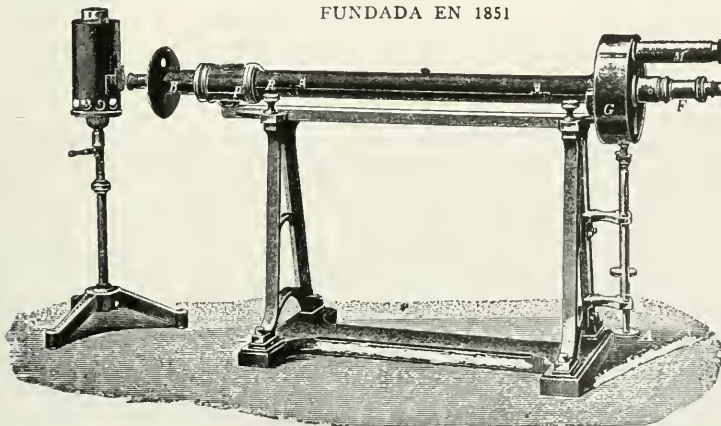
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A movement is on foot in Havana to secure more pay for the city's police. For first class patrolmen an increase to \$75.00 per month is asked for and to \$65.00 per month for those in the second class. The present pay is \$65.00 and \$55.00 per month, respectively.

THE WOOD OF MANGROVES

Mangroves are highly valued in New Caledonia, as they prevent the erosion of the coast and afford shelter for the coconut plantations. Hence an application for a concession to cut down the trees for the sake of the bark has been refused. Mangrove bark in East and West Africa was collected and sold in 1909 to the extent of 15,295 tons, and prices ranged at Hamburg between £5 13s to £6 9s per ton. The average tannin content of the bark ranges from 38 to 42 per cent and is bought up by the leather factories in Germany and France.

The value of the wood from mangrove trees differs considerably. That of the

West African variety is extremely hard, and is adapted to making piles and railway sleepers. The effect of sunlight and heat on the wood has not yet been determined. Cuba is full of mangroves, and while of too small a girth generally to permit of such uses as are mentioned above, still if the wood is valuable, there are doubtless many ways in which it could be employed.

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PITCH PINE MARKET CONDITIONS

Cuban lumber trade with the Gulf ports, though fairly brisk, has been of slightly less volume than in the opening weeks of 1911. Inquiry seems to be improving, however, and there is good reason to look for unusual activity during the spring months.

Last year's shipment of lumber to Cuba was about 12,000,000 feet less than in 1910, but the figures for that year, the largest yet known in the trade, should be surpassed in 1912.—*Gulf Coast Record*.

The popularity of the Cuban national lottery is rapidly declining. When it was first started, 30,000 tickets were issued, and the demand was so great for them that large premiums were charged. The demand continued so great that the number of tickets were increased to two series of 30,000 each drawing. The demand after a few months began to diminish until now the government has been unable to dispose of 27,000 tickets in one drawing.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

A convention of Baptist ministers was held in Havana on February 6th. At the meeting the Rev. M. N. McCall, pastor of the Baptist church in Havana, was elected president of the Sunday School Association of Cuba. Figures regarding the work show that there are thirty-three Sunday schools organized in provinces of the island, nine of these being in the city of Havana. In these schools there are 1,738 pupils enrolled, with fifty-eight teachers. There are also various departments—home, cradle roll, normal class, etc. The figures are much better than those of last year.

A POPULAR OFFICIAL RESIGNS

Benito Ortiz, who has been the mayor of the Isle of Pines for many years, has resigned his office and will come to Havana to make his home. The resignation of the mayor has been received with great regret in the Isle of Pines, where he was universally popular.

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A company known as the Boston Wrecking Company has organized an expedition to hunt for Spanish treasure near the Colorado reefs off the north western coast of Cuba.

Rev. William A. O'Hara, pastor of the Catholic Church of the Assumption of Keyser, West Virginia, has been granted a vacation of one month, which will be spent in touring Cuba on a bicycle.

Emmanuel Lasker, the world's chess champion, seems to be afraid of losing his laurels to the young Cuban champion Raoul Capablanca, and declines to arrange for a match on the basis of conditions insisted upon by the latter, which experts say were nothing more than the usual laws governing such matches. Mr. Lasker says the Cuban in his correspondence shows much disrespect and he will not sit at the same table with him in a chess game.

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The Republic of Cuba has been in business for nearly ten years, but thus far has never had its own coinage, using mostly the Spanish money that was the legal tender when Spain was in charge and the money of the United States. However, says the *New York Tribune* of January 29th, before long Cuba will probably have her own coins in circulation. President Gomez has a plan for the establishment of a mint in Havana. It is expected that the first coinage will amount to \$20,000,000.

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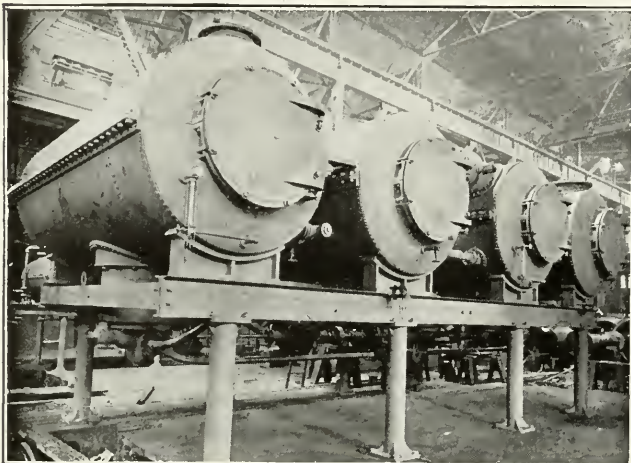
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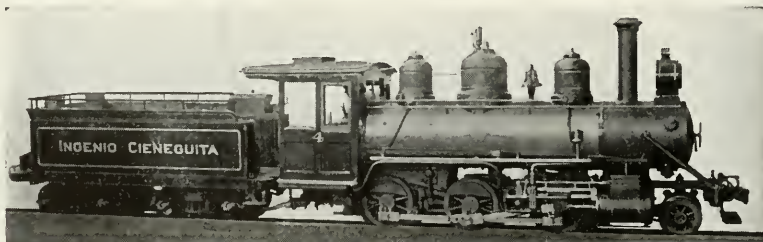
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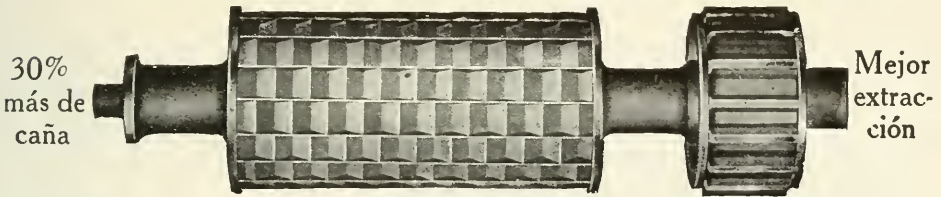
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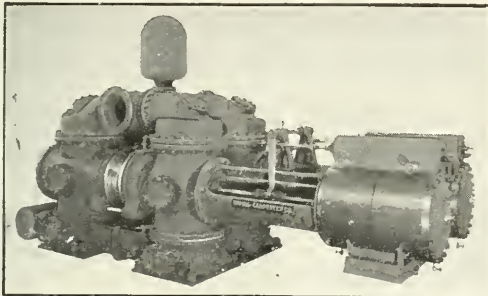


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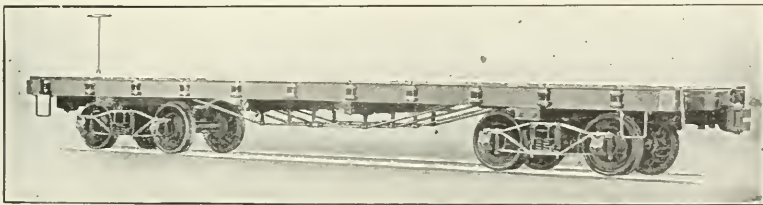
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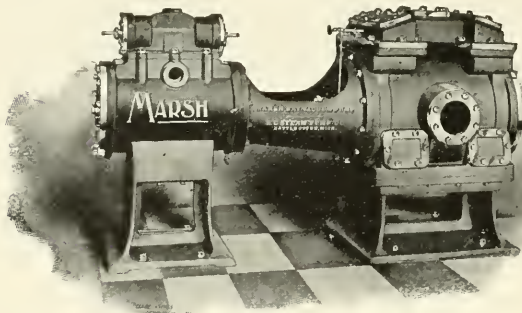
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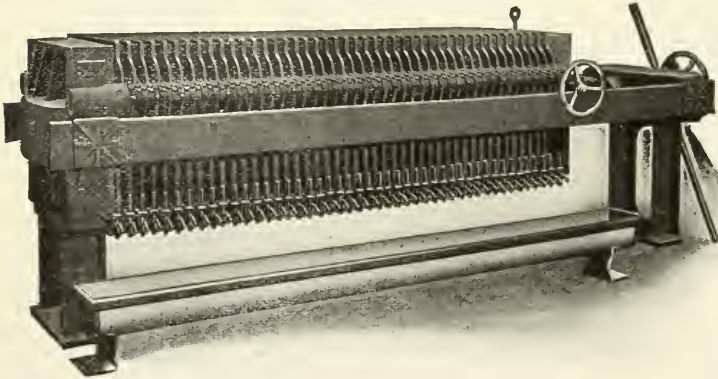
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VOL. X

MARCH, 1912

No. 4

Contents of This Number

The cover page shows the waiting carretas at the plantation with their loads of sugar cane.

Cuban government matters are discussed on pages 7, 8 and 9. There is an important assurance from President Taft that the United States has no intention of intervening in Cuban affairs. Then there is some interesting information on the constitutionality of the suspension of the Cuban Congress by President Gomez. United States Minister Beaupré has communicated with the government regarding the Caibarien-Nuevitas Railroad. The Cuban veterans oppose all further sales of the island's land, desiring to keep it for the natives. It is believed that Cuba intends to settle the claims of Germany, France and England. The veterans' organization in convention in Camagney assented to some strong utterances in opposition to another intervention by the United States.

Various interesting news items from all parts of Cuba will be found on pages 10 and 11. Some characteristic cartoons reflecting Cuban thought are also on these pages.

That we should sell Cuba everything is the opinion of the Cuban consul at Oklahoma. His views are given on page 12.

Some curious Cuban boxing rules are given by a professional on page 13.

An account of the Guantanamo and Western Railroad changes appears on page 14.

Much readable comment on Cuban affairs is on page 15.

An interesting description of banking methods in Cuba is given on page 16.

The merger of the Havana Electric Railway and the Havana Gas and Electric Light Company is described on page 17.

Traffic receipts of Cuban railroads will be found on page 18.

Voting machines are to be introduced in Cuba. The story is on page 19. On the same page is an account of the United Fruit Company's earnings.

The usual valuable statistics regarding the active sugar plantations of the island, which are a special feature of the March issue each year, will be found on pages 20 to 28. These tables are absolutely accurate, being revised and all changes and additions made to date.

A graphic chart of sugar prices during the years 1911 and 1910 is given on page 29. In view of the extraordinary rise in the price of sugar this chart will be studied with interest.

An article on the advantages of irrigation in cane planting written in Spanish will be found on pages 30 and 31. On the latter page there is also an interesting note showing that the long distance telephone lines are now reaching the plantations. Traveling men in Cuba will find them very convenient.

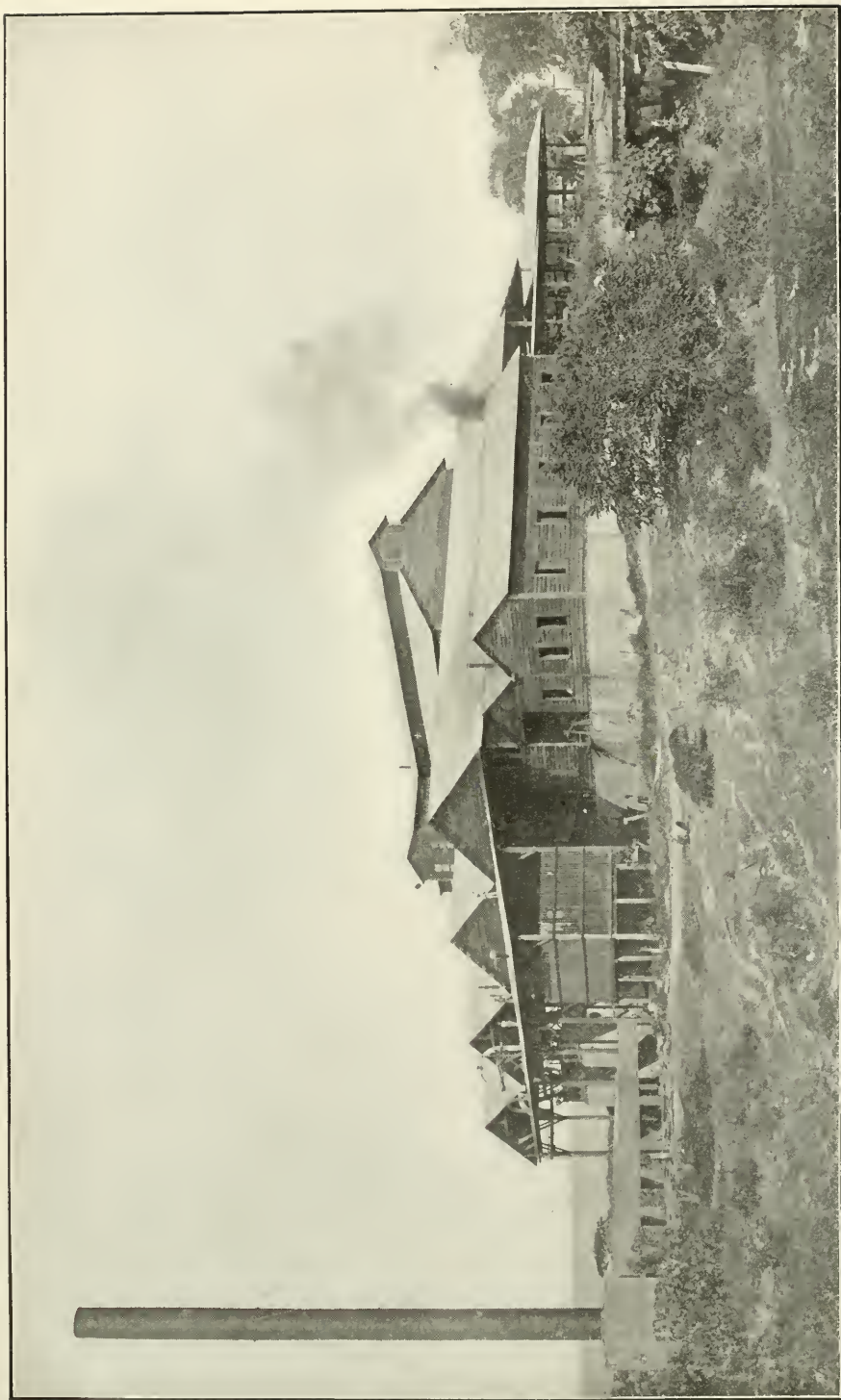
A summary of the sugar statistics by provinces is on page 32.

The usual valuable review of sugar prices at New York by Messrs. Willett and Gray will be found both in English and Spanish on pages 34, 35 and 36.

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MAR 2 1912



The new Confluente Sugar Mill in Guantánamo Valley, Oriente Province. Some years ago this mill was partly destroyed by fire and as a consequence the mill remained idle, the cane being sold to neighboring mills. However, by the careful management of the Spanish owners the mill was rebuilt and is now grinding with the prospect of a very large yield of sugar.

El nuevo Ingenio de Asúcar Confluente, en el valle de Guantánamo, en la Provincia de Oriente. Hace algunos años este ingenio fué en parte destruido por un incendio, y por consiguiente se suspendió por completo la molienda de la caña, vendiéndose ésta á los ingenios circunvecinos. Sin embargo, debido á la cuidadosa administración de los propietarios españoles, el ingenio fué reconstruido y ahora se está llevando á cabo la molienda, con indicios de una grande producción de azúcar.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME X

MARCH, 1912

NUMBER 4

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

Taft
Reassures
Cuba

President Taft has assured the Cuban minister, Dr. Antonio Martin-Rivero, in emphatic terms that the United States has no intention of intervening in Cuban affairs.

The Cuban minister had an interview with the president on March 12th and informed him that persistent rumors that the United States was preparing for another intervention in Cuba were coming from Havana. Mr. Taft's reply was cabled immediately to Havana, but was not made public until the minister received authority from his government the following day.

"The United States cannot be expected to take the trouble to deny all the foolish gossip which is, unfortunately, spread about its foreign relations. It should be understood in Havana that whenever the United States has anything to say about her relations with Cuba it will be said by the president or the secretary of state. Then, and only then, will it be authentic.

"I am astonished to learn from you of the stupid and fantastic stories which are being circulated in some circles in Havana to the effect that intervention is being planned. These stories are pure inventions, and absolutely without foundation.

"I am disposed, at your request, to take the trouble to deny them on this occasion, but truly, Mr. Minister, I cannot establish the custom of denying one by one these foolish stories, especially for the reason that it is a deplorable fact that there are certain circles in Havana which are circulating rumors of this class to forward their ulterior ends.

"This pernicious custom is all the more surprising and reprehensible in view of the transparent politics of the United States. The government of the United States, as an act of friendship, has indicated where dangers are and has adopted what has been well called a preventive

policy; that is, a policy which consists in doing all within its power to induce Cuba to avoid every reason that would make intervention possible at any time.

"Finally, I repeat it, the subject of intervention is not considered."

Cuba's
Congressional
Crisis

On March 6th President Gomez issued a decree adjourning the Cuban Congress. That body insists that it has not adjourned,

the conservative members asserting that the decree is unconstitutional.

The only precedent for such action by the president since the beginning of the Cuban republic was in 1904 when President Palma, on receiving a message from both Houses stating that they were unable to agree on date, sent a message announcing a decree adjourning Congress because they had informed him that they could not agree.

In the present case the Senate voted to adjourn on February 28th, since which time the House has held no session at which there was a quorum, and consequently there was no opportunity to consider the Senate resolution. President Gomez without receiving any communication from Congress, without any action by the House on the Senate resolution and without sending any message to Congress issued a decree adjourning that body.

The House has not had a quorum since February 22d, and the Senate had voted to end its legislative work on March 28th.

The *Brooklyn Eagle* of March 10th, comments editorially on this new phase of the Cuban situation as follows:

"Cuba faces a genuine constitutional crisis, the significance of which, considering the generally disturbed condition of things on the island, must be apparent to everybody.

"Article II, Section 3, of the Constitution of the United States contains this

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clause with regard to the powers of the president, which has been copied into the Constitution of Cuba:

"He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them; and, in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper."

"This clause appears with some modifications in every one of the Constitutions of American States. It was thus explained and justified by Thomas Jefferson fourteen years after he had advised Virginia to deny any such power to her executive:

"As it might happen that obstinacy or a difference of object might prevent this occurrence (of the two Houses) it (Art. II, Section 3) goes on to take from them, in that instance, the right of adjournment altogether, and to transfer it to another. It was necessary to keep them together, by restraining their natural right of deciding on separate times and places, and by requiring a concurrence of will."

"Most students regard this clause as a needful feature of any bicameral legislative system. In Cuba the point is raised that the two Houses had not reported a disagreement, and had not actually disagreed because the Lower House had not acted on the Senate's resolution; hence that President Gomez exceeded his powers in the action he took. The point seems to be well taken. If the fact is as stated, then the president of Cuba cannot take the back track too soon."

President Gomez hopes that when Congress reconvenes the problems now disturbing the Liberal Party will have been solved.

Objects to Railroad

Mr. Beaupré, the United States minister to Cuba, acting presumably on instructions from Washington, says the *New York Sun*, notified President Gomez on March 7th that the United States would be displeased with the approval of the subsidy of \$1,800,000 voted by the House to build a railroad from Caibarien to Nuevitas. It has been common gossip that the subsidy is intended for President Gomez and his friends.

Wants State Lands

One of the plans of the "Veteranos," according to Manuel Aranda, in an interview with a representative of the Havana *Lucha*, is to obtain a distribution of the state lands. "To this end," he says, "we shall employ all our means so that those lands may be distributed among Cuban families whether they be veterans or not. In that way we shall prevent lands from being

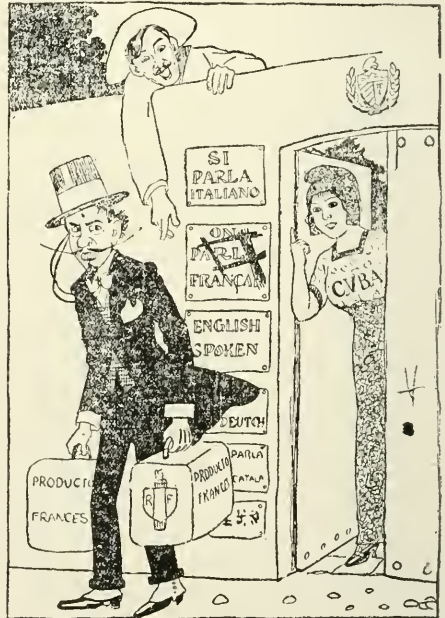
sold to foreign companies which take advantage of the acts of conscienceless Cubans."

"In order to obtain that," continued Colonel Aranda, "we have the purpose of employing every means, and violence even in the case should such become necessary. By this we mean that we would lynch the justices and the judges who may oppose our plan, just the same as we would a common 'guerrillero.'"

Claims to be Settled

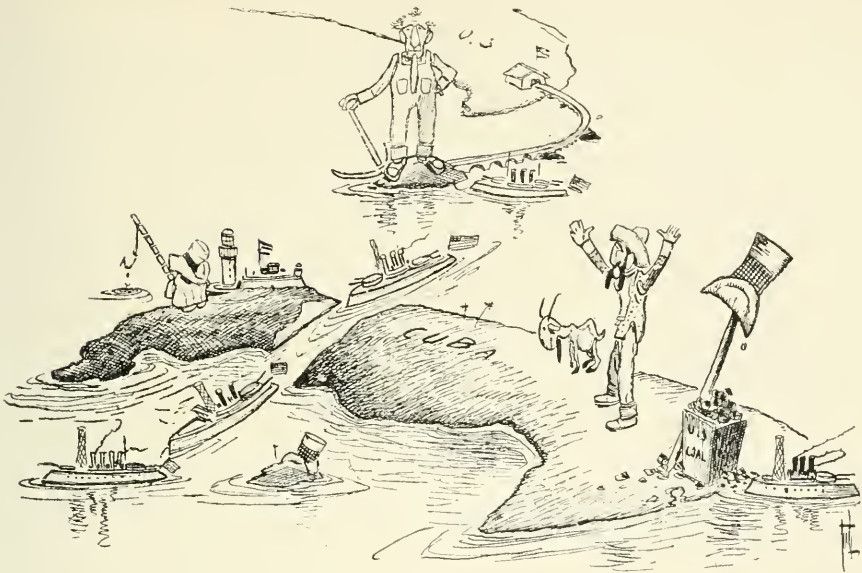
According to the *Post* of Havana Cuba is understood to have promised the French government that it will pay the claims which French citizens hold against the republic for sums advanced to revolutionary chiefs during the rebellion against Spain. The other claims for damages to their property will be discussed later.

It is understood that more or less the same note will be submitted to the English and German ministers regarding their claims against Cuba.



CUBA Y LOS PRODUCTOS FRANCESES
 Republica: ¡Au revoir mon ami! Por hoy no quiero nada.—La Lucha.
 French trade with Cuba jeopardized.

On February 26th Minister Le Clerq, French minister to Cuba, following a conference with Secretary of State Sanguily, authorized the publication of a letter in which an apology is given Cuba for the insulting remarks made against the credit of Cuba in the French chamber of deputies.



A CANAL FOR CUBA.—This canal will not only shorten the route to the Panama Canal, but will settle political animosities by providing two little republics for the two leading liberal candidates, one for Zayas and the other for Asbert, says *Politica Comica* of Havana.

Tobacco Frauds Alleged

The United States naval station at Guantanamo is alleged to have been made the excuse for frauds which an inspector of the Cuban Treasury Department report having discovered, says the *United States Tobacco Journal*. The inspector says that he has found large quantities of cigars and cigarettes in Caimanera and other places which are without the internal revenue stamps required by law. The inspector reported that when he inquired about the source of the contraband tobacco he was informed that it was for the naval station at Guantanamo. He intimates that Havana factories are sending cigars to Oriente without the internal revenue stamps, claiming that they are for export because they are for the naval station, but that they are disposed of outside of the naval station grounds to the injury of Cuba's revenues. The Treasury Department has ordered the books of Havana factories to be inspected to see what shipments they have made to Oriente and if there has been any intent on their part to defraud.

Bars Negro Parties

General Estenoz, the leader of the negro party to which the government has denied recognition under the Morua law, said recently: "If the colored men are not recognized at the election nobody in Cuba will vote."

Previously he had said: "If Congress by April 24th proceeds to abolish the laws of Cuba that section which bars negro parties, there will be peace, but if, instead, an outrageous law placed on our law books by a negro, a traitor to his race, is enforced, I know that every negro in Cuba will again defend the liberties for which he has fought."

The government is forbidding negroes to hold meetings, but the latter are determined to meet, organize and take an active part in the elections.

Veterans are Defiant

General Fernandez de Castro, at the assembly of the veterans in Camaguey on March 12th, asserted that should the United States attempt another intervention, the veterans of Cuba would fight as they had fought against Spain. He was enthusiastically applauded.

The assembly discussed for many hours a resolution to demand an investigation into the sources of the wealth of all the members of the administration, including the president of the republic, and this was finally agreed to.

The resolution also asked the National Assembly to remain permanently in session in order to watch the government and prevent future looting of the treasury by subsidies, concessions and fraudulent contracts.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

There is a scarcity of Havana's water supply latterly hardly explainable, as the Vento Springs yield daily enough water to supply a city of twice Havana's population. Says *La Lucha* editorially on February 21st, "Just what is now happening has never occurred before. Whole districts in the city, not to say the whole of the town, is left without this precious liquid during hours when it is absolutely necessary, causing much bother and trouble to families residing in the city. Water is not to be obtained at cooking hours, and the sanitary services are converted into focus of infection, all dangerous to public health. At some of the houses water is only obtained during the night hours, and the amount obtained is so little, that it is not sufficient."

Leading American citizens of Havana gave a testimonial banquet on March 12th in honor of Major Harely B. Ferguson, corps of engineers, United States army, engineer in charge of the work in Havana harbor of raising the battleship "Maine."



La Lucha sees in the scarcity of water in Havana the usual "chivo" (goat), which in Cuba is synonymous with graft.

EL PUBLICO:—*Todos se quejan del mal servicio del agua . . . ¿Se preparará alguna nueva combinación con el canal de Vento?*

The new officers of the Cuban National Horticultural Society elected at the February meeting are as follows:

President, J. E. Roberts, of Bartle. Vice-president, for Havana Province, H. G. Gocio; for Pinar del Rio Province, E. C. Goetz, of Herradura; for Matanzas Province, C. E. Peck, of Itabo; for Santa Clara Province, A. E. Doering, of Manacas; for Camaguey Province, W. W. Travis, of Minas; for Oriente Province, E. C. Peirson, of Omaja; for the Isle of Pines, Capt. J. A. Miller, of Santa Ana. Secretary, Charles A. Beatty, of Havana. Treasurer, E. W. Halstead, of Los Palacios.

The Ward Line Steamship Company will establish its own agency in Havana instead of being represented by the banking house of Zaldo and Co., as has been the case for many years. The new agency will be in charge of W. H. Smith, who has been connected with the house for years, both in New York and Havana.

Stephen Decker, for many years known to all Colorado, including eastern tourists who spend the summer months on the South Fork of the Platte River, as the owner of Decker's Springs summer resort, is leaving Colorado for good. He is about to sell his Colorado resort, buy a tract of land in the Isle of Pines and spend his remaining days in that summery spot.—*Denver (Colo.) Post*.

Some United States officials, among them being Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior, and Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster general; Baron Hengelmuller von Hengarvar, Austrian ambassador to the United States; Count Moltke, Danish minister to the United States, and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth arrived at Santiago on March 1st on board the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Colon, after a visit to the Panama Canal.

They were welcomed by the civic and port authorities and later visited Havana.

In New York on March 5th, Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court granted permission to the Benevolent Society of Divine Providence to dissolve. This charity was incorporated shortly after the Spanish war to care for Cuban orphans.

Mr. Herman Upmann has been elected president of the German Club in Havana.

Congress on February 17th enacted a divorce law.

Cuba's population is increasing rapidly judging from a government report just made public, which shows that during 1911 births have exceeded deaths in Cuba by more than 100 per cent, the former being 74,286 and the latter 33,194. This is really a remarkable gain in population, says the *Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat*, and, if it continues, and there are no signs to the contrary, it will in the course of several years bring to the island people the problems of acute congestion and overcrowding of occupations. Consequently, it is natural to suppose that many natives might seek employment in Florida, making week-end visits to their families in Cuban homes, or might even settle in the State and return to the island for a period long enough each year to qualify as voters. Furthermore, the swelling population and the railroad may be factors which, working together, will result in Cuba being tempted to annex herself to the mainland.

The governor of Camaguey Province wants the mayor of Camaguey City suspended for giving permission for cock-fights on other days than Sunday and holidays, which are the days legally set apart for the sport.

Three members of the police force of Santiago de Cuba were on trial for abusing a prisoner so brutally that he died from the injuries he received. The prosecuting attorney asked for fourteen years imprisonment for the chief of police, and ten years each for two other officers who were the assailants. The former was the only one punished.

President Gomez refused recently the petition of a committee of negroes to rescind the Morua law which forbids the organization of colored citizens into an independent party. The colored voters are accordingly highly incensed.

At a meeting of forty-one Cuban senators and representatives held in the latter part of February, thirty-seven expressed their determination to support the candidacy of Alfredo Zayas, the present vice-president, for president.

Cuba's hunting law provides that any one caught without a license shall have his weapons and hunting dogs confiscated. The property is later sold at auction, and the proceeds divided between the government and the officer bringing the charge.

A new beer brewing incorporated company in Havana at \$500,000 has issued 5,000 shares at a value of \$100.00. The government tax amounted to \$50,000.

A money order department has been established in connection with the post-office at Carlos Rojas, Matanzas Province.

When the North Atlantic Fleet was making its way south of Guantanamo, a storm of extreme fury burst upon the fleet, working swift damage, disabling many ships, and causing the admiral to bid each disabled vessel make its way to the nearest port of refuge. During the greater part of the gale, an official at Washington was in touch with every battleship and cruiser in the fleet, says the *Scientific American*. Sitting in the quiet of his office, he learned hour by hour how each vessel fared, where she was, and how her course was laid. If a heavy sea came aboard, smashing boats and carrying away deck structures, the facts were known within the hour and laid upon his desk in a typewritten statement. He was able to converse with the captain of each ship, advise with him; and in short, through the wonderful eyes and ears of the wireless, he was in a position, had he so wished, to control and co-ordinate the movements of the scattered fleet with a surer knowledge of their position and condition than the admiral himself. The most daring dream of Jules Verne never carried him so far into the seemingly miraculous as that!

George Eugene Bryson, well known as a Cuban correspondent for various New York newspapers before and after the Spanish-American war, and active as a lieutenant on the staff of Gen. Antonio Maceo in the revolutionary affairs of Cuba, died on February 22d at his home, in Havana.

President Gomez has addressed a letter to Captain Frank Parker, United States army, asking him to remain in Cuba as military instructor to the rural guard. The letter expresses entire confidence in the American officer. The act of the president is the outgrowth of a statement made first in *La Discusión* and later in *La Última Hora* that the American note threatening intervention in Cuba was due to misrepresentations of Cuban conditions by Captain Parker.

England's importations of Cuban cigars in 1911 exceeded 1910 by 6,647,838 cigars and the United States purchased 4,377,059 cigars more in 1911 than in the previous year, and at the same time its purchases of leaf tobacco exceeded that of 1910 by 49,479 bales. Germany bought 1,482,105 more cigars in 1911 than in 1910, but its importations of leaf tobacco were 5,040 bales less.—*El Tobacco*.

A large order of stock saddles, among which were about one hundred ranging in price from \$12.00 to \$40.00, was recently shipped to one of the largest dealers in Cuba by the Nashville (Tenn.) Saddlery Company.

GENERAL NOTES

SHOULD SELL CUBANS EVERYTHING

C. H. Whittington, Cuban honorary consul to the United States, has moved his headquarters from Atlanta, Ga., to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. From here he will report to his government on all financial and diplomatic matters for the entire southwestern section of the United States, exclusive of Galveston and New Orleans, which cities are already provided with consuls.

"Cuba is a great field for the American wholesalers and manufacturers," said Mr. Whittington. "That country annually imports about \$13,000,000 worth of grain and grain products and only about half are now being sold by the United States. We can sell these people this class of product from 10 to 32 per cent cheaper than any other country in the world and there is no reason why we should not sell them everything they use in that line. There is a reason why we don't, of course, and it is simply because we do not go after the trade. Flour and stock feed grains find a ready market there and I believe that kafir corn would find ready buyers. A great amount of feed stuff is imported and kafir corn is cheap and easily handled.—*Oklahoma Oklahoman.*

Omaha products have broken down the barriers and are going into Cuba at a lively rate, says the *Omaha Bee*. In other

words, the Cubans have acquired the habit of eating the output of the Omaha packing houses and are clamoring for more.

During the last few weeks the Missouri Pacific has hauled out of South Omaha three solid trains of fresh and cured meats for Cuba and in addition to this enough more to fill the cars of two more long trains have been contracted for. From Omaha the meats go in refrigerator cars.

HAVANA'S HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the market trade there is a large trade in vegetables and fruits carried by street merchants in Havana. In the early morning the roads leading to the city are filled with country men bringing in the product of the farm in large panniers carried on horses and donkeys. The panniers are filled with oranges, pineapples, melons, sweet potatoes and other commodities. One often sees a mass of green advancing without any visible means of progression, but later it is found to be a stack of green fodder covering and enveloping the animal bearing it.

Poultry dealers bring in live chickens and turkeys carried head down from their shoulders and small live pigs are carried in the same manner. The open-grilled windows are favorable to the street venders of all classes and their musical cries are



The new sugar mill of the Cuba Company at Jobabo, Oriente Province. It is the newest in the sugar group and only began grinding in February.

El nuevo Ingenio de azúcar de la Compañía Cuba, en Jobabo, Provincia de Oriente. Es el más moderno en su clase, y solamente empezó la molienda en febrero.



Improved methods of cane cultivation making headway in the island. American Steam Plow at work on the Nueva Luisa Plantation, Matanzas Province.

Métodos perfeccionados del cultivo de la caña van avanzando en la isla de Cuba. Arado de Vapor americano funcionando en el ingenio Nueva Luisa, en la Provincia de Matanzas.

heard everywhere. The shoe seller cries his wares. They are strung on a rod and carried on his shoulder and the lace seller carries his assortment in alluring array on a staff. The baratillero carries his stock of little notions, pins, needles and other housewife supplies in wooden boxes with glass ends, on the back of a horse or a donkey.—Correspondence *Atlanta (Ga.) Journal*.

CUBAN BOXING REGULATIONS

The Cuban fight fans have their own notions how boxing bouts should be conducted. They do not tamper with the rules governing the time of rounds, the regulations regarding "fouls"—hitting in clinches, etc., but they do insist that the time between session shall be of sufficient duration for each boxer to make a speech and, if needs be, receive applause. The crowd will not permit the fight to proceed until the combattants have responded to the cheers of their friends. Tommy Smith, a lightweight, who recently boxed a negro named Bowers in Havana, in speaking on the subject says this method is a blessing—it gives a boxer a chance to recuperate.

"Before I went on with Bowers," said Smith, "the Cuban customs were duly explained to us, but we thought it was an excellent piece of 'kidding' on the part of the promoters. The first round ended in a warm rally on the ropes, and as we took our corners tremendous shouts of 'Smeeth, Smeeth,' 'Bowairs, Bowairs,' went up all over the theatre. One of my Cuban seconds hissed in my ear: 'Step to the front of the ring and make a little speech.' I got up and walked to the ropes. Wild applause. 'Gentlemen,' said I, 'I thank you

and I will endeavor to merit your applause.' They cheered again. Then the black boy addressed them. 'Fellers,' said he, 'I'll do mah best to win dis hea battle,' and the rafters rang.

"After every round the crowd cheered and we made a speech. In the fifth Bowers knocked me down for a six count, and I got up just as the bell rang. Thunders of applause. I went forward and said: 'Gentlemen, I will endeavor to make up for that knockdown in the immediate future,' and they nearly took the roof off.

"In the eighth I crossed a right to Bowers' jaw and down went the black boy in a heap. He was counted out, and then the Cubans whooped it up for several minutes. When I could get in a word, I told them I was glad to have entertained them, thankful for their courtesy and hopeful of some day fighting Ad Wolgast before them. Terrific cheers and a shower of Spanish money. By this time Bowers was up and he told them how sorry he was to have been defeated before so noble an audience. More cheers and a hat full of money for him.

"Some of the rests between rounds instead of one minute were over four minutes especially one time when I felt groggy and needed all the time I could get. Some class to the Cubans, though, and believe me, some novelty to their ideas."—From the *Hartford (Conn.) Courant*.

HAVANA'S COLLECTIONS

February, 1912	.....	\$1,534,354
"	1911	1,426,238
"	1910	1,252,485
"	1909	1,237,130

GUANTANAMO AND WESTERN CHANGES

By the purchase of 6,000 shares each of the preferred and common stock of the Guantanamo and Western Railroad from the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, a syndicate made up of a number of the larger stockholders, mostly in Boston, has secured a majority of the stock of that corporation, says the *Havana Post*. At a meeting held recently the following entire new board was elected:

C. St. L. Abbott, chairman of the board, and William Barbour, Courtlandt D. Barnes, J. H. Caldwell, B. P. Cheney, I. McD. Garfield, James M. Gilbert, M. H. Lewis, Joseph N. Smith. The new board elected officers as follows: M. H. Lewis, president; G. St. L. Abbott, treasurer; I. McD. Garfield, vice-president, and D. H. Thomas, secretary.

The Guantanamo and Western is a broad gauge line eighty-one miles long, with an ocean terminal at Boqueron on the south coast of the east end of the island, adjoining the United States naval station on Guantanamo Bay. It connects at San Luis with the Cuba (Van Horne) Railroad, exchanging traffic at that point to and from Santiago, Nipe and Havana. The territory between San Luis and Boqueron is re-

puted to be a very fertile sugar cane district, and while only about 15 per cent of it is under development the gross earnings of the railroad during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, were in excess of \$4,000 per mile. The formation of the syndicate and subsequent changes in control and management were effected by Messrs. Cheney and Garfield, of Boston.

Every employee of the Cuban National Lottery, with the sole exception of the assistant director, was dismissed from the service on February 26th on orders of Sr. Gustavo Alonso Castañedo, the director. According to the *Havana Post* Sr. Castañeda intends reorganizing the inspection department of his bureau, in order to stop the sale of Spanish and San Domingo lottery tickets.

According to figures printed by *El Tobacco* of Havana, the population of Havana and Oriente Province consume more cigars during 1911 than were sent to the United States.

Havana Province consumed in the period mentioned 61,411,275 cigars and 226,976,175 packages of cigarettes, and Oriente Province 61,098,300 cigars.



Interior view of the Conchita Mill, Matanzas Province. It is of Cuban ownership and its output averages 150,000 bags annually.

Vista interior del Ingenio Conchita, en la Provincia de Matanzas. Es propiedad cubana y su producción asciende á 150,000 sacos de azúcar anuales. por término medio.

LAST TRIBUTE TO THE "MAINE"

On Saturday, March 16th, the old battleship "Maine," resurrected after fourteen years' burial in Havana harbor, plunged, with her colors flying, to her final rest six hundred fathoms deep in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, four miles off the coast of Cuba, marking the end of the great work begun more than a year and a half ago.

After imposing ceremonies in the city of Havana, the coffin containing the dead of the "Maine" was taken aboard the armored cruiser "North Carolina," where it was deposited on the quarterdeck, completely covered by a great mound of floral tributes, under a guard of honor composed of marines. Minute guns were fired by the "North Carolina" and the scout cruiser "Birmingham" and the batteries of Cabaña's fortress until the ships cleared the harbor.

The deck of the old battleship was covered deep with flowers and palms and a great American ensign floated from the jury-mast, where the mainmast formerly stood. On the deck stood Captain John O'Brien, famous as "Dynamite Johnny," acting as the "Maine's" last pilot. As the wreck passed the American squadron, the crews manned the rails, the marines presented arms, the scarlet coated bandmen on the quarterdeck played the national anthem, while minute guns boomed a requiem.

At a little after five o'clock, when the three-mile limit had been passed, a wrecking crew opened numerous valves in the bottom of the hulk, which were operated from the deck, and in twenty minutes the waves had closed over the historic vessel forever in the presence of Cuban and United States warships and many thousands of sympathetic and patriotic citizens of both republics.

For ten minutes after the valves were opened no change was visible in the trim of the great, rusty, battered hulk, which pitched heavily as the huge rollers struck her. Then she was seen to be sinking at the bulkhead end. Soon the waves began to wash over her deck. As she remained pitching and wallowing, each moment settling deeper and deeper, the stern was seen to rise. In a few seconds the hulk was almost vertical, showing first the propellers and then the full keel. The next moment there was a flash of blue and white, as the great ensign flying from the mast struck the waves and disappeared. Simultaneously the decks were blown up by the air pressure, and with incredible velocity the "Maine" plunged down, leaving no trace save flowers tossing on the surface of the sea.

The silence was broken by whistle blasts from the whole fleet, which was the only salute. Ten minutes later the Cuban flagship "Hatuey" fired a farewell national salute to the squadron.

The *New York Tribune* of March 6th editorially reviewing Cuba's progress under the rule of its own people finds much that is gratifying so far as the business interests of the island are concerned. It says: "There has been a steady growth in material affairs, relatively comparable, we should say, with that of almost any other country. Perhaps it will be most to the purpose to take the whole period since the Spanish war for observation. In 1899 the total foreign trade of the island was \$125,003,000, and the balance was \$25,605,000 against Cuba. In 1910 the total was \$259,230,000, or more than twice as much as in the preceding year, and the balance was \$43,312,000 in favor of Cuba. In 1902 Cuba had in her ocean trade 3,848 ships, of 7,846,671 tons, and in 1910 she had 4,647, of 11,944,272 tons. Greater progress than this the island should not have expected."

"This very progress in business affairs which is so marked and gratifying," it says further, "should serve to promote improvement in governmental affairs. The people of Cuba ought to recognize the close relationship between good government and ma-

terial prosperity, and to understand that the latter is to be maintained only by maintaining the former."

Clarence D. Pollock, who has been acting chief of the bureau of highways in Manhattan since the resignation of General Bingham from the commissionership some months ago, resigned his post March 10th, says the *New York Press*, to accept a position as chief engineer in charge of paving on the new paving and sewer contracts in Havana. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

On March 9th application was made to the New York Stock Exchange to list 1,500,000 improvement and equipment mortgage four per cent bonds of the Cuba Railroad, due 1960.

Cuba is one of the chief countries to which eggs are exported from the United States. The quantity exported to the island in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, was 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ million dozen and valued at a little less than one million dollars.

BANKING IN CUBA

At a meeting of the Chattanooga Manufacturers' Association, held February 16th, after their return from Cuba, where some 120 of them had gone on a trade and pleasure trip, Mr. W. A. Sadd, president of the Chattanooga Savings Bank, gave an interesting address on the subject of Cuba's banking methods.

His address in part, as found in the *Chattanooga Times*, is as follows:

"Before the beginning of the independence of Cuba, after the Spanish-American war of 1898, the banking business of Cuba was handled almost entirely by foreign banks, there being the Bank of Spain and a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada and of the Bank of Nova Scotia. The main banking business of the city was done by the English banks, as there was a feeling of distrust against any Spanish institution.

"After the beginning of their independence the installation of an American bank was conceived by Mr. Jarvis, of New York, who formed a company called the National Bank of Cuba, with an original capital of \$500,000. He brought all of his money in gold to Havana in boxes and barrels, and, as soon as he arrived, rented a small place on the main business street, and, for about a year's time, did his business with his money in this way.

"After that time he was able to interest local parties and started a bank with \$1,000,000 capital, buying the location where their bank is located at the present time.

"At that time also they obtained the banking business of the republic of Cuba, which gave them prestige and considerable standing. Their history since that time has been one of progress, and at the present time they have branches in nearly every important city in the island, with a deposit line of practically \$30,000,000. The bank is controlled by American capital and its executive heads are Americans.

"In the island of Cuba you have entirely two bases of currency—the American and Spanish bases. Your deposits, however, in the banks there are made entirely on the Spanish equivalent. In other words, an American dollar is worth about 1.09% in Spanish money, so when a teller takes a deposit made to him in American money or English money, the deposit is made as Spanish money. The teller has to figure out the value of the same on a basis of the exchange that day. This exchange varies each day.

"Tellers in banks in Cuba have to have more qualifications than in this country. He has to be able to speak Spanish, English and French. In fact, it was told to me while visiting the National Bank of Cuba

that there was probably more English spoken that day than there would be in a year.

"On account of this difference in the two monies, all of the deposits and also all of the exchanges made each day have to be figured out, and it is done and checked by machines. They have two machines, one of which is made by a Swiss, which is the most expensive, and by setting down the rate of exchange and also the amount of money which is deposited by pressing keys similar to our adding machines, the total amount in Spanish exchange is given on the machines. The same process can be used in figuring the other way.

"The use of checks has come into more prevalent use of late, although even at the present time I was told by the president of the Trust Company of Cuba, if a man purchased a piece of property, say, for \$10,000, he would go to the bank, draw the money out, turn it over to his attorney who was preparing the papers, and after they were prepared the actual money would pass. Very possibly the seller would be a depositor in the same bank and he would bring it back and deposit it to his account.

"Loans in Cuba are made almost entirely on the discounting of drafts or acceptances for goods shipped out of the country. There is very little, if any, actual loaning on commercial paper, as is known in the States. Loans are made on collateral security with bonds or stocks, and also loans are made on property. The average rate on money at the present time, which they consider quite low, is 9 per cent. This is practically half of what it was about ten years ago. The rate of interest seems high to us, but I presume on account of the instability of the government the rate was necessarily higher.

"Loans on real estate are quite prevalent at the present time, and with the growth of the city and of the country will probably increase. The titles of the property are in very good shape, as they come primarily from the main government.

"The banks in Havana have no institution known as a clearing house and they collect checks on each other. If they have large amounts, the same is done daily between them. As a rule, the banks carry interchangeable accounts and the same are charged against these accounts, and every two or three days settlements are made between them.

"On account of the different nationalities in the banking business, and rather the suspicion of each other, it seems rather impossible to establish a clearing house at the present time, but that will come.

"They have a very large chapter of the American Institute of Banking, and a large development is being made in educational lines, and while American banking is not in full control of the situation at the present time, yet it seems very probable that in a few years they will be the controlling force."

The association at the same meeting officially declared their belief that their trip to Cuba "has done more to extend the influence and reputation of Chattanooga's industrial resources than any one thing which has been undertaken by this association, and we look forward to a large extension of our export trade and a closer and more intimate knowledge of the people and trade of our adjoining country and neighbor.

"The trade interests of both countries cannot help but be benefited materially by this trip."

The Cuban Consular Agent J. W. Rawlings was presented with a beautiful loving cup.

HAVANA ELECTRIC MERGER

Speyer & Co. gave notice March 12th to the preferred and common stockholders of the Havana Electric Railway Company and to the holders of the stock of *Compania de Gas y Electricidad de la Habana* that, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the stock of each of these companies they have agreed to act as depositaries under a plan of amalgamation and agreement, looking to the formation of a company to hold the stock and ultimately, if feasible, to a united ownership of the physical properties.

The plan has been formulated by representatives of both companies and has been approved by directors of *Compania de Gas*

y *Electricidad de la Habana* and by a committee representing the *Havana Electric Railway Company*.

Participation under the plan is dependent upon the deposit of stock on or before April 1st with Speyer & Co. or with their agent in Havana, *Banca Español de la Isla de Cuba*. Copies of the plan may be obtained from the bankers.

It is expected that the consolidation will result in substantial savings in operating expenses and greatly increase the revenues, and it is the expressed opinion of the management that the earnings of the new company will warrant the full dividend on the new preferred stock, besides showing a surplus for the common issue.

The *Havana Gas and Electric Light Company*, which is the English translation of the Spanish title of the lighting corporation, practically controls all of the lighting, both gas and electric, in Havana, and a merger with the lighting company commended itself to the traction interests as the simplest solution of their intention of entering the lighting business. The new corporation will be called the *Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company*.

The announcement of the merger resulted in a new high record price for the preferred shares of the *Havana Electric Company* in the *New York Stock Market* on March 13th. They sold at 115, having previously sold at 110 on advance news of the probable consolidation of the lighting and traction business of Havana. The *Havana Electric Railway* shares have never been very actively traded in, says the *New York Times* financial editor, and previous to the sale at 110 none of the preferred stock had changed hands in a long time. For the common stock 105 was bid. The latest actual sale was reported on October 1, 1911, at 98.



Bridge on the plantation railway of the *Central Resulta*, *Santa Clara Province*.
Punta en la linea del Central Resulta a Sagua la Grande de Juan de Dios Oña.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

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

The Cuba Railroad Company's Earnings

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of January and for seven months ended January 31st compares as follows:

	1912	1911	1910	1909
January gross	\$368,471	\$315,783	\$256,793	\$218,258
Expenses	176,216	166,890	129,607	114,885
January net	\$192,254	\$148,893	\$127,186	\$103,373
Charges	65,125	59,625	36,667	33,086
January surplus	\$127,129	\$89,268	\$90,519	\$70,287
Seven months' gross	\$1,951,136	\$1,577,719	\$1,276,059	\$1,065,868
Net profits	876,567	669,095	474,290	426,007
Fixed charges	425,875	279,625	251,877	277,359
Seven months' surplus	\$450,692	\$389,470	\$222,413	\$198,648

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending February 3d	£39,996	£39,065	£39,486	£36,619
Week ending February 10th	40,094	39,650	39,436	35,638
Week ending February 17th	40,951	40,673	42,252	37,366
Week ending February 24th	42,324	42,897	44,159	37,532

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending February 4th	\$47,184	\$50,476	\$39,976	\$36,035
Week ending February 11th	45,803	48,912	39,132	27,360
Week ending February 18th	45,994	47,048	38,984	36,991
Week ending February 25th	46,775	44,145	39,084	38,664
From January 1st	\$371,148	\$360,812	\$352,699	\$338,550

February Quotations for Cuban Securities

Supplied by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (interior)	99 ¹ / ₄	99 ¹ / ₂
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (exterior)	103 ³ / ₄	103 ³ / ₄
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	106	108
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	104	106
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	102	103
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	88	95
Cuba Railroad 6 per cent Debentures	93	100
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	99 ¹ / ₄	99 ³ / ₄
Havana Electric Railway Preferred Stock	115	120
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock .....	...	...
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Bonds—Participation Certificates ..	104	106
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds	97	97 ¹ / ₂
*Central Vannina First Mortgage 8 per cent Bonds .....	...	...

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

*The Central Vannina Company's property is at *San Juan, P. R.*

VOTING MACHINES IN CUBA

[From Secretary Hugh S. Gibson, American Legation, Habana]

A bill has been introduced in the Cuban House for the adoption of voting machines for use throughout the island. The bill contemplates the appointment composed of the secretary of Gobernacion, who will be chairman, and two members of the House of Representatives, chosen by that body—one from each of the two political parties. This committee is to invite manufacturers of automatic voting machines to submit specimen machines during a period of 30 days. Upon the expiration of that period the committee is to examine the several machines submitted. The committee may employ mechanical engineers in making the tests. A longer time than three days may not be employed in testing any machine, and the compensation of the engineer, if employed, is to be paid by the owner of the machine at the rate of \$5 per day. Within 10 days after completing the examination, the committee must report to the president of the republic, recommending the adoption of the machine which in its judgment best fulfills the requirements, offers greatest security, and is most acceptable as to price and terms for sale.

The following requirements are necessary:

Absolute secrecy of vote; sufficient capacity to permit voting for as many parties as may be organized—there are usually from three to five tickets—and on as many questions as may be submitted ad referendum; names of candidates to be placed in parallel horizontal lines, and the designation of offices in columns perpendicular to the names of candidates; an arrangement to permit the elector to vote for any person for any office for which he has a right to vote, and no more, and to vote a "straight" or "split" ticket; an arrange-

ment enabling the elector to vote for any person whose name is not on the ticket, and to vote for as many persons for a given office as he is entitled to vote for, and preventing his voting for a greater number; an arrangement preventing the voter from voting for more candidates than he has a right to vote for; enabling the voter to vote for or against as many questions ad referendum as he has a right to vote on; an arrangement to note and register all votes cast for each and all candidates and in favor or against each and every question submitted ad referendum; one or more keys which will prevent operation of the mechanism of the poll register when the polls close; a protecting register or counter that will prevent and register every attempt at alteration or fraud made upon the machine during, before, or after an election; a counter or register showing the exact number of voters who use the machine; each machine to be accompanied by reduced model or facsimile for instructing electors in its proper use.

The president is to be authorized to enter into a contract with the company recommended by the committee. Computation of the number required will be based upon the ratio of one machine for every 500 electors, with a spare machine for each municipality. This would mean about 1,100 machines.

Machines are to be paid for in installments, as follows: 25 per cent of the price upon receipt by the government of the first lot of machines and the remainder in five equal annual installments, for which proper amounts will be included in the national budgets as preferential obligations.

The contractor will be required to give bond in sum, not exceeding \$250,000.

UNITED FRUIT CO. EARNINGS

Unless the raw sugar market slumps precipitately, the United Fruit Co. and its subsidiary, the Nipe Bay Co., will earn in 1912 the largest balance of net money in their history from sugar operations. That should mean a sugar net from the two mills of slightly rising \$4,000,000, of which somewhat more than half would show up directly as earning of the United Fruit Co. itself, while the balance would be represented in the parent company income account by whatever dividends it received from the Nipe Bay Co.

To date the United Fruit Co. has sold 9 cargoes of sugar aggregating about 225,000 bags. The average price received has been

about 3¼ cents, which is a full cent per pound higher than was obtained a year ago up to this time.

United Fruit expects to make this grinding season a total of 36 cargoes of sugar, so that approximately 25 still remain to be sold. Before grinding commenced the company has sold two cargoes at 3½ cents per pound. Then came a drop in raw sugar to 3 cents per pound, at which level two more cargoes were sold. The price has since recovered to a recent high of 37-16. The average for the nine cargoes makes a very satisfactory level.

Net profits on sugar operations of the two mills to date are understood to have exceeded \$1,000,000.00 by a substantial amount.—*Boston News Bureau*, March 7th.

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

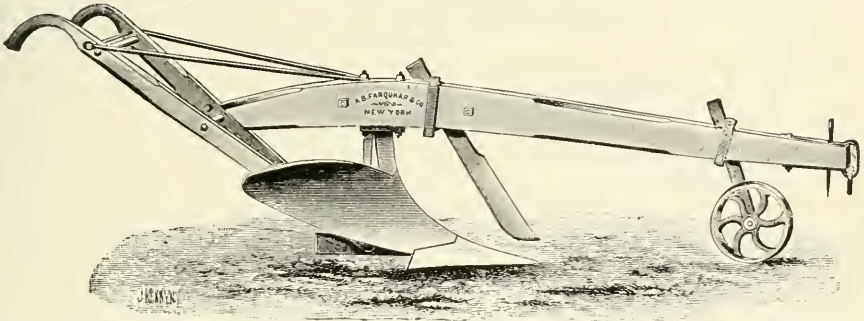
Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1908 Crop	Output in Bags 1909 Crop	Output in Bags 1910 Crop	Output in Bags 1911 Crop	Output in Bags 1912 Crop	Est. 1912 Crop
America	Cabañas	Pco. Ducasi	Malecón 29, Havana	Spanish	Pco. Ducasi	3,680	5,963	6,732	4,092	15,000	15,000
Amunon	Quebra Hacha	Juan Pedro Baró	Compostela 131, Havana	Cuban	D. Lopez Fumore	32,912	47,767	45,692	28,300	40,000	40,000
Iramales	Cabañas	Juan Alfredo Labarrere	Banco Nacional, Altos, Havana, Room 403	French	T. Rodriguez	10,584	13,747	12,147	6,130	20,000	20,000
El Pilar	Arenisca	F. de Gotocholea	Artemisa	Cuban	F. A. de Gotocholea	38,108	37,392	42,584	30,012	60,000	60,000
Mercedita	Cabañas	Mercedita Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	E. A. Longa	30,219	48,804	50,192	48,252	37,000	37,000
Ortiz	Cabañas	Cia. Azucarera Central Orozco	Leguino Orozco, Cabanias	Span.	Chiriano Orcaza, Pres.	37,560	55,000	57,000	57,000	35,000	35,000
San Raon	Martel	A. Balseude	Martel, 37, Havana	Cuban	A. Balseude	17,300	35,000	37,000	22,603	35,000	35,000
Totals						163,923	219,583	236,118	153,921	237,000	237,000

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1908 Crop	Output in Bags 1909 Crop	Output in Bags 1910 Crop	Output in Bags 1911 Crop	Output in Bags 1912 Crop	Est. 1912 Crop
Amistad	Guines	Andres Gómez Mena	Jules Gabriel	Spanish	Alfonso Gómez Mena	52,563	125,000	131,154	101,421	140,000	140,000
Fajardo	Gabriel	Benito Arxer	Julia, Pedro Laborde, Pres.	Spanish	Benito Arxer	19,769	21,844	29,300	29,003	35,000	35,000
Gomez Mena	Cumito (Nueva Paz)	Andres Gómez Mena	Legas	Spanish	Martin Marlino	63,016	138,263	130,088	139,313	200,000	200,000
Jobo	San Tobias	Pedro Laborde	San Tobias	French	P. Laborde	45,940	72,000	75,111	44,111	80,000	80,000
Josefina	Los Palos	Cia. Azucarera Bannatyne	Cia. Azucarera Bannatyne	Cuban	M. Bannatyne	40,395	73,581	83,129	44,468	65,000	65,000
La Julia	Duran	Cia. Azucarera Central La Julia	Cia. Azucarera Central La Julia	French	Cerónimo Martinto	75,000	80,321	91,270	58,527	110,000	110,000
Loteria	Hoyo Colorado	Rafael Fernandez de Castro	Cerro 410, Havana	Cuban	F. de Castro	29,755	41,164	34,300	24,989	25,000	25,000
Lucía	Hoyo Colorado	Rafael Fernandez de Castro	Cerro 410, Havana	American	R. Leivas	24,000	37,734	25,270	14,121	30,000	30,000
Mercedita	Melena del Sur	Enrique Pascual	Aguilar 81, Havana	Spanish	Leivas Pascual	92,011	48,804	140,103	110,000	140,000	140,000
Nuestra Señora	Melena del Sur	Pedro Fernández de Castro	Aguilar 85, Havana	Spanish	A. Fernández de Castro	11,800	27,047	24,881	12,808	25,000	25,000
Del Carmen	Jaraco	Sociedad Anónima Cen. Nueva Paz	Edificio 8, Havana	Cuban	F. Cuervo	36,095	65,000	62,128	48,299	70,000	70,000
Nueva Paz	Los Palos	Paz, M. F. Cuervo, Pres.	Edificio 44, Havana	Cuban	F. Cuervo	36,095	65,000	62,128	48,299	70,000	70,000
Portugalete	San José de las Lajas	Est. of Manuel Calvo, Mar del Puerto	Tejadillo 44, Havana	Cuban	F. Cuervo	36,095	65,000	62,128	48,299	70,000	70,000
Providencia	Guines	Cia. Azucarera de Guines	Ingenio Portugalete	Spanish	Diego Auriolo	16,500	28,800	26,301	18,746	30,000	30,000
Quilano	Playa de Marianao	Mmanuel Tobias	Guines & Havana	Spanish	D. Lequeroles	101,555	131,459	118,545	100,272	120,000	120,000
Rosario	Aguacate	San Augustin	Playa de Marianao	Cuban	F. Tobias	1,800	1,642	1,133	*	2,000	2,000
San Augustin	Quivican	Central San Augustin Sug. Co	Aguacate	Spanish	Ramon Pelayo	92,648	159,600	157,341	120,103	130,000	130,000
San Jose	Melena del Sur	Enrique Pascual	Apartado 85, Havana	Spanish	Mmanuel González	28,936	36,000	35,000	21,583	30,000	30,000
San Antonio	Madruaga	Central San Antonio	Aguilar 98, Havana	Spanish	Santos Bernol y Hernandez	45,253	56,000	74,441	56,520	90,000	90,000
Toledo	Madruaga	Jose Otermin & Juan Aspuro	Madruaga	Spanish	José Otermin	45,870	70,000	74,441	56,520	90,000	90,000
Totals						794,796	1,215,289	1,338,013	991,421	1,432,000	1,432,000

* Not grinding.

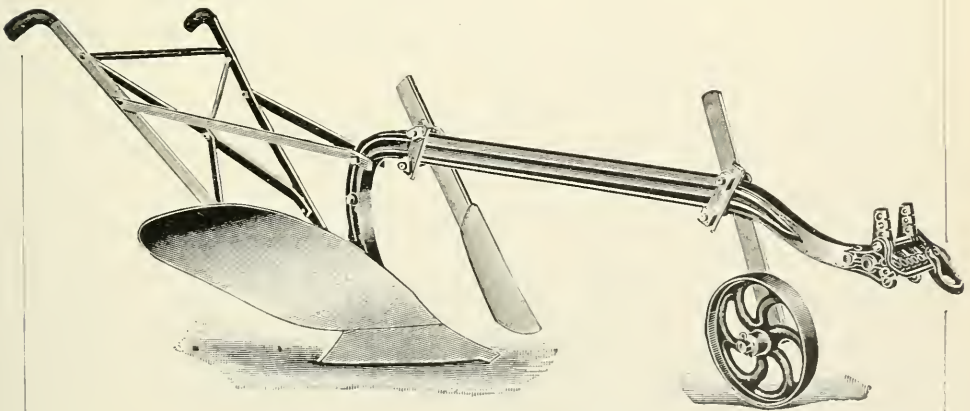
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Verdaderamente es una realidad conocida de que nuestra reputación ha sido acreditada por más de treinta y cinco años en Cuba con Arados y otros Instrumentos, de los cuales todos los comerciantes de esta Isla lo justificarán.

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También hacemos un tamaño y medida correcto de Carretillas para Sacos y como también Carretillas para Almacén, Desgranadoras de Maíz, Rastras, etc.

Nuestros agentes de Cuba son THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, de la Habana, y Nueva York.

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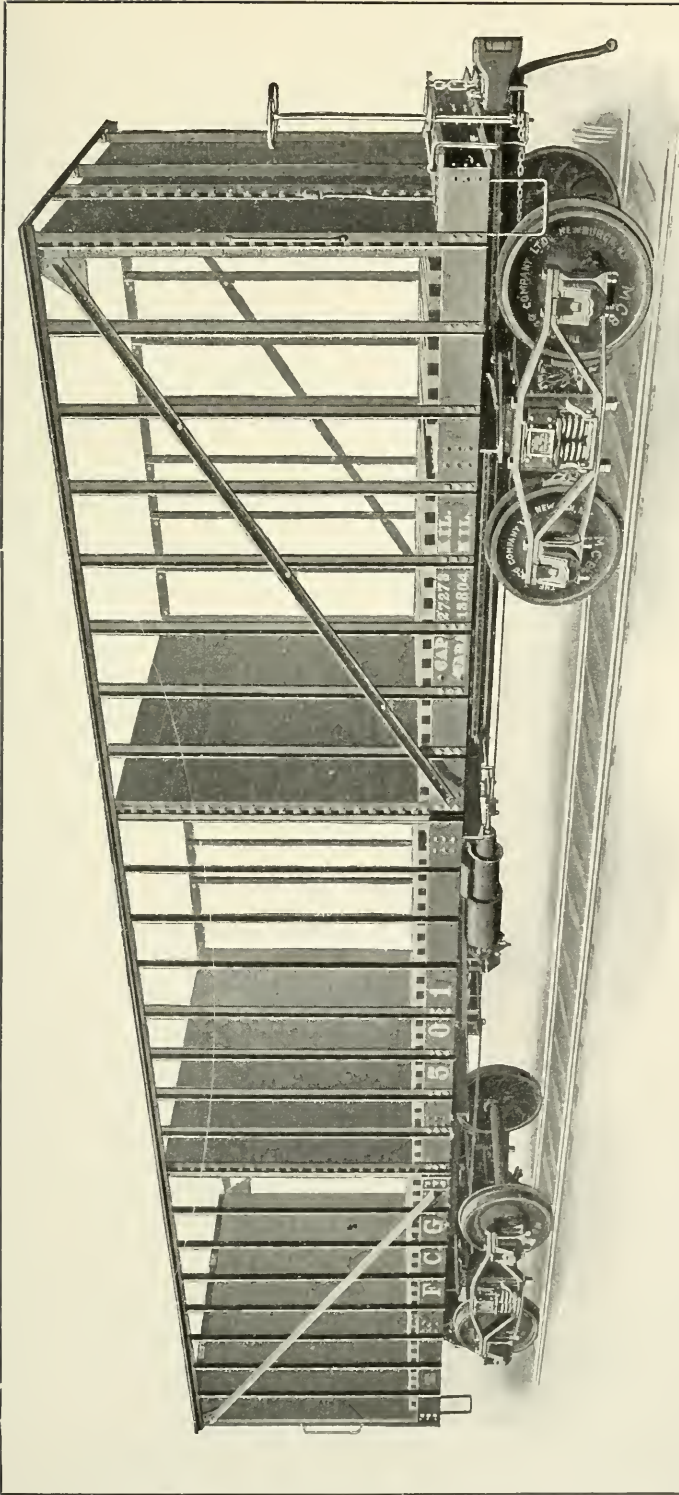
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TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1908 (Crop)	Output in Bags 1909 (Crop)	Output in Bags 1910 (Crop)	Output in Bags 1911 (Crop)	Est. Output 1912 (Crop)
Aguadita	Macagua	Central Aguadita	Damas 32, Havana	Cuban	José M. Herrera	6,066	17,504	52,535	23,219	40,000
Alava	Banaguises	Amarcara	Cuba 20, Havana	Cuban	Alfredo Alderete	124,660	214,407	244,207	136,123	190,000
Angelita	Viñaba Martí	Herederos de Delgado	Apartado 172, Cárdenas	Cuban	Leopoldo Bustio	24,214	39,000	44,977	25,653	25,000
Araujo	Manguito	Juana V. de Ríscech y Feliciano Ríscech	Manguito, Havana	Cuban	Kellelano Ríscech	90,050	31,500	38,900	15,650	35,000
Armonía	Bayamón	Armonía	Bayamón	American	Samuel Lamadrid	21,000	34,499	36,781	21,710	40,000
Carmen (Alex.)	Novallas	Novallas y Lamadrid	Novallas	Spanish	Manuel Lamadrid	42,417	63,690	63,238	36,581	40,000
Carolina	Collaco	Manuel Flores	Calle Penseverancia 73, Hav.	Cuban	Owner	55,334	55,353	45,334	60,600	60,000
Conchita	Alacranes	Juan Pedro Baró	Havana	Cuban	F. Alzugaray	119,331	113,786	124,321	235,000	170,000
Cuba	Pedro Betancourt	C. A. Anonima Central Cuba	Havana	Cuban-Am.	F. Calve	143,730	143,730	163,358	25,170	60,000
Cuba	Jovellanos	Mejchor Gastón	Velado 74 76, Havana	Cuban	Aurelio Martínez	32,000	50,232	41,827	53,470	60,000
Cuba	Bayamón	Santiago Gascónez	Cárdenas	Cuban	Sancti Spiritus	14,011	17,423	28,884	35,000	35,000
Cuba	Bayamón	Ortizeta Hnos.	Matanzas	Spanish	A. Ortezeta	10,101	12,408	12,095	17,000	17,000
Elena	C. Mecha	Ortizeta Y. Sanna y Sobrinas	Cuba 29, Havana	Spanish	José Anselo	79,687	135,329	135,329	83,118	100,000
Espana	Altapaisa	Mmanuel Carroho	Mercaderes 36, Havana	Spanish	Alejo Carroho	17,000	38,000	41,450	27,000	35,000
Esperanza	Palmete	S. A. S. Guedes	Unión de Reyes	Cuban	Salvador Guedes	46,138	60,550	50,427	64,054	110,000
Felch	Polondrón	Flora Sugar Co.	Matanzas	Spanish	Jorge Tarafa	15,000	15,000	15,340	61,362	75,000
Florida	Chitra de Macuriguas	Flora Sugar Co.	Matanzas	Spanish	José M. Jorgoa	3,000	4,675	50,427	50,427	50,000
Guim�acon	Agua de Añeco	Santaleu y Orlizozoli	Matanzas	Cuban	José M. Jorgoa	11,060	26,357	33,694	33,355	50,000
Indio	Agua de Añeco	Segundo Botet	Matanzas	Cuban	Segundo Botet	11,170	26,357	33,694	33,355	50,000
Jesús María	Santa Ana	M. Díaz	Polondrón	Spanish	M. Díaz	10,299	17,788	17,788	38,527	75,000
Jicarta	Polondrón	Emilio Terry	Polondrón	Cuban	P. Churo	31,556	55,600	57,110	18,081	30,000
Limonas	Limonar	Central Terry	Cienfuegos	Cuban	Emilio Floria	10,269	21,300	26,427	5,600	6,000
Luisa (Condessa)	Limonar	Central Luisa Sugar Co.	Apartado 83, Havana	American	None	None	None	None	None	None
Maria	San Juan de Guanchas	P. Latrevezil	Havana	Spanish	P. Latrevezil	14,485	14,485	14,485	14,485	14,485
Mercedes	San Juan de Guanchas	Central Mercedes Co.	Mercedes	Cuban	Micnel Arango	65,925	95,729	122,954	105,376	175,000
Nueva Luisa	Jovellanos	The Cuban Sugar Refining Co. Sociedad Anónima, Central	129 Front St., New York City	American	M. S. Fisher	62,750	98,100	119,680	77,856	50,000
Olimpo	Carlos Rojas	Azuacera Olimpo	Mercederes 36, Havana	Spanish	José Sosa	23,000	43,000	48,580	41,220	50,000
Por Puera	Callmete	S. Arias	Cárdenas	Spanish	Serafin Arias	13,942	32,041	37,278	15,407	35,000
Porvenir	Cidra	Cia. Azucera Ingenio Porvenir	Cárdenas	Spanish	F. de Cubas & A. Canal	11,881	22,977	22,977	29,277	25,000
Preioso	Cárdenas	Smith, Castro & Co.	Matanzas and Cidra	Cuban-Spanish	Juan Tejera	10,674	33,349	36,948	26,000	30,000
Progreso	Contreras	Banjo & Garcia	Cárdenas	Spanish	A. Bardales	70,000	74,352	74,352	115,000	115,000
Puerto	Canaf	José Arendano	Avosta 6, Havana	Spanish	Anastasio Sardinia	12,123	22,000	21,488	20,081	22,000
Regilla	Perico	A. S. Sardinia	Cárdenas	Cuban	José F. Artaxa	43,250	61,512	50,223	50,223	70,000
San Aguedo	Cidra	San Juan Bantista Sugar Co.	Matanzas	Cuban-Spanish	A. Canal	39,613	31,570	23,042	35,000	35,000
San Juan	Bayamón	San Juan Bantista Sugar Co.	Matanzas	Spanish	B. Urbezondo	32,000	39,500	39,500	45,053	60,000
San Rafael	Polondrón	José Ulmo, President	Banco Nacional, Havana	Cuban	Teodoro Ulmo	17,400	25,945	17,826	18,075	25,000
San Vicente	Jovellanos	The Cuban Commercial & Industrial Co.	Havana	Cuban	Eduardo D. de Ulzurim	26,000	44,525	44,525	44,525	44,525
Santa Amgria	Collaco	Menendez Martínez y Cia.	Jovellanos & 112 Wall St., New York City	American	Pedro Alonso	18,000	36,084	48,774	37,572	50,000
Santa Gertrudis	Banaguises	Sociedad Anónima Central Sta. Gertrudis	Collaco	Spanish	J. Morenades	35,325	35,301	48,117	25,387	40,000
			Amargura 23, Havana	Cuban	Miguel G. Mendoza	93,000	140,000	157,212	116,070	130,000

(See totals next page)

* Not grinding



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PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—CONTINUED

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1915 Crop	Output in Bags 1916 Crop	Output in Bags 1917 Crop	Est. Output 1918 Crop
Santa Rita (Baró)	Baró	Compañía Esperanza	Havana	Cuban	J. Gumá	2,401	27,891	41,550	75,000
Santo Domingo	San Juan	José García Blanco	Oficinas 6, Havana	Spanish	Gerardo Gutiérrez	58,963	76,704	76,704	52,721
Saraoga	Limónar	Central Saraoga Cia. Azucarera, E. Palliet, Pres.	Matanzas	French	M. Fundora	8,134	11,856	9,259	215,000
Socorro	Pedroso	Pedro Arenal	Pedroso	Spanish	Pedro Arenal	34,000	152,872	185,972	147,152
Soledad	Jovellanos	Dolores P. de Fernandez	Cardenas	Spanish	A. W. Calveel	49,182	115,000	132,940	51,003
Trinidad	Petico	Vinguard Sugar Co.	St. New York City	American	A. W. Calveel	8,100	132,940	110,294	145,000
Trinifuro	Capmacaró	Sons of A. M. de Alfonso	Limónar	Spanish	M. Bamunye	22,444	13,163	19,277	20,000
Unión	Agramontie	Sucrs. de José Lezama Larrea, Havana	Apartado 10, Havana	Cuban	Cubas y Cunal	None	39,551	32,146	35,000
				Spanish	Luis A. Lezama	None	68,843	100,400	105,000
						1,315,388	12,494,171	13,071,032	12,083,350
									2,940,000

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1915 Crop	Output in Bags 1916 Crop	Output in Bags 1917 Crop	Est. Output 1918 Crop
Adele	Remedios	Zárrago y Rodríguez S. en C.	Calbarián	Cuban	Enrique Alvarez	63,168	74,710	91,673	77,908
Alumbra	Camajuaní	Central Andretta Cia. Azucarera	Calbarián	Cuban	José I. Solturo	28,000	35,187	48,551	55,000
Andrètia	Mal Tiempo	Central Andretta Cia. Azucarera	Calbarián	Cuban	Enrique Alvarez	105,500	132,000	143,568	123,230
Caracas	Santa Isabel de las Lajas	Terry & Brother	Cienfuegos	Cuban-Spanish	L. Gutiérrez	92,352	155,000	168,789	150,000
Caridad	Rancho Veloz	Enrique P. Vaz	Procesos	Cuban-Spanish	Manuel F. Arenas	22,887	28,413	35,798	15,000
Carmita	Vega Alta	Sucrs. de Vicente Pérez Llañeda	Apartado 126, Havana	Cuban-Spanish	Constantino Mandado	18,000	9,084	11,243	8,000
Carolina	Arango	Eteban Cacedo	10 Carmen, Sta. Clara	Cuban-Spanish	Angel Pérez, López Silvero	4,200	9,000	12,936	13,000
Cieneguita	Abrams	Nicholas Castillo	Cienfuegos	Spanish	Isidoro Cacedo	47,000	37,201	47,000	45,000
Constançia	Constancia	Consuñcia	Cienfuegos	Spanish	Juan Roman	82,415	82,415	118,137	81,232
Constancia	Constancia	Consuñcia	129 Front St., New York City	American	Manuel Guevar	45,000	81,200	90,500	110,000
Corazon de Jesús	Enrucojladá	Powler & Co.	Sancti Spiritus	American	Manuel Guevar	10,784	17,338	21,574	80,000
Corazon de Jesús	Sancti Spiritus	Corazon de Jesús	Carmen Riballia 163, Sagua	Spanish	Prudencio Amezaga	10,784	17,338	21,574	14,000
Coratonga	Caricó	Sociedad Anónima Central Covadonga	Mercaderes 38	Spanish	Alejo Carreño	44,000	65,000	91,163	80,000
Dos Hermanas (Fowler)	Cruces	Dos Hermanas Sugar Co.	Cruces	British	A. E. Marri	33,584	76,985	76,874	69,826
Dos Hermanos	Arango	Francisca Postes Vda. Aca. de Ospeades, owners	Cienfuegos	Cuban	Francisca Postes Vda. A.	28,000	44,905	46,008	49,172
El Salvador	Queamado de Guines	Francisca Postes Vda. Aca. de Ospeades, owners	Cienfuegos	Cuban	Francisca Postes Vda. A.	10,500	35,050	31,000	40,000
Elvira	Arango	Llorente Bros. tenants	Stiñeco	Cuban	Domingo Llorente	8,887	20,493	24,500	25,000
Elvira	Arango	Llorente Bros. tenants	Stiñeco	American	Rafael Tellez	8,887	20,493	24,500	25,000
Esperanza (Reyes)	Picadillo	Sucrs. de Francia	Cuba	Spanish	Manuel Marciano	58,100	81,382	81,382	80,000
Fé	Camajuaní	Mmanuel Marciano	Picadillo	Cuban	Antonio Caos	36,150	49,700	61,181	60,000
Fidencia	Piacetas	Domingo Leon	Calle 2, Vedado, Habana	Spanish	Manuel Guevar	36,150	49,700	61,181	60,000
Gratitud	Minacas	Osiz Gotocebea & Co.	Minacas	Spanish	Ortiz Gotocebea	3,280	3,280	5,588	6,000
Hormiguero	Panigueru	Hormiguero Central Co.	69 Wall St., New York City	American	E. Ponvert	95,000	111,000	142,292	130,000
Hormiguero	Panigueru	Hormiguero Central Co.	Care of Vda de Rahmundo Martinez, Cienfuegos	American	Juan Gonzalez	40,829	58,000	69,163	60,000
Juragua	Castillo de Jagua	Est. de Antonio Terry	Castillo de Jagua	Cuban-Spanish	José Goncer	6,171	8,443	9,260	10,000
Juragua	Camajuaní	Herederos de las Hnas. de Pestre	Taguayabon	Cuban-Spanish	José Goncer	6,171	8,443	9,260	10,000

(See Totals next page)

* Not grinding



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EBONITE mantendrá hermética cualquier junta, á pesar de cualquiera presión ó vibración.

EBONITE no se afecta por la acción de vapor, del agua, del alcalí, de la salmuera, los ácidos, etc.

Nada hay que endurezca la empaquetadura EBONITE, y cuando fuere necesario deshacer una junta, el antiguo anillo de empaquetado puede usarse de nuevo.

Entre los que usan EBONITE se cuentan el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, los grandes ferrocarriles, los vapores que navegan el Atlántico y el Pacifico, y las mayores instalaciones de fuerza motriz en todas las partes del mundo.

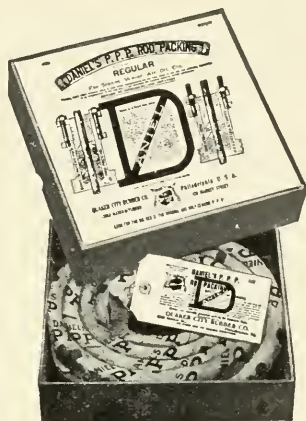
Escribasenos pidiendonos una muestra de EBONITE y facsimiles de cartas testimoniales, que se envían gratis.

ARTÍCULOS DE GOMA PARA INSTALACIONES MECÁNICAS

Hacemos mangueras para vapor, agua, aire y riego; correas para conductores y todas las demás clases de correas de cualquier número de telas, anchura y longitud; artículos de goma amoldada; artículos de goma para instaladores de cañerías, etc.

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P. P. P. reduce la fricción en el vástago en un 90%, por lo que ahorra muchas veces el costo de la empaquetadura, pues no se desperdicia energía para vencer la resistencia ofrecida por fricción innecesaria.

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Pídase muestra y folleto que se envían GRATIS.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—CONTINUED

Lequeitio	Cartagena	Domingo Nazabal	Cienfuegos	Spanish	15,000	75,104	80,542	94,063	120,000		
Antonia	Sra. Elena	F. Cabello	Sierra Morena	Cuban	1,618	7,470	7,470	6,000	38,000		
Luzgardia	Carralinas	C. Azucera de Carras	Matanzas	Cuban	27,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	136,000		
Mamella	Mamella	Est. de Domingo Berthario	Cienfuegos	French	18,341	18,341	23,133	23,301	22,000		
Mapos	Guasimal	Mapos Central Co.	Guasimal	Spanish	50,733	76,200	81,730	84,431	80,000		
Maria Antonia	Santo Domingo	Juan Ayuda S. en C.	Santo Domingo	American	9,389	90,104	34,403	36,583	45,000		
Maria Victoria	Agua de los	Miguel Diaz	Agua de Pasajeros	Spanish	22,000	37,868	41,653	36,670	50,000		
Narida	Vaguayay	North-American Sugar Co.	Yaguajay, and National Bank Bldg., Rooms 400-401, Havana.	Spanish	93,109	93,109	104,883	99,417	115,000		
Parque Alto	Guasimal	Francisco L. del Valle	Parque Alto Sugar Co.	American	16,369	20,991	23,343	28,219	22,000		
Pastora	Berria	Benegas & Co.	Cienfuegos	British	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000		
Pescuercia	Real Caupulilla	Miguel Diaz & Co.	Santa Clara	Spanish	41,321	47,004	47,004	47,004	50,000		
Portugaleze	Real Caupulilla	Vigoda & Hijos de Escarza.	Chungu, Pueblo Nuevo	Spanish	33,844	55,329	73,964	69,837	75,000		
Puerto	Palabazar	Hereds. de Tomas de Arecha.	Cienfuegos	Spanish	92,000	118,086	103,135	103,135	120,000		
Ramona	Hancha Yeloz	Angel y Francisco, Arecha-valeta	Sagua la Grande	Cuban	42,268	72,000	83,125	86,776	90,000		
Reforma	Calbarien	Martinez Carrillo & Co.	Central Ramona	Spanish	25,917	47,526	48,931	45,928	60,000		
Reda	Cienfuegos	Felipe Silra	Cienfuegos, Box 210	Cuban	19,189	23,954	19,480	402	10,000		
Resolucion	Carralinas	Rodila & Molina S. en C.	Carralinas	Cuban	63,445	63,445	98,850	97,417	100,000		
Resulla	Sagua	Juan de Dios Oña	Sagua	Cuban	6,874	8,598	8,598	5,670	7,000		
Rosalla	Taguayabon	Estate of Candido Blanco.	Rosalla, Taguayabon	Cuban	16,080	24,836	24,836	24,836	20,000		
San Agustín	Calbarien	San Agustin Central Co., S. A.	Calbarien	Cuban	52,695	68,871	68,871	54,453	50,000		
San Agustin	Calbarien	Rodriguez y Castro	Calbarien	Cuban	23,746	23,048	23,048	23,048	30,000		
San Cristóbal	Seibabo	Vicente G. Abreu	Cienfuegos, Apartado 89	Cuban	101,034	90,975	90,975	85,000	85,000		
San Francisco	(Abreu)	José Cardoso y Cia.	Central San Cristobal	Cuban	30,000	42,583	52,900	53,606	70,000		
San Francisco Asis.	Carralinas	Maria Abreu	Cruces	Cuban	8,000	14,553	19,551	18,119	20,000		
San Isidro	Queimado de Guines	Cesarilo Ruiz	Alfonso	Spanish	44,000	54,922	54,310	55,700	58,000		
San Lino	Mocitas	J. R. Bass	Queimado de Guines	Cuban	11,948	12,257	20,533	20,533	25,000		
San Pablo	Remedios	Edmundo Kurz	Rodila	British	33,200	49,162	50,185	50,185	60,000		
San Pedro	Sierra Morena	Domingo Leon S. en C.	Zulueta	German	29,271	45,000	50,145	49,632	70,000		
Santa Catalina	Cruces	E. Abreu	Sierra Morena	Spanish	14,441	17,700	29,628	27,315	20,000		
Santa Lúgaría	Sierra Morena	F. Gamba & Co.	Cruces	Cuban	33,000	57,000	71,136	8,338	10,000		
Santa Margarita	Mata	José M. López	Sagua la Grande	Spanish	9,500	27,502	47,426	25,954	18,000		
Santa Maria	Poze de la China	R. G. Abreu	Cienfuegos	Cuban	22,131	47,702	62,730	38,292	45,000		
Santa Rosa	Stilo Viejo	Santa Teresa Sugar Co.	Ranchuelo	Spanish	28,000	53,796	67,116	60,368	60,000		
Santa Teresa	Stilecto	Ayria Hermanos	Stilecto	Cuban	84,472	86,268	77,546	80,000	80,000		
Santísima Trinidad	Ajara	Sociedad Sugar Co.	Havana	Cuban	101,533	140,154	140,389	140,389	106,000		
Sociedad	Cienfuegos	E. F. Atkins, Messrs. 10 Broad St., Boston, Mass.	Havana	Cuban	22,000	50,000	61,053	58,500	60,000		
Trinidad	Trinidad	Trinidad Sugar Co.	E. F. Atkins, Press, 10 Broad St., Boston, Mass.	American	74,060	77,038	92,293	71,395	78,000		
Tuñucú	Sancé Spiritus	The Tuñucú Sugar Co.	112 Wall St., New York City	American	37,593	63,548	80,216	56,810	85,000		
Unidad	Cienfuegos	Juan Pablo Ruiz de Gámez.	129 Front St., New York City	American	50,080	68,493	73,039	71,550	80,000		
Victoria	Yaguayay	Washington Sugar Co.	Cuba 138, Havana	Spanish	10,233	10,233	10,233	10,233	60,000		
Washington	Placetas	Viuda de Zulueta	Cuba 20, Havana	Spanish	63,979	87,984	92,976	70,788	100,000		
Zaza				Spanish	89,057	89,057	89,057	89,057	85,000		
								Grand totals for Santa Clara (2 pages)	4,200,449	8,507,478	14,146,000

• Not grinding

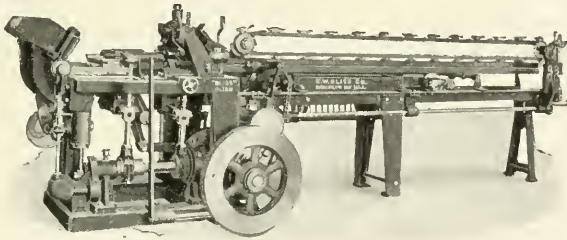


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TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Hags 1908 Crop	Output in Hags 1909 Crop	Output in Hags 1910 Crop	Output in Hags 1911 Crop	Output in Hags 1912 Crop	Est. Oms. 1912 Crop
El Lugareño	Nuevitas	Sociedad Anónima, Central	El Lugareño	Cuban-Spanish	José Mercadé	60,716	89,368	95,022	74,337	100,000	100,000
El Senado	Camaguey	The Senado Sugar Co.	Central Senado	Cuban	Pedro Sánchez	59,457	111,373	108,803	100,759	150,000	150,000
Francisco Sugar Co.	Francisco	Francisco Sugar Co.	112 Wall St., New York City	American	Leandro J. Riouida	87,474	107,469	121,355	127,915	250,000	250,000
Jagüeyal	Moron	Moron & Moron Sugar & Land Company	Jerry J. Moron, Havana	American	Jerry J. Warren	66,749	102,414	142,593	142,593	150,000	150,000
Matibaco	Matibaco	Matibaco Sugar Co.	170 Broadway, New York	American	W. Schaife	70,200	116,500	113,571	124,258	210,000	210,000
Stewart	Stewart (New P. O.)	Stewart Sugar Co.	27 William St., New York	American	Octavio E. Davis	161,815	215,000	215,000	210,315	235,000	235,000
Totals						278,247	536,774	816,745	780,177	11,065,000	

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Hags 1908 Crop	Output in Hags 1909 Crop	Output in Hags 1910 Crop	Output in Hags 1911 Crop	Output in Hags 1912 Crop	Est. Oms. 1912 Crop
Boston	Ganes	United Fruit Co.	131 State St., Boston, Mass.	American	Harold Harty	212,151	373,519	447,518	288,944	400,000	400,000
Chaparra	Chaparra	Chaparra Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	M. G. Menocal	231,385	482,428	531,049	453,660	510,000	510,000
Cape Cruz	San Juan	Cape Cruz Co.	Jerry J. Moron, New York City	American	George M. Boote	61,832	85,383	76,601	84,000	90,000	90,000
Confluente	San Juan	J. Sánchez de Toca	San Juan, Spain	American	Francisco Ponschel	15,000	18,780	32,030	38,000	55,000	55,000
Delficias	Guantánamo	S. Castañó Sug. Co.	Guantánamo 92, Havana	Spanish	Antonio Murgas	15,000	18,780	32,030	38,000	55,000	55,000
Esperanza	Guantánamo	Cla. Azucarera del Guaso	Santiago	Spanish	José Bosch	49,187	56,000	68,300	66,000	80,000	80,000
Haxillo	San Luis	Latunde & Co. (Lessees)	Calle Marina, Manzanillo	Cuban	R. Latunde	85,190	135,000	132,000	22,000	50,000	50,000
Haxillo	San Luis	Latunde & Co. (Lessees)	Calle Marina, Manzanillo	Cuban	R. H. Beatie	85,190	135,000	132,000	119,000	125,000	125,000
Jobabo	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	H. P. Evans	46,968	67,513	74,372	71,000	75,000	75,000
Jos. Capós	Guantánamo	Chaparra Sugar Co.	Camaguey	American	S. A. Chatareux	26,911	38,246	39,894	26,629	40,000	40,000
Nuevo	Guantánamo	New Niqueno Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	Ricardo Sargantux	65,210	81,023	69,502	79,500	115,000	115,000
Palmarito	Palmarito	Dr. R. Lind	Palmarito	Swedish	Dr. R. Lind	122,192	286,716	428,072	289,932	50,000	50,000
Preston	Guantánamo	Nipe Bay Co.	131 State St., Boston, Mass.	American	O. G. Sage	122,192	286,716	428,072	289,932	50,000	50,000
Romele	Guantánamo	Brooks & Co. and heirs of J. F. McKinlay	Santiago	British	Alfonso Taupier	29,700	35,474	40,112	38,883	50,000	50,000
Salvador	Calleto	F. Comils	Santiago	Cuban	F. Comils	82,000	19,200	26,551	31,000	50,000	50,000
San Antonio	Manzanillo	Sucre, Lutz Heitor	St. Felipe de Montiel	Cuban	F. Comils	82,000	19,200	26,551	31,000	50,000	50,000
San Manuel	Manzanillo	Sucre, Lutz Heitor	St. Felipe de Montiel	Cuban	F. Comils	82,000	19,200	26,551	31,000	50,000	50,000
San Miguel	Puerto Padre	Francisco Piá	Francisco	Cuban	Antonio Pérez M. de Oca	55,181	45,000	53,637	55,200	45,000	45,000
San Ramón	San Ramón	Zompano Azucarera del Guaso	Manzanillo	Spanish	Francisco Piá	60,000	75,702	82,668	81,230	100,000	100,000
Santa Ana	Azuza	S. A. Central San Ramón	Azuza	Cuban-Spanish	E. Salls	14,137	16,400	22,000	25,300	45,000	45,000
Santa Cecilia	Guantánamo	Est. of Azuza & Escortiza	Azuza	Cuban	Genaro Fernandez	19,350	66,250	69,000	59,699	110,000	110,000
Santa María	Guantánamo	Santa Cecilia Sugar Co.	Santa Cecilia, Oriente	American	H. P. Auza	60,698	57,000	69,421	43,298	75,000	75,000
Sofía	Guantánamo	Santa María Sugar Co.	Santa María, Oriente	Cuban	Federico J. Sánchez	92,040	138,000	191,665	162,258	250,000	250,000
Soledad	Guantánamo	Sucre, de Alsina	2 Rector St., New York City	American	F. Pons	13,000	12,000	30,000	24,500	40,000	40,000
Tranquilidad	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co.	Manzanillo	Cuban	Juan Alsina	12,096	17,285	17,691	24,000	37,000	37,000
Union	San Luis	The Central Teresa Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	E. A. Brooks, Jr.	66,045	93,850	145,105	124,610	140,000	140,000
Valerino	San Luis	Idaine Rosa Vivas	Hugh Kelly & Co., 81 Wall Street, New York City	American	José Tavio	60,000	76,000	70,107	68,700	75,000	75,000
Zelba Hueca	San Luis	Cla. Azucarera de Santiago	Manzanillo	Cuban	Idaine Rosa Vivas	17,317	14,000	11,010	20,000	20,000	20,000
Totals						1,548,403	2,374,919	2,822,931	12,453,690	13,527,000	

• Not grinding.

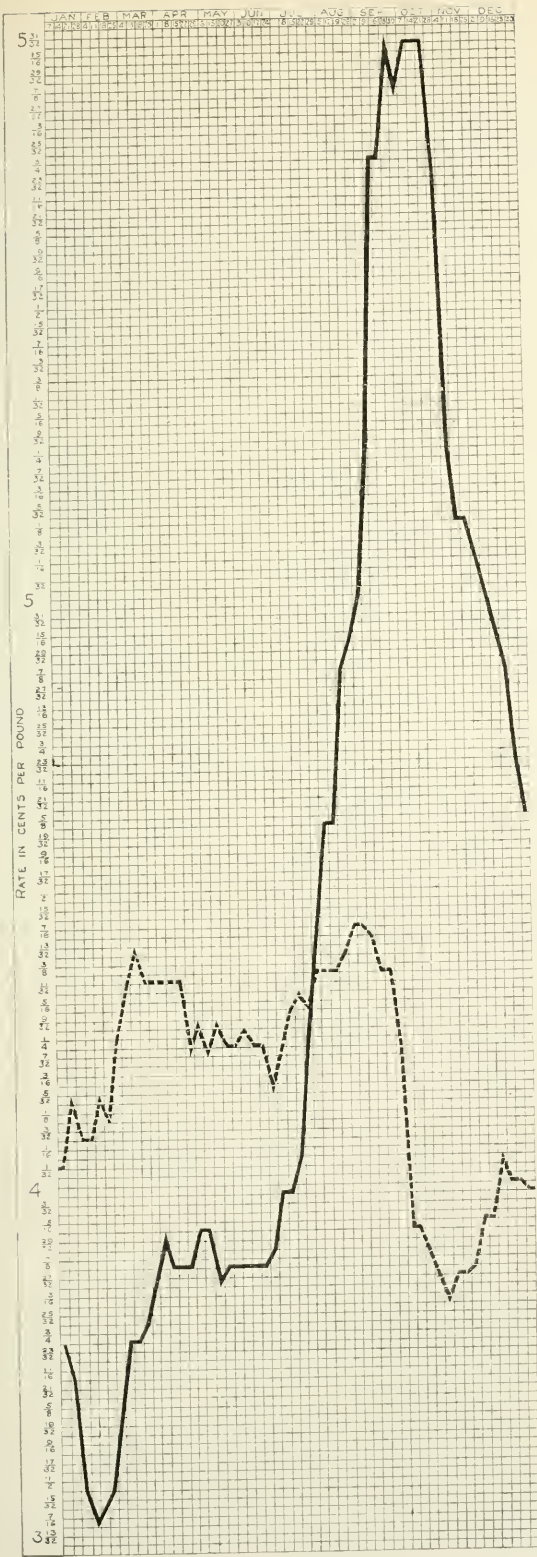


CHART OF
 SUGAR PRICES
 AT NEW YORK
 OF CENTRIFUGAL
 SUGAR 96° TEST
 SHOWING THE
 EXTRAORDINARY
 ADVANCE
 IN THE
 PRICES
 DURING
 THE YEAR
 1911 AS
 COMPARED
 WITH 1910.

SOLID LINE . . . 1911
 DOTTED LINE . . . 1910

VENTAJAS DE LA IRRIGACIÓN DE LA CAÑA DE AZÚCAR EN CUBA

POR JULES A. SANCHEZ

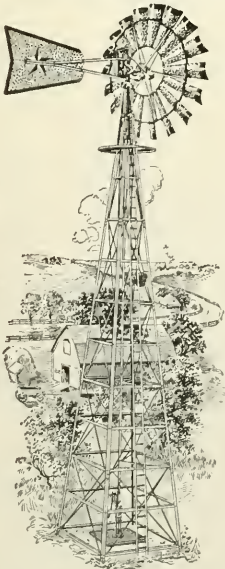
La irrigación, como todos saben, es un modo artificial de ayudar al suelo á producir mejores cosechas, ya sean de caña de azúcar ó de cualquiera otra planta, haciendo que éstas puedan obtener todo su desarrollo posible, aún en tierras áridas y en lugares donde la lluvia falta. Desde los más remotos tiempos, y en pueblos de razas y caracteres distintos, se ha venido usando en manera que difiere más ó menos en la aplicación, pero que en principios es el mismo, y para preparar un estudio ó disertación, este tema ofrece materia rica é inagotable, pues se podría comenzar analizando la historia y exponer gradualmente el empleo de la irrigación desde los tiempos primitivos, en épocas varias, en pueblas de diversas nacionalidades y en tierras distintas, esparcidas por todo el mundo.

Por falta de tiempo y espacio, siento no poder dedicarme en el presente á este atractivo trabajo, y sólo me limito á exponer con brevedad y sencillez algo de interés á los cultivadores de caña de azúcar en Cuba.

Siendo el suelo de Cuba fértil en su mayor parte, y de fecundidad prodigiosa para producir caña de azúcar con tales ventajas que hacen al país el mayor centro azucarero del mundo no es muestra el peligro de desyerbar la caña en los surcos, y comprueba cuán necesario es el uso, en su lugar, de máquinas tales como la máquina cortadora de las capas y la máquina escarpadora. Ha emprendido la Estación Experimental este año unos ensayos con estos instrumentos para probar sus usos en la provincia. Se hallará una descripción de estos experimentos en el artículo sobre "Noticias de la Estación" en este número de la *Revista*.

En cuanto al análisis del jugo de la caña, parece que el método de cultivo no ha tenido efecto particular sobre la composición de la caña. Calculando el rendimiento de azúcar por hectárea del valor propio del jugo encontramos que el término medio de la cantidad de azúcar producida por los diferentes métodos tiene el mismo orden de clase para los diferentes métodos como el término medio de tonelaje de caña.

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porque en los ingenios de azúcar se ha visto no sólo que es la mejor para máquinas de vapor y bombas, sino también que es la empaquetadura que dura más tiempo y cuesta menos.

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La empaquetadura genuine se vende en cajas de cartón rojo con este rombo en rojo en la etiqueta de la caja y en la empaquetadura misma.



Hágase al ferretero local un pedido de ensayo, ó nosotros lo despacharemos directamente.



EUREKA PACKING CO., 78-80 MURRAY ST., NUEVA YORK

Los resultados de los trabajos del año primero por estos ramos parece aconsejarnos fuertemente el uso de métodos mejorados de cultivo de nuestra caña, porque, no solo hemos obtenido una cantidad de caña notablemente mayor por el uso de implementos más modernos, pero lo hemos hecho á un gasto mucho menor que cuando el arado y la pala han sido usados exclusivamente. Se pueden traer estos instrumentos por un cañaveral para hacer el mismo trabajo que un arado, como en la mitad del tiempo que necesita el arado, y por esto, á cerca de la mitad del gasto.

Cuando se calculan á razón de miles de hectáreas de caña, solamente la economía en tiempo y gasto de cultivo, omitiendo la ganancia actual en la caña producida por los métodos más modernos, se verá que este ítem solo puede ejecutar una influencia apreciable sobre si parecerá el saldo del plantador bajo "Deber" ó "Haber" al fin del año. Siempre ha tenido Tucumán la desventaja de no tener bastante mano de obra, y cualquier cosa que tiene tendencia de aumentar por medios mecánicos, esta deficiencia, es un paso hacia adelante en el progreso de la industria de la provincia. —*El Hacendado Mexicano.*

Governor Manduley of Oriente Province says he will not support President Gomez.

PLANTATIONS INSTALL TELEPHONES

At the end of February, 1912, the Cuban Telephone Company, now engaged in installing a long-distance service throughout the island of Cuba, had 8,757 subscribers, an increase of 239.

The majority of the sugar mills of the island have solicited the installation of the service on their plantations. Up to the beginning of March the telephone service has been established between Havana and the "San Antonio" and "Santa Lucia" mills in Havana Province with "Mercedes" and "Santa Gertrudés" in Matanzas Province and "Hormiguero," "Portugalete," "Hatukey," "Soledad," "Reglita" and "Andreita" in Santa Clara Province.

INEFFICIENT CANE SELECTION

Speaking of the sugar-cane cultivation of Porto Rico and Cuba in the *Louisiana Planter*, Dr. M. Donchi complains seriously of the inefficient selection of tops and canes for planting purposes without any regard for the condition of the parent cane, unless it is absolutely diseased. This kind of wholesale selection, without any distinction as to their origin or quality, the same practice being kept on for every year, cannot, he says, produce in most instances but a poorly-growing cane.

Summary of Active Plantations by Provinces—Output Figured in Bags

Province	English, Spanish, French, etc. Ownership		American Ownership		Cuban Ownership		Total	
	1911	Est. 1912	1911	Est. 1912	1911	Est. 1912	1911	Est. 1912
Havana	829,564	1,240,000	14,121	30,000	117,736	162,000	961,421	1,432,000
Pinar del Rio	10,222	35,000	48,252	87,000	95,447	165,000	153,921	287,000
Matanzas	787,089	1,075,000	265,513	265,000	1,030,748	1,600,000	2,083,350	2,940,000
Santa Clara	1,175,853	1,369,000	737,358	880,000	1,894,267	1,897,000	3,807,478	4,146,000
Camaguey			605,081	815,000	175,096	250,000	780,177	1,065,000
Oriente	369,093	509,000	1,558,345	2,206,000	526,252	812,000	2,453,690	3,527,000
Totals	3,171,821	4,228,000	3,228,670	4,283,000	3,839,546	4,886,000	10,240,037	13,397,000
Percentage	31	31	32	32	37	37	100	100

Summary of Sugar Plantations by Provinces—Nationality of Owners

Province	English, French, Spanish, etc. Ownership		Cuban Ownership	American Ownership	Total
	1911	1912			
Havana	14		4	1	19
Pinar del Rio	2		4	1	7
Matanzas	24		21	6	51
Santa Clara	26		31	13	70
Camaguey	1		1	4	6
Oriente	9		9	12	30
Total 1912	76		70	37	183
Total 1911	78		72	35	185

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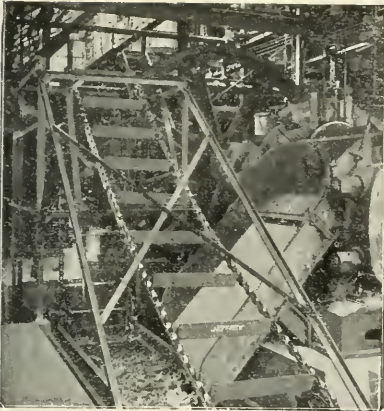
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CHARGES LAND FRAUDS

Boston despatches to New York newspapers said that the appointment of a receiver for the International Fruit and Sugar Company is sought in a bill brought in the Superior Court of Massachusetts on March 11th by Charles O. Whitmore, of Hartford, Conn. The company was organized under the laws of Arizona and has its business offices in Boston. The petitioner asks for an injunction to restrain the officers and directors from disposing of certain real estate, bonds and stock of the company and to restrain the International Trust Company, of Boston, from releasing any land subject to the mortgage that it holds thereon. The de-

fendant officers and directors named were George F. Davis, of Toronto; Ira G. Ross, of Boston, and E. Edward Rice and Charles F. Hill, both of Brookline.

The complaint further asks that the trust company be directed to foreclose its mortgage of \$400,000 and that the bonds held by the individual defendants be declared void because issued without valuable or adequate consideration.

It is alleged that the company was used by the individual defendants in a scheme to defraud. They were officers in that company and in the Canadian Cuba Land Company. It is charged that the individual defendants caused the Canadian company to transfer to the fruit company at a grossly excessive price forty thousand acres of land in the Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. It is alleged that \$400,000 was the price, of which \$350,000 was in cash and \$50,000 in bonds of the fruit company. The land was placed with the trust company as trustee to secure a mortgage executed to secure the issue of bonds by the fruit company. The latter was capitalized at \$1,900,000.

It is charged in the petition that the land was worth only \$50,000. It is alleged that the fruit company offered the stock and bonds to the public, that it falsely represented the property to be worth \$2,000,000 and that the business was that of a going concern. The petitioner charges that the defendant diverted money raised from the sale of stocks and bonds to its own use.

SUGAR REVIEW

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

Our last review for this magazine was dated February 15, 1912.

At that time centrifugals 96 degrees test were quoted at 4.735c. per pound. In the meantime the market became temporarily firmer and prices advanced to a basis of 4.80c. for 96 degrees test, followed by a reaction, which continued steadily reducing prices until the basis of 4.52c. for 96 degrees test was reached and which is now the current quotation for prompt shipment. A considerable quantity of sugar was taken by the refiners, especially of Cuban centrifugals, but not more than usual for this time of the year.

The boom in prices during February was rather premature and hardly warranted by the general situation, but was largely due to the sudden enormous demand for refined sugars from dealers throughout the country who were almost entirely out of supplies, thus causing a heavy demand for raws from refiners to cover their sales of refined.

The trade generally is now well supplied and comparative dullness may be expected for the present.

On February 15th European quotations were basis of 15s 9d for prompt beet sugars, since which time they advanced to 16s 3³/₄d on February 20th, but gradually declined thereafter to the close when 15s 3³/₄d was reached, the last being the parity of 5.22c. for centrifugals or .70c. above our market, a not unusual difference for this time of the year.

Our cable advices from Europe to-day report an increase of 75,000 tons in the estimate of the Russian beet crop, making the total beet crop for all Europe 6,336,000 tons, against 8,105,126 tons in campaign 1910-11. This increase in the Russian estimate does not give the world any more supply this year, as the Russian exports are limited by the Brussels agreement.

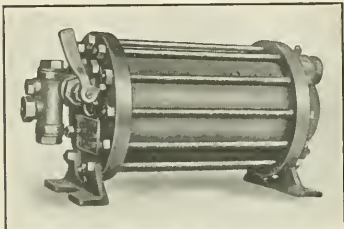
The latest information regarding Russian exports was received by us in cable dated March 13th, stating that it was "semi-officially reported Russia may export in addition to the regular 200,000 tons, 150,000 tons extra in 1912, 50,000 tons extra in 1913 and 50,000 tons extra in 1914."

European operators are now closely watching reports on the Cuban crop, as the course of the future market depends largely on the production in the island this season; there will be enough sugar in the world if Cuba produces 1,800,000 tons, but any important reduction in this estimate will tend to strengthen the market up to about September 1st, after which date the next European beet crop can be drawn upon.

Reports on the weather in Cuba as affecting the crop vary daily; recent advices indicated fine weather and large receipts, but there has been many complaints since January 1st of excessive rains and low sugar yields; there is so much cane in the fields that authorities do not yet feel justified in lowering their estimates of total outturn, feeling that present apparent deficiencies may be made up if the grinding season can be lengthened somewhat.

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In the House of Representatives at Washington a bill was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means proposing to make all sugars free of duty and it may pass the House to-day, as the democrats, who are in control of that House, favor it, but when the bill reaches the Senate, controlled by republicans, it will doubtless be amended by placing a duty of 80c. to \$1.00 per 100 lbs. on Cuban 96 degrees test sugar and go back to the House for further action.

It is generally considered that the free sugar proposition is made for political effect and that no final action on the sugar tariff will be taken until after the November elections.

Free sugar would, of course, kill the Cuban reciprocity treaty and have a great effect on the trade in general merchandise between Cuba and the United States, but, from present indications, it is not necessary to worry about that, for the present, at least.

Refined sugars advanced to basis of fine granulated at 5.50c. less 2 per cent, but since declined to 5.70c. to 5.60c. less 2 per cent, at which little business is doing, pending the consumption of sugars already contracted for.

In any event, the present season should prove very profitable to Cuban planters.
New York, March 15, 1912.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

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

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación estaba fechada el 15 de febrero de 1912, en cuyo período las centrífugas polarización 96 grados se cotizaban á 4.735c. la libra. Entretanto el mercado se puso temporalmente más firme y los precios alcanzaron una base de 4.80c. por las de polarización de 96 grados, siguiendo una reacción que continuó reduciendo los precios invariablemente hasta haber alcanzado una base de 4.52c. las de polarización 96 grados, lo cual es ahora la cotización corriente para pronto embarque. Los refinadores tomaron una cantidad considerable de azúcar, especialmente de azúcares centrífugos de Cuba, pero no más de lo usual para esta época del año.

La actividad en los precios durante el mes de febrero fué algo prematura y escasamente justificada por la situación en general, sino que fué debida en gran parte á la repentina y enorme demanda por azúcares refinados de parte de los traficantes en todo el país, los cuales carecían casi por completo de existencias, ocasionando así una fuerte demanda de azúcares crudos por parte de los refinadores para cubrir sus ventas de azúcares refinados.

El comercio está ahora generalmente bien surtido y por el presente es de esperarse una comparativa depresión.

En 15 de febrero las cotizaciones europeas eran sobre la base de 15s 9d por azúcar de remolacha pronta entrega, desde cuya fecha avanzaron á 16s 3¼d el 20 de febrero, pero de aquí en adelante declinaron gradualmente hasta cerrarse el mercado, en que se alcanzó el precio de 15s ¾d, esto último siendo la paridad de 5.22c. por centrífugas, ó .70c. sobre nuestro mercado, una diferencia no fuera de la usual para esta época del año.

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Nuestros avisos por cable de Europa dan cuenta hoy de un aumento de 75,000 toneladas en el cálculo de la cosecha de remolacha de Rusia, haciendo el total de la cosecha de remolacha de toda Europa 6,336,000 toneladas contra 8,105,126 toneladas en la compañía azucarera de 1910-1911. Este aumento en el cálculo ruso no da este año al mundo mayores existencias, pues las exportaciones de Rusia están limitadas por el acuerdo de Bruselas.

Los últimos informes acerca de las exportaciones de Rusia fueron recibidas por nosotros por cable con fecha 13 de marzo, manifestando que "según informes semi-oficiales Rusia tal vez exportaría 150,000 toneladas extra en 1912 en adición á las 200,000 toneladas regulares, 50,000 toneladas extra en 1913 y 50,000 toneladas extra en 1914."

Los especuladores europeos están ahora vigilando minuciosamente los informes sobre la zafra de Cuba, pues el curso del futuro mercado depende en gran manera de la producción en esa Isla esta estación; habrá suficiente azúcar disponible en el mundo si Cuba produce 1,800,000 toneladas, pero cualquier disminución importante en este cálculo tendrá tendencia á fortalecer el mercado hasta el primero de septiembre próximamente, pasada cuya fecha puede hacerse uso de la próxima cosecha de azúcar de remolacha europea.

Los informes del tiempo en Cuba respecto á afectar la zafra varían diariamente; avisos recientes indican buen tiempo y grandes cosechas, pero desde el primero de enero ha habido muchas quejas acerca de lluvias excesivas y una baja producción de azúcar; hay en los campos tanta caña que las personas competentes no se creen justificadas aún en reducir sus cálculos acerca del resultado tota, en a creencia de que las deficiencias aparentes al presente pueden contrarrestarse si la estación de la molienda puede alargarse algún tanto.

En la Cámara de Representantes en Washington el Comité de Medios y Arbitrios presentó un proyecto de ley para que todos los azúcares fuesen admitidos libres de derechos, cuyo proyecto tal vez sea aprobado por dicha Cámara, por ser favorecido por los demócratas, que cuentan con una mayoría en dicha Cámara, pero cuando el proyecto llegue al Senado, en donde los republicanos cuentan con una mayoría, indudablemente será enmendado imponiendo un derecho de 80c. á \$1.00 por 100 libras en los azúcares cubanos de polarización 96 grados, volviendo á la Cámara de Representantes para ser discutido de nuevo.

Se considera generalmente que la proposición del azúcar libre de derechos se ha hecho con miras políticas y que no se llevará á cabo resolución final respecto á la Tarifa del azúcar sino hasta después de las elecciones de noviembre.

Por supuesto, el azúcar libre de derechos acabaría con el Tratado de Reciprocidad con Cuba é influiría en gran manera con el comercio de mercaderías en general entre Cuba y los Estados Unidos, pero por lo que se nota al presente, no es necesario preocuparse de eso, por lo menos al presente.

Los azúcares refinados subieron á una base de 5.80c. menos 2 por ciento por los azúcares finos granulados, pero desde entonces declinaron de 5.70c. á 5.60c. menos 2 por ciento, á cuyo precio se están haciendo pocas transacciones, dependiendo del consumo de azúcares ya contratados.

De todas maneras, la presente estación debería resultar muy favorable para los plantadores cubanos.

Nueva York, marzo 15 de 1912.

The Jobabo Mill, the newest among the sugar mills of Cuba, is situated about 27 kilometers from the town of Marti in Oriente Province on the branch of the Cuba Railroad to Manzanillo, and has been constructed within seven months. The mill's capacity is a thousand bags daily. There has also been built many buildings, offices, dwelling of the administrator, three chalets for members of the staff, store house, laboratory, etc.

The Cuba Company has taken a part of the batey and established a town and named it Jobabo after the mill. There have

already been fifty houses built, which are inhabited by families who have come from other parts of the island.

The plantation and mill work is under the direction of Mr. Skaife and Mr. Evans, superintendent and administrator, respectively. An illustration of the new mill appears on page 12.

General Guillermo Acevedo, who headed an uprising at Guanabacoa, in Havana Province, last August, was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment on March 9th.

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Por ejemplo, tomemos el pequeño detalle de la empaquetadura para la máquina de vapor, la bomba y el compresor. Esto podrá parecerle casi de poca monta para tenerlo en consideración, pero fijándose un poco más aun en este pequeño detalle se convencerá que representa para él mayor cantidad en dinero de lo que supone.

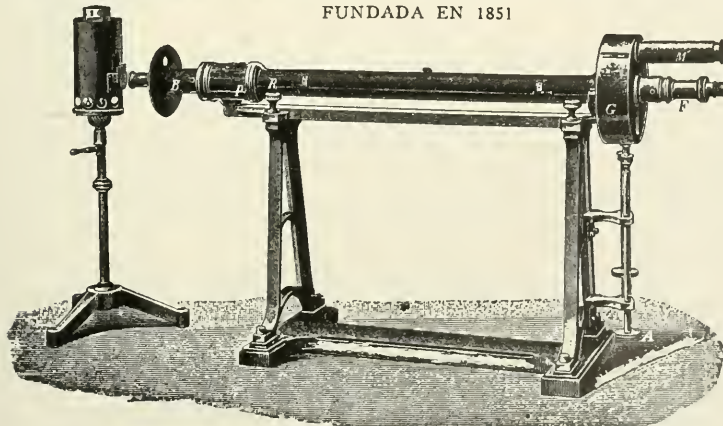
La empaquetadura mal acondicionada significa exceso de fricción en la máquina de vapor y en los tubos de la bomba. La fricción significa más consumo de vapor y esto á su vez quiere decir más consumo de combustible. La fricción significa también el desgaste de los tubos y gastos en composturas. La empaquetadura mal acondicionada rara vez proporciona la mitad del servicio obtenido con la de buena calidad, pues requiere la renovación frecuente y ocasiona una pérdida de tiempo considerable, lo que la hace ser un accesorio caro.

Una empaquetadura verdaderamente buena no es costosa. La máquina de vapor funciona más libremente, se desarrolla más vapor sin gasto extra y rara vez requiere ser renovada, ahorrando trabajo.”

El fabricante aludido, cuyo producto es la empaquetadura “Eureka,” regresó hace poco de un viaje á Cuba, quedando sumamente complacido al observar en sus peregrinaciones por toda la Isla que su artículo estaba de venta en casi todos los establecimientos.

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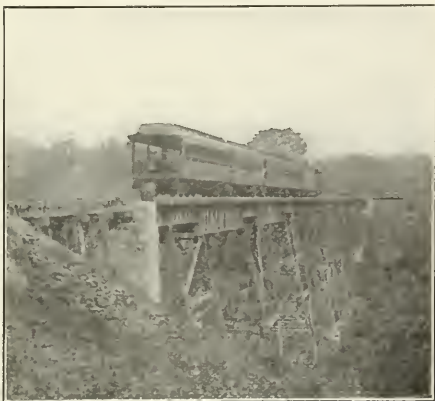
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A Canadian opinion on the relations of the United States and Cuba is as follows: "Uncle Sam took Cuba from Spain because he believed Spain did not know how properly to govern the island. Spain and the world at large is being afforded evidence that Uncle Sam finds the job a trifle burdensome. Of course, the United States does not really govern Cuba. Cuba governs herself. But behind the Cuban government is always the hand of the authorities at Washington. The United States should not permit the Cuban politician to despoil the island. Having taken the job out of the hands of Spain, for Cuba's good, Uncle Sam must improve on Spain's misgovernment, even if things are openly to be directed from Washington."—*London (Ont.) Free Press.*

This country has spent priceless blood to establish an orderly government in Cuba. The money cost of our two interventions has amounted to twenty million dollars. These sacrifices must not be wasted. Cuba must have an orderly government—even

if she is unable to sustain a detached and independent government.—*Los Angeles (Cal.) Examiner.*



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The secretary of agriculture has sent an order to all the port authorities of the island prohibiting the catching of lobsters between March 1st and May 31st.

ISLE OF PINES BOATS

A sea-going vessel is to be constructed in Pittsburgh. Colonel T. J. Keenan, who has just returned from the Isle of Pines, where he has large investments, announced recently that it had been decided by the Isle of Pines Navigation Company, of which he is president, to construct a steamship for operations between Key West and Cuba and that the vessel would be built in Pittsburgh, says the *Post* of that city.

It is his opinion that the theory of the necessity of a deep draft as a necessity for ocean-going vessels is a worn-out superstition. The Isle of Pines Navigation Company has now two vessels plying between the island, which lies to the south of Cuba, and Havana. These vessels are of only about six feet draft, but they have navigated the length of the Atlantic coast.

The steamer which Colonel Keenan and his business associates intend to have constructed here will be used to carry trade between Key West and Havana. It will form part of an important link in the new commerce between this country and the southern islands, which is now in process of formation.

There are about 100 Pittsburghers who have investments in the Isle of Pines, said Col. Keenan.

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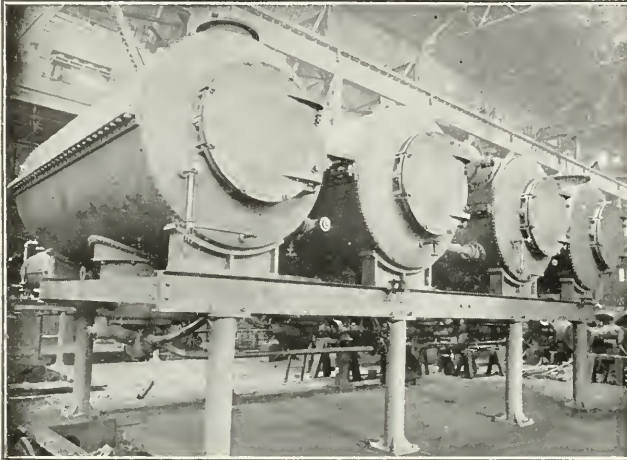
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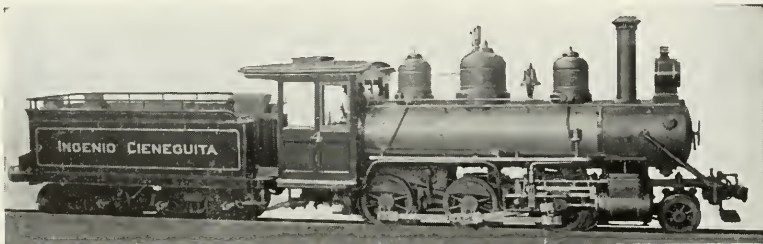
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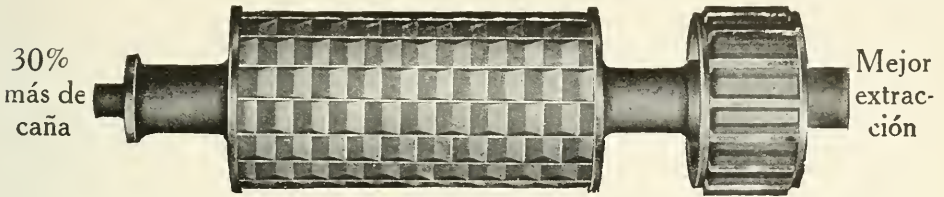


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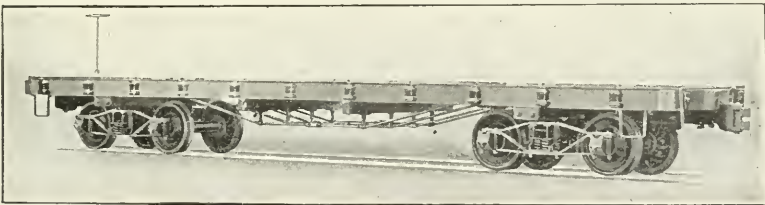
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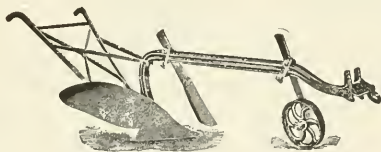
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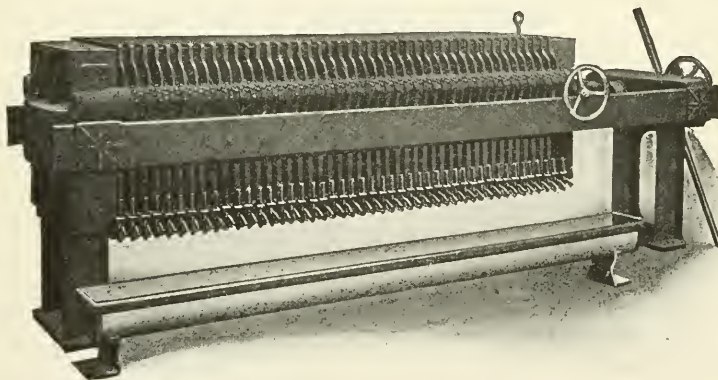
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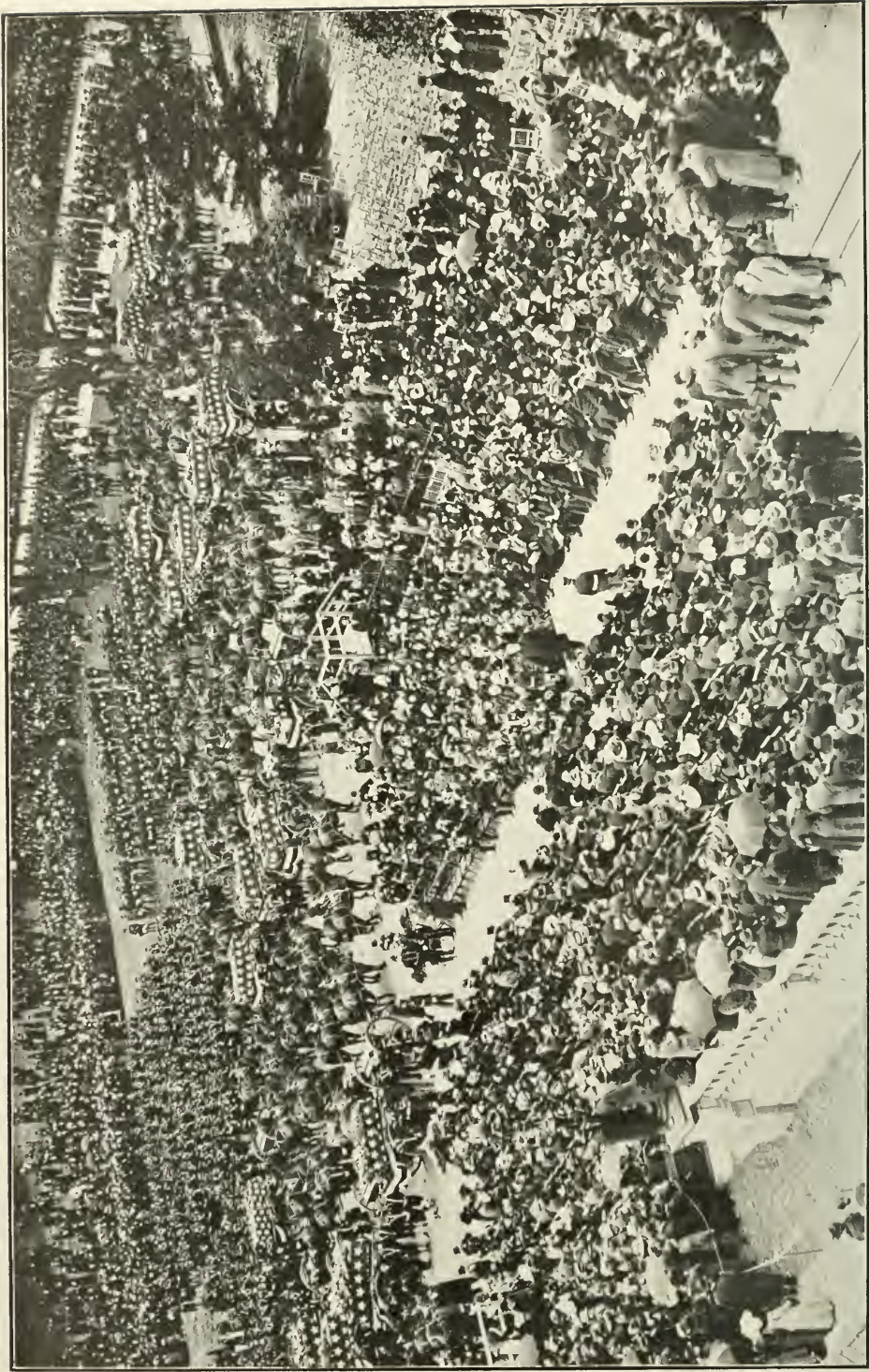
APRIL, 1912

No. 5

Contents of This Number

- The cover page shows beautiful Colon Park in Havana.
- Political matters naturally take first place this month, and the two parties have made their nominations. For the conservatives, General Mario Menocal, the candidate at the previous election has been chosen for president, and Dr. Enrique José Varona for his running mate. The Liberal Party has avoided the election of President Gomez and chosen Alfredo Zayas for their presidential candidate, and Governor Manduley of Oriente Province for vice-president; see page 7. United States Secretary of State Knox visited Havana and was handsomely entertained. At the banquet given in his honor he made an unusually lengthy speech, indicating the position of the United States with regard to Cuba. This is on pages 8 and 9. A table on page 8 shows the preponderance of the colored voters in the island.
- Short news notes, showing the activities of the island, are on pages 10 and 11.
- Some press and individual comment on Cuban matters is on page 12.
- The final word of the "Maine," describing the burial of the battleship, is on page 13.
- Further description of the pier construction work of Havana and a characteristic illustration will be found on pages 14 and 15.
- An interesting article on the cost of manufacturing ice from the *Practical Engineer* of Chicago is on page 16.
- It is stated Cubans prefer American shoes, and that no discrimination is shown against them as otherwise reported. This is on page 17. On the same page our special correspondent in London gives some valuable figures regarding importations of Cuban mahogany.
- An article on the increase of Cuban wrapper duty is on page 18.
- Two illustrations, showing the industries of Cuba, are on page 19.
- Traffic receipts of Cuban railroads are on page 20.
- Some interesting views of the coming tobacco harvest are on page 21.
- Further financial and commercial news and Cuban railroad earnings are on page 22.
- The merger of the Havana Electric and the Havana Gas Company has been completed and is described on page 23.
- Havana's customs collection and the mileage of the 18 railroads in the republic are given on page 24.
- That Cuba has a growing market for American vehicles of all descriptions is shown by an article on page 25.
- Cuba's importations of mules are described on page 26.
- In an article on page 27 Professor Nicholson shows that the island is rich in minerals.
- The value of cane sugar in certain illnesses from an article in the *British Medical Journal* and a chart of sugar prices for the first three months of 1911 and 1912 are on page 29.
- Production of fusel oil from sugar waste, and how to find the capacity of tanks and boilers are on page 32.
- The usual valuable analysis of sugar prices at New York by Messrs. Willett and Gray will be found on pages 35 and 36, and the same article in Spanish will be found on pages 37 and 38.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT



Final funeral services over the sixty-seven sailors, whose bodies were not recovered from the "Maine," until the ship was raised, were held at Washington, with full naval honors, on Saturday, March 23d.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME X

APRIL, 1912

NUMBER 5

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

Political Gossip

Dr. Enrique José Varona, president of the Conservative Party, has made the positive statement that if his party nominates again General Mario Menocal, now the general manager of the great Chaparra sugar estate, for its candidate for president of Cuba, that the General will run. The *Havana Post* says he has written a letter to Dr. Varona, in which he points out that there are several others in the Conservative Party just as strong as he and asks that one of them be nominated in his stead. He states in the letter that he is sick, that he has been working steadily at Chaparra for two years without a rest and that his physicians declare it imperative for him to go abroad after the present sugar campaign. He declares that he felt that he had done his duty by his party by being its candidate three years ago. He ended, however, by saying that he bowed his head to party discipline. He will do its bidding.

On April 8th, General Menocal having been on April 7th unanimously nominated for president of Cuba by the Conservative Party, accepted the nomination. Dr. Enrique José Varona is his running mate. "These two men, who are possessed of great prestige," says *La Lucha*, "will inspire a great deal of confidence to the people, for the country is now anxious for an honest and conscientious administration."

"What is the more desirable for the country—a government of the Conservative Party or a government of the Zayista faction?" asks *El Mundo* of Havana. "To formulate the question is to answer it," it says, and its own answer is as follows: "Evidently the welfare of the country would be better promoted by a Conservative than by a Zayista administration. For to be governed by a powerful party is by no means the same as to be governed by a faction; factional adminis-

tration is always disastrous, for it is one thing to be governed by a system of principles and quite another to be governed by a conglomeration of personal interests. Should the country declare its preference for a Zayista rather than for a government by the powerful and respectable Conservative Party, it would show its political ineptitude, its incapacity for self-government, and this without taking into consideration that a Zayista government could not endure; its existence would be stormy and ephemeral. It could not long resist the assaults of the Conservatives and of the other Liberal faction."

Alfredo Zayas Nominated

The national convention of the Liberal Party held their meeting in Havana on the night of April 15th, adjourning at 1 a. m., and nominating Alfredo Zayas, the present vice-president of Cuba, for president, despite predictions that he would not receive the coveted distinction. Sr. Manduley, the governor of Oriente Province, was nominated at the same time for vice-president. President Gomez' last word, says the *New York Sun*, was that he had no desire for re-election, as he did not wish to be reproached as the late President Palma had been with the assertion that he "was enamored of the job."

The same evening, partisans of Zayas and Governor Asbert, the unsuccessful candidate, met in a fierce riot on the Prado. Many shots were fired and several persons were wounded. The police charged the mob repeatedly. A large number of arrests were made and order was finally restored.

The administration organs question the validity of the nominations. All the anti-Zayas papers predict the formation of a third party, the nomination of President Gomez and the defeat of the liberal candidates.

*Secretary
Knox's
Visit*

United States Secretary of State Knox and party arrived at Santiago April 5th, and left on the Sunday following for Jamaica.

Contrary to the wishes of the American secretary, his arrival took on somewhat of an official character, for he was met at the pier and welcomed by Ross E. Holaday, the American consul; the governor of the Province of Oriente, the commander of the rural guard, the mayor and city councillors of Santiago, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, representatives of the archbishop of Santiago and the British, French, German, Brazilian, Argentine, Colombian, Mexican, Norwegian, Santo Domingan and other consuls. A troop of cavalry escorted the secretary to his hotel, and officers of the rural guard were stationed there to attend him.

The formal entertainment of the secretary took place in Havana, where Mr. Knox arrived April 11th. The Cuban government appropriated \$12,000 for this purpose.

While in Santiago, a delegation composed of thirty colored men who are interested in procuring an amendment of the constitution to permit the straight colored party to have electoral rights, tried to secure an interview with the secretary in order to present a petition asking the State Department to exercise its influence in order to secure the colored party's rights at the polls in Cuba, but were unsuccessful, Ross E. Holaday, the American consul, inducing them to abandon the project.

A committee of the veterans, headed by General Castillo y Duany, also called to see the secretary and also without success.

*Registered
Voters
of Cuba*

The corrections made in the voters' list in preparation for the presidential campaign show there are in the entire island 485,116

voters. These are divided among the provinces as follows:

	White	Colored
Pinar del Rio Province..	41,328	14,981
Havana Province	89,271	31,063
Matanzas Province	36,092	24,354
Santa Clara Province...	79,051	34,526
Camaguey Province	24,053	6,002
Oriente Province	57,877	46,518
Total	327,672	157,444

This official compilation shows that the colored Cuban voters represent 48 per cent of the voting class.

Congress convened April 1st for the last congressional period of the year.

*For
Good
Roads*

An association for good roads has been formed in Havana under the name of "Asociacion de Buenos Caminos." The organization is preparing to go actively to work along the lines observed by such associations in the United States.

"The association's aim," says the *Havana Post*, "is to improve the present avenues of communication, prepare and publish road maps of the island, regulate and protect the traffic of vehicles of all classes, secure the construction of highways which will open to local and foreign markets the produce of great tracts now waste for the lack of proper facilities."

*Knox
Reassures
Cuba*

At a dinner given in honor of United States Secretary of State Knox on April 11th by the Cuban Secretary of the Interior Sr.

Machada, which was a most elaborate affair, Sr. Sanguily made the address of welcome. Secretary Knox's response was a reassurance of the disinterested purpose of the United States toward Cuba.

After referring to his visit as the president's representative to the independent nation of the Caribbean, a message of fraternal good will and assurance, he said:

"The special purpose of my mission having been accomplished, it is alike appropriate and gratifying that on the homeward journey I should have the opportunity to get into closer personal touch with the one sovereign people of the whole western world who, above all, are in a position to know and appreciate the broad and essentially conscientious policy of Anglo-Saxon America toward Latin-America.

"So far as Cuba is concerned, our record speaks for itself. It is consistent and unblemished. Our deeds with respect to the Cuban people are before you. Look to them for fresh assurance, that the United States stands firmly as a true and whole-hearted friend of Cuba, glad of the work it has done for the Cuban people and ready to aid them to conserve the civic and material benefits, which it was our good fortune to be instrumental in helping them to win.

"First among these benefits is self-government. We hold that all people are fit to work out the highest ideals of self-government by creating for themselves and by their own effort a healthy national life, inspired by safe and sane exercise of the popular will, homogeneous in all its parts, free from radical weakness or corporeal blemish, self-respecting and imbued with respect for the rights of all, at home and abroad.

"Providence has called upon free Cuba

to be a model state among the popular commonwealths of the world and has opened the way to the achievement of that noble purpose. That is the goal for which we have, with you, spent our blood and treasure, and to which our earnest efforts will ever be directed. Beginning Cuban political life was the affirmation of the brotherhood of the American and Cuban people. Let us ever be brothers.

"A people liberated from oppressive tyranny are no better off if unrestrained by selfishness, which almost inevitably leads to anarchy. A people so situated cannot profitably exercise the right of self-government unless they work faithfully together with a singleness of aim. Mistrust, jealousy, selfishness, aloofness, apathy will rob a people of their birthright. There is always more to unite than separate all classes of citizens, and in Cuba, as in all republics, all classes should be alert in the consciousness of their civic duties, and should not remit the destinies of their country to the hands of a few, who, with nothing to lose and everything to gain, make a business of the politics of their country.

"It is the fervent prayer of my government and my countrymen," said the secretary in conclusion, "that free Cuba abide steadfastly in the high station to which Providence has called her, sturdy with the strength of stable self-control, free from the infirmities that beset weak peoples, earnest in the path of self-development."

Sr. Sanguily, speaking on behalf of President Gomez, extended a cordial welcome to Secretary Knox. He saluted him as a harbinger of peace, who came, "not bearing the sword of conquest, but extending branches of olive and laurel and peaceful messages from the greatest republic to those fiery little republics shaped to her image, although under different conditions—some born, as the most recent was, at the magic touch of her diplomacy; others, as our own, by the assistance of her arms."

"Americanism is either an empty word or a leaven of order and dignity, which implants in all peoples the seed of vigorous virtues. Whatever may be the changes in the application of the Monroe Doctrine, we know that they can never mean a harassing, illegal and humiliating suzerainty, consisting in constant arbitrary intriguing of an alien government in the private normal life of sovereign nations. If to counsel us in the difficulties of national life, pointing out the dangers born of inexperience, is what may be called a preventive policy, no reproach can be laid at your door, and we should be blameworthy in failing to take advantage of the benefits so offered."

The Havana press devoted much space to the visit of the secretary of state. All

of them made a feature of a part of his speech, which was described as "Another Warning to Cuba." The interpretation of his remarks, however, was made on party lines. The government papers said that the secretary of state warned all factions to be good and to unite in support of the government. The opposition papers, on the other hand, said that Mr. Knox's reference to those who make a business of the politics of their country was intended for those who sat nearest him at table. It was noticeable that while Mr. Knox's compliments to Cuba were applauded, his advice was received silently.

No Negro Meetings

On March 23d, General Estenoz, president of the Independent Colored Party, sent a cable despatch to President Taft, asking for the protection of his life and the right to preach a political doctrine of which he alleged the Cuban government had deprived him.

An attempt to hold a meeting in a private house in Cruces, Santa Clara Province, was frustrated by the rural guard, acting under government orders to prohibit meetings of negroes.

Nobody seems to know how to deal with this specter of an Independent Party of Color except by locking it up, says the *Philadelphia Evening Post*. It is entirely impracticable to deal with the specter of a Veterans' Association in that manner. Each of these specters contains possibilities of trouble; but there is another specter—that of American intervention—which tends powerfully to preserve the peace.

The government of Cuba has at last decided upon the full plans for the monument, which it will erect to the memory of the sailors who perished in the battleship "Maine," and it will be the most elaborate that has so far been designed to commemorate the disaster which gave that country its independence.



Alfredo Zayas, now vice-president of Cuba, and nominated for president by the National Convention of the Liberal Party, April 15th.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

The *La Gloria Cuban-American*, date of March 23d, prints a story of an attack by L. L. Newsome upon A. L. Shriver, both well-known residents of the town, during which the latter received a serious wound from a pocket budding knife in the hands of Newsome. The wound developed serious complications later, and Mr. Shriver was moved to the Camaguey hospital. His assailant, after a preliminary hearing, was released on \$400 bail.

The rural guard, everywhere in evidence in Cuba, did some good work, recently, when the films in a moving picture show took fire at Union ed Reyes. The guards promptly put out the fire and prevented the audience from stampeding, thus preventing possible loss of life.

Raul Capablanca, the Cuban chess champion, was recently presented in Havana with a medal voted him by the Havana city council, in recognition of his splendid work in defeating the world's chess experts at the tourney at San Sebastian, Spain.

When a factory devoted to the manufacture of perfumes in a suburb of Havana burned down a few weeks ago, the arrest of the manager in charge was immediately ordered pending an investigation.

The entire real-estate holdings in Vedado, Havana, of the late Sir William Redding were bought from the heirs. The purchase price is stated to be \$480,000.

The purchaser was the Compañia Territorial de Cuba.

Cuban grapefruit sold on March 7th at Detroit at from \$5.50 to \$6.75 per box. Mention is made in the press of the fine quality of the Cuban fruit.

A post office and telegraph station has been opened at Las Delicias, Oriente Province.

A brewery and an ice plant are projected for Cienfuegos by New York parties. It is said that Mr. W. P. Schmidt, recently connected with the Franklin Brewing Co. of Brooklyn, has formed a company and secured the necessary capital. The capacity of the brewery will be 15,000 barrels annually.

During 1911 there were performed 308 operations at the Hospital Santa Isabel at Cardenas, of which only six proved fatal.

Fire in Santiago on April 17th did damage to the extent of \$250,000.

A final decree directing the American Mail Steamship Company to pay into the court \$105,000 in full settlement of all claims resulting from the sinking of the steamship "Merida," of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Line, was entered March 14th by Judge Holt, in the United States District Court.

The steamship "Admiral Farragut," of the American Mail Steamship Company, ran down and sank the "Merida" on May 12, 1911, off Cape Charles, Virginia. The New York and Cuba company claimed damages of \$1,800,000, but in accordance with a motion for limitation of liability, Judge Holt directed the payment of only \$105,000.

From some parts of Cuba have come requests to the government to permit cock-fights every day. At present the mains can only be fought on Sundays and holidays. The government, it is stated, will not permit any change in the days already decided upon. The sugar mill owners do not want any more days set apart for the sport, as it takes away their laborers and seriously hampers the work of the mill.



Sr. Manuel Gutierrez Quiros, Secretario de Hacienda.

Sr. Manuel Gutierrez Quiros, who succeeded Secretary of the Treasury Martinez Ortiz, assumed the office about March 1st.

A New Jersey motor construction company has shipped to Santa Cruz, Cuba, a motor boat 30 feet long and 8 feet beam, which will tow lighters carrying sugar during the harvesting season and rafts of mahogany at other times. Much of this trip is in the exposed waters of the Gulf of Guacarmabo, and as the boat will also be used in carrying light freight and passengers from Manzanillo and Santa Cruz and return, power, seaworthiness and speed combined are demanded.

Where there are shallow harbors and freight and passengers have to be lightened to the shore, a reliable fast little motor boat will be found indispensable.

At the election, recently, of officers of the Cuban Horticultural Society in Camaguey, the following were chosen:

President: Dwight W. Dart, La Gloria; Senior Vice-President and Treasurer: Walfrido Rodriguez, Camaguey; Vice-President for Oriente Province: Thomas R. Towns, Holguin; Colonial or District Vice-Presidents: Angus Campbell, Holguin; Edward Moss, Paso Estancia; John J. Neustel, La Gloria; L. Rose, La Atalaya; E. J. Sharon, Camaguey City; Secretary: Eli Shore, La Gloria.

United States Minister to Cuba, Arthur M. Beaupre, sends the following:

The Compañía Franco-Cubana de Ferrocarriles y Construcciones, capital stock \$100,000, has been organized in Havana for constructing a tunnel under Havana harbor and a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -mile railroad from the other shore to Cojimar. The object is to boom real estate on the northern side of Havana Bay.

The New York Women's League for Animals has established a newspaper, called the *Animal News*, and has appointed as its manager and editor Mrs. Edgar Van Etten, the wife of the president of the Cuba Eastern Railroad.

According to a cable to the *New York Sun*, boats of the Spanish-Cuban Steamship Line will no longer call at Lanzarote, one of the larger Canary Islands, for onions for the Cuban market. The inhabitants, whose sole occupation is raising onions, are thus deprived of a profitable market.

A Trinidad firm has commenced the manufacture of chocolate creams of several flavors, and the product compares favorably with the best imported. Success seems assured, as it would be also if a similar industry were started in Cuba. Like in Trinidad, sugar and cacao are largely produced and the cost can be kept at a low figure.

It is stated that good prices for the home-made confectionary were secured.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America plans for the erection of a high power station near New York City, which will communicate south, through Cuba, to Panama and all South-American countries.

Laborers on the wharves at Cardenas struck March 13th, demanding \$1.80 American money for wages. They receive at present \$1.00 Spanish, worth about 97 cents American currency.

Provincial governments are demanding more money. Unless this is forthcoming, they say, it will be impossible for the provincial organizations to continue.

Modern sanitary regulations have forbidden the use of the picturesque old "tinajon" in Camaguey, and the residents of that old city must make connection with the mains of the new aqueduct for their drinking water.

The "tinajon" is a massive earthenware jar made on the island and big enough for Ali Baba's purposes. They have been used from time immemorial for the storage of rain water. One finds them in almost all houses.



Tinajones in Camaguey, used for storing rain-water.

Howard Gould, recently in Havana, was served with a summons and charged with breaking Cuba's maritime health laws because his yacht "Niagara" arrived April 1st from Jacksonville without the Cuban consul's certificate of health.

Captain Gabrielson of the yacht settled the matter by paying a \$50 fine on April 4th.

The sugar central "Angelita" in Matanzas was destroyed by fire on March 22d. The mill was situated at Vilalba, municipality of Martí. It is of Cuban ownership and its output averaged 30,000 bags annually.

Frank S. Melvin, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia branch in Cienfuegos, died in that city March 14th. He was a victim of typhoid fever.

PRESS AND INDIVIDUAL COMMENT ON CUBAN MATTERS

The chief opposition to annexation of Cuba would arise in the United States. Congress would not readily consent to the repudiation of our oft repeated promise to maintain Cuba's independence. The cane growers of Louisiana and the beet raisers of the Western States would naturally oppose a step which would bring them into free competition with Cuba's sugar. Our tobacco and fruit interests would be moved to antagonism on similar grounds. And it is doubtful whether our people at large would look with complaisance on the addition of a Territory populated entirely by persons professing the same religion and speaking a foreign language.

On the other hand, how long will the taxpayers of the United States submit to our costly and troublesome police supervision of Cuba? It seems probable that another intervention will give rise to a demand for the establishment of some form of closer protectorate, with a constant influence over the political affairs of the island.—Forbes Lindsay in the *Independent* (New York).

No president of the United States can annex Cuba. It will not be annexed against the will of the people of the United States. They hold, as they did at the outbreak of the war with Spain, that "the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent," and that by that pledge the United States is bound.—*New York World*.

France has apologized for attacks on Cuba's credit made in the French Chamber of Deputies some weeks ago. Commenting on France's retraction, the *Troy* (N. Y.) *Record* says: "While the insular republic is young and of little influence in international affairs, its trade is of such importance to certain of the old world countries, that it is in a position to stand on its dignity. Cuba's credit is not impaired. Hence, the republic across the Atlantic was decidedly undiplomatic in accepting rumors as facts. For the first time in its history the Gem of the Antilles has compelled a great power to concede that a little government should be offered considerate treatment."

The president and his friends have been good comrades, says recently the Havana *Lucha* editorially. Together they have worked towards their own happiness and well being against the country. Together they have become possessed of the offices and positions which they now hold, for to get them they have been blind to everything,

and cared little or nothing for the present or future of the republic.

For that reason, would it be strange that they should quarrel now? Such always happens when the booty has been distributed.

There are only two paths for the president to take, one or the other—to fight, or to resign. What he cannot do is to allow things to remain as they are, because Cuba cannot tolerate such unforsaken conditions, for such is the guarantee which is offered the nation by a government without a recognized head.

It is necessary, therefore, that a quick solution be given the matter and as the actual president and his friends are responsible for the unbearable situation in which we live at present, let them fight it out: let the battle take place, or permit the president to resolve to disappear from the scene, the quicker the better.

In and out of the State Department at Washington, says the *World of To-Day*, "among folk official and unofficial, there exists the belief that Cuba will not stand alone upon her own unsupported legs another twelvemonth. There will be a little sputtering flash of revolution, they say. No one will get hurt. There will occur much jabber and no blood. And then—Cuba will fall backward into the arms of her Uncle Sam.

"Every Cuban with a dollar has his eyes upon this country. Also, he is eager to 'join.' Already, they have a saying in Havana: 'Stand a Cuban on his head, and if a peseta roll out of his pocket, he's an annexationist.'

"The foreign capital in Cuba is about \$400,000,000. The local capital is \$700,000,000 more. Every dollar of that \$1,100,000,000 wants to come in under the protecting pinion of the Eagle.

"Those who own that \$1,100,000,000 of capital believe that were annexation an accomplished fact, every Cuban value would be multiplied by three. In short, that \$1,100,000,000 would swell to \$3,300,000,000 the moment that Cuba could call herself part and parcel of the United States.

"With that the common Cuban belief, how should you expect to head off annexation?"

The Cuban generals have been mighty quiet since Uncle Sam warned them, and now if he could hush up the New York papers the same way, things would be running pretty well, says the *Pittsfield* (Mass.) *Journal*.

THE BURIAL OF THE "MAINE"

How the sinking of the "Maine" at sea on March 16th impressed one of Uncle Sam's sailors, is told in the columns of the *Indianapolis* (Ind.) *News* in a letter written by J. L. Fahy, chief yeoman, to a comrade.

Fahy, after describing the funeral services at Havana, and other ceremonies, writes:

"Shortly after 1 o'clock the United States navy tug 'Osceola' made fast to the 'Maine,' and with the assistance of two other tugs started to tow the remains of that ill-fated vessel to her final resting place. As they approached the entrance of the harbor, the 'North Carolina' got under way, followed by this vessel ('Birmingham'), and that was the start of the strangest funeral procession ever witnessed, for every vessel in the harbor, no matter of what description, got into line. As the 'Maine' passed Morro, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and during all this time they had a band playing a 'dead march.' Slowly she was towed to sea and at about 5 o'clock the three blasts from the whistle of the 'North Carolina' informed us that the proper position outside the three-mile limit had been reached. It was then the men became eager and all eyes were centered on the decks of the 'Maine,' and we could see the men on board, about a half dozen of them, moving about. Then they commenced to open up the sluices and sea cocks and after this was done, and they had gone over the side into a boat and then to a tug and the lines from the tugs had been cast off, it was piteous to watch her drift and stagger about as the sea and current directed, unable to help herself, she who had once been the pride of our navy, now a poor helpless wreck. Like a poor doomed wretch about to be executed, and who

had lost his sight, she drifted about, rolling a little, and it seemed for a long time that she was not filling up at all, but after a time it became perceptible; and she then seemed to go down little by little until she commenced to take the seas over her deck and then she filled rapidly and finally went out of sight in one last long plunge. Believe me, I never want to see anything like it again."

The last act in the long chapter of the "Maine" was the funeral of the 64 victims who could not be identified in any way, at Arlington National Cemetery, across the Potomac from Washington, on March 23d, amid the highest honors. Congress adjourned so the members could attend in a body and thus pay the last tribute to the martyrs, and the leading men of the nation were there. The coffins, each carried on a caisson, were drawn by six horses each, having been brought from Havana by the cruiser "Birmingham." The Cuban minister took a prominent place beside President Taft. The president spoke at the graves' side with bared head, ignoring the rain and sleet falling at the time. He paid a beautiful tribute to the dead. Said he, in part:

"We meet to pay appropriate honor to the memory of the first of the country's sons who gave up their lives in our war with Spain. That war every American can feel proud of, because it was fought without a single selfish instinct, and was prompted by the most altruistic motives. These, our honored dead, were hurled into eternity without the inspiration of anticipated battle or hoped-for victory. It is well that we should halt the wheels of government and stay the hum of industry to take time to note by appropriate ceremony the debt we owe to those who gave up their lives for the nation." (See frontispiece illustration.)

Books, Pamphlets and Periodicals Received

La Instrucción Primaria, Enero y Febrero, 1912. Revista mensual, publicada por la Secretaría de Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes.

Boletín del Archivo Nacional, Enero-Febrero, 1912.

Anales de la Academia de Ciencias Médicas, Físicas y Naturales de la Habana, Tomo XLVIII, Enero de 1912.

Starting Currents of Transformers, with Special Reference to Transformers with Silicon Steel Cores, by Trygve D. Yensen, has just been issued as Bulletin No. 55 of the Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

The transformer has come to be regarded as one of the most reliable and simple pieces of electrical apparatus. As new material, however, is utilized to increase its efficiency, new problems arise. One of these problems is the momentary rush of current that occurs upon closing

the primary circuit of a transformer. In Bulletin No. 55, it is shown that while this starting current for old type transformers may rise as high as four times full load current, it may rise to more than seven times full load current for the new type with silicon steel cores. The phenomenon is fully explained and illustrated by means of oscillograms.

Copies of Bulletin No. 55 may be obtained upon application to W. F. M. Goss, Director of the Engineering Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

West India Committee Circular. Official organ of the West India Committee. London, March 26, 1912.

Tropical Life. London, March, 1912.

Sanidad y Beneficencia. Boletín oficial de la Secretaría. Enero de 1912.

Bohemia of Havana. Handsomely illustrated.

PIER CONSTRUCTION WORK AT HAVANA

HOW THE CONCRETE PILES ARE MADE — SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION AND ILLUSTRATIONS

In the February issue of THE CUBA REVIEW a discussion was given of the new piers now being constructed at Havana by the Port of Havana Docks Company, owners of the Scovel Concession granted by the government of Cuba. This information was supplied the CUBA REVIEW by the engineer in charge of the work. Some further very interesting data, exclusively sent this magazine, with three new photographs of the work, follow. The illustrations described are on the opposite page.

The concrete piles for the pier are manufactured at Regle, a suburb of Havana, across the bay. The plant is located at the water's edge, where all material may be brought on barges and the finished piles can be shipped out in the same way all at the minimum of expense.

Picture No. 2 shows the interior of the shed in which the piles are made. There are two aisles, each 320 ft. long; like the one shown in the photograph each is served by an overhead electric crane of 20 tons capacity, which serves to deliver the concrete to the molds and to transport the finished piles.

The piles are of concrete reinforced with steel rods and hoops. Wooden forms are used for molding; at the left of picture No. 2, in the foreground, may be seen one of these molds with the reinforcing steel in place ready for the concrete.

The mold just to the right is completely filled and the workmen are smoothing off the surface. The concrete is mixed in a mixer outside of the shed and delivered in buckets to the traveling crane. These buckets, which have a bottom opening somewhat narrower than the molds, are brought over the mold and carried along the length of the mold by the crane as the concrete runs out of the bottom. This operation is shown in the centre of the picture.

The molds are stripped from the piles after twenty-four hours and are immediately set up again, the tops of the piles already cast serving as the bottom of the mold for the one above it. In this way the maximum economy of space and molds is secured.

The concrete piles are ready for use in thirty days from the time of casting. They are then transferred from the casting shed to barges for transportation to the work under construction.

The same electric crane which was used for depositing the concrete picks up the pile at two joints where holes were left in the pile for the insertion of steel pins. Picture No. 3 shows a pile thus supported. It has come from the rear of the shed and is to be placed on the car shown at the extreme left of the picture. Owing to the length of the pile, two cars are necessary for its transportation. The pile shown in this picture is only 50 ft. long, but at the time of writing piles 85 ft. long and weighing 18 tons apiece are being handled in the same manner with the substitution of a steel beam for the wooden beam shown in the picture.

The pile, once loaded on the cars, is pushed by hand out onto the pier shown on picture No. 1, a distance of about 300 ft. Here a derrick lifts it from the cars and places it on barges alongside. These barges carry from 14 to 20 piles depending on the length of the piles. The barge is then towed to Havana and run alongside the floating derrick, which does the work of driving. This work will be described later.

To date about 15 hundred piles have been manufactured and transported with practically no damage and no accidents.

The finished groups of piles made in this way are 6 ft. high and 12 ft. broad. They are allowed to remain in the house 30 days for curing, being kept continuously moist and protected from the sun.

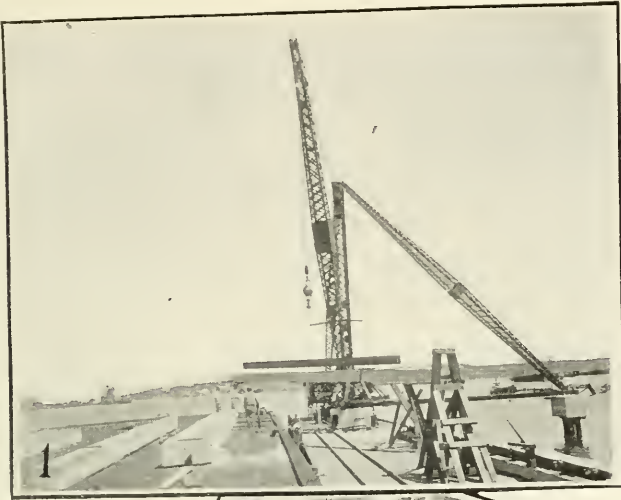
The method of shipping will be illustrated by later pictures.

According to Secretary of State Sanguily, Sr. Fernandez Vallin, the Spanish minister to Cuba, reported as having left Madrid on his way back to Cuba, will not return to Cuba any more.

It will be remembered that some remarks regarding the republic were ill received by the Havana press and his recall was demanded. He shortly afterward asked his government for leave of absence.

The coast to coast railroad from Guanatanamo to Baracoa, which opens up to sugar planting a new district in Oriente Province, is soon to be inaugurated according to Sr. José Marimon, head of the company which was organized for the construction of this road, says *La Lucha*.

The new road will open up a rich section of the province now practically inaccessible, as the region is mountainous.



Concrete piles on pier ready for shipment by lighters.



Where the piles are made. An overhead crane at work.



See article on preceding page.

How the heavy piles are moved from shed to the cars.

COST TO MANUFACTURE ICE

[From the *Practical Engineer*, Chicago]

An inquiry to this Chicago publication as to the cost of manufacturing ice was answered fully in its columns. Of course it is understood that these figures are for the United States and that the figures will vary whether in the north or in Cuba, according to the cost of fuel and the cost of labor, but the data given gives something on which the individual estimate can be made.

The *Practical Engineer* says:

Gueth, in his Pocket Manual for Refrigeration Engineers, says that an absorption machine under the right conditions should produce up to 12 tons of ice per ton of coal burned. Actual results show 10 tons of ice sold per ton of coal bought.

For a 50-ton plant actual costs follow:

Coal at \$2.20 per ton, 22 cents; labor, 34 cents; ammonia, 6 cents; incidentals and repairs, 24 cents; interest on investments, 25 cents; taxes and insurance, 11 cents. Total cost to produce 1 ton of ice, \$1.26. The factory cost, leaving out interest, taxes and insurance, is 86 cents per ton of ice, including repairs.

A compression machine with compound condensing engine and all pumps driven by the compressor engine, would require 130 hp. rating for a 50-ton ice plant, and with an evaporation of 7 lb. steam per pound of coal in the boilers this would require the burning of 4½ tons of coal a day, or 11 tons of ice per ton of coal burned. The cost of operating a 50-ton compression plant would be about as follows:

Coal at \$3.20 per ton, 32c.; labor, 34c.; ammonia, 3c.; incidentals and repairs, 18c.; interest on investments, 25c.; taxes and insurance, 11c., or a total of \$1.23 as the cost of one ton of ice. The factory cost, leaving out interest, taxes and insurance, would be 87c. a ton.

By a combination absorption and compression system, assuming a 100-ton plant, a 30-ton compression machine will drive a 70-ton absorption machine by the exhaust steam of the first machine and will turn out 14 tons of ice per ton of coal. The cost of operation per ton of ice would then be: Coal at \$2.20 a ton, 16c.; labor, 30c.; ammonia, 5c.; incidentals and repairs, 21c.; interest, 25c.; taxes and insurance, 11c., or a total of \$1.08 a ton. The factory cost would be 72c. a ton.

Schmidt, in his book on Artificial Ice Making, gives the following data:

Cost of installation for the can system, \$5.50 a ton; for the block system, \$6.50 a ton; plate system with direct expansion plates, \$8 a ton; plate system with brine plates, \$10 a ton.

He gives as operating costs, 8¾ lb. of coal per ton of ice-making capacity per hour, and with the wages of engineers at \$2.50 to \$5 a day, oilers \$2 a day, firemen \$1.50 to \$1.75, laborers \$1.25 to \$1.50, coal at \$2 a ton, he gives as the expense for a 60-ton plant: Engineers, \$9 a day; oilers, \$2; firemen, \$4.50; labor, \$4.50; coal, \$18; oil, waste and sundries \$4, or a total operating expense daily of \$42.00, making a cost per ton of ice of 70 cents. This does not, of course, include anything for interest, insurance or taxes, nor does it include the cost of handling the ice outside the plant and delivering to customers.

Based on these same figures he gives the cost in a 10-ton plant at \$1.26 per ton; 25-ton plant as 87 cents a ton, and in a 100-ton plant as 61½ cents a ton.



Presbyterian mission and children at Cardenas.

CUBANS PREFER AMERICAN SHOES

A cable on March 31st to the *New York Herald* said that complaints, originating in Havana, have come back to Havana from the United States that the Cuban customs officials discriminate against American shoes in favor of those of Spanish manufacture. The *Herald* representative accordingly inquired into the matter. His statement is as follows:

All shoes pay ten per cent ad valorem. Men's shoes pay fifteen cents a pair additional, sizes 6 to 11. Women's shoes pay ten cents a pair additional; children's, five cents, plus in each case thirty per cent of the amount of these charges. Then American shoes, under the treaty, enjoy a reduction on the total tax of thirty per cent. Thus duty on a \$2 pair of Spanish made men's shoes amounts to about forty-five cents; on a \$2 pair of American made shoes it is about thirty-two cents.

If, now, the American manufacturer finds that nevertheless the Spanish shoemaker is getting ahead of him and undertakes to discover the cause he will not have to look far for it.

It is probably true that goods can be laid down in Havana from Barcelona quicker than from Boston. The Spaniard

looks to his routing, and when he despatches goods it goes. It is probably true that shipments from Barcelona get through this custom house quicker than those from Boston. Barcelona makes out its shipping documents correctly, packs properly, weighs accurately.

It is very doubtful that the Spanish maker dishonestly undervalues his goods. He doesn't have to do it to beat the American, but if he does resort to trickery it is one safe bet that he will beat the American at that little game every time.

It is not true that the Cuban when he buys a shoe leans toward the Spanish make. On the contrary, he prefers the American shoe because he believes it to be the better article. But if the retailer to cover losses through poor packing, expensive delays due to mistakes in papers or poor routing, must sell the American shoe at a higher price than the Spanish (despite thirty per cent preferential), then the Cuban is going to buy the Spanish shoe, without remembering the "Maine" or the fact that his grandfather was a Gallego.

At the United States consulate it was stated that there was no discrimination against American shoes.

Cuban Mahogany in London in 1911

[Exclusive London correspondence of THE CUBA REVIEW]

London, April 3, 1912.

From figures now available, London imported last year 6,569 tons of Cuban mahogany logs as compared with the previous year of 413 tons, the amount being 826 tons under the average for the last ten years. The lumber chiefly consisted of Santa Cruz wood, with smaller amounts from Jucaro, Manzanillo and other ports. The demand was strong and the consumption shows an increase. The total sales, however, were really less, as in 1910 four cargoes were disposed of for overside delivery, whereas only one was disposed of on these conditions in the year under review.

Demand was active at all times, for small and inferior logs a slight lapse in the demand was noted. All the wood was, however, firmly held and a recovery in the demand for these inferior grades took place at the end of the year. The prices realized for all of the wood were good. Brokers were practically cleared of stock at the end of the year, and prospects all point to a continuance of a firm market.

Last year's imports of Cuban mahogany logs compared with 6,982 tons in 1910, 3,157 in 1909, 7,046 tons in 1908, 4,647 tons in 1907, 2,024 tons in 1906, 6,667 tons in 1905, 11,134 tons in 1904, 8,051 tons in 1903, and 3,288 tons in 1902. The total imports of Cuban mahogany logs into Europe last year may be given as follows: London, 6,569 tons; Liverpool, 6,400 tons; and Glasgow, 76 tons, giving a total for the United Kingdom of 13,045 tons; Germany, 2,470 tons; Holland, 1,090 tons; Belgium, 1,850 tons; and France, 5,775 tons. These give a total European import of Cuban mahogany last year at 24,230 tons, which compares with 16,649 tons the year before last, 9,713 tons the year before that, and 17,102 tons in 1908.

More Money Required for Roads.—According to President Gomez' message there has been spent between November 1911, and March, 1912, the sum of \$318,619.42 in

repairs and other work on 1,702 kilometers of roads and its complementary buildings. He asks Congress to vote more money, and thinks \$850 per kilometer sufficient.

CUBAN WRAPPER DUTY INCREASES

Through the publication of the semi-annual tobacco import and export tables on April 2d, it was disclosed that in the last year there has been a 100 per cent increase in the amount of Cuban wrapper leaf, on which full wrapper duty is paid by American importers.

The tables mark the first practical statistical account of tobacco imports under the new regulations of the Treasury Department, made after the country-wide investigation of the tobacco importation business by the customs officials.

"A year ago," says the *New York Tribune*, "the wrapper tobacco imports, especially from Cuba, from which comes by far the greater bulk of the tobacco imported, were very small, and the basis of the government's investigation was the allegation that much of the tobacco leaf that was actually used as wrapper for Havana cigars came into this country as filler tobacco, and hence paid a much smaller duty than it should."

"The final result of the country-wide investigation was an order to customs officials that tobacco should be subjected to a 100 per cent examination. Before that, it had been the rule to examine only one bale in every ten. Tobacco importers scoffed at the complete examination, claiming that the custom's force would have to be increased to an impossible degree."

In an interview on April 1st with Wm. Loeb, Jr., collector of the port of New York, which, with Tampa and Key West, imports the bulk of the Cuban leaf, he said that the 100 per cent examination had been accomplished, with nothing more than a negligible increase of employees, and the increased duties accruing to the government had far more than paid for the trifling increase in cost of examination.

In figures, the tables show that there

were 6,638 pounds of Cuban wrapper leaf tobacco imported in January, 1912, as against 1,407 pounds in the same month of last year. The valuation of the 1,407 pounds on which wrapper duty was paid in 1911 was \$2,743, while the valuation on the 6,638 pounds on which wrapper duty was paid in January, 1912, was \$17,715.

During the seven months ended with January, 1912, according to *The Tobacco Leaf*, 31,848 pounds of Cuban wrapper leaf was levied upon as wrapper and was valued at \$64,170, whereas during the seven months ended with January, 1911, before the Treasury Department's investigation and new ruling, 19,009 pounds came into this country as tobacco upon which wrapper duty was paid, and its valuation was set down as \$30,466.

Comment upon these figures by leading importers of Cuban leaf was all to the effect that they are now paying wrapper duty on Cuban leaf which they cannot use for wrapper, and some importers asserted that the maximum percentage of wrapper leaf in the bales they import from Cuba was not above 40.

The tariff law specifies that if more than 15 per cent of the leaf in a bale is found to be "suitable for cigar wrappers," the whole bale shall be assessed as "wrapper leaf." Before the investigation the custom of examining only one bale in ten was held by the government officials to make the examination almost farcical.

Collector Loeb's only comment upon the claim of the importers that under present conditions they were paying duty on wrapper leaf that they had to use for filler was that his records disclosed that such bales were usually invoiced at something in the neighborhood of \$250, and that it was highly improbable that importers would pay wrapper prices for filler leaf.

PIANOS IN CUBA

Hardman, Peck & Co., the piano manufacturers, recently decided to enter the piano trade in Cuba, and with a view to creating agencies in the larger cities of the island, will send J. H. Parnham, of the sales staff, to Havana to establish headquarters. He expects to reach Cuba in the latter part of this month and arrange for a dozen agencies.

Cuba as a field for the retailing of pianos has not been explored to any great extent by American piano manufacturers, says *Music Trades*, of New York. The greater number of sales of American pianos there have been made through commission houses having extensive business connections there.

Spaniards in Havana are petitioning the government to permit the return to Cuba of Francisco Arnal, who was deported several months ago on the charge of being an anarchist. They declare the expulsion unjust.

Congressman Hobson in an interview in the *Knoxville* (Tenn.) *Sentinel* recently said regarding the necessity for a larger navy: "Take as an illustration the question of Cuba. If we had had control of the sea, liberal policies toward Cuba would have prevailed without war. The reforms in Cuba would have been prosecuted and policies settled by diplomacy, but as we were not in control of the sea, war resulted. Three more battleships and there would have been no war."



Industries of Cuba.—First and only manufacturer of rattan goods in the island, at Cardenas.



Industries of Cuba.—Ice plant at Cienfuegos.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

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

The Cuba Railroad Company's Earnings

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of February and for eight months ended February 29th compares as follows:

	1912	1911	1910	1909
February gross	\$367,375	\$315,921	\$254,598	\$223,089
Expenses	183,907	166,647	132,259	108,133
February net	\$183,468	\$149,273	\$122,339	\$114,955
Charges	65,125	59,625	36,666	33,759
February surplus	\$118,343	\$89,648	\$85,672	\$81,195
Eight months' gross	\$2,318,512	\$1,893,640	\$1,530,657	\$1,288,957
Net profits	1,060,035	818,369	596,629	540,962
Fixed charges	491,000	339,250	288,543	261,119
Eight months' surplus	\$569,035	\$479,119	\$308,085	\$279,843

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending March 9th	£43,740	£42,875	£43,986	£38,647
Week ending March 16th	41,216	42,765	41,370	36,719
Week ending March 23d	43,604	43,041	38,608	37,316

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending March 3d	\$48,384	\$48,976	\$42,893	\$41,516
Week ending March 10th	51,297	48,631	41,969	39,596
Week ending March 17th	49,102	46,785	40,290	38,323
Week ending March 24th	49,408	44,190	38,591	36,692

March Quotations for Cuban Securities

Supplied by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (interior)	99	99 ³ / ₈
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (exterior)	103 ¹ / ₄	103 ³ / ₄
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	106	108
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	103	106
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	102	103
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	88	93
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	95	100
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	99	99 ⁷ / ₈
Havana Electric Railway Preferred Stock	120	140
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock	110	125
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Bonds—Participation Certificate....	104	106
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918	97	97 ¹ / ₂

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

VIEWS ON THE TOBACCO HARVEST

BIG CUBAN TOBACCO CROP

The present season's crop of Cuban tobacco will exceed the largest crop previously recorded by close to 75,000 bales, according to J. L. Kendrick, editor of *The Tobacco World*, who recently returned from an extended visit to the Cuban markets.

"For the first time in a number of years weather conditions have been uniformly of such a character as to promote the growth of a bumper number of plants," said Mr. Kendrick on March 15th to a *New York Times* reporter. "Farmers throughout the island have apparently taken advantage of the opportunity offered, and have utilized it to the utmost.

"Predictions are freely made in and around Havana that the present crop will total over 700,000 bales. As last year's crop amounted to only 350,000 bales, these preliminary figures, if verified, should prove very favorable to the industry at large. The largest crop of Cuban tobacco previous to the present season was raised in 1900, and amounted to approximately 625,000 bales.

"The quality of the tobacco in the growing is perhaps not up to the superlative standard of Cuba, being generally pronounced rather light, and in some instances washed out.

"There is a general feeling of optimism in Cuba regarding the tobacco industry."



Professional men of Cuba.—Ricardo de la Torre, director of *La Política Cómica*.—From *Bohemia*, Havana.

The United States imports and exports of jewelry during the fiscal years 1909 and 1910 to Cuba were as follows:

	1909	1910
Imports	\$630.00	\$789.00
Exports (domestic)	21,598.00	15,387.00

TOBACCO PROSPECTS BRIGHTER

The latest advices from Havana in regard to the outlook for the Cuban tobacco crop are even more favorable than those that reached the trade a little earlier in the season.

It has been pretty generally understood for some weeks past that the 1912 crop as a whole will be one of the largest, if not the largest, ever grown upon the island of Cuba, but at the same time it had been strongly hinted that the crop as a whole would be lacking in quality. These statements as to the quality are now declared to have been greatly exaggerated.

Earlier reports were to the effect that the yield in the famous Vuelta Abajo would not only be considerably below the normal in quantity, but that such as was produced would be below the average in quality.

But now comes the welcome news that the tobacco produced in the Vuelta Abajo this year is turning out much better than was anticipated only a few weeks ago. It not only promises to be of better aroma, and better burn, but the colors are said to be much more to the liking of the cigar manufacturers than seemed possible at an earlier date.

It was feared for a time that this year's Vuelta tobacco would cure badly, and with so many green spots that really desirable wrappers would be scarcer than they have been before in several years.

Happily it is now probable, according to later reports, and there seems to be good grounds for these reports, that there will be a far less proportion of the tobacco with the green spots than had been expected, and that while good wrappers are by no means likely to be a drug on the market, on the other hand they will not be so scarce as to cause serious difficulty to the trade.

This is most welcome news, for while it does not mean any immediate change in the prevailing high prices for Cuban tobacco, it does mean that conditions will be less difficult than the clear Havana manufacturers had been looking forward to.—*Tobacco* of New York, March 25th.

PITCH PINE MARKET CONDITIONS

Export of lumber from gulf ports to Cuba for the first quarter of 1912 compares as follows with the same period for 1911:

	1911	1912
37,092,691 feet		31,839,107 feet

Shipments latterly have been small.

FIANANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

NIPE BAY COMPANY DIVIDEND

A dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of the Nipe Bay Company was declared payable April 15th at the office of the treasurer at Boston, Mass., to the holders of the stock of record at the close of business, March 22, 1912.

HAVANA ELECTRIC DIVIDEND

The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 of the Havana Electric Railway has been declared on the common and preferred stocks, payable May 18th. Books close May 1st and reopen May 29th.

A NEW ILLUMINATING GAS

The Blaugas Company of Cuba owns outright basic patents free of restrictions and royalties for the manufacture and sale of Blaugas in Cuba and the Isle of Pines, and has its offices in the Times Building, New York.

It is stated by the president of the company that because Cuba has to import all its coal and oil and has no natural gas, it is a most favorable field for the company's operations.

Blaugas, says the same authority, is made entirely (including all necessary power) from gas oil, a residue from crude petroleum, after all the commercial oils and by-products have been removed, costs less than three cents per gallon and one gallon makes three pounds of Blaugas. It is claimed to be non-explosive and non-asphyxiating.

The Havana office is in the National Bank Building in Obispo Street. The officers are: Charles H. O'Neill, president; Edw. P. Coe, vice-president; Louis H. Holway, treasurer; R. H. Grunies, secretary.

The company was organized December 12, 1911.

The railroad commission on April 13th ratified the authorization previously given the Cuban Central Railways to run a mixed train during the sugar harvest between Sagua und Concha, and vice versa.

The Cuban Academy of Sciences has approved a request to the Caroline Institute of Stockholm that the Nobel prize for scientific discoveries be awarded to Dr. Carlos Finlay, the discoverer of the fact that the mosquito was the only means of transmitting yellow fever, and Dr. Aristides Agramonte, who helped to demonstrate the truth of the theory.

MAY HURT FLOUR TRADE

Huntington Wilson, assistant secretary of state, testifying before the Senate Finance Committee on April 9th, said the free sugar bill would mean the abrogation of the agreement between the United States and Cuba, which gives the United States an advantage of 20 per cent preferential in Cuban sugar exports; that it would seriously affect the Cuban market to which the United States now exports \$60,000,000 of products annually, American flour being the principal item affected. He referred to the pending negotiations in Ottawa, through which Canada expects to extend its trade with the West Indies to the detriment of the large market there for American flour.

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS, LTD., EARNINGS

February 3d	£13,268	Decrease	£3,015
February 10th	14,020	Decrease	2,706
February 24th	14,823	Decrease	1,172
March 2d	16,459	Decrease	1,329
March 9th	16,317	Decrease	943
March 16th	17,091	Decrease	993
March 23d	17,802	Increase	178
March 30th	17,634	Increase	1,291

WESTERN RAILWAYS OF HAVANA, LTD., EARNINGS

February 3d	£4,953	Decrease	£321
February 10th	4,583	Decrease	496
February 24th	4,992	Increase	19
March 2d	4,958	Decrease	451
March 9th	4,748	Decrease	209
March 16th	4,744	Decrease	980
March 23d	4,951	Decrease	614
March 30th	5,401	Increase	357

For earnings of other railroads see page 20.

TUNNEL NEARING COMPLETION

The tunnel under Havana harbor, connecting the city end of the sewer with the Casa Blanca sewer, which leads to the sea, is now about finished.

It was begun from the Casa Blanca side in May 1910. Its extension, including the decline on the other side of the harbor, is about 250 meters long, and was begun six meters below the surface.

It has the record of not having suffered any casualties to men actually engaged in tunneling.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

CUBAN CAR LINE FINANCED

The Havana Electric Railway and Power Company, with an authorized capital of \$30,000,000, was incorporated in Trenton, New Jersey, on March 26th. The company is authorized to construct, acquire and operate an electric railway, light and power plant both in the West India Islands and in the United States.

The company is also authorized to acquire \$5,000,000 of the preferred stock and \$7,500,000 of the common stock of the Havana Electric Railway Company; also to acquire \$6,000,000 of the capital stock of the *Compania de Gas y Electricidad de la Habana*. The capital of the company is divided into \$15,000,000 preferred stock and \$15,000,000 common.

The incorporators are Henry A. Bingham, Jersey City; Cornelius A. Cole, Jersey City, and Henry T. Letts.

The Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Company, says the *New York Times*, is a holding concern which is expected to acquire a large part of the stock of the present Havana Electric Railway. The latter is incorporated in New Jersey under a perpetual charter. It has \$12,500,000 of stock, of which \$5,000,000 is preferred and the rest common. Warren Bicknell of Cleveland is president of this company.

Before March 29th sufficient stock of the Havana Electric Lighting Corporation of Havana had been deposited in Havana and New York to insure the amalgamation of the two companies. Plans of the merger were printed in the March issue of THE CUBA REVIEW.

It was announced on April 4th that the plan for the consolidation had been declared operative, a very large majority of the stock of each issue having been deposited, but as some of the stock is held in Europe, the time for depositing stock was extended until April 22d.

Havana advices are to the effect that the new company proposes to expend at once nearly \$4,000,000 in improving its street car lines and its generating plant and will place modern gas-making machinery in its gas plant, thereby reducing the cost of gas materially, encouraging the use of gas ranges, in place of the small charcoal stoves now universally used throughout Cuba, and which are imported from Germany.

The Cuban Central's plans for a new station, to be called Chinchila, have been approved by the railroad commission. It is on the line from Sagua to Caguaguas.

FREE SUGAR AND ANNEXATION

Representative Julius Kahn, of California, regular republican, who has made a study of the sugar tariff, is of the opinion that if the free sugar bill should become a law, an agitation would start in Cuba with the object of forcing the United States to annex the island.

"The Cubans want to have the opportunity to send their sugar into the United States free of duty," said Mr. Kahn.

"They know that they can compete with the rest of the world successfully in furnishing sugar to this market," he said further, "for they have the cheap tropical labor. Once they get free sugar, they will be afraid of some future action of Congress putting a tariff on it, and therefore they will try to clinch the matter, in my opinion, by becoming a part of the United States."

Representative Ollie James, of Kentucky, one of the democrats who led the fight for free sugar, scouted the theory of Cuban annexation. "Annexation of Cuba? That's all rot," he said.

"I believe we will some day have to annex Cuba, much as I regret it," said Representative Clark, of Florida, democrat, "but I do not think free sugar will have anything to do with it."

Representative Burleson, of Texas, said that it looked to him as if free sugar might help to bring about annexation of Cuba. "But," he said, "that does not make any difference, because we, sooner or later, will have to annex the island anyhow."—Interviews in the *New Orleans States*.

REQUESTS FROM OUR READERS

To the Editor THE CUBA REVIEW, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Do you know of anyone in Cuba who could furnish us with mangrove tree roots, in quantities of 10 to 50 tons?

If so, we would be pleased to have you put us into communication with them.

The price, of course, would have to be extremely low, or we could not use it.

To the Editor THE CUBA REVIEW, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir: We are interested in learning the names of New York exporters doing business in chemicals in Cuba. Any information you give us will be very much appreciated.

We, of course, want to get in touch only with houses in the best credit standing.

For the names of these firms address Department L, THE CUBA REVIEW.

The Cuban Central Railway plans for the construction of a road of standard gauge from kilometer 4 on the line from Caibarien to Placetas, to the Pinta del Pastelillo in the Bay of Nuevitas.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

HAVANA'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

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

1912	\$1,746,462
1911	1,705,843
1910	1,662,338
1909	1,562,486
1908	1,445,400

The custom house collections throughout Cuba in 1911 aggregated the sum of \$25,-972,349.48, as published in the official bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Navigation of Cuba. According to the same authority the collections were received as follows:

Havana	\$18,380,392.88
Matanzas	859,749.03
Cárdenas	519,286.36
Sagua	520,636.55
Caibarién	601,796.84
Nuevitas	209,271.03
Gibara	140,955.33
Banes	68,537.24
Baracoa	6,345.09
Guantánamo	293,546.52
Santiago	1,580,948.28
Manzanillo	480,090.11
Santa Cruz	24,243.26
Tunas	2,053.40
Trinidad	1,504.39
Cienfuegos	1,500,081.80
Batabanó	2,941.64
Nueva Gerona (Isle of Pines)	14,778.65
Puerto Padre	263,371.32
Nipe	495,647.80
Júcaro	6,141.96

Total \$25,972,349.48

NEW TERMINAL NEARLY READY

The new station of the Havana Terminal Company on the arsenal grounds will be ready on August 1st, and on and after that date all trains belonging to the United Railways, the Western Railways and the Havana Central will have their terminus there. Seventy-eight trains will leave and enter every day. The old Cristina Station of the Western Railways will then be used as a warehouse for local freight. Offices of the several lines will be in the upper rooms of the new station.

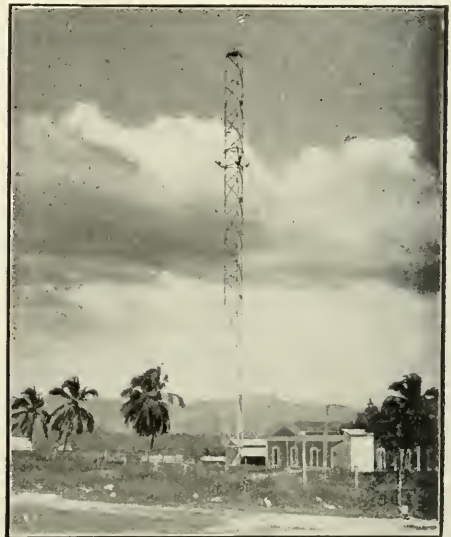
Officers of the company, a few weeks since, while on a visit of inspection to the work being done, approved of General Manager Orr's proposal to extend the railroad in Pinar del Rio from Guane Station to the town of Guane, a distance of three kilometers, and also to extend their lines in Santa Clara Province between Esles and

Cienfuegos, a distance of seven kilometers. This work will be pushed at once and the company expects to have a daily train direct from Havana to Cienfuegos by the end of the present year.

THE RAILROADS OF CUBA

The railroads in public service in the republic, according to the *Avisador Comercial* of Havana, are owned by 18 companies and their varying distances are given as follows:

Name	Distance in Kilometers
Unidos de la Habana	1,114
De Cuba	950
The Cuban Central	423
The Western Railway of Havana....	238
Guantánamo y Occidente	121
Havana Central	112
De Pto. Príncipe y Nuevitas	74
De Gibara á Holguín y Chapara....	83
De Júcaro y S. Fernando	77
De Juragua	58
De Guantánamo	56
De Caracas	71
De Tunas de Zaza á Sti-Spiritus....	39
De Rodas á Cartagena	23
De la North American Sugar Co. ...	12
De Yaguajay	12
Insular	9
De Dubroeq	5
Total	3,477



Wireless station at Santiago de Cuba.

OPENING FOR MODERN VEHICLES

[Correspondence of the *Hub*, of New York]CUBA A GROWING MARKET FOR AMERICAN CARRIAGES, WAGONS,
AUTOMOBILES, ETC. — METHODS OF SELLING

Although Cuban vehicles have been greatly improved during the past few years, there is ample room for the introduction of some of the latest types of American carriages, wagons, automobiles and transportation conveyances in general. A correspondent, returned from Cuba recently, noted the aspects of domestic transportation as seen in various parts of the island. In the city of Havana, and in all of the principal thoroughfares of the country, one may find some high grade vehicles in use, most of which were imported. In the towns and along the country highways, the lack of effective transportation facilities is marked. There are numerous contrasting scenes. You will observe the crude, bulky, oxen cart struggling slowly along the roadside, while the swift up-to-date motor vehicle goes speedily by. The movers of freight in Havana have not been at all backward in getting hold of modern patterns of motor vehicle express wagons. But outside of Havana there are numerous old-fashioned rigs still in use. After looking over the field quite thoroughly, the correspondent concluded that there must be a valuable and encouraging opening for the sale of modern vehicles in Cuba. There is a demand for light rigs throughout the commercial centers. There are express wagons wanted of the American type, as many of the wagons of local manufacture are rather awkward in design and heavy for the animals to haul. There are first class blacksmiths to be found in some of the larger places in Cuba, as well as shops in which a good grade of vehicles is turned out. But the lack of proper tools and devices for manufacturing a superior pattern of vehicles in Cuba is seriously felt by all engaged in the work. Hence, the inflow of imported conveyances continues to be large. No doubt, in time the carriage and wagon works of the country will be properly equipped with all of the machinery necessary for the production of a high grade of modern vehicle, in which case the manufacturers of carriages and wagons of the United States will not have the opportunity to supply the Cuban vehicle market as at the present time.

Therefore the writer concluded that the present is a good time for the exporter of vehicles to cater to the Cuban markets. A very good way to reach the consumers in Cuba is through the commission houses. There are Americans in practically all of the leading commercial centers of the island who handle American made goods. Each of these central firms has a sub-agent in the form of an enterprising tradesman in the leading cities and towns of the island. Carriages could be seen in the rear exhibition room of certain shoe stores, as the shoe dealer was simply the agent of the main commission house of the island.

The sub-agents of the cities and towns scattered throughout Cuba in turn have their drummers out. Cuban enterprise is telling now, and business in all directions has taken a start. Some of the agents and drummers are Americans. The local agents of the towns send out their salesmen with samples of the goods. One plan involves the hauling of the vehicle for sale along in the rear of the conveyance in which the drummer is riding. The drummer goes from one party to the other who is likely to want a vehicle, until a bargain is made. Sometimes the vehicle is well spattered with mud when the buyer finally gets it, but there is no serious objection to that. The drummer simply explains that he is hauling out a sample buggy for show purposes. The buyer figures that the sample is better than the new vehicle back in the store may be, and accepts the dusty vehicle at hand.

As soon as the vehicle is sold, the drummer returns for another. Often he goes out with the horse attached to the rig direct and bargains off both the horse and the rig at a good price.

Another line of service for the vehicle folks of Cuba is the fitting up of conveyances for the traveling stores. Cuba is a great land for portable mercantile conveyances. The dealer in vehicles has numerous demands for second-hand carriages or wagons refitted to carry shelves of goods and exhibit the same to the people along the wayside. The refitted conveyance is made so that shoes, confectionery, tinware, dry goods, bottled stuffs and the like may be placed in tiers so that the articles can be seen.

If I desired to sell conveyances in Cuba I would correspond with the interested parties who deal in vehicles and do the business through them. The average Cuban tradesman is as reliable as the average tradesman of other countries. The leading dealers in goods in the cities and towns are as a rule men who have been tested and can

be trusted. These men know just how to get the vehicles placed on the market to best advantage and can effect sales where you cannot. I mention this because while I was in Cuba I met a number of vehicle salesmen in the hotels in Havana who were waiting for the next boat home, claiming that they could do practically no business in Cuba. They tried to work independently of the local dealers and accomplished nothing. The individual buyers of carriages in Havana have to be taken in a certain way in order to close a bargain even if the buyer really wants a conveyance. He has to be coaxed into making the final deal. The local dealers know this, and have canes to present, and various methods adopted to get the buyer in the right mind to seal the bargain.

CUBAN IMPORT OF MULES

[From Consul General James L. Rodgers, Habana]

The importation of mules into Cuba from the United States—the country which for many years has enjoyed a monopoly in the trade—has long been an established and profitable business, since of all draft animals, except oxen, the mule is probably adapted after acclimatization, for work in this country. It has been found that American-bred mules quickly become accustomed to Cuban climatic conditions and will get along upon the native food supply, although they are maintained in better condition upon American forage and grain. The animals, moreover, seem to enjoy comparative immunity from diseases and to retain all their natural vigor if given good treatment, which is usually the case, since they are regarded as an expensive animal.

In Cuban cities heavy hauling is done almost exclusively by mules, and while the undersized animal predominates, many are fine examples of the best types. In the country, except on certain American sugar and tobacco plantations, few mules are in use, due to their cost, which is beyond the means of the ordinary farmer, and to the national custom of using oxen. However, mules are steadily supplanting oxen in farm work, and those who can afford to purchase them do so, realizing that a team of mules means economy in time and great efficiency in work in comparison to the service of oxen.

In Havana, naturally the main port of entry for this American importation, acclimated mules command from \$150 each for the smaller sizes to \$300 for the large, and it is not uncommon to see an extra fine pair bring \$800.

The duty on mules of over 150 centimeters (nearly 5 feet) in height is, from the United States, \$10 each, and from other countries, \$12.50 each. On sizes less than that given the duty is respectively \$5 and \$6.25 each. In 1909 the importation of large mules was 349; in 1910, 346; of the smaller the importations in the years given were respectively 1,057 and 1,454. These figures appear to represent about the average annual importation and the classes. The larger mules are from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds in weight and the smaller from 600 to 1,000 pounds.

There has not been much effort in breeding mules in Cuba, although at the Central Agricultural Station, at Santiago de las Vegas, in Havana Province, a stud is maintained, and there are one or two other places where the services of jacks can be obtained. It has been stated, however, that several American plantation and ranch interests are contemplating establishing breeding farms on a large scale and with good stock. As far as known there has been no materialization of this announced intention.

CUBAN CONSUL'S PLANS

Crescencio de Varona, the new Cuban consul at Chicago, recently visited the commission houses in that city and priced vegetables and fruits.

"It shall be the purpose of my office here in Chicago," he explained later to a *Chicago Record-Herald* representative, "to open a market for Cuban produce. We are raising vegetables in abundance and can deliver them to you in Chicago within three days on shipment from Havana. We can way undersell the high prices you are quoting.

"I held a conference with merchants in Havana just before I departed, and they urged me to see what chance there may be to place their food products in Chicago."

The Havana Chamber of Commerce is opposed to the granting by the Cuban government of any conclusive right to manufacture cotton goods in Havana for a given number of years. The chamber recommends that the government amend the tariff to admit at a larger duty the raw material used in the manufacture of cotton goods.

GILTNER BROS., Eminence, Ky., U.S.A.

Dealers and breeders of Kentucky Stallions, Mares and Jacks.

Hereford, Shorthorn, Holstein and Jersey bulls. Well broken mules in car lots for sugar planters.

Export Trade a Specialty.

Prices named on animals delivered anywhere in the world. Write us your wants.



CUBA RICH IN MINERALS

In a recent article published in *Mining Science*, Prof. H. S. Nicholson gave an interesting discussion of the mineral resources of the island of Cuba. According to Professor Nicholson, Cuba possesses a wealth of minerals that to-day remains practically untouched, although some of her mines have been in occasional operation for centuries.

Though it has been known for over 400 years that the island was rich in iron ores, it has only been within the last thirty years that these ores have been mined. In 1884 several American companies became interested. Many millions have been invested and their plants are among the most extensive and up-to-date in the world. Their ores are quarried, rather than mined in the ordinary sense. The output is smelted in the United States.

Professor Nicholson says that from the mines on the south coast the shipments in 1909 amounted to about a million tons. Apparently the supply is practically inexhaustible, as immense beds of ore have been discovered in various portions of the island, and English and American investors are busy possessing themselves of them.

Professor Nicholson discusses one copper

mine, the only one on the island, located at Cobre, near Santiago, which was discovered and opened in 1514. It was not until sixteen years later, however, that systematic mining was begun. It has continued, with varying fortunes, until to-day.

Tradition has it that copper was produced here even before the coming of the Spaniards. This idea is based on the fact that copper implements and images found in the ancient mounds of Florida have been identified as having been made from Cobre copper.

In 1830 an English company came into possession of the property and developed ore bodies through a number of shafts to a depth of 1,000 or 1,200 feet vertically, and laterally for several miles. During the "ten years' war" it filled with water. After the Spanish-American war an American company acquired it. This company unwatered it to a depth of 500 or 600 feet and is now shipping 6,000 tons of ore monthly. From 1830 to 1860 this mine, official records show, produced \$50,000,000 in copper.

Professor Nicholson's investigations have convinced him that in many other sections Cuba is marvelously rich in copper.

With Our Advertisers

INSURANCE IN CUBA

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company binds risks in the island of Cuba at its New York office, 45 William Street, where Ricardo P. Kohly is Cuban general agent. It issues policies of insurance against fire and boiler explosion, loss of profits following fire, boiler explosion and engine breakdown.

The disastrous effects of a fire are not to be measured by the actual value of the property destroyed. For example, the destruction of the engine house of a mill or of delicate and complicated machinery would involve losses far in excess of the actual damage done to the property.

A fire policy, although valuable and indispensable, fails to replace the above losses, and the only remedy in such cases is a "loss of profits" policy, which not only maintains the net profit of a mill, but provides for the payment of standing charges during the stoppage, which otherwise would have to be met out of capital, or from reserves intended for other purposes. A Liverpool & London & Globe loss of profits policy provides full compensation by a simple contract at a small premium.

It is expedient to insure as net profit the average annual dividend paid on the or-

dinary share capital, and in addition, the standing charges, the latter usually comprising rent, rates and taxes, interest on mortgages, debentures or loans, directors' fees and salaries to staff, depreciation, etc.

A sugar estate factory having an annual output of 100,000 bags of raw sugar insures its gross profits for \$50,000. The sum recoverable would therefore be 50 cents per bag on the shortage in output as per agreed compensation, whether of the profits of the current or previous year, or of the average of a number of years.

L. J. Martholomew has been appointed agent for Porto Rico by the Lytton Manufacturing Co., with headquarters at San Juan.

Mr. William Hammond, President of the Hammond Iron Works, Warren, Pa., has recently returned from a business visit in Cuba, and while there placed an agency for his line with Sussdorff, Zaldo & Co., 26 O'Reilly Street, Havana.

A splendid residence in New York State is advertised on another page as for sale. It is called the show place of the Catskills. The owners guarantee that everything about the house is as it should be, and that it is a great bargain.

HENEQUEN-FIBER SEPARATORS

The Cuban customs authorities, in response to the petition of importers, have been instructed by the secretary of the treasury to admit the machinery to be used for the separation of henequen fiber at the reduced rate of duty applicable to agricultural machinery and apparatus. The duty on such machinery will, accordingly, be levied at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem upon importation from countries other than the United States, and at the rate of 7½ per cent ad valorem upon importation from the United States.

To secure the benefits of this reduced rate, certain regulations have to be complied with, most notable among which are the requirements that the machines must be imported complete and must be imported in a single shipment, unless special authorization has been granted by the customs authorities for the importation to take place in two or more shipments.—From *Cuban Customs Circular*, February 7, 1912.

A fire on March 30th destroyed the home office of Bea, Bellido & Co., large hardware and sugar merchants of Matanzas. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CUBA'S COFFEE IMPORTATIONS

Official statistics of the Cuban government regarding that country's importation of coffee during the eight fiscal years ending June, 30, 1910, are as follows:

Fiscal year	Pounds
1902-03	21,652,507
1903-04	19,007,436
1904-05	24,002,236
1905-06	20,690,539
1906-07	24,749,381
1907-08	22,600,649
1908-09	24,749,381
1909-10	25,197,444

The first six months' figuring for the fiscal year 1910-11 showed importations of 14,389,428 pounds.

The production of coffee in Cuba, according to the statistics of the Santiago Chamber of Commerce, increased from 30,000 quintales (3,000,000 lbs.) in 1902 to 68,339 quintales (6,833,900 lbs.) in 1905, and to 191,600 quintales (19,160,000 lbs.) in 1908.

The crop estimate for 1911 is for 20 or 21 million pounds.

Oriente Province has a large number of coffee plantations, especially in the Guantánamo Valley.



Construction work in Cuba. Plant of Snare & Triest at Casa Blanca on Havana Harbor for making reinforced concrete piles.

Trabajos de construcción en Cuba. Instalación de Snare y Triest, en Casa Blanca, en el puerto de la Habana, para construir postes de rormigón reforzado.

VALUE OF CANE SUGAR

In July last a summary was given in these columns of an article which appeared in the *British Medical Journal* by Dr. Goulston on the beneficial effects of the ingestion of cane sugar in certain forms of heart disease. Some remarks by Sir James Sawyer, M. D., the eminent consulting physician of Birmingham, advocating the use of cane sugar, were also published. Dr. A. H. Carter, of Wolverhampton, has since contributed a paper to the *British Medical Journal*, in which he states: "I had under my care.... a case of cardiac muscle failure which seemed to have reached its high-water mark of improvement. The result of the cane sugar treatment was so satisfactory that it is worth recording. My patient was a lady aged sixty-two years. Her symptoms were marked. She had no energy, although naturally a most energetic person, and she was now incapable of the slightest exertion, either mental or physical. Sir Lauder Brunton, the eminent heart specialist, was consulted, and confirmed my own view that the patient had reached her limit of improvement. Shortly after this I saw Dr. Goulston's paper, and it occurred to me that my case was just one for a trial of his treatment. Immediately on adopting the 'Glebe' pure cane sugar diet her improvement began to be advanced after the middle of the second week, and by the end of the fifth week it was remarkable. At the end of this time she could walk three miles without a rest or undue fatigue, her mental vigor was quite re-established, and her feeling of well-being and 'fitness,' after months of weariness and lassitude, was really extraordinary. At the end of the sixth week Sir Lauder Brunton again saw my patient, and, in a letter to me... he wrote: 'She has improved enormously on the diet you gave her. Her improvement is simply miraculous.'"—*West India Committee Circular*. February 27, 1912.

GIVING PROPER CREDIT

A description of a British Guiana cane hoist and an illustration of its operation were printed in THE CUBA REVIEW for January last, without credit to our esteemed contemporary, the *West India Committee Circular*, of London, in which valuable publication the article first appeared.

Louisiana cane sugar, unrefined, actually costs 3.75 cents a pound to produce; in Java it is produced for 1.50 cents a pound; in the Philippines for 1.75 cents a pound; in Cuba for 2 cents a pound, says the American Cane Growers' Association of New Orleans.

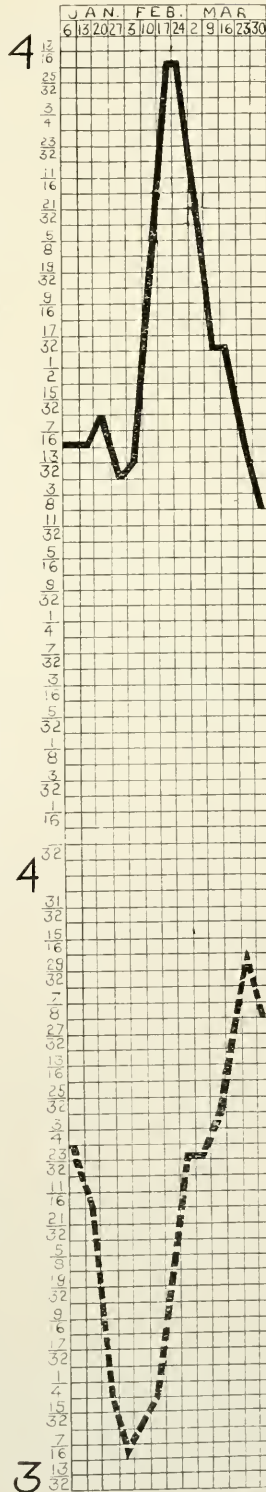


CHART OF PRICES AT NEW YORK OF CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 96° TEST FOR THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1912 AS COMPARED WITH THE SAME PERIOD IN 1911.

TODAS LAS FERRETERIAS EN CUBA

TIENEN SURTIDO DE LA GENUINA

EMPAQUETADURA "EUREKA"

porque en los ingenios de azúcar se ha visto no sólo que es la mejor para máquinas de vapor y bombas, sino también que es la empaquetadura que dura más tiempo y cuesta menos.

TÉNGASE ESTO PRESENTE:

La envidiable reputación que desde hace 30 años tiene la empaquetadura "EUREKA" ha inducido á muchos á imitarla con un producto que tiene buena apariencia exterior pero que es de material muy inferior.

La empaquetadura genuine se vende en cajas de cartón rojo con este rombo en rojo en la etiqueta de la caja y en la empaquetadura misma.



Hágase al ferretero local un pedido de ensayo, ó nosotros lo despacharemos directamente.



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TERRENOS PROPIOS PARA CAÑA

Según algunos autores los terrenos para la caña deben tener humus y cal y una proporción media de arena. Los terrenos medianos son los mejores, más preferibles que los muy ligeros y arenosos. La mucha cantidad de humus trae por consecuencia una caña vigorosa, pero de jugo pobre y difícil de labor.

Según algunos autores novedosos, parece que las sales de mar de que hablamos al principio solo favorecen el crecimiento vegetativo sin aumentar el contenido de azúcar ni la pureza del jugo.

En esto estamos de acuerdo si se habla con exageración, de lo contrario pensamos como Phipson.

Según Boname la caña necesita un suelo franco y profundo, ni muy seco ni muy húmedo; nosotros estamos de acuerdo con Boname, pues como el mismo lo dice, en estos suelos la caña se desarrolla con vigor y produce jugos ricos de azúcar.

Que los suelos tienen que marchar con el clima y con la técnica es muy lógico y esta es la único manera de saber utilizar todos los suelos y de hacer las cosas racionalmente.

Dice Boname que las tierras de las Guadalupe son arcillo-siliosas y casi arcillosas y que siempre que la proporción de este último elemento no esté en exceso, las tierras son excelentes. En la Guadalupe llueve el doble que en Tucumán y los rendimientos son mucho más altos. Conviene á la caña, dicen otros autores, un terreno rico en humus, sustancioso, profundo, fácil de trabajar y que conservan una buena humedad: los terrenos de aluvión de naturaleza arcillosa, fecundados por la presencia de detritus orgánicos, son los que responden mejor á esta gramínea.

Según don Alvaro Reynoso (y estamos con él) la cal es un elemento de primer orden en un suelo y es en estos donde, como dejamos dicho más arriba, se consiguen buenas cosechas y riquísimos jugos. Habiéndonos preocupado ya de la cal en el suelo, pasaremos de largo los comentarios que pudiéramos hacer al respecto. Masset resume su manera de pensar en esta forma: yo creo que la caña puede vivir bien y crecer en todos los terrenos profundos, permeables y frescos, siempre que las sustancias húmiferas sean suficientes y que no escaseen los elementos minerales necesarios.

Nosotros pensamos que el terreno destinado al cultivo de la caña, ha de ser rico y si es posible con una constitución de suelo franco, con drenaje propio, profundo y repleto de sustancias de reserva.

No debe dejar estacionar las aguas, pero debe aprovecharlas convenientemente y su exposición ha de responder á las exigencias del cultivo.

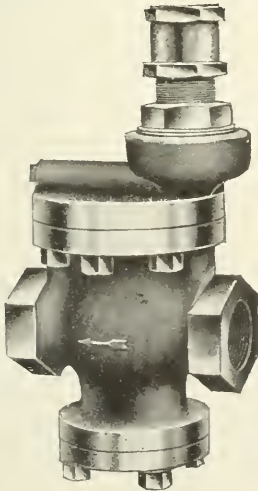
La caña vive muchos años y produce mucho, además lleva una existencia fatigosa, llena de grandes exigencias por parte del agricultor á quien sostiene, sin que éste le preste á veces el más insignificante cuidado.

Anualmente sacan del terreno enormes cantidades de sustancias que al cabo de los años es necesario devolverlas como veremos más adelante para cumplir con la justa y racional disposición de la ciencia agraria: restituir al suelo los elementos extraídos por las plantas. La caña es una gramínea de potentes raíces, que no se contenta con rastrear la superficie sino que á veces desarrollándose en todas direcciones busca sus alimentos en las capas profundas del suelo. Todos estos antecedentes nacen de una especial manera de ser de la planta, de su fisiología, de su dinámica funcional y de su misión como individuo, como ser destinado á producir algo que de ganancias y beneficios oportunos.

Por esto, que no escapa á vuestras preparadas inteligencias, termino aquí este capítulo, en la seguridad de que siempre sabreis consultar planta y ambiente para iniciar agricultura y hacer progresar la existente.—Julio Storni (hijo), *El Hacendado Mexicano*.

AQUÍ LA TENÉIS.

LA VÁLVULA DE REDUCCION DE LA PRESIÓN QUE NO FALLA PARA VAPOR AIRE



Esta es la válvula que evita el desperdicio cuando el consumo cesa.

Un simple resorte regulador y un diafragma equilibrado permiten una variación ilimitada de la presión en el lado en que se verifica la reducción desde cero hasta muy cerca de la presión inicial.

Puede regularse á cualquiera reducción de la presión con sólo dar vuelta al tornillo regulador mientras esté funcionando.

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FUSEL OIL FROM SUGAR WASTE

[From Consul General James L. Rodgers, Havana]

Inquiry is made regarding the production of fusel oil in Cuba. After careful inquiry it is evident that no attempt is made to save this valuable by-product by the distilleries of Cuba, which run on the large supply of molasses coming from the sugar mills. As far as I can ascertain this is more the result of lack of knowledge in the matter of the production of fusel oil rather than any intention to sacrifice value.

Among the distilling interests to which this matter has been submitted one company is very anxious to open correspondence with a view of securing the technical advice and assistance which would be necessary in developing this new feature of their industry.

The price of molasses in Cuba fluctuates from year to year, but it can be averaged safely at about 3½ cents per gallon. All the available supply finds a ready market in Cuba, as it is used in local distilleries and is also shipped abroad in large quantities. In 1910 (the latest statistics available) the exportation of molasses from Cuba was in value \$1,477,756, of which over 60 per cent went to the United States and very nearly all the remainder to England.

Roughly estimated, the present-day distillation of alcohol of all grades in Cuba would be about 1,000,000 gallons annually. There are no accurate statistics available.

Fusel oil is a by-product produced in the distillation of alcohol from various substances, including grain, beet and cane molasses, and wood. Its chief use in the United States is in connection with the manufacture of explosives. It is also used in making artificial fruit essences. The total output of this oil in the United States was 110,792 gallons during 1910, the last year for which figures have been compiled by the United States internal-revenue officials.—United States Bureau of Manufactures.

FINDING THE CAPACITY OF TANKS AND BOILERS

Suppose we have a circular tank 8 feet in diameter and 6 feet in height, how many gallons of water will it hold? A gallon equals 231 cubic inches. We must, therefore, find how many cubic inches there are in the tank and divide this number by 231.

To find the number of cubic inches, we must first find the number of square inches in the bottom of the tank and multiply this by the height of the tank. The bottom of this tank is a circle. Its diameter is 8 feet. Its radius is 4 feet. To find the area of a circle we square the radius, that is, multiply the radius by itself and multiply the result by 3.1416.

Example—4 feet equals 48 inches, and this multiplied by itself gives 2,304 square inches, which multiplied in turn by 3.1416 gives 7,238 square inches as the bottom of the tank. Multiplying this sum by the height of the tank, 6 feet or 72 inches, we have 521,136 cubic inches in the tank. Dividing this by 231 to reduce to gallons, the result is 2,256 gallons as the tank's capacity.

The same method is used in finding the

capacity of a boiler. Find the area of the end of the boiler by the rule for area of a circle and multiply this area by the length of the boiler. For a fire-tube boiler, first find the capacity of the boiler as though it had no tubes, then find the capacity of the tubes and subtract from the capacity of the boiler. To find capacity of tubes multiply the area of the end of a tube by its length and this product by the number of tubes.

Rule for capacity of circular tank or boiler: Capacity in gallons equals area of end in square inches, times length or height in inches divided by 231.—From *Practical Electricity and Engineering*, Chicago.

NOURISHMENT IN SUGAR

Referring to the sugar harvest in the West Indies, the West India Committee Circular says: "It is interesting to recall that John Hunter, the celebrated anatomist and surgeon, in one of his Treatises published in 1788, dilated as to the advantages of cane sugar, which he described as 'one of the best restoratives of any kind we are acquainted with.'... 'There are sufficient proofs of its nutritive quality over

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almost every other substance. It is a well-known fact, that all the negroes in the sugar islands become extremely lusty and fat in the sugar-cane season, and they hardly live upon anything else.' After commenting on the advantage which horses, cattle and birds derived from sugar, he continued: 'When we consider that a whole swarm of bees will live a whole winter on a few pounds of honey, keep up a constant heat, about 95 to 96 degrees, and the action of animal economy equal to that of heat; we must allow that sugar contains, perhaps, more real nourishment than any other known substance.'

According to the *Avisador Comercial* of Havana, deeds were signed in that city on April 1st conveying some 2,000 caballe-

rias (about 67,000 acres) in Oriente Province, municipality of Victoria de las Tunas, to unnamed buyers, who will build a sugar mill to be called the Manatí. Its initial capacity will be 150,000 bags, though this will be increased to 300,000 bags.

Attention is especially directed to the fact that the new mill will be capitalized with Cuban money.

The people of the United States do not regard the destruction of the "Maine" as a closed incident, says the *Washington Star*. They still feel that it remains to be punished. From the twisted members of the hull have been now gained unmistakable evidences that the ship was destroyed by a blow from the outside, and there remains a determination to clear the mystery.

Determinación del zumo extraído

Llamamos la atención de nuestros lectores que estén interesados en todo lo relativo á la fabricación de azúcar, hacia la Balanza Automática para Flúidos de Richardson, cuyo grabado aparece en el anuncio respectivo inserto en la página 37.

Este aparato se destina expresamente para pesar y registrar, automáticamente, el zumo extraído de la caña de azúcar, y se viene empleando muchísimo para pesar la cantidad de zumo que se extrae de la caña. Esta balanza y registro se halla instalada en varios de nuestros grandes ingenios en Cuba, y también ha sido adoptada por gran número de hacendados en la isla Hawaii, en Puerto Rico y en otras partes.

Como quiera que los procedimientos empleados hasta ahora para determinar la cantidad de zumo extraído de la caña han sido sólo aproximados y engañosos, la introducción de este aparato viene á satisfacer la necesidad que existe de un medio exacto y seguro para determinar el rendimiento de la caña. Es indudable que cuando este aparato sea más conocido, se usará por generalizarse por las ventajas que ofrece.

Este aparato no debe confundirse con ningún otro nuevo y aun sujeto á experimentos. Fué construido por sus fabricantes, que son probalmente los más expertos y mayores fabricantes de aparatos automáticos para pesar en el mundo, después de varios años de detenido estudio de las necesidades en los ingenios de azúcar, y su utilidad y exactitud ha sido demostrada hasta la saciedad durante el tiempo que lleva usándose, pues todos los que se han instalado desde su introducción están funcionando perfectamente y á completa satisfacción de los que los han adoptado.

Es posible acercarse á esta balanza y mirar su brazo en perfecto equilibrio á cada carga. No es necesario, por lo tanto, tomar una muestra de la esta balanza y pesarla en un tanque sobre una báscula, vagoneta ni otra balanza, pues este aparato es de comprobación automática y su exactitud no puede ponerse en duda.

Los fabricantes garantizan que este aparato registra el peso exacto y absoluto del zumo de caña ó guarapo que pase por el mismo, con una variación máxima de 1 en 1000.

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Precio, 15 cts la libra.

HOYT METAL COMPANY - - NUEVA YORK

REVISTA AZUCARERA

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

Nuestra última revista azucarera para esta publicación estaba fechada el 15 de marzo de 1912. En ese período las cotizaciones para los azúcares centrífugos polarización 96° eran 4.53c. la libra, y ahora es de 3.98c. la libra derechos pagados, el punto más bajo en la campaña azucarera.

La tabla aquí impresa muestra el curso de los precios durante el primer trimestre del año, y es interesante, pues indica muy claramente lo que puede llevar á cabo la agitación arancelaria en lo que se refiere á la poca estabilidad de precios durante el tiempo de su discusión en el Congreso. Durante enero y febrero, sin agitación arancelaria, los precios fluctuaron muy satisfactoriamente, bajo el punto de vista de otras condiciones, pero con la presentación y adopción de una cláusula por la Cámara de Representantes, aboliendo todo derecho sobre el azúcar y eliminando la ventaja de la Reciprocidad con Cuba sobre los azúcares extranjeros, los vendedores de azúcar de Cuba y Puerto Rico fueron poseídos y con fundamento de temor y desmoralización, cosas que se han hecho aun más intensas desde que se hizo esta tabla. Al presente, la más grande mejoría en precios sobre los del año pasado, como se muestra en la tabla, se ha perdido casi por completo, siendo actualmente 3.98c. por libra el precio de los Centrífugos polarización 96°, contra 3.86c. por libra en igual época el año pasado.

Respecto á la perspectiva arancelaria sobre que se basa la desmoralización, no hay la más mínima probabilidad de que el Senado apruebe ni de que el Presidente ponga su firma á una tarifa arancelaria que no dé á Cuba un derecho preferencial de 20 por ciento.

Una tarifa tal, sobre la base de 1c. por libra polarización 96°, con .80c. sobre el azúcar de Cuba, es la reducción máxima que tiene probabilidad alguna de convertirse en ley, y la reducción en derechos por tal cláusula ya está descontada en los precios actuales de los Centrífugos.

La diferencia comparativa entre el azúcar de Cuba y el de remolacha es ahora .82c. las 100 libras; .30c. las 100 libras es la diferencia anual acostumbrada, y los restantes .52c. por 100 libras tiene que acreditarse al descuento de esa cantidad en la tarifa. Si finalmente resulta que en esta sesión del Congreso no tiene lugar cambio alguno en la tarifa, entonces este descuento de ½c. será recobrado más tarde en la estación, con tal que los mercados europeos continúen sosteniéndose firmes. Ahora parece que la Gran Bretaña ha comprado de 100,000 á 125,000 toneladas de azúcar de Cuba, y que esta cantidad es todo lo que probablemente requerirá de Cuba, dejando el resto de la cosecha para los Estados Unidos.

Todos los indicios ahora se inclinan en favor de una zafra completa, que llegue al cálculo primitivo de 1,500,000 toneladas.

Nuestros refinadores van llegando al mercado más libremente á causa de la actual cotización bajo la base de 3.98c. por libra, y los vendedores podrán pronto recuperar su pérdida confianza.

El azúcar de remolacha europeo, que en nuestra última revista era 15s. ¾d., se cotiza ahora á 13s. 2¼d. (4.80c.), después de haber tocado el punto más bajo de 13s. El azúcar de caña de Java se cotiza ahora á 14s., paridad de 2 7/8c. costo y flete por los Centrífugos de Cuba.

Las siembras de remolacha para la nueva cosecha, según cálculo que nos envía por cable F. O. Licht, ascienden á un aumento de cinco por ciento sobre las del año pasado, de Alemania solamente.

Los compradores de azúcar refinado, basándose en las cifras de la tabla de febrero, han tenido grandes pérdidas por las bajas sucesivas.

Los abastecedores al por mayor agregaron compras especulativas á sus requerimientos normales, y como resultado, en algunos casos han pagado grandes sumas de dinero á los refinadores, cubriendo la diferencia entre el precio alto de la contrata y las cotizaciones corrientes, para que se les cancelaran los contratos. El estado de este mercado azucarero es bastante diferente al de años atrás, en que los refinadores sobrellevaron ellos mismos tales pérdidas ocasionadas por las bajas en el mercado, concediendo al comprador todo el beneficio de los precios bajos del mercado el día de la entrega.

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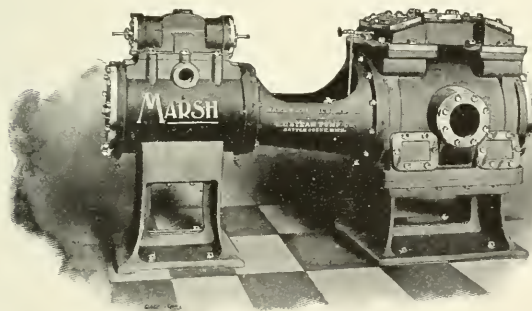
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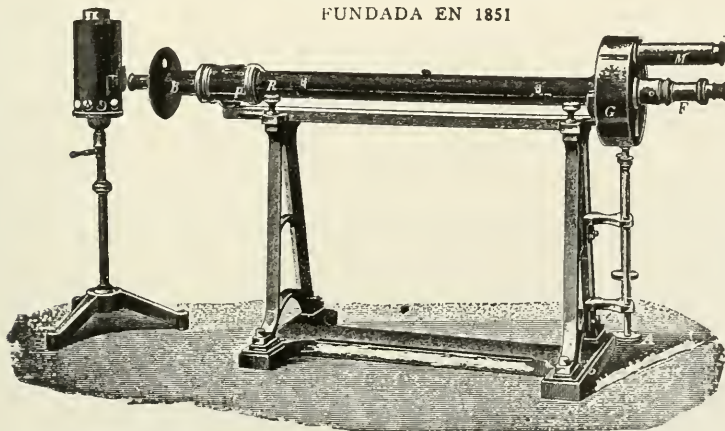
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La lista de precios de todos los refinadores es de 5.10c. por libra menos 2 por ciento, excepto la Federal y Arbuckle que son de 5.05c. menos 2 por ciento. Bajo la base de 5c. menos 2 por ciento, no cabe duda que las compras de azúcar refinado aumentarán considerablemente.

SUGAR REVIEW

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

Our last review for this magazine was dated March 15, 1912.

At that time the quotation for centrifugals 96 degrees test was 4.53c. per lb., and is now 3.98c. per lb. duty paid, the lowest point of the campaign.

The chart printed herewith* shows the course of prices for the first quarter of the year, and is interesting, as indicating very clearly, what a tariff agitation can do in the way of unsettling values, during the time of its discussion in Congress. During January and February, without tariff agitation, prices moved very satisfactorily, from the standpoint of other conditions, but with the presentation and passing of a sugar schedule through the House of Representatives, removing all duty on sugar, and doing away with the Cuban reciprocity advantage over foreign sugars, well founded scare and demoralization came to both sellers of Cuba and Porto Rico, which has grown even more intense since the chart was made. At the present writing, the greatest improvement in prices over last year, as shown by the chart, has been nearly lost, present value of 96 centrifugals being 3.98c. per lb. against 3.86c. per lb. at the corresponding time last year.

As regards the tariff prospects on which the demoralization is based, there is not one chance in a thousand of a tariff passing the Senate, and receiving the signature of the president, that does not give a preferential of 20 per cent to Cuba.

Such a tariff on basis of 1c. per lb. 96 degrees test with .80c. on Cuba sugar, is the maximum reduction, that has any chance of becoming a law, and the reduction in duties by such a schedule is already discounted in the present price of centrifugals.

The parity difference between Cuba and beet sugar is now .82c. per 100 lbs.; .30c. per 100 lbs. is the usual yearly difference, and the remaining .52c. per 100 lbs. must be credited to the discounting of that amount in the tariff. If it finally results that no change in the tariff is made at this session, then this 1²/₂c. discounting will be recovered later in the season, provided that European markets continue to hold their own. It now appears that Great Britain has bought some 100,000 to 125,000 tons from Cuba, and that this amount is all that she will probably require from Cuba, leaving the balance of the crop for the United States.

All signs now point to a full sized crop, up to the original estimate of 1,800,000 tons.

Our refiners are coming into the market more freely at the current quotation of 3.98 1/2 c. per lb. basis, and sellers may soon recover their lost courage.

European beet sugar, which was 15s. 3/4 d. by our last review, is now 13s. 2 1/4 d. (4.80c.), after having touched the lowest point of 13s. Cane Java sugar is now 14s., the parity of 2 7/8 c. c. & f. for Cuba centrifugals.

Beet sowings for the new crop are estimated by cable to us, from F. O. Licht, at 5 per cent increase from last year for Germany alone.

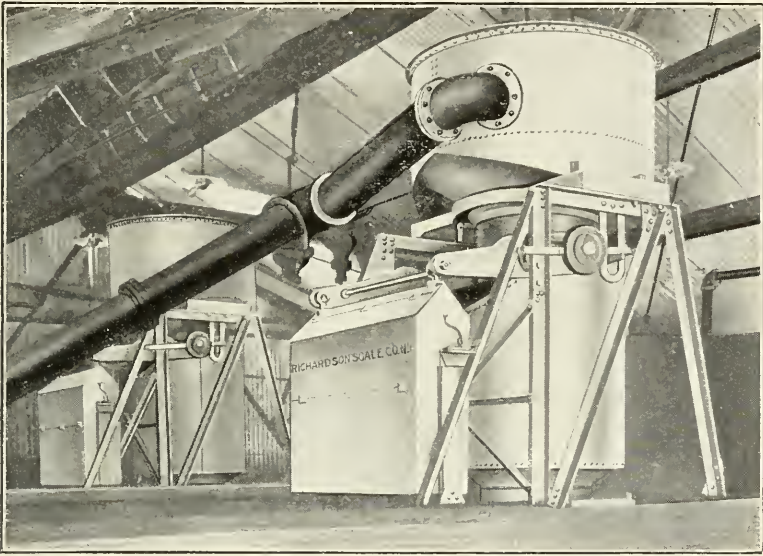
Refined buyers, based on the chart figures for February, have been heavy sufferers from the succeeding declines.

Jobbers added speculative purchases to their legitimate requirements, and as a result have in instances paid large sums of money to refiners, covering the difference between the high contract price and current quotations, to have the contracts cancelled. This is quite a different market condition from former years, when the refiners took all such losses from market declines onto themselves, and gave the buyer the full benefit of the lower market prices on day of delivery.

Just now all business is on the hand to mouth basis.

All refiners' list prices are at 5.10c. per lb. less 2 per cent, except the Federal and Arbuckle at 5.05c. less 2 per cent. At the 5c. less 2 per cent basis the buying of refined sugar will, no doubt, be considerably increased.

* See chart on page 29.



Grabado que muestra la instalación en la Nipe Bay Co., en Preston, Cuba

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Secretary of State Knox, while in San Juan, Porto Rico, recently, is said by *La Lucha* of Havana to have informed the sugar growers of the island that the administration did not favor the free sugar bill, and that he did not believe it would pass the Senate. Even if it did, he said, President Taft would not sign it.

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From General Funston's book, the following recital of a daring feat in Cuba by a Cuban lieutenant is taken:

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"In the meantime several officers of General Garcia's staff had reached us, and called attention to the fact that the Spanish flag was still floating from the pole on the blockhouse. This would never do, and it must come down. But it could not be lowered, being nailed to the staff. One of these officers, Lieutenant Luis Rodolfo

Miranda, said he would bring down the flag, and several of us went out and from the safe side of the structure watched the operation. With assistance Miranda reached the roof, and slowly and painfully began drawing himself up the pole, which was about eighteen feet high and four inches in diameter. Every Spaniard in Guaimaro could see him, and I believe, too, a man tried to bring the gallant fellow down. Bullets hissed and crackled all about, and beat a constant tattoo on the blockhouse. The pole above or below him was hit several times. For a few moments that seemed endless we looked on in an agony of suspense, expecting every moment to see him come crashing down on the tiled roof. We begged him to give it up and wait for night, but he kept on, reached the flag, cut it loose with his pocket-knife, slid down the pole with it, ran to the eaves, and leaped to the ground fifteen feet below. It would be difficult to imagine a feat of more reckless daring, and yet I have heard some of my own countrymen damn the whole Cuban people as a race of cowards."

"Memories of Two Wars," by Frederick Funston. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; \$3 net.

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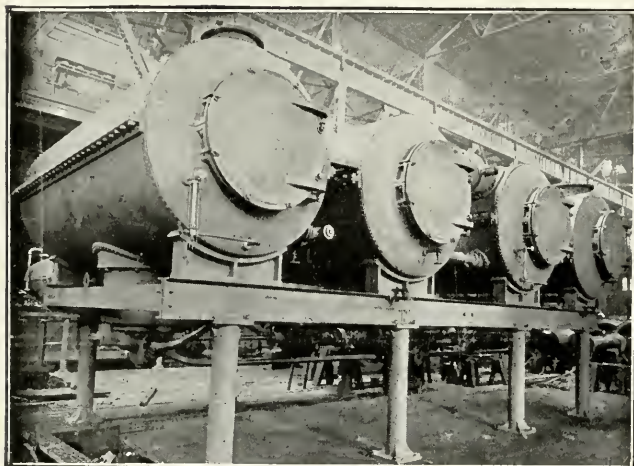
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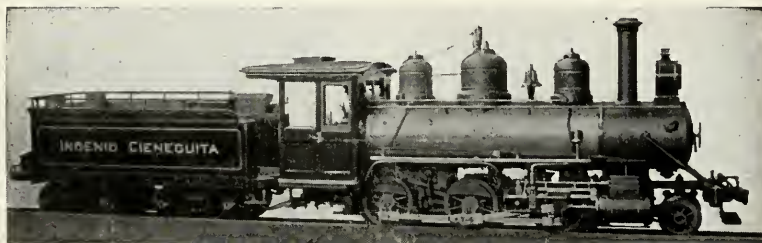
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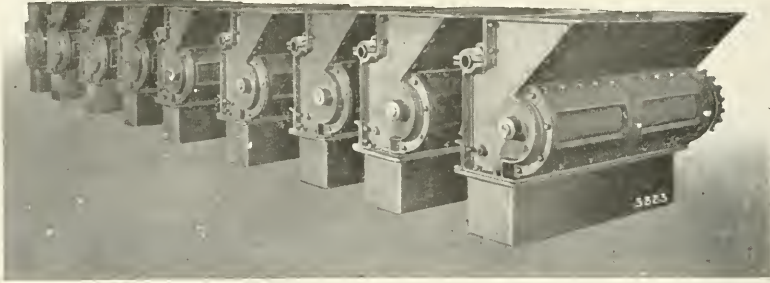
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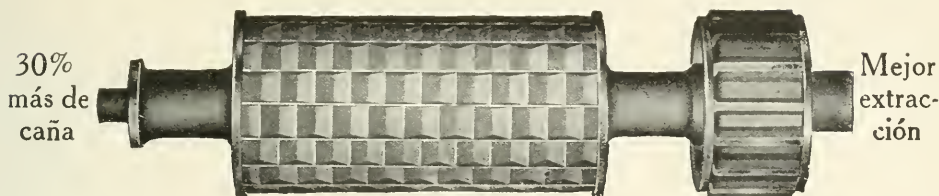


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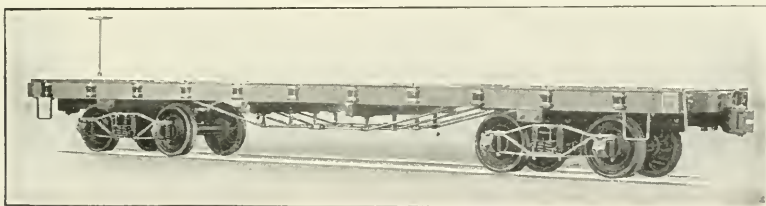
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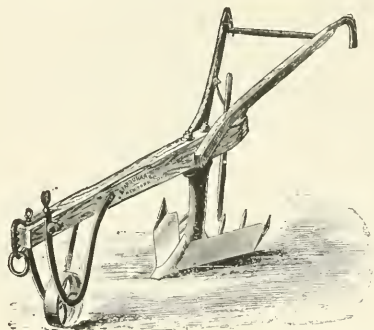
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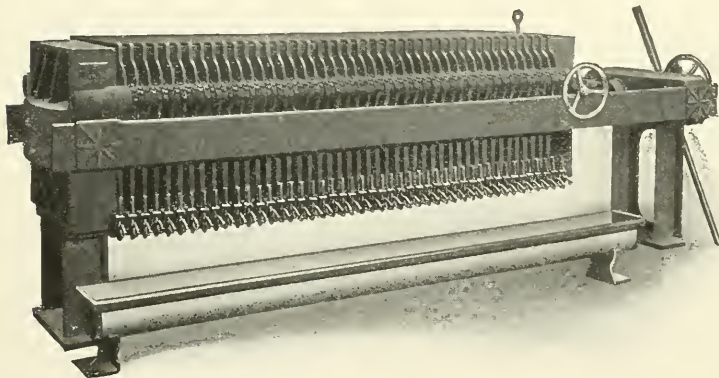
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No. 6

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The cover page shows the beautiful building of the Spanish Club at Matanzas.

The coming presidential election is naturally, the uppermost subject of discussion throughout the island at the present time and a very full description of the opposing parties and candidates will be found on page 7. There are further cabinet resignations and there are some interesting discussions of Cuba's finances on page 8. The register of electors shows a half million voters, but these figures are questioned by some of the Cuban newspapers. These articles will be found on page 9.

The present conditions in Cuba are causing wide spread comment in the United States newspapers and the most important opinions are given on pages 10 and 11.

The health of Cuba is beyond criticism according to Dr. Barnet's statement on page 12.

Recent new enterprises in Cuba, including a milk pasteurization plant at Cardenas, with an illustration, are described on page 13.

The completion of Havana's harbor tunnel, an American criticism of Cuban schools, and a description of Cuba's best baseball player are on page 14.

The churches of Camaguey, the scarcity of Havana's water supply and Cuba's meteorological service are described on page 15.

The beautiful golf course, recently opened just outside of Havana, will add much to the pleasure of residents and tourists. It is described on pages 16 and 17.

An address, by a former Secretary of the Treasury of Cuba, on the Panama Canal and the Republic, is on page 18.

The new Palace of Justice in the City of Matanzas and an illustration of the new Spanish Club shortly to be erected in Havana are on page 19.

Traffic receipts of Cuban Railroads are given on pages 20 and 21.

Some commercial paragraphs are on page 22.

Some reports of Cuba's financial institutions and other items of interest will be found on page 23.

Some interesting illustrations of new railroad construction work are on page 24.

Some agricultural notes and an interesting United States Government chart showing the enemies of the cotton boll weevil are on page 25.

The United States Government has analyzed Cuban honey and the report of the Bureau of Chemistry will be found on page 27.

An interesting article on the results achieved to date in making paper from bagasse is on page 28.

A description of a great sugar mill in Oriente Province and some interesting news notes describing the development work of the sugar mills in Matanzas Province are on pages 29 and 30.

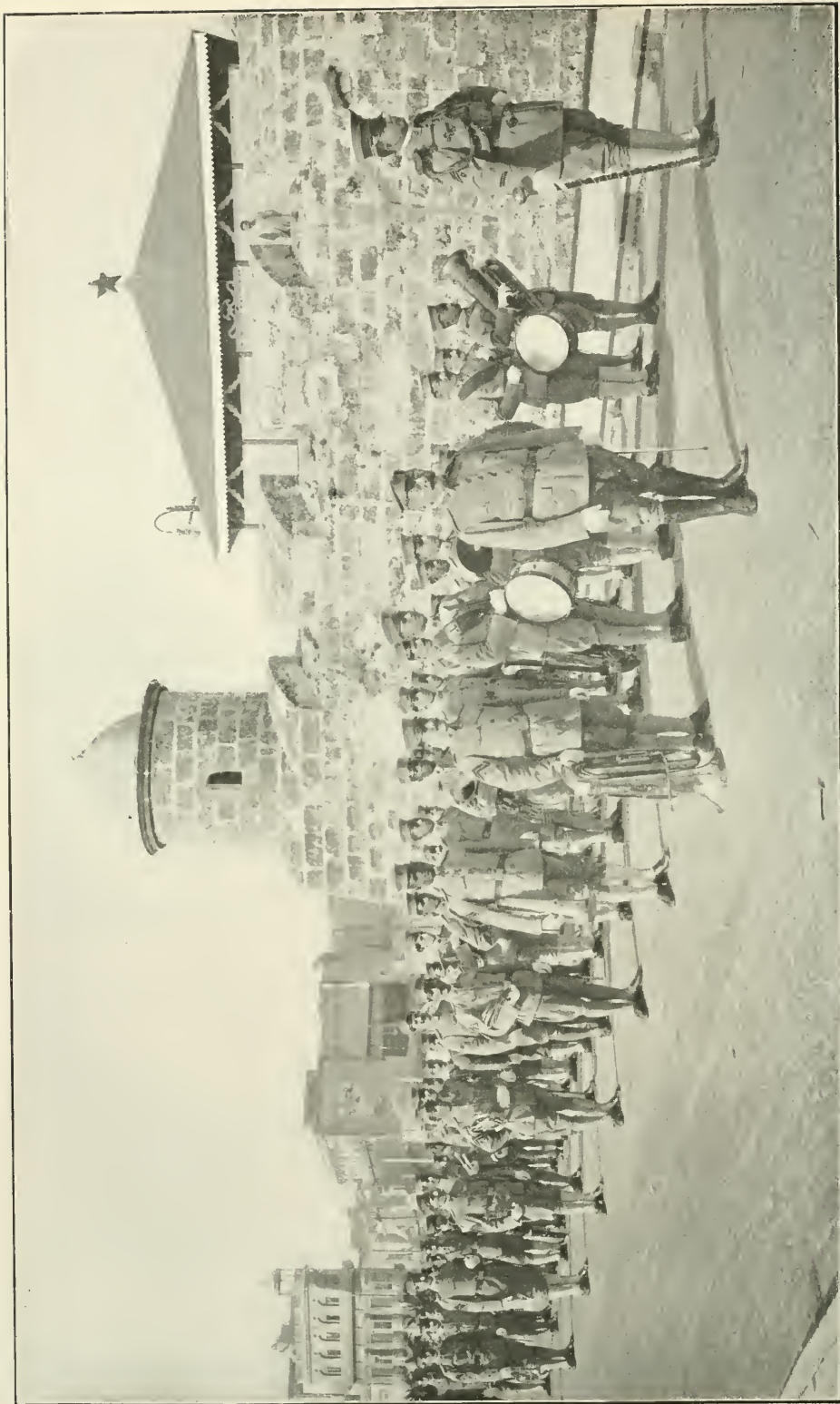
Spanish notes regarding the sugar industry are on pages 31 and 32.

The usual valuable review of sugar prices at New York by Messrs. Willett and Gray, printed in Spanish and English, will be found on pages 33, 34 and 36.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT

JUN 1 - 1912

LIB
NEW
BOT
GAL



Cuba's permanent army band.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME X

MAY, 1912

NUMBER 6

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

Opposing Parties and Candidates
Cuba is preparing to elect a president, and the *New York Herald* prints the following concise description of parties, platforms and candidates.

There are two political parties in Cuba—the Conservative and Liberal. Both promulgated platforms in the preceding presidential campaign, but in an interview with the *Herald* correspondent recently, Enrique José Varona, president of the Conservative Party, remarked that all he remembered of the Conservative platform was that it proposed certain amendments of the constitution—on just what points he could not say off hand. General Zayas, leader of the strongest faction of the Liberal Party, said that the Liberal Party represented decentralized administration and unrestricted suffrage.

So the presidential campaign is being waged, as usual, on personalities. The Conservative presidential candidate, recently nominated by acclamation in convention, is General Mario Menocal, with a business record as manager of the biggest sugar plantation in the world, Chaparra, Oriente Province.

General Menocal's running mate is Señor Enrique José Varona, an older man, an "intellectual." This party is, in fact, the old moderate party, which went down and out with Palma's overthrow. A leader in it is General Freyre de Andrade, member of the "militant cabinet" of the August revolution.

The Liberal Party consists of three principal factions. Their disagreement is pregnant with serious mischief. Four years ago, when the party united under General Gomez as presidential candidate, it was agreed that General Gomez should step out at the end of one term, in order that Alfredo Zayas, now vice-president, but then a warring candidate for the presidency within the disrupted party,

might succeed him. General Gomez was elected, and at no time in the last four years has Señor Zayas permitted him to forget that agreement. Neither has General Gomez ever succeeded in inducing Vice-President Zayas to imagine he had any intention of keeping it.

The veterans, while all this is going on, are marking time. They declared at Camaguey they would vote for either party's candidate who embodied their ideals—a clean Cuban record and a Cuban platform. General Nuñez has informed the *Herald* correspondent that they will declare for neither Menocal nor Zayas until they know the program of each. Neither, to date, has announced any program. Neither the conservatives nor the liberals believe the Veterans' Association can control the veteran vote en masse. General Nuñez thinks otherwise.

General Juan Mario Menocal, the Conservative candidate for the presidency, arrived in Havana from his home at Chaparra, Oriente Province, on May 5th.

Thousands of his followers escorted him from the railroad station to his hotel.

The bitter discussions among the factions of the Liberal Party will help the election of the Conservative Party candidate.

Followers of General Asbert, the governor of Havana Province, who aspired to be the candidate of the liberals for the presidency, are protesting against the action of the Liberal Convention in nominating Alfredo Zayas, the present vice-president, for president. They want a new convention. May 6th despatches were to the effect that the Asbertistas were approaching the Conservative Party for an agreement. The basis of the agreement to be that the Asbertistas support General Menocal, the conservative, for president, while the Menocalists support General Asbert for re-election as governor of Havana.

Secretary of the Interior
Cabinet Gerardo Machado and Sec-
Resignations retary of Public Works
 José M. Babé, in President
 Gomez's Cabinet, tendered their resigna-
 tions April 24th, which were accepted.

Secretary Machado's successor is Dr.
 Federico Laredo Bru, formerly fiscal of
 the Audencia of Havana and latterly the
 registrar of property in Cienfuegos.

Secretary Babé resigned because of ill-
 ness, and Señor Machado felt bound to
 resign having avowed his intention of
 supporting the presidential candidacy of
 Alfredo Zayas.

Regarding these appointments, President
 Gomez has the following to say in a letter
 to Ex-Secretary Machado:

"I have refused to appoint as secretaries
 of government and public works, persons
 who have figured in party politics, select-
 ing instead Messrs. Laredo Bru and Rafael
 Carrera, who, as is well known, have not
 mixed in politics and are men of un-
 doubted rectitude, who will come to the
 Cabinet to manage affairs, straightening
 out the tangles, without injuring any po-
 litical faction with acts which are not
 strictly just, nor favor, directly or in-
 directly, any candidate to the injury of
 the others. This is what the public wants
 and this is what I will continue to do, and
 from this attitude no one shall remove me."

Señor Rafael Carrera, appointed to suc-
 ceed Secretary of Public Works José
 Babé, who resigned recently, assumed the
 duties of his new office on May 1st. He
 was chief of public works of Santa Clara
 Province.

Señor Babé was on the same day ap-
 pointed to be consulting engineer for the
 government in the construction of the new
 million-dollar presidential palace. His
 salary is stated to be \$500.00 monthly.

Three associates of Hugh
Contractors Reilly in the construction
Want of the water works system
Payment at Cienfuegos returned to
 Havana May 5th to look
 after the collection of \$650,000 which they
 say is still due on their contract. The
 delegation was headed by Hugh J. Reilly,
 Jr., son of the contractor.

This is the second protest which the
 Reilly firm has made to President Taft.
 The first was made two months ago, and
 the Cuban Secretary of the Treasury, Sr.
 Manuel Sanguily, was accused of "hold-
 ing up" the final certification of the work,
 which was complete seven months ago.
 According to one of Mr. Reilly's asso-
 ciates, the work was to cost \$3,080,000,
 which, with the exception of the final pay-
 ment of \$650,000, was paid from time to
 time as the work progressed.

When the water works were completed,
 he said, application was made to the Ha-
 vana officials for a final certification, so
 that the final installment might be collected,
 but this certification was delayed so long
 that protest was made to Washington.
 President Taft instructed Arthur Beaupre,
 American minister at Havana, to inquire
 into the delay, and Mr. Beaupre reported
 he could obtain no satisfaction. Then the
 contractors decided to come to Washing-
 ton, and obtained an interview with Presi-
 dent Taft. Mr. Taft, they said, expressed
 surprise that the claim had not been paid,
 and assured them he would take the matter
 up with President Gomez direct.—*New
 York Herald*.

The *Washington Post* says on this sub-
 ject that inquiry at the State Department
 on May 2d developed the fact that com-
 plaints of American contractors in Cuba
 are now under consideration. That there
 is delay in obtaining payment for them
 is admitted, but the reason governing
 Cuba's tardiness is not explained. The
 United States government has not yet
 reached a stage in pressing the contract-
 ors' claims where it is possible to ascertain
 whether Cuba is short of the needed
 funds.

Under the Platt amendment the United
 States has a supervisory interest in Cuban
 finances, particularly in regard to floating
 of new loans.

By January 1st last, says the *New York
 American*, the budget provisions were ex-
 hausted to the end of the fiscal year and
 transfers of funds had somewhat disguised
 the situation. Late in 1911, Speyer &
 Co. paid over the final installment of the
 \$15,500,000 loan negotiated for the pay-
 ment of sewerage, paving and improving
 of the water system in Havana and instal-
 lation of such a system in Cienfuegos.
 Of that loan, about \$3,000,000 remains on
 deposit in New York and is being drawn
 against at the rate of \$300,000 a month.

About \$600,000 monthly is required to
 carry on the work in progress. The
 sewerage company has renewed pressure
 on the treasury and obtained \$402,000.
 Unless the paving company gets its share
 it will quit work.

Major Armando André, editor of *El
 Dia*, was acclaimed candidate of the Con-
 servative Party for governor of Havana
 Province on April 21st, when the provin-
 cial convention gathered in Havana to pro-
 ceed with the nomination of the provin-
 cial ticket.

Colonel Justo Garcia Velez, Cuban
 minister in Spain, who has had a leave
 of absence, has returned to his post, sail-
 ing from Havana on May 1st.

*Half a
Million
Voters*

Statistics compiled by the Election Bureau of the Department of the Interior show that there are 511,519 electors in Cuba entitled to vote at the coming elections. Of these, 336,900 are whites and 174,610 negroes.

La Lucha of Havana says these figures "are either the result of concocted frauds or unpardonable errors." It says that a half million of electors in a country, the population of which is barely over 2,000,000, "appears to us to be somewhat exaggerated." Reasoning it out, it says further: "511,519 votes mean in round figures 25 per cent of the total population of Cuba, foreigners included. According to the latest data published, the number of foreigners domiciled in Cuba numbered more than 260,000, which leaves a total Cuban population of much less than 1,800,000.

"This moves us to ask, whether or not, it is not a bit adventurous to say that the women, children and adults under 21 years of age residing in Cuba, should sum up on sixty-five per cent of the 1,800,000 of natives or naturalized citizens?"

*Opposes
Arbitration*

Dr. Pedro Merraera Sotolongo, the well-known Havana lawyer, opposes the idea of a court of arbitration to decide on the war claims of England, Germany and France, claiming that they cannot be submitted to arbitration, as seems to be the plan, or at least as Secretary of State Sanguily announced was to be done, following his conference with Secretary Knox during the latter's visit to Cuba.

He says that Article I of the transitory dispositions of the Cuban constitution declares that the republic of Cuba does not recognize any other debts or compromises than those legally contracted by the commanders of the Liberating Army, since February 25, 1895, and prior to September 19th, of the same year, date on which the Jimaguayu Constitution was promulgated, and those which were contracted abroad afterwards by non-members of the revolution or their agents. These claims are to be adjudicated by Congress, which will decide as to the payment of those declared legal.

To submit the matter to arbitration, which implies that after a verdict the president and his Cabinet will order whatever payment may be declared, in the opinion of Dr. Herrera Sotolongo, will be illegal on the ground that the president has no power to "adjudicate or order the payment of those claims.

Frederico Mejer, the noted sugar expert, died in Havana April 14th.

*More
Millions
Wanted*

Principal Senate business on April 16th was the reading of a message from the president, asking for the contracting of a new loan of \$11,000,000 to continue the construction of the sewers and carrying out the paving of the city of Havana.

The Senate listened to this message as well as to another, asking for the creation of a new consular office abroad, without comment of any kind, says *La Lucha* of Havana. It says further:

"In three years of the Liberal administration they have had the handling of a little over \$40,000,000 per annum, which sums up to about \$125,000,000, and that without counting the products of the Magon loan of \$16,500,000, which makes it \$140,000,000 for the lowest that they had to pass through their hands.

"Where are the colossal public works," it says further, "or the great progress made with the piles of gold that, like a continuous stream, has run through the hands of these people?"

"The country does not see them, but instead of that we know of some men who are now carrying a check book in their pockets who a few years ago did not know what a bank check looked like."

In an interview May 6th with the *New York Sun's* representative, General Menocal said the country needed a radical change in methods and an honest government. The business men and producers, he said, should be relieved of the present intolerable burdens, which have been imposed on them by the squandering of money.

He also declared that his party would not submit as tamely this time as it did four years ago to interference at the polls. It will meet violence with violence if necessary.

General Caballero, governor of Camaguey Province, resigned his post April 29th, and also resigned as provincial head of the Liberal Party.

No other explanation than political pressure is assigned for the resignation.

Secretary of State Sanguily called a conference on May 5th to consider ways and means of continuing the reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States. The conferences included Martin Rivero, Cuban minister to Washington, members of the Planters' League, and cigar manufacturers.

Sr. Rivero, who was called to Havana for a conference with local interests, left for Washington on May 9th to take up reciprocity with the State Department.

PRESS AND INDIVIDUAL COMMENT ON CUBAN MATTERS

The present conditions of Cuba's finances are attracting general attention, and the *New York Tribune* has the following to say editorially on this important subject:

"There must be a clear recognition of the difference between the right of this country to intervene in Cuban fiscal affairs and the desirability of doing so. The right is indisputable, from both the legal and moral point of view. It is set forth in a law of the United States, in the Constitution of Cuba and in a treaty between the two countries. The Cuban government is specifically bound not to assume or contract any public debt 'to pay the interest upon which and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government, shall be inadequate,' and the American government is empowered to intervene, if necessary, for the enforcement of that salutary rule.

"Having at great cost secured independence for Cuba, it is incumbent upon this country to afford whatever protection may be needed in order that independence may not be forfeited or impaired or its blessings lost. Nobody would dispute the right and duty of this country to defend Cuba against the wanton aggression of some foreign and hostile power. But long and unpleasant experience has demonstrated that the fiscal menace is greater than the military. The worst evil of the republics of that part of the world has been that of disordered finances. It has been in that way, in the great majority of instances, that diplomatic complications and military menaces have been incurred. It is well, therefore, for this country to guard against the cause of trouble and not merely to combat the effect.

"But the desirability of intervention is a very different thing. If our right to intervene is indisputable, it is at least equally certain that it is most undesirable for us to do so, save under extreme compulsion. Before intervention was so much as seriously thought of, it would be necessary to have it shown in the clearest manner that Cuba was incurring debts which were beyond her power to pay and which would therefore become a menace to her integrity. So far as we know, that has not yet been shown in the present case. There are hints of 'powerful influences' which are said to be at work toward intervention. But our government is not controlled in such matters in that way. It does not conceive it to be its duty to

pull chestnuts out of the fire for speculators or investors who went into foreign engagements with their eyes open.

"The only questions before it are two: Whether any Americans fail to receive justice in the Cuban courts and whether the Cuban government is incurring debts beyond its reasonable ability to pay. It is to be expected that Cuba will cause both questions to be answered in the negative. The pearl of the Antilles does not wish to lapse into the condition of Santo Domingo."

Sydney Brooks in *Harper's Weekly* again comes to the defense of Cuba and urges that the republic be allowed to work out her own problems without interference. He says:

"I do not myself regard the experiment of an autonomous republic in Cuba, hazardous as it is and must be, as necessarily doomed to failure. Every year that it continues to exist adds something to its chance of longevity and makes the Cubans realize more clearly the conditions that must be observed if its life is to be prolonged. The one thing that will infallibly bring about its collapse is the adoption by the American people and the American government of a too rigid and censorious attitude toward the republic they have created. If they judge the Cuban government without reference to the Cuban past, if they dwell persistently on its defects and fail to acknowledge its good points, if they expect from the Cubans an impossible standard of political efficiency and honesty, if they get into the habit of brandishing the threat of intervention in order to secure the removal of blemishes that can only be really eradicated by the action of the Cubans themselves—then unquestionably the difficulties that attend the Cuban essay in self-government will be enormously and disastrously intensified, and its final collapse will be only a matter of time. But if Americans overlook much of which they legitimately disapprove, and give the Cubans the fullest attitude in solving their own problems as best they can, then the Cuban republic may pull through. The Cubans' 'utter inexperience' of self-government is a reason, not for condemning or deriding them, but for encouraging and sympathizing with the efforts that they are undoubtedly making to keep an autonomous republic in being.

"There are plenty of elements in Cuba out of which a stable and orderly state could be evolved. And, in any case, to arraign a whole people as naturally and

permanently disqualified for looking after their own affairs is a somewhat drastic proceeding. Let America make it understood that she will not tolerate disorder in Cuba and that she intends to side with and uphold the constituted government whenever a revolutionary attack is threatened against it; let her do what she can to promote Cuban prosperity by reducing the tariff on Cuban exports of sugar, tobacco and fruit, and I do not think she will again be compelled to intervene in the affairs of the island."

Several interesting views of the situation in Cuba by European publications are given in *Current Literature*, which says: "A Cuban suspicion that Washington means to exert some influence in favor of Zayas was denounced by Secretary Knox. The United States, he said, wishes only a fair and complete expression of the will of the Cuban people. The speech, if local dailies are to guide us on the point, made an excellent impression. The European organs corroborate them. Europe, in truth, has paid more heed to the peregrinations of Secretary Knox through the Latin-American world than most American dailies have thought it worth while to give them. He was approached by the correspondents of London and Paris papers on the subject of the Monroe Doctrine, but they all found him evasive. Disappointment is expressed at the failure of the American statesman to outline the Washington policy in Cuba more definitely. The inference of the *Paris Temps* is that the United States government has lingering doubts of the destiny of the pearl of the Antilles as a republic. The French daily thinks the island will be annexed."

"Upon one point only," says *Current Literature* further, "does there seem to exist the slightest agreement between Zayas and Menocal. Each dreads another American intervention in the island. Were it not for this prospect, says the *London Times*, civil war might be raging in Cuba at this moment. General Menocal is a veteran of the old struggles with Spain. His creed is that of the soldier and all problems are to him essentially military. The election of Zayas would, in the opinion of European organs, tend to preserve the land from military upheaval.

"The London dailies, most of which have careful local correspondents, predict a close contest between Zayas and Menocal. There will, in the course of the struggle, the *Paris Matin* thinks, be much denunciation of the United States for purely political purposes. Little heed need be paid to this, the French paper thinks. It agrees with the *London Times* that Cuba, thanks to the United States, is more prosperous than any other Latin-American region in our hemisphere. The redemp-

tion of Cuba seems to the *Paris Temps* a triumph of the American administrative genius so great that it might well be studied by European powers.

"None the less, according to the *Paris Gaulois*, the island has been used by certain foes of this country as an object lesson in Yankee imperialism.

Of course, the United States cannot permit disorder in Cuba. The great island is altogether too near the American shore. American interests have always been, even in Spanish days, enormous. Millions of dollars of American capital are invested there. The plantations are very largely owned by Americans, two of the largest plantation owners being Boston business men. Beside the great sugar industry, which so vitally concerns this country's prosperity, there is the tobacco industry, the great fruit trade and the lesser, but yet important, industries such as mining. So the interests of the United States in Cuba are vital, and an insurrection, which is always destructive and enervating, can no more be permitted in Cuba than could be permitted in one of the Gulf States. Indeed, an insurrection in the whole tier of Gulf States would be incipient in importance as compared with a revolution and civil war in Cuba.—*New England Grocer*, Boston, Mass.

Cuba did not give visiting Secretary Knox the glad hand, says the *Boston Times*. One editor, commenting facetiously on this fact, proffers the suggestion that the mischievous boy seldom welcomes the visit of the schoolmaster at his home. Cuba does not want American interference, and this is all well enough, provided Cuba proves that she can take care of herself. She must, at least, try to live peaceably with all men, else unasked for help in her affairs will be provided.

The *Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer* takes a gloomy view of Cuba's finances. It says: "France, England and Germany all have claims of one kind and another, which they are pressing with a growing insistence, and, as the Monroe Doctrine precludes a resort to force, they look to this country for redress.

"They are entitled to receive it, and the indications are that one of these days, and perhaps before very long, the United States will have to do for Cuba what it has already done for San Domingo. It will have to undertake the administration of its finances, and thus convert the present theoretical protectorate into an actuality.

"When it becomes apparent that bankruptcy is impending or inevitable, one of those conditions will have arisen which the Platt amendment explicitly designates as justifying or demanding intervention.

THE HEALTH OF CUBA

[By Dr. E. B. Barnett, Havana]

The state of public health in Cuba is, without doubt, admirable. And if to this we add, that in the country districts, in the plains, in the thickness of the woods, and on the margins of the rivers, the traveler may move and rest in confidence and ease, because he is not threatened by poisonous serpents, nor poisonous insects, nor dangerous animals: it is not too much to say that Cuba is a land of promise which offers to its natives and to foreigners who visit its shores the products and benefits of a privileged soil and the necessary guarantees of health and life.

According to the official census prepared by the Department of Government, the population of the republic of Cuba, on June 30, 1910, reached 2,220,278, a figure which may be considered below the real number on account of the increase which immigration and natality produce, but which increase has not been fully estimated because it has not been possible as yet to

obtain a complete registration of these two sources of growth of the population.

The annual death rate of 15.31 continues to keep Cuba at the head of the two countries which have the lowest mortality in the world, with an increase in favor of the native population, comparing the figures of births and deaths, of 42,862 inhabitants.

Smallpox and yellow fever, which formerly were the greatest scourges of the island, have been practically eradicated, there having been no cases for a number of years. As regards malaria, Dr. Barnett said:

"It is possible to affirm absolutely that malaria no longer exists in the city of Havana, and that each year the cases in other parts of the island become rarer. Dr. Le Roy has been able to prove that in 1900 the deaths in Cuba from malaria reached 4,107, a figure which has been steadily decreasing to 617, in the year 1910, for the entire republic."

Nine gypsies, who recently came to Cuba with several bears, performing monkeys and dogs, have been ordered deported by Commission of Immigration Frank Menocal on the ground that they would become public charges and because their only means of support is public charity.

The plan of Cuba to erect a monument fashioned after the Statue of Liberty at the spot in Havana harbor where the "Maine" was sunk has been abandoned, says the *Havana Post*. The port authorities feared that it would form a bar and become a resultant peril to navigation.



United States Naval Station at Guantanamo, Cuba. Revolver practice of the American troops.
Estación Naval de los Estados Unidos en Guantánamo, Cuba. Las tropas americanas ejercitándose en la práctica del revólver.

GENERAL NOTES

A CUBAN PASTEURIZATION PLANT

Cardenas can boast of a very fine plant for the pasteurization of milk. Small, it may be, but thoroughly modern and in all essentials as complete as any similar establishment in the United States. The illustration on this page gives an interior view, but the building itself, situated at the edge of the city, is very attractive, and the premises are thoroughly clean and sanitary.

The milk is delivered each morning to the plant by the "guajiros" or natives in the peculiar cans carried on their ponies which illustrations have been made familiar. It is first measured for quantity and then tested for quality, and payment is based on the conditions found. The milk is then run into a tank and goes through the various processes of pasteurization until at last the bottles are filled and placed in the refrigerator. The cans from which the milk is taken are thoroughly cleaned first by steam and then by cold water and the greatest precautions are exercised to prevent contamination. The plant is young and like all new enterprises, especially in Cuba, which run counter to the methods which have prevailed more or less for centuries, it is slow work to induce the people to use the product. But the sanitary labors and in-

structions of the United States authorities during the several interventions have had their effect in realizing the great value of hygienic precautions and they are ready to accept methods new to them. Those using the milk in Cardenas, especially in households where there are young children, speak of it in terms of high praise.

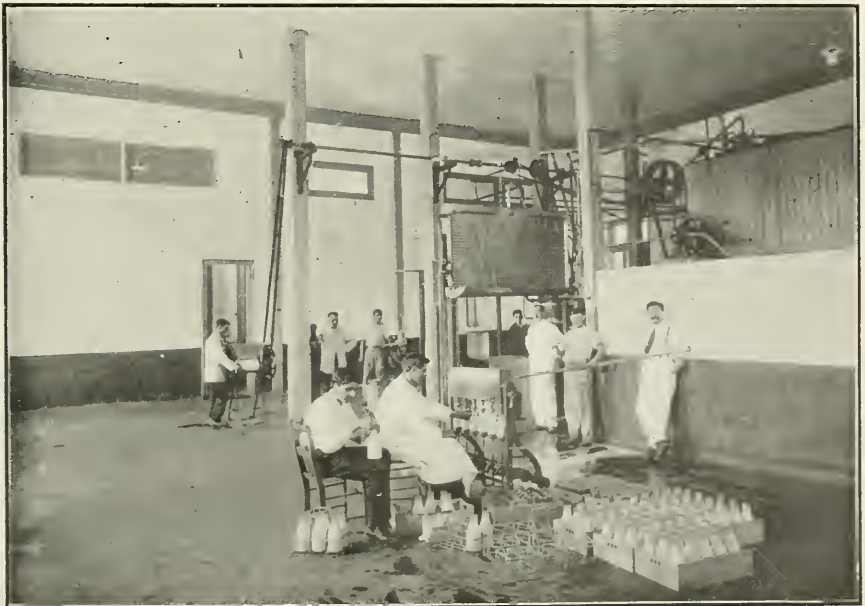
The milk is delivered in bottles, in quarts, pints and half pints and sells for 13 cents, 7 cents and 4 cents, respectively.

The city council of Havana voted recently to change the name of Bernaza Street to Placido, after the Cuban poet and patriot. The motion was unanimously approved.

Mariano Corona, congressman from Oriente Province, died in Havana April 18th, after an operation for appendicitis.

The Cuban Telephone Company has declared a one-per-cent dividend, payable on July 15th, for the first three months of 1912.

An important change in the personal of the company, says the *Post*, is the early election to the board of directors of a London bank president. English capital is largely interested in the company.



Interior view of the plant for the pasteurization of milk in Cardenas.

NOTES FROM ALL SOURCES

HAVANA'S TUNNEL FINISHED

The 160-meter tunnel, dressed with concrete, which connects the sewer outlets in Havana, ending at the foot of Ena syphon, which will be necessary for the purpose of conveying to Casa Blanca, across the harbor, and then through the tunnel under the Cabañas hill to the Playa del Chivo, Havana's large amount of sewer disposal in Havana, was finished April 20th, says *La Lucha*.

Over at Casa Blanca, the work which is now to be done is the construction of a syphon, which will be necessary for the purpose of connecting the underground tunnel with the tunnel built about two years ago under Cabañas fortress. Three electric pumps, absorbing 1,000 gallons per minute, will be installed at the top of the syphon and this will drive the sewerage through the Cabañas tunnel and out to a great distance in the sea at the Playa del Chivo.

SPECIAL VIGILANCE ORDERED

According to the *United States Tobacco Journal*, a stricter and uniform standard of classification has been ordered for Havana tobacco imports at Tampa and Key West. It says:

"As a result of the recent conference, which was held by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis, Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, and the tobacco examiners of the Treasury Department at the various ports of entry, steps have been taken by the secretary of the treasury to insure a general uniformity in the inspection and appraisal of imported Havana tobacco. A circular has been sent to the collectors of customs at Tampa and Key West, advising them of the adopted basis, which has been approved by the Treasury Department for the making of all appraisals. This basis is generally that which has been in force at the port of New York, where satisfactory results are claimed to have been secured by Collector Loeb in the classification of wrapper and filler tobacco. For the future, examinations will be more rigid and strict and the uniform basis insisted upon at all ports of entry for Havana tobacco."

A BLACK MATHEWSON

The well-known Cuban baseball player Mendez is known in Havana as a modest and well-behaved gentleman at all times, both on the field of play and off, as he seems to apparently realize that his color

bars him from many of the privileges accorded to the white baseball hero. While pitching he is constantly smiling, showing his teeth in a broad grin, their whiteness forming a vivid contrast with his black skin. Every cent Mendez earns through his baseball playing goes to the support of his mother, whom he can now afford to give every pleasure of the wealthy class of Cubans.

Baseball affairs in Cuba are operated on the co-operative basis, the players dividing among themselves and the management the receipts of the games, the batteries getting a half share more than the other players. Mendez's share in these receipts for the month of November of last year was \$584, as every time Mendez works down there they play to capacity, the fans in Havana, white as well as colored, idolizing their "Black Mathewson" much in the same way as New Yorkers idolize their white one.

CUBAN SCHOOLS CRITICIZED

"The poorest little school in Hennepin County is better than any school in Havana, or in any other city in Cuba," said S. J. Race, who was the principal speaker at the morning session of the Hennepin County Teachers' Association, which opened its annual meeting in the assembly hall at the courthouse. More than one hundred teachers and their friends attended the meeting. In discussing social and educational conditions in Cuba, Mr. Race asserted that "Cuban schools have absolutely no equipment whatsoever and are poorly taught." Mr. Race recently completed an extended tour of inspection of Cuban schools.—*New Orleans Planter*.

The Cuban Treasury Department has ordered \$50,000 put aside to pay for 899 acres of land which were appropriated in Bahia Honda in 1902 for a United States coaling station.

The land was ceded to the United States by treaty, but the Washington government later decided to abandon it in favor of the station at Guantanamo, which it acquired at the same time. A treaty is now pending to exchange the Bahia Honda concession for additional lands at Guantanamo.

The warehouse of Valentin Serrano and Co., importing liquor merchants in Santiago de Cuba, was destroyed by fire on April 16th. The loss is estimated at nearly \$100,000, \$70,000 of which is covered by insurance.

NOTES FROM ALL SOURCES (Continued)

THE CHURCHES OF CAMAGUEY

In Camaguey as in other cities of Cuba, there are a large number of churches, and from whatever direction the city is approached, its church towers stand out conspicuously above the tall palm trees against the sky. Most of these edifices are old, some of them having been built many centuries ago, their time-worn walls contributing in no small degree to the ancient appearance of the city. The church of Nuestra Señora de la Caridad is one of the most picturesque old edifices in the West Indies. La Merced is, however, the most important one, and was built away back in 1628, and its walls are from four to eight feet thick, while its tower is constructed of a species of Cuban hardwood, which lasts for centuries. It was erected by the missionaries of Our Lady of Mercy, a Spanish order, founded at Barcelona early in the thirteenth century. The order finally died out in Camaguey, until only one priest was left; just before his death he turned the church over to the care of the Barefooted Carmelite monks, who also came from Spain. A dozen or more of these good men live at the monastery attached to the church, and one of their number always accompanies the visitor about the sacred edifice.—Correspondence *Newburgh (N. Y.) News*.

CUBAN PLANTS IN BUFFALO

The live plants brought from Cuba by Professor John F. Cowell, director of the South Park botanical gardens, at Buffalo, N. Y., who searched the island for nearly seven weeks for uncommon varieties of plant life, already are being put in the ground. Many have been planted. Professor Cowell brought back more than 180 live plants.

The three new species of the palm have been planted in the conservatory devoted to this variety of plant life. The cacti discovered on the trip, completing the collection of cacti at the gardens, also have been put in the ground.

At present the gardeners are busy planting the orchids brought home. Professor Cowell brought three big boxes of these and some of them are very rare. All will bear flowers of beautiful shades. The flowering shrubs have been planted.

During the past year Havana's population has increased 4,262, according to the figures of the commission charged with the correction of the local census.

HAVANA SHORT OF WATER

Havana has been suffering from a shortage in its water supply for some time, and in the first weeks in May this promised to be acute. Several factories were forced to shut down.

Vento Springs is supplying the usual quantity of water, which is quite enough for Havana and its suburbs. The trouble appears to lie in the pumping station, which does not do the work needed.

The *New York Herald* correspondent says that "the situation has given rise to an ugly rumor that the intention is to make Havana so tired of the present service that the public will consent to the lease of the water works to a private company, a proposed 'deal,' which was defeated some time ago."

Results of some recent analyses by government chemists, which have been made of Vento water, with which the city of Havana is supplied, shows it to be of great purity.

CUBA'S METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

The Secretary's Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in the island of Cuba publishes every week a Bulletin of Agricultural weather reports. This bulletin consists of two large pages, and comprises a general and a special part. In the general part are published the average, maximum and minimum figures relating to the rainfall and temperature, together with detailed information on the general condition of the principal crops (sugar-cane and tobacco) and farm work.

The second part is devoted to the observations of correspondents in the various provinces and districts. It deals with the local conditions in relation to various crops, and endeavors to bring out clearly the action on the latter of one or another weather factor.

A modern ice plant has been installed at Guanabacoa, across Havana harbor, and the town will not be dependent upon Havana for its ice supplies.

The decoration of the "Order of Military Merit" has been asked of the Cuban government for Captain Parker as a recognition of his valuable services for the past three years.

The bill to investigate the Gomez administration died an ignominious death in the Lower House on April 30th. It was defeated by the overwhelming vote of 40 to 8.

GOLF INTRODUCED INTO CUBA

NINE HOLES IN COMMISSION — THE FIRST GOLF COURSE IN THE ISLAND

In a land where frost is unknown and growth never ceases, where grass is ever green and flowers bloom perpetually, extends the golf course of the Country Club of Havana in its embryonic state, says the *New York Sun*. During the past year a corporation was formed in the city of Havana for the purpose of acquiring the necessary land and developing it, to meet the necessities of a social country club, along lines customary in the United States. Suitable land near Havana was soon found and the property purchased is being converted rapidly into a completely furnished club organization with all the accessories for recreation and enjoyment.

As an illustration of this it may be said that, although active work was not begun until last October, nine holes of the course are now in commission. The season, while lasting all the year around, will in a way be reversed as compared with the North. Down there the dry season is during the winter months, making the conditions at that time most favorable for play. While Northern golfers are trudging over baked-out links in summer, nature in Cuba through rain and warmth will be doing her best to keep the greenkeeper busy cutting the prolific growth of grass on fairway and putting greens.

Almost as incredible as it may seem up to this time there never has been a golf course in the island of Cuba. Americans introduced baseball there and it is now the national game. During the intervention the American army did maintain a few holes on sand greens within the limits of the army reservation at Camp Columbia, but that was the only attempt at golf on the island and it grew no further. The reason for this was that the Anglo-Saxon residents who naturally would promote the game on the island are mostly busy men, many of whom know little of the game, and that is also true as to the knowledge of the resident Cubans and Spaniards, although quite a proportion of the younger generation have acquired an acquaintance with the ancient game while at school in the United States or abroad. The prediction already has been made that a brood of clever golfers will spring from these young men when they have opportunity for regular practice and play. Nearly a hundred golfers played over the Havana links on Easter Sunday.

In the course of a conversation with a member of the Country Club of Havana a book of rules printed in Spanish was

produced. "La pelota" stands for ball and "hoyo" for hole. "Linea de putt" means line of putt, while on the tee is "sobre el tee" in Spanish. There are a number of legal holidays. "Grito de Baire," meaning the beginning of the revolution, falls on February 24th. Holy Thursday and Good Friday are of course observed there, and the Cuban Independence Day is celebrated on May 20th. Maceo Day falls in March, and on October 10th is "Grito de Yara," which also means the beginning of a revolution. December 7th is Memorial Day there. The last holiday of the year is Christmas. It was explained that golf would be certain to flourish on all these holidays.

There have not been any hotel interests in Havana strong enough to promote the building of links for commercial results, nor has there been any need from that point of view, as the hotels are always full during the tourist season. Many reasons exist why golf should boom in Cuba. The climate, especially from November to May, is superb, and for that matter midsummer is not objectionable. The intense heat of the Northern cities is missing, sunstroke is unknown and breezes blow almost as regularly as the days come. The worst that can be mentioned of a Cuban summer is its monotony.

The soil and grass and rain and warmth all will work harmoniously in favor of golf links, and there is no time or discussion or experiment to be wasted to determine the kind of grasses to be used, because it is already known that the reliable and hardy Bermuda grass is the only variety that will grow either in fair or putting greens in the West Indies, so that problem is quite simple.

Life in Cuba by reason of climate, house construction and habit is practically all in the open air, but physical exercise is just as essential to health in Cuba as elsewhere and the city of Havana has been deficient in this respect. This applies to visitors as well, and is commented upon by them to the effect that while there are sights to see there is little to do through personal effort for recreation and enjoyment. There are unique architecture, a strange language, different customs, a magnificent climate, open air life, beautiful roads running in all directions from Havana through sugar and tobacco plantations, pineapple groves to cities and towns not far distant, with tropical flora always in view. These indigenous and varied attractions, combined with opportunities for playing golf and en-

joying the facilities for the recreation afforded by a country club, will give life in Havana a different aspect.

The grounds of the club are located in the suburbs of Havana on a tract of 125 acres, known as Finca Lola, situated midway on the Calzada between Camp Columbia and the Playa of Marianao, from which a private driveway leads to the clubhouse. The Acevedo station of the Marianao Railway also is conveniently located within a short walking distance. The approach to the property along the Calzada is past a hedge 500 feet long planted in henequin, or hemp, and the driveway is entered through gateposts built on rough stone, surmounted by electric globes. The road follows the northerly boundary of the property across the railway dividing it, through a picturesque gateway of Spanish design, over which is the old name of "Lola."

Immediately upon passing through this entrance the panorama of almost the entire property comes into view. On the left is the low level and the Marianao River, which is really a small brook and flows through the property. The brook is scarcely ever affected in flow by dry weather, as it is fed by active springs. From the level the ground slopes up on the north to the railroad in variable undulations and on the southerly side of the river for 1,500 feet is a grove of full grown royal palm trees interspersed with other trees of tropical growth, such as the Santo Domingo mamey. On the right the comparatively level plateau reaches out to the extreme boundary of the property. On this level to the right and between the entrance and the clubhouse are the first tee of the golf course and the eighteenth green, and also the tennis courts, which have been built with especial care on a rock foundation covered with clay firmly rolled.

In the effort to obtain the best results in the top dressings of these courses an experiment has been made by using ground or decomposed rock from native quarries, which, it is believed, will give the same satisfactory results as have been obtained in the States in the use of similar material from West Roxbury, Mass., and if successful further courses will be built in the space reserved for extension.

Further on, and directly across the driveway from the clubhouse, is the nine hole putting green and next a clock golf green. In front of the clubhouse is the croquet ground. Ample room on the lawn near the building is reserved for the addition of other outdoor games.

Active work on the new clubhouse is under way. The plans, which are being perfected, provide for a spacious building to be completed this fall. The popular

quarters will be centered on the second floor, from which on all sides are magnificent views. Almost the entire club property can be seen. The natural undulation of the ground and the winding course of the river, the palm groves and foliage of the property are all in view, while beyond is the Gulf of Mexico and the Bay of Marianao, popular for sea bathing, and quite near, Camp Columbia and the town of Marianao are in full view and, as a visitor has expressed it, the country club property has all the elements of privacy of a country estate, yet in view and seemingly in the clear atmosphere of the tropics, almost in touch is the architecture and life of a busy suburban district interspersed with views of the sea and country.

When the eighteen hole course is in operation and the other outside activities of the club are in full swing, it is doubtful whether one will be able to see more of interest from any point than from the upper veranda of the clubhouse. The plans for the building are extensive. The veranda is broad and extends around three sides. One section will be reserved for dining purposes, which can be enclosed in bad weather. Twenty bedrooms will be provided, several of them being en suite with private bathrooms. These will be available throughout the year for club members and their friends and those introduced to the club. Reading and lounging rooms are provided in the plans, also a café, and it is contemplated to have the men's locker room, bowling alleys and swimming pool in detached buildings. There will be a parlor and locker room for women in the main building. The servants' quarters, cooking department, stores, etc., will be in the basement. A garage for automobiles also will be provided.

The rolling, natural ground has made the laying out of the golf links a comparatively easy matter, and in this work advantage has been taken of the tortuous stream running through the property. While the ground is undulating and some holes are located on plateaus and others in bowls, yet the extreme variation in levels on the entire property is only fifty feet. No two holes are alike. The contour of the ground is perfectly natural for golf and little work is being done to create artificial hazards. For all that, it is probable that few links provide more definite variety and interest.

Mr. Frederick Snare, of Snare & Trieste of New York, is regarded as one of the best players. Among British settlers in Cuba, however, are several expert players, among them Mr. P. M. Orr, at present in Scotland. Mr. Orr resides on his plantation at Taco Taco, but spent this winter abroad. He has won numerous medals for golf.

THE PANAMA CANAL AND CUBA

Cuba will receive no benefit by the building of the Panama Canal, according to Leopoldo Cancio, former secretary of the treasury of Cuba. The statement was made in Mr. Cancio's fifth lecture before the Cuba chapter of the American Institute of Banking at its last regular meeting in Havana in April. The lecture was entitled: "The Panama Canal and Its Effect on Cuba."

Among other things the speaker said:

"By a strange paradox, Cuba, a country in close proximity to Panama, will fail to benefit by this new boon to civilization.

"Logically speaking, Cuba is going to meet a rival in the opening of the Panama Zone to the markets of the world, but, fortunately, her position with respect to the United States will offset the consequent disadvantage and insure her continued growth.

"A glance at the chart shows that Cuba is practically in the same isothermal belt as the countries bordering on the Canal. Our foreign trade will naturally show the financial bearing of the canal on Cuba, so the question arises, what commodities will this country export and import as a result of its inauguration? The answer in both cases is, none, according to present indications.

"The advantages gained from reduced freight rates to New Orleans and other shipping centers in the United States will be a stimulus to the production of the Panama Zone and a detriment to Cuba. Commerce always seeks a market and markets follow the line of consumption, and the outlet for those products will be through the warehouses of North America and not those of Cuba.

"The impression that Cuba is in the direct line of travel from Europe to Panama is erroneous. Vessels of deep draught from Western Europe will continue to follow the present routes as marked by the ocean currents, and after sailing down the west coast of Africa will shape their course westward to the Caribbean Sea, by way of the Windward Islands.

"As speed will be an important element in shipping, vessels will not be likely to deflect from their course to visit Cuba, even as a coaling station.

"Nevertheless, despite all these drawbacks, the progress of Cuba," said the speaker, "is destined to be as remarkable in the future as it has been in the past.

"In Cuba the combined forces of nature, man and capital have found a remarkable theatre of action, and the markets of the United States will more than absorb the wealth of our fertile soil. We must

recognize that the United States is still a young and undeveloped nation. Texas, with an area greater than Austro-Hungary, contains only four million inhabitants, as compared with fifty millions in that empire; California, whose territory is greater than that of Prussia, has but 2½ millions of people, as against forty millions in that kingdom. As the wealth and population of the United States increase, the demand for Cuban products will more than grow apace, thereby assuring the economic future of our island.

"The importance of Cuba to New York and other Northern markets is apparent. When we consider London and the cities of Northern Europe, which depend for their tropical supplies on colonies thousands of miles across the sea, accessible at a great expense of time, labor and capital, we are filled with a sense of admiration that nature should have so blessed this hemisphere as to place Cuba, a land referred to recently as the garden of the earth in a Cuban banking report, at the very portals of the United States, with a capacity to stock the markets of her great wealthy neighbor with tropical supplies in a few hours."

This address was rendered in Spanish and translated by W. H. Morales, vice-president of the Cuba Chapter, A. I. B.

Spain's new minister to Cuba, who takes the place of Sr. Cristobal Fernandez Vallin, who left Cuba some months ago, is Sr. Julian de Arroyo y More.

Señor Fernandez Vallin, the former Spanish minister to Cuba, will be sent to Egypt. This action by the Spanish State Department, says the *Post*, is taken as a reprimand to Sr. Vallin for the interview which he gave in Havana and in which he criticized Cuban conditions.

The Veterans' Association has selected 100 caballerias (33,333 acres) in the Manzanillo and Guantanamo districts in Oriente Province for division among farmers who are veterans. The lands will be reserved by the state and delivered to the veterans, provided Congress authorizes the transfer. President Gomez, it is said, favors the idea of dividing the lands among the veterans who will agree to cultivate them.

Colonel Rafael Manduley, Liberal nominee for vice-president, resigned April 30th, following a disagreement with Dr. Orestes Ferrara over the methods to be followed to bring harmony in the Liberal Party. The resignation was not accepted, and Manduley later withdrew it.



Spanish Club building to be built on the Prado, Havana
Edificio para el "Casino Español" en el Prado, de la Habana.



Public Buildings of Cuba. The new palace of justice in the city of Matanzas. It is a beautiful building and occupies a most prominent position near the harbor front.
Edificios públicos en Cuba. El nuevo Palacio de Justicia en la ciudad de Matanzas. Es un magnífico edificio y ocupa una posición muy prominente cerca de la parte frontal del puerto.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

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

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad Company

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of March and for nine months ended March 31st compares as follows:

	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
March gross	\$404,344	\$334,366	\$291,486	\$251,305	\$235,415
Expenses	186,098	169,112	136,750	127,575	129,542
March net	\$218,245	\$165,253	\$154,736	\$123,730	\$105,873
Charges	65,125	59,675	36,666	34,239	31,845
March surplus	\$153,120	\$105,578	\$118,070	\$89,491	\$74,028
Nine months' gross ..	\$2,722,856	\$2,228,006	\$1,822,142	\$1,540,263	\$1,510,627
Net profits	1,278,281	983,622	751,364	664,693	521,184
Fixed charges	556,125	398,925	325,210	295,358	296,726
Nine months' surplus..	\$722,156	\$584,697	\$426,154	\$369,335	\$251,458

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending March 30th	£44,788	£37,916	£37,080	£37,341
Week ending April 6th	40,393	31,604	40,178	31,087
Week ending April 13th	39,276	31,683	37,730	25,353
Week ending April 20th	43,440	28,400	36,418	28,538

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending April 7th	\$50,381	\$47,649	\$41,280	\$37,951
Week ending April 14th	50,382	44,661	42,606	37,345
Week ending April 21st	49,553	44,040	40,623	37,208
Week ending April 28th	48,305	43,756	40,463	38,237

April Quotations for Cuban Securities

Supplied by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (interior)	99	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (exterior)	103	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	103	106
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	102	103
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	90	...
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	95	100
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{7}{8}$
Havana Electric Railway Preferred Stock	120	...
Havana Electric Railway Common Stock	118	...
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Bonds—Participation Certificates....	103	104
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1915	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97

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

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MANGANESE IMPORTS

United States imports of manganese from Cuba for 1909 and 1910 were as follows:

	Tons		Value
1909	3,019	.....	\$12,689
1910	2	.....	26

There were no importations in 1911. The manganese deposits in Cuba which are of importance are in the province of Oriente, where the ore is chiefly pyrolusite, but other oxides of manganese occur.—*United States.*

Sir William Van Horne, when interviewed by representatives of the Havana *Lucha* recently, had the following statement to make regarding the proposed railway between Caibarien and Nuevitas:

"I know nothing about the plans of anyone for the building of a railroad in the district east of Caibarien, and it will make no difference at all to the Cuba Railroad whether such a railroad goes north or south of the Bamburanao Hills. The statement so frequently made that the Cuba Railroad has objected to the route, one way or the other, is unwarranted."

The United Kingdom's importations of unrefined sugar from Cuba for 1910 and 1911, according to the *International Sugar Journal*, were as follows:

1911	3,859 tons
1910	96,326 "

HAVANA'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

The collections of the Havana custom house for the month of April, 1912, were \$1,696,918.19.

A telegraph office has been established at Antilla, Oriente Province.

General Manager Frank Steinhart of the Havana Electric Railway Co. made formal application for a permit to begin the construction of two new important electric lines within the city.

THE WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA, LIMITED

April 6th	£5,035	Increase.	£518
April 13th	5,418	Increase.	1,121
April 20th	5,259	Increase.	1,123
April 27th	5,266	Increase.	1,118

THE CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS, LTD.

April 6th	£13,476	Decrease.	£2,525
April 13th	15,726	Increase.	3,472
April 20th	18,223	Increase.	4,948
April 27th	18,714	Increase.	6,732

A treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between Peru and Cuba was signed April 27th by the Peruvian foreign minister and the Cuban minister to Peru.



INDUSTRIES OF CUBA.—Electrical Plant of Santa Clara.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE GERMAN PINEAPPLE TRADE

[From Consul General R. P. Skinner, Hamburg]

There is a large and growing demand in Germany for pineapples, the trade in which, as in the case of substantially all fresh fruit imported into this country, is centralized in Hamburg. Nearly all the pineapples shipped to this city are sold at auction, the supplies, as a rule, coming from the Azores. The annual importation from these islands amounts to 130,000 cases.

Some attempts have been made to import pineapples from Porto Rico and also from South America, but without much success, as the fruit arrived in bad condition, owing to the length of the journey. The high freight rates also discouraged importers who, nevertheless, are entirely willing to receive goods on consignment from San Juan and to dispose of them on the market under the most favorable conditions possible. It is suggested that beginners in the trade would do well to send a sample consignment of perhaps 20 cases. The fruit should be assorted so that each case contains pines of the same size.

The prices obtained for pineapples run from 70 to 90 pfennigs (\$0.1666 to \$0.2142) per German pound (half kilo or 1.102 pounds).

For names of Hamburg importers of pineapples address Department L, THE CUBA REVIEW.

DUTY ON LUBRICATING OILS

[From Cuban Customs Circular No. 12]

A decision has been rendered by the Cuban customs officials to the effect that April 1, 1912, all lubricating oils, whether derived from shale or from petroleum, excepting crude oils (as defined in the tariff) mixed with vegetable or animal oils, shall be dutiable under tariff No. 7.

It appears that under the accepted interpretation of a previous decree shall or petroleum lubricating oils have been treated as dutiable under tariff No. 6 (crude oils), even when not mixed with other oils. In the tariff "crude oils" has been defined as covering, in the case of shale oils, only obtained from first distillation, with a density of 0.9 to 0.92°; and in the case of petroleum oils, those in the state in which extracted from the well, having undergone no operation whatever whereby the chemical composition has been altered or modified.

In the present circular it is held that there can be no such thing as a crude shale lubricating oil, because if a shale oil be a lubricant it cannot conform with the requirements of density given in the defini-

tion of crude oils; and if the lubricating oil be derived from petroleum, it cannot be in the natural state in which it was extracted from the well. Hence shale and petroleum lubricating oils are to be dutiable as refined lubricating oils under tariff No. 7 at a general rate of \$3.50 per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds) and at the rate of \$2.80 per 100 kilos if imported from the United States.

Crude shale oil and crude petroleum oil, as included under the definition of those products given in the tariff, if mixed with animal and vegetable oils, for lubricating purposes, remain dutiable under tariff No. 6 at \$1.40 per 100 kilos, general rate, and \$1.12 per 100 kilos, preferential rate to United States.

CUBAN MAHOGANY AND CEDAR

The demand for Cuban mahogany in London continues to be good. The statistical position for the three months of 1912 is as follows:

	Delivered	Stock
January	1,404	7,689
February	1,525	6,164
March	1,776	7,388

With regard to cedar, there is very little of any description upon the London market and further arrivals would meet with a good demand.

There have been no arrivals or deliveries for the past three months, but stock at London docks have remained unchanged at 21 logs.

THE CUBA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH

The report for the half-year ended December 31, 1911, of the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co., Ltd., shows a profit of £12,191, to which has to be added £7,294 brought forward. After placing £2,000 to reserve, the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the Ordinary shares, leaving £7,653 to be carried forward.—*London Standard*.

President Gomez signed April 16th a resolution annulling his decree of February 15th, authorizing the Camaguey Electric Tramway Company to extend its lines.

The Italian minister to Cuba, Signor Mondello, is urging an arbitration treaty between his country and Cuba. The matter has been pending for several months.

A market is projected for Casa Blanca on Havana harbor. Prominent citizens of the town are interested in the new enterprise.

REPORTS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

NATIONAL BANK REPORT

The annual statement of the Banco Nacional de Cuba (National Bank of Cuba) to December 30, 1911, is as follows:

ASSETS	
Cash in vaults.....	\$6,045,338.03
Due from banks and bankers	3,243,746.10
Remittances in transit	1,293,785.50
Bonds and stocks—	\$10,582,869.63
Government bonds.....	\$2,540,866.67
City of Havana bonds	758,610.59
Other bonds	361,220.52
Stocks	148,838.67
Loans, disc., time bills, etc.	3,809,536.45
Bank buildings and real estate	17,717,735.48
Furniture and fixtures	1,093,260.92
Sundry accounts	89,416.15
Securities on deposit.....	14,979.16
Total	3,043,721.45
Total	\$36,351,519.24
LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$5,000,000.00
Surplus	1,100,000.00
*Undivided profits	306,255.13
Due to banks and bankers	\$6,406,255.13
Deposits	3,378,246.15
Deposits—securities	23,523,296.51
Total	3,043,721.45
Total	\$36,351,519.24

*Deduct \$200,000.00 four per cent semi-annual dividend, payable January 2, 1912.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA

The statement of this company at the close of business on December 30, 1911, is as follows:

ASSETS	
Cash	\$490,081.52
Demand loans	403,844.27
Bonds and shares	235,542.54
Overdrafts (secured)....	4,710.39
Liquid assets	\$1,134,178.72
Mortgage loans	169,266.62
Notes discounted	306,688.00
Real estate	30,914.22
Bank premises	49,707.43
Bank furniture & fixtures	2,000.00
Trust Department—	
Due from banks.....	2,466,886.02
Bonds and shares.....	103,634.84
Loans and investments	92,220.00
Total	\$4,855,493.85
LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$500,000.00
Reserve	105,000.00
Undivided profits	1,780.18
Dividend No. 10	15,000.00
Unpaid dividends	849.00
Deposits—	
Demand	\$1,448,773.41
Time	103,442.40
Trust	2,570,520.86
Treasurer's checks (outstanding)	17,910.00
Trust Department.....	4,140,646.67
Total	92,220.00
Total	\$4,855,493.85

Cuba's Permanent Army

"One of the worst acts of the Magoon régime, which was warned against and strenuously opposed by many of the best men on the island, was the formation of the so-called 'Ejército Permanente' (permanent army) at the behest of a strolling class of bushwhackers like Don Quixote, always looking for trouble.

"This army is at once a heavy burden and a grave danger for the republic, as was recently illustrated by the division of the force into factions and the attendance, in defiance of the orders of the executive, of the officers at political meetings.

"Putting uniforms on to an armed and undisciplined crowd, whose principal occupation is to kill time, is to invite danger and menace society—in the words of a Spanish adage, it is 'to raise crows to pick one's eyes out.'

"It demoralizes the Rural Guard, which is an excellent body for service in the interior, whereas, the army is of no use there, and in case of an attack from a foreign foe, the army and navy of the United States would defend the country—in a word, it is an unnecessary and heavy burden upon the community. There are already serious dissensions and jealousy among the various factions of the Liberal Party, 'Miguelistas,' 'Zayistas,' etc., and

it is extremely probable that, sooner or later, quite likely on the eve or after the coming election, the intransigent spirit that cannot brook disappointment in politics will reassert itself.

"The American government, if it would forestall such an event, should appoint American inspectors of the elections, whose decisions should be final and binding upon all parties; otherwise the chances are that it will again be 'obliged' to squelch another 'manifestation of patriotism.'"—Correspondence of the *Newark* (N. J.) *News*.

Fully completed, the Cuban cruiser "Cuba" and the training ship "Patria" sailed from Cramp's Ship Yard, Philadelphia, May 15th, for Cuba. All the way down the Delaware River the warships were given a noisy farewell by steamships, tugs and other craft.

Electric light plants are projected for Calabazar Mata and Quemados de Gumes in Santa Clara Province to supply public and private demand for electric lighting.

The steel bridge over the Sagua River at Sagua la Grande requires expert inspection, serious defects having been discovered.

The United States exported last year to Cuba \$364,030 worth of sewing machines.

TERMINAL STATION WORK NEARING COMPLETION



View of the Arsenal yard showing the great railroad construction work now under way and giving also a beautiful view of Havana. The illustration is of the new train sheds.

Vista del patio del Arsenal, mostrando la gran obra de construcción del ferrocarril, ahora llevándose á cabo, mostrando también una linda vista de la Habana. El grabado representa los nuevos cobertizos para los trenes.



Interior view of the new train shed of the Havana Terminal Co. in the Arsenal Yard.

PRUNING AND THINNING ESSENTIAL

[By W. T. Clarke, professor of horticulture in the University of California]

A thoughtful article contributed recently to the *California Fruit Grower*, on the necessity for pruning to a low headed tree and for thinning of the fruit, is worth while reading by every citrus fruit grower who wants to raise the highest priced fruit at the least cost. The professor says in part:

"The careful horticulturist will soon learn that one of the essential operations in the orchard is the thinning of the fruit and the low-headed tree carefully kept down by systematic pruning makes this operation of thinning much easier and cheaper to perform than would be the case were the tree allowed to grow long branches well in the air. Again, when the harvest time is reached and the fruit picking begins the closer the fruit is to the ground the more economically can it be picked and the less the danger of injury to the fruit through carelessness or through possible dropping from great heights."

It is true he says further, that the low-headed tree means a lot of hand work in cultivation, but it can be done at a time before thinning and picking begins, when labor is more easily obtained.

"The advantages possessed by the tree that has been well started with the low head and held back by careful pruning cannot be too strongly emphasized and far overbalance any possible disadvantages."

He also reminds the grower that the aim

INFERTILE EGGS KEEP BEST

A large part of the heavy loss from bad eggs can be obviated by the production of infertile eggs. This has been demonstrated beyond a doubt by the investigations concerning the improvement of the farm egg, which during the past two years have been conducted in the middle west by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

About one-third of the annual loss in eggs in the United States alone, amounting to \$15,000,000, is caused by heat which develops the embryo of the fertile egg, causing what is known to the trade as a "blood ring." As it is impossible to produce a "blood ring" in an infertile egg, such an egg will stand a higher degree of temperature without serious deterioration than will a fertile egg.

The secretary says if farmers and others engaged in the production of eggs would market their male birds as soon as the hatching season is over, a large saving would be made, as practically every infertile egg would grade a first or second if clean and promptly marketed.

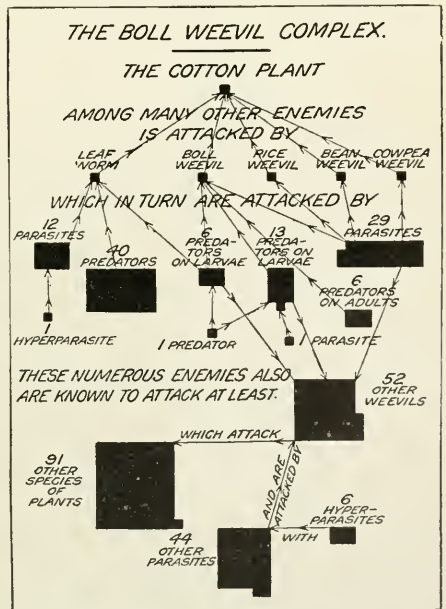
No more simple or efficient method for the improvement of the egg supply of the country could be adopted than the production of infertile eggs.

of the pruner should be to open up the tree by cutting out all central leaders.

"There has been a tendency upon the part of certain of our horticulturists," he says, "to prune so as to produce trees high in the center and sloping off from this center toward the sides. This makes a rather graceful tree, but does not make as useful a tree as one that has this central leader removed and the open form of pruning made the rule."

Though all this attention takes time, it is time well spent, for the work of the pruner is not alone for to-day, but leaves its impression upon the tree throughout its whole life, and all cutting implements used should be of the best. Any other kind may cause a rugged slashing cut, which would mean the dying back of the limb of a young tree for a very considerable distance. On this point he says:

"We have seen pruning done with an axe and cross-cut saw and we have also seen these same trees suffering badly from die-back at certain points and from fungus troubles which had obtained their entrance to the trees at the point injured by the careless worker. By all means, then, treat the operation of pruning trees at the end of this first year from the point of view of preserving to its very best the investment so far made and thus as much as may be, insuring a healthy tree capable of performing the tasks that we expect it to perform through the years to come."



The above interesting chart of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, shows that the boll weevil has 55 species of insects which are known to attack it.



INDUSTRIES OF CUBA.—Gathering honey and wax is one of the promising pursuits for the colonist, and by attention it could be made exceedingly profitable. The picture shows American hives and an ideal situation in the open, the bananas affording shade and yielding an equally money-making product.

CUBAN HONEY ANALYZED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REPORT — PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CUBAN PRODUCT

A report from the United States government, Bureau of Chemistry, given in Bulletin No. 154, is on the chemical analysis and composition of imported honey from Cuba, Mexico and Haiti. In the year ending June 30th last, 601,572 pounds of honey were imported from Cuba, as against 578,052 pounds from Mexico and 129,744 pounds from Haiti. The results were tabulated and classified. The physical characteristics of Cuban honey are given as follows:

Color	Odor and Flavor	Granulation
Dark amber.....	Semisolid.....	Strong aromatic.....
Very light.....	Liquid.....	Mild.....
Dark amber.....	do.....	Strong aromatic.....
Amber.....	do.....	Mild.....
do.....	do.....	do.....
Very light.....	do.....	do.....
do.....	do.....	do.....
Dark amber.....	do.....	Strong.....
do.....	do.....	do.....
do.....	do.....	Rank.....
Amber.....	do.....	Strong.....
Dark amber.....	do.....	do.....
do.....	Semisolid.....	do.....
do.....	do.....	do.....
Amber.....	Liquid.....	do.....
Brown.....	Slight crystal.....	do.....
Amber.....	do.....	Rank.....
Light.....	solid.....	Mild.....
do.....	do.....	do.....
Amber.....	Liquid.....	do.....
do.....	do.....	do.....
do.....	do.....	do.....
Light.....	Slight crystal.....	do.....
Brown.....	Liquid.....	Rank.....
Light.....	Slight crystal.....	Mild.....
Amber.....	Liquid.....	do.....
Dark amber.....	do.....	Rank.....
Amber.....	do.....	Mild.....
do.....	do.....	do.....
do.....	do.....	do.....
Light.....	do.....	do.....
Amber.....	do.....	do.....
do.....	do.....	do.....

Further tabulations, giving the complete analysis, are also given in the same report. There was no marked difference found between the honeys of the three countries, though the Haitian products resemble the American products more than do those of Cuba or Mexico, and have a milder, pleasanter flavor, usually accompanied by a lighter color. The report summarizes the investigation in the following language:

"The results of this study seem to show that beyond a slightly greater moisture content and a somewhat lower percentage of sucrose there are no pronounced differences in chemical composition between the honeys of America and those from the countries specified. Other points, however, must be considered. In this connection, E. F. Phillips, of the Bureau of Entomology, calls attention to the following facts, which have a bearing on the ad-

mission of these honeys to the United States:

"A disease of the brood of honey bees, American foul brood, is known to be prevalent in Cuba. When honey from an infected colony is fed to bees or when they get such honey accidentally from discarded receptacles the disease may be caused. In the past a number of outbreaks of this disease in the United States have been traced to shipments of Cuban honey. While honey from infected colonies is not injurious to human beings, the danger to bees constitutes a serious objection to the unguarded importation of Cuban honey and affords additional reasons for barring undesirable Cuban honeys from importation."

"Furthermore, the preparation of the honey for shipment was very poor. The extraction had been carelessly carried out, and much dirt was present in the samples as received. This comes from the fact that modern methods of beekeeping are not exercised in the localities named to such an extent as in the United States.* The honey is mostly wild or that from wild bees, is scooped out of the trees by the natives, allowed to drain through coarse cloth, and shipped either in tins or barrels. In only two cases was the product such as could be sold for direct consumption, these two being comb honey.

"Again, with few exceptions the flavor was rank and strong, so that it could hardly be considered palatable. There is some honey of good flavor produced in these places, but it is not exported in any quantity.

"Considering the physical condition of the samples as received in nearly all cases from the three countries named, it can be said that they were not fit for human consumption. Re-extraction, straining, etc., might improve this condition, but it is a question whether even under this treatment the honey is made fit for table use, as the dirt has become so intimately mixed as not to be removed by physical means."

* Illustrations on pages 24 and 41 show that up-to-date methods of collecting honey are followed in Cuba.—EDITOR THE CUBA REVIEW.

The Parker Wrecking Company of Boston on May 11th applied for permission to remove the wreck of the collier "Merrimac," the boat that was taken by Commander Hobson and a volunteer squad of sailors into Santiago harbor when Schley and Sampson planned to bottle up the Spanish fleet.

PAPERMAKING FROM BAGASSE

NOT A COMMERCIAL SUCCESS AT PRESENT — SEVERAL ATTEMPTS DESCRIBED — AN EXPERT'S OPINION

The attempts to utilize bagasse have almost all been in the direction of paper-making, and many efforts have been made to perfect such a process, and to make it a commercial success. The writer knows of no single factory where papermaking from bagasse is being carried on as a commercial success. It is probable, however, that this fact is rather due to lack of a proper methodical study of the problem, to the hurriedness with which half-baked schemes are rushed into a commercial scale, rather than to the impossibility of the problem. In very many cases failure has been due to local conditions, or incompetent and ignorant management, etc.

A short description of the method used in Texas might perhaps be of interest. The crude bagasse (from the diffusion process) contained 82 per cent water, 16.5 per cent crude cellulose, .75 per cent carbohydrates, and .75 per cent ash. The megass was allowed to ferment in heaps with frequent watering, whereby the pectins were destroyed. After this a charge of twenty tons of the fermented substance was boiled in a rotatory vessel with 950 pounds dry soda and 250 pounds quicklime at a pressure of 90 pounds to the square inch. The pulp, after washing, went to the paper machine. In this way a very strong paper, suitable for wrapping purposes, was said to be produced, and 20 per cent of the original bagasse was given as the yield of paper, which sold at 2 cents a pound. This process was for some reason a commercial failure.

Many other attempts have been made to convert bagasse into pasteboard paper, and even papiermache, and other harder material for barrel construction, etc. These schemes, however, have always been a failure economically. The most hopeful direction in which work is being done seems to be that of mixing bagasse with comparatively large proportions of other substances, such as para grass, wood pulp, bamboo, etc. The most nearly, if not quite successful, venture in bagasse papermaking was on these lines, and is being carried out at the Tacarigua estate in Trinidad. Here the para grass and bamboo and other grasses, etc., are used, and the value of the product is given at \$25 a ton.

We may perhaps quote the opinion of William Raitt, cellulose expert to the India Provinces Exhibition of 1910, on this question. He says:

"Cane sugar factories are usually situated in localities where all manufactured goods have to be imported at a considerable cost for freight, etc., and probably import duties also. Where such circumstances exist, together with a sufficient local demand for unbleached wrapping and packing papers, or even for the thin unbleached paper so largely used by the natives of India and elsewhere for correspondence and accounts, it is quite possible that the paper mill may prove a very profitable auxiliary to a sugar factory and that the bagasse may be worth considerably more for this purpose than its present fuel value."

"A paper mill," he continues, "for this class of paper, to produce 40 or 50 tons per week, would cost roughly \$100,000. A conservative estimate of the cost of production under average conditions, exclusive of the fuel value of the megass, but including repairs, depreciation and 5 per cent interest on cost of plant, amounts to \$53 a ton. Under the conditions above referred to, the product should be worth \$75, leaving \$22 as the papermaking value of the two tons of bagasse required to produce it, or say \$10 per ton. The cost of steam and coal to replace it in the sugar factory furnaces would be at the outside \$7.50 a ton. In calorific effect a ton of good steam coal is usually assumed to be equal to four tons of bagasse, so that the value of the latter as fuel cannot exceed \$2 per ton. Deducting this, there remains an estimated profit of \$8 per ton of bagasse converted into paper."

It may also be remarked that the new scheme of working up imported dried shredded cane is said to yield bagasse in a finely divided form, which is especially suitable for paper making. This process, however, is still in the experimental stage.

These are the only two possible uses of bagasse which have up to now been put into practice, as fuel and for paper making.—From a paper on By-Products of Sugar-Making, by Dr. William E. Cross, research chemist of the Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station, delivered April 19th before the American Chemical Society, Louisiana branch, and printed in the *Modern Sugar Planter*, New Orleans.

Credit is due *Collier's Weekly* for the beautiful illustration used in the April

REVIEW, of the funeral ceremonies at Washington over the "Maine's" dead.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

THE CENTRAL DELICIAS

On January 15, 1912, this great Cuban sugar factory, having a capacity of 3,000 tons of cane per day, began its initial campaign, and it is expected to crush, during the grinding season, over 400,000 tons of cane and to add approximately 300,000 bags of sugar to the output of the Pearl of the Antilles. The following description is from the *Louisiana Planter*.

Delicias lies at the eastern end of Cuba, a comparatively undeveloped region, but now clustered with such leviathans as Chaparra, Boston, Cape Cruz, Preston, Soledad, Isabel, Santa Lucia and a dozen other factories which have either been constructed in their entirety since the Spanish war or have had their capacity greatly enlarged.

Delicias is one of nine factories belonging to the Cuban-American Sugar Co. of New York, the others being Gramercy, in Louisiana, and Chaparra, San Manuel, Tinguaro, Nueva Liusa, Constancia, Unidad, Mercedita and the Cuban Sugar Refinery, in Cuba, the combined output of the whole aggregating thousands of tons of sugar yearly.

The designing and construction of the entire plant was done by the engineering department of the Cuban-American Company. Work of erection was begun April 29, 1911, and the wheels began to revolve for the current crop January 15, 1912.

Delicias has two crushing units, each a 12-roller and crusher installation, with mill rolls 36" x 84", and each unit has a capacity of 1,500 tons of cane per day.

The five vacuum pans are each 13 feet in diameter and discharge into 24 crystallizers, 9 feet in diameter and 24 feet long. The defecation system is the open settling tank with steam coils. The boiler plant consists of 20 multi-tubular boilers, seven feet in diameter and twenty feet long. Sixteen of these are equipped with bagasse furnaces and four with coal furnaces. The smokestacks are of steel, with a diameter of 10 feet and a height of 175 feet. There are two evaporating installations, of Standard type, each with 21,000 square feet of evaporating surface, and there are 28 40-inch water-driven centrifugals, these stretching for a hundred and fifty feet in a straight line. Wherever possible, electric power is utilized to drive the machinery and all auxiliary parts of the plant are motor-driven. There is an electric power station with three 1,000 K. W. turbo-generators, 480 volts, 3,600 revolutions per minute, and both salt and fresh

waters are handled by electric pumps, the pumping station being about a mile from the factory.

PROPOSED CENTRAL AT MANATI

A recent communication to THE CUBA REVIEW regarding this new mill is as follows:

"In reply to your favor I beg to say that this matter seems to be just started. I understand that a company has been formed, in which Mr. Eduardo D. Uzurum, R. Truffin and others are interested and that they have taken over the land which formerly belonged to Mr. Uzurum. They are beginning to figure out plans for the central, but nothing definite has been decided on, and probably there will be some time before they reach the stage of ordering machinery."

Adolph Pauli, the German minister to Cuba, has been recalled, says *La Ultima Hora*, because he failed to press the German war claims against Cuba.



MAYO 6 DE 1912

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SUGAR CENTRALS OF MATANZAS PROVINCE

NEW MACHINERY TO BE INSTALLED IN MANY MILLS — MORE ATTENTION GIVEN TO IMPROVING LIVE STOCK

The Matanzas correspondent of *La Lucha* of Havana writes as follows of the great sugar district of Matanzas Province:

A little while ago—along in the spring of 1911—we said the canefields were looking good, the canes were growing fast, and that we were to have a good zafra this year. Along in the following fall we observed that because beneficial rains had not fallen as usual, or because the fields themselves were not well cultivated, it looked as though the cane had ceased to grow, and we began to hear commentaries on premature estimates and a lot more about cane *quedada* to the very great detriment of the present crop.

This crop came on. The canes were large, especially the spring canes, but their density was low and a great bulk of cane had to be ground to get sugar. Recurrent rains made transportation difficult. Some centrals had to stop frequently. Moreover, some did not grind at all—like Nueva Luisa and Santa Rita in this district.

This threw an extra lot of work on other centrals like Tinguaro and Mercedes, which, despite their great size have had to ask help. They have had to pass on part of their cane and every wheel of rolling-stock is kept humming and yet they can't get ahead of requirements. Colonos are displeased because they fear some of their cane will be left unground.

It is rumored that the colossal Santa Rita de Baro (58,000-bag mill at its best, some years ago) will not remain idle longer than this year. This estate comprises hundreds of caballerias of land of its own to which must be added many colonias well covered with cane, like Santa Barbara, belonging to Sr. Zumalacargui, Sr. Peruvana's and Tadeo Brothers', to a great number, all cultivated in modern style with all kinds of fertilizers and yielding millions of arrobas of cane. Santa Rita's present owners, Messrs Guma & Soler, see all this; they are young and have money—and it wouldn't be strange

if Santa Rita grinds next year in all her old splendor.

It ought to be so, for the factory stands in fine location on the Colon plain, where, with motor plows like Tinguaro's, much and good land can be made to produce; there are many excellent means of communication and road transportation to every possible point.

Central Mercedes is running two sets of crushers, and turning out 1,500 bags at 96-degrees per diem. Production has so increased, and tonnage, owing to the use of fertilizers, that hereafter other mills will have to pattern after this factory.

Central Tinguaro is making plans to place more machinery as Mercedes has hers, and so be able to double the work done. This duplicating of old centrals is equivalent to the erection of new ones.

San Ignacio and Union are grinding well, doing monstrous days' work; they are forcing themselves to the utmost because of the immense quantity of cane available. The latter, which was the first mill to grind in all this region, has had no mishaps. This estate owns a lot of high-bred livestock, especially horses.

Central Aranjó has gone in for thorough-bred horned cattle. This factory is turning out a lot of sugar with fewest employees possible. Mr. Oscar Rissech is owner here.

Live stock exhibits at recurrent expositions is encouraging estates, like Santa Gertrudis and that owned by Messrs. Lezama, to improve their live stock and they find the improved breed does good work.

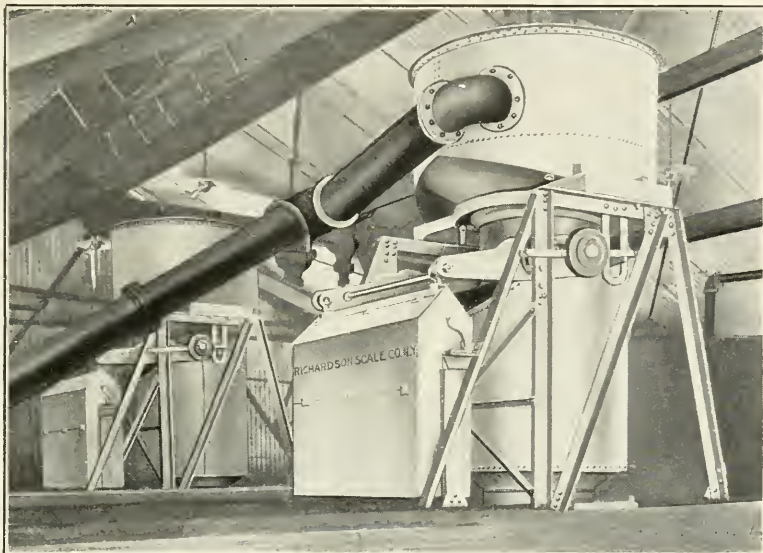
Don Pedro Arrieta, at Ceiba Sola Perico, goes in for Jerseys; he has a model stable and a spotless dairy and silo. His cows are full bred, half and three quarters.

Durham is a popular breed; there are 348 head around here and crossed they have produced what is locally known as Durham-Creole. There are also more special plantings in the province of native and foreign fruits.—*Louisiana Planter*.

A NEW SUGAR CENTRAL IN TUNAS

The initial purchase of lands for the new sugar mill, which will be built within the municipality of Victoria de las Tunas in Oriente Province, was made a few days ago, says *La Lucha* of Havana. One of the principal subscribers is Sr. Marques de San Miguel de Arguayo. The extent of

the initial purchase comprises 611 caballerias, formerly owned by Sr. Pedro Gallo. It is also stated that within a very short time there will be a further purchase made of 13,000 additional caballerias. The new mill is to bear the name of Dumaneco and will cost \$2,000,000.00; this will be increased if it is found necessary to enlarge the activities of the mill.



Grabado que muestra la instalación en la Nipe Bay Co., en Preston, Cuba

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DESINFECCION DEL AGUA EN POZOS Y CISTERNAS

El doctor Blarez, Secretario del Consejo de Higiene de la Gironde, ha dado la siguiente fórmula para la desinfección del agua en pozos y cisternas, que ha sido aplicada para el servicio sanitario del departamento de la Gironde (Francia).

Permanganato de potasa.....	25	gramos
Sulfato de alumina.....	250	"
Kaolin lavado.....	725	"
Total	1000	gramos

Estos 1,000 gramos de mezcla, hecha polvo, es capaz de desinfectar 5,000 litros de agua.

Se calcula, pues, de antemano, el agua contenida aproximadamente en el pozo, y, en consecuencia, la cantidad necesaria de la expresada mezcla pulverulenta; se deslie el polvo en un cubo que se baja al pozo; se levanta y se deja caer alternativamente el cubo en el agua y durante tres ó cuatro minutos, para producir una agitación algo viva.

Después de cuatro días, el agua estará clarificada. Si después del tratamiento el agua queda algo amarillenta, es señal de que tenía bastante cantidad de materias orgánicas. En todo caso, esta coloración amarillenta no ofrece peligro.

Todos los microorganismos perecen por

la acción del permanganato; las materias en suspensión son coaguladas por el sulfato de alumina y arrastradas al fondo por el Kaolin ó arcilla blanca.—*El Hacendado Mexicano.*

EL CENTRAL "ESPERANZA" MOLERA EL AÑO PROXIMO

Noticias de Santiago de Cuba, nos dicen que ya han comenzado los trabajos de reparación en el demolido ingenio "Esperanza", ubicado en la rica y fértil zona del "Caño".

El conocido hombre de negocios, señor Jenaro Fernández Peña, administrador del central "San Ramón", ha dado las órdenes oportunas para que una división de empleados del citado central acudan al supradicho y demolido ingenio "Esperanza", á fin de activar los trabajos de reparación, en lo que sea utilizable en la antigua casa de calderas y proceder á la instalación de modernos aparatos que en breve serán embarcados en el puerto de New York.

Los trabajos se harán con toda rapidez á fin de que el año entrante se pueda hacer la primera zafra, lo cual redundará en grandes beneficios para la amplia zona comprendida por el antiguo barrio de "Ingenio Esperanza".

El año pasado los E. U. A. exportaron á Cuba máquinas de coser por valor de \$364,030.



Industries of Cuba. Lumber and ice plant at Cardenas.
Industrias de Cuba. Instalación de madera y hielo en Cárdenas.

EL NUEVO CENTRAL EN TUNAS

La primera compra de los terrenos del nuevo central que se levantará en la jurisdicción de Victoria de las Tunas y el cual es uno de los principales accionistas el señor Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo se ha verificado ya, ascendiendo dicha compra á 611 caballerías que pertenecían al señor Pedro Gallo.

Sabemos que dentro de breves días se otorgará otra escritura de venta de 1,300 caballerías de terreno anexa á las anteriores.

El capital suscrito para dar principio á las obras del central "Dumañeco", á que nos referimos, asciende á dos millones de pesos, que serán aumentados á medida que se vayan realizando las obras.

LA COMPRA DE LA FINCA "SAETIA"

La poderosa United Fruit Co., ha comprado la gran finca "Saetia", de Dumois Nipe Co., en la cantidad de un millón y medio de pesos.

Con esta compra, puede decirse que la United Fruit Co., posee la parte más importante del riquísimo litoral de la bahía de Nipe.

Se dice que la United inmediatamente establecerá su tercer ingenio superior al "Preston".—*La Lucha*, Habana.

A SUGAR MILL AT SAETIA

It is understood that a new sugar mill will be built at Saetia, Nipe Bay, by the United Fruit Co., who have purchased the lands of the Dumois Nipe Co. The price is stated to be \$1,500,000.

The new mill, the third of the United Fruit Co., will be larger than that at Preston. It is understood also that the Dumois Nipe Co. has an interest in the new enterprise.

In 1911 the United States exported 429,000 barrels of cement to Cuba.

Information comes from Santiago de Cuba that the work of rebuilding the "Esperanza" mill in Oriente Province has been begun. New and modern apparatus will be installed within a short time and the mill will grind next year's crop.

SERIOUS STRIKE IN HAVANA

A general strike of stevedores, launchmen, dock clerks, wharf laborers and coast shipping sailors began in Havana May 2d.

Street railway employees and street cleaners also threatened to go out. The strike was precipitated by a controversy over piece and day work. Under American occupation, Governor Wood published what was known as order No. 71. It was an agreement between stevedores and certain shipping companies fixing prices by the piece for handling merchandise on the Havana docks and making ten hours a day. Very shortly thereafter the stevedores broke the agreement, demanding an eight-hour day. The wage system was then adopted, with a rate of \$2.50 for day work and \$4.00 for night work.

The companies claim that order No. 71 is not a military order, nor a law, but an agreement of private parties, despite its promulgation by the government under American occupation. It was not binding, they say, except for specified companies.

On May 10th the men resumed work, but struck again in a few hours. An agreement was finally reached, however, before the day ended between the steamship agents and the labor leaders, which provided for the appointment of a joint commission to arrange a wage schedule within fifteen days. In case of disagreement, the question at issue was to be submitted to arbitration.

The last word on May 18th regarding the situation was to the effect that a committee appointed by President Gomez was arbitrating the differences between the men and the steamship companies. A truce has been declared until May 25th, after which, if the demands of the men are not satisfied, the strike may begin anew.

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REVISTA AZUCARERA

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

Nuestra última revista azucarera estaba fechada el 15 de abril de 1912, en cuyo período la cotización del azúcar centrífugo polarización 96° era 3.98c. al libra derechos pagados y ahora es 3.92c. la libra derechos pagados, el punto más bajo de la campaña azucarera. Entretanto las fluctuaciones han sido pequeñas y las ventas principales de las centrifugas de Cuba han sido hechas bajo la base de 3.98c. ó 4.05c. por libra, á 4.11c. el punto más alto.

Sin embargo, las fluctuaciones de los mercados europeos han sido en mayor escala, variando desde 13s 2¼d á 14s, á 13s 7½d, á 13s 9d, á 13s 5¼d, á 13s 6¾d en 7 de mayo, bajando rápidamente á estas fechas á 12s 4½d, equivalente á 4.62c. por libra las centrifugas en Nueva York. La diferencia es ahora 70c. las 100 libras bajo par Hamburgo por las centrifugas polarización 96°, contra 82c. las 100 libras en nuestra última reseña. A esta diferencia la Gran Bretaña ha sido recientemente un continuado comprador de azúcares de Cuba para embarque de un modo considerable, hasta que finalmente parece que dicho país ha asegurado suficiente cantidad de azúcares de varias procedencias para considerarse comparativamente independiente respecto á existencias en el futuro hasta la próxima cosecha de remolacha, y de aquí la explicación de la continuada baja reciente que está teniendo lugar allí en los precios. Asimismo, las noticias que se tienen de la cosecha de remolacha europea es favorable hacia un aumento considerable en la cantidad, y bajo esas circunstancias, los precios del mercado para la vieja y nueva cosecha van llegando juntos más rápidamente de lo acostumbrado.

La influencia en los Estados Unidos ha cesado de ser afectada por la perspectiva de la legislación en pro del azúcar libre de derechos. Podemos decir con seguridad que el proyecto de ley de la Cámara de Representantes hacia el azúcar libre no será sancionada por el Senado, y que si resultase alguna legislación en esta Sesión, comprenderá solamente una pequeña reducción comparativamente de la actual tarifa sobre los derechos del azúcar. Tres disposiciones es probable sean discutidas en el Senado; la primera el informe de los miembros republicanos del Comité Financiero, reteniendo los derechos actuales, pero eliminando el Tipo Holandés y el diferencial de 7½c. por 100 libras del azúcar refinado. La segunda disposición es la minoría democrática del Comité Financiero reduciendo la tarifa actual del azúcar 33 1/3 por ciento en todos los azúcares. El Senador Bristow, de Kansas, ha presentado una disposición independiente reduciendo la tarifa desde 1.82½c. á 1.62½c. por 100 grados, así como eliminando el diferencial del Tipo Holandés. El proyecto de ley del Senador Bristow tiene más probabilidades de ser sancionado por el Senado, pero se dificulta el venir á un acuerdo en la conferencia con la Cámara de Representantes, así es que las probabilidades de que se lleve á cabo alguna legislación sobre el azúcar en esta Sesión son indecisas.

No se han recibido noticias especiales acerca de las cosechas de remolacha europea respecto á cálculos de lo que dimos en nuestra última reseña.

Grandes inundaciones en Luisiana han causado destrucción en muchas plantaciones de azúcar, reduciendo algo la perspectiva de la cosecha, pero hasta qué extremo no se sabe al presente.

Los azúcares refinados se mantuvieron muy firmes durante el período bajo reseña, entre 5.20c. menos 2 por ciento y 5.05c. menos 2 por ciento, cerrando los precios de Arbuckle á 5.00c. menos 2 por ciento y por los otros refinadores á 5.10c. menos 2 por ciento, con una demanda muy moderada.

Respecto al futuro en los precios del azúcar para el resto de la estación de la cosecha, eso dependerá mucho de si la zafra de Cuba excede finalmente nuestro cálculo primitivo de 1,800,000 toneladas y sobre la cantidad de esta zafra que pueda ser tomada eventualmente por la Gran Bretaña. Cualquier cantidad considerable que á más de eso sea desviada de las existencias en los Estados Unidos haría que los refinadores de este país acudiesen al extranjero en busca de azúcar suficiente para frente al consumo por completo, por cuya cantidad poco más ó menos se varían obligados á pagar los precios universales de Hamburgo, los cuales, como dijimos anteriormente, son ahora 70c. las 100 libras sobre la paridad de los de Cuba. Los plantadores cubanos podrían retener cierta cantidad de su cosecha para hacer frente á esta última alza en caso volviese á

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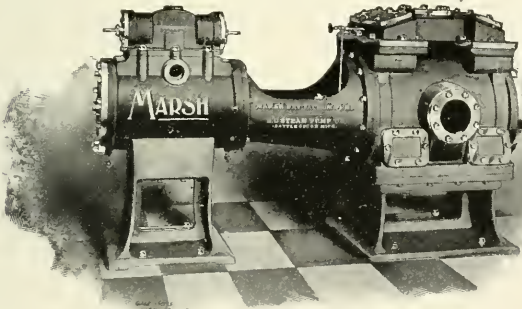
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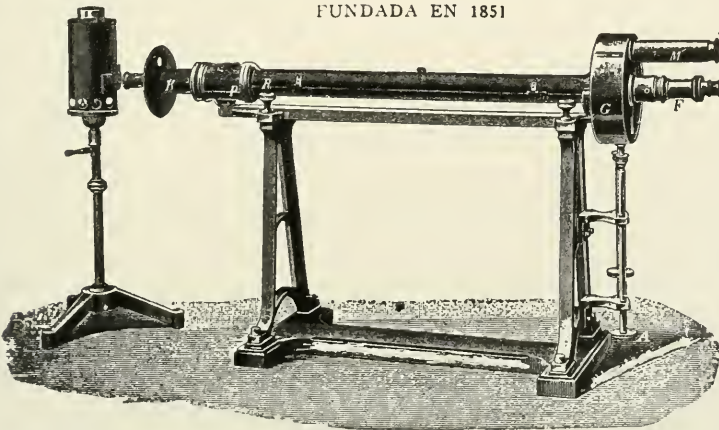
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tener lugar este año, como ha sucedido siempre en años anteriores, y como continuará sucediendo hasta que la producción total de azúcar de este país y de las posesiones insulares ascienda á una cantidad tal de azúcar, incluyendo Cuba, que llene por completo los requerimientos de los Estados Unidos.

SUGAR REVIEW

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

Our last review was dated April 15, 1912.

At that time the quotation of centrifugals 96° test was 3.98c. per lb. duty paid and is now 3.92c. per lb. duty paid, the lowest point of the campaign. In the meantime, the fluctuations have been small and the principal sales of Cuba centrifugals have been made at the basis of either 3.98 or 4.05c. per lb., with 4.11c. the highest point.

The European fluctuations, however, have been on a wider scale, running from 13s 2¼d to 14s, to 13s.7½d. to 13s 9d, to 13s 5½d, to 13s 6¾d on the 7th of May, declining rapidly to date to 12s 4½d, equal to 4.62c. per lb. for centrifugals in New York. The parity difference is now 70c. per 100 lbs. below Hamburg for 96° test centrifugals again 82c. per 100 lbs. at our last writing. At this difference recently Great Britain has been a further purchaser of Cuba sugars for shipment to a considerable extent, until finally it appears as if the United Kingdom has secured sufficient sugars from various sources to make them feel comparatively independent as regards future supplies up to the next beet crop and hence the explanation for the continued recent decline going on in prices over there. Also, the European beet crop news is favorable for a considerable increase in amount and, under those circumstances, the market prices for the old crop and the new crop are coming together more rapidly than usual.

Influences in the United States have ceased to be effected by the prospects of free sugar legislation. We can safely say that the House of Representatives' bill for free sugar will not pass through the Senate and that if any legislation results at this session, it will comprise only a comparatively small reduction from the present schedule of sugar duties. Three measures are likely to be discussed in the Senate, the first the report of the Republican members of the Finance Committee, retaining present duties, but eliminating the Dutch Standard and the differential of 7½c. per 100 lbs. on refined. The second measure is the Democratic minority of the Finance Committee reducing present sugar schedule 33 1/3% all through. An independent measure is introduced by Senator Bristow of Kansas reducing the tariff from 1.82½c. to 1.62½c. per 100 degrees and, also, doing away with the differential and Dutch Standard. The Bristow Bill stands the best chance of passing the Senate, but will hardly be agreed to in conference with the House, so that it is an even chance whether any legislation, whatever, on sugar is completed at this session.

No further special news from European beet crops as to estimates than what we gave in our last review.

Heavy floods in Louisiana have caused destruction on many sugar plantations, reducing the crop prospects somewhat, but to what extent is unknown at this writing.

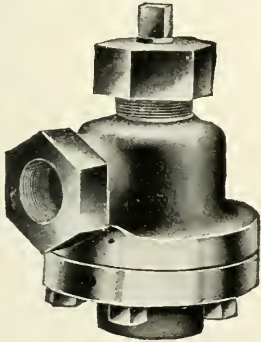
Refined sugars kept very steady over the time under review, between 5.20c. less 2 per cent and 5.05c. less 2 per cent, closing prices by Arbuckle at 5.00c. less 2 per cent, and by all other refiners 5.10c. less 2 per cent, with a very moderate demand.

Regarding the future of sugar prices, for the remainder of the crop season, very much will depend upon whether the Cuban crop finally exceeds our original estimate of 1,800,000 tons and upon the amount from this crop, which is eventually taken by the United Kingdom. Any further considerable large amount so diverted from the United States supplies would cause the United States refiners to go abroad for sufficient sugar to meet the full consumption, for which amount more or less they would be obliged to pay the world's price at Hamburg, which, as noted above, is now 70c. per 100 lbs. above Cuban parity. Cuban planters could keep back a certain amount of their crop to meet this later rise should it come again this year as it always has done in former years and will continue to do until the total production for our domestic and insular possessions amount to as much sugar, including Cuba, as will meet the total requirements of the United States.



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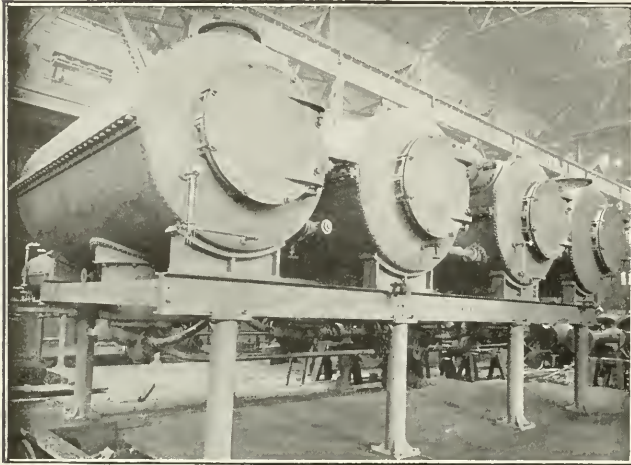
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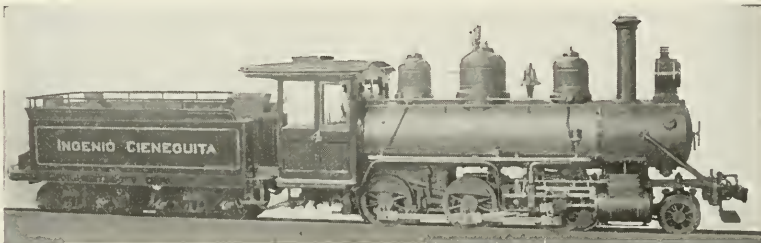
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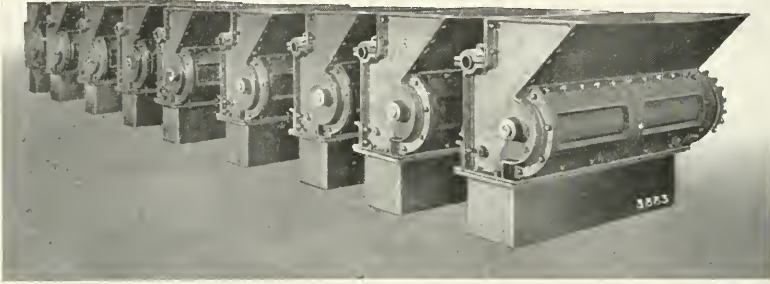
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A black and white photograph of a massive, ancient-looking tree with a thick trunk and a dense canopy of leaves. A small figure of a person stands at the base of the tree to provide a sense of scale. The background shows a wooded area with other trees.

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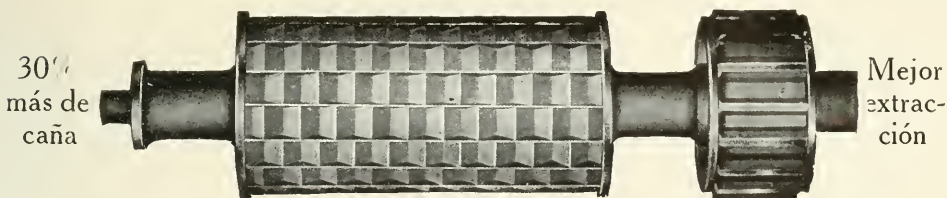
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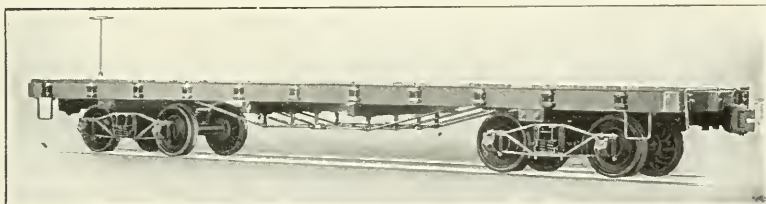
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dustry, local capital promising to establish a factory if the decree was issued. Many thousands of "alpargatas" are imported by Cuba every year. The sole is of rope and the top of colored cloth. The wearer places his toe in them as a rule, though some buy them large enough for the whole foot.



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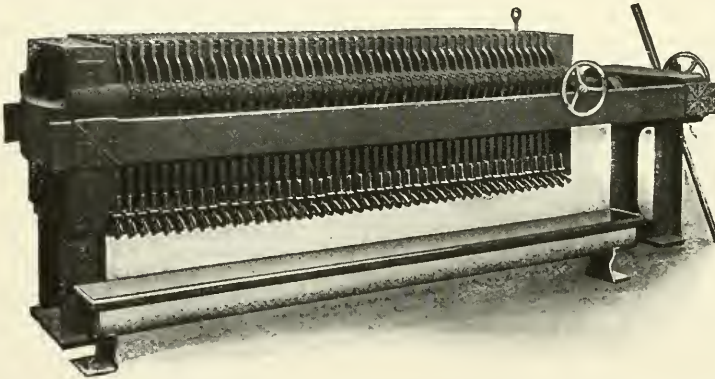
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Vol. X

JUNE, 1912

No. 7

Contents of This Number

The cover page is of a giant ceiba tree in Pinar del Rio Province. The figure of a man among the branching roots will give an idea of the immense size this tree attains. The tree is "sacred" in Cuba.

Pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 are given over to the insurrection in Cuba. The uprising is summarized and all the important happenings recorded from the beginning of the trouble on the 18th of May to the 16th of June. In connection with this story, on page 10, there is an interesting map of the Guantanamo and Western Railroad. The activities of the rebels have been exercised very largely in the section covered by this road and among the sugar plantations which it serves.

Notes from all sources are given on page 12, and include an interesting health board report on the mortality of Cuban children. There are also figures showing the immigration into Cuba, Spain, as usual, leading with over 84 per cent. There are various other interesting items on this page.

The increase in production of Cuban tobacco and figures giving the production, consumption and exportation for 1910 and 1911 are given on page 13.

Page 14 gives a view of the Spanish-American Iron Company's properties at Felton. This has been menaced from time to time by the insurgents.

The search for rubber trees, by the editor of the *India Rubber World*, together with some fine illustrations will be found on pages 15, 16 and 17. The narrative is of a section of Cuba very little explored and about which very little is known, as the mountainous character of this eastern portion of the island makes exploration difficult. At the same time it must be remembered that Baracoa is one of the oldest towns founded in Cuba. Its history dates from 1511.

A view of Havana from the harbor is very interestingly described by Elbert F. Baldwin. The earnings of the Cuba Railroad, Havana Electric and the United Railways, together with quotations of Cuban securities are on page 20.

Further financial notes on page 21 include a report of the earnings of the Santiago Electric Light and Traction Company, on this page will also be found some figures of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor regarding United States exports to Cuba.

Some valuable items regarding reduction in duties and numerous financial items will be found on page 22.

The revenues of the Cuban Government for the first four months of 1912 and the earnings of the Western Railroad and the Cuban Central are on page 23.

A report of the Havana Electric Railway showing a successful year's business will be found on pages 24 and 25.

Some agricultural information showing the great profits there are in peanut cultivation and an article on the mistake of soil exhaustion are on page 26.

The fuel value of molasses, the prospects for cotton growing in Cuba, and the use of honey in cooking are on page 27.

A valuable report of United States Deputy Consul General Starrett at Havana, on the cost and profits of a sugar estate in Cuba, is given in full on pages 28 and 29. There are various valuable statistics of operation expenses given in this report.

Brief notes of the output of many plantations will be found on page 30. Almost invariably the actual output has exceeded the estimate of last February.

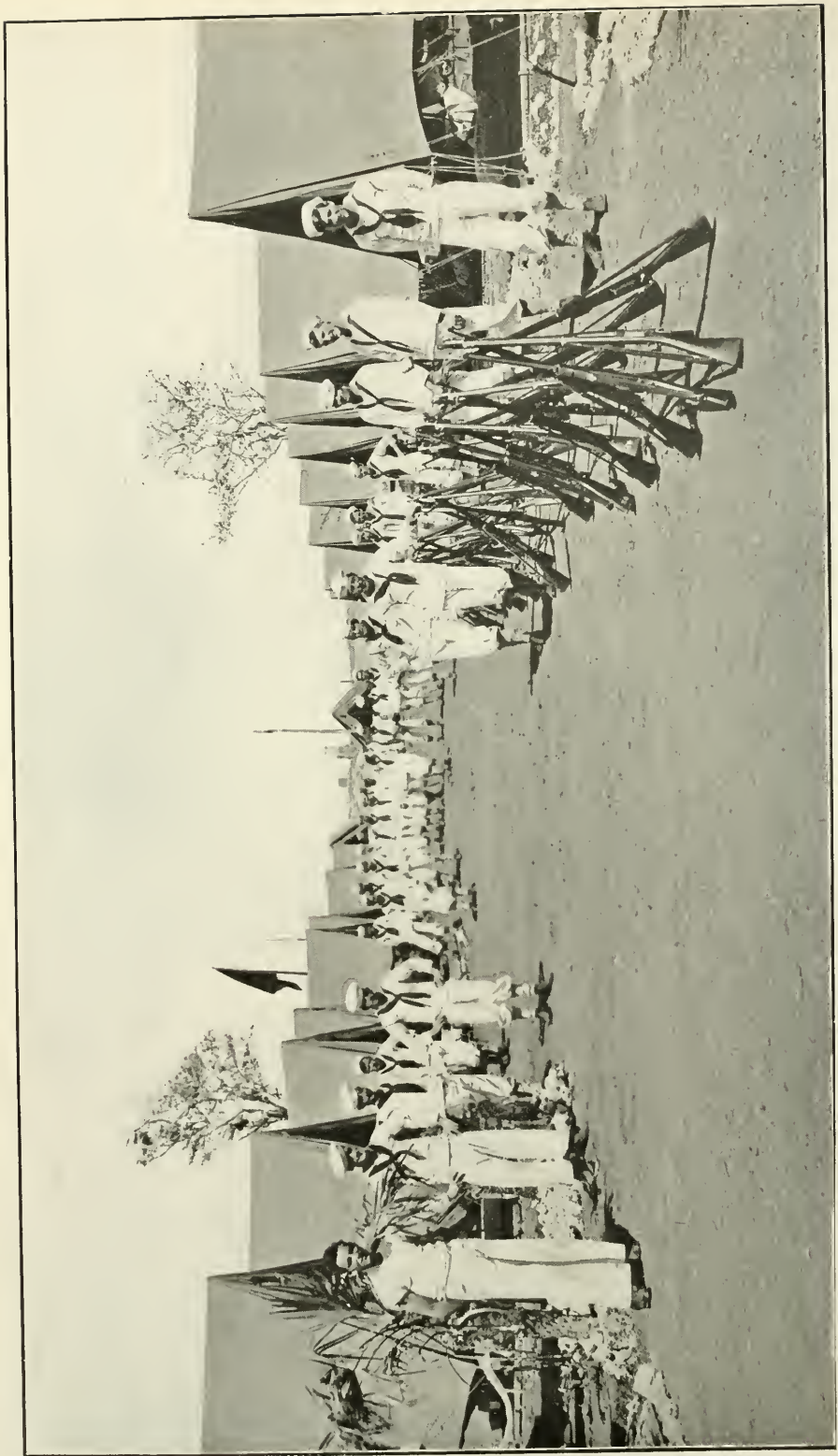
An interesting article to mill owners on the care of leather belting is on pages 31 and 32.

Some further notes are on page 33. Willett and Gray's valuable sugar article is on pages 34 and 35. The same article in Spanish is on page 36.

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UNITED STATES FORCES IN CUBA.—A company street at the Guantanamo Naval Station.

THE CUBA REVIEW

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VOLUME X

JUNE, 1912

NUMBER 7

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA

NEGRO UPRISING CAUSES GREAT ALARM — ANOTHER INTERVENTION PREDICTED—UNITED STATES TROOPS ON CUBAN SOIL

The insurrection had its beginning on May 18th when negroes began to be arrested at Sagua la Grande, Santa Clara Province, and their homes searched for weapons. The same day similar arrests were made in Pinar del Rio and Oriente Provinces, the government having received information that an immediate uprising was threatened to take place all over the island.

On May 20th there was no longer any doubt of the existence of a far reaching negro conspiracy extending to all the provinces to begin on May 20th, the tenth anniversary of Cuban independence.

It had been known for years that the negroes were dissatisfied at being ignored in the distribution of political rewards for their services in the war, and this deepened into hostility against the administration by the operation of the Morua law, which denied the negroes the right to organize a political party along racial lines.

Hostilities began almost immediately, clashes occurring between the rural guard and armed bands of negroes in parts of Santa Clara and Oriente Provinces. Telegraph wires were cut and several bridges burned in the former province. The government then became active and despatched 1,200 troops by rail to Oriente Province and 600 more on May 21st by the new cruiser "Cuba." It was then stated that the rebels had 600 fully armed followers in that province. Up to now there had been but little disturbances in the western provinces, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio, all the activities of the rebels being concentrated in Oriente Province, where the mountainous character of the country favors guerilla warfare and makes it almost impossible to dislodge an enemy. Complaints of destruction to property began to come in to the Cuban government from mining interests and appeals for protection were also sent to Washington. In consequence, the American Minister in Havana, Arthur M. Beaupre, on May 22d demanded protection for the property of the Juragua Iron Company, which Secretary of State Sanguily assured him would be given. Washington despatches at this time said that the United States government considered the disturbance as a mere "flash in the pan," but this opinion underwent a sudden change, for on the next day the State Department was seriously considering the advisability of sending one or more warships to the coast of the island republic.

The situation developed quickly, the insurgent force having increased in Oriente Province from 600 to 5,000 unders arms and State Department reports declared that numerous conflicts had occurred between the forces with much loss of life. The organizer of the negro plot was definitely known to be General Evaristo Estenoz, president of the "Independent Colored Party." On May 22d armed bands appeared near the city of Havana and also in Santa Clara Province and attacked the rural guards. They also appeared in the vicinity of Baracoa, in the farthest eastern section of the island on the north coast, and a band numbering 2,000 were reported near Guantanamo city by the mayor. By this time almost a panic prevailed throughout Oriente Province, white planters and storekeepers with their families fleeing to the cities for safety. On the same day President Gomez cabled the *New York Times* that he expected to have the situation under control "within a short time." On May 23d the United States government issued orders to send 600 marines to the Guantanamo

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naval station to be held in readiness for contingencies. The Cuban government at this time declared the uprising had collapsed, but the American government regarded the situation as alarming and besides the marines ordered the gunboats "Paducah" and "Nashville" to Cuba.

On May 25th United States Minister Beaupré sent a note to Secretary Sanguily notifying him of the intention of the American government to send a gunboat to Nipe Bay and that "in the event that the government of your Excellency cannot or does not protect the lives and properties of American citizens, my government, following the procedure it always does in such cases, will disembark troops to give the necessary protection."

In reply President Gomez protested against such action as follows: "A resolution of this kind is so grave, so alarming and so injurious to the sentiments of a people loving and jealous of their independence, especially when such measures are only warranted by previous agreements between governments, that it would place Cuba in a humiliating position." He asserted that the government was absolutely able "to put down a few unfortunates who are without right or flag."

To this President Taft replied, saying:

"I am sincerely gratified to learn of your government's energetic measures to put down the disturbance and to know that you are confident of being successful. As was fully explained to the Cuban chargé d'affaires here, this government's motive in sending ships to Key West, just as sending the "Prairie" to the Guantanamo naval station, was merely to be able to act promptly in case it should unfortunately become necessary to protect American life and property by rendering moral support or assistance to the Cuban government. As was made quite clear at the time, these ordinary measures of precaution were entirely dissociated from any question of intervention."

On May 27th President Gomez answered as follows:

"I am exceedingly grateful for your cablegram, which is appealing to Cuban patriotism, because of the assurance that the action of the government under your worthy presidency is limited to the observation of events, in order to be ready, should it be necessary, to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and morally to support the Cuban Government without having to land American forces on our territory, unless both governments agree upon such an extreme necessity.

"It clearly shows the sincerity of the government and the people of the United States, as well as noble and friendly sentiments toward the government and people of Cuba, who are determined to re-establish as soon as possible public peace, for which purpose they will not hesitate, no matter what sacrifices circumstances may impose upon them."

President Gomez promptly received a message from General Menocal congratulating him upon his letter to President Taft protesting against the landing of American troops.

At this time General Estenoz, the leader of the rebels, issued a statement to a correspondent of *El Dia*, an Havana daily, stating the following:

"The primary cause of the uprising is the failure of the government to repeal the Morua law, which provides that there shall be no recognition of political parties on racial lines, and which is offensive to the negroes. Another cause is the action of the government and the law courts in denying negroes their civil and political rights. The movement is not a racial one, but simply the action of certain Cuban citizens to assert their rights at all hazards. We have no hostility to the white people, and I have given strict orders that no violence shall be committed on the persons of whites under pain of death.

"If the Americans intervene they will recognize me and my followers as a political party. We are prepared to continue fighting, whatever happens."

On May 25th the Cuban disturbances reached Congress and the Senate, after a brief discussion, passed a resolution instructing the Committee on Cuban Relations to investigate and report upon necessary legislation to determine when and how the United States should exercise the right to intervene in Cuba, under the so-called Platt amendment law.

The Senate resolution was introduced by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, who expressed the hope that there would be no intervention. Mr. Bacon declared that such legislation as he proposed would replace mere assumed authority of the president to intervene with a clear definite provision of law as to the manner of intervention, and would prevent disorders in Cuba. He said that disorders there "make the question of final annexation a probable one," and he never wanted to see Cuba become a part of the United States.

President Taft holds the view that the executive, without further legislation by Congress, has ample authority for intervention in Cuba when necessary. He so advised the Cuban Relations Committee of the Senate on June 1st, in connection with the Bacon resolution designed to supplement the Platt amendment, by enacting specific "authority of law" for what now would be an "assumed authority" to intervene.

On May 30th United States marines were landed at Daiquiri to protect the property of the Spanish-American Iron Company.

On June 2d the Havana Legation received reports of the partial burning of a bridge on the Guantanamo & Western Railway and of threats to do further damage.

On June 4th the Cuban Senate Committee on Laws reported a recommendation for the passage of a law empowering President Gomez to suspend the constitutional guarantees, but only in the province of Oriente. The suspension of the guarantees

in the other provinces was considered unnecessary and inadvisable, especially on account of the approaching elections. The bill passed both Houses on June 5th.

When this was done, the *Havana Post* said editorially:

"The president, before taking advantage of such authority, will undoubtedly consult with Minister Beaupré, as the moment the guarantees are suspended the Cuban question will automatically be put up to the United States government which, under the Platt amendment, guarantees the preservation of a constitutional government in Cuba. The Cuban government is walking close to the border line where independent action is impossible."

On June 4th uneasiness began to be felt in Havana, and extraordinary police precautions were taken, the men being armed with machetes instead of clubs.

On June 5th 500 United States marines were landed in the Guantanamo district of Cuba to protect foreign property and four American battleships left Key West for Guantanamo, and "make ready" orders were sent to five thousand American soldiers.

The decision to send the battleships was reached after a conference between President Taft and Secretary Knox. On the same day several of the large American, British, French and Spanish companies telegraphed to the Cuban government through the mayor at Guantanamo demanding that troops for their mills and cane fields be sent for their protection.

This President Gomez was unable to do, saying it would require about 1,250 of his best troops for the protection of one group of foreign properties in a single section of the disaffected district.

After warning General Monteagudo, commander in chief of the Cuban troops, that he did not consider American interests sufficiently safeguarded, Commander G. W. Kline, commander at the Guantanamo naval station, landed four companies of American marines at Caimanera and started them by train for Guantanamo City. Later in the day another company took train for Guantanamo, and at eight o'clock that evening there were 570 naval fighting men on Cuban territory.

General Monteagudo issued a proclamation refusing to be responsible for conditions near Guantanamo, as the Americans had landed without an invitation from the Cuban government.

The Senate passed a bill on June 5th authorizing President Gomez to spend \$1,000,000 for increase of the armed forces from funds not appropriated for other purposes.

On June 6th General Monteagudo put the province of Oriente under martial law and issued a proclamation giving all insurgents, except the leaders, until June 8th to renew allegiance to the Gomez government. After that date he promised to get active.

June 6th also saw the Cobre mines near Santiago attacked by the rebels who were, however, repulsed. Fifty American marines were immediately landed here, fifty more at El Cuero and more at Firmeza. Seven companies of the first regiment were also sent to plantations along the Guantanamo and Western Railroad.

Some definite statements of damage by the negroes came from Mr. M. H. Lewis, the president of various companies interested in Cuban enterprises, on June 7th. He said:

"The La Maya Company has lost eight thousand tons of sugar cane, scale houses, cane loading derricks and cranes, small buildings and three stores destroyed by fire and cattle and horses, the entire value of which is \$20,000. The railroad company has had three stations, two section houses, one bridge and several small buildings burned, and has had practically no passenger or freight traffic since May 20th, receipts having dropped from \$600 daily on May 19th to \$26 on May 25th."

On June 8th General Monteagudo, the Cuban commander in chief, declared that he would end the insurrection within three weeks. Col. Orestes Ferrara, speaker of the Cuban House, passing through Key West on his way to Washington as a special envoy of President Gomez, made the prediction that it would take a long time to suppress the uprising.

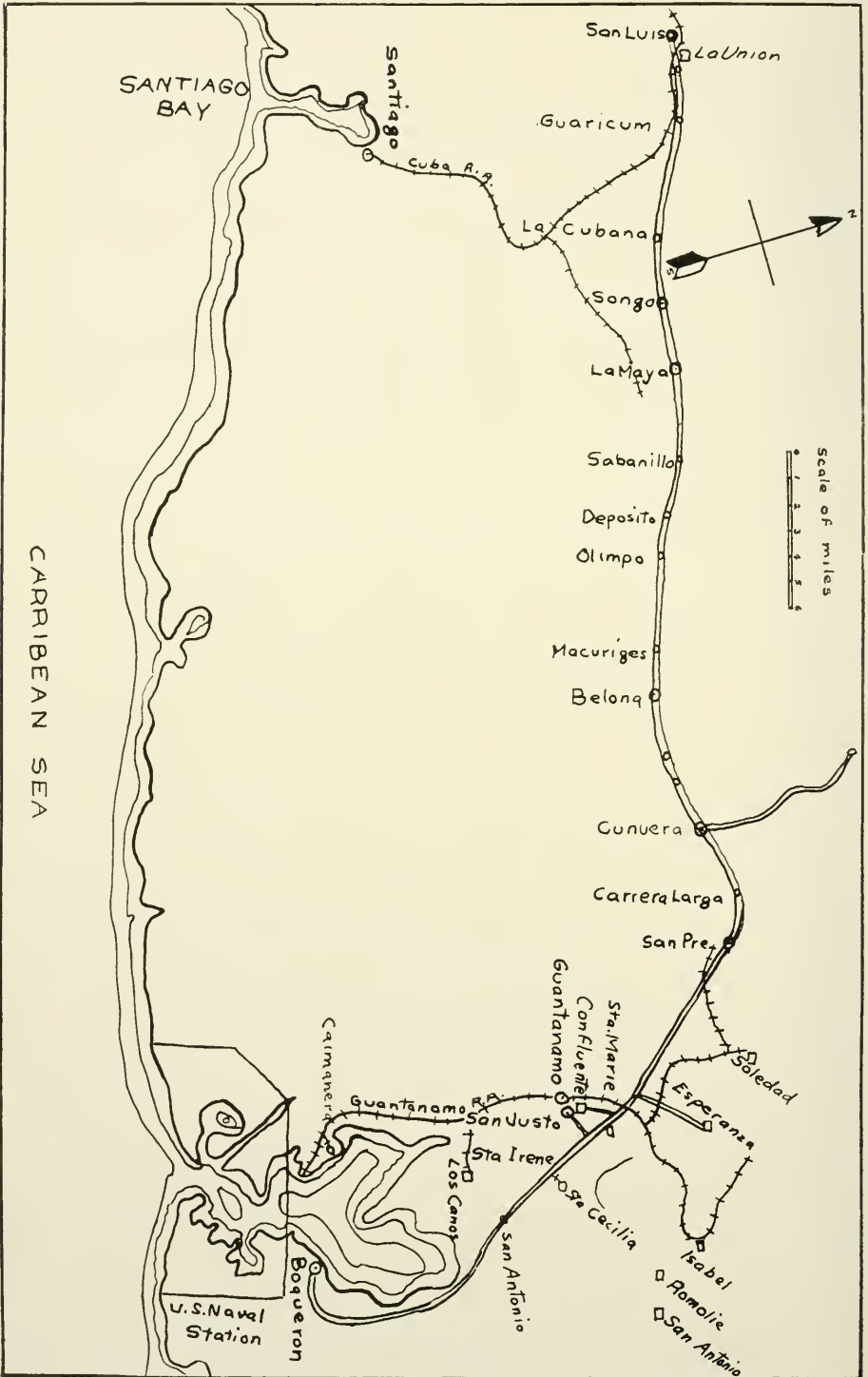
The charge that sugar interests might be behind the present revolution in Cuba to force annexation and consequent withdrawal of the 40 per cent sugar duty was made in the United States Senate by Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, on June 8th.


Senator Bacon introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the president is not authorized to intervene in any foreign country, "except when an emergency arises requiring protection of American citizens and property."

On June 9th the United States government ordered two more battleships to Cuba, this time to Havana, and the "Washington" and "Rhode Island" entered the harbor on June 10th.

No feeling was shown by the population other than curiosity.

On June 10th rebels attacked the United States marines at El Cuero, Oriente Province, but were repulsed with no loss to the American force.



Sketch map of the Guantanamo and Western Railroad. Most of the American Marines are stationed at various places along this road, especially at the sugar mills marked . The rebels are very active in this part of Oriente Province.

CARRIBBEAN SEA

On the same day a company of marines was sent to Baracoa for the protection of the people.

Important developments came to the surface in Washington on June 10th, and the Cuban situation was discussed by Secretary Knox, Major General Wood, Senators Lodge and Bacon, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Representative William Sulzer, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The suggestion was made that General Wood be sent to Cuba in an effort not only to compose the pending difficulties, but to impress the Cubans with the fact that law and order must be maintained if they would preserve their independence.

The Cuban administration, as evidenced by the reports of United States Minister Beaupré, was extremely sensitive and irritated by the advent of the United States warships into Havana harbor, but the feeling in Washington as expressed by the daily despatches was that the American policy sought to impress all Cubans with the fact that the United States supports the constituted authority of the Gomez government and that it would preserve order if the Cuban administration prove ineffective to that end.

Secretary Knox issued another official statement on June 11th, in which he said:

"The United States is not contemplating intervention in Cuba, but hopes and believes the Cuban government will by prompt and active measures be able to suppress the insurrection.

"The sending of the two vessels to Havana indicates no change in this government's policy of non-intervention. The vessels were sent solely to provide some place and means of safety and protection for Americans and other foreigners in the event of disturbances that might seriously menace their safety."

The distribution of the American forces on June 11th was as follows: The "Prairie" with 100 marines at Manzanillo, 100 marines at El Cobre, 128 at El Cuero, 143 at Siboney, 50 at Guantanamo City, 100 at Bolona, 50 at Los Canos, 25 at Boqueron, 50 at Santa Cecilia plantation, 50 at Santa Maria plantation, 50 at Isabel plantation, and 100 at Soledad plantation.

There was a rumor on June 11th that Sagna de Tanamo on the north coast of Oriente Province had been burned, but this was found to be untrue, although attacked from time to time by rebels.

On June 10th Orestes Ferrara, speaker of the Cuban House, made a strong plea before the House of Representatives in Washington for the continued independence of the island. A recess of five minutes was taken and Speaker Clark yielded the chair to the guest.

"I want to express to the American Congress the salutations of the Cuban Congress and the Cuban people," said Speaker Ferrara. "At this moment we have a little trouble, but not so much. The Cuban government will reduce this little revolution—if it can be called a revolution—which is confined to a little part of our territory.

"Cuba can reduce it without outside help. We want you to remember that in the joint resolution adopted by the American Congress you said that Cuba was free, and I ask you to still maintain that position toward us."

Reports that fault had been found with Minister Beaupré by the Cubans, and that this government was taking sides with the complainants came out on June 10th, but the State Department said that Mr. Beaupré had handled the situation with exceptional skill. Officers of the War Department said his advices have proved entirely trustworthy, and he has in no instance colored or exaggerated the news he has sent. Admiral Osterhaus confirmed this view of Mr. Beaupré's work.

Octavio Laredo y Bru, secretary of the interior, stated on June 12th that the proposition to send Major General Wood or Brigadier General Crowder on a mission to Cuba would be regarded with disfavor by the government, if they came with authority to arrange terms of settlement between the government and the insurgents.

The Cuban government feared that if a mission from the United States were to have authority to arrange a settlement, it might involve recognition of some of the demands of the negroes.

On June 13th the *New York Herald's* despatch said that an attempt was made to destroy the Santiago electric light plant, but the rebels were driven from the city. Little damage was done. Constant firing in the suburbs and cities was heard all night of June 12th. There is no apparent diminution of the effectiveness of the rebels' work.

The American consul at Santiago reported on June 13th through the legation that General Monteaguado has issued an order to the effect that the insurgents in arms who will appear before and submit to the lawful authorities before twelve o'clock noon June 22d will be exempted from punishment and liberated immediately with the exception of the originators and leaders of the rebellion and those guilty of a second offence.

This procedure, it is said, finds little favor with the officials at Washington, who would like to see some forceful, energetic, crushing military action.

The last word on June 16th came from Washington to the *New York Times* and was to the effect that "indications were strong that intervention in Cuba will be proclaimed in a few days."

NOTES FROM ALL SOURCES

MORTALITY OF CUBAN CHILDREN

[From the report of Dr. J. A. Lopez del Valle, local health officer of Havana.]

"In our persistent investigations concerning the causes which lead to the high figures observed in the mortality of children, we had been led to think that the drinking water may be one of the principal factors. And we found, as the result of the constant and various bacteriological analysis made by the laboratories of the Department of Health and Charities, that pathogenic germs were present in the water supply of the city. Para-typhus, coli-communis and pyocyanus bacilli were, in effect, found in several samples of water taken. Therefore, this question which had been receiving our most devout attention has been given preference and we have already, in accordance with the ideas and instructions from that office, suggested to the chief engineer of the city and to the engineer in charge of the water supply, the steps which in our judgment should be taken to completely purify our drinking water.

"There are yet two important questions to be settled in order to arrive at a complete and satisfactory solution in our campaign against infections. One is tuberculosis, and the other that which affects the mortality among children, this latter question considered from the point of view that its main causes are gastrointestinal infections. It is for that reason that we are paying close attention to all that which affects the supply of milk and water, all keeping in importance with our ever vigorous campaign against typhoid."

COMPLETION OF THE ZANJA

The *Cuban-American* of La Gloria has the following to say concerning the completion by the Cuban government of the work of deepening the Zanja:

"The work of dredging the Zanja (Spanish for ditch) is completed. It now assumes the more dignified name of 'The Sabinal Canal.' It is to our little world of the Cubitas Valley what the greater Panama Canal is to the greater world. It was called the Shanghai by the young men of the first Yarmouth and from that day to this it has been the despair of boatmen and voyagers to these colonies. It was picturesque in the extreme, with its curving, mangrove shrouded shores, but its beauty is departed. Under the able and energetic management of Sr. Rafael Benavides, civil engineer of the government, we now have a deep and wide canal between the two bays on our route between Port

Viaro and Nuevitas. There is remaining one and a half miles of channel to be deepened in the bay, west of the canal, which will soon be completed."

IMMIGRATION INTO CUBA

The total number of immigrants to Cuba during 1911 aggregated 38,053, of which 31,055 were men and 6,998 were women. These immigrants brought into the country an average of \$21.82 for each individual. The largest number came from Spain. The immigration from that country being 84 1/3 per cent of the total, in other words, 32,104 of Spanish descent migrated to Cuba. Of this total, 26,724 were men and 5,380 women; 3,009 were under 14 years of age; 27,232 were between 14 and 45; and 1,863 were over 45 years of age. According to this, about 85 1/2 per cent of the total migration from Spain was of individuals in the vigorous age of life. Seventy per cent of the immigration were able to read and write.

PITCH PINE MARKET CONDITIONS

During the week ending May 25th steamer freights for Cuba are ruling higher, in harmony with the advanced cost of time charters for vessels engaged in the trade, and of the higher rates ruling for schooner delivery. Inquiry from Cuba continues backward, but a moderate quantity of lumber goes forward from week to week, averaging about the same as in the earlier part of the season. There seems no immediate prospect of improvement, though underlying business conditions are more than usually favorable.—*Gulf Coast Record*.

NEW REGULATION FOR EXPLOSIVES

By a decree of April 24, 1912, the Cuban government established new regulations for the manufacture, storage, transportation, importation, sale and use of explosives, arms and ammunition in Cuba. These regulations took effect on May 24th.

Only fish of a certain kind are allowed to be caught in Cuban waters, and even in the open season the revenue cutters are kept busy inspecting vessels to see that they have no undersized fish aboard or nets smaller than allowed by the fish commission.

Special care is taken that dynamite is not used by the fishermen, and when they are found with that explosive severe punishment is always meted out.

INCREASING PRODUCTION OF CUBAN TOBACCO

In 1910, Cuba produced \$25,090,781 worth of manufactured tobacco in various forms. Of this she consumed \$12,644,372 and exported \$12,446,409 worth. In 1911 she produced \$26,920,777, consumed \$13,335,340 and exported \$13,585,337 worth, virtually one-half in each year. To these figures must be added 308,479 bales of unmanufactured tobacco exported in 1911, valued at \$58.07 per bale, or \$17,193,376. Following are the details of manufactured tobacco by quantities:

PRODUCTION		
Manufactures	1910	1911
Cigars, pieces	340,644,299	368,666,438
Cigarettes, boxes or bundles	236,189,179	245,558,621
Picadura, kilos	301,419	405,062
CONSUMPTION		
Cigars, pieces	169,215,575	180,537,250
Cigarettes, boxes or bundles	223,318,713	231,386,209
Picadura, kilos	232,310	241,334
EXPORTATION		
Cigars, pieces	171,428,474	188,129,188
Cigarettes, boxes or bundles	12,870,466	14,172,412
Picadura, kilos	104,553	295,049

Not only were all the quantities greater in 1911, but prices having advanced, the valuations outran the quantities, evincing a healthy and profitable trade. The most noticeable detail is the fact that nearly all the cigarettes were consumed on the island, whereas formerly they were exported in very much greater quantities. This is due to the substitution of the Russian papiross, which is made chiefly in the United States, and out of Cuban picadura and other to-

baccos, mixed; a testimony of the superior taste of our manufacturers.

In 1911 the average value of the cigars exported from Cuba was \$68.83 per thousand; of cigarettes, \$28.36 per thousand boxes; and of picadura, 83 cents per kilogram; the total exportation amounting in value to \$31,500,764 in 1911 against \$27,359,626 in 1910.

It should be possible to tranquilize her people when Cuba, under independent government, can show such prosperity as this in a single staple industry.—*H'all Street Journal*.

Reports on the new Cuban crop comes by way of Key West and are on the whole highly satisfactory, the yield being plentiful and the stock of good quality, especially fillers. Wrappers, it is said, will not strike the eye favorably, as they have a poor appearance, but the smoker will be pleased with them, as they possess good burn and aroma.

Havana correspondence of the *United States Tobacco Journal* under date of June 1st said that the "present racial trouble in the island interferes with operations in the country to some extent. Last year at this time one factory had \$200,000 out buying Vegas of tobacco, but this year not one cent so far. A condition which must be severely felt by the farmers."

The more the tobacco situation in Cuba is studied, the more it becomes apparent that there is going to be a great scarcity of light colored wrappers.

Financial Notes

HAVANA STOCKS LISTED

Among the stocks recently listed on the New York Stock Exchange are those of the Havana Electric Railway Light and Power Co. to the extent of \$15,000,000 par value 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and \$15,000,000 par value common.

In connection with its application for the listing of its stock, the company has issued a statement of income, combining the returns of the Havana Electric Railway Co. and the Havana Gas & Electric Co. for the quarter ended March 31st last as follows:

Total earnings	\$685,396
Expenses	211,358

Net earnings	\$474,038
Previous surplus	2,138,432

Total surplus	\$2,612,471
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The common and preferred stocks of the Havana Electric were stricken from the lists.

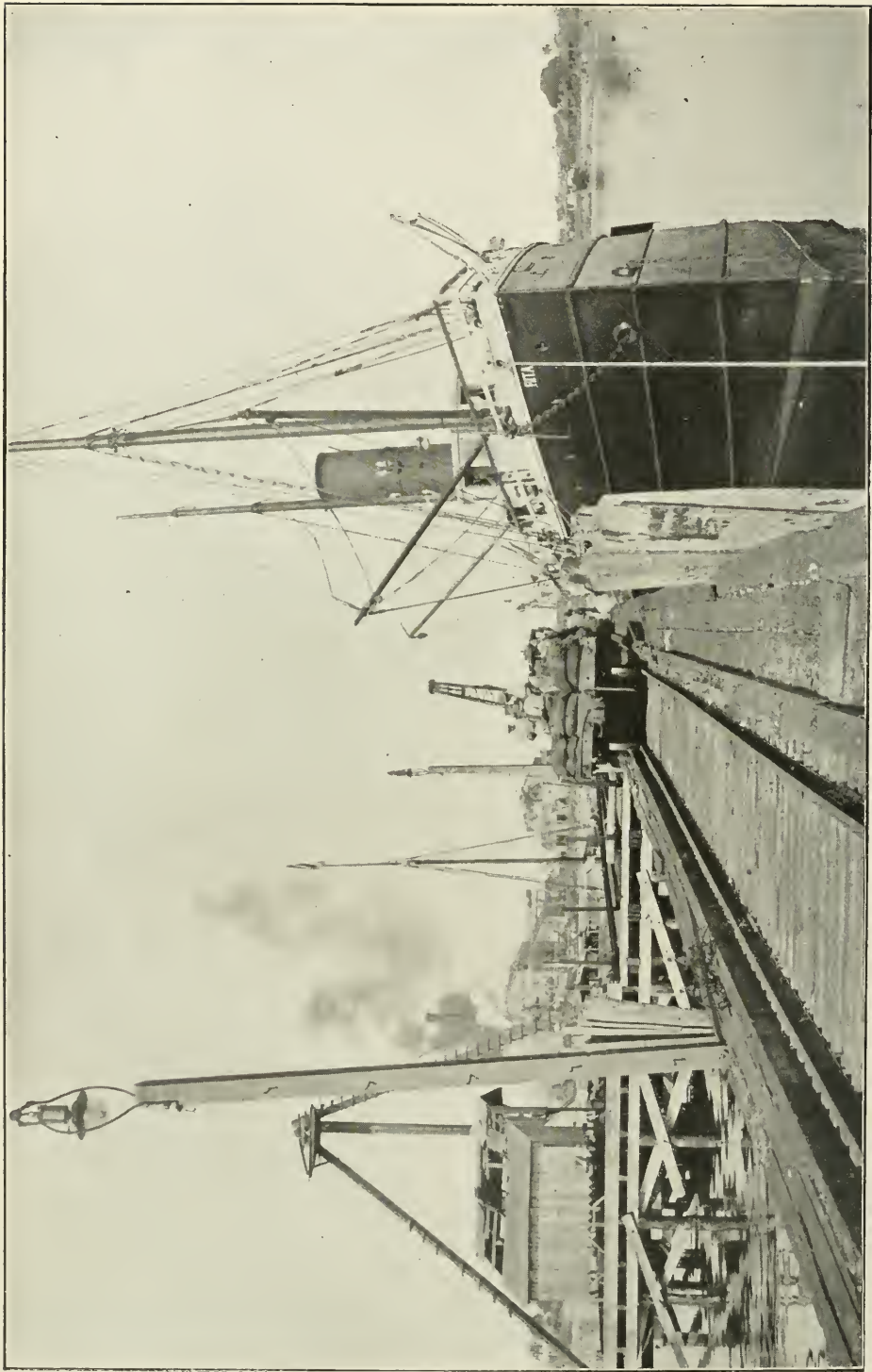
The Spanish American Iron Company has called in, for redemption, \$165,000 of its first mortgage, twenty year, sinking fund, six per cent gold bonds dated July 1, 1907. These will be paid on July 1, 1912, at par and interest, at the Girard Trust Company, trustees, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The National Bank and Trust Company of the Isle of Pines has been organized by Cuban and American capital with \$5,000,000.00 capital stock, and with banks at Sante Fe and Nueva Gerona.

Mr. E. L. Kennedy of Nueva Gerona is president, and Mr. J. A. Miller of Nueva Gerona is vice-president. Mr. W. H. North, also of Nueva Gerona, is cashier.

The profits of the Cuban Telephone Company for May aggregated \$40,465.

On May 1st, the company had 9,220 subscribers and on June 1st 9,430, an increase of 210.



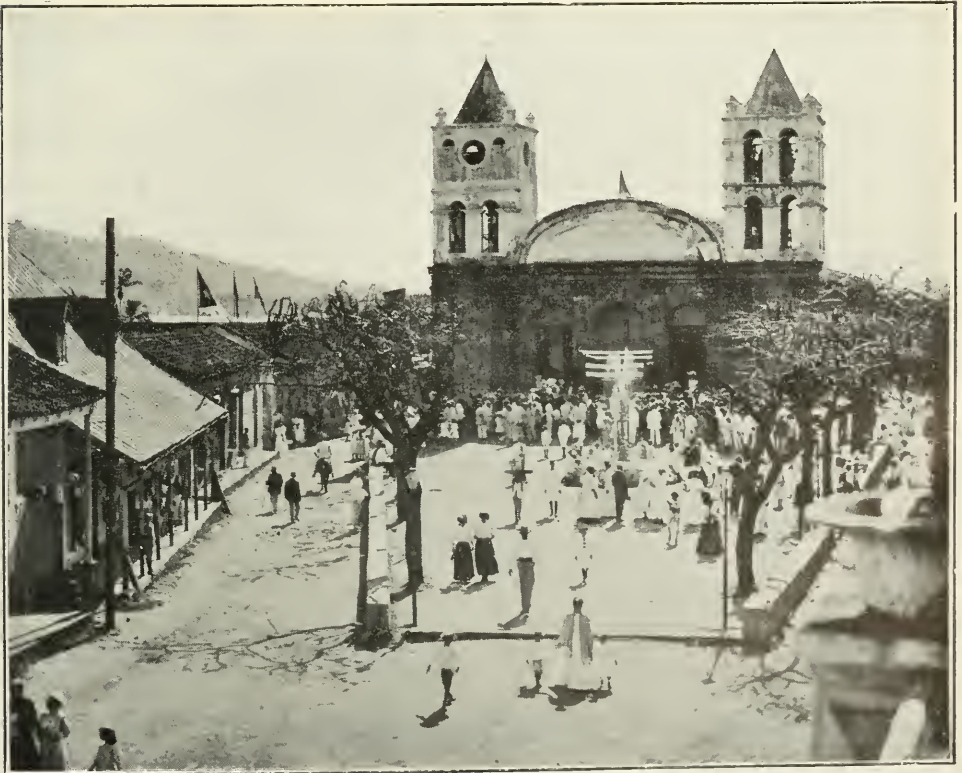
View of Nipe Bay, north coast of Oriente Province, and pier of the Spanish-American Iron Company at Felton. The pier is one-eighth of a mile long, built out far in the bay because of shallow water. American marines are now on guard at Felton.

PICTURESQUE EASTERN CUBA

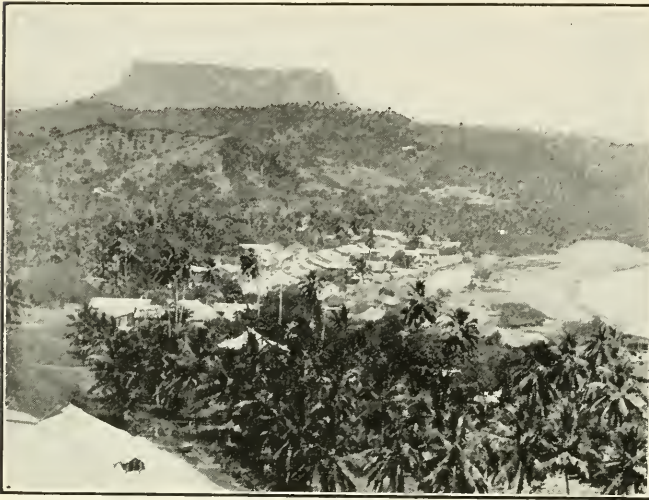
EXPLORATION INTO A COMPARATIVELY UNKNOWN PART OF
THE ISLAND, IN QUEST OF RUBBER TREES

I should make it plain that I had heard of certain sheltered valleys at this end of the island of Cuba, where rubber was already flourishing, having been planted by some of the wealthy cocoanut growers. What the rubber was no one seemed to know. Indeed, as I looked at the barren hills surrounding Santiago I could think of no rubber tree that would be likely to flourish there unless it were the *Manihot*. I knew little of Baracoa beyond the fact that it was the first capital and the oldest town on the island. It was out of the track of the tourist and few Americans or even Cubans seemed to have been there. I finally engaged passage on a Cuban steamboat that ran from Santiago to Havana stopping at many ports *en route* including that which I sought. Awful tales of dirt, garlic and discomfort were passed out to me by a couple of American drummers who had travelled on the same boat. As usual, the tales were fictitious. I found the "Habana," although very small and incredibly slow, clean, well-found, and handled by Spanish-speaking officers, who were most dignified and courteous.

We sailed at nine in the morning, out through the beautiful land-locked bay and the narrow channel, by Morro Castle and then followed the coast. At four that afternoon we ran into Guantanamo Bay, where three American battleships lay at anchor. After discharging a little cargo and taking on a little more, we steamed out again and continued along the coast. It was very calm and clear and warm, and so bright a moonlight night that we stayed on deck very late, watching the dim shores slip slowly by. When we awoke the next morning we were off the rugged and very picturesque shores of Baracoa. A little later we entered a narrow passage in a reef and dropped anchor in a tiny oval harbor on the steep encircling slopes of which lies the city. Back of it



Plaza and Old Cathedral in the City of Baracoa. Founded in 1511.



Baracoa, with "Yunque" Mountain, 2,000 feet high, in the background.

and visible out to sea for miles towers a great mass of rock, 2,000 feet high, known as "Yunque" the Anvil.

Here "Don Angel" met us with a carriage and boys to carry the luggage and conducted us to "El Siglo XX" Hotel, which as anyone would guess means the Twentieth Century Hotel. This hotel was thoroughly Spanish. Our rooms fronted on a broad balcony that overlooked a tiny plaza. The delicious quaintness of this town was indescribable. The streets were most ingeniously ill paved except for a stretch of 300 yards that was smooth asphalt. This

was laid by a former reform mayor (in front of his own residence) and the townspeople point to it with much pride. Carriages were few, as a mile or two outside of the city only trails existed. Nearly every one rode horseback and there were many fine horses, beautiful trappings and dashing and graceful riders. As the country is mountainous, bullocks, most surefooted of beasts, are used instead of pack horses. They are big black fellows, often gaily caparisoned and much more picturesque than any other pack animals that I have seen.

Baracoa is very beautiful with its tiny bay, its stretches of sandy beach, its close encircling mountains and its red tiled houses. While the stores are exceedingly well equipped, the city could not boast of a dentist, an oculist or an automobile.

After the purchase of a few necessaries and the bargaining for horses to take the explorers into the valley to the "Nunez" estate, where the rubber grew, distant some five miles, they set out at seven in the morning, believing they would be but a short time on the journey. Outside of the town they struck a mountain trail and then their troubles began, which might best be told in the travelers' own words:

"We forded a river and were soon on a mountain trail that followed the erratic course of another and larger river. When I say followed, I mean that in its fullest sense, for when the banks grew too precipitous on one side we forded the stream and rode along the other. By mid-afternoon we had crossed and recrossed so many times that I had lost count and was wondering what 'five miles' Cuban meant in English. The scenery, however, was grand, the day not too hot, and the little horses sure-footed and easy to ride, so I was contented. At last, about five o'clock, we crossed the river for the last time, scrambled up a steep bank, passed through a thicket of giant bamboo, and found ourselves in front of a huge thatched house surrounded by dilapidated outbuildings. We were welcomed by a big, athletic negro, who was in charge of the place, his greetings being seconded by half a dozen thin hounds, many naked pickaninnies and the lady of the house, who, suckling an infant at her breast, and a big black cigar in her mouth, gave us a tiny yellow hand and warm greeting in Spanish.

"The big house had evidently been a planter's mansion at one time, but its negro tenants had allowed it to go to ruin as fast as it pleased. The narrow veranda in front had sagged to an angle of about 45 degrees, and polished smooth by many bare feet it made a slippery ascent; but we negotiated it safely and were soon in the great living room, seated in wrecks of massive chairs, covered with stretched cowhide. We at once formed the center of an interested circle of negroes, big and little, dogs, hens, pigs, goats and turkeys, all of whom seemed to have the run of the house, while Don Angel, like a patriarch of old, patiently explained the cause of his visit, asked after the health of each individual and listened to rollicking descriptions of plantation and domestic happenings, garnished with gusts of rollicking laughter. Night fell and the big room was lighted by half a dozen of the most primitive of all lamps, tin cups filled with coconut oil, on the top of which floated cotton wicks.

"The night passed without events of importance. Towards morning I wondered why I could hear the crowing of the cocks so near and I found out at daybreak that three

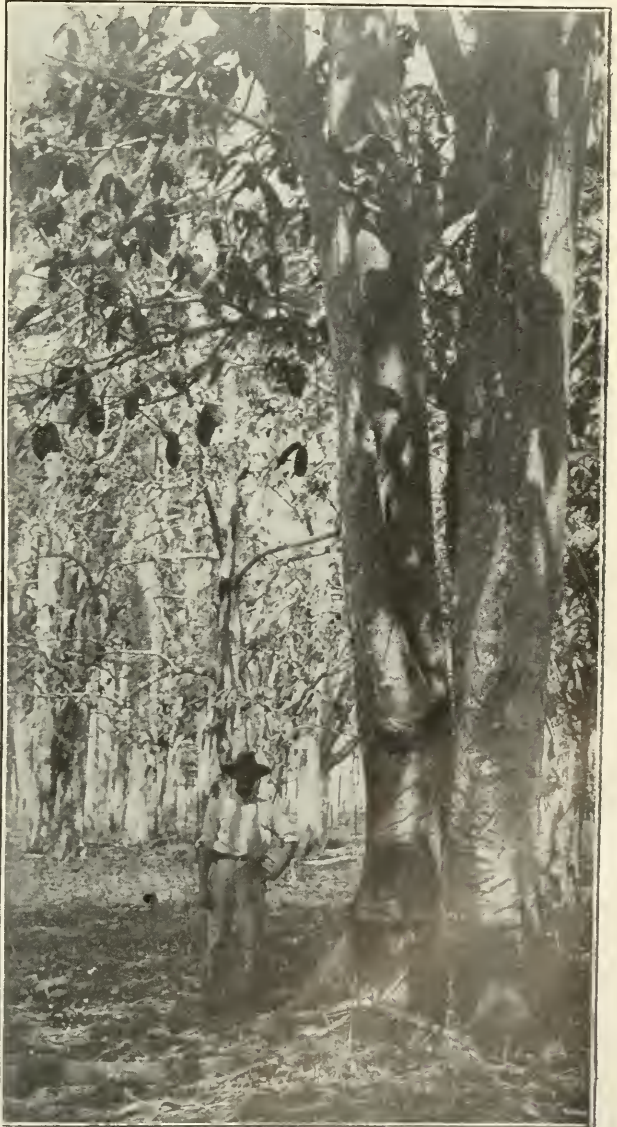
bold-eyed fighting cocks were tethered close to my bed. I also awoke once in the night when a heavy shower drove a score or more of the big black hogs to cover under the house, where they squealed, grunted and crowded one another for half an hour before settling down to sleep.

"The morning broke clear, cool and delightful, and after coffee we went out to view the plantation. The valley broadened out and consisted of a fertile alluvial plain some ten feet above the river. Here were thousands of cocoanut trees in full bearing. There was also coffee, many acres of cocoa and a forest of huge bananas.

"It was, however, rubber that we were in search of and we found it. The trees, *Castilloas*, were very large and thrifty. The leaf suggested the *Guatemalensis* and I was pleased when Don Angel remarked that a near relative of his had married the president of Guatemala and brought the seed from that country. The latex was thick and rich and flowed even in the middle of the day. There were only 20 or 30 of the big trees, but on the ground beneath were hundreds of young seedlings. In fact, here was the nucleus of an exceedingly valuable *Castilloa* plantation. We coagulated some of the latex with alcohol and got a clean, strong and mature rubber. It was here that I added a rather unusual bit of rubber information to my store. Don Angel in tapping one of the trees got some of the latex in one of his eyes and was suffering intensely. I suggested warm water and we went back to the house for it. The lady of the house, however, knew a better remedy, namely, human milk. This she applied dexterously and promptly from her own ample store and the pain was at once allayed.

"The tale of an indigenous rubber tree that could be found up the mountain side took us up one of the steep trails as far as the horses could go; then we climbed. We found the tree, the "Lechugo," but the latex was of no value commercially and except for the exercise and the fine appetites developed by it the excursion bore no fruit. The travelers explored all the rivers in the neighborhood, fed on tropical fruits, and grew more fascinated with the country. Their dinners each evening at the plantation house 'were abundant and picturesque.' The freshest of eggs, fish from the rapidly flowing rivers, fresh pork and chicken.

"The dogs of the plantation are really to be respected. Left to guard a house, no one may enter. They will fearlessly attack the huge wild boars that are found



Largest *Castilloa* in Cuba, 58 years old.

in those mountains and harry them until their negro master makes the kill, or as is often the case is himself killed. In the last case the dog will stay for days watching and starving, until help comes. These boars, huge fellows, four feet high at the shoulder, with tusks eight to ten inches long, are vicious only when attacked. We saw their spoor many times.

"Incidentally we tapped some bread fruit and some chicle trees while at the plantation. The latter gave a fair grade of chicle, while the former produced an exceedingly sticky gum that may or may not have contained a certain amount of rubber.

"Finally the day came for our return to Baracoa. We said our good-byes not only to Salvador and his family, but to all of the neighbors for miles around who had come in for the purpose. After a delightful boat ride we reached the city safely, from whence we sailed on the 'Gibara' for Preston on Nipe Bay."—Matter and illustrations from the *India Rubber World*, New York.

FRUIT CROPS IN BARACOA

Statistics from Baracoa are to the effect that the production of bananas in the present fiscal year will be considerably larger than last year, the exportations being estimated at 1,200,000 bunches and for the next fiscal year it is expected that the exportations to the United States will reach 2,000,000 bunches, unless the present disturbance in this section prevents.

The production of cacao and coffee in the country around Baracoa will likewise show a large increase this year over 1911. Unexampled weather during the year has favored the growers.

El Dia, an Havana daily, quotes a congressman as saying that a company has been organized in Jacksonville to furnish several hundred Italians for Cuban tobacco growers in the Pinar del Rio Province, and that it is planned to smuggle them into Cuba on steamers used by a local coal company in the guise of members of the crew.

Laborers are scarce in the province, due to a succession of crop failures, which have driven many families to other parts of the island.

Messrs. Champion and Pascual, the well-known merchants and contractors of Havana, are the new owners of Guajaba Island on the north coast of Camaguey Province. They are to develop the property, as it lies directly across the bay and only five miles from Port Viaro. It is fifteen miles long from east to west and an average of six miles wide, and previous to the devastation of war and subsequent desertion it was inhabited and cultivated to sugar cane and other products. A military road ran across the island and on the summit of an elevation an army look-out was built. Remains of all these still exist. In the centuries long ago the island and channels at each extremity were haunts of smugglers. It is now one of the most frequented points of our excursionists. There is a small collection of Cuban homes on the south coast.—*La Gloria Cuban-American*.

AERIAL COAST DEFENCE

Lieutenant Arsenio Ortiz, a young Cuban army officer, is to be the pioneer in the aerial cost defence scheme of the Cuban government.

Filibusters, it is anticipated, will find the difficulties of their trade on the Cuban coast vastly increased by the creation of an aerial patrol of the same character as the United States army officials are about to create, says the *New York Herald*.

Those landing arms, which has been accomplished despite the watchfulness of the Cuban gunboats, will find another chain of sentinels of greater speed and range of vision in the flying coast guard.

The machine selected for the purpose is the hydro-aeroplane of the type used with success by the United States navy for more than a year. Lieutenant Ortiz was sent by the Cuban government to the training ground of Glenn H. Curtiss, at Hammondsport, N. Y., to learn the use of the Curtiss marine aeroplane. He is making rapid progress.

ICE MANUFACTURING PLANT

The town of Colon, Cuba, is putting in an ice factory. It is a ten-ton plant and only destined to supply the needs of that town. The placing of ice plants in a hundred or more little towns such as Colon ought to be a good business, because there is practically no ice manufactured in Cuba outside of the big cities. In towns of 10,000 and more inhabitants within a radius of forty miles of Havana, the supply comes from Havana. Until recently, when competition began, ice sold in suburban towns around Havana at \$1.00 a hundred.

Exports of cotton piece goods from the United Kingdom to Cuba for the first four months of the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, are stated in millions of yards as follows:

	Printed goods	Dyed goods
1910	5,100,000 yards	10,000,000 yards
1911	5,900,000 "	6,900,000 "
1912	9,200,000 "	10,700,000 "

HAVANA FROM THE HARBOR

[Elbert F. Baldwin in *The Outlook*]

"Are you a Cuban?" I asked of the sailor who was taking me about Havana harbor.

He answered my question with another: "Can a Cuban sail a boat?"

Then he added, "No, Señor; we have to come over here from Spain to sail the Cubans' boats for them. And there are many of us in Cuba for that and for other labors—more than a hundred thousand. Some come from Galicia, where I come from, some from the Canary Islands." All this in Castilian Spanish. I had suspected as much. Looking more closely at the sailor, I saw that his lean face resembled those of the north of Spain. There are, as he said, very many Spaniards still in Cuba—and, for their benefit to the opportunities of boating hereabouts, it is not to be regretted.

Only as you sail about in one of these little blue-painted boats do you really appreciate the harbor of Havana. Its great sight, until its removal and impressive burial at sea, was, of course, the "Maine." In the midst of the harbor's commercial shipping stood the dams and cranes and rafts and dredges about a battleship's grave. What a reminder in life of death—and of dreadful death! As one stood on the bank of the artificial circular island here constructed and looked down at that naked, dismembered, rusted body, he felt a sense of the force that was and is no more. As a ruin, the "Maine" seemed more melancholy than the Roman Forum itself as you view it from the Capitoline Hill.

Every day, about noon, a breeze springs up here. It cools you a bit after the great heat of the city—much too hot for most northerners—and you sit for a long time in your sailboat, tacking about the two and a half-mile wide inner harbor, loth to go on shore. Perhaps you may sail to Regla, opposite Havana, across the harbor, or down to the weather-beaten fortress of Cabaña, with Morro Castle at the harbor's entrance.

Then you sail back to Havana, and opposite the landing-place enter a quaint

restaurant. Mounting to the second-story esplanade, you order your fish-in-a-paper-bag and other sea delicacies, and then, looking out from amidst the potted shrubs, settle down to the enjoyment of a new view of the harbor. It is a remarkably widespread view. Beyond Regla there is a grove of palms; otherwise there is little of the tropical in the vegetation as seen from this distance save that it is green in December.

In the harbor are craft of all sorts—from transatlantic steamers of ten to fifteen thousand tonnage and the great Standard Oil boats (like floating docks in their immense length) to the coastal steamers and freighters, to the harbor lighters and *guadaños* (heavily built passenger boats), to the motor boats and yachts, to the sailboats and rowboats with that fascinating cover over the aft part, like the craft on the Italian lakes, to keep off the Southern sun from the too sensitive voyager.

The harbor unites the strenuous with the serene. Unloading and loading mean a lot of labor. And yet the labor seems to go on unneriously, perhaps because of the tropical climate, which discourages over-exertion. Certainly the labor is not accompanied by as many shrill sounds as one might expect from the rather raucous voices of the Cuban children and women—the men's voices seem better modulated. Now and then one hears a guttural exclamation from a Spanish sailor, and then the creaking of the rigging from a near-by sail as the boat comes smoothly into port. And one hears constantly the cries of the drivers below in the busy San Pedro (the street connecting all the docks and warehouses), and the cracking of whips, and occasionally the honk-honk of an automobile—a strange sight in the old town—and always the crunching of heavy loads over the cobble-stone pavement; always, too, the puffing of motor boats and tugs. But when one thinks of the hubbub about the quays of Naples or Barcelona, Havana does not seem noisy, but there is plenty of business activity nevertheless.

HAVANA'S BUDGET

The budget of Havana for the new fiscal year amounts to \$3,882,981. There was some opposition in the City Council about passing the budget because the calculated income of the city for the same length of time is \$3,327,602, without taking into account that part of this income, amounting

to approximately \$335,890, is in the form of deposits and will have to be paid back. Unless the income of the city is increased, these figures show a deficit of about \$891,269.

The value of United States exports of sewing machines to Cuba in the last fiscal year amounted to \$364,030.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

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

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad Company

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of April and for the ten months ended April 30th compares as follows:

	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
April gross	\$396,723	\$301,182	\$278,954	\$226,657	\$209,758
Expenses	181,575	151,267	148,311	121,773	123,436
April net	\$215,148	\$149,915	\$130,282	\$104,884	\$86,322
Charges	67,624	60,125	36,666	34,579	31,892
April surplus	\$147,523	\$89,790	\$93,615	\$70,305	\$54,430
Ten months' gross....	\$3,119,580	\$2,529,189	\$2,100,736	\$1,766,920	\$1,720,385
Net profits	1,493,429	1,133,538	881,647	769,676	607,506
Fixed charges	623,749	459,050	361,876	329,937	301,618
Ten months' surplus..	\$869,680	\$674,488	\$519,770	\$439,639	\$305,888

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending April 27th	£45,826	£28,061	£31,982	£30,886
Week ending May 4th	42,849	25,743	27,410	26,623
Week ending May 11th	39,662	22,237	22,254	22,117
Week ending May 18th	36,875	19,535	18,316	18,066

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909
Week ending May 5th	\$51,192	\$44,882	\$44,457	\$39,300
Week ending May 12th	51,082	46,201	40,134	39,557
Week ending May 19th	49,494	45,111	41,325	39,140
Week ending May 26th	47,012	44,709	40,302	38,124

May Quotations for Cuban Securities

Supplied by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Interior)	98	98 ½
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Exterior)	103	103 ¼
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	105	107
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	103	105
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	90	none
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	94	98
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	98	99 ¼
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Preferred Stock.....	90	95
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Common Stock.....	80	85
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Bonds—Participation Certificates....	104	105
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918..	96 ½	97
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	97 ½	98 ½

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

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

EARNINGS OF THE SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY

(Compañía Electrica de Alumbrado y Tracción de Santiago)

Gross revenues:	Jan. 1912	Feb. 1912	Mar. 1912	Apr. 1912
From tramway	\$18,380.28	\$14,669.11	\$16,354.53	\$18,308.99
From light and power	14,630.51	14,560.11	13,947.29	14,033.08
From other sources	1,038.35	1,562.74	1,131.15	902.41
Total gross revenue	\$34,049.14	\$30,791.96	\$31,432.97	\$33,244.48
Expenses	18,445.05	17,356.25	18,546.93	19,337.76
Net revenue	\$15,604.09	\$13,435.71	\$12,886.04	\$13,906.72
Fixed charges:				
Interest on \$2,000,000—6 per cent bonds	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Surplus	\$5,604.09	\$3,435.71	\$2,886.04	\$3,906.72

Information received by THE CUBA REVIEW is to the effect that the Santiago Electric Light and Traction Company has a capital of \$2,000,000 in stock and \$2,500,000 in bonds bearing 6 per cent interest. Of this, \$500,000 worth of bonds and an equal amount of shares are in the treasury of the company, making the outstanding securities \$1,500,000 in stock and \$2,000,000 in bonds.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO CUBA

From the figures compiled by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Statistics, the United States sold to Cuba some 62 million dollars' worth of goods during 1911 as against 23½ million dollars' worth in 1903 when the reciprocity treaty went into effect. The country's imports from Cuba consist of course largely of sugar and tobacco, these two products aggregating over 97 million dollars of the 106 millions dollars' worth of goods bought from the republic.

A few of Cuba's purchases from the United States and their increase are as follows:

Iron and steel manufactures. These head the list and have increased from 2½ million in 1903 to 12 million in 1911. Under this head are included locomotives and other machinery, wire, pipes and fittings, steel rails, builders' hardware, and numerous other articles.

Boots and shoes. Boots and shoes have sextupled in value of exports since 1903, having risen from one-half million dollars' value in that year to 3¼ million in 1911.

Passenger and freight cars. The exports to Cuba have almost doubled.

Cotton cloths. In 1903 exports of cotton cloths to Cuba were but little more than a quarter million dollars, while last year they were valued at 1 2-3 million.

Lard. Increase from 1½ millions to 4 millions.

Flour. From 2 million dollars to 4 million.

Corn. From 2-3 million to 1½ million.

Vegetables. From ½ million to 1½ million.

Pork, bituminous coal, milk, chemical medicines, furniture, fertilizers, oil, etc., also show large gains over 1903.

NATIONAL BANK'S GOOD YEAR

The annual report of the National Bank of Cuba for 1911 shows a considerable increase in resources, despite the fact that there was no unusual industrial activity in the republic during the year. This is indicated in the general balance sheet. The total assets of the bank have increased during the year from \$33,278,302.72 to \$36,351,519.24. This is nearly 10 per cent. The deposits have grown from \$22,310,246.07 to \$23,523,296.51, or \$1,213,050. Cash on hand amounted to \$10,582,869.63, against \$10,473,253.14 a year ago, or a little more than \$100,000 larger. The surplus was further increased by \$100,000 now standing at \$1,100,000, against \$1,000,000 in 1910. The undivided profits, after deducting \$200,000 for dividends, were \$106,255.13, whereas a year ago they were \$51,781.68.

"Unlike the shares in our own national banks," says the *Financial World* of New York, "the stock of the National Bank of Cuba is exempt from a double taxation, an advantage which should not escape attention."

The Cuba Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent on its preferred stock, payable August 1st to stock of record July 15th. The last dividend was at 2 per cent.

RAILROADS, FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN DUTIES

The Cuban government has granted exemptions from the surtax imposed in 1904 for a number of articles for use in the manufacture of pianos, at present dutiable under tariff No. 207. The articles included are specially prepared steel wire for pianos, from No. 12 to No. 22; specially prepared copper wires for pianos, from No. 1 to No. 27; keys for stretching piano strings; woods in sheets 1 centimeter thick, specially prepared for certain piano parts; apparatus and accessories, such as hammers, hammer catchers and other small parts and pieces; maple wood specially prepared for bridges; piano keys of ivory and wood; bronzed cast-iron frames for fastening piano strings. Up to the present these articles have been dutiable under the general tariff at 52 per cent ad valorem, and under the United States preferential tariff at 36.4 per cent ad valorem; with the surtax removed in accordance with the present decree, the rates for the future are 40 per cent ad valorem under the general tariff and 28 per cent under the United States preferential tariff. These reduced rates are to be extended only to manufacturers of pianos, who shall submit a sworn statement that the goods imported are to be used by them in the manufacture of pianos.

Special exemption from the surtax imposed in 1904 is also accorded for labeled tin containers, when imported by those engaged in the butter-making industry, for use as containers of butter. Such containers have been dutiable under tariff No. 56 at \$5.20 per 100 kilos, general rate, and at \$3.90 per 100 kilos, United States preferential rate. When imported as prescribed they will in the future be dutiable at \$4 under the general tariff and \$3 under the United States preferential.

A company has been incorporated in Havana with \$100,000 capital for the construction of a railway, four miles long, from Havana to Cojimar. The building of this railway will necessitate constructing a tunnel under the bay to Casa Blanca.

The Cuban-American Sugar Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1st, to stock of record June 15th.

Pneumatic tires are going in large quantities to Cuba, according to President Seiberling of the Goodyear Tire Co.

PLANTATION RAILWAY FOR SERVICE

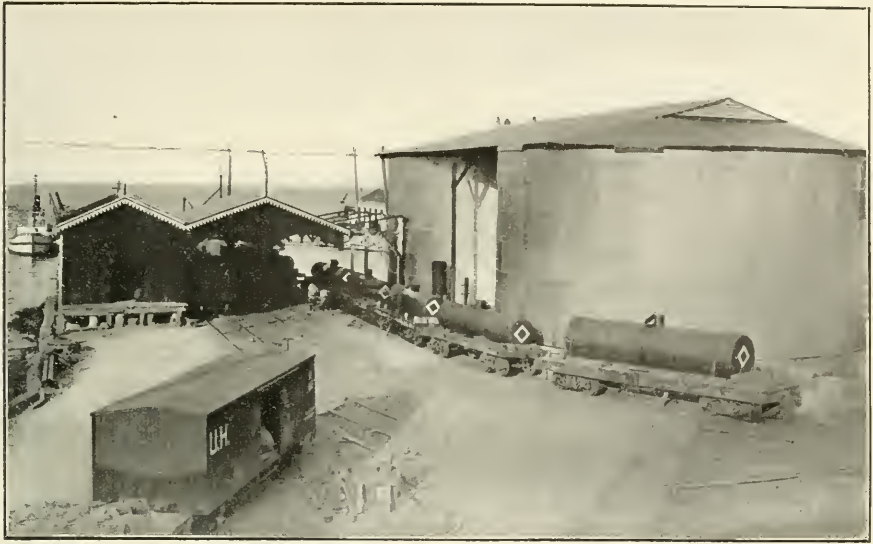
[From Our Havana Correspondent]

Central Caracas, located in the municipal district of Cruces, proposes the first of next year to open to public service its private railroad from the central to the Bay of Cienfuegos. It is proposed to run regular passenger and freight trains and contracts are being made with other sugar centrals for the shorter haul which would result by using the Caracas lines. The entrance of the Caracas line to Cienfuegos is on the side of the bay opposite to the city, but it is proposed to put on a ferry boat service so as to be able to transport passengers direct to Cienfuegos. The sugar centrals which would be greatly benefited by the shorter haul would be Andreita, San Augustin, Portugaleta, Dos Hermanos, Parque Alto, Santa Catalina and San Francisco. The Caracas central is owned by the Terry family. It was recently reported sold to the Cuban Central Railways, Ltd., for \$5,000,000, but the deal never went beyond the option point.

The biggest item of Cuba's imports is foodstuffs, says the *Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia. It takes more than all the exports of tobacco, or nearly two-fifths of the exports of sugar, to pay for the meat, fish, cereals, vegetables, oil, beverages and other edibles that Cuba buys abroad. Undoubtedly a considerable part of these imports of food may be classed as articles of luxury. They are for those whose tastes have not conformed to native dishes. From the point of view of national economics, spending nearly a third of one's exports to set the table of a relatively small number of well-to-do citizens looks rather extravagant. Incidentally it suggests the prominence of non-native elements.

CUBA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH

The meeting of the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) was held in London in May. Mr. George Keith, who presided, said that the result of the half-year's business gave a profit balance of £12,900, out of which £2,000 had been added to reserve against loss of investments and £2,000 carried to the general reserve. The directors recommended the payment of the usual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the Ordinary shares, and the increase of the balance carried forward by £361 to £7,653. Their cables were now duplicated from end to end.—*London Standard*.



Molasses tanks on the wharf at Cardenas, Cuba.

Revenues of the Cuban Government

For the four months ended April 30, 1912, revenues of the republic were as follows:

	January	February	March	April
Custom house collections, consular fees, telegraph and post office receipts, etc.....	\$2,715,969	\$2,260,865	\$2,697,048	\$2,544,649
National loan tax	334,613	298,340	312,579	300,582
National lottery	444,387	367,111	363,500	350,186
Total	\$3,494,969	\$2,926,316	\$3,373,127	\$3,195,417

Havana's custom house collections for May, 1912, totalled \$1,654,466 and compares with \$1,641,649 for the same month in 1911.

The first four months of the year aggregate as follows:

January	February	March	April	May
\$1,747,782	\$1,431,729	\$1,627,298	\$1,572,906	\$1,654,466

WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA, LTD.

Weekly receipts:

May 4th.....	£5,355	Increase...	£851
May 11th.....	5,038	Decrease...	58
May 18th.....	5,959	Increase...	768
May 25th.....	6,398	Increase...	522

THE CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS, LTD.

Weekly receipts:

May 4th....	£18,857	Increase..	£9,601
May 11th....	15,680	Increase..	9,389
May 18th....	14,158	Increase..	8,347
May 25th....	10,380	Increase..	4,455

A charter was recently granted by the State Department to the Jucaro and Moron Railway Company, of New York, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The company will acquire a railway from the Cuban government in the province of Camaguey. The incorporators are Frank R. Conklin, Stanley L. Konklin, Cecil A. Clarke, Howard K. Wood, H. O. Coughlin and Joseph F. Curtin, all of New York.

GIBARA RAILWAY RECEIPTS

The receipts of the Gibara Railway, Cuba, in 1911 from freight and passenger traffic were \$132,431 and the expenditures \$121,913, showing a net gain during the year of \$10,517. This railway company was organized in 1883 with a capital stock of \$400,000 and its assets now amount to \$813,675.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY REPORT

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR'S BUSINESS — GROSS AND NET EARNINGS MOST FAVORABLE — FIGURES FOR SEVEN YEARS

On December 31, 1911, the Havana Electric Railway Co. closed a most successful fiscal year, the earnings, after meeting all charges and preferred stock dividends, leaving a surplus available for the common stock equal to 8.84 per cent on the \$7,463,630, outstanding, as compared with 7.34 per cent in the year previous and 6.61 per cent in 1909. The report shows that the property was greatly improved during the year, several additions having been made in the various departments.

Gross and net earnings per mile during the last fiscal period have been most noteworthy when compared with previous years, as the following table shows:

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Gross railway earnings per track mile	\$31,406	\$35,218	\$38,448	\$40,908	\$44,128	\$48,016
Net railway earnings per track mile	12,252	16,923	19,168	22,360	23,600	25,535
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Ratio operating exp. to gross earns.	60.98	53.27	50.15	45.34	46.52	46.82
Stage lines:				1910	1911	
Gross earnings				\$384,376.37	\$403,451.57	
Operating expenses				308,431.44	307,617.11	
Net earnings				\$75,944.93	\$95,834.46	

The gross earnings of the railway since 1905 are likewise given in the report of the company just issued and these follow:

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
\$1,477,063	\$1,570,301	\$1,810,888	\$1,937,797	\$2,106,761	\$2,272,603	\$2,588,049

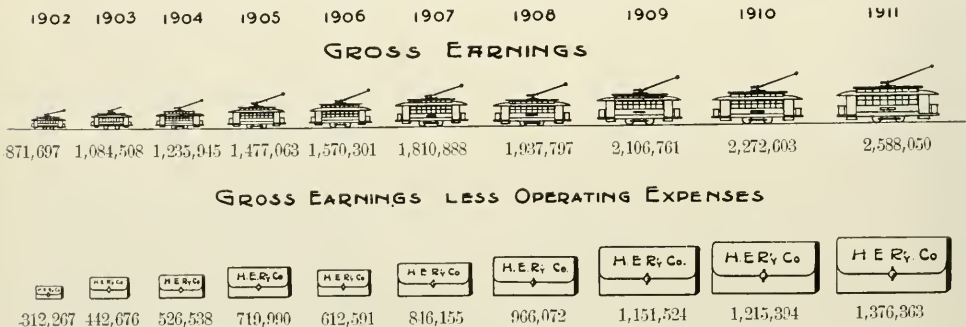
The gross receipts from the stage lines (guaguas) operated by the company also show gradually increasing income. The number of vehicles in use is given as 181 and the total number of animals used in the service as 1,512. The tables of earnings follow:

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
\$329,500	\$348,801	\$332,231	\$339,009	\$381,886	\$384,376	\$403,451

In the appended table will be noted the gross and net earnings, dividends paid and surplus yearly from 1905 to 1911, both fiscal periods inclusive:

	Gross earns.	Net earns.	Divs. paid	Surplus
1911	\$2,991,502	\$1,472,198	\$747,818	\$222,219
1910	2,656,980	1,291,339	747,821	96,939
1909	2,488,647	1,237,598	598,548	292,420
1908	2,276,807	1,030,383	374,635	209,967
1907	2,143,122	910,387	275,000	91,075
1906	1,919,103	664,443	200,000	*31,932
1905	1,542,870	785,796	.....	370,920

The following very interesting chart, which forms a part of the company's report, pictures the growth and earnings of the Havana Electric for the last decade.



Figures in American currency.

During the past 11 years, says the report, the annual increase in revenues on both the stage and rail lines has been uninterrupted. The stage line receipts began in 1903. The 1901 rail line revenues totalled about \$600,000, contrasted with nearly \$2,600,000 in 1911. Therefore total rail and stage line receipts during the past 11 years have increased from about \$600,000 to nearly \$3,000,000.

The operating ratio was slightly higher than in the previous year, although, as compared with 1908 and 1907, represents a liberal saving in this respect. There has been a gradual improvement in per mile operations of the property for a number of years past.

The figures from the year 1905 for both lines follow:

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
\$1,806,563	\$1,919,102	\$2,143,122	\$2,276,807	\$2,488,647	\$2,656,979	\$2,991,501

Average earnings per day during the last fiscal period were better than in the year previous and the indications are that the current year will show a very satisfactory gain over 1911, as December returns were the largest of the year by a substantial margin.

Following are the average gross earnings per day during each month of the last fiscal period:

Month—	Av'ge per day	Month—	Av'ge per day
January	\$7,943.66	August	\$8,197.70
February	8,312.99	September	8,299.66
March	8,063.03	October	8,376.61
April	8,109.75	November	8,157.88
May	7,932.43	December	8,595.92
June	8,086.55		
July	8,281.69	Average	\$8,195.89

The balance sheet of the company, as of December 31st last, shows a surplus of \$1,327,839, which is applied as follows: In redemption of consolidated mortgage bonds, \$366,000; sinking fund, \$84,626 and profit and loss, \$876,507. Cash on hand on December 31st amounted to nearly \$1,000,000, and there was a very liberal working balance on the date mentioned.



HARBOR WORK IN CUBA.—Cuban Lighter off Isabela de Sagua, north coast of Santa Clara Province.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

PROFITS IN PEANUTS

The extensive cultivation of the peanut may be a future agricultural industry in Cuba. Experiments carried out under the direction of the industrial department of the Cuba Railroad show conclusively that the peanut can be grown on the island with a good margin of profit. Some time ago a number of sacks of peanuts were shipped to Germany to ascertain the cost of transportation and the general conditions which the business would have to meet. The peanuts were of large size and grown for the manufacture of oil or for a stock feed. The German firm to which the peanuts were consigned answered that it would sign a contract to pay \$54,800 for every 1,000 tons of peanuts of the same class. This price is lower than that paid in the United States, but there the quantities bought are much smaller and the nut is used for roasting and eating. The Cuba Company calculated that the grower can make \$20,000 clear on 1,000 acres. Its figures are as follows:

Cost of production of 1,000 tons.....	\$20,000
Freight and packing	10,000
Commissions	4,800
<hr/>	
Total cost	\$34,800
Net profit to grower	\$20,000

SHEEP IN THE TROPICS

Two strictly tropical breeds, both of which might prove valuable, are the Barbados and the Tunis. The former, or woolless sheep, are raised in the West Indies. They are strictly a mutton animal, having no wool, the body being covered with coarse hair. They are hardy, produce an excellent quality of mutton, and are particularly adapted to the tropics. The Tunis (fat-tailed or Barbary sheep) have proven very successful in Africa and parts of South America. They produce a clip of good quality and their mutton is said to compare favorably with that of other breeds.

In certain sections of tropical Australia, South America and Africa, where conditions are no more favorable than in the Philippines, sheep raising is an important industry.—*Philippine Agricultural Review*.

Approximately, the waste of 1,000 leaves gives 400 liters (liter=1.05 quarts) of juice, which in turn produces about 80 liters of alcohol of 40 degrees, perfectly good for all uses. The improvements to the ordinary still for correcting the taste and color have been protected by patents.

SOIL EXHAUSTION A MISTAKE

Outside of the agricultural colleges, experiment stations and a few individual farmers, the general mass of farmers today is but little advanced from the farmer of thirty years ago on the question of profitably using mineral fertilizers, says the *Mining and Engineering World*. Yet the mineral fertilizer industry, in spite of its relative infancy, has already become of gigantic proportions.

The fact that good crops exhaust the soil is pointed out by *Colman's Rural World*, which continues as follows: "There is much stress placed on seed selection, preparation of the seed bed, good cultivation, proper drainage, etc., all important factors in producing good crops, and crop rotation is given due consideration both by writers on farm topics and by progressive farmers, but few stop to consider that these are all helping to exhaust the soil by making heavy drafts on the plant food in it, and each in its way, though a great help to the farmer, yet surely helps in his undoing if he does not do his part, which is neither more nor less than to faithfully put back into the soil each season some of the plant food which has been removed by the growing crops."

It is generally understood that all manures or fertilizers are valuable for the nitrogen, potash or phosphoric acid they contain. Though other substances are needed for plant growth, they are almost always present in the soil in sufficient quantities. Lime might be an exception, although its use is largely to improve the mechanical condition of the soil and cure it of sourness. Lime also aids in rotting the vegetable matter. Other agricultural experts have no hesitancy, however, in saying that there is no way to tell, without experiment, what food constituents a soil lacks. In order to ascertain with certainty what food elements are lacking, the surest way is for the farmer to do some experimenting on his own soil and crops, applying different kinds of fertilizing materials in different combinations. For example, using potash compounds in one place, phosphoric compounds in another, nitrogenous materials in another, etc., and leaving portions of the field without fertilizer of any kind, so that the result may be easily seen in the contrast of the yield.

It is a well known fact that different crops need different quantities of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid compounds. In making fertilizer mixtures, it was first proposed to make the ingredients correspond to the analysis of the plant. This

method was practiced for some time, but it was found that there was already in the soil more or less available plant food. It was then suggested that soil analysis should form the basis of determining the needs of the soil for different crops, but this failed to produce satisfactory results. The formulas at present used by many have been based, in part upon the composition of the plant, and in part upon actual field tests.

Information as to the fertilizers best suited to special conditions of soil or to special crops, can be obtained from manufacturers of commercial fertilizers, who have compiled a fund of information on the subject from the results obtained at experiment stations and from other sources.

MOLASSES AS FUEL

A letter in the *Modern Sugar Planter*, New Orleans, La., calls attention to the great feed value of black strap molasses, also to its remarkable cheapness. The letter says: "Persons who have made feeding of animals a study claim that the value of black strap molasses and corn are about the same. We have been using molasses for several years, and it is ideal feed, keeps the animal in splendid condition, and when used in conjunction with ground grain almost entirely eliminates colic.

"In addition to the above consideration, should the consumption of molasses be greatly increased, there is no doubt that it will help to give an enhanced value to your cane."

HONEY IN COOKING

I do not like sweet things—never touch sugar and do not like honey. I have to live at a small apiary away from home, sometimes three days out of a week, cooking on a small oil stove. Little by little I found that adding a little honey to any kind of food, just enough to make it smooth, but not in the least sweet, did not in the least disagree with me, and also made the food more pleasant. An old camp cook (and a camp cook has to be a cook) came to me for some honey. This being an off part of the season I had only some that had been heated, and told him so. He did not care—wanted it for cooking only—never ate honey. Then seeing I knew all about it he told me his experience, hitherto with him a secret. He said he would not boil potatoes nor cook a stew nor bake bread, nor even make tea or coffee, without honey, but in quantities so small as not to allow the sweet to come out, as it were. He said that often people asked him what made the food prepared by him taste so smooth and so rich.—*Gleanings in Bee Culture.*

CUBA'S SEA-ISLAND COTTON

[From Deputy Consul General Henry P. Starrett, Habana]

The Artemisa Tobacco Co., at Artemisa, Pinar del Rio Province, has for the past three years been carrying on a series of experiments in the culture of sea-island cotton. The chief desire was to demonstrate whether or not cotton grown in Cuba under certain conditions of culture and planted during the fall months would be troubled with the boll weevil.

The first crop was planted in September, three years ago, the acreage being very small, and selected sea-island cotton seed from Florida was used. No boll weevil appeared and a good crop of cotton was obtained. After the crop was gathered every particle of trash from the plant was burned. The second year produced equally good results: and this, the third year, has so far proved that cotton planted here in September will escape the ravages of the boll weevil, provided that care is taken that the insect is not imported into the field and that all trash is burned directly after the crop is gathered. The writer has seen a sample of this year's production, and it seems to be of high grade and of exceptional length.

This matter is of great importance to Cuba, as there are many localities in the island where labor conditions are right, which are very well adapted to the extensive raising of cotton of the long-staple variety.



Irrigation as practiced in Florida orange groves.

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COST OF A SUGAR ESTATE IN CUBA

[Report of United States Deputy Consul General H. P. Starrett, Havana]

PRODUCTION COSTS AND PROFITS — AMERICAN CAPITAL IN SUGAR MILLS NOW \$54,000,000 — EASTERN PROVINCES TO DEVELOP

The treaty of reciprocity between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, which was negotiated in 1902, allowed a preference of 20 per cent in the duty of Cuban sugar entering the United States. Since that date Cuba has entered upon a period of development that has exceeded the predictions of the most optimistic. Vast new areas of land have been brought under cultivation, new mills have been erected, old mills have been remodeled and improved, and projects are on foot for many additional mills to be built in the near future. So great has been this recent development that it can safely be said that if the present activity continues, Cuba will be in a fair way of becoming the largest producer of sugar in the world.

The relations between Cuba and the United States have been so close during the last few years that it is interesting to observe to just what extent American capital has invested in the Cuban sugar industry. A careful estimate of this investment in mills, lands, railroads and other equipment devoted exclusively to the industry, but not including mortgages, gives a total of \$54,000,000. In this estimate, however, are included a few companies which were organized in the United States and hold charters granted by different States, but whose stock is owned by persons other than Americans. Their investment amounts to a very small percentage of the whole. The distribution of this total investment through the different provinces of the island is as follows: Pinar del Rio, \$750,000; Habana, \$3,000,000; Matanzas, \$5,750,000; Santa Clara, \$14,500,000; Camaguey, \$4,700,000 and in Oriente, \$25,300,000.

Sugar in western Cuba has about reached the law of diminishing returns in agriculture, but the prediction is that eastern Cuba—Santa Clara, Camaguey and Oriente Provinces—will continue to develop and expand.

The impetus given the industry by the recent high prices and the favorable outlook for a continuance of at least a very remunerative price in the future has drawn the attention of many American capitalists to the profits in this field of endeavor. In view of this interest it would seem that a brief description of the methods of culture and the cost of production, together with an estimate as to the cost of establishing a complete sugar estate in Cuba, might be of assistance. With this object in view the writer has collected, from planters, engineers and investors in the industry, data bearing on the cost of production and the profits to be expected. It must be stated, however, that these figures are only approximate and many factors tend to make them vary, such as the location of the plant, price of labor, and whether European or American machinery is used, but the endeavor has been to be very conservative in the estimate as a whole.

The two most important items to be considered are the fertility and adaptability of the land and the transportation facilities. The ideal location is on or near a good harbor, with the mill's own railroad to carry the cane.

Let us take as a basis a sugar estate which will produce 100,000 bags of sugar of 320 pounds each per annum. The amount of land for all purposes—fields, roadways, pastures, timber tracts, sites, etc.—should be about 20,000 acres, and good land of this character would cost \$6 to \$10 per acre, according to fertility of the soil and nearness to transportation facilities. The total first investment for such an estate would be about as follows:

20,000 acres of land, at \$10	\$200,000
Clearing and planting 5,000 acres, at \$50	250,000
Oxen and carts	60,000
Railroad and equipment	260,000
Wharf	40,000
Sugar mill and house	800,000
Office, store, dwellings, hospital and barracks	40,000
Working capital	50,000
Total	\$1,700,000

Two general systems of growing the cane are in vogue in Cuba—the “colono” system and the “administration” system. The first contemplates the ownership of the land

and equipment by the mill, money being advanced to "colonos" or tenants to grow, cut, and deliver the cane to the company's railroad, a percentage of the sugar extraction being returned to the tenant in payment for his work. In many instances the "colono" owns his land and equipment, and in such cases the basis of settlement is different only in that the percentage returned to him is larger. These percentages vary according to locality and the number of mills competing for the cane, but it probably averages about 5 per cent of the cane actually delivered to the mill or the company's railroad. That is, for every 100 arrobas (arroba = 25.3664 pounds) of cane delivered to the mill the colono receives 5 arrobas of sugar or the market price for the same.

The second method, that of "administration," is one in which the company owns the land and either does the whole work through its own employees or lets the different branches of the work out to contractors who perform the work under the supervision of the company's representatives. One class of contractors cleans the cane rows, another cuts and loads the cane on the cars, etc. This seems to be the preferred method, and this is the one upon which the figures of this report are based.

In Oriente Province the average cost by contract of clearing land, fencing, making roadways, plowing, planting and cultivating cane to maturity (12 to 14 months from planting) is \$50 an acre. The cane once planted in new and what is considered good sugar land will produce an average crop of 30 tons per acre per annum for a period of 10 years, after which time it would have to be replanted; and the cost of cultivation per year would be about \$15 per acre.

Taking these general figures as a basis, it would be necessary to plant the first year 5,000 acres of cane, which at an average of 30 tons per acre, would produce 150,000 tons of cane per annum. Allowing a "rendimiento" or sugar extraction from the cane of 10 per cent, would give a production of 96° raw sugar of 15,000 long tons, or 13,600,000 pounds in all. The average net price for Cuban raws f. o. b. Cuba for the past 10 years, but not including the high prices of 1911 and 1912, was 2.25 cents per pound. It must be stated here, however, that the high prices of 1911 and the favorable outlook as to future prices will considerably raise this average. This production of raw sugar would give approximately 1,000,000 gallons of molasses, and the price for which this could be sold would be about 3½ cents per gallon f. o. b. Cuba. Thus the following statement shows the gross annual income to be:

33,600,000 pounds 96° raw sugar, at 2¼ cents	\$756,000
1,000,000 gallons molasses, at 3½ cents	35,000
Total income	\$791,000

In such a mill located near the coast, with no railroad freight to pay on its product and with efficient management, it is safe to say that the cost of producing this amount of sugar, including cultivation, harvesting, transporting the cane to the mill, railroad operation, mill operation, administration, maintenance, depreciation, insurance, taxes and all other operating expenses, would not exceed \$550,000, or at the rate of 1.6 cents per pound. The difference between the gross income and the total annual cost would therefore be \$241,000, or slightly in excess of 14 per cent on the investment of \$1,700,000.

This, as has been stated above, is a very conservative estimate of the costs and profits obtained from the operation of a modern sugar mill under favorable conditions in Cuba, as the figures for the total investment and those showing the cost of production are probably higher than they would be under skillful management, while the price received for the products would undoubtedly average slightly higher than the figure given. For instance, if such a mill had sold its product for the high prices which obtained during the latter part of 1911, it would have produced a gross income of over \$1,400,000, or more than 80 per cent on the whole amount invested in the plant. Careful students of the industry claim that on the basis of a period of, say, 10 years, there is no reason why a mill properly located and managed should not produce an average net income of 15 to 20 per cent on the actual investment.

There are in the island at the present time 173 active mills, of which 34 are wholly American owned and 2 partly controlled by American capital. Another interesting fact is that American-owned mills produce nearly 35 per cent of the total sugar output of Cuba. In Pinar de Rio they produce over 22 per cent; in Habana, 15 per cent; in Matanzas, 14 per cent; in Santa Clara, 26 per cent; in Camaguey, 58 per cent; and in Oriente more than 70 per cent. From this statement it can readily be seen that in the provinces of Camaguey and Oriente the sugar output was largely from American mills, and, on account of the American mills now building and being planned in those provinces, these percentages will be increased still further within the next two years.

A dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock of the Nipe Bay Co. has been declared payable July 13th at the office of the treasurer, Boston, Mass., to holders of stock of record at close of business June 25th.

SUGAR CROP NOTES

Central "Aguedita," at Los Arabos, Matanzas Province, finished grinding on May 25th, with a total of 38,000 bags. Last year its output was 23,919.

The "Feliz" mill at Bolondron, Matanzas Province, finished on the same day with 119,000 sacks to its credit. Last year, 64,054.

Central "Jobo" at San Nicolas, Havana Province, has 88,000 sacks from the present crop. Last year, 41,111.

In Oriente Province, Central "Palmarito" has finished grinding with only 19,000 sacks when it had counted on 40,000. It had 6,730 bags last year.

Central San Antonio at Madruga, Havana Province, has 120,000 bags to show for its season's work. Last year's crop, 56,520 bags.

Central "Loteria" at Jaruco, Havana Province, Cuban ownership, has finished grinding with 28,000 bags as the total of its output. Its estimate earlier in the season was for 25,000 bags. Last year its output was almost the same.

The mill of the Washington Sugar Co. at Hatuey, Santa Clara Province, finished with 93,975 sacks as compared with 70,795 last year.

Central Toledo in Marianao, Havana Province, finished grinding on May 30th with 110,000 sacks. Last year the yield was 36,257 bags. The estimated yield for this crop made in February last was 90,000 bags.

The yield of the "San Manuel" estate, Oriente Province for this year's crop was 61,000 bags.

The "Cuba" central in Pedro Betancourt, Matanzas Province, finished grinding on June 1st with 177,000 bags. Its earlier estimate was for 170,000 bags. Last year's output was 103,358 bags.

June 5th, the central "Nueva Paz" at Los Palos, Havana Province, finished grinding with over 91,000 bags to its credit, exceeding considerably its earlier estimate, which was for 70,000. Last year the mill's yield was 48,269 bags.

"Parque Alto" central in Santa Clara Province produced this season 75,000 bags, which is a record for this mill, and the largest crop it has yet made. The mill began grinding January 6th and finished on May 13th. Last year's output was 66,709 bags.

On May 19th, the central "Portugalete" at Palmira, Santa Clara, finished its season with 93,000 bags. Its estimate was for 90,000.

Central "Constancia" in Santa Clara Province finished grinding May 19th with 116,000 bags to its credit as this season's output. Last year its yield was 81,232 bags.

"Lequeitio" central at Cartagena, Santa Clara Province, finished grinding, and its output was 109,000 bags. If the weather had been favorable, the mill would have ground some 16,000,000 arrobas and made 135,000 bags, but continual rains forced a shutdown.

May 21st the "Conchita" central in Matanzas Province closed its season with 250,000 bags, which is somewhat in excess of its expectations.

Because of the heavy rains the central "Mercedita" at Melena del Sur, Havana Province, finished grinding June 6th with 174,000 bags. Its anticipations were for 140,000 bags. Last year it ground 110,000 bags.

Central "Toledo" at Marianao, Havana Province, has 110,000 bags to its credit for this year's crop. For the last three years the output of this mill has been in the neighborhood of 35,000 bags, but new management and machinery have made a great improvement in its capacity.

On June 1, 1910, 20 estates were grinding.

On May 31, 1911, 13 were working, and on the same date in 1912, 67 sugar mills were in operation.

Central "Amistad" at Guines, Matanzas Province, ceased grinding early in June with 187,350 bags as its output. Last year its total was 101,421 bags. Its estimate early in February was for 140,000 bags.

THE MANATI SUGAR COMPANY

On June 1st in Havana, says *La Lucha*, the necessary papers were signed transferring to the Manati Sugar Co. 2,143 caballerias of land, on which the company will build a sugar mill.

The capital of the new company is stated as \$2,000,000, one-third of which has been subscribed by Cubans and the remainder by Americans. The names figuring in the new enterprise are those of the Marquis de San Miguel de Aguayo, Regino Truffin, José H. Beola, Manuel R. Augulo and Francisco Pons.

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BELTING RUINED THROUGH MISUSE TO AN ENORMOUS EXTENT —
ATTENTION AND CARE EXCEEDINGLY PROFITABLE

An interesting article on the use and care of leather belting is contributed to the current issue of the *Southern Engineer* by Fred B. May. He finds that the amount of belting ruined through misuse and carelessness in not securing the proper kind of belt for a particular service is enormous. It is not watched and cared for as a piece of machinery which constantly receives the attention necessary to keep it in good running condition, but is apparently forgotten. Every pound of belting which is in operation costs the owner about \$1.00 per pound and as there are thousands of pounds of belting in use it would certainly be profitable to give some attention to the preservation of such high priced material. "In many establishments," says Mr. May, "the upkeep of the belting is left to the engineer and again to the millwright." He strongly advises the employment of a competent man just to care for the belting, as it would lessen the amount used every year and better results would be obtained in the transmission of power. He cites the case of a wood working plant in Michigan which pays a man \$20.00 per week to keep all the belting in proper condition. Under this arrangement they buy less belting each year than other concerns who have less machinery. He says:

"If a belt breaks while a machine is in operation, the belt man at once puts on a new one and the time lost is that merely required to make the change. If there is any good left in the belt he puts it in first class condition and after the machinery is shut down he puts the repaired belt on the machine and takes off the new belt and tags it for that machine. It is not brought into use again until the old belt breaks or is worn out. It does not necessarily follow that they have a new duplicate belt for every machine, as he finds by overhauling several different belts at different times that some are good and some bad. The good belts are worked up into certain lengths of serviceable belting and this is utilized in replacing broken belts. It is said that this company loses less time in their machine room than any other concern of its kind."

In selecting a leather belt, the size of the pulley over which it is to run, and the load it is to pull should receive much consideration. On this subject Mr. May says:

"It is not always necessary to have a light belt run over small pulleys. Users of leather belting often make the mistake of using light belts on pulleys on which they could easily run a heavier belt. We often hear a user say that he wishes a light belt, as it is to run over a 16-inch or 12-inch pulley. If the small pulley is not less than 12 inches in diameter and the speed fairly high, it is advisable to use a medium weight belt, provided it is kept pliable. The wearing qualities are greater and it will probably give several years more service than a light belt would give.

"We also find heavy belting where a medium light belt should have been put on, and if this belt were made from very firm leather and does not happen to be perfectly balanced, it will soon whip itself to pieces. A careful selection of belt for each machine means a great deal to every user of leather belting in the matter of expense of operation. The usefulness of a large amount of belting is shortened by not giving it the right attention at the proper time. By this I mean that oftentimes a belt is allowed to run slack, so that it slips and burns. This may not be noticeable to a great extent, particularly if the belt slips a little now and then, but when the grain of the leather becomes slightly burned the adhesive or pulling qualities are greatly lessened. If the belt were shortened an inch, or whatever amount that be needed to give the proper running tension, it would not only save the belt, but it would also increase the producing power of the machine. Even slight slipping costs manufacturers thousands of dollars every year.

"Many persons use a belt dressing, instead of shortening a belt. This may keep the belt from slipping for the time being, as the dressing in most cases is of a sticky, gummy nature, but ingredients in this kind of dressing are not only injurious to the leather and in time rot the fiber, but they also form a coating on the leather which prevents the leather from coming in contact with the surface of the pulley. It also gathers dust and dirt, and a thin coat of gummy, dirty substance will accumulate on the belt. A leather belt which is kept at the proper tension and perfectly clean will outwear two belts when used in the manner mentioned.

"When a leather belt is used in a very dry room the leather becomes dry, the atmosphere gradually taking from the leather the natural oils, which are used in tanning and stuffing of the leather. To relieve this condition, many users employ neatsfoot oil. This is not advisable for the reason that neatsfoot oil will gather dust to a certain extent and

will injure the adhesive qualities of the leather. The best stuffing for a dry leather belt is pure fish oil, which is used largely in the tanning of the leather and is the principal stuffer. By using fish oil it will not only restore the natural oil required to strengthen the fiber of the leather, but it will also penetrate the leather in such a way that no dust or dirt will accumulate to lessen the pulling qualities of the belt. A little of this oil used on belting greatly increases its durability.

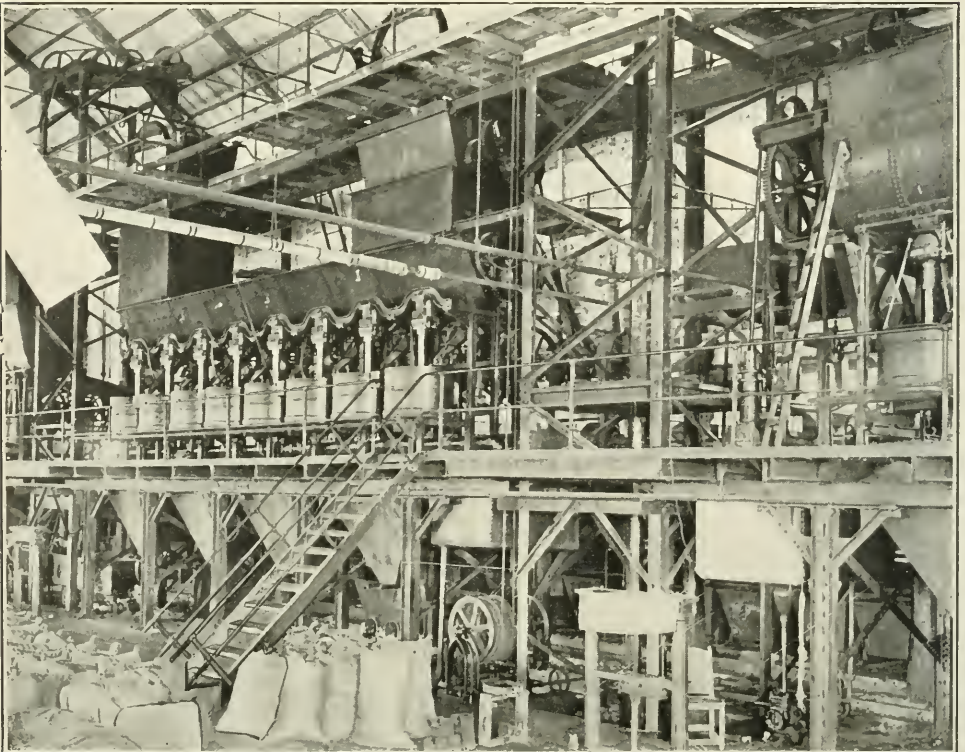
"The proper use of a little belt cement will also increase the life of belting. A lap on a belt may open a little at the edges or at the points, and where no attention is paid to it it becomes worse with the operation of the belt. When laps reach such a condition that the operator is afraid to use the belt it is thrown aside and a new one put on, whereas the use of a little belt cement would have prolonged the life of the belt a great deal.

"Where slight breaks or defects are discovered during working hours, causing a shut down, and in order not to delay the operation of the machinery, a belt will be filled with rivets, shoe nails or tacks. This is merely a temporary repair, but if it holds, the belt is sometimes allowed to run in this condition until further defects are discovered. It would take no more time to use belt cement and eliminate the rivets or tacks, and it certainly would leave the belt in much better condition. Many good leather belts are spoiled by just such careless work, particularly in sawmills. I have found leather belts which, if properly repaired would have lasted for years, but by the use of rivets or nails, the life was cut down to less than one-half of what it should have been."

*Extending
the Malecon*

The bill providing for the extension of the Malecon in Havana became a law on June 5th, President Gomez having affixed his signature on that date. The improvement will continue this famous

and beautiful driveway along the gulf front to the Almendares River and costs in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. The bill has been before Congress over a year and was held up to eliminate some objectionable clauses.



Interior of a sugar mill, showing the belting requirements for running the centrifugals, conveyors, hoisting machines, etc. See article on the "Care of Leather Belting" on preceding page.

SUGAR CROP CONDITIONS

[From United States Deputy Consul General Henry P. Starrett, May 14th]

The outlook for a large crop of sugar cane for the present season is very good, especially if the present dry weather conditions are maintained for a few weeks longer. The extremely favorable weather of the past two months is responsible for the continued grinding and consequent larger output of sugar. Up to the present there has been a total production of 1,487,081 tons of sugar with 150 mills still grinding. Last season at this time there was a total production of 1,302,552 tons with only 37 mills grinding. In view of these figures and reasonable weather it would seem that Cuba's output of sugar for this season should easily reach 1,750,000 tons. [Weather conditions in Cuba up to June 3d have continued favorable.—Editor CUBA REVIEW.]

CUBA CROP ESTIMATE

Up to the week ending June 11th, total receipts of sugar totalled 1,708,604 tons as compared with 1,373,478 tons in 1911, and 1,652,814 tons in 1912, when the entire crop exceeded 1,800,000 tons. Up to May 31st there were 28 centrals grinding as against 9 in 1910 for the same period. Willett & Gray accordingly increase their original estimate of 1,800,000 tons to 1,850,000 and expect a further slight increase if conditions continue favorable.

Enrique Pujals, manager of the electric light plant at Batabano, has been authorized by the national government to establish a telephone line between his plant and the town. Presidential permission is a very necessary provision in Cuba as three Americans found to their sorrow when they were sent to jail on the Isle of Pines because they neglected to obtain this permission and put up a private line of their own.

CANAL THROUGH CUBA

A \$90,000,000 trans-Cuban canal for shortening the distance between Atlantic ports of the United States and Panama, is being considered by certain engineers and promoters in Cuba, reports the American minister at Havana. The necessary bonds are to be floated in Havana and the enterprise kept an entirely Cuban matter.

According to reports published, it is planned that a sea-level canal shall be built from Cardenas on the north to the Bahía de los Cochinos on the south coast, of the same width and depth as that traversing the Isthmus of Panama. The canal would cross one of the widest parts of the island, but the formation of the country is said to be such as to more than compensate for the increased distance over other possible routes.

Among those interested in the enterprise are Joaquin Chalons, until recently secretary of public works; Louis G. Estefani; and Dr. Carrera Justiz.

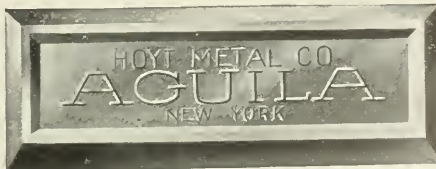
Lockjaw is one of the greatest dangers of the Cuban soldiers in the field against the negroes because the slightest scratch oftentimes results in that disease.

The number of French citizens who have made claims of damages since the uprising of the negroes started has developed that there are quite a few French subjects scattered about Cuba. The total number is said by the government to be 2,840 of both sexes. Of this number 1,430 are in Oriente Province.

On account of the rapid growth of Nipe Bay as a port of entry, the Cuban government has decided to build an immigrant station and other buildings necessary for a port of such importance. The station will be built at Cayo San Juan Vicente. The contract for the buildings has been let for \$129,911.50.

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SUGAR REVIEW

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

Our last review for this magazine was dated May 13, 1912.

All that time the quotation for centrifugals was 3.92c. per lb., 96 test duty paid and is still the same with only trifling changes in the meantime.

European markets for beet sugar have fluctuated from 12s. 4½d. (4.62c.) to 12s. 6d. to 11s. 11¼d. to 12s. ¾d., 11s. 11¼d. to 12s. 3¾d. to 11s. 7½d. to 12s. ¾d. to 11s. 9d. to 11s. 10½d. at the close.

These small fluctuations indicate a comparatively steady market at home and abroad with no special disturbing incidents of importance.

The most notable feature calling for attention is the negro insurrection now going on in the Island of Cuba, in its influence on the sugar situation.

There is little doubt but that its existence has caused our sugar market to be less strong in tone and tendency than it would otherwise have been.

Naturally there is more disposition to sell sugar out of the Island for its safety, of which circumstance buyers are sure to take advantage. The crop is practically all made so that the insurrection cannot materially curtail its size. In view of the large increase of production in Cuba to date over the big crop year 1910, we have increased our estimate of the present crop of Cuba to 1,850,000 tons.

Advices just received increase the estimate of Porto Rico crop to 320,000 tons.

As regards tariff legislation nothing has been accomplished thus far and the Senate has postponed action until after the two Presidential Conventions have been held. The Republican Convention for the nomination for President of the United States begins next Tuesday at Chicago, and the Democratic Convention follows right after at Baltimore, Md.

European crop reports continue favorable in all countries and it is becoming evident that sugar supplies over there are to be sufficient for the requirements for consumption up to the next crop without calling upon Cuba for further supplies.

As regards supplies for the United States for balance of year, we have just completed an estimate which we incorporate in this review as follows:

At this time of the year it is interesting to estimate the available supplies and the probable requirements for meltings to December 31st next, after which date the next



Andreira Sugar Mill, Santa Clara Province. Cuban-Spanish ownership. Output averages 130,000 bags annually.

Ingenio de azúcar Andreira, en la Provincia de Santa Clara. Es propiedad española. La producción anual asciende á 130,000 sacos de azúcar por término medio.

Cuba crop may be expected to furnish what is needed. We give below such an estimate, covering the movement through the Atlantic Four Ports and New Orleans, based on an outturn in Cuba of 1,850,000 tons, and allowing for liberal meltings. There is a possibility that some Cubas now held in Europe may be re-shipped to the United States.

It is taken for granted that the sugars now held in stock and practically all of the balance of available privileged sugars will be obtainable before the end of September at satisfactory prices.

Last year the total receipts from Java during August-December were 138,470 tons and from Europe (all in November) were 2,903 tons. In 1910 the receipts from Java were 90,579 tons.

None of the required Java and/or Beet sugars have yet been reported purchased:

	Tons
Total stock at U. S. Four Ports and New Orleans, June 12, 1912.....	234,000
Total stock in Island of Cuba, June 12, 1912.....	520,000
Balance production of Cuba, less local consumption.....	105,000
Balance supply from Porto Rico.....	95,000
Receipts from Hawaii from date to September 1.....	85,000
Receipts from Philippines from date to September 1.....	40,000
Receipts from San Domingo, Peru, etc., from date to September 1.....	5,000
Estimated total supply from date to September 1, 1912.....	1,084,000
Estimated melting from date to September 1, 1912.....	700,000
Estimated balance of supply, September 1, 1912.....	384,000

Additional Supply available in September:

From Hawaii	30,000	
From Philippines	30,000	60,000

Estimated supply in month of September.....	444,000
Less estimated meltings in month of September.....	250,000

Estimated stock, October 1, 1912.....	194,000
Estimated receipts Louisiana crop at New Orleans Oct.-Dec.....	200,000
Estimated receipts from Hawaii and Philippines at Four Ports Oct.-Dec.	55,000
Estimated receipts from Demerara, Peru, etc., at Four Ports Oct.-Dec...	15,000
	270,000

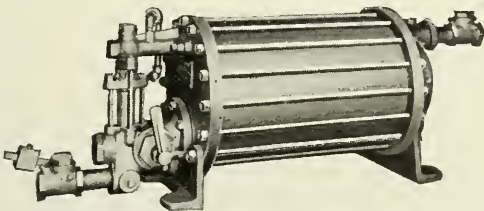
Estimated supply from regular sources, Oct.-Dec.....	464,000
Estimated meltings, Oct.-Dec.	450,000
Estimated carrying stock, December 31, 1912.....	89,000
	539,000

Estimated requirements Javas and/or Beet, or Cubas re-shipped from Europe Oct.-Dec.	75,000
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Refined sugar is in fair demand only in the United States and the buying is mostly on the hand to mouth basis. The quotation for fine granulated is now 5.10c. less 2 per cent by most refiners.

We see little change ahead in values of raws or refined for balance of the crop season.

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REVISTA AZUCARERA

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

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación estaba fechada el 13 de mayo de 1912. En aquella fecha las cotizaciones del azúcar centrifugo polarización 96° eran 3.92 cents. la libra derechos pagados, y continúan aún al mismo precio, con algunos ligeros cambios en el entretanto.

Las cotizaciones del azúcar de remolacha en los mercados europeos han fluctuado desde 12s. 4½d. (4.62 cents.) á 12s. 6d., á 11s. 11¼d., á 12s. ¾d., á 11s. 11¼d., á 12s. 3¾d., á 11s. 7½d., á 12s. ¾d., á 11s. 9d., á 11s. 10½d. al cerrarse el mercado.

Estas pequeñas fluctuaciones indican un mercado comparativamente estable en el país y en el extranjero, sin incidentes especiales de importancia perturbadores.

El acontecimiento más notable que llame la atención es la insurrección de la gente de color que al presente tiene lugar en la Isla de Cuba, por la influencia que pueda tener en la cuestión del azúcar.

No cabe duda que dicha insurrección ha sido causa de que el tono y la tendencia de nuestro mercado azucarero sea menos fuerte de lo que hubiera sido en ordinarias circunstancias.

Naturalmente, hay más empeño en vender el azúcar de la Isla para su seguridad, de cuya circunstancia no cabe duda que los compradores sabrán aprovecharse. La zafra está toda hecha prácticamente, así es que la insurrección no puede materialmente reducir la cantidad. En vista del grande aumento de producción en Cuba hasta la fecha sobre la grande cosecha del año 1910, hemos aumentado nuestro cálculo de la presente cosecha en Cuba á 1,850,000 toneladas.

Acaban de recibirse noticias que aumentan el cálculo de la cosecha de azúcar de Puerto Rico á 320,000 toneladas.

Respecto á la legislación del Arancel hasta ahora no se ha llevado á cabo cosa alguna, y el Senado ha postergado los debates hasta después que hayan tenido lugar las dos Convenciones Presidenciales. La Convención Republicana encargada de nombrar el futuro Presidente de los Estados Unidos empezará el próximo martes en Chicago, y la Convención Democrática tendrá lugar mismamente después en la ciudad de Baltimore.

Los informes de la cosecha europea continúan favorables en todos los países, y es evidente que las existencias de azúcar allende los mares serán suficientes para los requerimientos del consumo hasta la próxima cosecha, sin necesidad de recurrir á Cuba para mayores existencias.

El azúcar refinado obtiene buena demanda solamente en los Estados Unidos, y las compras son en su mayor parte bajo la base más apremiante. La cotización del azúcar fino granulado es ahora 5.10 cents. menos 2 por ciento la mayoría de los refinadores.

Vemos en perspectiva poco cambio en los precios de los azúcares crudos ó refinados para el resto de la estación cosechera.

Nueva York, junio 13 de 1912.



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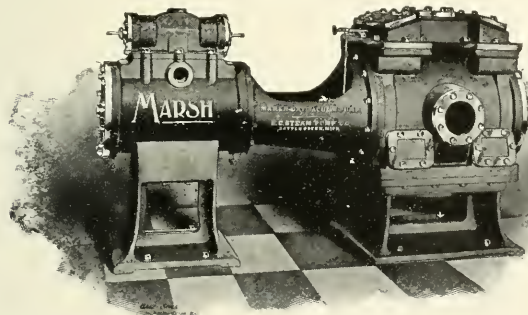
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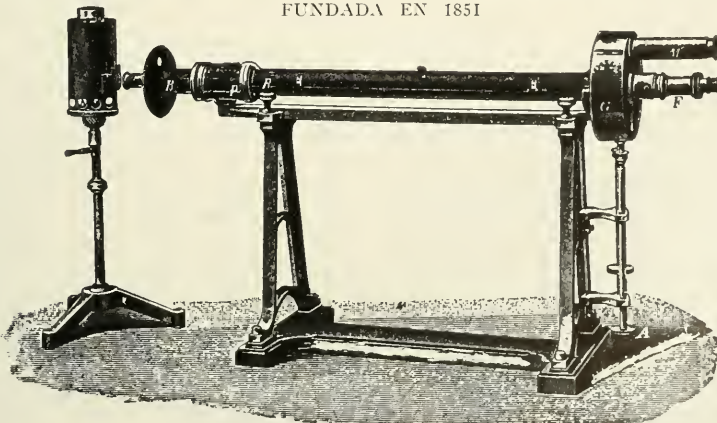
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Another office has been established at
Yabazon on the line of Gibara and Holguin
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The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

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The Cuban government has allotted the contract for the building of a special building at the immigration station at Triscornia for the care of persons with granulated eyelids. Many immigrants are refused permission to land in Cuba on account of the eye-disease, and such persons will be confined in the clinic under medical care until they can be sent back to the country from which they came. More immigrants are refused permission to enter Cuba on ac-

count of granulated eyelids than from any other cause.

Two Cuban students are to be sent to attend the International Congress at Lima, Peru. Secretary Garcia Kohly, of the Department of Public Instruction, asked and received of President Gomez an appropriation of \$3,000 to pay the expenses of the students. Secretary Kohly proposes that the students shall be elected by a popular vote of the other students.

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The telegraphers of Cuba are talking of going on strike for higher wages, says the *Voice of Guantanamo*.

Central "Carolina" at Coliseo, Matanzas Province, stopped grinding in the last days of May with 61,129 bags to its credit.



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The National Bank of Cuba has declared a dividend of \$200,000 for the first six months of 1912, which is equal to 8 per cent per annum.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

"Superheated Steam in Locomotive Service," by W. F. M. Goss, has just been issued as Bulletin No. 57 of the Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois. It presents, in abridged form, the information which originally appeared as Bulletin 127 of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The use of high temperature steam in locomotive service represents an important development of modern practice. Bulletin No. 57 gives the results of a study of recent German practice in the use of superheated steam, and the results of an elaborate series of tests made upon an American locomotive. The conclusions are to the effect that the use of superheated steam introduces no serious difficulties, that it brings about a material saving in the use of coal and water, and that it supplies the means whereby the power capacity of an American locomotive may be readily increased.

Copies of Bulletin No. 57 may be obtained upon application to W. F. M. Goss, Director of the Engineering Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

The thirteenth edition of the yearly sugar report of *El Hacedado Mexicano*, just received, contains the names and addresses of all the sugar factories in Mexico, Central America, South America, Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii Isles, Java and Philippines. Although not without difficulty, owing to the disturbed state of the country, the editors have been able to publish the individual production of the planters in Mexico. The total amount of sugar produced during last year's grinding season was about 2,000 tons in excess of their estimation.

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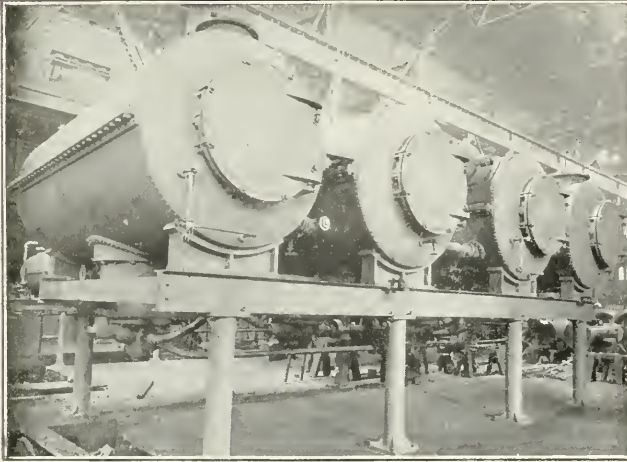
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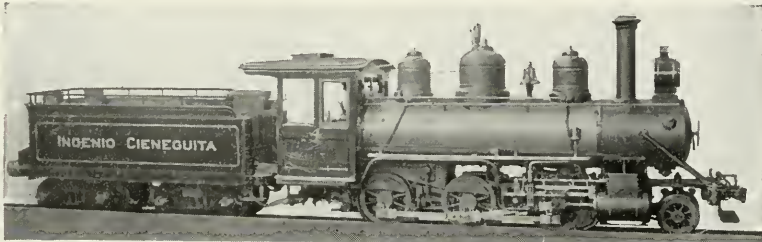
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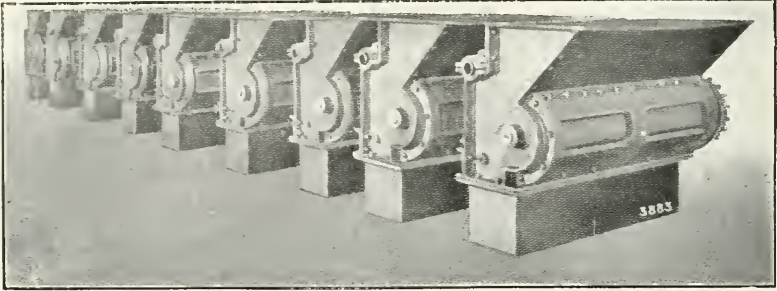
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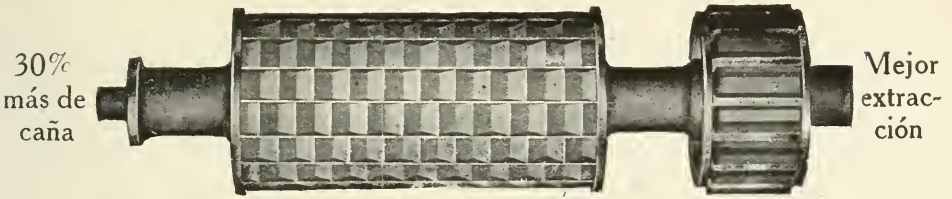


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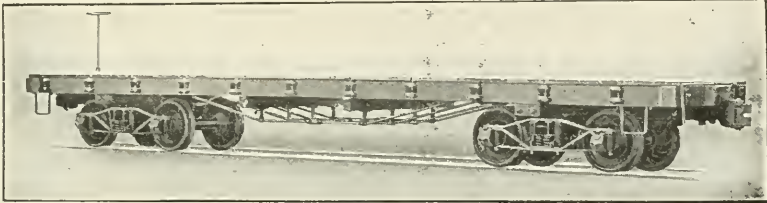
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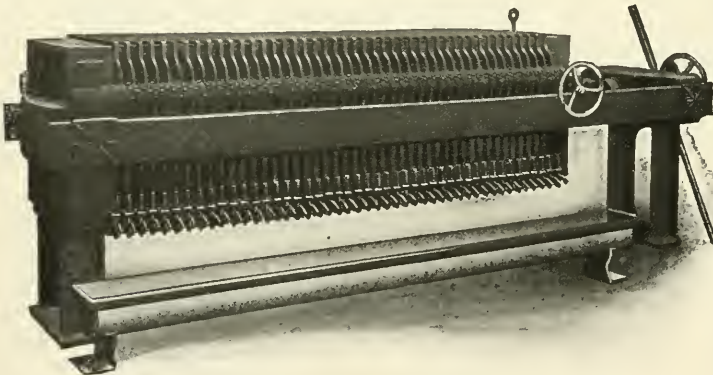
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VOL. X

JULY, 1912

No. 8

Contents of This Number

The cover page is of "Palmarejo," a sugar colonia belonging to Sr. Julian Cendoya, of Santiago de Cuba. It is on the line of the Guantanamo and Western Railroad.

Pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 are given over to political and government matters. The reclaiming of the Zapata swamp is discussed on page 7. The discussion in the Cuban Congress of the project of a loan is given on page 8. There is also an article on the bubonic plague on the same page. On page nine there is an account of the suits for libel which President Gomez has instituted against Sr. Armando Andre, editor of *El Dia*. The Cuban Senate bill to adopt a plan to distinguish Cuban made cigars, cigarettes, etc., from those of foreign make was amended, and the article giving further information appears on page 10. An account of the end of the negro revolt appears on page 10, with a picture of General Monteagudo, in charge of the government forces, and of General Evaristo Esteño, who headed the negro rebels.

On page 11 appears the press and individual comment on Cuban matters.

On pages 12 and 13 there is a translation of a conversation between the Cuban minister at Berlin and a representative of the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin on the negro uprising.

Foreign opinion of Cuban conditions appears on page 14.

The building of a trans-island canal through Cuba is discussed on pages 16 and 17, and there are two maps showing the route the proposed canal will take.

Pages 18 and 19 are devoted to general notes.

The earnings of the Cuban railroads, and prices of Cuban securities are given on page 20.

Some recent Cuban tariff reductions and American glassware exports are described on page 21.

The consolidation of the Havana Electric Light and Power Co. and its income is given on page 22.

Import and export figures of Cuba's trade are on page 23.

Further Cuban financial matters are discussed on page 24.

Cuba's trade with the world from recent financial statistics will be found on page 25.

The wonderful formation of the banana leaf is described on page 26.

Further agricultural notes on pages 27 and 28.

An article on sugar cane requirements will be found on page 29.

Some plantation and harvest notes are given on page 30.

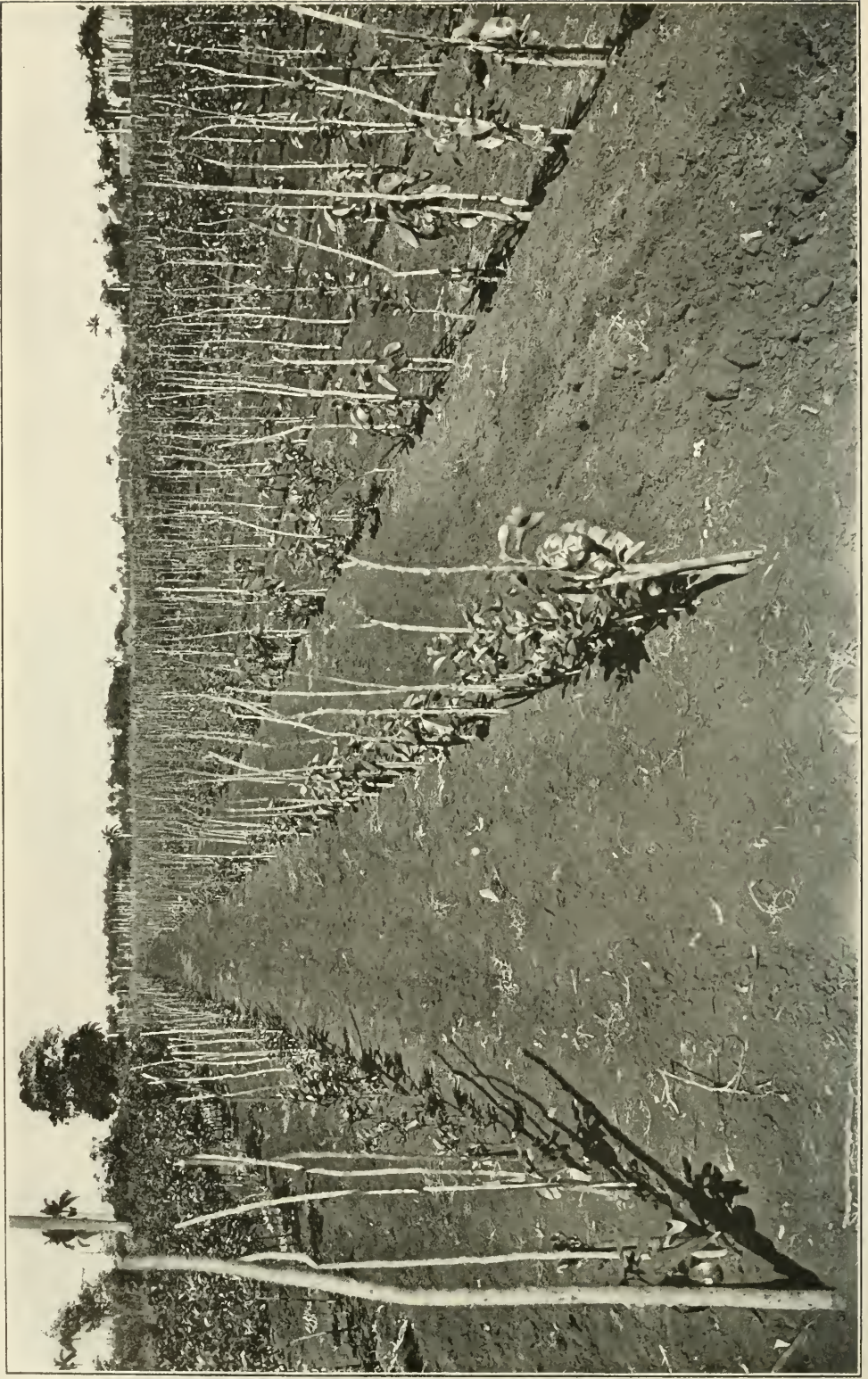
A very important article on pipe covering especially contributed to THE CUBA REVIEW by Mr. D. J. Lewis, Jr., is printed in Spanish and English on page 31.

Some further official data of sugar production costs is on page 32.

The diseases which attack sugar cane are the subject of a Spanish article on page 33.

The usual valuable sugar article prepared for us each month by Messrs. Willett and Gray, the well-known sugar authorities, appears on page 34 and 35. The same article appears on page 36 in Spanish.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT



Orange Nursery near Havana. The young trees are supported by poles until in a flourishing condition.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME X

JULY, 1912

NUMBER 8

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

ZAPATA SWAMP CONCESSION OPPOSED — BUBONIC PLAGUE IN HAVANA — A NEW LOAN PROPOSED

Reclaiming a Swamp The *Official Gazette* has just made public the particulars of the decree signed by President Gomez upon the recommendation of Secretary of Public Works, Rafael de Carrera, granting and giving over to the "Compañía Agricultura de Zapata" all the lands comprised in what is known as the "Ciénega de Zapata" which stretches from the Punta de Mangle to Cienfuegos and which comprises all the south coast of the province of Matanzas and part of that of Santa Clara, over 200 square leagues.

The company which gets an acreage of charcoal lands valued, says the Havana *Lucha*, at many millions of dollars, obtains this concession for nothing. The only obligation which it acquires is that it should proceed within the term of eight years to sanitize and reclaim these swamps, "which then pass to the company perpetually."

Ever since Cuba was freed from Spain six different attempts have been made to put a similar deal through without any success.

The National Board of Sanitation had previously declared the swamps unhealthy, but it is declared that hundreds of persons reside within the swamps and they have never been known to have suffered any disease.

Says *La Lucha* further: "The concession interferes seriously with the rights of property owners residing within the swamps. Their rights are damaged by a provision of the concession which declares that a commission shall proceed to place a valuation on the lands as they are now and that the property owners whose lands are reclaimed shall be forced to pay the over valuation which is also to be fixed by the commission.

"The Ciénega de Zapata includes one of the largest rivers of Cuba, the Hatiguanico,

and the Cochino harbor, which is the largest on the south coast of Cuba."

General Loynaz del Castillo is bitterly opposed to the granting of the concession and has appealed to Congress on the ground that the president's decree granting the concession violates the constitutional provisions contained in Article 32 which says: "No one shall be deprived of his property except by the competent authorities and for a just cause of public use and which provides just compensation." He says there are immensely valuable groves of jucaro and yana trees in the swamp.

The Foreign Claims

Discussion continues among the foremost lawyers of Cuba and cabinet officials of the claims held against Cuba by France, England and Germany for damages alleged to have been suffered by citizens of these countries during the war with Spain. Another subject under discussion is to what extent Cuba is responsible for damages to foreign properties which were guarded by American marines.

In the Treaty of Paris, signed December 19, 1898, both the United States and Spain waived all rights against each other to claims for damages suffered by any of their citizens, but no provision was made, says *La Lucha*, for the claims of citizens of other nations than the United States and Spain and despite the waivers of both Spain and the United States, such waivers could not reach or affect the obligations contracted by the rebels in arms or their representatives, the revolutionary juntas.

Some of these claims have a foundation in our constitution, says *La Lucha*.

Secretary Sanguily has called the lawyers together so as to get their opinion regarding the liability of Cuba.

JUL 30 1912

LI
NEW
BOTA
GAR

Discussion in the Cuban Congress of the project of *Eleven Million Dollar Loan* President Gomez for an \$11,000,000 loan is being closely followed by Minister Beaupré and officials of the State Department, says a Washington despatch to the *New York Commercial*. Should the Cuban Congress accept Gomez' proposal the United States will exercise its rights under the Platt amendment to pass upon the proposition. It is to be doubted whether consent to the loan will be given by this government and without the consent of the United States there will be no loan made.

The impression prevailing at Washington is that the revenues of Cuba are not sufficient to warrant its incurring any further obligation. It is believed that the loan might be possible, however, if unnecessary expenses of the Cuban administration were eliminated. The charge of great extravagance has been made against the Gomez government by Americans in Cuba and also by many Cubans.

Gomez has stated that he desires the \$11,000,000 for sewers and other public works which a previous loan was supposed to provide for. The charge is being made in Cuba that the proceeds of this earlier loan have been frittered away in projects not supposed to have been undertaken with the loan funds.

A Washington dispatch of July 15th to the New York newspapers said that State Department officials were closely following the discussion in the Cuban Legislature of the project for an \$11,000,000 loan. The United States government probably will not express itself regarding the matter until it assumes more definite form. If the Cuban Congress should approve the proposal, it is believed that the United States will exercise its rights under the Platt amendment and pass upon the proposition. Without the consent of this government, no loan can be affected, and it is doubtful that consent would be given. The loan is for public works, which a previous loan was supposed to provide for.

The Cuban government has granted an exequator to Luis Amezaga as honorary consul of Uruguay in Matanzas.

The Cuban Senate on July 7th approved a long standing bill which amends the organic municipal law in all that which refers to the tax to be imposed on the transfer of cattle.

The law which has been repealed provides for a tax of 25 cents for each head of cattle, horses, mules and asses more than two years of age, and fifteen cents when under that age. It will become effective on July 1, 1913, and all municipalities are ordered to strike out that source of income from their annual budget.

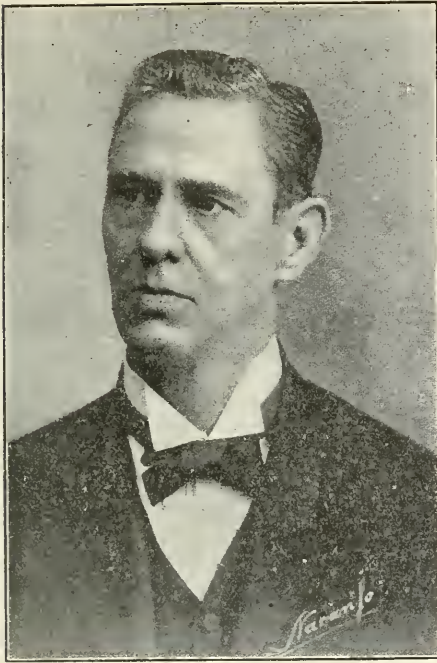


Major André, congressman and editor of *El Dia*, an Havana daily which has on every occasion attacked the administration. He is the candidate of the Conservative Party for governor of Havana Province.

The existence of bubonic plague in Havana, for the first time in the history of Cuba, was definitely determined on July 7th. A special board of physicians pronounced a case at Las Animas hospital true bubonic.

Recognizing the danger of the transmission of the plague from infected Cuba to the United States through the medium of incoming ships from the island republic, the governmental medical authorities immediately became stringent in their enforcement of quarantine provisions. An order was issued at once that all passengers from Havana to American ports should be detained seven days at the Trisconia quarantine station near Havana, before continuing the voyage to the United States. All Mexican Gulf ports put into effect the same day strict quarantine measures against Porto Rico and Cuba.

Aside from the two known cases in Havana, one of which died July 12th, Passed Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf, stationed at Havana, reported on July 14th three new suspected cases, two of which proved negative. The first person taken ill, however, was pronounced as recovering. Dr. Von Ezdorf has greatly increased his field in fighting the disease and has a quarantine line about the zone of infection, including in this district the strip from Montserrat Street to the bay. This includes the confines of the old city. Dr. Von Ezdorf stated that 800 rats had been examined, but no infection was discovered in them. While the situation in Havana was regarded as serious because of the



Dr. Alfredo Zayas, Liberal Party candidate for president of Cuba.



Colonel Rafael Manduley, Liberal Party candidate for vice-president of Cuba.

increase of the epidemic in Porto Rico, Surgeon General Blue took steps on July 15th looking to the expediting of commerce between Havana and New York. He issued orders that passengers for New York should be allowed to embark without quarantine delay subject to a completion of examination at New York. Allowing five days from Havana to New York, passengers would be detained two days in New York. A new case was reported in Havana on July 17th.

*They
Stand By
Gomez*

Major André resigned his congressional office recently because the Lower House would not stand by him in his latest charge against

President Gomez of complicity with General Esteños in the recent negro uprising. Both the Liberals and Conservatives in caucus refused to consider the charges on the ground of lack of proof.

Because of these and other charges, President Gomez began suit against Major André. The laws of Cuba allow the defendant to produce his proofs and if these substantiate his charges he is not guilty of libel. The president has also libel suits pending against the Havana dailies *La Lucha* and *La Prensa* for alleged libelous matter.

*French
Consul
Transferred*

As the result of a petition made by the Cuban State Department, the French legation on July 7th officially notified Secretary Sanguily that the government of the French republic had finally acceded to its request and that M. Henri Bryois, French consul at Santiago de Cuba, had been given a leave of absence, which implies that he will not be again assigned to a post in Cuba.

The action of the department was taken as the result of the consul's animosity to Cuba. He was blamed more or less for the attack made on the Cuban government in the French Chamber of Deputies which nearly resulted in a tariff wall being raised in Cuba against France, and charged with contributing to the French press articles detrimental to the Cuban people.

The Department of Government has received complaints from Governor Manduley of Oriente Province regarding the safety of the bridge over the Guaninicum River at the station called Aura, and near San Luis. The governor says that he has been informed that the bridge is about to give way. This bridge was received by the Railroad Commission and the Department of Public Works in 1902. It is 532 feet long.



General José F. Monteaugado in command of the Cuban army. His tactics speedily ended the negro uprising.

*Protecting
Cuban
Tobacco*

The Cuban Senate on July 18th adopted the report of the Committee on Laws, authorizing President Gomez to negotiate an amplification of the reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States, which would give more advantages to Cuban tobacco, and also providing for a new system of identification, guaranteed by the government, to properly distinguish Cuban made cigars, cigarettes and cut tobacco, from that manufactured outside of Cuba with Cuban or alleged Cuban leaf.

This bill was sent to the Senate, where it was considered at length, it having been amended in the sense that the provision to authorize the president to make a new treaty was not in accordance with the constitution, inasmuch as the treaty-making power is vested in the Senate, but leaving untouched the other provisions concerning the government stamp for Cuban made cigars, cigarettes and cut tobacco.

The bill as amended by the Senate was received in the House July 10th and approved without debate.

*The
Negro Revolt
Ended*

The necessity for the United States to restore order in Cuba has been averted. With the death of Esteñoz the uprising seems to have been wrecked, although rebel bands were still in the field until very recently.

As late as July 5th an attack was made on the outskirts of Santiago when several negroes were killed. The attack caused much alarm among the citizens, who

thought all danger from the revolt practically over.

General Monteaugado reported on July 10th to President Gomez that the province of Oriente had been so thoroughly pacified that he considered it unnecessary to continue the suspension of the constitutional guarantees. He will, however, leave 3,250 troops in the province.

All American marines on guard duty in Cuba in connection with the negro uprising were ordered to proceed to home stations. They have been in Cuba since June 6th.

Of the \$1,000,000 voted to put down the revolt, there is still a balance of \$846,490 remaining, according to a statement of the Treasury Department. The \$153,510 spent represents \$100,000 paid to the United States government for the Krag-Jorgensen rifles and ammunition and \$28,000 paid over to the quartermaster-general of the army for the equipment of guerrillas in Oriente Province.

On July 18th General Pedro Ivonet, the negro rebel for whom the government troops have been diligently searching, was killed at Nueva Escocia, Oriente Province, by Cuban troops, and on the same date General Julio Antomarchi, the negro rebel leader, who threatened death to all foreigners and the destruction of all foreign properties, surrendered. He was the last leader of any importance remaining at large.

The restoration of order vindicates the attitude of President Taft throughout the trouble. The United States stands ready to preserve peace and order. The damage to American interest from a financial standpoint, it is said, has been small.



General Evaristo Esteñoz who led the recent negro uprising. He was killed in a fight which ended the rebellion.

Jefe del levantamiento de negros en Cuba.

PRESS AND INDIVIDUAL COMMENT ON CUBAN MATTERS

THE BILL REGULATING INTERVENTION

That ultimate annexation necessarily must ensue in case of the repeated and unrestricted intervention of the United States in Cuba has been asserted in the Senate by Senator Bacon of Georgia.

It was made on June 10th in connection with the introduction by the Georgia senator of a bill regulating intervention. The bill provides first for interference upon the request of the Cuban authorities, and in urging the desirability of this provision Mr. Bacon said that the frequent presence of American troops would so accustom the Cubans to them as to render more easy the formal transfer of all responsibility of government to the United States.

He thought also there should be especial effort to prevent all appearance of any intention of subverting the authority of the Cuban authorities. In more extreme cases the president is authorized to land American troops in Cuba for the restoration of order.

The full text of Senator Bacon's measure follows.

"Whenever the duly constituted civil authorities of the government of Cuba shall inform the president of the United States that there exists a rebellion, or resistance to the authority of law, in Cuba such as the Cuban government is itself unable to subdue or control, and shall request the assistance of the United States for that purpose, the president of the United States is hereby authorized to use the army and navy of the United States, or so much thereof as in his discretion he may deem to be necessary, to subdue said rebellion and enforce obedience to the then existing government and laws of Cuba.

"Section 2. Whenever there shall exist in the island of Cuba a condition of rebellion and civil disorder, and it shall appear that the government of Cuba is inadequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for the maintenance of law and order, and the duly constituted authority of Cuba shall fail and omit to request the assistance of the United States to suppress such a rebellion and disorder, the president of the United States is hereby authorized, if Congress shall not be in session, to use, in his discretion, the army and navy of the United States, or so much thereof as he may deem to be necessary to subdue said rebellion and restore order and obedience to the then existing civil government and laws of Cuba.

"Section 3. Whenever under the authority heretofore granted the military and naval forces of the United States are used for the suppression of rebellion and disorder and for the restoration and maintenance of order in Cuba, in no event shall the civil government then existing in Cuba be subverted or the civil officers of the government of Cuba removed or supplanted, nor shall any officer be appointed to perform the duties of a civil office in Cuba without the authority of an act of Congress of the United States.

"Section 4. That whenever the army and navy of the United States shall be used as aforesaid in said island of Cuba, the military and naval operation conducted and executed in pursuance thereof shall be under the direction, management and control of the president of the United States."

INTERVENTION STILL IMMINENT

Even without the present negro disturbance in Oriente, conditions as they now exist, and as in all probability they will continue to exist for an indefinite period, make the possibility of American intervention more nearly imminent than is generally supposed. Cuba, as Mr. Lindsay has well observed, presents the curious anomaly of "a highly prosperous country with an extremely needy population." Possessed of a vigorous numerative agriculture, the nation is, nevertheless, slipping rapidly into bankruptcy, and its administration shows no tendency to correct the obvious defects in its economic condition, says George Marvin in *Harper's Weekly*.

Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston, the African explorer, has written to the *London Times* advocating annexation by the United States as the best thing that could happen for Cuba. He declares that if the United States hesitates much longer, Cuba may experience the history of Hispaniola—which would mean its division into two parts.



THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

—Minor in the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*.

OPINIONS OF GONZALO DE QUESADA

[Interview at Berlin with the Cuban minister to Germany regarding the negro uprising]

Although the negro uprising which kept Cuba in a turmoil for some six or seven weeks has been put down and disturbances are at an end the following interview will be found interesting.

A representative of the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin recently interviewed the Cuban minister to Germany, Señor Gonzalo de Quesada. The representative's questions and the minister's answers were as follows:

"What is your opinion as to the final outcome of the negro revolution?"

"There can be no doubt regarding the final outcome of this revolution. Cuba can never become a black republic. Out of the two and one quarter million inhabitants, 70 per cent belong to the Caucasian race, 12 per cent negroes and 17 per cent mulattoes. The latter class will never join the blacks. If you take the whole situation as a race problem you will find the blacks are in such a minority that it is impossible that they will be victorious."

"Do all the blacks favor the revolution?"

"This seems to be the erroneous supposition in Germany. It is not true that all the blacks take part in the revolution; on the contrary there are only a few hundred here and there. The total might amount to about 2,000. The rebels are not acknowledged by the well-known leaders of the negro race, besides the papers and a majority of the people have declared themselves as against the revolutionists and have stated that they will do everything in their power to assist the government."

"Is the revolution over all of Cuba?"

"No, the rebels have not spread over more than a small district in the eastern part of the island. The island has an area of about 1,800,000 sq. kilometers and of this only 7,000 are infected by the revolution, and this section is in the mountainous parts of Cuba which are impassable on account of the dense forest growth."

"What is the reason for the uprising?"

"The leaders have stated that they were not allowed to form a negro party and that they do not enjoy the same civil rights as the white people, and that a share of the ad. patronage was denied them. But this is not true, as the blacks have always secured official positions whenever they have shown themselves sufficiently capable. Our laws do not recognize any difference in color, religion or position. No race in the island enjoys any special privileges of any kind. As far as the organization of a special negro party is concerned it was a black senator, Morua Delgado, who introduced the law into the Senate that the organization of negro parties should be declared contrary to the constitution. The blacks have the right, and they use it, to join any party in Cuba, and in such cases as they have showed themselves worthy they have quite often been elected to the Senate and the House of Representatives. The organizing of an independent negro organization, however, would necessarily be in contradiction to the equal rights of all Cubans as provided by the Cuban constitution."

"What part do American interests play in this revolution?"

"This is an embarrassing question. I do not trust the leaders of the rebels very far. Generals Ibonet and Esteñoz have tried very often to organize the negroes. There is a rumor that certain people for private reason desired to create a panic in the Cuban financial market, and that they provided the leaders with the necessary money for the revolution. The same can be said of the American capitalists who have invested their money in Cuba, and who, for private reasons, are looking for the death of the Cuban republic. The United States Senators Page and Nelson have announced that they will consider an investigation into these matters. It would be difficult in fact to find another source for securing money other than that stated, when the rebels have drained the source they now have. It is remarkable also, that so far the rebels have destroyed only foreign property and especially American property."

"And the reason?"

"It is a very simple one. By this they hope to force the United States to intervene. They hope that the United States will declare the Cuban republic as incapable of keeping order in the country and of protecting foreign property. This would end the independence of the island. It would mean military possession by the United States and later it would mean Cuba would become an American province."

"And do you believe that the United States will intervene?"

"I do not think so. The government of the United States and the people that have helped Cuba to secure her independence will never do anything like that. President Taft and Secretary of State Knox have expressed to the President of Cuba, Mr. Gomez, that they do not think of intervention, but only in case of necessity, and that warships

will be sent for the protection of American and other foreign property, in case the Cuban government has not sufficient power at their disposal for this purpose."

"Do you think this will become a necessity?"

"I do not know. But this is certain. As soon as the Cuban army will be once free to persecute the revolutionary bands and use their own guerilla tactics against the rebels the end will be very near. So far the Cuban soldiers have had their hands full to protect foreign property, in accordance with Cuba's international obligations. It is impossible to prevent, right from the start, in such mountainous neighborhoods as exist in the eastern part of Cuba, robberies and the burning of property. But the conditions are now changing by the population of the respective districts taking up arms in aid of the government."

"How long will the revolution last?"

"It would not be fair to expect that the revolution should be suppressed in a certain number of days, especially in the rainy season. But the world can be sure that President Gomez and the government of Cuba will do all in their power and that if they are left alone, order and peace will soon be restored."

"What is the opinion of the Cuban people generally?"

"This is shown best by the address of President Gomez to the Cuban people and from which very much can be learned. To deprive the Cubans of their liberty and independence for which they have fought for almost a century would be a very difficult problem. There is no law or agreement which says that Cuba must cease to exist as a nation, because small irresponsible bands have destroyed some foreign property. The sympathy of all the governments and of the people ought to be an incentive to the Cuban government to try to put an end to this revolution. On account of my fundamental knowledge of the United States and its people I am fully convinced that there has never been an intention to intervene, without sufficient reason, and so commit the incredible political crime of obliterating the republic which America herself has helped to establish and the progress of which she has supported in every way."

The Cuban Marine Hospital Service began precautions against the importation of cholera about the middle of June. The port authorities throughout the island have been instructed to maintain special vigilance against all vessels arriving from Mediterranean ports.

Dr. Huerta of Havana, who received the honorary degree of doctor of science at Harvard last month, proved that Cuba was at one time a part of the mainland. His collection of fossils and shells, which enabled him to establish his proofs, has been contributed to the Harvard museum.



A Cuban country house, the home of the "guajiro" or laborer.

FOREIGN OPINION OF CUBAN CONDITIONS

VIEWS OF THE INDÉPENDANCE BELGE, KOELNISCHE ZEITUNG, LONDON TIMES, LONDON AND SATURDAY REVIEW

Gomez, the patriot general who rules the distracted island, seems to many foreign observers, such as the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) and the *Kölnische Zeitung* remarkably efficient, "a strong engaging man of the people and an extremely astute politician," to quote one eulogy. British views are in the main no less flattering. The Cuban government, says the London *Times*, for instance, has preserved unbroken the admirable record set by the Americans in matters of public health and sanitation. "Cuba, once the fever den of the West Indies, is to-day a favorite health and tourist resort with one of the lowest death rates in the world." The island government has done much to encourage foreign capital, to improve communication by building roads and bridges and by dredging harbors, to develop education and to forward the agricultural interests of the island. It has organized an efficient and well disciplined force of rural guards and has preserved the public peace with vigor. These statements accord with those of many European journals which have kept correspondents in the island. On the other hand the London *Times* and the French dailies hint at "graft," which, they fear, Gomez has tolerated in too easy-going a fashion. Gigantic corporations have long found Cuba a paradise, if the conclusions of the London *Standard*, confirming those of the Berlin *Kreuz-Zeitung*, be well founded. The tendency of the Gomez administration has been to grant concessions to cliques and financiers upon terms so liberal as to be wholly inconsistent with the public interests.

The London *Spectator* and the London *Saturday Review* refer significantly to Cuba as one of the richest and most productive areas for its size on the face of the globe.

"Cuba as yet is only on the threshold of its development; its resources have been scarcely even surveyed, much less exploited; it is doubtful whether more than one-fifteenth of the island is under any sort of cultivation. Lying on one of the great trade routes of the world—a route that will be more than ever crowded when the Panama Canal is opened—it has, nevertheless, remained for centuries almost derelict; the surplus capital of the investing nations is only now beginning to find its way there; and the population of the island, a little more than a mere two millions, is ludicrously disproportionate to a country that could, and, in the future unquestionably will, support four or five times that number. Yellow fever has been stamped out; Cuba to-day has all but the lowest death-rate in the world; and the beauty of its scenery and the brilliance of its climate are making it one of the pleasantest winter resorts in the West Indies. A frostless land of perpetual June, where the thermometer rarely falls below 60 degrees or rises above 90 degrees, where the water supply in every province is fresh and abundant, where the distribution of the rainfall favors luxuriant crops and their ready marketing, and where nearly all the staple agricultural products of the tropical and sub-tropical zone are indigenous, Cuba deserves its name of 'the indigenous Garden of Eden.' Like the western States of America thirty or forty years ago, Cuba resembles a storehouse of unsuspected riches awaiting the men and the money to unlock it. Apart from sugar and tobacco, it contains deposits of three thousand million tons of iron ore, and some ten million acres of uncleared forest, containing over fifty different varieties of hard woods; it offers a wide, and in many ways a unique, range of opportunities to the small planter; and, in addition to the openings for capital that are always abundant when a rich but undeveloped country begins to equip itself with the accessories and conveniences demanded by a modern community, it also holds out a feasible prospect of building-up large industries on the native supplies of sponges and textile plants."—*Current Literature* for July, 1912.

Miguel Mariano Gomez, son of the president, was on July 16th given the degree of Doctor of Laws. He has been studying law in the Havana University.

The Krajewski-Pesant corporation has announced that it was reorganized under the laws of Delaware. The company has obtained possession of the Havana Iron Works, the Erie Basin Iron Works and the Havana Dock Co. Adolfo B. Horn is president of the company.

A cabinet crisis was threatened July 4th. Secretaries Quiros and Carrera, it was rumored, having resigned. Later, however, it was said that the officials would not leave the cabinet.

The Lower House on July 3d passed a resolution appointing the Committee on Laws as a special commission to investigate the lease made by the Department of Public Works of the swamp property which belongs to the state.



Church and Plaza at Guines, Havana Province, Cuba.
Iglesia y Plaza en Güines, provincia de la Habana, Cuba.

PINEAPPLES TO GERMANY

Hamburg, Germany, June 10, 1912

The Munson Steamship Line,
 82-92 Beaver Street,
 New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of a marked copy of THE CUBA REVIEW containing my report in regard to pineapples, and I thank you for your courtesy in sending it to me. I am aware of no reason why the West Indies should not secure a fair share of the pineapple trade of Germany.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT P. SKINNER
Consul General.

YEARLY EARNINGS

The earnings of the United Railways of Havana for the fiscal year 1911-12 aggregated £1,411,377 or £186,963 more than in the fiscal year of 1910-11 when the figures were £1,224,397.

Previous fiscal years' figures are as follows:

1906-07	£1,211,472
1907-08	930,216
1908-09	1,085,743
1909-10	1,244,961



Orestes Ferrara, speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives.

tary to that of Panama, might be immediately profitable, as it would have a virtual monopoly of a great part of the vessels passing through the trans-isthmian canal. According to expert opinion, the Cuban route would be the logical one for vessels sailing from New York to Panama.

It is also believed that our canal would be used, almost without exception, by vessels sailing from Panama to Europe and to the Atlantic ports of the United States, since shortly after traversing the Panama Canal and entering the Caribbean Sea, the strong equatorial current flowing from east to west would oblige them to seek the Strait of Yucatan, in order to avoid sailing against this current, and then to follow the north-eastern coast of Cuba, so as to take advantage of the Gulf Stream, up to the Florida Straits.

All this would be rendered unnecessary by passing through the Cuban canal, and if by this means there should result a saving, however small, of expense or danger, the ships would take this route, provided the conditions were reasonable.

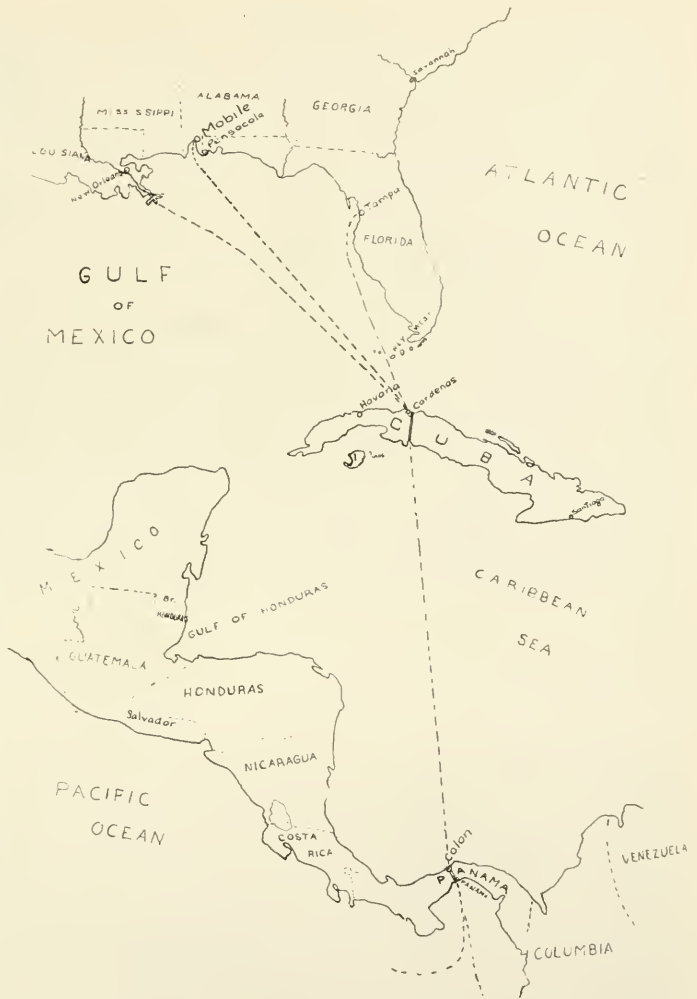
A direct route from the gulf coast to the Panama Canal, avoiding the tour around the island of Cuba, would be secured by this canal and a distance of 400 miles or more would be saved.

Cochinos Bay on the south side of the island is one of the deepest harbors in Cuba. From the bay boats would have clear sailing without reefs or other obstructions to Panama.

According to the canal bill now pending in the Cuban Congress the United States government will be asked to assist in digging the ditch, says the *Key West (Fla.) Citizen*.

The Cubans will put up the money, but they want to use some of the Panama machinery after that canal is completed.

Recent press despatches were to the effect that at least part of the Panama Canal machinery would be taken after the Panama ditch is dug, but the promoters of the project are positive that if Uncle Sam is once shown the benefits of the proposed canal across Cuba that the necessary machinery will be forthcoming.



Map showing the geographical position of the gulf ports, Cuba and the Panama Canal.

GENERAL NOTES

TAKING PICTURES IN CUBA

The general impression which one gets of lights and colors in Cuba is always suggestive of what is known as the impressionist style in art. Everywhere are bright colors; the verdure is of the most vivid green, the sea is the brightest crystal blue, the sky is clear and the sun shines with a brightness which no one who has never visited the tropics can imagine. But to give an idea of the intensity of the sunlight, we will relate an experience with photography. We carried during our visit on this occasion a 4x5 Poco camera. In and around Boston, or, rather, New England, we would use the largest, or the next to the largest stop, with exposure according to the light. In the tropics we found that nine times out of ten the pictures would be over exposed and spoiled if we did not use the smallest stop and speed the exposure up to one five-hundredth or one-thousandth of a second. A gentleman from New York, who had an expensive camera, and who had the stop timed to one-fiftieth of a second, using the smallest stop, lost every picture by over exposure. Unfortunately, we had a plate camera instead of one carrying films.

Wishing to develop some pictures while in the West Indies, we chose the night as the coolest portion of the twenty-four hours. Now, ice, of course, was not obtainable anywhere, but we procured as cool water as possible in which to wash the plates, but many of the pictures were ruined because the gelatine film slid off the glass, either entirely into the bath or enough so that the film was wrinkled, which also ruined the picture.

CHURCH WORK IN CUBA

The chief Protestant bodies of this country having missions in Cuba are the Baptist North and South, the Episcopal, and the Methodist South, says the *Pater-son* (N. J.) *Chronicle*. The earliest there, even before the political freedom of the island, were the Baptist South and the Episcopal. The growth of Protestant work in the island, among white and black both, has been steady and along educational lines largely.

Baptist North work was early projected in Santiago and the extreme east, and supported by Americans through Baptist churches here are a large Baptist church in Santiago itself, and several smaller



(Courtesy of Our Dumb Animals, Boston)

The new Ensign fountain in Havana, the gift to the city from the National Humane Alliance of New York. Another may be placed in Central Park in the same city.

La nueva fuente Ensign en la Habana, donativo hecho á la ciudad por la National Humane Alliance de Nueva York. Probablemente se colocará otra en el Parque Central en dicha ciudad.



Yacht club headquarters on Cardenas Harbor at El Veradero. The scene is of mid-summer racing activity when crowds visit this well-known resort.

Edificio principal del Club de Yates en el puerto de Cárdenas en El Veradero. Es un lugar de grandes regatas durante los meses de verano, adonde acude un inmenso gentío á visitar este sitio veraniego tan conocido.

churches in Oriente Province. Attached to the churches are schools, and these schools have been attended by children of both races, usually heretofore without prejudice to either. Reports received by the Baptist Home Mission Society show that chapels at La Maya and at Jorahuca have been burned, not by military forces but by marauders and malcontents. Baptists in eastern Cuba alone have fifty-four churches. The Episcopal Church has work in nearly all parts of the island, with a cathedral at Havana, and a considerable educational system that has headquarters in Guantanamo.

CUBAN'S DAUGHTER FIGHTS WILL

Surrogate Cohalan of New York County appointed on July 17th a referee to ascertain whether Paul Fuller and Joseph Mandremi, as executors of the estate of Tirso Mesa y Hernandez, used due diligence to have placed in their hands property of the estate to which a daughter of the testator now lays claim. If the executors erred the referee will also be required to report the amount with which they should be surcharged.

Mesa y Hernandez was a Spaniard, who lived in Havana, where he was killed in 1908. He left a wife, two sons and a daughter, the latter a Vassar student. Under the Spanish law, a wife inherits

one-half of the estate which her husband acquired after his marriage. When Mesa y Hernandez married, in 1881, he had practically nothing, but when he died his estate amounted to \$1,092,896. His will left his wife an income of only \$300,000. Mrs. Mesa y Hernandez brought an action in the Cuban courts, and was granted one-half the estate.

It develops that Mesa y Hernandez in 1901 in New York became a citizen of the United States. A special guardian appointed for the daughter has objected to distribution under the laws of Cuba, contending that the laws of New York State should apply. Surrogate Cohalan was inclined to the opinion that the property was not subject to the law of the place of domicile.

LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the 4,653 births registered in the republic during the month of April, 3,668 or 78.83 per cent were white and 985 or 21.17 per cent were colored.

Of the white births 3,150 were legitimate and 518 illegitimate; of the colored births 431 were legitimate and 554 illegitimate.—Statistics of the Cuban Health Department.

A telegraph office for public service has been established at Maffo, Oriente Province.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

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

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad Co.

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of May and for the eleven months ended May 31st compares as follows:

	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
May gross	\$380,854	\$267,506	\$232,401	\$193,540	\$173,515
Expenses	187,093	148,714	117,333	104,674	112,638
May net	\$193,761	\$118,792	\$115,068	\$88,865	\$60,876
Charges	67,624	60,125	36,666	34,579	31,892
May surplus	\$126,136	\$58,667	\$78,401	\$54,286	\$28,984
Eleven months' gross.	\$3,500,434	\$2,796,695	\$2,233,138	\$1,960,460	\$1,893,900
Net profits	1,687,190	1,252,330	996,715	858,441	668,383
Fixed charges	691,373	519,175	398,543	364,516	333,510
Eleven months' surplus	\$995,816	\$733,155	\$598,171	\$493,925	\$334,873

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending May 25th..	£30,821	£18,468	£18,205	£15,868	£11,542
Week ending June 1st..	28,090	17,076	16,515	15,225	11,944
Week ending June 8th..	22,522	17,372	16,906	14,894	11,955
Week ending June 15th..	18,370	15,255	16,079	14,876	11,268

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending June 2d. ...	\$48,096	\$46,349	\$44,157	\$41,557	\$35,840
Week ending June 9th..	40,085	45,491	41,166	41,157	35,962
Week ending June 16th..	47,040	40,990	42,804	39,698	32,013
Week ending June 23d..	48,074	45,823	42,414	37,960	38,231

June Quotations for Cuban Securities

[Supplied by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York]

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (interior)	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	98
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (exterior)	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	103 $\frac{3}{4}$
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	103	106
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	92	...
Cuba Railroad 6 per cent Debentures	95	100
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds....	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Preferred Stock	90	96
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Common Stock	80	86
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Bonds—Participation Certificates....	103	105
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97
Santiago Light & Traction Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	97	98

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

SPECIAL CUBAN TARIFF REDUCTIONS

[From the *Gaceta Oficial*, Cuba, June 3, 1912]

The Cuban government has granted special exemption from the surtax for olive oil and cottonseed oil imported into Cuba for the manufacture of butter substitutes and lard compounds ("mantecas"). These oils are dutiable under tariff No. 274 of the tariff, inclusive of the surtax, at \$3 per 100 kilos when imported in receptacles of earthenware, wood or tin, and at \$3.75 per 100 kilos when imported in bottles; if such oil is imported from the United States, the rates, inclusive of the surtax, are \$2.40 and \$3, respectively. With the removal of the surtax, the rates under the general tariff are \$2.40 and \$3, respectively, and the rates under the preferential tariff applicable to imports from the United States are \$1.92 and \$2.40, respectively.

These reduced rates are applicable only to oils imported by those engaged in the manufacture of "mantecas," and only under certain prescribed conditions.

The Cuban government has also granted exemption from the surtax for canvas, cotton tape, and jute thread, to be used as materials in the manufacture of sandals made without leather, known as "alpargatas." On canvas, dutiable in tariff No. 114, the removal of the surtax reduced the rates by 20 per cent. Cotton tape, under tariff No. 128, by the removal of the surtax, is dutiable with a reduction of 15 per cent. Jute thread, by the removal of the surtax, is dutiable at a reduction of 25 per cent of the rates specified in tariff No. 129.

These special reductions in the rates of duty are applicable only when importation is made by those engaged in the manufacture of alpargatas, and only under special conditions prescribed by the government.

EXEMPTION OF THE SURTAX

[From the Cuban official treasury bulletin]

The Cuban government has authorized exemption from the surtax for a number of articles to be used for industrial purposes. Bristol board, fine cardboard, cardboard covered with fancy paper, etc., dutiable under tariff No. 162A, is henceforth subject to the following rates of duty: \$3.50 per 100 kilos, general rate, and \$2.45 per 100 kilos, preferential rate to the United States. Other cardboard, and cardboard covered with ordinary brown paper, dutiable under tariff No. 162B, is henceforth subject to the following rates of duty: \$1 per 100 kilos, general rate, and \$0.70 per 100 kilos, preferential rate to the United States. Machinery and apparatus imported by the Cuban Coal Co. (Compañía Carbonera de Cuba) and the Cuba Copper Co., under tariff No. 226, is to be dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem, general rate, and 16 per cent ad valorem, preferential rate to the United States.

These exemptions from the surtax apply only when the articles specified are imported direct by those engaged in the industries specified in the decrees, for use in their own industrial establishments.

An experimental shipment of twelve boxes of grapefruit from La Gloria district to London, England, during the season, realized 2.50 net, on the tree. This shipment was sent by way of New York, necessitating an extra handling there. With direct shipment a better rate can be made.

—*La Gloria Cuban-American.*

AMERICAN GLASSWARE EXPORTS

The glassware export statistics of the United States are divided into three classifications, "cylinder, crown and common window glass," "plate glass," and "all other."

Export statistics for glassware to Cuba during the past five fiscal years ended June 30th have been as follows:

Cylinder, Crown and Common Window Glass				
1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
\$15,398	\$1,513	\$2,176	\$1,381	\$5,137
Plate Glass				
1908	1909	1910	1911	
\$7,890	\$7,964	\$3,814	\$1,887	
All Other Glass and Glassware*				
1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
\$186,810	\$172,189	\$133,249	\$200,146	\$191,743

* The 1911 column includes the exports for the six months July 1 to December 30, 1910, of "cylinder, crown and common window glass," and of "plate glass."

The annual report of the Cuban Telephone Company shows excellent progress during the past year, the lines now extending through Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara Provinces and for some distance into Pinar del Rio.

The earnings of the company are now in excess of \$1,000 a month and the president is confident that the amount will increase for many months to come. Some idea of the growth of the long distance business may be obtained by the statement that from a revenue of \$500 in October it has been increased to \$3,500 in March.—*Havana Post.*

RAILROADS, FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

CONSOLIDATION OF UTILITY COMPANIES

The Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co., of which \$15,000,000 6 per cent preferred and \$15,000,000 common stock was recently listed on the Stock Exchange, is a consolidation of the Havana Electric Railway Co. and the Havana Gas & Electricity Co., as already mentioned in the June CUBA REVIEW.

The new company was incorporated under New Jersey laws, in March, 1912. Stocks of the new company were exchanged on the basis of \$110 par value preferred, and \$25 par value common, for each \$100 par value preferred of Havana Electric Railway, \$140 par value common for each \$100 par value Havana Electric Railway common; and \$110 par value preferred, and \$25 par value common for each \$10 par value of Havana Gas & Electricity stock, to provide funds for improvements and extensions of the properties, and to pay expenses of consolidation; \$2,900,000 preferred and \$1,750,000 common are to be sold.

The new company operates about fifty-nine miles of street railway lines in Havana and vicinity, and 180 guaguas (stages)

on the streets of the city. It also will operate a gas plant with a capacity of 390,000,000 cubic feet a year, and electric power plants of 7,200 kilowatt capacity, with coal yards, wharves, and an office building. The street railway has \$9,554,000 consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds outstanding, while the gas and electric company has \$10,674,183 bonds outstanding.

The railway company has paid 6 per cent on its preferred, and 6 per cent on its common stock for the last two years, while the gas and electric company has paid 8 per cent dividends on its stock. The plan of consolidation was assented to by 97 per cent of the stockholders of the gas and electricity company, and 95 per cent of the stockholders of the street railway company.

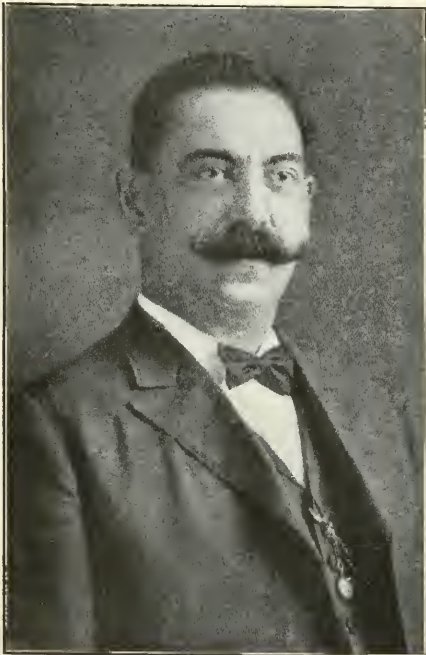
Earnings of Havana Gas & Electricity first quarter of 1912, and twelve months ended December 31, 1911, show:

	First Quart. 1912	12 Months 1911
Gross earnings	\$659,853	\$2,991,553
Net earnings	353,996	1,472,250
Net income	228,703	960,036

Earnings of Havana Gas & Electricity Co. for first quarter of 1912, and twelve months ended December 31, 1911, were:

	First Quart. 1912	12 Months 1911
Gross earnings	\$513,161	\$2,208,607
Net earnings	331,373	425,454

The income statement of the combined companies for the first quarter of 1912 shows net earnings of \$685,396; deductions for bond interest, taxes and other charges, \$211,358; surplus for the quarter, \$474,038. The combined profit and loss surplus of the companies, as adjusted January 1, 1912, was \$2,138,432.



Frank Steinhart, former United States consul-general to Cuba, and now general manager of the Havana Electric Company.

A cable report announced the death on June 17th of Sr. Juan Lopez Seña, editor of *El Avisador Comercial*, the well known commercial daily of Havana. Señor Seña died at Santander, Spain, where he had gone to spend a short vacation.

He has been president of the Produce Exchange and of the Cuban Press Association. He was considered an authority on Cuban commercial subjects. The body was brought to Cuba for interment at Colon Cemetery, Havana.

The United Kingdom's importation of unrefined sugar from Cuba, for the first five months of 1911 and 1912 compares as follows:

	1911	1912
	2,625 tons	59,462 tons

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND GOLD

IMPORTATIONS OF TOBACCO

Imports of leaf tobacco from Cuba by the United States during the month of May aggregate as follows:

Leaf tobacco importations suitable for cigar wrappers:

	1911	1912
Quantity	4,928 lbs.	6,142 lbs.
Value	\$7,015	\$8,784

All other leaf tobacco:

	1911	1912
Quantity	2,124,144 lbs.	1,633,309 lbs.
Value	\$1,302,773	\$1,010,852

Twelve months' consumption of sugar in Europe for three years, ending April 30th, in thousands of tons, as recorded in Licht's Circular was as follows:

Great Britain	1,985
Germany	1,340
France	753
Austria-Hungary	617
Holland, Belgium, etc.	234

Total Consumption

	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10
	4,929	4,844	4,600

FRENCH GOLD IN CUBA

There has been imported from Paris \$1,00,000 for re-shipment to Cuba. As a money market factor this was of no importance as the movement was entirely based upon the current rate of exchange between Cuba and France, which is low at the present time.

There is an interesting reason why French gold is imported into Cuba from time to time, says the *Wall Street Journal*. The French gold is current in Cuba because it exchanges conveniently with the Spanish coinage there. A 20-franc gold piece, the "Napoleon," is equivalent to 4 pesos 24 centavos in Cuba, while the Cuban gold piece, the "centenes," is equivalent to 5 pesos 30 centavos. The 24 and 30 centavos represent the 6 per cent premium fixed in Cuba to keep the gold in the country. By working out an exact equivalent in this way French gold has come to be used in Cuba along with the native coinage as the commercial currency of the country while American money is the official currency.

The Cuba Railroad is in the market for 100 box, 50 flat and 10 dump cars.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CUBA

Figures for ten months ending April, 1910, 1911 and 1912 compared:

IMPORTS FROM CUBA

	1910	1911	1912
Copper ore	\$372,289	\$635,213	\$667,828
Pananas	617,232	521,832	542,475
Hides	565,981	326,040	372,489
Iron ore	3,213,171	3,062,209	2,894,200

EXPORTS INTO CUBA

	1910	1911	1912
Agric. implements.....	\$208,072	\$291,938	\$179,495
Corn	1,316,735	1,064,130	1,283,338
Wheat, flour.....	3,948,559	3,653,596	3,349,498
Railroad cars.....	495,228	1,299,059	1,349,054
Coal, anthracite.....	1,725,580	2,068,381	2,403,991
Cotton cloths.....	844,732	1,087,923	1,617,583
Electrical appliances.....	417,639	523,272	490,736
Struct. iron & steel.....	431,966	636,394	453,795
Wire	400,541	533,608	442,143
Electrical machinery.....	166,153	141,512	312,378
Sewing machines.....	256,224	300,239	295,551
Locomotives	119,899	153,967	271,548
Typewriters.....	67,803	83,206	86,539
Pipes and fittings.....	692,181	973,411	914,440
Boots and shoes.....	2,308,747	2,733,512	2,376,415
Bacon	697,972	665,575	423,105
Hams and shoulders.....	348,525	466,340	598,200
Pickled pork	564,011	702,625	754,687
Lard	3,271,145	3,136,154	3,719,550
Lard compounds.....	1,934,569	2,273,053	1,019,843
Crude oil	355,201	262,944	191,671
Illuminating oil.....	86,358	114,762	32,595
Lubricating oil.....	311,261	354,487	437,999
Cottonseed oil.....	177,386	197,967	120,601
Books, maps, etc.....	178,952	175,991	287,870
Furniture	495,820	616,935	644,787

TOTAL VOLUME OF TRADE

	1910	1911	1912
Imports	\$92,336,856	\$83,071,625	\$94,367,994
Exports	44,194,360	51,094,356	52,479,208

GERMANY'S TRADE WITH CUBA

Germany's exports to Cuba during the last four years are as follows. The values are given in marks. One mark equals 24 cents American currency.

1908	1909	1910	1911
20,116	20,219	22,326	26,134

NEW WHARVES USED

The new Paula steel and concrete wharves on Havana harbor, constructed for the Cuban government by the Havana Terminal Company as contracted for in the exchange proceedings of the Arsenal property for that of the Villanueva station, were formally delivered to the government on June 14th. Ward liners, it is understood, will dock regularly at these piers, the "Havana" being the first to use them.

The Havana Central has ordered 100 box cars from the Standard Steel Car Co.

CUBAN FINANCIAL MATTERS

SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY

It is learned that Lawrence Turnure & Co. and Speyer & Co. have contracted for the purchase from the "Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba" of the outstanding \$2,000,000 First Mortgage 6 per cent Gold Bonds of the Santiago Electric Light & Traction Company of Santiago, the second city in Cuba.

From the commencement of operation in 1908 this modern property has shown a steady increase in earning power. For the present calendar year it is expected that net earnings will double the amount required for interest on the bonds. There is no floating indebtedness. Frank Steinhart has become a director of the Santiago property, to which he has agreed to give his close personal attention. If his conspicuous success in the management of the Havana Electric Railway Co. is a criterion, substantial benefits are expected to result to the Santiago Company from his co-operation. It is believed Lawrence Turnure & Co. and Speyer & Co. will acquire a substantial interest in the stock of the Santiago Company.

The railway (which is largely laid with 87 pound steel rail) will probably be extended somewhat during the present year. The company has a lighting contract with the city of Santiago. There is no other tramway or lighting company in the city, nor is there a gas company. The concessions extend well beyond January 1, 1959, the maturity of the bonds. A sinking fund will provide for the redemption of the authorized issue of \$2,500,000 bonds at their maturity. The Equitable Trust Company, of New York, is trustee for the mortgage.

While a public offering is not likely to be made at present, it is understood that the bankers have already sold a substantial amount of bonds privately in the United States, Canada, Europe and Cuba. The issue price is likely to be slightly under par, probably at 98½.

CUBA'S FINANCIAL MUDDLE

Recent special cables from the *Herald's* Havana correspondent outlined some of the difficulties which the Gomez administration was facing. American contractors were reported clamoring for unpaid charges, and political opponents of President Gomez were reported demanding an accounting from the administration for the last \$16,000,000 Cuban loan.

Poor business foresight, unprofitable laws governing financial transactions and

a lack of proper system in keeping tab on expenditures are believed here to be mainly responsible for the present state of Cuban finances. When a new budget is not appropriated for the last year's budget remains in force in Cuba. In the words of one official here the Cuban government goes along from year to year spending money on an aristocratic scale and ignoring the coming day of reckoning.

The contract which the Cuban government has with the port company for the dredging of the Cuban harbors is considered an example of poor business foresight. The company for the next thirty years gets the proceeds of revenue receipts, which amount to between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000 a year. The total amount of the work to be done in dredging will cost about \$13,000,000. For this work it is estimated that the Cuban government will pay about \$48,000,000. The whole project, it has been many times said, is not viewed with much favor at Washington.

On June 20th it was asserted that the United States government had demanded of Cuba that it pay Judge Reilly's claim for the Cienfuegos improvements. The amount involved is \$650,000.

LIGHT AND POWER CONCESSIONS

William A. Fulton has been granted a concession to build an electric street car line in Matanzas. The auction sale of the concession required by the law will be carried out on August 12th. Up to that time the government will receive propositions from any others who wish to build and exploit the street car line.

President Gomez of July 1st granted a franchise to Sr. Santiago Portuondo to establish an electric light and power plant at Cobre, Oriente Province.

The president has also signed a decree authorizing Arturo G. Bornstein, Miguel Roura and Juan Barrechea to install electric and power plants at Artemisa, Quemados de Guines, Calabazar and Mate.

WESTERN RAILWAY EARNINGS

June 1st to June 29th, £23,836, a decrease as compared with the same period in 1911 of £653.

CUBAN CENTRAL EARNINGS

June 1st to June 29th, £34,126, an increase as compared with the same period in 1911 of £6,715.

CUBA'S TRADE WITH THE WORLD

The official figures of the exportations and importations of the Cuban republic have just come to hand. They embrace the trade of Cuba with all countries for the calendar years 1910 and 1911 and are as follows:

IMPORTATIONS			EXPORTATIONS		
	1910	1911		1910	1911
United States...	\$54,569,393	\$59,962,409	United States....	\$129,328,507	\$106,660,616
Other countries of			Other countries of		
America	8,319,929	9,159,359	America	3,391,216	3,641,696
Germany	6,542,760	7,234,657	Germany	3,646,398	3,641,555
Spain	8,680,256	9,046,531	Spain	727,297	459,703
France	5,514,939	6,202,738	France	1,549,080	1,307,517
Great Britain....	12,292,219	13,699,060	Great Britain....	10,696,289	5,697,314
Other countries of			Other countries of		
Europe	5,582,357	5,352,137	Europe	915,175	809,075
From all others..	2,223,728	2,398,863	All others	569,945	726,176
Total	\$103,657,581	\$113,055,774	Total	\$150,823,907	\$122,943,652

The difference of \$28,000,000 less in the exportations of 1911 as compared with those of 1910 is found in the last six months of 1911 and is largely due to the larger sugar crop of 1909 and 1910 which was not reached in 1910 and 1911.

UNA VÁLVULA DE REDUCCIÓN

La pieza de maquinaria más molesta con que tiene que luchar un ingeniero en la operación de un trapiche es la válvula de reducción. Cuando se requiere una gran cantidad de vapor todas las válvulas funcionan como es debido, pero cuando se requiere poco vapor ó cuando se corta el vapor la mayor parte de las válvulas se aprovechan de la pieza de reducción hasta que la presión de reducción es igual á la presión inicial, y á menos que los tachos al vacío estén equipados con válvulas de seguridad pueden ocasionarse perjuicios, y donde los tachos al vacío estén equipados con válvulas de seguridad tiene lugar un constante escape de vapor á la atmósfera, que es un desperdicio.

La Corporación Lytton Manufacturing fabrica una válvula de reducción que evita este inconveniente. Esta válvula ha sido ensayada en varias instalaciones durante el año pasado, así como en la Marina de los Estados Unidos, y está dando perfecta satisfacción en todas partes.

La Corn Products Refining Company, situada en Argo, Estado de Illinois, recientemente puso á prueba una válvula de 8 pulgs. de esta clase, haciendo una reducción de 150 lbs. de presión inicial á 40 lbs. de presión reducida, y desde entonces han duplicado el pedido, reconociendo y atestiguando de este modo el trabajo excelente de dicha válvula.

LOSSES THROUGH LABOR SCARCITY

"The injury to the sugar industry on account of the scarcity of labor has been enormous during the last season according to advices received on every hand," writes THE CUBA REVIEW'S Havana correspondent. A Havana writer on sugar topics has compiled statistics of twenty-eight sugar mills affected by the scarcity of labor; they show that the output which the 28 mills had up to April was 1,867,852 sacks. Had the mills had a sufficient number of laborers their output would have been 2,337,100 sacks. The calculation of the mills regarding the shortage in the yield under these circumstances is figured at 414,000 sacks.

A fair idea may thus be attained of the large losses which must have occurred throughout the entire island, owing to the great scarcity of laborers during the time of grinding the cane.

The Jagueyal sugar estate at Moron, Camaguey Province, ceased grinding on June 19th with a yield of 180,156 sacks of sugar. It would have made much more, but the excessive rains prevented. Last season the yield was 143,156 bags, an increase this year of 37,000 bags.

Over \$17,000 worth of goods have disappeared from the Havana wharves in the last month, according to President Gelats, who says that there is reason to suspect that an organized band of thieves is engaged in the work. The collector of customs will make an investigation.

Complaints have been very frequent of late.

The Central Stewart in Camaguey Province finished grinding on June 19th with 205,000 bags to its credit.

WONDERFUL LEAF STRUCTURE OF THE BANANA

[From the West India Committee Circular of London, England]

The most striking features about the banana plant are its rapid growth, its early maturity and the enormous amount of food produced in proportion to the area occupied.* These are accounted for by almost the whole plant being composed of leaf structure.

Compare the leaves with those of the coconut, which are divided into ribbons, offering no resistance to wind, and seeming to enjoy the stormy gales of the seashore. The undivided leaf of the banana shows very clearly that it was developed under conditions where only gentle breezes lazily move it, and as the structure of the root points to a forest soil as the cradle of the family, so the leaf indicates an open glade sheltered from the rough winds by surrounding woodland. Naturally a windy situation is not the best, if large bunches and good fruit are desired, and the crop becomes more precarious in proportion as the plants get heavier and more top-heavy with ripening bunches.

The young leaf, before it expands, is so rolled around on itself that not a drop of rain can penetrate to the centre of the cylindrical trunk, where another young leaf or the bunch is forming; when it at length expands, another convolute leaf is there on guard. The last leaf to appear before the flowering stalk is much smaller than the rest, and it hangs over and protects the flowers from the direct sunlight.

As has been already indicated, the sheathing bases of the leaves act the part of a woody stem in supporting the huge leaf blades and carrying them upwards towards the sunlight. They also enclose in their centre and protect the flowering stalk for the few weeks while it is pushing its way up from the bulb to the top of the trunk.

The sheaths when cut across, show very large air spaces, and these are connected with minute pores on the lower surfaces of the leaves which admit air, a large

* Banana, 242,000 lbs. of food per acre; potatoes, 4,000 lbs.; wheat, 2,000 lbs.

quantity of which is necessary for the rapid growth.

It is interesting to note how the leaves adapt themselves to sunshine and shade. When the rays of the sun are perpendicular and too intense, the sides of the leaf collapse and hang together, the under surfaces, on which the vast majority of the minute pores are situated, coming together and preventing too great evaporation. In wet weather, on the other hand, the upper surface of the leaves becomes concave.

The banana leaf also collects the rain drops of a shower and conducts them along the fluted leaf stalk into the interior of each concentric sheath. Each leaf provides for its own sheath, but the central space, where the young growing leaves or the flowers are pushing their way upwards, is protected. Water supplied in this way, and quite independent of the amount at the roots, is important for the proper "shooting" of the flower stalk; it causes expansion of the trunk and relieves the pressure on the central space. An observant planter noticed that in dry weather a shower of rain seemed to start his plants shooting, and when he found this process hanging fire, he used to spray his bananas with a hose in imitation of the beneficent shower.

The function of the leaves is to provide food for the requirements of growth in the plant. The energy or motive power necessary for the work of manufacturing the food is obtained from the sun's rays by means of the green coloring matter. The water absorbed by the roots, containing nitrogenous and mineral material, is carried up the leaves, and a union of these elements with the carbonic acid of the air takes place. The manufactured food is transferred to any part of the plant where growth is taking place, or, if not required for growth, it is stored up in the bulb in the form of starch grains for use later. The green color of the trunk shows that it is also taking part in the manufacture of food.

PRESIDENT BUYS BLOODED STOCK

F. C. Giltner, of Eminence, Ky., member of the firm of Giltner Bros., live stock importers, recently sold to President Gomez 50 cows and 4 bulls, all the finest Holsteins to be found in Kentucky. The cattle are now at the president's farm America, at Calabazar.

Mr. Giltner will return in September with other importations of Kentucky live stock.

Without debate on July 9th the Senate passed the report of the Committee on Municipal Affairs which authorizes the segregation of the borough of La Gloria from the municipality of Camaguey and making it a part of the municipality of Nuevitas. The bill is now before the House for consideration.

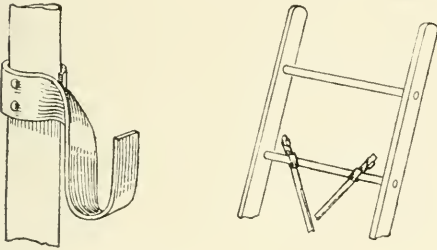
Marianao, a suburb of Havana, owes that city \$20,000 for water supplied. A suit will be brought to compel payment.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

[From *Popular Mechanics*]

A CONVENIENT LADDER

It is often necessary for the owner of a house or garden to do some work that requires a ladder. Most ladders are heavy and hard to handle. The illustration (see Figure 4) shows a light ladder that can be placed anywhere alone or against uneven surfaces. The two props, which extend to the ground, are detachable and can be set up at any angle. The



hooks are easily made by any blacksmith and riveted to the poles. They are set under any rung, and when climbing the ladder, it will stay where it is placed. The climber need not fear falling headlong, even though he may stand on the top rung. When gathering fruit, this ladder can be set against any limb without danger of breaking the branches.

A CHEAP FILTER

To make a good filter at small cost, take a large flower pot and invert over the hole at the bottom a saucer from a smaller pot. Place over this a layer of coarse sand, fine sand, charcoal and fine sand again in the order named. Another utensil is then placed to receive the purified water.

To remove an ax stuck in a log place a small chip under the cutting edge of the ax on the handle end. Pressure on the handle will then easily withdraw the blade. When the ax is stuck so that the entire edge is in the wood, raise the handle until a part of the edge is out above the surface, and then place the chip as instructed.

An ordinary gate or barndoor can be kept partly open or held in any position against a wind or draft by the use of a stop made from an ordinary hinge which has only one wing fastened to the lower part of the door or gate. The loose wing catches on the floor, ground or cement walk. When not in use it is turned up against the gate.

PROFIT IN CATTLE AND HOGS

Cattle constitute by far the most important class of live stock in Oriente Province. No country has better cattle pasture. One and one-half to 2 acres of para or guinea grass are sufficient to support an animal throughout the year, and, with a little provision for feeding during the dry season, the number of head carried could be considerably increased. During 1910 the supply rather exceeded the demand, and, as no provision had been made for export, prices of fat cattle fell off considerably. With a little attention to grading up the herds and to feeding, there would seem to be no reason why Cuba might not compete successfully in the beef markets of the world.

The breeding of horses and mules is not receiving the attention it deserves. Saddle horses are always in demand at good prices. The native Cuban horse is small and not suitable for heavy mounts or work. The government has found it necessary to import horses for mounting the rural guard. Large work mules are practically all imported, though some attention is being given now to the breeding of mules. There is always a strong demand for mules at good prices, and it is certain that in the near future there will be a larger demand for them, as it is now demonstrated that they can be used successfully in the cane fields, and that their work is cheaper and in many ways more satisfactory than cattle.

Hogs always bring good prices in the local markets and their production could be profitably increased. They are usually grown on the range, eating grass, native fruits and palm nuts. Special crops are seldom grown for them, but there are many which might be profitably utilized, including corn, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, malangas, cassava, rape, cowpeas and peanuts. While hog raising does not command the attention it deserves, the production increases each year, which results in a corresponding decrease of imports of hog products, such as hams, bacon and lard.—*United States Consular Report.*

Commenting on the Cuban National Exposition, *La Politica Comica* says that all the exhibitors appear to be Americans and that it is lamentable that the Cuban farmer does not visit the exhibition in very large numbers, which he should do in order to get new ideas and instruction in methods of fruit culture. It takes comfort in the thought, however, that after all while expert Americans have been so successful in raising fine fruits and vegetables, it is the wonderfully productive soil of Cuba that has grown the fine specimens exhibited.

THE LIGHT OF FIRE-FLIES

The nature of the light emitted by fire-flies has been the subject of speculation for many years, and it has generally been described as phosphorescent. An article in *Nature* for November 23, 1911, from which the following notes are abstracted, gives results of experiments in testing the light given by fire-flies, by means of photographic plates.

The investigators who carried out the experiments, state that they observed the beautiful green fluorescence of the light emitted by an insect of the genus *Luciola*, of the family Malacodermidæ, and were led to enquire whether the light was of the nature of the X-rays produced in the Crookes tube.

An enquiry was instituted to see how this light affected photographic plates, especially when media of several sorts were interposed between the plates and the source of light. The media tried were wood, dark-brown leather, flesh (mutton) and black paper. After several trials, it was found that the plates were affected after exposure for two hours through flesh and black paper, and three hours through leather and wood.

The trials showed further that, as far as its effect on photographic plates is concerned, insect light is similar in intensity to lamplight, but it also has the important characteristic that this intensity is not varied, even when objects opaque to ordinary light are interposed between the insect and the plate. This light is intercepted by glass, in which respect also it differs from ordinary light.

It is concluded that the light of the fire-fly experimented with is not phosphorescent. It may, on the other hand, be premature to conclude that the light rays emitted by the insect are the same as X-rays, but it may safely be asserted that they are similar to the X-rays and the ultra violet light, in that they render certain opaque media transparent, and are intercepted by glass.—*Agricultural News*.

The Cucuyo of Cuba may be of the genus *Luciola*, for the beautiful green fluorescence noted is marked in the Cucuyo. The light emitted by this insect is dazzling and brightens or dims as it is held in the hand.—Editor THE CUBA REVIEW.

Senator Gonzalo Perez of Havana is the author of a bill which is intended to be used in bringing about the much desired immigration of laborers to Cuba. His plan is to provide for a voluntary contribution from planters to be used in subsidizing the steamship companies who shall bring immigrants and their families for a low rate, and to aid these families after a year's residence in Cuba.

TO PURIFY DRINKING WATER

The use of chloride of lime for rendering water free from infection, and fit for drinking is thus described in the *Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps*, 1911, p. 50.

(1) Take a spoonful of chloride of lime, containing about one-third available chlorine, and remove the excess of powder by rolling a pencil or other round object along the top of the spoon, or by flattening it with a penknife blade, so that the excess will be squeezed off.

(2) Dissolve the teaspoonful of chloride of lime in a cupful of water, making sure that all lumps are thoroughly broken up, and to it, in any convenient receptacle, add three more cupfuls of water.

(3) Stir up the mixture, allow to stand for a few seconds in order to let any particles settle (this stock solution if kept in a tightly-stoppered bottle may be used for four or five days), and add one teaspoonful of this milky stock solution to 2 gallons of the water to be purified, in a pail or other receptacle. Stir thoroughly in order that the weak chlorine solution will come into contact with all the bacteria, and allow to stand for ten minutes. This will give approximately one-half part of free chlorine to a million parts of water, and will effectually destroy all typhoid and colon bacilli, or other dysentery-producing bacilli in the water. The water will be without taste or odor, and the trace of free chlorine added rapidly disappears.—*Agricultural News*.

PITCH PINE EXPORTATIONS

Exports of pine from all gulf ports to Cuba for six months ending June 30th in square feet:

1912	1911	1910
54,354,079	58,589,219	74,014,163

Cuban shipment since January 1, 1912, totals 51,566,429 feet, four million less than a year ago, and seventeen million less than for the same period in 1910. Of this quantity 23,351,798 feet was to Havana, which maintains the customary proportion, but Havana shipment of the last few weeks has been light.—*Gulf Coast Record*.

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THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

SUGAR CANE'S REQUIREMENTS

Sugar cane is of the grass family. Its stalks rise from 6 feet to 12 feet in height, and are about an inch and a half thick. It requires a rich soil. It calls for much shining down of a hot sun and heavy downpours of rain to bring it to maturity; it shivers to death in frost and it is a greedy drinker. Hence it is of the greatest consequence to the planter that the rainfall be heavy enough and come at the right time. After the rainy season it needs months of burning sun, followed by dry and cool weather. Then the juice becomes richer and richer in sugar, and the cane is ready to cut and grind. If the rainy season is too short or precipitation too light the cane is poor in weight and size and the sugar yield diminishes. If there is too prolonged a rainy season there will be great quantities of gummy juice and a much lower sugar yield. If the cane cutting be done too early or if it be too long delayed the quantity of sugar in the juice will be low. The cane cutting must be done within little over 100 days for the best results. To sum up then, in proportion as the climate is warm and damp, and fairly constant in keeping these

conditions, so is cane growing likely to thrive in a particular country. Cuba and the West India Islands generally furnish large areas of cane-growing soil; Mexico, Hawaii, Java, Mauritius likewise meet the conditions. In the United States: Louisiana and latterly Texas, have cane areas, but their cane has not the great luxuriance or richness of tropical cane and requires an annual sowing, while in Cuba the same plants have produced richly for ten and even fifteen years. Little has really been done anywhere to improve the sugar cane. Experience and science have done much in dealing with the juice. Nature is so lavish with the cane that man has seemed to lack the incitement to better it, but the time is at hand when it will be specialized as fruit has been by the Burbanks and others. —Manuel Rionda, president Czarnikow-Rionda Co., in the *Louisiana Planter*.

The first section of the branch railroad line in Santa Clara Province of the Cuban Central which joins Cifuentes and La Esperanza cutting through the San Diego valley, and which now reaches San Diego de Valle from Cifuentes, has been thrown upon to the public service.



ARCHITECTURE IN CUBA.—Residence of the administrator of the Nueva Luisa Central, Jovellanos.

SUGAR CROP NOTES

The negro revolution interfered greatly in some section in Oriente Province with the work of the mills and the output in several instances was much smaller than it would otherwise have been. The Central Palmaritos' yield was in consequence only 20,394 bags.

Up to June 16th the figures of the output of the Chaparra, San Manuel and Delicias estates in Oriente Province aggregated 549,609 bags divided as follows:

Chaparra, 338,507 bags; San Manuel, 60,509 bags and Delicias, 150,503 bags.

Central Niquero in Oriente Province finished grinding on June 28th, with 100,000 bags to its credit. Last year the yield was 79,500 bags. The estate at one time had a serious strike, otherwise its output would have been considerably larger.

Up to June 26th the Santa Lucia Central in Oriente Province had made 110,436 bags of sugar and was still grinding after that date. Last year's crop yielded 162,238 bags.

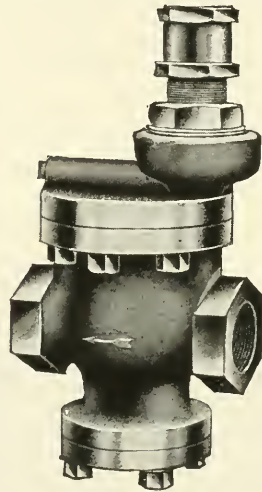
The Central Dos Amigos in Oriente Province finished grinding July 5th, having made 48,400 bags, an increase of over 10,000 bags over last year. But for the heavy rains there would have been 30,000 bags more.

The Teresa plantation at Ceiba Hueca, Oriente Province, finished grinding at the end of June with 74,000 bags as its output.

The Central Santa Ana in Oriente Province has finished grinding with a yield of 59,241. Last season the mill's output was 53,010 bags.

It is stated that the Guantanamo Sugar Company will remove the business headquarters of the company to New York City from Guantanamo where they are at present situated. The story that Theodore Brooks, vice-president and general manager, has severed his connection with the company, is denied.

Válvula FIJA de Reducción de Lytton



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HOW TO BUY PIPE COVERING

By D. J. LEWIS, JR., M. E., New York

[Special Contribution to THE CUBA REVIEW]

The question of buying insulating material for high pressure hot surfaces is one requiring considerable attention, especially in these days of high pressure steam.

During the last 20 years the writer in course of his practice of conserving steam waste in manufacturing plants has made a vast number of condensation tests, and in addition to measuring the condensation has made note of the material and condition of the insulation, which has been good, bad and indifferent, mostly the latter, the method of installation and its condition, paying special attention to the time it has been in use.

We have been much surprised at the indifference shown to the actual results given by the different coverings by the managers and engineers of the many plants examined. The kind and method of insulation depends mostly on the price and the ability of the covering salesman to convince the purchaser that he has the best covering. No results are as a rule asked for or required. The specifications generally call for some make or its equal. On sugar plantations many managers think because the run is a short one and fuel is cheap that the pipe covering question does not interest them, and in numbers of plants we find bare pipes carrying steam up to 125 lbs. Now, even if the question of fuel did not cut any figure the quality of steam does in the manufactured product. Where the pipe is uncovered the steam becomes saturated and carries along with it a lot of water which really acts as a cooling medium instead of one for heating.

For example, to show the amount of heat lost, we find that from a bare 4-inch pipe line 300 feet long carrying steam at 125 lbs. pressure with a temperature of the air at 90 degrees F. would require 105 tons of coal for 300 days a year. To make up for the loss of heat, this means considerable, even with cheap fuel.

Another matter to be considered is the finish outside of the covering. We find with the same covering condensation will vary as much as 20 per cent whether regular pasted canvas and bands are used or some special finish. The results vary also with the different material used for the insulation.

Managers and engineers should give this considerable thought, as it is one of the great savings that can be made in industrial plants, and all live steam pipes should be properly insulated so as to prevent condensation from taking place.

El artículo siguiente es una traducción de una comunicación muy importante de Mr. D. J. Lewis, perito muy conocido, que no dejará de interesar á todo dueño de ingenio de azúcar, pues da á conocer la importancia de conservar el desperdicio de vapor.

El asunto de comprar material aislador para las superficies calientes de alta presión es cosa que requiere una atención considerable, especialmente en esta época de vapor á alta presión.

Durante los últimos veinte años el que suscribe, en el curso de su práctica de conservar el desperdicio de vapor en las instalaciones manufactureras, ha llevado á cabo un gran número de ensayos de condensación, y además de anotar la condensación ha hecho apuntes del material y el estado del aislamiento, el cual ha hallado ser bueno en algunas casos y en otros malo é indiferente, este último en la mayor parte de los casos, así como el método de su instalación y su condición, fijándose especialmente en el tiempo que ha estado en uso.

Nos hemos sorprendido mucho á la indiferencia mostrada por los encargados é ingenieros de las muchas instalaciones examinadas respecto á los distintos forros en uso. El método y clase de un aislamiento depende en su mayor parte en el precio y en la habilidad del vendedor de forros en convencer al comprador de que dicho vendedor tiene el mejor forro. Por regla general no se requieren ni se exigen resultados satisfactorios. Las especificaciones generalmente se concretan á una marca dada ó á su equivalente. En los ingenios de azúcar muchos encargados creen que porque el funcionamiento es de corta duración y el combustible es barato el asunto del forro de la tubería no les interesa, y en bastante número de instalaciones hemos hallado tubos desnudos conduciendo vapor hasta una presión de 125 libras. Ahora bien, aun suponiendo que el asunto del combustible no sea de importancia, la calidad del vapor si lo es en lo que se refiere al producto manufacturado. Cuando la tubería está desnuda el vapor se satura y lleva en sí una cantidad de agua que verdaderamente hace las veces de enfriador en vez de servir de calentador.

Por ejemplo, para nostrar la cantidad de calor perdido, hallaremos que un tubo desnudo de 4 pulgadas de diámetro y 300 pies de largo conduciendo vapor á una presión de 125 libras á una temperatura atmosférica de 90 grados Fahrenheit requeriría 105

toneladas de carbón durante 300 días del año. Para resarcirse por la pérdida de calor, esto es de mucha consideración, aun con combustible barato.

Otro asunto que debe considerarse es el acabado exterior del forro. Hemos hallado que con el mismo forro la condensación variará hasta un 20 por ciento, ya se usen lonas empastadas regulares y bandas ó algún otro acabado exterior. Los resultados varían también con el distinto material usado para el aislamiento.

Los encargados é ingenieros de ingenios deberían pensar esto detenidamente, pues es una de las grandes económicas que pueden hacerse en las instalaciones industriales, y todos los tubos conducentes de vapor deberían ser aislados como es debido, con objeto de impedir que tenga lugar la condensación del vapor.

FURTHER DATA OF SUGAR COSTS

Following United States Consul-General Starrett's investigations into the cost of establishing a sugar mill in Cuba, which were printed in the June issue of THE CUBA REVIEW, comes a bulletin issued by the Cuban Department of Agriculture along the same lines.

In this bulletin is a table showing the cost of preparing and cultivating one acre of cane land in Cuba, which is reproduced below:

<i>Preparation of Land</i>			
Clearing land for plowing	from	\$1.50 to \$10.00	
Cost of first plowing		4.00	6.20
Cost of second plowing		2.70	3.00
Cost of harrowing		1.00	1.25
Marking and cleaning		1.25	1.65
			\$10.45 \$22.10
<i>Cost of Planting</i>			
Cost of seed cane	\$4.00 to \$	5.00	
Cost of hauling .....		.50	.70
Cutting in pieces .....		.50	.80
Distribution of same		2.50	3.50
Covering		3.00	3.80
			10.50 13.80
<i>Cost of Cultivation</i>			
First cultivation	\$4.00 to \$	4.50	
Second cultivation		2.75	3.10
Third cultivation		1.60	2.00
Three cleanings		2.20	3.00
			10.55 12.60
<i>Cutting and Hauling to Mill</i>			
Cutting and loading	\$12.75 to \$15.00		
Hauling		9.00	18.00
			21.75 36.00
Total		\$53.25	\$84.50

According to the bulletin, when replanting is necessary, the work can be done at an expense ranging from \$15 to \$20 per acre. With land producing 60,000 *arrobas** of cane per *caballeria*,** the crop lasting six years without replanting, the results would be approximately as follows:

Cost of making and harvesting first crop, per acre	\$60.00
Cost of making and harvesting 5 subsequent crops @ \$40 per acre	200.00
	\$260.00
Yield of 6 years to growers, or 2,605.44 lbs. @ \$2.80 equals 6 times \$72.95	437.00
Gain in 6 years	\$177.70

Caballerias of good, new land often produce 100,000 *arrobas* of cane, and sometimes will not require replanting for 15 or 20 years. If irrigation is available, and intense cultivation is employed, it is possible to raise the production to 160,000 or even to 200,000 *arrobas* of cane to the *caballeria*.

* 1 *arroba* = 25 lbs. ** 1 *caballeria* = 33½ acres.

ENFERMEDADES DE LA CAÑA

El señor D. W. May, Agente Especial en la Estación e Mayaguez, nos comunica en el boletín No. 9 lo siguiente:

Las plantas, como los animales, están más expuestas á enfermarse cuando las condiciones no son favorables. Las cañas de Puerto Rico son relativamente sanas para un país en que se ha cosechado desde hace tanto años; sin embargo, son bastantes las enfermedades parasitarias y los insectos que causan enormes pérdidas. Las dificultades que se presentan en las caña tienden á aumentar más que á disminuir, y así ocurrirá mientras se siga cosechando año tras año en un mismo terreno. También pueden introducirse otros insectos y enfermedades en las semillas importadas de otros países productores de caña, y por esto importa mucho á la Estación Experimental, el importar todas las cañas nuevas en forma que puedan desinfectarse antes de sembrarse. Esta Estación se propone propagar y distribuir entre los hacendados de Puerto Rico, libre de gastos, variedades de cañas que prometan dar buenos resultados.

Las enfermedades y plagas de insectos de la caña serán tratadas en otro folleto, pero no estarán de más aquí algunas observaciones. Hay ciertas enfermedades parasitarias que están dando bastante que hacer, como la pudrición de la raíz y la enfermedad de la piña; esto puede remediarse bastante sembrando semillas limpias. Toda semilla de rabo debe sumergirse por espacio de cinco ó diez minutos en una solución de Burdeos, y aunque esto no acabe con la enfermedad, si es que está en el terreno, permitirá que la semilla tenga buen principio, lo cual es una ventaja grande.

Los terrenos que tienen una textura muy compacta son favorables para que se desarrollen las enfermedades de la raíz. Tratándose de plantas saludables, no tienen gran importancia los parásitos que producen la pudrición de la raíz; esta ocurre solamente cuando, debido á las condiciones pobres del terreno, las plantas crecen débiles.

El folleto 100 de la Estación de Luisiana, describe la enfermedad de la raíz de la caña, causada por el parásito ó "fungus" llamado "Marasmius plicatus." Aparentemente, esta es la misma enfermedad que conocemos en Puerto Rico y que abunda mucho. Ataca las plantas destruyendo las raíces y ahogando las yemas (ojos) nacientes con las hojas que permanecen pegadas ó adheridas á la caña propia. Para impedirlo, el autor reco-

mienda mejor cultivo, la desinfección de la semilla de rabo, la siembra de variedades resistentes, la destrucción de la paja infestada y la rotación de los terrenos de caña.

La Estación de Hacendados de Caña del Hawaii ha hecho un estudio de las enfermedades de la caña, especialmente de la enfermedad de al raíz. Esta enfermedad ha hecho que se abandone el cultivo de las cañas. Lahaina y Bambú Rosada en algunos parajes. Los primeros síntomas de la enfermedad son iguales que si la caña estuviera sufriendo los efectos de la seca. Las hojas se enrollan, se amarillan y se secan; las hojas inferiores se adhieren unas á otras y entre ellas se encuentra un parásito blanco, que vive en el suelo. El tratamiento que se recomienda es el sembrar variedades de cañas que sean resistentes, cultivar y encalar el terreno, destruir el material infestado, y sembrar alguna otra cosa durante algún tiempo.

En el informe de Bengala, India, del año 1906 se dice que ciertas enfermedades parasitarias, como las manchas rojas ó tizne rojo, se deben en lo mayoría de los casos, á las semillas que se siembran. Se recomienda la selección de la semilla de variedades resistentes, y también la destrucción del material infestado y el sembrar con más frecuencia.

El *Journal de Agricultura de Queensland* (1906) describe una enfermedad en la parte superior de la caña; esta enfermedad se ha conocido en Australia desde hace algunos años. En algunas épocas, casi todas las cosechas se ha perdido, mientras que en otras la reducción del rendimiento ha sido de 20 á 50 por ciento.

De las plagas de insectos que tenemos, la changa ó grillotalpa es la peor de todas. Como que siempre trabaja bajo tierra, y de noche se hace muy difícil dar con ellas. El gusano blanco del "caculo" también causa daños considerables á la caña como también á otras plantas. Estos se encuentran alimentándose de las raíces. Un abono fuerte puede llegar hasta ellos, pero si esto no diere resultado, sería necesario sembrar otro producto en el terreno.

La "Esperanza" que ataca la hoja de la caña y que hace tanto daño en el Hawaii, fué introducida de las Islas Fidji; allí el 85 por ciento de los huevos depositados por este insecto son muertos por medio de parásitos. Estos parásitos se introdujeron en el Hawaii donde la esperanza hace mucho daño á la caña. El Director de la Estación de Hacendados de Caña nos ha prevenido del peligro que pueda haber en importar este insecto á Puerto Rico en las semillas de caña.—*El Hacendado Mexicano.*

SUGAR REVIEW

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

Our last review for this magazine was dated June 13, 1912.

At that time, the quotation for centrifugals was 3.92c. per lb. for 96 degree test centrifugals, duty paid, and it is now 4.05c. per lb., but, in the meantime, quotation has been as low as 3.77c. per lb. following a declining trend in both the home and foreign markets.

Suddenly, however, a marked change took place in Europe, confined, however, principally to the sugar exchanges with which Europe is net-worked and in which the two classes of members "Bulls" and "Bears" have unusual facilities for manipulating prices, of which the "Bulls" are the most recent participators, forcing prices upward two shillings or more during two weeks and causing the makers of short contracts to run to cover, which action on their part is now followed by a reaction of one shilling at the close. In order to show this movement more particularly, we give herewith the changes in beet sugar quotations from the 13th of June to the present time. Commencing at 11s 10½d, the changes have been downward to 11s 2¼d on the 25th of June, thence the turn began upward to 10s 11¼d at the opening of the present month. From this time and point, the advance became most rapid under the manipulation of the "Bulls." The daily changes were to 11s 1½d to 11s 5¼d to 11s 6d to 12s to 12s 10½d to 12s 9d to 13s 1½d to 13s 6d on the 17th of July and a shilling reaction to-day to closing at 12s 6d. The only foundation for such a movement put forth by the "Bulls" was a three days very dry spell on the beet crops of Europe when rain was much wanted. They emphasized the fact that if dry weather continued a considerable damage to the growing crops would result. As a matter of fact, however, all our reports by cable indicate that conditions are favorable and that the rise has no other substantial basis than pure speculation. However, advantage of this foreign movement was immediately taken by all holders of sugar saleable to the United States so that prices during the past week advanced from the low point of 3.77c. to the present value of 4.05c. for 96 degree test centrifugals, duty paid, and not a very considerable amount of sugar passed from sellers to buyers on each upward quotation so that practically there is opportunity still for Cuban holders to realize these unexpected profits derived indirectly by means of a poorly based European speculation.



Irrigation tanks in a tobacco field. The foreground is filled with young plants.

As regards tariff legislation, the Senate have reached to-day the point at which the free sugar bill as it came from the House of Representatives, is about to be considered in the Senate. The different interests, Democratic, Republican and Insurgents are at loggerheads with each other and we can safely say that no practical legislation can possibly result at this session of Congress. Even if a bill should be passed for free sugar, or for a small duty of revenue, it is certain to be killed in the conference with the House or by the veto of the president.

At the close, sellers are inclined to pretend for 2½c. c. & f. for 96 degree test centrifugals while buyers are withdrawn awaiting further developments from Europe.

Refined sugars were stimulated to advance at 5.10c. less 2 per cent by the strength of the raw sugar market, but the bulk of the business has been put through at the basis of 5.00c. less 2 per cent and although the list prices appear to be firmly fixed at 5.10c less 2 per cent, yet the probabilities are that further orders may be placed either now or in the near future at the same basis of 5.00c. less 2 per cent.

We close our report by giving herewith our usual consumption figures for the United States for the first six months of 1912.

The figures show an increase of 91,856 tons or 5½ per cent over the consumption for the same time last year, against an average increase for 30 years of 4,267 per cent.

Allowance is made for the accumulation of 50,000 tons granulated sugar in refiners' hands, which represents the estimated increase over the normal invisible stock.

The increase in consumption is shown principally in the larger melting at the Four Ports, partly due to increased exports of refined sugar.

UNITED STATES CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR, SIX MONTHS, JANUARY—JUNE

	1912 Tons	1911 Tons	1910 Tons
Meltings at Four Ports (New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore)	1,217,000	1,104,000	1,141,000
Of which were domestic (Louisiana) crop.....	23,290	19,161	23,514
	1,193,710	1,084,839	1,117,486
Deduct exports of raw and refined from Atlantic ports	24,714	8,647	48,484
Consumption of foreign sugar through Atlantic ports	1,168,996	1,076,192	1,069,002
Consumption of foreign sugar through New Orleans	180,555	157,261	152,953
Consumption of foreign sugar through San Francisco	105,000	126,000	117,000
Consumption of foreign sugar through Galveston..	11,114	3,000	.....
Total consumption of sugar from foreign countries and island possessions	1,465,665	1,362,453	1,338,955
Louisiana and Texas cane crops consumed	104,127	87,058	84,026
United States beet crop consumed	237,000	233,825	209,605
United States maple crop consumed	5,000	5,000	5,000
Molasses sugar made in United States from foreign molasses	2,500	4,100	4,240
Total domestic sugar consumption	348,627	329,983	302,871
	1,814,292	1,692,436	1,641,826
Less estimated increase over normal invisible stock refined sugar in refiners' hands.....	50,000	20,000	30,000
Total six months' consumption of all sugar in the United States from January 1st to June 30th...Tons	1,764,292	1,672,436	1,611,826
Increase, 91,856 tons, equal 5½ per cent.			
New York, July 18, 1912.			

REVISTA AZUCARERA

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

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación estaba fechada el 13 de junio de 1912, en cuyo período la cotización de los azúcares centrifugos era 3.92c. la libra polarización 96 grados, derechos pagados, y ahora es 4.05c. la libra, pero entretanto el precio de

dicho azúcar ha bajado hasta 3.77c. la libra, siguiéndose una tendencia á la baja tanto en el mercado del país como en los mercados extranjeros.

Sin embargo, de pronto tuvo lugar un marcado cambio en Europa, concretado principalmente á las Lonjas de Azúcar, con las cuales Europa Lonjas, los "alcistas" y "bajistas" tienen facilidades para la manipulación de los precios, en los cuales los "alcistas" son los participantes más recientes, haciendo subir los precios dos chelines ó aun más durante dos semanas y haciendo que los corredores de ventas de pronta realización se pusieran á cubierto, cuya acción por su parte va ahora seguida de una reacción de un chelín al terminarse las operaciones. Para mostrar esta operación más particularmente, damos aquí los cambios en las cotizaciones del azúcar de remolacha desde el 13 de junio ppto. hasta el presente.

Comenzando á 11s 10½d, los cambios han sido hacia la baja á 11s 2¼d en 25 de junio, y de aquí empezó el cambio hacia el alza á 10s 11¼d al empezar el mes actual. Desde este periodo y desde este punto en las cotizaciones, el alza se hizo más rápido bajo la manipulación de los "alcistas." Los cambios diarios fueron á 11s 1½d á 11s 5¼d á 11s 6d á 12s á 12s 10½d á 12s 9d á 13s 1½d á 13s 6d en 17 de julio, con una reacción hoy de un chelín cerrando á 12s 6d. El único fundamento para tal operación por parte de los "alcistas" ha sido una sequía bastante grande de tres días en los campos de remolacha de Europa, cuando tanto se necesitaba la lluvia. Dieron importancia al hecho de que si el tiempo seco continuaba resultaría en gran perjuicio de los campos de remolacha. Sin embargo, todos los informes que recibimos por cable indican que las condiciones son favorables y que el alza no tiene otra base palpable sino mera especulación. Sin embargo todos los tenedores de azúcar vendible á los Estados Unidos se aprovecharon inmediatamente de esta operación extranjera, así es que los precios durante la semana pasada subieron desde el punto bajo de 3.77c. al precio actual de 4.05c. por las centrífugas de polarización 96 grados derechos pagados, sin que pasara una considerable cantidad de azúcar de manos de los vendedores á manos de los compradores en cada cotización hacia el alza, así es que prácticamente hay aún oportunidad de que los tenedores de azúcares de Cuba realicen ganancias inesperadas derivadas indirectamente por medio de una especulación europea pobrementemente basada.

Respecto á la legislación arancelaria, el Senado ha llegado hoy al punto de considerar el proyecto de ley del azúcar libre de derechos según fué recibido de la Cámara de Representantes. Las distintas partes interesadas, los demócratas, republicanos y el partido de oposición no parecen venir á un acuerdo sobre este asunto, y podemos decir con seguridad que en esta sesión del Congreso probablemente no puede resultar un acta legislativa á ese fin. Aun cuando se aprobase un proyecto de ley para el azúcar libre de derechos, ó para derechos bajos como impuesto, con seguridad será desechado en la conferencia con la Cámara de Representantes ó por el veto del Presidente.

Al cerrarse el mercado los vendedores se inclinan á pretender vender á 2¼c. costo y flete por las centrífugas polarización 96 grados, mientras que los compradores se han retirado aguardando mayores acontecimientos de Europa.

Los azúcares refinados fueron estimulados al alza á 5.10c. menos 2 por ciento por la energía del mercado de azúcar crudo, pero la mayor parte de las transacciones se han hecho bajo la base de 5.00c. menos 2 por ciento, y aunque los precios en lista parecen estar firmemente fijados á 5.10c. menos 2 por ciento, sin embargo las probabilidades son de que tal vez ahora ó dentro de poco tiempo se lleven á cabo transacciones bajo la misma base de 5.00c. menos 2 por ciento.

SUGAR PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

The year 1912 has taught the sugar mill owners that it is necessary that they adopt certain measures if they would not have the same conditions repeated next year. They will have to come to an agreement with the *colono* so that the two can work harmoniously, as their interests are mutual. They will have to find some means of increasing immigration, because the price of labor here is going up and the farm laborer demands the same price for his work when

sugar is at 6 reales as he does when it is at 4 reales. More satisfactory arrangements will have to be made with the railroads, either through the companies themselves or through the medium of the railroad commission. The mill owners buy their cane from the *colonos* and it is weighed at the railroad switch. It is calculated that in transit to the mill the loss is approximately 3 per cent and, in addition to the freight charges, the mill owner has to pay extra charges on all cars.—*American Sugar Industry*, Chicago.

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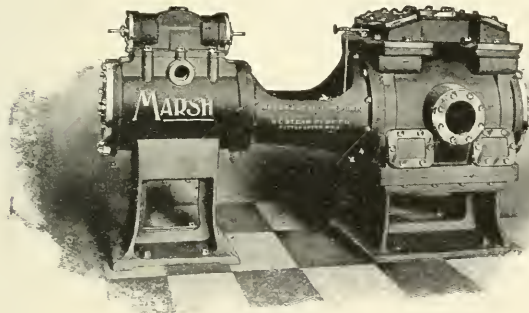
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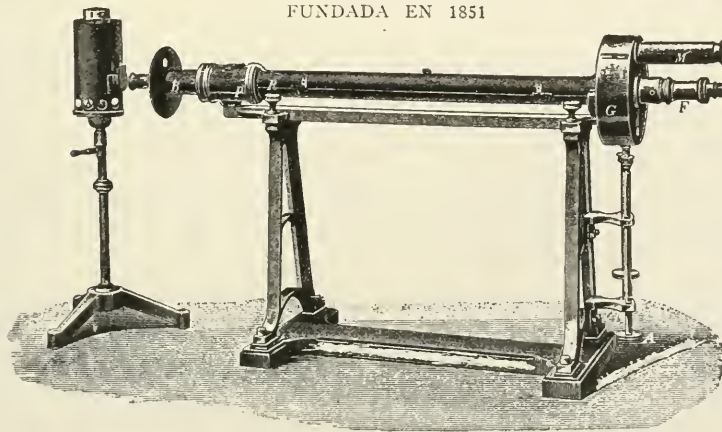
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The Cuban government has fixed the amount of inheritance tax which the heirs of the late Sir Count William Redding will have to pay to the state. The tax amounts to \$23,571.71. This gives the estate an estimated value of \$235,717.10.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

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The *Tropical Agriculturist* recommends as a manure for oranges the following mixture, placed in a circle round about the tree, about two to three feet from the stem: steamed bones, 92 lbs., ground nut cake, 66 lbs., sulphate of ammonia, 40 lbs., and sulphate of potash, 26 lbs. The orange tree, our contemporary states, likes a light free soil, with a limestone subsoil, good drainage is necessary and shade from winds. A gravel soil need not be essential, for a good bed of soil enriched with man-

ure can be made up. Cultivation and mulching with stable straw is advised.—*The West India Circular*, London.

The Richardson Scale Company announce the removal of its main offices from 3 Park Row, New York City, to the factory of the company, at Passaic, New Jersey, and all communications should hereafter be addressed to Richardson Scale Company, M. O. Department, Passaic, N. J. A local sales office will be maintained in New York City, at 826 Park Row Building. Mr. J. C. Kay will be in charge.

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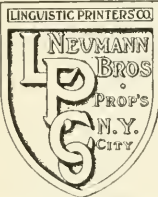
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New Books, Magazines, etc., Received

"A New Analysis of the Cylinder Performance of Reciprocating Engines," by J. Paul Clayton, has just been issued as Bulletin No. 58 of the Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois.

This bulletin contains the results of an extensive investigation of indicator diagrams from engines using steam, gas, air and ammonia. It has been found that the actual steam consumption of an engine may be computed by a new method from the indicator diagram alone to within 4 per cent of the results obtained by tests. New methods have also been devised for detecting leakage from the indicator card, for computing the amount of the clearance volume, and for closely locating the cyclic events.

Copies may be obtained upon application to W. F. M. Goss, Director of the Engineering Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. "Boletín del Archivo Nacional" for June has just been issued under the direction of the Jefe del

Archivo Nacional, Sr. Antonio Miguel Alcover, Compostela y Fundación, Havana, Cuba.

"Bulletin of the Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence and of Plant Diseases" for June, 1912, has been issued by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy.

"La Instrucción Primaria" for June, 1912, has been issued by the Secretaría de Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes, Havana, Cuba. There are numerous special articles regarding instruction methods.

"The Agricultural Journal" for March, 1912, has been issued by the Mozambique Company, Beira, Mozambique, Africa. Notes of cultivation methods in this section are given with many illustrations.

"The International Sugar Journal" for July, 1912. It is published at Altringham, Manchester, England. It is more than usually interesting this month.

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The Cuban government recently issued an order to the custom authorities for the entrance free of duty of a piano for Mr. Arthur M. Beaupré, the American minister.

The Havana Stock Exchange sent a message of thanks to Senator Bacon for his attitude on Cuban intervention on June 14th. The senator has a bill before the Senate to prescribe conditions upon which the United States might intervene in Cuba and has protested vigorously against the use of the army and navy in the present trouble.

Dr. Julio de Cardenas, mayor of Havana, and who is declared to control the majority of the delegates to control conservative municipal convention, has retired his candidacy for re-election. Dr. Cardenas takes that stand, owing to the ideas sustained by General Menocal that officials holding elective offices should not run again.

The Cuban House approved on May 27th the Senate bill providing for an appropriation of \$1,500,000 to cover the expenses in salaries and promotions necessary to give crews and officers to the two large Cuban cruisers and the six small gunboats which have recently been acquired in increasing the Cuban navy.

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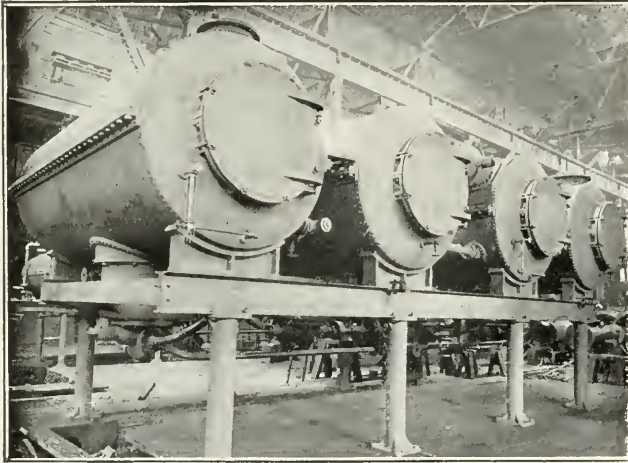
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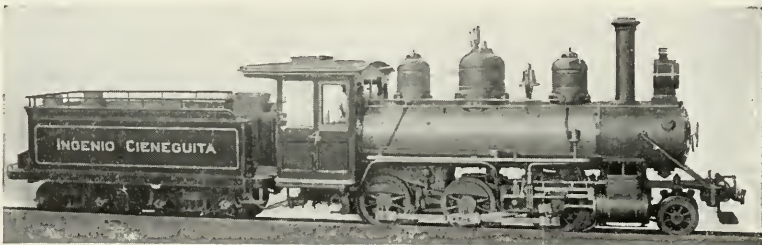
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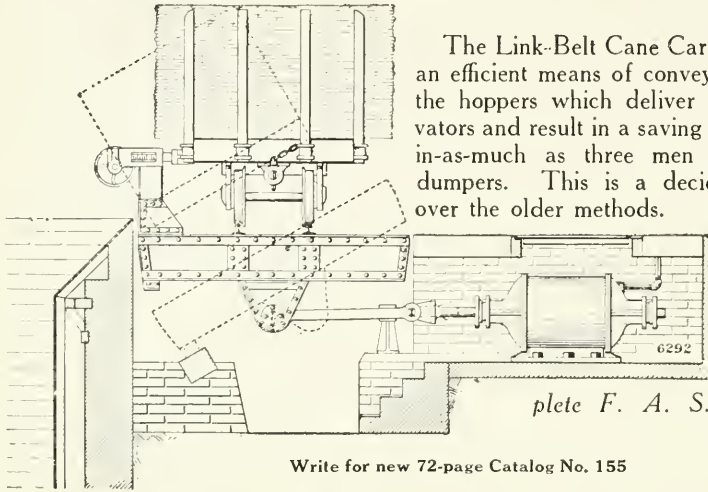
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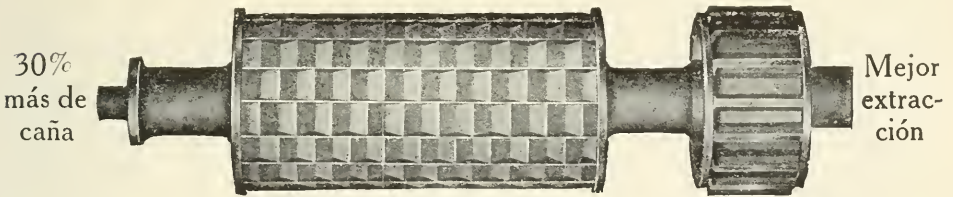


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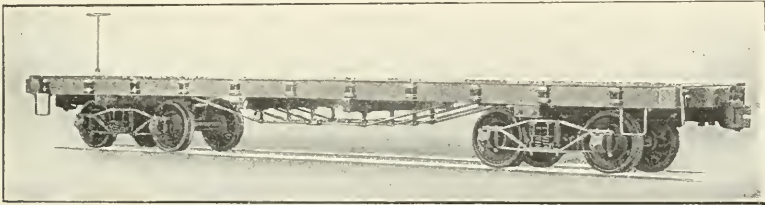


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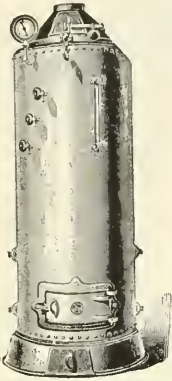
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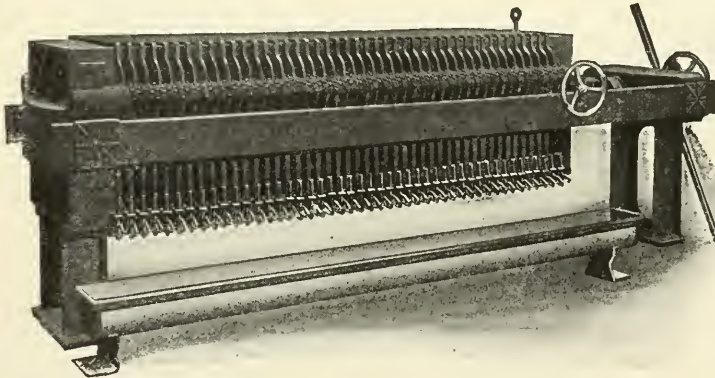
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VOL. X

AUGUST, 1912

No. 9

Contents of This Number

The cover page shows a cigar factory in Havana.

Political gossip is given on page 7. There is much dissatisfaction over the convention which nominated Mr. Zayas as the standard bearer of the Liberal Party and there is talk of another convention. There is also much agitation regarding the chances of Jose Miguel Gomez, the present incumbent of the presidential chair, securing a re-nomination. The portraits of four prominent citizens mentioned in connection with the presidency appear on page 8. A United States Congressional Committee of five will investigate Cuba's sanitary conditions. There is further discussion regarding the Zapata Swamp concession and a note of objection from the United States Government is said to have been sent to the Cuban administration. Other government matter and illustrations will be found on the succeeding pages.

General Menocal, the candidate for the presidency on the Conservative Party Ticket, expresses himself very clearly regarding the reforms he will carry out if elected. His statement will be found on page 11.

Some interesting press comment on Cuban matters is on page 12.

Foreign talk regarding annexation and some brief news notes are on page 13.

Pages 14 and 15 are given over to some very interesting illustrations of Sagua la Grande in Santa Clara Province.

Cuba's mineral wealth is well known and it is very interestingly described by H. H. Nicholson, a mining engineer of Lincoln, Nebraska, on pages 16 and 17.

Havana's hack fares and other notes are on pages 18 and 19.

Traffic receipts of Cuban railroads and July quotations for Cuban securities are on page 20.

Further railway earnings; Mobile's trade with Cuba and ten year's stock quotations of the American Sugar Refining Company are on page 21.

The condition of Cuba's treasury is shown in an official report on page 22.

Some additional official information is on page 23.

Cuba's sugar production by months for the last four years and Havana's Custom House Collections for the seven years past are on page 24.

Agricultural information will be found on pages 26, 27 and 28. The articles include some expert advice to colonists regarding home markets. The statistics of the pineapple crop of 1912; the use of the Roselle plant and an interesting statement regarding light tobacco.

"Consideraciones Sobre la Semilla de Caña de Azucar," by an expert engineer, is on page 29.

"The Prevention of Scale in Boilers," by John Green, in *Power*, will be found on pages 31 and 32.

Review of sugar prices and of the crop by the well-known sugar authorities, Messrs. Willett & Gray, is the subject of a special article on pages 34 and 35.

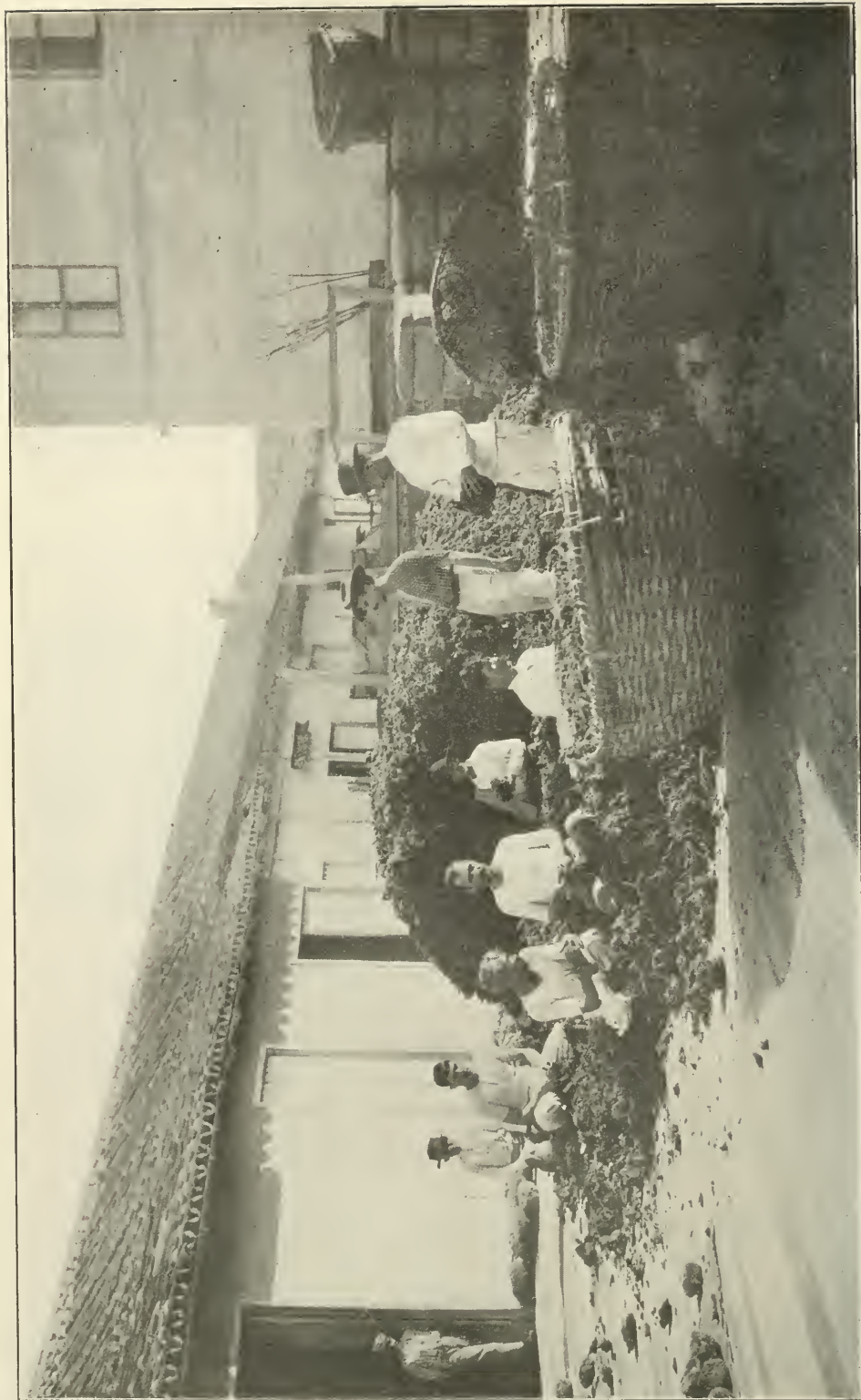
The same article in Spanish appears on pages 35 and 36.

Much interesting reading matter appears among our advertising pages. Do not miss these valuable news notes.

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THE CUBA REVIEW

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VOLUME X

AUGUST, 1912

NUMBER 9

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

POLITICAL ACTIVITY GATHERING STRENGTH — NEW PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES PROPOSED — TO INVESTIGATE CUBA

Political Gossip *La Prensa* of Havana recently said that in view of the fact that the Conservatives were showing very strong and that the Zayas-Manduley ticket means sure defeat, the re-electionists had decided to face the country and announce their decided purpose of again nominating General José Miguel Gomez.

It also asserted that several prominent politicians who heretofore had been sustaining Zayas were parties to the plan.

La Lucha in commenting on the above said if it were true it meant "the beginning of the end."

An effort is being made to persuade Secretary Manuel Sanguily of the State Department to run for the presidency of Cuba as a compromise candidate on the Liberal ticket.

The support of the Asbert Liberals is promised. The secretary has no hope that his candidacy would unite the divided Liberals.

The *Havana Post* mentions two other names of prominent citizens as presidential probabilities who would by their popularity and sterling worth satisfy all Liberals. They are Sr. Diaz de Villegas and Senator Sanchez de Bustamante. Both are said to be acceptable to President Gomez and are generally recognized as leaders and foremost figures of the republic.

Sr. Diaz de Villegas as secretary of the treasury under President Gomez conducted his office in such a manner that even the enemies of the administration found little to criticize. Senator Bustamante, who is a leading lawyer, has served as a senator since Cuba became a republic. His record has been spotless.

General José Miguel Gomez has written a letter to Sr. Ferrara, says *La Lucha*. The missive in question is in reference to

the much entangled problem of the unification of the Liberals, and General Gomez while saying that he will do anything and everything he can to arrive at that end, he mentions the fact that such cannot be done with Zayas heading the ticket. In other words, he wants the party to be united, but in working to that finality he will not support the vice-president.

Although Mayor Cardenas has declined to be a candidate for re-election, his friends in the Conservative Party insist upon his running. Opposition comes strongly from General Menocal, the presidential nominee, who thinks another candidate like General Freyre Andrade would best serve party interests.

The Provincial Governor of Havana Asbert has said that he is willing to withdraw if all the other candidates do the same thing and an agreement is reached concerning a new man.

General Monteagudo himself has said that the only person in the whole country who is fit for office is General José Miguel Gomez, and General Loynaz del Castillo has said that if the Liberals do not accept Sanguily or some other patriot of his class, that before accepting Zayas or José Miguel Gomez, he prefers to elect Menocal.

The Veterans' Association has again come to the front in politics and is actively opposing the nomination or election of any who were hostile to the Cuban cause in the war with Spain.

General Andrade was nominated August 2d by the municipal convention of the Conservative Party as their candidate for mayor of Havana.

The delegates who favored the nomination of Mayor Cardenas did not attend.

The taking of a new census is planned for the new year beginning January 1st.

PROPOSED LIBERAL CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT



Dr. A. Sanchez de Bustamante, a leading lawyer of Havana and former Senator.



Sr. Marcelino Diaz de Villegas.



General Ernesto Asbert, now governor Province of Havana.



Sr. Manuel Sanguily, Secretary of State.

*To
Investigate
Cuba*

Protection against bubonic plague from Cuban ports was the purpose of a resolution introduced in the United House of Representatives on August 2d by Representative Foss, of Illinois, which asks that the Secretary of State be directed to report to Congress at its next session if the Cuban republic is living up to the provisions of the Cuban treaty of May 22, 1903, which requires that government to keep its cities in a clean and sanitary condition.

The resolution recites that reports state the unclean conditions of Cuban cities is responsible for bubonic plague, which is a menace to American ports. It also provides for a Congress committee of five to investigate the sanitary condition of Cuba.

Owing to the fear of the plague, the Department of Sanitation will enforce certain rules regarding the storing of merchandise upon all merchants. The goods must be kept out of reach of the rats and to this end the construction of all floors must be of cement or hydraulic brick, at least four inches in thickness.

There must be a space between the merchandise and the wall sufficient for a man to pass in order that it be swept and cleaned out every day, and the walls must be covered with cement to a height of 40 inches.

All stands for jerked beef should be made perfectly rat proof and the meat suspended from the ceilings so that rats could not reach it.

The floors must be washed daily, disinfecting solutions freely used and no stables will be permitted near the warehouses.

No bubonic infection was found in 3,015 rats killed in Cuba. There have been no new cases and it is now August 5th, twenty-one days since the appearance of the last confirmed case.

*Ports
Improvement
Act*

Dr. Pedro Herrera Sotolongo is unceasing in his endeavors to obtain a judicial declaration against the Ports Improvement Act of February, 1911, although the Supreme Court has several times handed down adverse decisions against his petitions. It is stated that the matter has not yet been decided upon its merits, but has been thrown out because of technicalities or irregularities in drawing up the appeals to the Supreme Court.

The points at law which are made in the new appeal are related to articles one, five and six of the law which are declared to be unconstitutional, and he moves that the contract made with the Ports Improvement Company be annulled to return to the state the amounts received from port taxes.

*The
Zapata
Swamp*

It is said that a note was given to the Cuban government in reference to the Zapata land concession, about July 27th, and that the communication was discussed later at a cabinet meeting.

It is understood that the Washington government is doubtful about the wisdom of the deal by which the Cuban Department of Public Works plans to lease the Zapata swamp to a company for a long term of years.

It is held that the proposed transaction is not all that it should be in a legal sense, that it was made by the application of the old Spanish law governing water rights which is in violation of the present constitution of the republic of Cuba, and that it threatens the welfare of the Cuban government.

The Cuban government is said to take the stand that the Zapata deal is of immense benefit to the country, inasmuch as it means the reclamation of thousands of acres of land which are now unproductive.

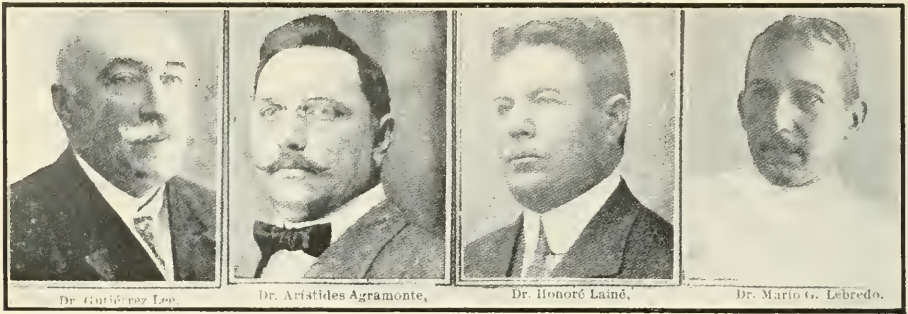
It is also said that the cabinet maintains that the United States has nothing to do in the matter and that it is outside of the treaty relation with the American government. It is understood that diplomatic representations will be made to Washington to ascertain definitely the scope of the Platt amendment.

The Cuban Senate is considering a bill to prevent the further giving away of state lands such as swamps, lakes and other common property. Such a bill has been filed and referred to the Committee on Codes for report.

Under its provisions when lakes, swamps and other property, whether of the property of the state or private individuals should be declared to be dangerous to public health by the Department of Sanitation, that work should be carried out by the state, the cost to be assessed against the property, but that in no case grants of such lands be made to any person or corporations except by authority of Congress.

A subscription headed by Mrs. José Miguel Gomez with the sum of \$2,000 has been started to put into execution her plans of erecting in the city of Havana a church in honor of Our Lady of Cobre, the Virgin patroness of Cuba, to cost \$45,000.

Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez, President Gomez's son, who was graduated a lawyer but a few weeks ago, was appointed an attorney for the Havana Electric Railway Company, forming the staff of the company's legal advisers with Sr. Carlos Fonts and Dr. Nestor Tremols.



Dr. Gutiérrez Lee.

Dr. Aristides Agramonte.

Dr. Honoré Lainé.

Dr. Mario G. Lebrado.

The doctors who form the Commission for Infectious Diseases under the presidency of Dr. Aristides Agramonte, and who are now working to prevent the spread of Bubonic Plague in Havana.

Doctores que forman la comisión de enfermedades infecciosas bajo la presidencia del Dr. Aristides Agramonte.

Bids have been received for the erection of the Havana provincial capitol on the lands in the city bounded by Colon, Zulueta, Montserate and Refugio streets, which were donated to the province by Congress a twelvemonth ago. A condition accompanying the gift was that work should begin within three years.

The new building will be three stories high, will contain all the offices of the provincial governor, the council and other officials. It will be of steel and stone, with halls and galleries of Carrara marble. The cost of the structure is estimated at \$235,000.

Bids were made by Frederico Urrechega and Rodolfo Clark. Sr. Urrechega in his bid offered to construct the building for the sum of \$354,723.97, and to finish it in 725 days. Sr. Clark offers to do the work for \$358,006.56, and to finish it in 600 days.

For More Members An increase in the number of representatives is proposed in a bill before the House. The present number of members of the House is 83, and with the increase there will be eight more members making a total of 91 members. Of these one more will correspond to the provinces of Havana, Matanzas and Camaguey, three for Santa Clara and two for Oriente.

The representatives for each province when the number is increased shall be as follows: Pinar del Rio, 10; Havana, 23; Matanzas, 11; Santa Clara, 21; Camaguey, 6; Oriente, 20.

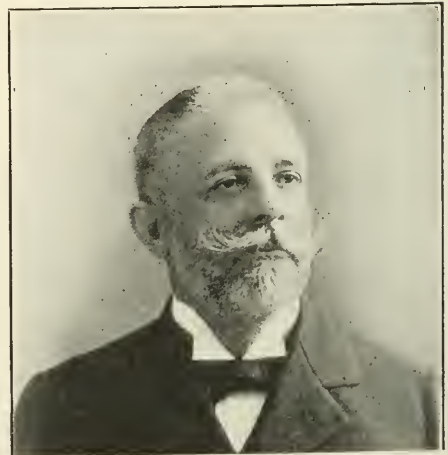
The Cuban House is considering a bill providing for a donation of \$6,000 and six months furlough with salary in favor of Lieutenant Lutgado de la Torre of the rural guard, who killed Evaristo Esteño, leader of the negro revolt.

Mayors Hold Over

All mayors of Cuba whose term of office expired on August 1st can hold their offices until the elections provide their successors in November. This is in accordance with orders issued by Secretary Bru on July 26th.

A decree of Governor Magoon required all mayors whose terms expired in 1912 to surrender their places on August 1st. When the decree was issued, however, the elections for mayors were set for July. After the Magoon régime Congress passed a law making the elections in November, but making no provisions for the mayors to continue in office during the months of August, September and October.

A resolution of the Havana City Council declaring Regla, Luyano, Casa Blanca and Puentes Grande part of the urban section of the city of Havana has been suspended by President Gomez.



Mayor Julio de Cardenas of Havana

STATEMENT OF GENERAL MENOCA

General Mario Menocal, the Conservative Party nominee for president of Cuba, discussed very recently his plans should he be elected to the high office. He followed closely the lines of his party's platform, but with it were his own personal promises as to improvements in which he is personally interested. His signed statement is in part as follows:

"As to our foreign relations, I will strictly adhere to the obligations we have acquired by international treaties and all the duties imposed by the custom of nations, and will try each day to draw closer and closer the bonds of friendship which unite us to the great republic of the north, to which for many reasons we owe profound gratitude, and to which we are bound by special relations in the diverse orders of life, as well as with all countries with whom we are united by moral or material interests and with whom we have more or less traffic. But at the same time we should be careful defenders of the rights which are ours by the treaties and those that are due us as an independent nation, trying to fix by the soberness of our acts, the exact fulfillment of our obligations, the firm determination to maintain unharmed our personality and the credit of the republic.

"Our economic interests in their mercantile, industrial and financial aspects must merit equal attention and care, especially as regards our agriculture and industry, the greater development of which must be stimulated by the increase of immigration and other adequate means, and by obtaining for our products the markets which are most convenient, and earn an honorable place among producers and the commercial world.

"I will by means of a commission created for the purpose make a careful study of our tariffs which will permit us to formulate a general plan of commercial relations with the United States so as to facilitate a complete exchange of products, as fixed as possible and with reciprocal advantages,

with the least injury to the income of our customs.

"All initiatives for the reform of the tariff have always been interfered with by our expensive public administration. The state has no other important income than that of the customs. These amount to \$28,434,000, of a total income of \$37,940,200, with which to meet an ever-increasing expenditure already reaching \$33,975,147.02, and even these last figures do not comprise all the obligations of the state.

"It is indispensable to reform the tariff so as to cheapen the cost of living, which is extremely high even for the most necessary things of life, and attempt at the same time a favorable amplification of the commercial reciprocity treaty with the United States which will contribute efficiently to that end. But it is impossible to try this work, which is indispensable for many reasons, without making a considerable decrease in the public expenses, the increase of which has been constant, and at the same time reform our system of taxes so that other sources of income may be found and thus distribute more equally the public expenses.

"It will be the purpose of my administration to try to normalize the economic life of the state, endeavoring to see that all of the public expenses are included in the budget, for the formation of which we will see that no service is left unprovided for, but we will not under any circumstances consent that money shall be paid for purposes that are not necessary and are without effect to the nation.

"Until these measures are adopted it is useless to aspire—to of which the country is painfully aware—to the economy and justification of the expenses, to moderation in the taxes, to order and exactness of keeping the accounts, or to the public services which should be severely reorganized.

"The public administration must be and must appear honest and the standard of government a strict fulfillment of duty.

Protecting the Press

A bill designed in favor of the press was recently introduced into the House. It refers to an amendment of the law of criminal procedure, providing that no libel case shall come within the jurisdiction of the correctional courts, the same to be persecuted before the Audiencia and Supreme Court.

The same bill provides that in all such cases the evidence of police officers or of another official receiving a salary or emolument from the government shall not be

admitted when the suits shall be started for alleged libel against government officials.

Convict labor is suggested for public works from economical reasons. It has been tried before and with success in the construction of government buildings.

Sr. Antonio San Miguel, editor and proprietor of *La Lucha*, was married in New York to Sra. Dolores Pardo of Havana.

PRESS AND INDIVIDUAL COMMENT ON CUBAN MATTERS

UNREST FOR MANY YEARS

An enlightening article on the real cause of the trouble in Cuba appeared in the *Churchman*, of New York, from the pen of the Rt. Rev. Albion W. Knight, bishop of Cuba. He declares that the recent disturbance in the island was not a case of blacks fighting against whites—it was no mere race riot. It was a protest of armed men of one race against constituted authorities of government. As the law stands the negro, though he is given political rights by the constitution, cannot form a political party. "One can readily see," says the bishop, "that could the negroes organize a political party they would have through this provision a large portion of the representatives in Congress to speak for their race. According to the census taken by the United States in 1899 and again in 1907, about 30 per cent of the population is black or mulatto. This is a much smaller negro percentage than is usually accredited to the population, but it is sufficiently large to obtain about one-third of the congressmen did not the Morua law stand in the way. The negroes themselves insist that they form a larger proportion of the population, and that they make up 85 per cent of the armies which in the past have fought for the freedom of Cuba."

The comment of the *Chattanooga* (Tenn.) *Times* on this article is as follows:

"We of the south are hardly in a position to argue that the Cuban negroes should have a larger representation in the government, but with the different conditions prevailing over there the justice of the grievance of the blacks cannot be denied. It is a problem that is going to cause unrest and outbreaks for many years. Prejudice against the negro is not as strong in Cuba as it is in the United States, but it is becoming greater, due, in part, perhaps, to the American influence. It is but another illustration of the established fact that the negro and white races cannot mix successfully in a national life. One must prevail, and it will always be the stronger white race. Cuba must be either a white or a negro republic. In its governmental affairs it cannot exist half white and half black. The western hemisphere is not the negro's country, and if he live here he must be content to be governed practically without representation."

The *San Francisco Chronicle* advises President Gomez either to repeal the Morua law or enforce it less harshly.

EVEN NOW A PROTECTORATE

The revolt of a portion of the colored population of Cuba against the Gomez government had come to its desired end. That which was to "set the island ablaze from one end to the other" has been practically subdued. There would seem to be little left of this latest revolutionary movement, whose threat induced Uncle Sam to despatch a naval force to Havana as well as to our station Guantanamo. The trouble has been virtually suppressed, and the Morua law, which forbids the organization of a political party along purely racial lines, remains on the statute books of the Cuban government—an enactment whose necessity the outbreak now disposed of has demonstrated, and no one can doubt, says the *Vicksburg* (Miss.) *Herald*, that under the Platt amendment to the Cuban constitution we are exercising a virtual protectorate—that is, guaranteeing a stable government. This, it says, is vastly better for us than it would be to have Cuba directly under our control, as it should be more agreeable to all concerned there.

CUBA'S DEBTS

The Washington government is said to be watching somewhat closely, which is to say with interest, the discussion in the Cuban Congress regarding a proposed loan of \$11,000,000, for the reason that the United States will have the privilege of saying whether or not the loan will be permitted. While that would seem to be a proscription of the liberty of the Cuban republic, it may be a good thing for the Cubans, for they are now burdened with as heavy a load of debt as the revenues of the island can pay interest on, says the *Rochester* (N. Y.) *Herald*.

We do not believe, however, it says further, that the United States should be an overbearing big brother. It does things itself pretty much as it pleases, and the example has not been lost upon the smaller governments. It would probably refuse to permit Cuba to try to increase its revenue by any increase of taxation, either tariff or internal. It has got Cuba tied hand and foot by the Platt amendment, and the only help for the little island is to inaugurate a system of rigid economy in the conduct of affairs.

In the island of the chubby, dark skinned Cuban girls and boys the banana tree is called the royal palm, because it is the king of their trees.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

FOREIGN TALK OF ANNEXATION

The revolt now apparently ending in Cuba has aroused a good deal of attention in the European press, who expect the United States eventually to annex the island. Most of the leading papers favor annexation and report that many native Cubans and Spanish extraction advocate such a union as the sole solution that will put a stop to the interminable struggles that are likely to follow one after the other. This condition of mind means that the Spaniards of America acknowledge their inferiority to the Anglo-Saxons, infers the *Paris Croix*, an organ of monarchism. It proceeds:

"Will the United States follow out these suggestions? We don't believe it will, for the present moment at least. This would be to reawaken international jealousies. If it sends troops to Cuba, it is only to protect the lives and property of American residents. It is asked whether small nations can possibly exist side by side with vast empires. It was the opinion of the French philosopher Montesquieu that they could not, but since his day we have seen the development of the Swiss republic and the revival of many small monarchies lying in proximity to Russia, Germany and the British Empire. Aristotle asserted that certain nations were born to be slaves, to do the work and be dependent on the benevolence of more powerful races. Since that time we have seen a negro republic flourish in wealth and civilization in the West Indies."

Yet the *Croix* thinks that Montesquieu is right, and says:

"These little states have not in our age any means to escape from the humble sphere in which they have been placed by Providence, for not only are they unable to extricate themselves from their lowliness, but every colossus at whose feet they have been laid little by little will annex them."

It believes that Cubans are certainly unable to govern themselves. Unless they go through some severe discipline and training they must be annexed by a more powerful nation. Self-restraint, steadiness of purpose, self-sacrifice and the spirit of unselfish patriotism can alone save the pearl of the Antilles from this fate.

"In the long run we believe annexation to be the fate of Cuba, unless Cuba suddenly becomes more diligent, well-behaved and strong, and this is very improbable. The intrigues of the lobby are really less dangerous to a state than the want of discipline, and it is deeply regrettable, to put it mildly, that we should be called upon to see the Cubans shooting each other without intermission for half a century. It is certainly time to find a remedy for this.—Translation made for *The Literary Digest*."

General Notes

The Centro Gallego of Cuba has bestowed a signal honor on Dr. Enrique B. Barnet, former executive officer of the Department of Sanitation, and at present chief of the division of Library and Publications of the National Department of Health and editor-in-chief of *Sanidad y Beneficencia*, by granting him a certificate of honorary membership of the club.

The society recently approved the plans for the construction of a hospital building for the branch offices of the club in Santiago de Cuba.

The marriage of Miss Clarissa Prescott, an artist of New York, daughter of J. H. Prescott of Shreveport, La., to J. J. Warren of Havana, took place August 1st.

Mr. Warren, aside from his sugar interests, is connected with the largest banking concerns in Cuba, says the *New York Times*. He is descended from the old family of Gen. Warren of revolutionary days.

The Cuban Senate recently voted to accept the favorable report of the Committee on Laws on the bill to grant the president authority to treat with the United States for the emplication of the reciprocity treaty.

A report of the Committee on Petitions favors the granting of a concession for thirty years to the Cuban Sporting Club to establish a hippodrome and to erect a Jai Alai building in the province of Havana.

Under the terms of the bill the concession is not exclusive to Havana; the state will receive 2 per cent of the profits and the hippodrome and buildings pass to the city of Havana at the end of the term.

The provincial council of Oriente has conceded a credit of \$4,475 for the repair of the road between Caney and San Juan. The same council voted \$6,700 for the dredging of the Jiqué River in Holguin and the construction of a bridge over the said river. Some road repair work is included in the appropriation.

The Cuban postal authorities have been officially notified by the Mexican Postal Department that it will proceed to disinfect all mail coming from Cuba, owing to the presence of bubonic plague in this country.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gabriel José Diaz Quibus, commander of the cruiser "Cuba," and the oldest ranking officer of the Cuban navy, died July 29th at Mercedes Hospital in Havana from typhoid fever.

PICTURES OF A NORTH COAST CITY

SAGUA LA GRANDE IS A FLOURISHING CITY — POPULATION AT THE
LAST CENSUS 12,393



One of the principal streets in Sagua, showing business buildings.

Una de las calles principales en Sagua, Cuba, mostrando las casas de negocios.



Sagua's fire fighters are well housed. This view is of the headquarters of the "bomberos" or firemen.

Los bomberos de Sagua están bien alojados. Esta es una vista del Cuartel General de bomberos.



Environs of Sagua. The view is of the "Triumph" Bridge and Jesuit College. During the rainy season the water almost reaches to the floor of the bridge.

Alrededores de Sagua. Esta vista muestra el Puente llamado "Triunfo" y el Colegio de los Jesuitas. Durante la estación de las lluvias el agua llega casi hasta el piso del puente.

Cuba Healthy

Dr. Juan Guiteras, director of sanitation of Cuba, lays the blame for the appearance of bubonic plague in the island to the United States, San Francisco, Cal., being, he says, the source of Cuban infection and that the United States is trying to conceal the existence of the plague in that city.

Dr. Guiteras has issued a statement

showing by comparative figures that the health conditions in Cuba are far better than in the United States, Porto Rico or Panama.

He takes vigorous exception to the resolution introduced in the United States House of Representatives on August 2d by Representative George E. Foss recommending an investigation of the sanitary condition of Cuba.



A view of the Cuban Central Railroad Station at Sagua.

Vista de la Estación del Ferrocarril Central de Cuba en Sagua.

CUBA'S GREAT MINERAL WEALTH

IRON ORES BEST KNOWN — NO ORE SMELTED ON THE ISLAND — COPPER DEPOSITS

A very interesting article by H. H. Nicholson, a mining engineer of Lincoln, Nebraska, appeared in *Mining Science* on the subject of the great mineral wealth of Cuba.

The author gives a very full account of the resources in minerals of the island and deals with the present state of their development. So few people realize the vast mineral wealth of Cuba, hitherto neglected because of the easier exploitation of its agricultural and timber resources, that we reproduce portions of the article dealing with the iron and copper industries alone. After a brief historical account, which gives a very plausible explanation for past neglect of the splendid opportunities offered, the author continues:

"In Cuba, as in Alaska, every mountain stream cuts out its rocky gulches and concentrates their contents in their sands and gravels. Whatever the causes for it are, the fact remains that Cuba possesses a wealth of mineral resources that to-day remains practically untouched.

"The ores of iron are at present the best known. They are of good grade, widely distributed, easily mined and shipped. Though known in a general way for about 400 years, it is only within the last 30 years that they have been commercially mined.

"Under the most liberal charter several American companies became interested in 1884 and later in the development of the rich iron deposits in Oriente, near Santiago. The Juragua Co., with mines about 16 miles east of Santiago, and the Spanish-American Iron Co., with extensive mines at Daiquiri, 20 miles east of Santiago and at Myari, on the north coast near Nipe Bay, are the principal iron companies in active production. The investments of these companies represent many millions of dollars, and their plants are among the most extensive and up-to-date in the world. Their ores are quarried rather than mined, in the ordinary sense, and are handled from mine to steamer in the most economical manner. Steam shovels and gravity do the work. No ore is smelted on the island, but all is shipped to the United States. This means that mining costs and shipping charges are low and that ores are of a high quality.

"The ores of the south coast are mostly magnetic and hard hematites in massive form enclosed in porphyry, while those on the east and north coast, at Moa and about Nipe Bay, are in general limonites. They occur in blanket formation, carrying little or no overburden, and overlie massive serpentine and related rocks. In some cases the surface deposits are in nodular or spherical form, interspersed with scraps and masses like broken furnace slag.

"These ores, besides a high iron content, sometimes carry a small per cent of nickel or chromium, and are, as a rule, below the Bessemer limit in sulphur and phosphorus. Shipments from these mines in 1909 amounted to about 1,000,000 tons. Apparently the supply is practically inexhaustible, as immense beds of ore of a similar character have been discovered near Moa Bay and in the province of Camaguey, in the Cubitas Mountains, near the north coast.

"Iron ores of a good grade are known to exist in other parts of the island, notably through the Sierra Maestro Mountains, on the south coast, near Trinidad and through Santa Clara and in the mountainous region of Pinar del Rio in the extreme west.

"Although at present the iron minerals are the ones best known, most thoroughly prospecting and most extensively developed, they really represent but a small fraction of the mineral resources of the country. Copper has been mined at Cobre, near Santiago, for nearly 400 years. The Cobre mines were discovered and, in a manner, opened in 1514. Systematic mining, though, was not begun until 1530, since which time these mines have been worked, with varying fortunes, until to-day.

"The surface and oxidized ores were phenomenally rich, and even the sulphides of the deepest workings have had a shipping grade. This mine has had a checkered history. Tradition has it that copper was produced here even before the coming of the Spaniards. This idea is based on the fact that copper implements and images found in the ancient mounds of Florida have been identified as having been made from Cobre copper.

"Be that as it may, historical evidence points to the fact that the rich deposits at Cobre were known to the Spaniards as early as the founding of the city of Santiago, about 1514. One of the earliest official reports states, among other interesting facts, that 'out of the veins of the nearby mountains comes copper at the rate of 55 to 66 pounds a hundred of earth mined.' For some three centuries copper was produced from these mines in a desultory manner. About 1830 an English company came into possession of the property, and for a number of years operated it in a systematic manner. They

developed the ore bodies through a number of shafts to a depth of 1,000 feet or 1,200 feet vertically, and by drifts and cross-cuts to a lateral extent of several miles. The troubles of the 'ten years war' and the difficulty of handling the water caused this company to suspend operations.

"After the close of the Spanish-American war an American company came into possession of the property. They have partially unwatered it, possibly to a depth of 500 feet to 600 feet at present. After some expensive and unprofitable experiences in the way of smelting, leaching and concentrating, they have apparently settled down to mining and shipping the high-grade ores.

"By official reports, they shipped about 60,000 tons in 1909 and are now shipping 6,000 tons monthly. Their superintendent states 'that all ores of copper are found from the red and black oxides in the gossan to native copper of considerable quantities in the top of the sulphides down to clean shalcopyrites.' The depth of the enriched zone of the sulphides has never been determined. It occupies at least the area from the 100-foot level to below the 600-foot level. In this area occur large lenses of three and one-half per cent ore containing shoots of very rich sulphides. One stope on the 550-foot level yielded 22 per cent ore. As, at the time when the lowest workings were mined, only ore of a high grade could be handled, it is safe to assume that the zone of enrichment extended this far. Official records in Santiago show that from 1830 to 1860 this mine is credited with a production of some \$50,000,000.

"At present Cobre is the only productive copper mine in the island, yet ores of copper are abundant and very widely disseminated. Throughout the Sierra Maestra range and in general in all of the mountain districts copper float is abundant. A few miles to the eastward of Cobre, boulders of amygdaloid basalt occur with native copper amygdules. This formation is of the same character as that of the Lake Superior region of the United States.

"In the province of Santa Clara nuggets of native copper are sometimes turned out in cultivating the fields. In one district of considerable area in this province are numerous old workings, some of which, a generation or so ago, produced a large amount of high-grade ore, most of which was shipped to Wales for sale and treatment.

"On the north coast rich float and many old workings are found, especially near Sagua de Tanamo and Gibara, in Oriente; near Minas, in Camaguey, in the mountains and hill country in the northern part of Matanzas Province.

"At San Diego de los Baños, in Pinar del Rio, I had brought to me samples said to have come from the adjacent hills, which assayed 65.25 per cent copper.

"Next to iron, copper seems to be the most abundant and widely scattered metal. From the report of the Cuban Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor there was exported in the year 1909 by the one operating company 59,430 tons of copper ores."

President Gomez has sent a message to Congress asking for a vote of \$587,000 with which to settle the balance

due Judge Riley, the contractor who has been doing the work of the Cienfuegos aqueduct.



A rich copper mine. View of El Cobre in Oriente Province.
*Una mina Rica de Cobre. Lemada "El Cobre" in la
Provincia de Oriente.*

GENERAL NOTES

HAVANA HACK FARES

From any point in the city to another not crossing Belascoain Avenue, first zone from east to west, two persons, 20 cents; three persons, 25 cents; four persons, 30 cents Spanish silver.

If the first zone (Belascoain Avenue) be crossed, not crossing the second zone, which limit is Infanta Avenue, two persons, 25 cents; three persons, 30 cents; four persons, 35 cents.

If the second zone is crossed and the hack is taken to the Quinta de los Molinos, Puente de Agua Dulce, Principe Street, two persons, 40 cents; three persons, 45 cents; four persons, 50 cents.

A hack by the hour for business purposes, two persons, 75 cents; three persons, 90 cents; four persons, 95 cents.

A hack by the hour for driving, two persons, \$1.25; three persons, \$1.50; four persons, \$1.75.

To the cemetery, \$1.50 To the cemetery and back, \$2.50. To the Vedado, \$1. To the Vedado and return, \$1.50. To the Cerro, \$1.50. Carmelo and return, \$2.50. To the Cerro up to Palatino, \$1.50. Same and return, \$2.50. To Jesus del Monte up to corner of Toyo, 75 cents Same and return, \$1.35. To the Blanquizal crossing Luyano, \$1.50. Same and return, \$3.

Any person engaging a hack to go and return to any of the last six places named has the right to be waited for half an hour.

After 9 o'clock p. m., hackmen cannot be compelled to cross the second zone. From 11 p. m. to 6 a. m. fares are double.

OFFICIAL END OF THE REVOLT

At the request of the Navy Department consent was given on July 26th for the withdrawal of all the American marines in Cuba except the small force always maintained at the naval station at Guantanamo.

This marks the end of the official notice the United States takes to the recent negro uprising.

One hundred marines will be maintained at Guantanamo as a permanent garrison to guard against any sudden uprising.

Secretary Bru, of the Department of Government, has annulled the hundred or more licenses to carry firearms which he issued during the negro rebellion. To carry a revolver now it will be necessary to obtain one of the licenses required before the uprising and pay the ordinary fee.

Twenty-three libel suits have been filed by the Cuban government against *El Dia*, an Havana daily, edited by Congressman André. Attacks on the administration have provoked the suits.

Arthur M. Beaupré, the United States minister to Cuba, left Havana on August 3d for the north on his annual leave of absence.



A curious street in Old Camaguey.



United States Hospital on Hospital Key, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Hospital en la bahía de Guantánamo, Cuba.

REAL ESTATE SYNDICATE AT WORK

It is stated by Havana papers that a realty company which has been incorporated in the United States and in which Cuban capitalists are interested purposes to buy several large buildings in Havana such as the Carcel and Audencia at the head of the Prado, the Senate building on O'Reilly Street, the buildings devoted to the Departments of State and Justice, the old Santo Domingo convent on O'Reilly Street and several others, paying the government \$7,000,000 for all these properties.

As an indication that progress has been made in the preliminary negotiations, it is stated that a commission has been appointed to appraise all these holdings. The syndicate agrees furthermore to build in another part of Havana such suitable buildings as may be required to house the departments which will be forced to give up their present quarters.

Andrew E. Maynelo, consul at Savannah, Georgia, for the republic of Cuba, died suddenly July 15th, following an illness that had lasted only through the day. He was 60 years of age, and had been a resident of Savannah for forty years, coming direct from Cuba, from which he escaped as a political prisoner.

Mr. Maynelo was of an old and distinguished family in Cuba and was a cousin of General Menocal.

Francisco Pons, the wholesale shoe merchant of Cuba, succumbed to an attack of heart disease July 13th during a business visit at Boston.

MAST OF THE MAINE

Bearing the mast of the ill-fated battleship "Maine" which was removed after she was raised from the harbor of Havana, the United States naval collier "Sterling" arrived at the Naval Academy August 7th from Governor's Island, New York. The mast is to be erected in a conspicuous spot within the government reservation.

Court-martial proceedings against a volunteer captain, three lieutenants, three sergeants and three privates, on the charge of killing four volunteer soldiers in Oriente Province, came to an end July 14th.

Sentence of death was passed upon them, but the president has made it imprisonment for life. One hundred and sixty-two women of Camaguey pleaded for executive clemency.

At the dinner given on July 27th by the Havana City Council and the merchants of Havana to General Monteagudo and the soldiers who comprised the victorious army in the late Oriente negro uprising, over 2,500 officers and enlisted men sat at tables arranged in the walks of Central Park in Havana. The enlisted men occupied tables arranged on the outer rim of the park while the officers and civilian guests sat at tables near the Marti statue, which occupies a prominent place in this beautiful park.

J. T. McCall, 60 years old, of Chicago, secretary and treasurer of the Turiguano Island Land Company with headquarters at Moron, Camaguey, died suddenly in Havana July 18th.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

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

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad Co.

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of June and for the fiscal year ended June 30th compares as follows:

	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
June gross	\$318,818	\$262,954	\$226,198	\$196,704	\$145,767
Expenses	187,149	141,213	115,614	105,057	92,663
June net	\$131,669	\$121,740	\$110,584	\$91,647	\$52,904
Charges	67,624	57,579	36,667	34,774	32,353
June surplus	\$64,044	\$64,160	\$73,917	\$56,873	\$20,551
Twelve months' gross..	\$3,819,253	\$3,059,649	\$2,559,336	\$2,157,165	\$2,039,468
Net profits	1,818,859	1,374,071	1,107,299	950,088	721,287
Fixed charges	758,998	576,754	435,210	399,290	365,833
Twelve months' surplus	\$1,059,861	\$797,316	\$672,089	\$550,799	\$355,424

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending June 22d ..	£19,158	£16,107	£16,495	£14,590	£11,367
Week ending June 29th..	17,374	15,577	16,370	14,422	11,870
Week ending July 6th...	18,237	17,088	17,022	14,585	12,826
Week ending July 13th..	19,588	16,919	16,324	14,365	12,480

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending June 30th..	\$47,187	\$46,679	\$42,280	\$41,808	\$36,451
Week ending July 7th...	51,659	47,534	44,813	42,045	39,877
Week ending July 14th..	48,533	47,201	43,642	36,839	36,866
Week ending July 21st..	49,422	45,510	43,118	39,726	34,508

July Quotations for Cuban Securities

[Supplied by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York]

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Interior).....	98	98 ½
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Exterior).....	103 ½	104
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	104	106
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	102	103 ½
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	102 ½	103
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	100	102 ½
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	97	100
Havana Electric Railway Co. 6 per cent Cons. Mortgage Bonds.....	98 ¾	99 ¼
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. Preferred Stock.....	90	96
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. Common Stock.....	80	86
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Bonds—Participation Certificates....	103	105
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918..	96 ¾	97
Santiago Electric Light and Traction Co. First Mtg. 6 per cent Bonds	98 ½	99 ¾

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

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

American Sugar Refining Company Stock Quotations

	COMMON			PREFERRED			SALES	
	Highest	Lowest	Closing	Highest	Lowest	Closing	Common	Preferred
For year 1892..	115 ⁵ / ₈	78 ³ / ₄	111 ¹ / ₈	107 ³ / ₈	90	99 ¹ / ₂	4,514,617	204,926
For year 1893..	134 ³ / ₄	61 ³ / ₄	81 ⁵ / ₈	104 ¹ / ₄	66 ¹ / ₂	84	10,877,217	88,217
For year 1894..	114 ⁷ / ₈	78 ⁵ / ₈	89 ¹ / ₄	100 ¹ / ₈	79 ³ / ₄	90	16,263,105	186,191
For year 1895..	121 ¹ / ₄	90 ¹ / ₄	102 ³ / ₄	110 ¹ / ₄	90	97	10,152,030	110,580
For year 1896..	126 ³ / ₈	95	110 ³ / ₄	105 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂	101	10,397,617	83,472
For year 1897..	159 ¹ / ₂	109 ³ / ₄	140 ¹ / ₂	121 ¹ / ₂	100 ¹ / ₂	114	9,535,438	134,057
For year 1898..	146 ⁷ / ₈	107 ¹ / ₂	126 ¹ / ₄	116	103	112 ¹ / ₂	13,223,426	81,370
For year 1899..	182	114 ¹ / ₂	128 ¹ / ₈	123	110	112 ³ / ₄	12,179,015	44,194
For year 1900..	149	95 ¹ / ₄	146 ¹ / ₂	118	107	118	13,747,530	20,330
For year 1901..	152 ⁷ / ₈	103 ¹ / ₈	116 ⁷ / ₈	130	111	114	8,217,511	33,036
For year 1902..	135 ¹ / ₈	113	128 ¹ / ₂	122	115	120 ¹ / ₂	5,274,900	45,045
For year 1903..	134 ³ / ₄	107 ¹ / ₈	127 ⁷ / ₈	123	116	122 ¹ / ₂	2,434,197	22,060
For year 1904..	153	122 ¹ / ₄	142 ¹ / ₂	141	123	138 ⁷ / ₈	3,355,000	24,128
For year 1905..	154 ¹ / ₈	130 ¹ / ₈	152 ¹ / ₂	141	133	139 ³ / ₄	2,304,500	11,400
For year 1906..	157	127 ¹ / ₂	133 ⁵ / ₈	140	128 ¹ / ₂	130	1,809,600	7,664
For year 1907..	137 ¹ / ₂	92 ³ / ₄	99 ¹ / ₂	131	106	106	999,300	16,700
For year 1908..	137 ³ / ₄	98 ³ / ₄	131 ⁵ / ₈	131	105	130 ¹ / ₄	606,825	15,948
For year 1909..	136 ³ / ₈	115 ³ / ₈	122 ⁵ / ₈	131	118	121 ¹ / ₂	419,313	25,853
For year 1910..	127 ³ / ₈	111 ¹ / ₈	114	124	111 ¹ / ₂	113	199,070	15,202
For year 1911..	122 ¹ / ₂	112 ¹ / ₄	116 ¹ / ₈	119 ¹ / ₂	111	115 ³ / ₄	210,501	14,779
1912								
Month of Jan...	120 ³ / ₈	114 ³ / ₄	118	119 ¹ / ₂	115 ¹ / ₂	118	21,500	3,000
Month of Feb...	120	118	119 ³ / ₄	118 ³ / ₄	118	118 ¹ / ₂	14,100	1,000
Month of Mar...	120 ¹ / ₂	117 ³ / ₄	128 ¹ / ₂	122 ¹ / ₄	117	122 ¹ / ₈	82,500	6,400
Month of April	131 ⁷ / ₈	126	129	123	121	122 ¹ / ₂	51,800	1,200
Month of May.	133 ¹ / ₂	125 ¹ / ₂	125 ¹ / ₂	123	122	123	81,100	620
Month of June.	133 ³ / ₈	125 ¹ / ₂	129 ⁷ / ₈	123 ¹ / ₈	121	121	70,755	1,200
Month of July.	131 ³ / ₈	123 ¹ / ₄	126 ¹ / ₂	122	121	121 ⁷ / ₈	25,100	500
Week ending								
Aug. 8th.....	127 ¹ / ₄	125 ⁷ / ₈	126 ⁵ / ₈	123 ³ / ₈	121 ⁵ / ₈	123 ³ / ₈	2,100	700

WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA, LTD.

Weekly receipts:

June 1st	£5,691	Increase..	£461
June 8th	4,280	Decrease..	1,097
June 15th	4,018	Decrease..	555
June 22d	4,870	Increase..	260
June 29th	4,977	Increase..	278

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS, LTD.

Weekly receipts:

June 1st	£9,334	Increase.	£3,173
June 8th	7,401	Increase.	1,858
June 15th	5,748	Increase.	784
June 22d	5,332	Increase.	152
June 29th	6,311	Increase.	748

CUBA'S CONSUMPTION OF OLIVE OIL

The latest available statistics giving the exports of olive oil from Spain to Cuba are those for 1910 and show that the republic imported 9,958,933 lbs., with a value of \$814,821.00.

MOBILE'S TRADE WITH CUBA

Mobile's commerce in the fiscal year of 1911 totalled \$35,872,526, a gain in exports and imports over the previous year of \$1,687,581. Both imports and exports were increased.

"Mobile," says the *Birmingham* (Ala.) *Item*, "has not alone retained its lead in Cuban trade, but has materially increased it during the year, and the exports from this port to Cuba now exceed by \$1,000,000 the combined Cuban exports of New Orleans, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, New York being the only rival Mobile has in the Cuban trade."

Effective August 1, 1912, Mr. H. L. Ashley has been appointed traffic superintendent of the United Railways of Havana, and Mr. W. T. Medley, general freight agent of the United Railways of Havana, Western Railway, and Havana Central Railroad Co., the offices of both being located in Havana in the new terminal station.

SITUATION OF THE CUBAN TREASURY

The published returns of the Cuban treasury, showing its condition on June 29, 1912, are as follows.

In view of recent comment on Cuba's financial condition this statement will be examined with more than usual interest.

INCOME	
Cash on hand May 31, 1912	\$1,143,200
<i>Receipts for June:</i>	
Customs receipts	2,240,376
Consular receipts	52,060
Posts and telegraphs	87,754
Internal revenue	185,334
Income from public (state) property	13,533
Miscellaneous revenue	62,203
National lottery	378,929
Loan taxes	284,332
<i>Miscellaneous Accounts:</i>	
Money orders	38,383
Unpaid checks	1,432
Honorary consulate fees	15
(Semi-public) works performed for acct. of private persons	17,347
Epidemics	5,192
Deposit on the 16½ million dollar loan	1,000,000
Deposit for harbor works.....	107,819
Workingmen's homes	1,831
Cash reimbursements	88,106
In hands of collectors for accounting	104,068
Total	\$5,811,992

EXPENDITURES	
Disbursements, budget 1911-12..	\$2,817,736
Disbursements, budget 1910-11..	3,206
Disbursements, budget 1909-10..	40,576
Disbursements, laws of 1906...	6,000
Disbursements, provisional government decrees	10,166
Disbursements, laws of 1909..	137,855
Disbursements, laws of 1910..	944
Disbursements, laws of 1911..	8,515
Disbursements, laws of 1912..	33,244
Organization of armed forces to restore public order.....	155,205
Third part of income from National Lottery 1911-12..	66,784
Three million dollar loan	80,937
National loan tax	378,494
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses:</i>	
Deposited on \$35,000,000 loan first 50 per cent	3,000
Balance army claim	4,000
Money orders	49,000
Outstanding checks	450
Private construction work.....	36,291
Deposit for harbor works.....	115,559
Havana sewerage system.....	409,354
Cienfuegos sewerage system..	.....
Cash on hand	1,350,530
In hands of collectors	104,068
Total	\$5,811,992
Available to paymasters for current and extraordinary disbursements	\$3,072,544

Caibarien and Nuevitas Railroad Bids Suspended

President Gomez has issued a decree suspending the opening of the bids for building the Caibarien and Nuevitas railroad until September 30th, says the *Havana Post*.

The decree of the president followed energetic protests from the greater part of the Cuban press against giving thirty days for bids on a contract amounting to millions of dollars. The assumption was advanced by some that it was the intention to favor one company which had already completed its surveys and was ready to bid, thus rendering impossible the competition of others.

The project for a Caibarien-Nuevitas railroad has been granted a subsidy of \$2,000,000 by the Cuban Congress. The bill provides that the amount shall be paid to the company building it, providing the line passes to the south of the Bamburanao hills. It is expected now that the time has been extended, that several companies

will bid for the privilege of constructing a railroad through one of Cuba's richest sections at the same time receiving \$2,000,000 for doing so.

The Cuban Central Railroad has made a protest through diplomatic channels against a subsidy for this line, as it is already building, without a subsidy, a line joining Caibarien and Nuevitas, but running north of the Bamburanao hills. The railroad which the government will subsidize will run parallel to the Cuban Central.

A bond of \$150,000 is exacted of bidders to be given either in cash or through a surety company having the sufficient capital to answer for the bid, and the advertisement calling for bids is to be published in all the principal papers.

Jacques Hoffer, formerly manager of the Hotel Campoamor at Cojimar and who was well known in Havana, committed suicide on July 19th in a New York hotel.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS

NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA REPORT

The general balance sheet of the National Bank of Cuba dated June 29, 1912, has been published. The values are given in United States currency and attention is called to the fact that deposits have increased \$4,000,000 during the last six months.

Total number of individual accounts: 33,200, which shows an increase of 5,900 accounts, equivalent to 21½ per cent, or at the rate of 39 new accounts per working day.

ASSETS		
Cash in vaults	\$7,079,308.22	
Due from banks and bankers	4,608,549.83	
Remittances in transit	1,883,579.37	\$13,571,437.42
<i>Bonds and Stocks:</i>		
Government bonds.....	\$2,671,019.62	
City of Havana b'ds.	754,003.99	
Other bonds	613,919.30	
Stocks	148,838.67	4,187,781.58
Loans, discounts, time bills, etc.....	16,066,640.01	
Bank buildings and real estate.....	1,119,394.52	
Furniture and fixtures	89,381.15	
Sundry accounts	22,538.00	
Securities on deposit	3,070,134.33	
Total		\$38,127,307.01
LIABILITIES		
Capital	\$5,000,000.00	
Surplus	1,100,000.00	
* Undivided Profits.....	380,208.32	\$6,480,208.32
Deposits	27,749,267.44	
Due to banks and bankers.....	827,696.92	
Deposits (securities)	3,070,134.33	
Total		\$38,127,307.01

* Deduct \$200,000.00 four per cent semi-annual dividend, payable July 1, 1912.

WILL BENEFIT BALTIMORE

The Erie Railroad Company has effected a traffic arrangement with the Baltimore & Ohio, through which it will be able to handle freight between Chicago and Baltimore as well as between Chicago and New York. Freight for western points which the Erie routes over the Baltimore & Ohio will be transferred at Youngstown, Ohio, the Erie hauling it the remaining distance of about four hundred miles to Chicago; and similarly the Erie will be able to solicit freight for shipment from Chicago to Baltimore.

The Erie has for several years had a traffic agreement with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie. With the linking up of the Western Maryland and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, therefore, the Erie will have another route for its freight between Youngstown and Baltimore.

OPPOSITION TO OIL MONOPOLY

The Santiago Chamber of Commerce has objected strongly to the bill now before Congress providing for the entry of petroleum free of duty, in favor of a private company. It is not opposed to the removal of the duty, but fears a monopoly if one company secures control.

The bill grants to a favored commercial company of Cuba a practical monopoly in the importation of petroleum into Cuba for a period of 39 years. The bill covers crude oil from all countries and its products manufactured in the United States and grants the company entry free of all customs duties.

In return for this concession the company agrees to furnish at cost oil at any place in the republic where it may be required for purposes of irrigation.

The *Havana Post* calls the monopoly "chivo (graft) pure and simple and practically indefensible."

The bill provides that all persons who desire to import oil in less than 30,000 barrel lots must pay the present rate of duty, the free entry only operating in favor of the concessionary company or persons who may be named as its representatives.

On July 27th Speaker Ferrara denounced the bill in the House in unmeasured terms.

On August 1st the House voted to postpone until the next legislature further discussion of the bill.

GALVESTON'S TRADE WITH CUBA

Galveston's exports to Cuba in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, consisted largely of live stock, rice, lumber and a number of other commodities, while packing house products and flour moved in lesser quantities. The total value of exports was \$1,782,905, against \$2,595,486 the previous year, a decrease of \$812,581.

On the other hand, imports showed a large increase, amounting to \$1,286,258, against \$177,408, an increase of \$1,108,850. The total commerce of Galveston with Cuba reached \$3,069,163, against \$2,772,894, an increase of \$296,269.

THE SPONGE INDUSTRY

The value of the sponges sold in Batabano market from January 1st to June 30, 1912, was \$113,330. The industry suffers decadence due to the lessening of those engaged in the precarious work, and the prevalence of cyclones which have several times worked disaster to the fishing fleet. Prices recently have also been lower.

Cuban Sugar Production by Months

Month	1912 Tons	1911 Tons	1910 Tons	1909 Tons
December-January	262,152	229,118	380,668	238,378
February	326,220	330,333	360,098	355,470
Total to end of February	588,372	559,451	740,766	593,848
March	410,167	369,962	350,061	328,503
Total to end of March	998,539	929,413	1,090,827	922,351
April	371,337	283,108	321,216	269,812
Total to end of April	1,369,876	1,212,521	1,412,043	1,192,263
May	289,728	135,957	200,771	139,417
Total to end of May	1,659,604	1,348,478	1,612,814	1,331,680
June	111,384	64,010	76,861	66,290
Total to end of June	1,770,988	1,412,488	1,689,675	1,397,970
July	45,790	28,628	49,535	39,272
Total to end of July	1,816,778	1,441,116	1,739,210	1,437,242
August .....	.....	11,547	39,912	31,208
Total to end of August .....	.....	1,452,663	1,779,122	1,468,450
September .....	.....	14,039	13,478	10,578
Total to end of September .....	.....	1,466,702	1,792,600	1,479,028
October .....	.....	16,749	11,749	34,554
Total to end of October .....	.....	1,483,451	1,804,349	1,513,582
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total crop .....	.....	1,483,451	1,804,349	1,513,582

—Willett & Gray's Sugar Journal.

INCREASE IN DUTIES ON ALPARGATAS

The Cuban government, at the petition of those interested in the manufacture of alpargatas ["alpargatas" is the Spanish name applied to a species of footwear that does not contain any leather, consisting of an upper and heel piece of canvas and a sole of hemp], has increased the surtax provided by the decree of February 1, 1904. The basic duty originally stated in the customs tariff of Cuba was 40 cents per dozen. Under the decree mentioned above a surtax of 25 per cent was imposed, making the duty under the general tariff 50 cents per dozen; on alpargatas imported from the United States there is a reduction, 20 per cent of the amount of the general tariff, thus making the duty on alpargatas imported from the United States 40 cents per dozen [the rates set forth in Tariff Series No. 27, Customs Tariff of Cuba]. By a decree of June 4, 1912, the government has increased the surtax to 30 per cent; hence the duty on alpargatas is now 52 cents per dozen under the general tariff, and the rate on imports from the United States is 41.6 cents per dozen. The increased rate is to go into effect on July 15, 1912.

HAVANA'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

The custom house collections for the month of July compare as follows:

1912	\$1,609,223
1911	1,574,059
1910	1,496,572
1909	1,509,947
1908	1,313,839
1907	1,623,661
1906	1,534,538

The United Railways of Havana will receive all freight in the future at the Arsenal station in Havana. The company has discontinued the Villanueva station.

A general order to all Cuban ports was issued August 4th to take precaution against all ships from New Orleans because a plague-infected rat had been found there.

All ships from New Orleans must discharge their cargoes in the open bay and not alongside of docks. Cargoes must be loaded and unloaded by daylight. The cables with which launches are tied to steamers must be provided with rat shields.



Hauling a mahogany log in Oriente Province.
Trinqual conduciendo una toza de Caoba.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

ADVICE TO COLONISTS

Are you located near a sugar mill, where some thousand people are employed for six months in the year? You will find it profitable to raise plantains, boniatas, chickens and hogs. Regarding plantains, they represent the national food for the natives and bring an average of seventy cents per hundred. One acre should yield 400 bunches (each bunch bears about 30 plantains) after twelve months and about 1,000 bunches the following year. Thus one acre will yield from \$84.00 to \$210.00, according to the age.

In raising vegetables and potatoes it must be realized that irrigation is necessary, and that such crops will not grow during the summer months, except when shaded. The success depends on the local demand, and will give profits to a few growers only. A few parties have been successful with potatoes, due to a favorable location.

Try bread, vegetables, eggs, poultry, etc. Cubans want good things to eat just as much as you want to sell them.

"Regarding lemons, I doubt whether Cuba can compete with California and Italy. California has no duty to pay, and Italy has the advantage of ridiculously cheap labor. But large lemon groves would pay very well for manufacturing calcium citrate, imported into the States free of duty for making citric acid; lemon oil is utilized, too. The demand for citric acid is increasing fast, for the increasing cotton industry absorbs large quantities for fixing colors on cotton. The increasing demand for soft drinks all over the world is very encouraging too. There is lime everywhere in Cuba. Lime delivers the calcium, and to deliver large amounts of lemons is up to the growers."—Prof. Paul Karutz, Camaguey, Cuba.

KEEPING OUT MICE AND ANTS

Mice and ants can be kept from entering beehives by setting the hives on the bottoms of inverted bottles set in the ground. Be sure to keep the grass or weeds cut close to the ground about each beehive. —*Popular Mechanics*, Chicago.



Anon or custard apple. It is called the queen of Cuban fruits.
El anón ó manzana guanábana, llamada la reina de las frutas cubanas.

BANANAS AS MEDICINE

The "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India" contains numerous extracts from the opinions of medical men in India on the value of the banana plant in medicine. Civil Surgeon R. A. Parker, M. D., states: "A combination of ripe banana, tamarind and common salt is most efficacious in dysentery. I have used it in many cases, both of acute and chronic forms of the disease, and seldom failed to effect a cure. It may, in fact, be said to be a specific, and I can confidently recommend it to the profession as well as to the public. It is simple, easily procurable, and may safely be administered to a child. It is not disagreeable to take, has no bad effects, and is on the whole preferable to ipecacuanha. In simple cases a single dose is sufficient; as a rule, three or four doses are required to effect a cure. The patient should be kept quiet and placed on low diet. The dose for an adult is: Ripe bananas, one ounce; the pulp of ripe tamarind, half an ounce; common salt, quarter of an ounce; well mixed and administered immediately. It may be given two or three times a day." Civil Surgeon J. H. Thornton, B. A., M. B., says: "The juice of the tender roots contains a large quantity of tannin and is used with mucilage for checking hæmorrhages from the genital and air passages. The ashes produced by burning the plant contain a large amount of potash salts, and are used as

an antacid in acidity, heartburn and colic. The tender fruit is used as a diet for patients suffering from hæmoptysis and diabetes." C. T. Peters, M. B., says: "The ripe fruit is useful in chronic dysentery and diarrhœa. The dried fruit of the larger varieties is a valuable anti-scorbutic. The dried leaves and in fact the entire plant is burnt, and the ashes dissolved in water and strained yield an alkaline solution, containing chiefly potash salts, which is used in curries, especially as a cure for acidity and an anti-scorbutic." Ainslie writes that the banana is "one of the safest of fruits for such as have delicate stomachs, being entirely free from acidity; it is, moreover, very nourishing, and is always prescribed as food by the Hindoo practitioners for such as suffer from bile and heat of habit."—From notes on the Banana by William Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.G., in the West India Committee Circular, London.

PINEAPPLES IN 1912

The Cuban pineapple crop for 1912, which has just terminated, was according to the Havana newspapers very much larger and the exportations considerably above those of last year, but prices have been ruinous.

The strike in Havana piled up the crates and prevented shipments which resulted in the rotting of the fruit before it could be shipped. When the embargo was raised and the fruit forwarded, it came to the market in such quantities as to break prices very badly.

In the months of May and June the exportations were 900,000 crates. Compared with the previous year, when for the same period the exportations were 856,348 crates, an increase is shown in favor of 1912 of over 40,000 crates.

From January 1st to June 29, 1912, the exportations from Havana by the various steamboat lines totalled 1,061,889 crates. For the same period in 1911 the exportations amounted to 926,730 crates.

As has already been stated the prices were low, except for that portion of the crop which was sent earlier in the season. Since the 15th of May the prices rapidly lowered.

Official statistics give the 1911 crop as 25,775,314 kilos, against 32,851,340 kilos exported during the year 1910. In 1909, 31,000,003 kilos; 1908, 23,634,395 kilos; and in 1907, 18,831,165 kilos.

Almost the entire crop was exported to the United States.



Plan of wire connections for exploding dynamite in the removal of stumps.

Arrancando cepas por medio de explosivos. Aqui se muestra el sistema de alambrado.

Strong winds are inimical to the successful growth of coffee and plantations should not face the windward side unless protected.

THE ROSELLE PLANT'S USES*

The roselle is one of the few plants of which the calyx is used as human food. It has long been cultivated in Mexico, Central America, in Florida, Texas and in Queensland. It grows freely in Cuba and many of its virtues are well appreciated.

It belongs, like cotton, to the Malvaceae and it somewhat resembles the cotton plant in its general aspect and it branches profusely. In rich soils the plant attains a height of six feet. There are two distinct types of "roselle": one contains a red pigment which gives the characteristic brilliant red color to all the products of the plants belonging to this type; the other does not possess this pigment and all the parts of the plant are greenish, whilst the calyces are straw colored or whitish. In the red type two varieties may be noticed: Victor and Rico. The first is more erect in habit than the second and earlier in fruiting. The calyces of the first are reddish, those of the second dark red.

The plants of the type bearing white fruit are of a more upright habit than the varieties of the red type, but they are not so vigorous and their calyces are smaller.

The plant grows rapidly and requires much moisture; nevertheless the soil must be well drained.

The plants of the Victor variety in Florida yield an average of 12 lb. 5 oz. of first flowers and 3 lb. 12 oz. of second flowers. Plants of this variety set 8 or 10 feet apart, that is about 520 to the acre, produce about 75.6 cwt. or calyces per acre. In Hawaii the crop of calyces ranges from 53.7 to 62.7 cwt. per acre.

From the calyces, jellies and preserves are manufactured. With the fruit of the white type wines and sirups are made. In India "roselle" is cultivated to some extent for its fibre, and it is as a fibre plant that *Hibiscus Sabdariffa* might be taken into consideration in the Philippines. If roselle were cultivated on a large scale, the stems, which contain a strong fibre, might be utilized in the manufacture of paper and thus become a source of profit instead of being an expense to the farmer who has to remove them to make room for another crop.

The only cryptogamic disease which attacks it can be controlled by dusting with sulphur. The most serious enemy of the roselle is the root knot nematode (*Heterodera radiciola*) against which no cheap and effective remedy has yet been found.

The cotton stained (*Disdercus suturellus*) does some damage to the calyces in the Philippines. Aphids that sometimes attack the young plants are readily controlled by the application of tobacco dust. Two scale insects (*Coccus hesperidum* and *Hemischionaspis aspidistrae*) have been recorded on the roselle, also a mealy bug (*Pseudococcus* sp.)

* Wester, P. J. Roselle, its Cultivation and Uses.—*Philippine Agricultural Review*, Vol. V, No. 3, pp. 123-132. Manila, March, 1912.

LIGHT TOBACCO IMMATURE

"There is great difficulty found in convincing the smoking public that a light cigar is not necessarily mild," said recently E. H. Gato of New York. "A cigar with a rich brown color is undoubtedly the best that can be found, but by this I do not mean cigars commonly classified as 'black.' A good part of the light tobacco used is immature, and, consequently, does not have its full quota of natural aroma and taste. All tobacco is brought in green from the plant and is then hung up to mature. As this maturing process, or sweating, goes on, the leaves gradually assume a darker shade. As they are usually available in the various stages of maturity the color of the selection of leaves that have reached the age sufficient to give them the desired color. Doing this, however, and making them up in this immature condition robs the cigars of a good portion of their quality and aroma. A cigar made of such tobacco is mild and carries a very good smoke. Unfortunately though, only a fair portion of the average crop is naturally light."

The cover page of this issue illustrates El Siboney factory in Havana.

The building is located at No. 193 Carlos III Avenue and is a modern four-story structure of structural steel and cement. It was constructed some years ago after the burning of the Siboney factory, which completely destroyed the building.

Backed against the building are to be seen the different delivery wagons used to distribute the brands around the cigar stands, cafés and stores. These wagons also carry the supply to nearby towns not reached by the railroads.

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CONSIDERACIONES SOBRE LA SEMILLA DE CAÑA DE AZÚCAR

Por O. B. GONZALEZ TAFUR, INGENIERO AGRÓNOMO

(Nota de los Editores: La selección de las semillas, con el objeto de mejorar y aumentar las cosechas, es un tema de la mayor importancia para todo agricultor. El Ingeniero S. González Tafur aconseja hacer la selección de la semilla de la caña de azúcar, teniendo en consideración su riqueza en sacarosa.)

Vamos á hacer en el presente artículo, una serie de indicaciones concernientes á la semilla de la caña de azúcar; indicaciones que revisten algún interés, pues, con relativa frecuencia, no se concede á la selección para este cultivo, su verdadero valor.

Todo cultivo necesita para dar plantas vigorosas y llegar á cosechas excelentes, estar rodeado, no solamente de buenas condiciones de clima, suelo y agua; sino también, que provenga de semillas cuidadosamente seleccionadas, obtenidas de cultivos que no hayan sufrido trastornos durante el período de vegetación, de cultivos con plantas sanas y resistentes, que sean el verdadero tipo de la especie que representan y ricas en el producto industrial final que deben dar. Es indiscutible que procediendo así, se tendrán siempre plantas sanas, resistentes á las enfermedades, y se evitarán las degeneraciones que son perjudiciales, no solo por la alteración en los rendimientos, sino por la predisposición á las enfermedades, el raquitismo, etc.

Todas estas indicaciones anteriores deben tenerse presentes tratándose de la caña de azúcar, que, si bien no se propaga por semillas propiamente dicho, se efectúa por trozos de tallos que corrientemente se designan con el nombre de "semillas" sin escapar por eso á todas las observaciones que anteriormente hemos indicado.

Punto de capital importancia tratándose de la semilla de la caña de azúcar, es la "selección química" de ellas es decir, escoger las cañas más ricas en sacarosa, pues de este modo se obtendrán cañas de porcentaje sacarino elevado. Esto es debido no solamente á la acción de la herencia que se pone en juego, sino á las trasformaciones que sufre la sacarosa en las semillas después del sembrío y al papel que desempeña durante el período de germinación. Veamos las trasformaciones que sufre la sacarosa después del sembrío. Una vez la semilla enterrada, principia la inversión de la sacarosa, trasformándose en azúcares invertidos, constituyendo estos azúcares la primera trasformación que sufre la sacarosa almacenada como reserva alimenticia, antes de su utilización. Trasformada la sacarosa en azúcares invertido, éstos son los directamente utilizados para la formación y nutrición de los brotes: porque una parte va á formar celulosa y albúmina para constituir el tallo, y otra parte va á formar la materia constitutiva de las raíces. De aquí nace la necesidad de escoger las cañas más ricas en sacarosa para semillas, puesto que de este modo, la primera alimentación de los brotes será abundante, y nacerán fuertes y vigorosos, antes de que puedan alimentares directamente de los elementos nutritivos del suelo. Obteniendo brotes fuertes, la planta podrá con más facilidad luchar en su primera edad, y con toda probabilidad seguirá una vegetación normal.

Esta selección química tiene importancia, ya sea escogiendo como semilla el cuerpo de la caña, ya sea utilizando el cogollo para el sembrío. En el primer caso tendrán lugar todas las trasformaciones indicadas, en tanto que en el segundo caso, siendo el azúcar del cogollo en su mayor parte invertido, será directamente utilizable sin sufrir trasformación. De aquí viene el por qué los sembríos hechos con el cogollo de la caña, brotan con más facilidad, puesto que en ellos el alimento principal del brote no tiene que sufrir trasformación antes de utilizarse.

Por todas las consideraciones anteriores, debe escogerse para semillas, las cañas de campos en los cuales los rendimientos hayan sido elevados, con plantas perfectamente sanas, porque los sembríos provenientes de semillas enfermas traen consigo una serie de inconvenientes, como brotes raquíticos, contaminación de la enfermedad á todo el cultivo; esta última indicación debe tenerse en consideración tanto más, cuanto que entre nosotros todavía no ha entrado en uso la desinfección previa de la semilla antes del sembrío.—*La Riqueza Agrícola.*

Two thousand tons of rails, 80 steel cars and 2 locomotives have been purchased by the owners of the centrals Tranquilidad and Rio Cauto in Oriente Province.

The material will be used in the construction of a railroad between Manzanillo and Jibacoa. The cost was \$146,000.

Other improvements are contemplated.

The Santa Lucia estate in Oriente Province had produced 121,138 bags of sugar up to July 11th and continued grinding with one tandem.

The yield expected for the season is 200,000 bags.

The Central Delicias, Oriente Province, up to July 6th had produced 159,144 bags.

WITHDRAWS FROM BRUSSELS CONVENTION

The British government made announcement in the House of Commons on August 1st of decision to withdraw from the Brussels Convention on September 1, 1913, a year's notice being necessary.

This action has no important influence on present conditions, as England has practically been out of the convention for several years.

It is evident that the other countries interested, those who signed the Protocol of March 17, 1912 (including Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland and Russia), intend the convention to remain in force until September 1, 1918.

The original Brussels Convention was agreed to March 5, 1902, England taking an active part in its organization. On expiration of the original term the convention was renewed for five years to September 1, 1913.

On December 19, 1907, Russia was admitted with privilege of exporting 300,000 tons to September 1, 1909, and 200,000 tons each year for four years from September 1, 1909, to April 1, 1913.

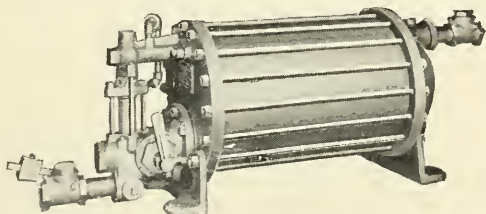
The Protocol of March 17, 1912, provides for a continuance of the quota of exportation awarded Russia of 200,000 tons for each of the five years from September 1, 1913, to September 1, 1918, and (in view of the scarcity existing in 1911-12) a supplementary quota of 150,000 tons in year 1911-12, 50,000 tons in year 1912-13 and 50,000 tons in year 1913-14, also providing for a prolongation of the convention for a new term of five years to September 1, 1918.

This increase in Russian exports was unsatisfactory to England as she had requested that Russia be allowed to export 600,000 tons this year.

The purchase by Sr. Rafael Montalvo, Manuel Ajuria and other financiers, of the "Lucia" mill in Havana Province, owned by the heirs of the late Perfecto Lacoste, has been announced. The output has averaged about 26,000 bags yearly taking the yield for the last five years. The maximum output was in 1909 when the mill produced 37,734 bags.

Sugar Central Tuinicu, Santa Clara Province, finished grinding with 106,147 bags as its output.

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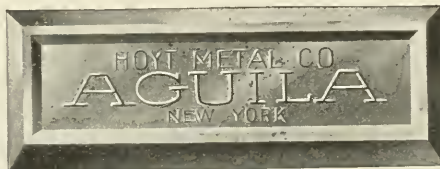
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THE PREVENTION OF SCALE

HANDY AND EFFECTIVE APPARATUS FOR PURIFYING FEED WATERS — CAUSTIC POTASH FOR REMOVING SCALE

For the treatment of moderate quantities of feed water in which carbonate of lime predominates, handy and effective apparatus may be contrived by the engineer out of one or more boiler tanks, in which the water is heated by exhaust steam through a system of pipe coils, soda or other chemicals being used as reagents. By this means very bad water may be purified of a large portion of its mineral matter, which is left behind in the tank. Feed-water heaters, whether using exhaust or live steam, answer the same purpose. In the lime process, 28 grains of caustic lime will give a total precipitate of 100 grains of carbonate, the 28 grains of caustic being themselves converted into 50 grains of carbonate.

But for various reasons, steam users often prefer to treat the water inside the boilers, in which case the use of caustic lime forms a too bulky precipitate, and some other reagent must therefore be employed. By using caustic soda, both carbonate and sulphate of lime can be thrown down, and the process is more rapid than with caustic lime and carbonate of soda. Suppose, for instance, a water contains 6 grains of carbonate and 8.16 grains of sulphate of lime; by adding 3.75 grains of caustic soda to the water, these at once become 6.36 grains of carbonate of soda, and 6 grains of carbonate of lime are precipitated. The 6.36 grains of carbonate of soda decompose the 8.16 grains of sulphate of lime, and are converted into 8.52 grains of sulphate of soda, and another 6 grains of carbonate of lime are precipitated. Altogether, 12 grains of lime are thrown down, and the soda acts twice, first by absorbing an acid, and second by changing this acid for another. When used in this way, 31 grains of caustic soda will precipitate 100 grains of carbonate of lime. Soda, therefore, will remove nearly double the quantity removed by caustic lime from waters containing both carbonate and sulphate of lime, but the cost of treatment by soda is considerably more than by the lime treatment. The following formulas will be found useful:

1. Water in which carbonate of lime is present—For treating 1,000 gallons of water, 1,060 grains of carbonate of soda, made caustic with 560 grains of burnt lime, are required for each grain of carbonate of lime per gallon. To produce the same result with soda, 1½ ounces of caustic soda for each grain of carbonate of lime present per gallon will be necessary for the treatment of 1,000 gallons.

2. Waters containing sulphate of lime only—For each grain of sulphate of lime per gallon, 1¾ ounces of pure carbonate of soda will be required to treat 1,000 gallons of water.

3. When both carbonate and sulphate of lime are present—As explained for carbonate water (1), 1½ ounces of caustic soda for each grain of carbonate of lime will precipitate the lime in 1,000 gallons, but this quantity will also throw down 1.36 grains of sulphate of lime at the same time, so that if the proportion of sulphate does not exceed the carbonate beyond the ratio of 8 to 6, the sulphate may be disregarded. If, however, sulphate of lime is present in a greater ratio, carbonate of soda should also be added. An excess of soda should be used to insure a proper reaction, which is greatly assisted by heating the water.

Unless the soda used is of the best quality and free from adulteration, leakages at the seams may be caused, or the plates and fittings may be attacked; the use of impure caustic soda has been the cause of much trouble in this direction.

When, however, scale has formed on the internal surfaces and shell of the boiler, there is an effective method (which the writer has practiced with success for many years) of removing it. Caustic potash answers this purpose, especially when the scale consists chiefly of mud, with sulphate and carbonate of lime and magnesia combined. Caustic potash is the concentrated lye sold in grocery stores, but if it is required in large quantities it should be purchased from wholesale druggists. Dissolve it in a barrel of water, say 40 pounds to the barrel, and then pump it into the boiler; this is about 1/6 pound of potash per pound of water and is strong enough for the purpose.

The method employed by the writer was as follows: One boiler was cut out of service at noon on Saturday, the damper was nearly closed and the pressure let drop to 30 or 40 pounds. The potash being ready, the mixture was pumped from a suitable tank into the boiler: continuing to pump clean water until the glass was full. The fire was then allowed to die out, and the boiler left in this condition for at least 24 hours, when the furnace was again lighted, and the steam pressure raised to 15 or 20 pounds. The fire was then drawn and the boiler blown down; the bottom doors were taken off, all the chunks of scale which could not go through the blowoff cocks were removed, and the

boiler was thoroughly washed out with water from a hose at high pressure. The boiler was then closed, filled with clean water and steam raised, and put into commission again. A repetition of this at every week-end for a few weeks will thoroughly clean the dirtiest boiler.

In handling caustic potash the utmost care must be used; it is truly caustic, and if a small portion splashes in one's face or eyes it will cause serious trouble. The same is true of the hands. For a very hard scale an acid purger should be used, as lime is alkaline and its antidote is an acid. Probably someone may exclaim loudly against using an acid purger, arguing that it will destroy the boiler. It is just here that trouble is likely to ensue in the hands of an inexperienced person. In the first place, an acid purger is largely diluted with water, and it attacks the scale first, having the greatest affinity for it. After that it would attack the boiler plates if allowed to remain in the boiler, but there can be no after effects of this character from a boiler purger, because it is no longer in the boiler when the scale is removed, the boiler cleaned out by hand, washed with a hose, filled up and blown out again before steam is raised. Of the two evils, it is best to choose the least, and in this case the use of a strong boiler purge is less than the injury and loss of fuel caused by scale.—John Green in *Power*.

Output of Plantations

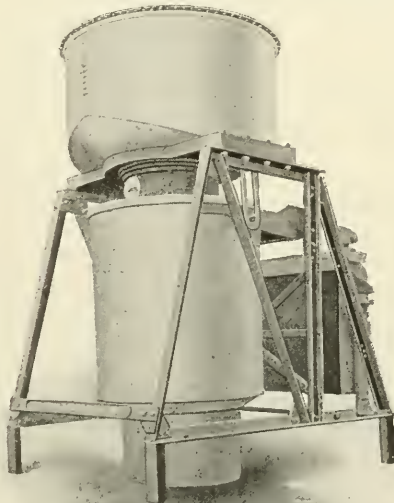
It is stated that two sugar centrals in Matanzas Province, "Dos Rosas" and "Preciosa", have been bought by an American company for \$800,000. The two estates are near Cardenas and the new owners propose to merge the two plantations into one large central. The former ownership was Cuban. Their output has been ranging between 25,000 and 35,000 bags each annually.

The Santa Gertrudis in Matanzas Province has completed its grinding with a yield of 139,000 bags. With extension to its fields the estate expects a very much larger yield from the next crop.

The sugar plantation Preston at Nipe Bay finished grinding August 1st with a yield of 267,861 sacks.

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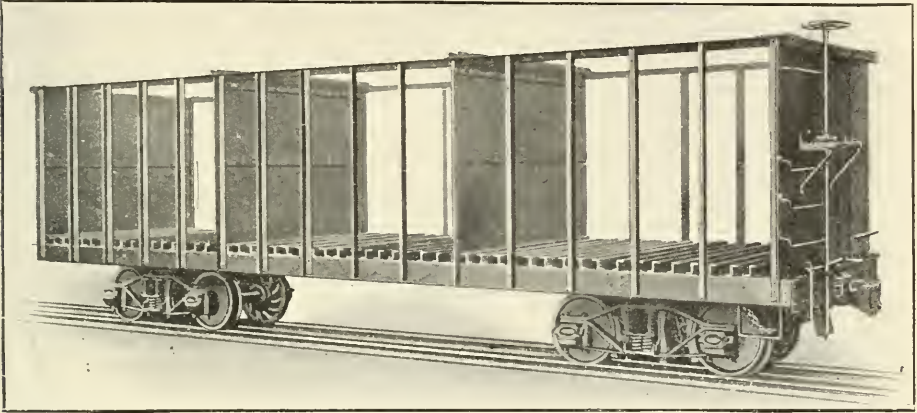
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La Caña de Azúcar

El director de la escuela de sacartécnica de Tucumán, ingenieron Domingo L. Simois ha elevado al jefe de la división de enseñanza agrícola, el informe correspondiente á los ensayos de abonos realizados sobre cultivos de caña de azúcar, durante el período 1910-1911. Estos experimentos se realizaron: 1º. en terreno cedido por el doctor Tiburcio Padilla, 2º. en la caña reyada de la escuela y 3º. abono de las variedades que forman la colección del establecimiento, compuesto de 75 clases. Los cálculos se realizaron sobre 10 y 25 surcos de 25 metros de extensión cada uno, empleándose diversos abonos, á dosis distintas. Se utilizó el superfosfato en proporciones de 400 á 600 kilos por hectárea, solo y también con 100 kilos de salitre ó nitrato de soda; con este último solamente y utilizándolo en proporciones mayores. Se emplearon igualmente fórmulas compuestas con esos dos abonos y otra parte de sulfato de amonio. Se ensayó también la acción de este fertilizador aisladamente, en distintas proporciones y mezclándolo con el superfosfato y con el nitrato de sodio y se emplearon con el mismo objeto el sulfato de potasio, la harina de huesos, la langosta desecada y las tortas de recino. Los resultados á que arriban los experimentos no son de todo concluyentes aún, pues no es posible pretenderlo en tan poco tiempo, pero la acción de los agentes citados se ha evidenciado en una forma favorable en la vegetación de la caña de azúcar y la prosecución de los ensayos en el corriente año, con las mejoras que en el establecimiento se piensan introducir, hace presagiar para el resultado de estos estudios, conclusiones que serán de indiscutible y provechoso interés para la industria azucarera. Se han obtenido rendimientos de 53.120 kilos por hectárea y grados de pureza que varían de 83 á 91.34 por ciento. En cada uno de los análisis realizados, que suman más de 300, se determinó: Brix, densidad: Baume sacarosa, glucosa, pureza y valor industrial.—*El Hacendado Mexicano.*

Central Constancia in Santa Clara Province expects a crop of 150,000 bags for next season due to extensive alterations effected in the mill.

Don Nicolás Castabaño, a well-known business man of Cienfuegos, will establish in that city a factory for the manufacture of spaghetti.

SUGAR REVIEW

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

Our last review for this magazine was dated July 18, 1912.

At that time the quotation for centrifugals 96 test was 4.05c. per lb., which, except on a few days when 3.985c. was accepted, has been the ruling quotation ever since.

However, the market at this writing is barely steady at 4.05c., there being free sellers but no buyers on this basis.

The rather easier tone at the close is the effect of weakness which developed in European markets, the principal fluctuations on beet there being from 12s 6d to 12s 4½d to 13s 0d to 12s 0d to 12s 4½d (August 2d), from which there was a steady decline to 11s 1½d on the 10th inst. and a partial recovery to 11s 3d to-day. Meanwhile new crop beet for October/December delivery fluctuated from 10s 5¼d to 10s 3¾d to 10s 6¾d to 9s 10½d on August 10th and is now quoted 9s 11¼d.

Cane sugar in the United Kingdom declined from 12s 6d to 12s.

The decline in Europe was due to the elimination, largely, of the speculative interest and to the favorable outlook for the growing beet crop.

It must be remembered, however, that prompt beet is still very much (.22c.) above the parity of our market, so that we cannot be expected to follow its fluctuations to the full extent.

Our refiners will not need to draw on supplies of full duty sugars until November/December and then the quantity required may only be very small, but possibly larger, depending upon the demand for refined sugar; we are, therefore, mainly interested in the movement in October/December beet now quoted at 9s 11¼d, equal to 4.09c. for centrifugals, in fact beet for October shipment has been offered at 10s 3d c & f to New York, equal to 4.07c., which is getting pretty close to business and, when the new crop comes in rapidly, about a month or two hence, it will not be surprising if some beet is actually shipped to the United States and we are likely to follow the market for October beet closely.

Javas are usually offered on about the parity of beet for the same delivery, so that we may expect them to compete, also, for the American demand from now until the next Cuba crop is available; reports from the Java crop, however, are not very favorable, the yield thus far being unsatisfactory, but this may possibly improve.

Our cable received to-day from Batavia indicates that eastern countries are taking an increased proportion of the Java crop, the exports during July compared with the same month last year being:

	July, 1912	July, 1911
To Europe and United States.....	83,000 tons	79,500 tons
To elsewhere	144,000 "	88,900 "
Total	227,000 tons	168,400 tons

Stocks of unsold sugar in Cuba are reduced to about 125,000 tons and are in the hands of strong holders who will demand full value for their sugars, knowing that it will all be wanted at close to world prices.

Latest reports from Europe are that a bumper crop of beets is expected and that the sugar will come to market early, probably making a good beginning in September; we hear some predictions of new beet selling at 9s f. o. b. Hamburg, but it is a question whether it will go as low as that for several months yet, especially as the cost of production is estimated at 9s 6d and there cannot be any large surplus of world's supplies for some time.

Beets at 9s would be on a parity of 3.88c. for centrifugals and at 9s 6d the parity of 3.99c.

Present indications are, therefore, that our market should remain steady, with only moderate fluctuations for the immediate future with tendency toward a rather lower level later.

England has decided to withdraw from the Brussels Convention in September, 1913, but this action does not affect present conditions, as she has been practically withdrawn for several years and as the other principal countries in Europe expect the Convention to remain effective until 1918.

The United States Senate passed a Sugar Tariff Bill July 27th, reducing the duty to .95c. on 75 degree test plus .026c. for each additional degree, making the rates 1.496c. on 96 degree test and 1.60c. per lb. on 100 degree test, foreign sugar raw or refined and 1.1968c. on 96 degree test and 1.28c. on 100 degree test, Cuba raw or refined.

The Reciprocity Treaty giving a concession in duty of 20 per cent on Cuba sugars is to continue in force.

The present rates on 96 degree test are 1.685c. on foreign and 1.348c. on Cuban sugars. The differential of .075c. or refined and the Dutch Standard are abolished.

The Branding clause, which is adopted, provides that all sugars testing less than 99 degrees, except those delivered to refiners, shall be branded with name of the manufacturer and with the accurate polariscope test within half of one degree, failure of which will be deemed a misbranding within the meaning of the "Food and Drugs Act." This is especially objectionable in the case of refiners' soft sugars, Louisiana sugars suitable for immediate consumption and raws imported for delivery to others than refiners. It is intended that the bill is not to go into effect until 6 months from date of approval by the president.

This bill was not accepted by the House of Representatives, but was sent to the Conference Committee, where it now is, and is not likely to be finally acted upon this session, as Congress is expected to adjourn in a few days.

The growing sugar cane crop of Cuba promises a large outturn, but rain has recently been wanted in most parts.

Favorable reports of the United States beet crop are received, a beginning of harvest having been made in California to be followed by other States in September and October.

Louisiana is recovering somewhat from the damage done by the floods, but will likely be 15 per cent short of a good crop.

The market for refined sugar has remained steady, since our last review, with the demand limited to a hand-to-mouth basis, buyers generally seeing no inducement to anticipate wants and expecting lower prices later on, instead of the advancing tendency which was noted at this time last year; the consequence is that stocks generally throughout the country are unusually small, and as fruit crops are good, we may confidently expect a large demand sooner or later for refined sugar, to be followed by increased business in raws.

New York, August 12, 1912.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

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

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación estaba fechada el 18 de julio ppdo., en cuyo período la cotización de los azúcares centrifugos polarización 96° era 4.05c. por libra, cuya cotización, excepto durante algunos días en que se aceptó el precio de 3.965c., ha sido el precio corriente desde entonces.

Sin embargo, el mercado al hacerse esta reseña es poco estable á 4.05c., habiendo bastantes vendedores bajo esta base pero no compradores.

El tono algo más tranquilo al cerrarse el mercado es efecto de flojedad desarrollado en los mercados europeos, siendo allí las principales fluctuaciones de azúcar de remolacha de 12s 6d á 12s 4½d á 13s 0d á 12s 0d á 12s 4½d (el 2 de agosto), teniendo lugar de aquí una baja estable á 11s 1½d el 10 del corriente y una reacción parcial á 11s 3d hoy. Entretanto la entrega de la nueva cosecha del azúcar de remolacha para octubre-diciembre fluctuó de 10s 5¼d á 10s 3¾d á 10s 6¾d á 9s 10½d el 10 de agosto y ahora se cotiza á 9s 11¼d.

El azúcar de caña en Inglaterra bajó de 12s 6d á 12s.

La baja en Europa fué debida en su mayor parte á la eliminación del interés especulativo y á la perspectiva favorable acerca de la cosecha de remolacha en los campos.

Sin embargo, hay que tener en cuenta que el azúcar de remolacha para pronta entrega está aún muy por encima (.22c.) de la paridad de nuestro mercado, así es que no puede esperarse que sigamos sus fluctuaciones en toda su extensión.

Nuestros refinadores no necesitarán hacer uso de existencias de azúcares con todos los derechos arancelarios hasta de noviembre á diciembre, y entonces la cantidad requerida podrá ser muy pequeña, pero probablemente será más grande, dependiendo de la demanda por azúcar refinada; por tanto, estamos interesados principalmente en la manipulación del azúcar de remolacha de octubre-diciembre, cotizada ahora á 9s 11¼d, equivalente á 4.09c. por la centrifuga; en efecto, se ha ofrecido azúcar de remolacha para embarque en octubre á 10s 3d c. y f. á Nueva York, equivalente á 4.07c., que es un precio casi aceptable, y cuando la nueva cosecha empiece á presentarse con rapidez, de aquí á uno ó dos meses, no será extraño que se hagan embarques de algún azúcar de remolacha con destino á los Estados Unidos y es probable que sigamos de cerca el mercado para el azúcar de remolacha de octubre.

Javas se ofrecen usualmente como á la paridad del azúcar de remolacha para la misma entrega, así es que también hemos de esperar que compitan con la demanda de este país desde ahora hasta que pueda disponerse de la próxima coscha de Cuba; sin embargo, avisos de la cosecha de Java no son muy favorables, pues hasta ahora lo conseguido no es satisfactorio, pero probablemente podrá haber mejoría.

El cablegrama que hemos recibido hoy de Batavia indica que los países orientales están tomando una proporción creciente de la cosecha de Java, las exportaciones durante el mes de julio comparadas con las del mismo mes el año pasado siendo como sigue:

	Julio 1912	Julio 1911
Á Europa y los Estados Unidos	83,000 tons	79,500 tons
Á otras partes	144,000 "	88,900 "
Total	227,000 tons	168,400 tons

Las existencias de azúcar sin vender en Cuba se han reducido á unas 125,000 toneladas y están en manos de tenedores vigorosos, los cuales exigirán por sus azúcares todo su valor, sabiendo que al final se necesitará todo á precios universales.

Las últimas noticias de Europa son de que se espera una buena cosecha de remolacha y de que el azúcar llegará pronto al mercado, probablemente con un buen comienzo en septiembre; han llegado á nuestros oídos presagios de ventas de azúcar de remolacha nueva cosecha á 9s puesta á bordo Hamburgo, pero la cuestión es si alcanzará ese bajo precio durante algunos meses todavía, especialmente al calcularse el costo de producción á 9s 6d y al no poder haber gran sobrante de existencias en el mundo por algún tiempo.

El azúcar de remolacha á 9s equivaldría á 3.8sc. por centrifugas y á 9s 6d equivaldría á 3.99c.

Por tanto, los indicios al presente son de que nuestro mercado permanecerá estable, con solo moderadas fluctuaciones en el futuro inmediato, con tendencia hacia un nivel algo más bajo más tarde.

Inglaterra ha decidido retirarse de la Convención de Bruselas en septiembre de 1913, pero esta decisión no afecta el estado actual, por haberse retirado prácticamente por varios años, pues los demás países principales de Europa esperan que la Convención permanecerá en vigor hasta el año 1918.

El Senado de los Estados Unidos sancionó el 27 de julio ppdo. una Ley Arancelaria sobre el azúcar, reduciendo los derechos á .95c. en azúcares de polarización 75° más .026c. por cada grado adicional, haciendo que la tarifa sea 1.496c. por el azúcar polarización 96° y 1.60c. la libra polarización 100°. azúcar cruda ó refinado del extranjero, y 1.1968c. la de polarización 96° y 1.28c. la de polarización 100°, por azúcares de Cuba crudos ó refinados.

El Tratado de Reciprocidad que concede una rebaja de 20 por ciento de derechos sobre los azúcares de Cuba ha de continuar en vigor.

La tarifa actual por polarización 96° es de 1.685c. sobre azúcares del extranjero y 1.348c. sobre azúcares de Cuba.

Queda abolido el diferencial de .075c. sobre azúcares refinados y el Tipo Holandés.

La cláusula Branding, que ha sido adoptada, provee que todos los azúcares de polarización menor de 99°, excepto los azúcares entregados á los refinadores, irán marcados con el nombre del fabricante y con el grado exacto de polarización, es un término de medio grado, y que el no cumplimiento de esta cláusula será considerado como acto de marcar en falso según el significado de la "Ley de Alimentos y Drogas." Esto es especialmente censurable en el caso de azúcares melados de refinadores, azúcares de Luisiana apropiados para consumo inmediato y azúcares crudos importados para hacer entrega á los que no sean refinadores.

Se entiende que esta Ley no será puesta en vigor sino hasta seis meses desde la fecha en que sea aprobada por el presidente.

Esta Ley no fué aceptada por la Cámara de Representantes, sino que fué enviada al Comité Conferencista, donde se halla al presente, y no es probable que sea debatida finalmente en esta sesión, pues el Congreso espera cerrar las sesiones dentro de unos días.

La zafra de caña de azúcar en los campos de Cuba promete un gran rendimiento, pero hace poco se necesitaba lluvia en la mayor parte de las localidades.

Se han recibido informes favorables acerca de la cosecha de remolacha en los Estados Unidos, habiéndose empezado la recolección en California, que irá seguida por otros Estados en septiembre y octubre.

La Luisiana se está recuperando algo de los perjuicios ocasionados por las inundaciones, pero probablemente quedará corta en un 15 por ciento de una buena cosecha.

El mercado para el azúcar refinado ha permanecido estable, desde nuestra última revista, con la demanda limitada bajo la base más apremiante, pues los compradores no ven generalmente aliente que anticipe necesidad de azúcar, esperando obtener precios más bajos algo más tarde, en vez de la tendencia al alza que se observó en esta época el año pasado; siendo la consecuencia que las existencias en todo el país son generalmente pequeñas, y como las cosechas de fruta son buenas, podemos esperar con confianza una gran demanda por azúcar refinado más tarde ó más temprano, seguida de un aumento en el negocio de los azúcares crudos.

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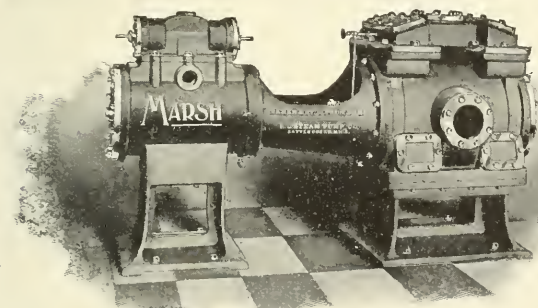
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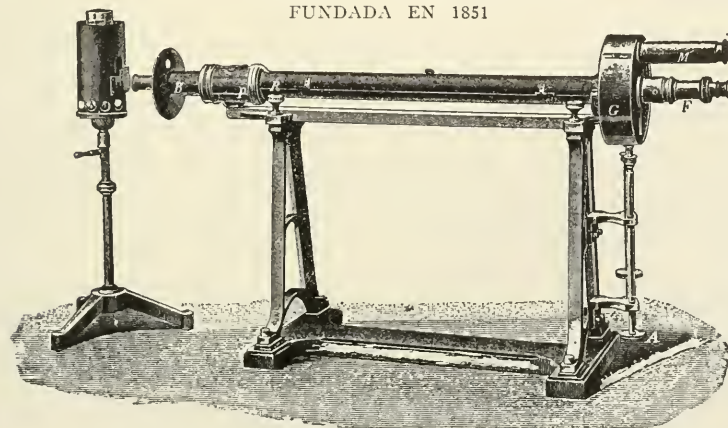
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The Cuban Telephone Company's subscribers need only press a button to be installed next to the phone to hear the latest music, says the *Havana Post*.

The system was recently given a successful trial at the office of the company in Havana. The fact that the phone is being used by a subscriber to hear a selection will not hinder the service. The moment anyone calls up, the number of the concert is cut off, to be continued later. A daily program will be announced every day.

Since the burial of the battleship "Maine" on March 15th last the "Barnard" has been busy removing the cofferdam which was built around the wreck in Havana harbor. The work was completed on July 24th.

A school of mines is projected in Cuba and a bill to that purpose has recently been introduced in the Senate.

Under the procedure followed in Cuba persons charged with homicide are never allowed bail.

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El Agricultor Practico, revista bi-mensual ilustrada de agricultura tropical práctica y sus industrias anexas. Publicado bajo los auspicios del Consejo Provincial de Oriente.

The Philippine Agricultural Review for July—the horticultural number—has been received. This magazine is printed in Manila by the Department of Public Instruction. A very full and informing article on the banana, covering many pages of the publication is a feature of this number. Some interesting illustrations are given.

The July issue of the *Pan-American Union Bulletin* contains a very informing article on Secretary Knox's visit to the Latin-American countries.

Bulletin of the Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases — International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, July, 1912. The International Institute of Agriculture was founded by act of the International Convention of June 7, 1905, to which forty governments were signatories. Ten others have since adhered, so that almost the whole civilized world, including the colonies, belongs to it.

Bulletin Agricôle du Congo Belge — Bruxelles, June, 1912. Published quarterly under the supervision of the director-general of agriculture. Fully and handsomely illustrated.

The West India Committee Circular of London for July 30, 1912.

Mr. Leon Hippeau is the new French consul appointed to succeed M. Bryois at Santiago de Cuba. He is an experienced official of the French consular corps and is a son of the late M. Hippeau who was consul in Santiago during the Spanish-American war.

In recognition of his good batting in the Cincinnati Reds and the good name he has given Cuba in the baseball world, the Havana City Council on August 8th voted a \$200 gold medal to be given to Armando Marsans, Cuba's great baseball player.

Foreigners coming to Cuba, who have been divorced under the laws of their native country, and where that law allows them to re-marry, will be allowed to be ruled by such laws, according to a resolution recently handed down by President Gomez, and which is now obtained from a court in order to give it the legal force.

The Central Niquero, Oriente Province, reports a harvest of 100,300 sacks of sugar as against 125,000 sacks which it expected to make. The shortage is blamed entirely to the labor troubles which it experienced during the year.

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"I am willing to go, Mr. President," said Bristow, "but before going I want to call your attention to the fact that every appointee in Cuba who has been accused of wrongdoing has been sent there upon the recommendation of members of Congress, senators, or men influential in the Republican Party. When it becomes necessary for me to arrest or remove from office any of these men, they will at once complain to their friends in the States and you will be bombarded with complaints as to my conduct. All I ask is that you withhold judgment until you hear my side of the case."

McKinley said: "Mr. Bristow, I understand just how difficult a task I have assigned to you. But go ahead, do what is right, be cautious, but firm, and shield no man who has been guilty of wrongdoing. As to the complaints, leave them to me: I will take care of them."

Bristow did go ahead and ran his game to cover, and when Hanna and other senators and congressmen protested, he told them that the Cuban postal service was infested with a gang of thieves and that he was simply doing his duty and proposed to keep it up. Then they went to the White House and McKinley told them that Bristow was acting on his orders. He stood unwaveringly by Bristow against the persistent importunity of many of his most intimate political advisers.—United States Senator R. M. La Follette in the *American Magazine*.

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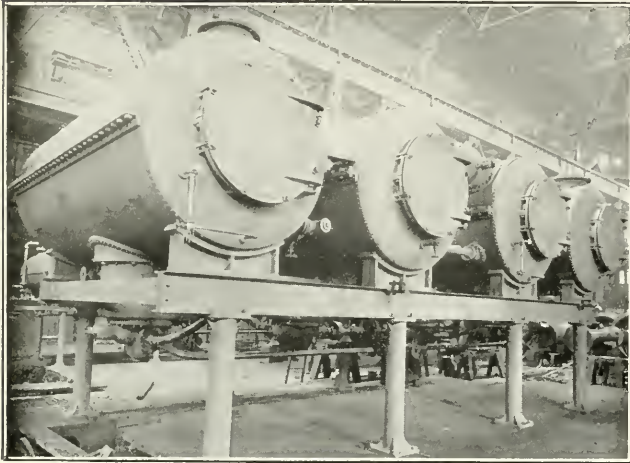
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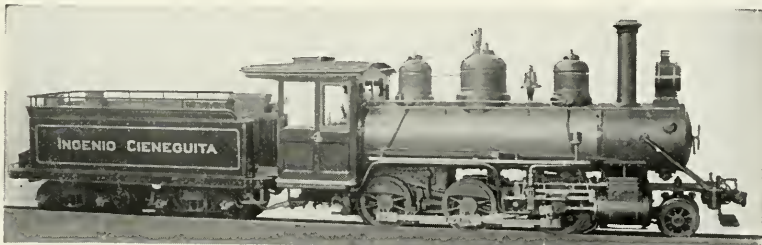
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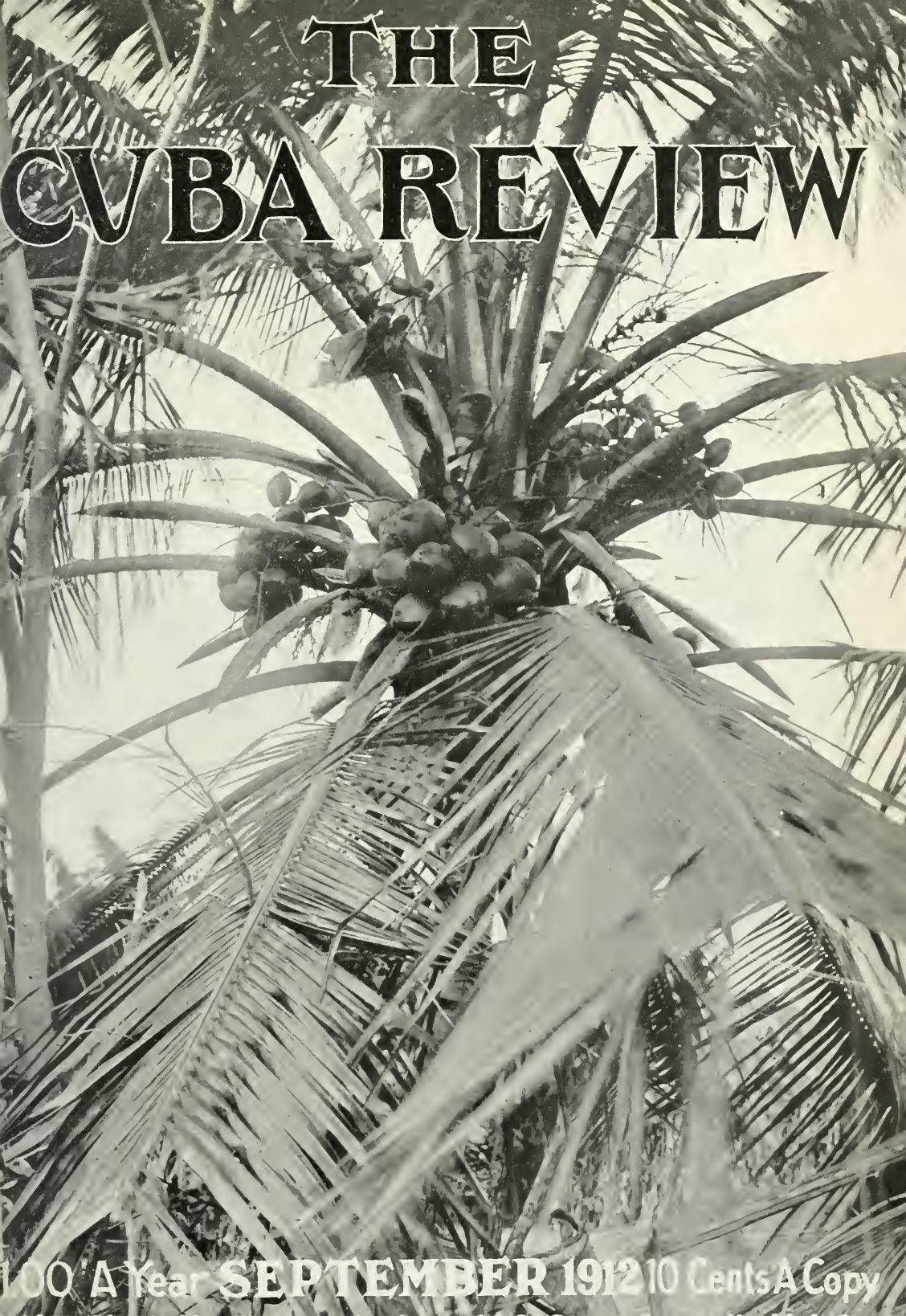


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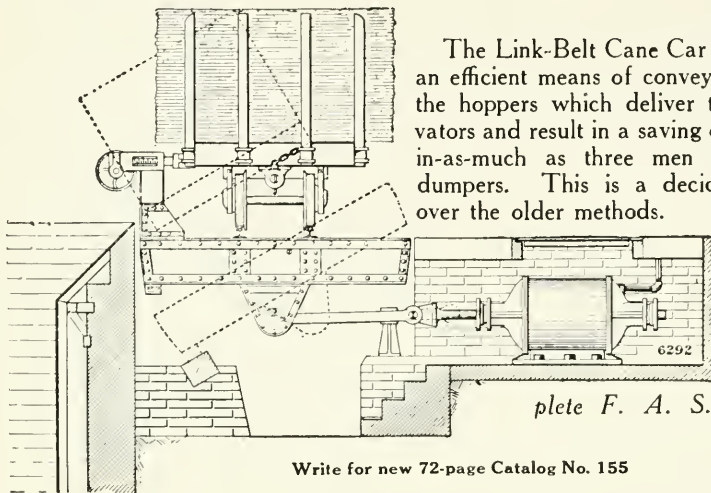
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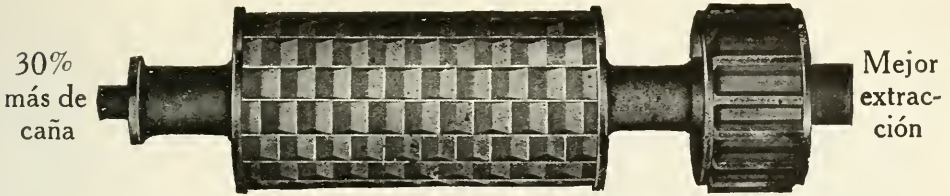
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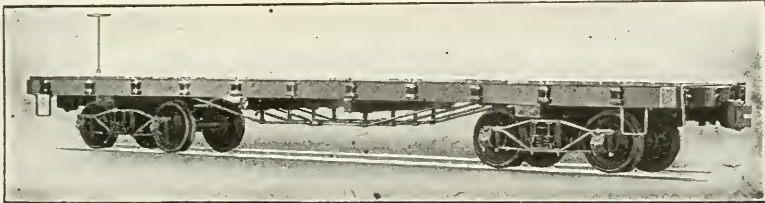
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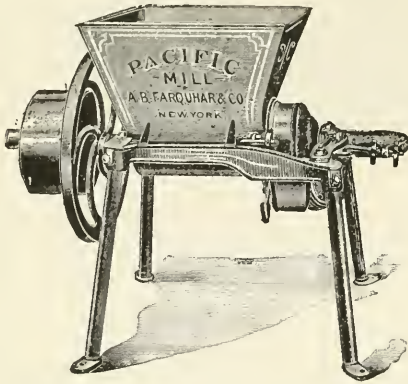
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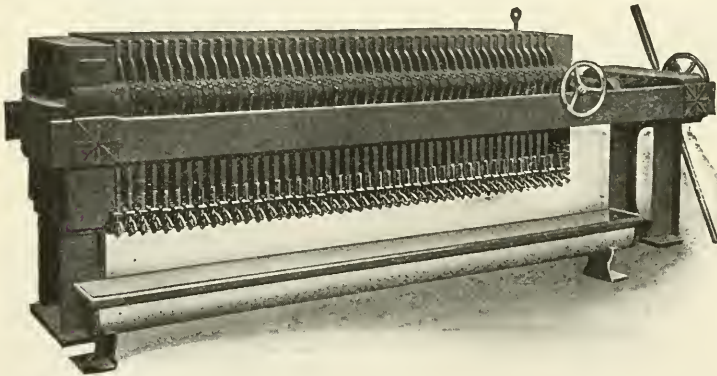
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THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOL. X

SEPTEMBER, 1912

No. 10

Contents of This Number

The cover page shows the heart of a cocoanut palm and the young cocoanuts.

Cuban government matters are given on pages 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. There is much exciting news this month. The political situation is becoming more complex as the day of election draws near. The Liberal Party seems hopelessly split. United States Chargé de Affairs in Havana, Mr. Gibson, was attacked by a reporter of a local paper and there was a considerable exchange of notes between the United States and Cuba, concerning the matter. Spanish subjects have filed claims against the Cuban government for damages arising from the recent negro rebellion. The Reilly claim for the Cienfuegos water works has, at last, been paid. Since then other claimants have arisen for the money. The employers liability law, which makes insurance compulsory on the part of employers, has been deemed unwise by the Washington administration, because it creates a monopoly. The plague appears to be thoroughly wiped out, no cases appearing for the last six weeks.

Some interesting news notes regarding matters all over the island will be found on pages 12 and 13.

A description of some new mining properties, of a Matanzas City trolley and other interesting matter with suitable illustrations will be found on pages 14 and 15.

An interesting letter describing the North East Coast of Cuba is on pages 16 and 17.

Another article on the Panama Canal, showing advantages that will accrue to Cuba, is on pages 18 and 19.

Cuban railway earnings and security prices will be found on page 20.

A statement of the operations of the Cuba Railroad Co. for the past seven years is given on page 22.

The annual report of the Nipe Bay Co. is given on page 23. This company will inaugurate a system of irrigation for its fields from which they expect great results in the way of an increased yield of cane.

Financial and commercial notes will be found on pages 21, 24 and 25. Among the items on these pages is one concerning an old locomotive now in use in Santiago. Further commercial information includes Havana's custom house collections for five years, Cuba's commerce, Rotterdam's exports to Cuba and the revenues of the republic.

Various items regarding the tobacco crop will be found on page 27.

A valuable analysis of cultivated soils in Cuba will be found on page 28. It is written by Professor Crawley, who was formerly director of the Agricultural Experiment Station in the island.

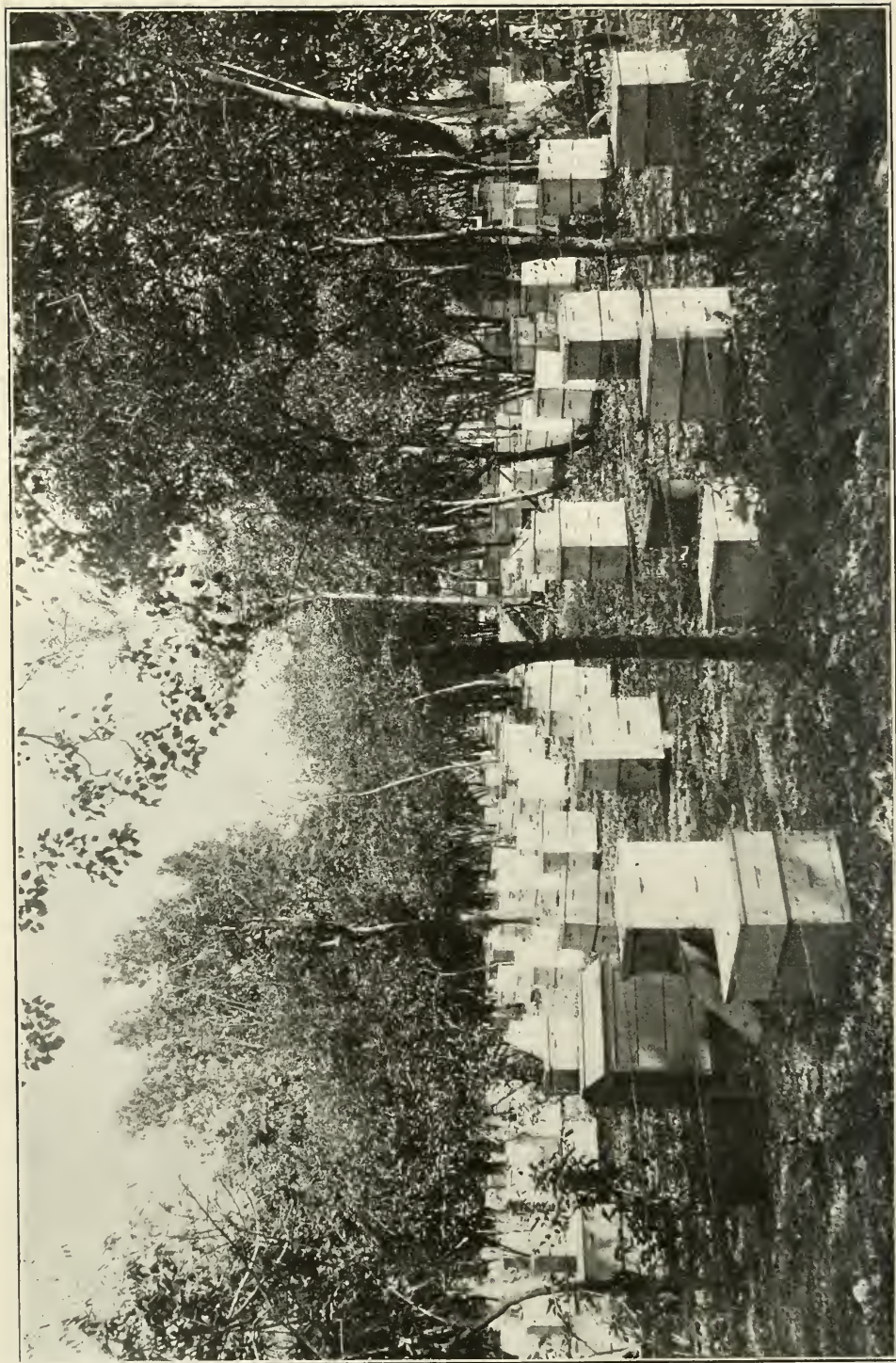
How to clear out stumps by the use of dynamite, a practice which is becoming very much in vogue among agriculturists, will be found on page 29.

The sugar industry is given space on pages 30 and 36. Valuable information regarding the growing of cane and the care of the fields are in these articles.

Pages 34 and 36 are devoted to the usual valuable article by Messrs. Willett and Gray, analyzing the sugar situation and giving prices at New York and future prospects and yields.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT

LIBRA
NEW Y
BOTANI
GARDI



An extensive apiary in Matanzas Province, Cuba, kept by an American.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME X

SEPTEMBER, 1912.

NUMBER 10

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

NEW CANDIDATES APPEAR — AN ATTACK ON MR. GIBSON — WARNING NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Political Talk Governor Asbert has been asked to join in the labor of unifying the Liberal Party. He is willing to help, but wants the nomination for vice-president as his portion.

Governor Manduley of Oriente Province, who was nominated at the convention some months ago for second place is willing to resign in the interests of party unity.

Those who happen to know what the contents were of a recent note from Washington, says *La Lucha*, aver that the language was something like this:

"It makes no particular difference to us if your Cuban friends should wish to re-elect you to a new presidential period; but as this administration knows even the most insignificant detail in connection with the tremendous financial disaster in which you have placed your country, the moment that your people in the exercise of their sovereign rights, which we shall not hinder in the least, should re-elect you to the presidency of the republic, the United States in the use of the rights and responsibilities assumed with regard to the solvency and well-being of that nation under the terms of the existing treaties, shall send a supervising commission which shall take charge of the treasury of your country and you will not be able to lay your hand on a single cent in the Cuban treasury."

It is perfectly well known in Havana, says the *Herald*, that through its legations here the Washington government has also officially protested against the projected petroleum monopoly and the Zapata swamp project—and killed both schemes.

An arbitration board composed of one member from each political party and presided over by Secretary Laredo Bru, will settle all differences which may arise concerning the coming elections in November. This board, formed at the request of President Gomez, will not be under the jurisdiction or control of the electoral boards.

The bolters within the Liberal Party

may hold another convention and place a complete new ticket in the field.

All chances of unifying the party seem to be gone and a new convention and new candidates mean a new party, all of which mightily interests the Conservatives who believe that many factions can only conduce to the success of their party's ticket.



Stability.

If the Republic falls from pedestal there is a reason:—don't blame the "Yankee," but the goat (graft).

La Estabilidad.

Si cae del pedestal Habra motivo: Que no se culpe al "Yankee" sino al chiro.—La Lucha.

LIBR
NEW
BOTAN
GARD

Hugh S. Gibson, American Chargé de Affaires at Havana, was attacked on August 27th by a journalist named Maza, employed by a Havana newspaper, while he was entering the lobby of a hotel.

While Mr. Gibson was lying on the floor, his assailant jumped on him. Edward Bell, the second secretary of the legation, saw the attack and dragged off the assailant.

The prisoner was consigned to jail to await the official complaint from the legation. He had been forbidden entrance to the legation because he had falsely attributed to Mr. Gibson certain statements purporting to pertain to the relations of the American legation with the Cuban government.

The assault apparently was the outcome of Mr. Gibson's attitude in calling the attention of the Cuban government to the various demands of the Washington government, and especially in his insistence on the payment in cash of the Reilly claim in the matter of the Cienfuegos water works contract.

On the next day the prisoner was released in spite of the official request that he should be held, handed in by Hugh S. Gibson to Secretary of State Manuel Sanguily. A vigorous protest was made to the Cuban government by Mr. Gibson. He was rearrested the same afternoon and arraigned in the Correctional Court on the charge of wanton assault on the representative of a foreign power. The prisoner was committed to jail without bail to await indictment.

The Cuban press generally minimized the incident, some frankly anti-American newspapers proclaiming Maza as an avenger of insults to Cuba and lauding his "gallant conduct."

On the evening of this same day, *El Comercio*, the editor of which is one of the strongest Conservative leaders in Congress, had this to say:

"The government must demand Mr. Gibson's recall. If it does not the Cuban people, who do not fear the United States, which is the bugaboo of Spanish America, will take the matter into its own hands. Does not Mr. Gibson understand that he is exposed to a repetition of the assault? Does he suppose his nation's war strength terrifies the Cubans? If so he is lamentably mistaken. He better go and escape fatal consequences."

Maza was released on bail on a surety of \$500, the lowest amount demanded, even in a case of common assault. This was done in spite of the fact that Mr. Gibson had been informed by the court that no bail would be allowed, and that the accused would be kept in jail.

On August 30th Maza was arrested for the third time in consequence of a third

ous protest by Mr. Hugh S. Gibson. Representatives of all the foreign legations expressed their sympathy with Mr. Gibson and indignation at the outrage. It is probable that a protest will now be made against the withdrawal of the police guards from the legations, which is in contemplation by the secretary of the interior. It is reported that another diplomat was recently the victim of an assault, but refused to prosecute.

Some of the newspapers urged hostilities with the United States, expressing the opinion that Cuban soldiers could slaughter thousands of Americans as did the Spaniards at San Juan Hill.

The more reputable newspapers adopted a more moderate tone than the anti-American organs in discussing the affair. Some of them admitted that Mr. Gibson's conduct in Cuba had been irreproachable, and especially in the matter of his insistence on a settlement of the Reilly waterworks contract. In this matter they say that the Cuban government's stupidity brought humiliation upon itself, and that no blame for it attaches to the American legation.

Maza receives the sympathy of many Cubans, and a proposition has been advanced to start a popular subscription for his release as a patriotic defender of his country's honor.

That Enrique Maza, the reporter who attacked Hugh Gibson in Havana, was merely a tool in the hands of Cuban plotters, who are antagonistic to the United States and who would like to get the Cuban government into trouble with this country, was the opinion expressed by Sr. Martin-Rivero, the Cuban minister. He was of the belief, he said, that Maza had not attacked Mr. Gibson of his own volition, but that he had been urged on by others who had made him think he had been insulted and that he should seek revenge.

Under no circumstances, no matter what his provocations may have been, said the minister, was Maza justified in the action he took. That justice would be done in the case was the declaration of Sr. Martin-Rivero.

The minister has notified his government of the demands of the United States, that the assailant be punished. As soon as he had learned of the attack, the minister had "spontaneously sent word to Cuba," he said, that the United States had laws, rendering virtually immune from attack the person of foreign representatives here, and that on account of this reciprocity, the full vigor of the Cuban law could be applied. In case of a country which does not protect Cuban representatives, said the minister, no further rights are extended to its diplomats than to any other foreigners. He immediately called attention, he said, to this clause in their laws.

The penalty prescribed by the old Spanish law, still in force in Cuba, is severe in such cases, providing a maximum imprisonment of three years. As the case against Maza appears to admit of no contradiction as to the facts of the assault, it is assumed that in the end he will receive the proper punishment. The annoying feature is that under the Spanish legal practice it is possible to drag out the proceedings to an indefinite length, unless the Cuban executive himself should demand speedy action by the judiciary.

The Conservative Party disavows any connection with the newspaper *El Siglo*, started a few days ago. *El Siglo* is printed in the office of the Conservative newspaper *Cuba*, and makes the claim that it is itself a Conservative newspaper.

The government is rushing the prosecution of Maza, Mr. Gibson's assailant. It is expected that his trial will be called up within a third of the time usually required in ordinary cases.

El Dia, the organ of the Conservative Party, devoted two pages recently to the life of Maza, Secretary Gibson's assailant, showing that he had long been eccentric and was suspected of being insane.

The anxiety with which President Gomez regards the Gibson affair was made evident on September 1st when he sent a personal message to President Taft, expressing his regret that the American charge d'affaires had been assaulted by a foolish irresponsible person, and declaring that the man would be severely and rapidly punished.

The public prosecutor has asked the Audencia Court to impose a penalty of four years and two months on Maza.



Sra. América Arias de Gómez.
Wife of President Gomez.—*La Bohemia*, Havana.

*Real
Estate
Taxes*

At present, real property in Cuba is not subject to any tax on its value, but its rental value is taxed 4 per cent in rural and 8 per cent in urban districts. This being the case it costs a big landlord nothing at all to hold half a province in a state of wilderness, while general advancement of the country and not his own co-operation in it, increases its valuation. On the contrary the moment he makes such a wilderness of use, the state penalizes his industry by way of a tax on income obtained. The far-reaching evil results of this system are evident in the condition of the Cuban people to-day: the Cuban provincial is a squatter in his own land, his home a temporary shack and his most treasured possession a horse to carry him away when the rightful owner shall discover and eject him from the shack and the field where he has wasted time scraping up a little crop with his crooked stick plow.
—*La Gloria Cuban-American*.

*Request
from
Diplomats*

Sr. Fosalba, minister from Uruguay and dean of the Diplomatic Corps, handed to Secretary of State Sanguilly on September 4th a note, the contents of which is a united request from all the diplomats in Havana accredited to Cuba that the Cuban government take up measures to prevent further attacks by the Cuban press on Mr. Gibson, the American minister, or on other diplomats.

Sr. Sanguilly conferred with the secretary of justice and other eminent lawyers in an effort to find if any Cuban law existed whereby the state could proceed against newspapers attacking diplomats. But the lawyers informed him that there was no such law. With a view of making every effort to prevent future similar attacks, Sr. Sanguilly called all editors to him to show them the danger to the country caused by such attacks, and to obtain their promise not to make them in the future.

*Against
Discrimination*

A *Herald* despatch of September 9th says that several manufacturers of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have filed a joint protest and claim for damages with the State Department in Washington against abuses and discriminations in Cuban custom houses and ask that a special committee investigate.

*Negro
Uprising
Claims*

Over \$1,000,000 in claims against the Cuban government has already been filed by Spanish subjects on account of alleged damages arising from the recent negro uprising, says the *Havana Post*. The claims have been filed with the Spanish minister and the legation is tabulating them and preparing them for presentation to the Cuban State Department.

The claims of Spanish subjects will far surpass those of all other nations, as the principal losses sustained on account of the uprising were by Spaniards, and mainly consisted of country stores which were sacked and in many instances burned. Several coffee plantations owned by Spaniards also make a large item in the claims as they were compelled to pay large sums to the negro leaders. Two coffee plantations were burned.

The claims of American citizens are said to be light and will not pass the \$200,000 mark, if they reach that figure.

*Others
Want the
Money*

The American claim for \$558,000 against the republic of Cuba in connection with the Cienfuegos water works contracts has not yet been paid, in the opinion of Mark M. Salomon, president of the Latin American Contracting and Improvement Company. The State Department's intervention in the matter of the claim surprised Mr. Salomon, who said August 29th:

"Our company on August 17th last wrote to the secretary of state at Washington saying that the Cuban republic has already recognized our claim and respectfully suggesting that the situation is not one calling for diplomatic intervention on the part of the United States government."

President Salomon has written to the State Department calling attention to the newspaper despatches saying that the \$558,000 has already been paid to Minister Beaupré at Havana. The newspaper despatches have said also that Hugh A. Reilly is the claimant in whose behalf the American government has taken so active a stand. Mr. Salomon says that Reilly's claim is without foundation and that the money is due his company under an assignment.

"If the articles which have recently appeared in New York papers to the effect that upon the insistence of the American government the amount of this claim has been paid to Mr. Reilly are confirmed," continued Mr. Salomon, "it is the intention of the company to exhaust every means in its power to enforce its rights not only against him (Reilly) but against the republic of Cuba and if necessary against the government of the United States."—*New York Sun*, August 30th.

*Employers'
Liability
Law*

The Cuban government on August 21st was formally notified by the government at Washington that the latter country would view with regret a law which might interfere with the business of American insurance companies which have branches in Cuba.

It is also stated that similar objections were voiced by the English minister in behalf of the insurance companies of his country which do business in Cuba.

The Employers' Liability Bill which has brought out these official objections stipulates that employers must insure their employees in a corporation which is to be formed for that purpose, thereby creating a monopoly.

Cuban comment was to this effect:

The Cuban government having recently received two notes from Washington regarding a certain concession, the granting of which the United States government deemed unwise, the *New York Herald* thus sums up administration conditions in Havana:

"There are surface indications that diplomatic relations between the United States and the present Cuban administration just now are those that exist between a small boy bent on squandering the contents of his penny savings bank unwisely and his guardian who catches him in the act of bursting it open with the family hatchet."

"The terms of the notes which the administration is receiving nowadays from Washington are more like orders," says *La Lucha* of Havana, and "the pity of all this is that these weekly warnings which involve most shameful ratifications fall upon the people who are in no way responsible for them. And the more sorrowful part of the whole thing is that all the ratifications which the government had made of its acts has not responded to the clamors of public opinion, but in response to noise from a foreign government."

*To
Handle
Cuban
Money*

From inside official sources, said the *New York American* on September 10th, it is learned that the United States authorities, under the personal advice and direction of President Taft, "have practically determined to place an American representative in charge of the customs and to handle the staggering finances of the island republic.

"The most conservative of Cuba business men know of this and approve the program, feeling that the fiscal intervention is necessary." The *American* says further: "President Gomez and his advisers are opposed to interference of any sort, but are powerless, in the face of the present conditions."

*Reilly
Claim
Paid*

The claim of Hugh Reilly, an American contractor, against the government of Cuba for \$557,000, representing the final settlement of the Cienfuegos Water Works contract, was paid August 27th at Havana after an animated conference lasting four hours between Hugh S. Gibson, Charge d'Affaires of the American Legation, and members of the Cuban Cabinet.

The government secretaries presented many objections to settling the claim, but after lengthy arguments they finally receded and the payment was made in the form of a treasurer's check on the National Bank of Cuba, which immediately converted the note into United States currency and returned the money to the Department of State, where it formally was delivered to Contractor Reilly's representatives.

The government officials have stated that there has been no effort made to evade the Reilly claim and that the delay was due entirely to a technicality. The arrangement for its payment was provided out of the \$16,000,000 Magoon loan, but the fund was used up without a sufficient balance being left to cover the work.

The contract for the construction of a water works system at Cienfuegos, to cost \$3,080,000, was awarded by the Cuban government to Hugh Reilly four years ago. Payments were made as the construction progressed until the work was completed ten months ago, when the final installment was allowed to lapse.

After waiting several months Mr. Reilly protested to Washington, and President Taft is reported to have instructed the American legation officials to inquire into the delay and to endeavor to bring about a settlement of the claim.

*To Bar
Foreign
Contracts*

In an effort to prevent future diplomatic complications growing out of claims against Cuba, five prominent congressmen introduced a bill in the House on September 2d forbidding further state, provincial and municipal contracts to be given to foreigners.

The measure requires that contractors must be Cubans, but foreigners will be allowed to enter into sub-contracts, provided they sign, before a notary public, an undertaking giving up for the future all rights claimed against the government, except those they could claim under Cuban laws.

Mario Garcia Kohly, Secretary of Public Instruction, tendered his resignation on September 2nd to President Gomez, giving as his reason for so doing the failure of the Liberal party to effect a consolidation. It was not accepted.

*Plague
Precautions*

Dr. Felix Giralt, chief port doctor, has been ordered by the Cuban government to go to Porto Rico, study the disease there and take such measures as he sees fit regarding the safety of Cuba.

The duties of Dr. Giralt will be more or less the same in Porto Rico as are those of Dr. von Ezdorf for the United States in Cuba. He will pass on all passengers who wish to sail for Cuba and will carefully inspect all ships which sail from Porto Rico for Cuba. No ship can leave there without his certificate unless it is submitted to the strictest quarantine on arrival at Havana.

Cuba was officially declared free from bubonic plague on August 23d by Dr. Varona Suarez, secretary of sanitation. Representatives of various nations in Cuba were notified and also the Cuban consulates throughout the world.

The Cabinet on August 3d adopted a resolution saying that Cuba would welcome an American commission for the investigation of Cuba's sanitary condition and declaring that Cuba would be found to compare favorably with any country in the world in the matter of health.

The Cuban Secretary of Sanitation, Varona Suarez, in requesting that all nations having sanitary arrangements with Cuba be notified of the complete extinction of the plague focus in Havana, that they be informed that Cuba has now established a permanent bureau of deratization and that the sanitary ordinances relative to the construction of rat-proof buildings will be most rigidly enforced.

Cuba is now likely to establish quarantine against Spanish vessels touching at Moroccan ports where bubonic plague is now prevailing.

On September 1st, six weeks had elapsed since the confirmation of the last case of the plague.

The quarantine imposed by the United States against passengers from Cuba, because of the plague, was lifted August 27th.

Havana is to have a permanent rat killing bureau. Secretary Varona Suarez, of the Department of Sanitation, has set aside \$1,000 a month for its maintenance.

*Investigate
Shortage*

Several Cuban department heads were recently ordered at the end of the fiscal year to turn in to the treasury surplus funds. The paymaster of the Public Works Department replied that he cannot turn in the \$274,000 demanded from him because the money has been diverted to other purposes by orders of superior authority. The secretary of the treasury has now appointed a special judge to investigate the shortage of funds in this department.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

According to the *Los Angeles* (Cal.) *Examiner* the Los Angeles Investment Company may send a man to Cuba in a few months, there to take charge of the construction of many Southern California types of bungalows to be built for a wealthy resident of that island.

Negotiations for plans and for the sending of representatives of the company to the tropical isle are being conducted, says the *Examiner*, between the builder and the building company by Dr. A. Macare y R., vice consulado adscripte a la Legation de Cuba at Washington, D. C.

An inquiry sent to the Cuban Legation at Washington brought the reply that Dr. Macare was in no way connected with the legation.

Havana's City Council is urged to get after the hackmen and make them more tidy in dress. They should have a uniform, say some, and discard the "old and worn out clothing they wear and their rain and storm beaten hats," which, says *La Lucha*, make their vehicles abhorrent. They ought also to be made to stop smoking while on duty, says the same publication.

The suit which Michael J. Dady, head of Michael J. Dady & Company, engineers and contractors, brought in the Federal District Court in July, 1900, against Major-General Wood to recover \$150,000 for the making of plans and specifications for the sewerage and paving of the streets of Havana, was discontinued August 15th. The order was purely formal, as a settlement was effected in 1901, when the United States government authorized General Wood to pay Dady \$250,000, \$100,000 more than was sued for, so as to secure a release of the company's contract.

General Wood abrogated the contracts as military governor of Cuba during the first American intervention.

Miguel Mariano Gomez, son of the president of Cuba, wrote an insulting letter on August 19th to General Loynaz Castillo because the latter published a communication to President Gomez warning him that any attempt on his part to secure his reelection to the presidency would mean a revolution which would cost thousands of Cuban lives, including that of the president himself.

La Lucha refused to print young Gomez' letter, but it was later given to the public by the secretary of the president. General opinion severely condemns the palace for letting the letter go out.

Jerry Johnson Warren, a wealthy planter of Cuba and Key West, was arrested in New York August 17th and charged with bigamy. Mr. Warren is well known in Havana, having been for many years the representative of the New York Life Insurance Co. in the island. He later entered the sugar industry and has been interested in many sugar estates.

The charge of bigamy was filed against Mr. Warren by his former wife, Mrs. Alice M. Bolio y Abolinisi.

Mr. Warren declares that his first marriage was dissolved by the Cuban courts.

Sailors employed on the lighters and barges of the José Gonzalez Co., Havana, struck August 17th, demanding a recognition of the union and the maintenance of the wage tariff agreed upon during the last strike which was won by the stevedores.

The Spanish-American Iron Company has complained to the Cuban government that proper facilities for its shipping are not furnished at Nipe Bay. An investigation is under way.

Passengers from other countries who visit Porto Rico in transit and do not go ashore and whose vessels do not touch the docks there, can land in Havana without undergoing quarantine.

A Dental Congress is scheduled for Havana next October.

A bill granting an appropriation of \$34,000 for the equipment of the Art and Trade School of Colon, Matanzas, endowed by the late Tirsá Mesa, was approved by the Senate August 15th.

Sr. Casimiro Heres, president of the *Diario de la Marina* newspaper corporation, died August 15th at his summer home in Spain. Sr. Heres had been a resident of Havana for many years and was accounted one of the city's wealthiest merchants.

The commission appointed by the government to select a fitting memorial to General Antonio Maceo, the Cuban negro patriot, has awarded the contract to Domingo Boni, the Madrid sculptor. The statue will cost \$100,000 and will be of heroic size.

Barcelona, Spain, in 1911 sent 1,185 emigrants to Cuba.

The contract for the construction of the provincial palace in Havana has been awarded. The General Construction Company got the contract.

A steel molasses tank steamship, built at the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass., was launched recently. She was built for the Cuban Distilling Company of Matanzas and is designed to carry 1,400,000 gallons of molasses. She will ply between Cuban, Porto Rican and United States ports. The molasses will be carried in tanks of 190,000 cubic feet capacity.

Major F. A. Snyder, resident manager of the Cuban Engineering and Contracting Company in Havana, has resigned. His resignation took effect on August 31st.

A telegraph station for limited service has been opened at Santa Rita, Oriente Province.

Havana cart drivers went on a strike August 16th for more money, demanding a higher price per load. The merchants say they will not consent to further imposition on the part of the cart drivers.

The Spanish Royal Red Cross was recently bestowed upon four women nurses, one of them an American, because of their indefatigable attention to the first case of bubonic plague, a Spaniard who afterwards recovered.

The Senate on August 10th approved a bill appropriating \$5,000 for the expenses of installing a Cuban legation in London.

The police guard on duty at every legation in Havana will soon be removed as not considered necessary. The custom originated many years ago when a murder occurred at the Chinese legation.

In order to encourage new industries to be established in Cuba the government favors the free admission of the necessary machinery. A button factory is the latest to enjoy this privilege.

Thieves robbed the post-office of Pinar del Rio August 15th, obtaining about \$2,000 in cash.

J. M. Carbonell and J. Riego have been authorized to install an electric plant for power and light in Victoria de las Tunas and Mayari, Oriente Province.

The Senate has voted \$5,000 to put the legation of Cuba in London in proper condition. It is probable that a bill will be passed later providing for the purchase of the legation building.

An American consul, Mr. Harry Morgan, has been sent to Pinar del Rio. His official title is vice and deputy consul.

The appointment is in recognition of the growing commercial importance of the province and city.

The Treasury Department has granted the request of the Dubrocq Railroad at Matanzas for permission to extend its lines.

By decree of President Gomez the old cannon in Santiago de Cuba, relics of the Spanish war and given to the city by General Wood, will not be sold for old iron as was threatened, but instead will be preserved as historical souvenirs.

The exports to Cuba from the United States of cotton goods for the fiscal year ending June 30th last more than doubled compared with 1910.

The National Bank of Cuba opened a new branch in Guanabacoa on August 10th, being the first banking institution to be established in the city.

An all land trolley route to Guanabacoa is to be built by the Havana Electric Railway Company.

Guanabacoa is a city of some 12,000 inhabitants about three miles from Regla on the opposite side of Havana harbor.

An order has been issued to the owners of laundries that chimneys on their establishments must be two meters high over the roofs.

On August 21st President Gomez gave his sanction to a law of Congress increasing the number of congressional representatives.

The bay of Nuevitas will soon receive the attention of the government and dredging operations, it is believed, will shortly begin.

The Cuban Veterans' Association held a mass meeting recently in Havana and declared that the opinions of Roosevelt, Wilson, Taft, Root and other prominent Americans, as shown in their public utterances on American expansion, constituted a danger to the Cuban republic.

Cabarien merchants have complained to the government that the sponge industry on their coast is in danger of being destroyed, owing to the fishermen who take and sell sponges under the size allowed by law. These small sponges, it is said, find a ready sale in Havana.

The secretary of the treasury has ordered that the strictest vigilance should be exercised by the government over the fishing and sale of sponges, imposing the penalties that infractions of the law provide.

Thirty-five Austrian gypsies recently came to Havana. The men of the party claim to be mechanics and that they have come to Cuba to engage in boiler making and similar avocations. The *Post* reporter found the women of the party ornamented "with solid gold bands about their arms, while others wore solid gold belts very thick, and in some instances three inches wide."

GENERAL NOTES

RACE PREJUDICE TO GROW

The chief Protestant bodies of this country having missions in Cuba are the Baptist; North and South; the Episcopal, and the Methodist, South. The earliest there even before the political freedom of the island were the Baptist, South, and the Episcopal. The growth of Protestant work in the island, among both white and black, has been steady and along educational lines large, says the *Galveston* (Tex.) *News*.

Baptist, North, work was early projected in Santiago and the extreme east, and supported by Americans through Baptist churches here and a large Baptist church in Santiago itself, and several smaller churches in Oriente Province. Attached to the churches are schools, and these schools have been attended by children of both races, usually heretofore without prejudice to either. Reports received by the Baptist Home Mission Society show that chapels at La Maya and at Jorahuca were burned during the recent negro uprising not by military forces, but by marauders and malcontents. Baptists in Eastern Cuba alone have fifty-four churches. The Episcopal Church has work in nearly all parts of the island, with a cathedral at Havana, and a considerable educational system that has headquarters in Guantanamo.

"I do not look for race prejudice ever to grow less in Cuba," says a worker there of years. "I have often wondered that it had not developed before. Now that it is here, it is here to stay, I fear. It will not seriously affect religious work beyond what it does in our own southern States."

NEW MINING PROPERTIES

The governor of Oriente Province forwards the description of the following new mining concessions all in favor of the Guantanamo Exploration Co.

Salamanca, 100 hectares, containing manganese in the barrio of Guisa municipality of Bayamo.

The San Rafael, 120 hectares, also containing manganese, same barrio and municipality.

The Datil, barrio of Datil, Bayamo municipality, 90 hectares, manganese.

The Datil No. 2, 50 hectares manganese, same barrio and municipality.

The San Luis, barrio Horno arriba, Bayamo 40 hectares manganese.

The central Delicias in Oriente Province finished grinding on August 15th, with 181,000 bags of sugar as its season's work.

NEW CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES

Sr. Wilfrédo Mazón y Noroña will act as honorary vice consul for Guatamala in Havana.

Sr. Faustino Garcia Vieta will exercise the functions of honorary vice consul for Austria-Hungary in Cienfuegos.

Sr. Pedro Sanso del Pan will act as Spanish consul at Santiago de Cuba.

Sr. Calieto Bergnes de las Casas y Soler is honorary consul for Uruguay at Guantanamo.

Sr. Luis Amézaga y Roldán will exercise the function of honorary consul for Uruguay at Matanzas.

Sr. Ricardo Urrutia é Izurieta will act as Spanish vice consul at Cardenas.

TO PROMOTE SPORT

A bill has been reported favorably in the Cuban Senate granting a 30-year concession for horse races and jai alai. Its object is declared to be to attract tourists and to keep them in Havana as long as possible. The bill allows the establishment of one race track and jai alai game in every province. It permits gambling in mutuels and by bookmakers and allows the government 2 per cent of all the bets, besides \$50 for every betting booth. The bill grants the concession to the Cuban Sports Company, which is obliged to pay to the state \$1,500,000 in sums of \$50,000 annually. The company is exempted from all other taxes. At the end of the concession all buildings, stands, grounds and other properties revert to the state.

TROLLEY FOR MATANZAS CITY

The Compañia de Tranvias de Matanzas, a domestic corporation owning the rights of the concession granted some years ago to William F. Fulton for a trolley system for Matanzas and which is composed of Cuban and American capital, was the only company making application for the rights when bids for the purpose were opened at the office of Secretary of Public Works Carrera on August 15th.

As there was no other bidder, the secretary of public works must decide the matter.

The construction of a trolley for Matanzas City has begun at the village of Bellemar, where the caves are situated.

The city council of Havana has voted to contribute the sum of \$200 to aid the weekly *La Bohemia*, in its philanthropic work of giving toys to children on Christmas day.



Alfonso XIII sunk off Mariel, Havana Province, during the Spanish-American War. The removal of the wreck is now being urged.
El vapor Alfonso XIII echada á pique frente á Mariel, en la provincia de la Habana, durante la guerra con los Estados Unidos. Se trata ahora de sacar el buque.

AN OLD WRECK

The Sanitary Department has requested the Treasury Department to destroy the wreck of the old ship "Alfonso XIII," which is in the Mariel Bay. In its present position the wreck is considered an obstruction to the harbor.

The "Alfonso XIII," has been lying at the mouth of Mariel Bay since the Spanish-American war. The steamer was a merchantman bound from Spain to Havana and was trying to make this port, when discovered by the American blockading squadron and sunk.

PORTO RICO'S CITRUS FRUITS

The value of Porto Rico's exportations of citrus fruits to the United States, during the years ending June 30, 1911 and 1912, compare as follows:

	1911	1912
Grape fruit	\$309,698	\$524,976
Oranges	703,946	584,368
Pineapples	640,713	683,801
Lemons	2,322	3,131
Limes	1,962	960
Canned pineapples ...	149,744	258,671

Porto Rico also sent considerable honey to the United States in this same period as witness the following:

	1911	1912
1910		
\$8,018	\$17,904	\$42,251

PRAISE CUBA'S SANITARY CONDITIONS

Officers of the Medical Corps of the United States army sympathize with Dr. Juan Guiteras, director of sanitation of Cuba, in his protest against a resolution introduced in the House by Representative Foss of Illinois asking for an investigation of the sanitary conditions of Cuba.

"In the matter of sanitary legislation," said Col. J. R. Kean of the Medical Corps, "Cuba is fifty years ahead of the United States. Her chief sanitary officer has a seat in the Cabinet and all the health officers of Cuba are federal appointees, freed from the local influences which operate against the activities of health officers in the cities of the United States.

"The standard of sanitation set for Cuba by the United States army was a military standard, much higher than that lived up to by American cities. Cuba is in much better condition in sanitary matters than Porto Rico."

The National Board of Health of Mexico has sent a letter of congratulation to Dr. Guiteras "for the energetic and well conducted campaign carried on in Cuba against the plague and the success you have obtained." The letter says further that Cuba is the first country on earth which has been able to control an epidemic in so short a time.

Mexico was the first country to remove the quarantine established against Cuba.

THE NORTH EAST COAST OF CUBA

The writer of this article spent six weeks, in March and April, on a horse-back trip between Santiago and a point due south of Baracoa. From the Yateras River, which is about 10 miles east of the United States naval station, on the Bay of Guantanamo, to Cape Maisi, the "contrabando de los negros" was a common subject of comment. Everybody talked of the number of negroes who were being smuggled into Cuba. Fires far up on the mountain sides appeared nightly at different points, sometimes small, at others flaring into sudden intensity. Inquiry at the time as to the cause of these fires elicited the information that it was some negroes making charcoal. The fallacy of this was explained by calling attention to the improbability of any one making charcoal so far away from the coast, when it could be burnt much nearer and be more convenient for loading in schooners for shipping to market. The second explanation was that it was probably some negro burning off a piece of new ground. The frequency of these fires along the coast at that time is now easily explained as having been signals for the small schooners which remained in the offing until nightfall, awaiting an opportunity to approach the coast and unload their contraband cargoes.

This coast is for the most part a rocky cliff, from 50 to 60 feet high, which, coming down to the shore's edge from a coast line of rocky hills, forms a comparatively narrow shelf, then drops sheer to the water. Many are the places where good pilots can land men against the very faces of these cliffs on the narrow strip of beach, which, hidden from above, form thresholds of large caves. At other places the shelf descends almost to the level of the Caribbean; and again there are small stretches of rock lined beaches in the bights of the coast line where good anchorage is to be found. In some few places small inlets give still greater protection.

The entire immediate coast line from the Yateras River to Cape Maisi is desolate and is but little traveled. At Tortuquilla, about five miles east of the mouth of the Yateras, a few fishermen's huts are assembled near the shore of a small cove. Although the Bay of Baitiquiri, which affords entrance to good sized schooners, is but 15 miles east



Stretches of Rock lined shores on the North Coast.

of Turtoquilla, the first habitation to be found on the coast is at the mouth of the Tacre River, about 35 miles east. Five miles still further east of the Tacre, at the mouth of the Tojo River, there are a few houses, but the coast can be said to be desolate of habitation. When people travel along the coast trail they never take time to investigate conditions, for no water is to be obtained, nor food for horses, making it necessary to push on as fast as possible to the little towns which lie in fertile picturesque valleys back of the hills which front the coast. The entire coast line, when one does not gaze seaward, gives the impression of a panorama of the inferno.

Back from the coast the scene is different. The rich valleys and mountain sides are covered with the most valuable hardwood timber, mineral wealth untouched by the hands of man lies dormant there, while nature awaits the energy of man to make of that neglected region fields and gardens of production or to develop its mines and the hydraulic power of the mountain streams. Coffee and cacao were first planted by the French refugees from Hayti, and much of it is still grown on the mountains and hills, while as for honey, there is no end of it. Sometimes the bees fill large crevices in the rocks with it. In the interior produce of all kinds will grow luxuriantly, even on the slopes of the high mountains, which are plentiful in the entire section of Eastern Cuba. No matter how hot the day may be, the nights are always pleasant, and from 2 to 5 o'clock it is exceedingly chilly in the summer time and quite cold in winter.

With the exception of those who live in that mountainous section, there are very few persons who know the mountain passes and trails.



The new provincial governors' palace in Santa Clara, opened with appropriate ceremonies on August 24th last.

Santa Clara.—Vista del nuevo Palacio Provincial, recientemente inaugurado.

SANTA CLARA'S PROVINCIAL PALACE

The lower floors will be occupied by the governor's suite, provincial council chambers and offices. The stairway leading to the upper floor is of carrara marble, and the floors are of the same material with the exception of the offices which is of mosaic. The departments of public works, agriculture, library, etc., will have space in the new building and an astronomical observatory will shortly be added. The interior decorations have excited the admiration of experts. The governor of the province is Manuel Villalón y Verdaguer.

ENGLISH IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Secretary of Public Instruction García Kohly has issued a general order providing that the teaching of English at the public schools be limited only to the large cities owing to the fact that the present number of teachers authorized is too small.

Work on the construction of the second of the three new wharves on Havana harbor front, known as the Scovel concession, was begun September 7 when the first piles were driven. The first wharf is nearly ready for service.

CUBA AND THE PANAMA CANAL*

THE MARKETS OF THE ORIENT PLACED WITHIN CUBA'S REACH — THE REPUBLIC'S FUTURE SECURE

The opening of the Panama Canal to the commerce of the world in 1915 promises to make great changes in the trade relations of the island republic of Cuba with the trading world. In the first place it will open to the new republic the markets of the Pacific coast, and of the Orient, which have hitherto been practically closed to her, on account of the immense distance to be covered in order to reach them. The distance has not been prohibitive to the larger nations of the earth, whose wealth has enabled them to push their enterprise to the uttermost bounds of trade. But for a small nation like Cuba, struggling in the throes of a new birth, and confronted with problems of every description in her fight for life, it has been practically impossible to join in the fight for the Far Eastern trade. She has had quite enough to do to settle matters within her own boundaries, and but little power left to engage in a struggle to take advantage of the Pacific markets.

All this will be changed with the opening of the "big ditch." This joining of the Atlantic and Pacific by the Panama Canal will bring the markets of the Orient within reach of Cuba, and she is certain to receive from them a good share of the goods which they offer. She will secure them at much lower prices than she has been forced to pay hitherto, because the expense of transporting them to her shores will be reduced greatly by the shortening of the distance to be travelled. Under these conditions, Cuba will become a bidder for the merchandise of the west coast of South America, and China and Japan, and the Philippines, and will thus add to the volume of international trade with those sections of the world, from which she has practically been excluded under the conditions which have prevailed in the past.

But Cuba will not only enter this new zone as a purchaser. She will become a seller as well. Her sugar and her tobacco will become active competitors with the sugar and tobacco of the Philippines, and this fact will, without doubt, result in the cheapening of prices, to an extent, at least, of these commodities in the Far East. Many Cuban products will find a ready sale in the Orient and on the Pacific coast of the Americans to which they have hitherto been strangers. International trade with Cuba will receive an impetus which will be astonishing. It matters not that the Cuban trade will perforce be accommodated by foreign bottoms. It will be pushed, just the same, and to the canal will be due, and credited, its advance; but Cuba will receive the benefit, just the same.

But it is not only through the increase of her trade with the Orient and the Pacific coast states that Cuba will reap untold advantages from the operation of the canal. She lies directly in the ocean steamship course of the commerce of all European nations which will be served by the canal. Vessels coming to the canal from Great Britain, Germany, France and all the other European commercial nations, must pass directly by the island republic, and many of them, without the slightest doubt, will make her a sort of half-way house, at which they will renew supplies, and prepare for the passage of the canal, and their further voyage. This means a great increase in the trade of the republic, the volume of which it is impossible to estimate. The admirable facilities of the harbor of Havana, now that the wreck of the "Maine" has been removed, make it an ideal place for this purpose, and foreign navigators will not be slow to recognize this fact. So that, in this view, the opening of the Panama Canal promises to prove of inestimable value to the island republic. It will reap this advantage from vessels entering the canal, both on the outward and inward trips, so that the benefit will be two-fold.

As a matter of fact, scarcely any nation on the face of the globe can look forward with more hope for participation in the benefits of the canal, in proportion to her size, than Cuba. Of course, her international trade, so far as the service of the canal is concerned, will be insignificant, compared to that of this country and other big commercial nations, though it will be large, considering the size of the island and its trade facilities. But the incidental trade produced by the opening of the canal will be large, and practically certain of development. The building of the canal will prove for Cuba the beginning of a career of prosperity, which can be seriously interfered with only by a failure of the Cubans to conduct the government in a statesmanlike manner, so as to retain its control within their own hands, and the indications that they will do this are more than promising. They are engaged in a governmental experiment, which requires but the exercise of true patriotism to make it a success. They are under the watchful

* See July issue of THE CUBA REVIEW for map of Cuba, United States gulf ports and the Panama Canal.

eye not only of the United States of America, but of every foreign nation, and that they will justify the faith which has been placed in them, is scarcely susceptible of serious doubt.

The future of Cuba, despite the harpings of the pessimists is, apparently, secure. The opening of the Panama Canal is but another inducement offered them to lay fast hold on the destiny which is apparently awaiting the people.

GOODS MARKETABLE IN CUBA

There is a market in the West Indies for almost every kind of goods that we produce in this country. I have already mentioned hardware, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, perfumery, furniture and office appliances, and to these may be added clothing, provisions, patent medicines, notions of all sorts, musical instruments, jewelry, etc. Sugar estates are large buyers of valves, fittings, pumps, belting, lubricating oils and various sorts of small machinery. Most of the new buildings that are now being erected throughout the West Indies are of reinforced concrete and there is a big market for cement and structural steel, which I believe will grow fast, as it seems that the future buildings throughout the West Indies will probably be largely, or wholly, of this class.

Because the West Indies are near the United States the matter of prompt deliveries is greatly in our favor. I believe so far as Cuba is concerned that it is generally figured that about 10 per cent, or rather the difference between 30 per cent and 40 per cent in the cost of goods laid down, is in favor of the United States; that is to say, that on hardware or machinery bought from Europe about 40 per cent is roughly figured to cover duty and expenses, while on the same kind of hardware or machinery from the United States 30 per cent only is added to the cost.—Edgar A. Wilhelmi in *Am. Exporter*.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS COMPLAIN

Charging that discrimination by certain officials of the Cuban treasury department has caused them to lose much of their trade, the G. W. Lewis & Sons Co., of Burlington, N. J.; the Penn Shoe Manufacturing Company, of Reading, Pa., and the Emery & Marshall Co., of Haverhill, Mass., represented by H. S. De Rees, of Havana, filed a joint complaint and claim for damages, with the officials of the Treasury Department on September 9th.

They were assured that the charges will be sent to the American legation in Havana, and will probably be investigated by Charge d'Affaires Gibson.

CUBA IMPORTS SPANIARDS

President Gomez issued a decree on September 15th in which he gave the Ponupo Mining Company of Oriente Province, permission to import 500 laborers from Spain to work in the mines of the company. The imported labor is from Galicia and the company agrees to pay the expense of the importation and transportation to the mines of the company.

Following the close of the American League season the Philadelphia Athletics will go on a barnstorming trip in Cuba. The team will leave Philadelphia on October 26th.



Natives carrying water from the River.
Nativos del pais llevando agua desde el río á sus casas.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

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

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad Company

The earnings of the Cuba Railroad for the month of July compare as follows:

	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
July gross	\$334,393	\$262,665	\$233,440	\$162,429	\$153,786
Expenses	185,782	143,313	115,007	113,411	90,322
July net	\$148,610	\$119,351	\$118,432	\$48,017	\$63,464
Charges	66,375	60,125	36,667	34,995	32,262
July surplus	\$82,235	\$59,226	\$81,765	\$14,021	\$31,201

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Weekly receipts					
Week ending July 20th	£19,293	£16,321	£16,349	£13,971	£11,349
Week ending July 27th	19,431	14,597	15,652	13,915	10,877
Week ending August 3d....	19,197	15,555	16,587	14,517	12,089
Week ending August 10th..	20,984	15,761	16,168	14,200	12,047

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Weekly receipts:					
Week ending July 28th	\$49,908	\$43,989	\$44,540	\$39,825	\$34,870
Week ending August 4th ..	51,358	48,021	45,289	41,309	34,870
Week ending August 11th..	52,856	44,056	43,167	40,583	36,178
Week ending August 18th..	51,421	47,093	43,225	39,458	36,147

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS, LTD.

WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA, LTD.

Weekly receipts:

July 6th	£6,069	Increase.....£231
July 13th	6,048	Decrease..... 340
July 20th	6,258	Increase..... 532
July 27th	6,420	Increase..... 464

Weekly receipts:

July 6th	£5,021	Increase..... £296
July 13th	5,664	Increase..... 594
July 20th	5,612	Increase..... 557
July 27th	5,863	Increase..... 751

August Quotations for Cuban Securities

Supplied by Lawrence Turnure and Co., New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (interior)	98	98 ½
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (exterior)	103 ¼	104
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	104	106
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	101	105
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	102	102 ½
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	100	102
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	99	100
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	98 ⅞	99 ⅞
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. Preferred Stock.....	93	96 ½
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. Common Stock.....	84	90
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Bonds—Participation Certificates....	100	103
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6 per cent Gold Bonds of 1918..	97	97 ½
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	98 ½	98 ½

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

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

UNITED RAILWAYS' EARNINGS

Mail advices from London state that the report of the United Railways of Havana for the year ended June 30, 1912, is due to be published in October next and that already the market is discussing the dividend which the directors are likely to pay. The gross receipts for the year amounted to £1,413,000, an improvement of £188,000, and of this latter figure a considerable proportion should be available for distribution. In arriving at any conclusion regarding the matter, says *Financial America* of New York, it must be remembered that an additional £522,500 5 per cent cumulative preference stock will rank for dividend for the first time. After allowing for this, however, there is a reasonable probability that the dividend on the ordinary capital will be raised from 4 to 5 per cent. The current price of the issue in question is 87½, and assuming the rate of distribution to be 1 per cent in excess of that of recent years, the return is approximately 6 per cent on the basis of the price now ruling. The outlook of the current year is rendered encouraging by the fact that the 1912-13 sugar crop promises to be an exceptionally heavy one.

GULF COAST PINE SHIPMENTS

Cuban shipments of pitch pine since the opening of the year totals 65,104,324 feet. The trade is less in volume than it has been since 1909 and is not in a very satisfactory condition from the shipper's point of view. No general improvement is looked for before the winter months, but accumulated orders should cause a fair movement through the season.—*Gulf Coast Record*, August 24th.

A new project of the Cuban Central Railway is the construction of a branch road from Santa Rosalia to Delicias, joining the line between Cruces and Ranchuelo.

Hawaii's exportations of canned pineapple to the United States, like those of Porto Rico, show a continual expansion. The official figures follow. The period covered is twelve months ending June 30th.

1910	1911	1912
\$1,548,880	\$2,020,800	\$2,567,564

Recent advices from the Cuban consul in Cadiz are to the effect that since August 1st, the Eastern Telegraph Company, an English firm, has put in operation a new tariff between Cadiz and Cuban cities with the exception of Guantanamo and Caimanera, which reduces cable tolls 50 per cent.

BLAUGAS COMPANY IN CUBA

The *Financial World*, date of August 24th, has the following to say regarding this company:

"No less than a 50 per cent dividend on the common stock annually is promised by the Blaugas Co., of Cuba, though one share of the stock is given as a bonus with every subscription for two shares of preferred stock—of the preferred stock \$500,000 is offered to American investors at its par value of \$10 a share and it calls for an annual dividend of 7 per cent if earned.

"The Cuban company has an authorized capital of \$2,000,000 preferred, of which there is outstanding, including the present offering, \$520,000, and \$3,000,000 common, of which there is outstanding \$1,124,540. As the company's circular states that its right to manufacture blaugas for Cuba was paid for in cash and stock it is presumed the difference between the outstanding stock and what is now offered, about \$20,000 is preferred and \$874,540 common, represents what was paid for the privilege in stock of the company.

"The promoters are extremely optimistic as to the profits their company will make—we fear too much so. As yet the company is not doing any business. Its future is all based on expectations. It has no plant, but will erect one if it can sell this issue of \$500,000 preferred. Too much importance is placed in the company's prospectus on the rich men who have purchased the right to make blaugas in the United States and who, by the way, are financing their project out of their own pockets, not having offered any stock to the public. They are not interested in the Cuban company and therefore play no part in its success or failure."

The Cuban-American Sugar Co. has declared a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent on the preferred capital stock outstanding, payable on October 1, 1912, to the stockholders of record at close of business on September 16, 1912. Transfer books will not be closed.

Iron ore importations to the United States from Cuba for eleven months ending May 31st were as follows:

1912, 1,158,649 tons valued at \$3,214,527.
1911, 1,143,876 tons valued at \$3,415,279.
1910, 1,208,362 tons valued at \$3,638,984.

The steamer "Saratoga" brought to Havana on August 28th \$800,000 in American gold from Speyer Brothers, the New York bankers. The money is part of the \$16,000,000 loan made to the Cuban government.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY
STATEMENT OF OPERATION—BY PERIODS—FOR SEVEN YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1912

	Year ended June 30th						
	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906
Gross earnings:							
Passenger	\$1,394,323.79	\$1,205,230.61	\$1,001,290.66	\$928,242.01	\$898,086.34	\$873,790.15	\$808,588.91
Mail	119,486.58	107,113.83	98,412.31	79,979.47	65,702.46	64,279.58	53,000.00
Express	143,015.77	107,307.01	79,605.51	74,681.33	72,446.34	67,667.30	53,104.07
Baggage	8,275.62	7,618.10	6,502.71	7,136.42	6,444.72	6,471.08	5,825.40
Freight	1,738,242.85	1,319,303.56	1,136,474.26	896,758.61	826,474.39	802,545.17	588,078.23
Car kilometrage—passenger	14,393.68	13,491.92	13,004.28	14,060.79	13,257.84	13,049.28	12,848.21
Car kilometrage—freight	37,988.89	32,102.47	25,376.73	16,900.11	22,088.63	14,609.16	16,127.78
Hire of equipment	157,804.19	125,880.99	77,407.22	46,495.03	44,072.91	50,420.00	14,738.95
Tugs and lighters .....	.....	2,364.45	7,495.94	13,348.33	14,935.67	18,196.65	61,418.02
Miscellaneous	112,813.70	73,997.13	54,602.55	44,382.26	25,167.18	23,963.55	5,352.18
Antilla Terminals	92,914.13	65,239.81	59,163.53	41,180.76	50,791.47	18,217.57	.....
Total	\$3,819,253.20	\$3,059,649.88	\$2,559,335.70	\$2,157,165.12	\$2,039,467.95	\$1,953,309.43	\$1,619,081.75
Operating Expenses:							
Maintenance of ways and structures	\$478,225.12	\$387,512.09	\$352,606.90	\$304,903.85	\$382,320.90	\$409,973.42	\$325,816.60
Maintenance of equipment	283,388.64	249,722.01	209,692.67	183,362.61	206,206.09	206,870.11	169,287.60
Conducting transportation	972,275.23	824,293.30	698,163.26	575,773.94	569,899.50	560,239.25	479,478.44
General expenses	162,901.78	154,891.47	146,586.23	106,877.34	111,665.95	103,476.86	81,973.27
Antilla Terminals	103,602.72	69,219.93	44,987.27	36,158.57	48,087.92	12,395.69	.....
Total	\$2,000,393.49	\$1,685,578.80	\$1,452,036.33	\$1,207,076.31	\$1,318,180.36	\$1,294,955.33	\$1,056,555.91
Ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings	52.37 p. c.	55.06 p. c.	56.73 p. c.	55.95 p. c.	64.63 p. c.	66.30 p. c.	65.26 p. c.
Net earnings	\$1,818,859.71	\$1,374,071.08	\$1,107,299.37	\$950,088.81	\$721,287.59	\$658,354.10	\$562,525.84
Other income .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross income	\$1,818,859.71	\$1,374,071.08	\$1,107,299.37	\$950,088.81	\$721,287.59	\$658,354.10	\$562,525.84
Deduction from income—Interest on funded debit and notes	758,998.09	576,754.79	435,210.28	399,290.26	362,863.34	323,930.01	274,665.28
Net income	\$1,059,861.62	\$797,316.29	\$672,089.09	\$550,798.55	\$358,424.25	\$334,424.00	\$287,860.56

Note—The figures above shown for maintenance of way and structures include the following extraordinary expenses not pertaining to the particular years.

Replacement of bridges, trestles and crossties.....\$96,000.00 \$96,000.00 \$96,000.00 \$96,000.00 \$156,093.24 \$157,738.46 \$113,982.38

NIPE BAY COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT

A SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION SOON IN OPERATION ON THE COMPANY'S FIELDS — YIELD OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES

By the action of the stockholders taken at the meeting held at Jersey City, N. J., on December 13, 1911, the fiscal year of the company was changed so that it would end on June 30th instead of on September 30th as heretofore. The report issued August 13th accordingly covers the fiscal period of nine months ended June 30, 1912.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Total earnings for nine months, after deducting \$68,951.12 expended for betterments and charged against operating expenses	\$646,594.91
Interest on mortgage notes	\$149,237.99
Interest on debentures	166,670.00
Interest and discount	4,264.31
	320,172.30
Balance, net income for the year	\$326,422.61
Three dividends of 1 per cent each on preferred stock	60,000.00
	\$266,422.61
Surplus for the period	26,367.66
Surplus brought forward	
	\$292,790.27
Total Surplus	\$292,790.27
Direct charge, representing depreciation on cane fields	100,000.00
	\$192,790.27

The production of sugar by the company's mill was 81,386,568 pounds, and of molasses 1,405,932 gallons, comparing with 92,835,600 pounds of sugar and 1,842,057 gallons of molasses in the previous year. The crop season came to an end on July 31, 1912, and the total output for the season was 86,217,760 pounds of sugar and 2,038,152 gallons of molasses.

The rainfall on the company's plantations was abnormally light throughout the season, and resulted in a substantial reduction in the rate of yield of cane. The sugar content of the cane also suffered a reduction of nearly ten per cent, as compared with the previous season. These factors, and the further fact that the operations cover only the period to June 30th, mainly account for the shrinkage in the output.

The company expects to have in operation shortly, throughout a part of its fields, a system of irrigation, which has been the subject of careful study, and which should insure a larger and more regular supply of cane. Two heavy steam-plowing outfits are being employed upon the cane fields, and by bringing them to a higher state of cultivation should materially increase the rate of yield of cane, and lengthen the life of the fields. As the fields grow older, they get into more favorable condition for plowing, and highly favorable results are looked for from this work. The opening up of new cane fields has necessitated the construction of some two miles of additional railway. The mill, as well as the properties generally, is kept in the highest state of repair and efficiency.

There were redeemed within the year \$144,000 in five-year notes of the issue of \$3,500,000 maturing June 1, 1914, leaving a balance outstanding of \$3,207,000, and there were also redeemed \$200,000 of the issue of \$4,000,000 in 6 per cent debentures maturing June 1, 1917, leaving an outstanding balance of \$3,566,000.

A comparative statement of cultivations and lands owned by the company on June 30, 1912, and September 30, 1911, is also given in the report and this follows:

	ACREAGE	
Cultivations:	1912	1911
Sugar cane	24,673	23,829
Pasture	12,559	13,365
	37,232	37,194
Total acres cultivated lands	37,232	37,194
Improved land other than cultivation	4,381	4,590
Unimproved land	86,179	86,008
	127,792	127,792
Total acres land owned	127,792	127,792

The number of cattle owned by the company totals 3,745 head and the number of horses and mules total 307.

RAILROADS, FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BRITISH INVESTMENTS URGED

The London *Financial News*, in calling attention to the Consular report on the Cuban trade for 1911, says in regard to sugar in Cuba that the area under cultivation continues to increase under the stimulus given to the industry by the increased demand and consequent high prices of the past two or three years, and it is said that there are still 10,000 square miles of sugar land awaiting development. A very large proportion of the mills is in the hands of Americans, and it is probable that not more than one-third of the mills remains in Cuban hands. About £40,000,000 are already invested in the industry, and large syndicates are said to be seeking further investments in this sphere. According to the latest information the sugar crop for 1911-12 promises to be over 300,000 tons in excess of that for the preceding year. It is pointed out that the large production and the sale at a higher price than usual will set free a very considerable sum of money for re-investment in the sugar industry and other purposes, a share of which should be gained by the British merchant.

Since January several propositions of a promising character have been before financiers in London, with what result we are unable to say; but as in one instance those in Cuba who were introducing the matter offered to lay down £50,000, or 20 per cent of the total amount necessary, we should imagine that these proposals have been favorably received. The present disturbances are, of course, disquieting, but, not being deep-seated, should soon pass away; and as America now has such heavy stakes depending on the good fortune and good behavior of the island, we do not think that she will allow any prolonged and serious disturbances, such as the burning of buildings and crops, to jeopardize the capital invested. We hope, therefore, to hear that this country has also increased her holdings and investments in Cuba, as we believe the island has a bright future before it.—*Tropical Life*.

HIGHER DUTIES DESIRED

Cuba purchases every year several millions of dollars worth of Paris millinery, perfumes, soaps and wines, all of which are classed as luxuries. France on the other hand buys from Cuba only a few hundred thousands of dollars worth of her products, although she produces sugar and tobacco, two products which France buys in enormous quantities from other countries.

President Gomez accordingly, to secure

more equitable trade relations, is on the point of sending a message to Congress asking for higher duties on all importations from France. The same retaliation may be exercised towards Spain.

NEW ATTACHÉ AT HAVANA

According to *La Lucha* of September 5th Lt. Col. Herbert J. Slocum will be the military attaché at the United States Legation in Havana, succeeding Major Henry A. Barber the present incumbent.

Col. Slocum is well known in Cuba and is popular. He organized the rural guard in the first intervention and was appointed supervisor by provisional Governor Magoon.

STREET CAR SERVICE IMPROVED

Beginning September 3rd the Havana Electric Railway Company placed twenty more cars on every surface line, as the result of a demand made for more cars, which gives Havana the finest street car service of any city of its size.

The Spanish-American Iron Company has appealed against a fine imposed by the customs authorities of Santiago and desires its remission.

The company was accused of discharging a number of sailors from one of the company's steamers, leaving them on Cuban soil, but it claims a permission to discharge the seamen was granted by the Nipe Bay customs authorities.

President Gomez signed September 1st a decree granting one year more extension to the Marconi Wireless Company, which now controls the former DeForest System Company at Vedado, Havana. The concession will expire on August 1, 1913.

<p><i>Exemption</i> From <i>Duty</i></p>	<p>The Cuban Government has given notice that coupons which shall have been issued, letters of exchange, checks, and other commercial paper made out to a definite order, and likewise diplomas, medals, and certificates actually conferred by an exposition, academy, or similar institution, not specially provided for in the customs tariff and not imported as articles of commerce, will be exempt from the payment of customs duties. Similarly various other private documents, such as building plans, are exempt from customs duties.</p>
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CUBA RAILROAD DOING WELL

The Cuba Railroad Company's pamphlet report for the year ended June 30th and the report of President William C. Van Horne was submitted to stockholders at the annual meeting September 18th. Gross earnings for the year were \$3,819,253, an increase of \$759,603 over the previous year. Working expenses increased from \$1,685,578 to \$2,000,393, making the proportion of working expenses to gross earnings 52.37 per cent, as compared with 55.06 per cent the year before. It is explained that the working expenses include \$96,000 for extraordinary replacements not pertaining to the business of the year.

The report refers to the revolt in Cuba in the late spring as "little more than a local disturbance." The company's property was not interfered with. President Van Horne says that save for a temporary "shrinkage in June resulting from a curtailment of credits, your business was not affected. The colored population of Cuba, which amounts to about one-third of the whole, is quiet and law-abiding, and no serious difficulty is to be apprehended from that element or from any other. The entire island is very prosperous and rapidly gaining in wealth."

MILEAGE AT JUNE 30, 1912

(Standard Gauge 4 feet 8½ inches)

Main line, Santa Clara to Santiago	356.1 miles
Antilla (Nipe Bay) Branch	30.8 "
Sancti Spiritus Branch	7.3 "
Ponupo Branch	11.2 "
Jatibonico Branch	11.8 "
Holguin Branch	11.1 "
Marti-Bayamo San Luis Line	141.3 "
Manzanillo Branch	32.5 "
	602.1 miles

ROLLING STOCK AT JUNE 30, 1912

Locomotives	73
Passenger train cars	84
Freight cars	1,899
Conductor's cars	24

POPULATION OF CUBA

According to the last census taken in 1911, the population of Cuba is as follows:

Pinar del Rio	258,736
Havana	588,013
Matanzas	263,497
Santa Clara	528,738
Camaguey	139,671
Oriente	498,837
Total	2,277,492

Centrifugal sugar, valued at \$3,591,844, was invoiced through Matanzas to the United States in the second quarter of 1912.

AN OLD LOCOMOTIVE

On a Cuban railroad at Santiago is an interesting relic of early railway development in this country, says the *Chattanooga Times*. It goes back to a period when hundreds of curious and impracticable contrivances were being put forward in the effort to solve the new problems in rail-roading.

The one now used on the Cuban railroad has nothing of the freakish about it. That is, it was not a freak when it was built, though naturally it looks rather curious now. But it is especially interesting because it is the oldest Baldwin locomotive still in running order. Constructed in 1847 by M. W. Baldwin and placed at once on the rails for service, it is still being used. Few if any of the original parts have been replaced.

It has no air brake and no trucks. The slanting cylinders are 16 by 26 inches and the left engine is the leading engine. There are two scales for safety valves. The smokestack is 7 feet 4 inches high and 4 feet 6 inches in diameter at the larger end.

When the St. Louis exposition was held in 1904 the Baldwin company, anxious to include the old engine in its exhibit, offered the Cuban road a locomotive of the type then most modern, but the Cubans refused the offer.

PREMIUM FOR ALFALFA

The Havana provincial council has offered a premium of \$300 to the growers of alfalfa and other kinds of hay, says the *Post* of that city.

Alfalfa, the growing of which has been found extremely difficult in Cuba, is highest in the consideration of the council and the farmer who presents the best specimen of it will receive a prize of \$150. A prize of \$100 will be given for the best sample of ordinary hay such as is used in the livery stables here, while \$50 will be given for the best hay produced in the province but improved by some special process.

The exports of hay to Cuba by the United States in the fiscal years ended June 30th compare as follows:

1907	2,919 tons	\$52,687
1908	6,479 "	125,765
1909	4,960 "	75,278
1910	2,213 "	43,363
1911	564 "	10,772
1912	239 "	5,361

The National Board of Sanitation is likely to prohibit the custom in general vogue in Havana stores of permitting the clerks sleeping in commercial houses also of cooking or the serving of food on the premises, not so much for the benefit of the clerks as for generally sanitary reasons.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS RULES

The United States customs rules governing the importation of articles into the United States by persons returning from Cuba are as follows, as revised by a notice issued by the Treasury Department in December, 1910. This applies to citizens of the United States:

The interpretation of the law limits the articles which may be brought in duty free by residents returning from abroad to all wearing apparel and other personal effects originally taken out by them and to other articles of wearing apparel and similar personal effects which may have been purchased abroad by them not exceeding in value the sum of \$100.

Foreign residents are only entitled to bring in their clothing and articles needed for their personal comfort.

CUBAN TOBACCO EXPORTATIONS

From January 1st to July 3, 1912, the exportations were as follows. Comparisons are made with the previous year same period.

	1912	1911
Leaf tobacco.	171,875 tercios	182,305
Cigars	\$9,233,620	103,376,584
Cigarettes	8,730,909 packs	7,951,500
Cut Tobacco.	234,411 kilos	154,367

LAWS REGARDING CONCESSIONS

Under existing laws in Cuba when a person or corporation acquires a public service concession, the concession is offered at public bids to anyone making a better offer concerning the duration of the concession and the rates to be charged passengers for fares and in case such bidder applies and makes a better offer an amount of indemnity is fixed in favor of the owners of the concession.

SHOE MACHINES TO CUBA

The Knaut Machine Company of Reading, Pa., received recently an order from a Cuban firm for 13 shoe stitching machines. Eleven men are employed and the plant is working 10 hours a day.

ROTTERDAM EXPORTS TO CUBA

1906	\$215,120
1907	228,909
1908	191,144
1909	22,640
1910	268,536

REVENUE OF THE REPUBLIC

For the first six months of 1912 the income of Cuba was \$19,321,315, divided as follows:

General revenue, which includes custom house collections, consular fees, posts and telegraphs and other sources.	\$15,347,606
National loan tax	1,829,814
National lottery	2,143,894

The receipts for the first six months of 1912 from the national lottery show a significant diminution. The lottery has helped more than anything else to impoverish the working people of Cuba and to make them less industrious and stable. The drawings following so closely upon each other (every ten days) have kept the people in a ferment and made them incapable of attending to their work. The figures by months, showing receipts to the government from this source:

January	\$444,387.49
February	367,111.29
March	363,500.72
April	350,186.16
May	344,032.00
June	273,667.12

CUBA'S COMMERCE

During 1910 the tonnage in the harbor of New York was more than 25,000,000. Buenos Aires 8,726,000 Rio Janeiro 8,330,000 Havana 8,249,000

Considering that the United States has 85,000,000 inhabitants, Argentine, 7,000,000, and Brazil, 20,000,000, the commercial importance of the port of Havana shows up to advantage when it is considered that the entire population of Cuba numbers but 2,250,000.—Figures from the *Statistical Abstract*, New York.

CUSTOM HOUSE COLLECTIONS

The custom house collections at Havana for the month of August compare as follows:

1912	\$1,628,150.14
1911	1,597,533.39
1910	1,414,351.17
1909	1,516,254.53
1908	1,292,894.44

The United Wireless Telegraph Company's station at Havana has been taken over by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America.

THE TOBACCO CROP

PLENTY OF SPOTTED WRAPPERS

"Manufacturers of clear Havana cigars, both in Cuba and in the United States, are now facing a situation that has had no parallel in the past few decades," says *Tobacco*, New York, August 22d, "and cigars with more or less badly spotted wrappers seem likely to be the rule and not the exception for a good many months previous to the harvesting and curing of the 1913 crop of Cuban tobacco.

"Of course some manufacturers still have some little reserve stock of wrappers from the crops of previous years, and others will be able to cull out a limited quantity of fairly presentable wrappers from this year's tobacco—but these will not last long.

"Every manufacturer of genuine clear Havana cigars must sooner or later use some of the spotted wrappers, and the dealers will find they will be compelled to listen to far less complaint on the part of their customers, if they can in a measure prepare them to accept the cigars in the spotted wrappers before the goods are actually laid before them.

"Large manufacturers with immense capital have tried, as an expedient, to buy up the supply of old wrappers which had been neglected as unsuitable last year, but which are now preferred to the spotted new wrappers, even if the latter are far superior in taste and burn, lacking only the color. The final decision will lie with the smokers themselves if they are only given a chance for a fair and unbiased trial by the importers and retailers. In outward appearance the old wrappers are the more attractive, but judging by the smoking qualities even the ugly-looking, new wrappers will be found to be sweeter in taste and faultless in burn. Everything appeared rosy enough six months ago, when we were not alone promised a bumper crop of fillers and wrappers, but low prices in the bargain, and now there is the greatest scarcity of clean, colored wrappers while, owing to the reduced quantity of fillers, the prices are again as high as last year."

MARKING GENUINE CUBAN TOBACCO

In a law of July 16, 1912, the Cuban Government has provided for the use of an official stamp, to be issued by the Government, on the boxes or packages of all tobacco manufactures exported from Cuba. Each box or package of cigars or other manufactured tobacco must be so sealed that the contents cannot be removed without tearing the stamp. It is intended that this stamp or label should be a guaranty of genuine

Cuban tobacco. The law is to go into effect ninety days from the date of publication in the *Gaceta Oficial*, i. e., on October 23, 1912.

HENRY CLAY & BOCK CO. NEW OFFICERS

Francis A. Wilson has resigned as deputy chairman, director and general sales manager in the United States of the Henry Clay Co. and Bock & Co., Ltd.; as vice-president and director of the Havana Tobacco Co.; also as vice-president and director of the Havana Commercial Co., M. Valle y Ca. and H. de Cabanasy Carbajal.

Mr. Wilson's resignation came as a great surprise to his many friends and acquaintances in trade circles all over the country. It took effect September 1st.

A. L. Sylvester, president of the American Cigar Co., has been elected chairman and managing director of the Henry Clay and Bock Co. to succeed Percival S. Hill who has resigned a similar position in all the companies.

TO USE MOTOR TRUCKS

On account of the trouble experienced by strikes a meeting was called recently by the leaf dealers' association in Havana, at which the advisability was discussed of forming a company to buy 30 or 40 motor trucks for the moving of tobacco and become independent of the cart service. A committee was appointed to look into this matter consisting of Messrs. Mark Pollak, Carlos Cano and Miguel Gutierrez, Jr. A company of \$100,000 capital may be formed to carry this through. The motor trucks will not only do the city work, but also run into the country and bring tobacco in from nearby points to save freight charges. —*United States Tobacco Journal*.

The value of Great Britain's importations of cigars from Cuba for five years ending with 1910 were as follows:

1906	£1,216,493
1907	760,027
1908	943,217
1909	921,038
1910	857,440

The value of the leaf tobacco importations from Cuba for the same period also follow:

1906	£10,539
1907	3,289
1908	574
1909	5
1910	107

CULTIVATED SOILS IN CUBA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

In Cuba there are not found distinctly wet and dry districts as in Porto Rico and Hawaii, and therefore there is more uniformity of soil types and soil conditions. In the western part are found the old plantations situated on the easily cultivated soils of limestones foundation. They have practically no subsoil, and although deep plowing is not practiced, this is more the result of indifference than of any well-defined efforts at soil improvement. Other soils are similar to those of Porto Rico which have a like origin, those of Cuba being as a rule deeper and fresher.

One of the most important constituents of cultivated soils, whether considered from its physical or chemical effect, is lime.

In the natural decay of vegetable matter in the soil, acids are produced which if not neutralized will seriously interfere with subsequent growth, especially of the ordinary field crops. These acids interfere chiefly by preventing the growth of bacteria which render available the organic material in the soil. A very small amount of nitrates is found in acid soils, and therefore the plants do not thrive because of this lack of nitrogen. This is noticed particularly in the case of sugar cane, which is very dependent on an adequate supply of available nitrogen for its best development.

The best sugar-cane soils both of Hawaii and Cuba are those in which there is a large percentage of lime. In the former case the soils are derived from basaltic lava in a large measure, and in most cases, when the rainfall is slight, the lime content is sufficient. On the other hand, in districts of large rainfall the lime has been dissolved and washed out to such an extent that dressing of ground limestone, coral sand from the seashore, or caustic lime are made at frequent intervals. This is especially the case in the Hile district where the rainfall is 150 inches or more per year. In Cuba the lands are largely derived from limestone, and therefore this element rarely has to be supplied to the soil. Indeed, I am persuaded that the great and lasting fertility of Cuban cane soils is due in a large measure to the large lime content and to the fact that the cane trash is rarely burned off. This latter adds the organic matter necessary, and in the presence of carbonate of lime the nitrogenous material is changed to soluble nitrates which are so much needed by the plant. This explains also why the Cuban planter has been able to raise large annual crops of cane without

the use of commercial fertilizers. The lime also assists in keeping the soil open and promotes deep root development, thus maintaining a good depth to the surface soil.

There is an erroneous impression prevalent among many farmers that if a heavy rain follows an application of fertilizers the latter are washed out of the soil and lost. This only happens when the fertilizers are dissolved, and bodily washed off from the surface of the soil. Where the fertilizers have been covered with earth, or where they rest on loose earth, so that the water after dissolving the ingredients passes down through the soil and into the subsoil, the phosphates, sulphate of potash and ammonia compounds are absorbed or fixed by the soil. The very basic soils of Hawaii were found by the writer to possess this property to a remarkable degree. This investigation was undertaken to determine if fertilizers to any notable exception are lost when they are left uncovered in the cane rows, followed by heavy irrigation, which is the usual practice in those islands.

It was found that even with an irrigation of 6 inches of water most of the fertilizers were fixed in the first 6 inches of the soil. Subsequent irrigations wash out both nitrogen and potash in decreasingly smaller quantities, as can be seen by making analysis of the drainage waters, or waters of streams, which is no more than drainage water from the area of its origin.

Nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda, on the other hand, is washed out of the soil, since it is not fixed. Indeed, nitrates were found increasing in quantity at a depth of 6 feet soon after irrigation under plantation conditions. These results led to the recommendation that mixed fertilizers containing nitrogen only in the ammoniacal form be applied before irrigation, and that nitrate of soda be applied immediately after irrigation. The above considerations assist in explaining why the cane in the spring following heavy rains and cool weather has a yellow unthrifty appearance and needs stimulation.

The heavy rains have washed out the soluble nitrates, and the cold weather has prevented the nitrifying bacteria from changing insoluble nitrogen to soluble nitrates. The plant is thus deprived of one of its essential food elements, and suffers in consequence.—J. T. Crawley, of the Porto Rico Sugar Planters' Experiment Station, in *Porto Rico Progress*.

From most all parts of Cuba come favorable reports of progress, the general rains recently experienced having proved very

beneficial. The general opinion is that the coming crop will be a good one.—Willett & Gray, August 24th.

STUMP-CLEARING BY EXPLOSIVES*

For a good many years, high-class explosives have been used with great success for clearing forest and other land of trees, stumps, boulders, rabbit warrens, ant-hills, etc. In freshly opened areas it has the great advantage of breaking up the soil and so rendering it more easy to cultivate; on some hard soils its use can alone make it possible to secure profitable crops. Thanks to modern improvements in the blasting cartridges and the introduction of electric detonators for exploding the charge, this can be done without risk, and at very little expense and trouble. When removing the largest trees and stumps, after the necessary boring has been done, two or three holes only being required, the operation takes only a few minutes. The size of the tree is of no apparent consequence, it is only a matter of a hole more or less, a larger cartridge, or a stronger explosive; in other respects the methods employed and the labor involved are just the same. As regards the boring, this can be done in two ways:

No. 1.: By boring into the earth immediately under the tree or stump.

No. 2: By boring through the large root of the tree or stump.

The first method is called an earth-hole, and this is the best method wherever practicable, the bore-holes being rapidly prepared with very little labor, and the concentration of the charges of explosives well under the tree or stump will ensure success.

The second method is to bore the hole or holes in the spur or large roots of the tree or stump, sufficiently deep to burst the wood. By this process the charge, when fired, shatters the large roots and completely severs them from the trunk, whilst the united force from the concerted action of the various charges causes the tree or stump to be completely uprooted.

In preparing a borehole of the first or "earth-hole" description, the following instructions should be observed:

Locate any possible opening between the roots for starting a borehole, taking care not to disturb the surrounding earth.

When an opening has been found, boring operations may commence, and for this purpose a crowbar or a 3-inch earth auger may be used—the latter for preference—and the hole bored under the tree or stump in a slanting direction towards the centre tap-root, or centre of the tree, using a little water to facilitate boring operations.

The operator must be guided by circumstances as to where holes should be bored, but a safe method to adopt is to locate the boreholes in such a way that all point to one common centre—viz., the heart of the tree—or, assuming the tree or stump to require three holes for blasting, let the boreholes be so divided that each hole is carrying about one-third of the burden of the tree; in this way the tree or stump is balanced, so to speak, upon the three holes. If this system is adopted, good results will follow if the timber is sound. Should the tree be hollow, however, the holes should be carried under the sound portion, so that the charge has good confinement.

Briefly, the points to be observed are as follows:

1. Locate the best positions for boreholes.
2. Insert cartridges one at a time, and press firmly on bottom of borehole, using only a wooden rammer.
3. See that the primer is gently pressed home, and in direct contact with the main charge.
4. Tamp well and solidly.
5. See that all connections are well made.
6. Before connecting with battery, test your cable on galvanometer; and the circuit having been found complete, press down the rack-bar of the exploder firmly and quickly, and the desired results will be speedily attained.

* A plan of wire connections for exploding dynamite in the removal of stumps will be found on page 27 of the August issue of THE CUBA REVIEW.

Up to August 15th, 1,475,808 tons of Cuba's sugar crop had been exported, as follows:

Three ports north of Hateras	1,178,347 tons
New Orleans	161,257 "
Galveston	14,999 "
England	95,320 "
Canada	3,143 "
Continental Europe	22,742 "

The total receipts in Cuba to the above date were 1,816,778 tons.

GILTNER BROS., Eminence, Ky., U.S.A.



Dealers and breeders of Kentucky Stallions, Mares and Jacks.

Hereford, Shorthorn, Holstein and Jersey bulls. Well broken mules in car lots for sugar planters.

Export Trade a Specialty.

Prices named on animals delivered anywhere in the world. Write us your wants.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

BLOW-OFF VALVE REQUIREMENTS

There is no valve in any factory, especially in any sugar factory, that receives less attention than the blow valves on the boilers. They are generally located in an out of the way place and are connected up to an underground pipe which delivers into a well or sewer, or some other connection, where it is impossible to find out whether or not they leak; and consequently they become a source of loss which is not understood until the consumption of fuel so increases that an investigation is made, when it is often found that a stream of water from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 inch in diameter is flowing out of the blow-off. This water has not only been heated to a high temperature, but also has very often given up its impurities and is clear and should be held in the boiler.

A blow-off valve to meet all the requirements of a good one should first be strong enough to withstand all shocks which are caused by the opening and closing of the valve suddenly. It should be so built that it remains absolutely tight after the scoring effect of the scale and impurities which are driven through it at high velocity when the boiler is blown. The seats and discs should be so constructed that they can be renewed easily and at a low cost without disconnecting the valve from the boiler. The valve should also be easy to operate, so that when it is opened and closed there will be no jerky effect which is liable to cause water-hammer and loosen the blow-off pipes in the boilers. It also should be so constructed that in case it is neglected and the blow pipe becomes filled up it is an easy matter to clean it out.

All these conditions are met by the Lytton Blow-off Valve. This valve is built to stand 250 lbs. pressure. The seat and disc are removable and can be faced off. It has a regrinding effect every time it is opened, and when blowing the face of the seat and disc are protected. It is also so easy to operate that a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch valve under 125 lbs- pressure can be moved with a wrench 12 inches long. The seats, discs and stems are so constructed that they can be taken out without any trouble, even if the valve is plugged full of mud.

1912 AND 1913 SUGAR CROP

This season's output is the largest in the history of Cuba, considerably exceeding that of the previous high record year, 1910, which had a total output of 1,817,544 tons.

Planters are very optimistic as to the outlook for the crop of 1913, and while reports from the north coast, from Sagua

la Grande eastward, complain of the lack of rain, the new plantings on the whole are in excellent condition even in that district. Generally speaking, however, the rainfall has been abundant over the whole sugar area of Cuba. When it is considered that many mills in the eastern end of the island, and to some extent in other parts of the island, were unable to grind all their cane on account of the early rains, thereby being compelled to leave it uncut, and also that large new cane areas have been planted, it is reasonable to make the prediction that if no undue weather conditions are experienced the output of 1913 will be even larger than that of the present year. At this time, August 13th, it is, of course, too early to even estimate what that output will be.—United States Deputy General Henry P. Starrett.

SOME SUGAR OUTPUT FIGURES

The total production for 1911-12 of the sugar mills exporting through Cienfuegos was as follows. The figures are those of Sr. J. A. Bosque.

Centrals	Output in bags
Hormiguero	110,000
Sociedad	85,491
Santa María	66,095
Santa Catalina	56,402
Carolina	16,916
Reglita	6,400
Portugalete	92,260
Constancia	118,019
Santa Rosa	88,552
San Francisco	60,573
Cienegueta	92,865
Manuelita	85,989
María Victoria	66,287
Pastora	48,770
Perseverancia	121,587
Santísima Trinidad	23,223
Lequeitio	108,230
Caracas	160,144
Andreita	118,500
San Agustín	85,000
Dos Hermanas	70,299
Parque Alto	73,587
San Lino	57,395
Juraguá	67,955
Dos Hermanos	45,424
Mapos	16,160
San Cristóbal	18,110
Carmita	4,417
Total	1,954,650

—La Lucha.

Central "Santa Ava" in Oriente has finished grinding. Its output was 59,241 bags, which compares with 53,010 bags in the previous year.

SUGAR PLANTATION NOTES

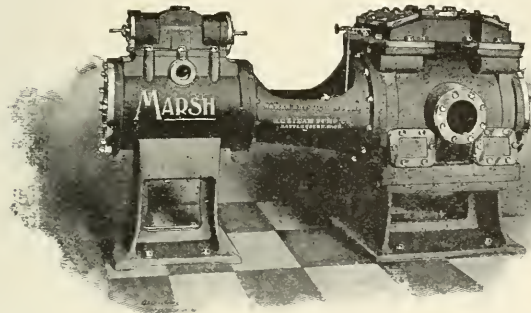
The sugar mills Preciosa and Dos Rosas in Matanzas Province have been sold. Sr. Santiago Estevez, former owner of the Dos Rosas mill, will be retained as manager with a salary of \$12,000 and the two mills will be made into one. The Cuban-American Sugar Company did not buy the mills as reported.

An American syndicate has purchased

the mills and will make extensive improvement extending the plantation railroad to the bay of Cardenas.

The sugar mill Boston at Banes, Oriente Province, had produced up to August 15th 408,280 bags of sugar and was still grinding. The total expected is 450,000 bags, a yield exceeded by no central in the island.

The Cuban Central Railway has ordered 5,000 tons of rails.



Bomba de Vacío Seco de Marsh

Representantes generales para Cuba: VILLAMIL & MILLER 16½ MERCADERES, HAVANA

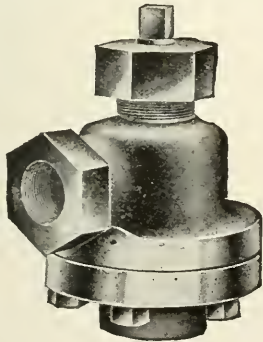
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FERTILIZER IN THE CANE FIELD

The necessity of fertilizing the soil of sugar estates is dealt with very fully by Mr. G. E. Neesom, director of agriculture, Manila, Philippine Islands, in a very interesting way in his last report, which contains many illustrations and maps. Noting some years ago the heavy yields of sugar per acre obtained in Hawaii he expressed his surprise at the yield which was officially stated to be nearly nine tons of pure sugar per acre, but when he saw the manure bill his wonder vanished, for he then understood how such yields had been secured.

The usual practice is to use a "complete" fertilizer (containing a considerable amount of nitrogen), and later on to *top-dress* with a liberal quantity of nitrate of soda. When it is stated that in some instances as much as 1,000 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre have been applied (in three separate dressings) and paid well, and that it is quite a common thing to use from 600 lbs. to 800 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre in Hawaii, it will be realized that what may appear to be extravagant fertilizing gives excellent financial results.

Heavy manure bills pay well, and if there is a cry of no profits, then, says *Tropical Life* of London, "we shall know the cause, for if you do not cultivate and manure you cannot expect to reap." Mr. Neesom says in part as follows:

"Like most plants of the grass family, the sugar cane is a rank feeder and rapidly impoverishes the soil where grown, unless special care is taken to restore and maintain its fertility. If nothing but the sugar in the cane were removed from the fields, soil exhaustion would not occur, but unfortunately under the ordinary process of harvesting and milling cane, the leaves are stripped off, the stalks entirely removed, and the bagasse is burned as fuel instead of being returned to the soil. Cultivation of the stubble is very difficult unless the leaves and tops are burned when dry, which practice is very common in all sugar-growing countries. Where the cane is thus removed and the trash on the field burned, there is a constant loss in the soil of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The burning of the trash causes total loss of the nitrogen, but the phosphoric acid and potash are partially recovered in the ash resulting from the burning.... As much of the trash and leaves as possible should be left on the ground to decay, and leguminous crops

EL SABER Á CIENCIA CIERTA LO QUE SE ESTÁ HACIENDO CONDUCE AL MEJOR ÉXITO EN LOS NEGOCIOS

¿Sabe Vd. con exactitud la cantidad de jugo que extrae de cada tonelada de caña?

¿Está Vd. seguro de que el sistema que emplea actualmente para determinar la extracción del jugo es infalible, ó no demuestra claramente á veces que los resultados no son correctos?

¿Tiene la seguridad de que los rodillos están en tal condición que puede extraer la mayor cantidad de jugo?

La *Balanza Automático de Richardson para Jugo de Caña* registrará continuamente la verdadera cantidad de jugo.

¿Por qué no pesar el jugo? La medición es meramente una aproximación—el peso es la *exactitud*.

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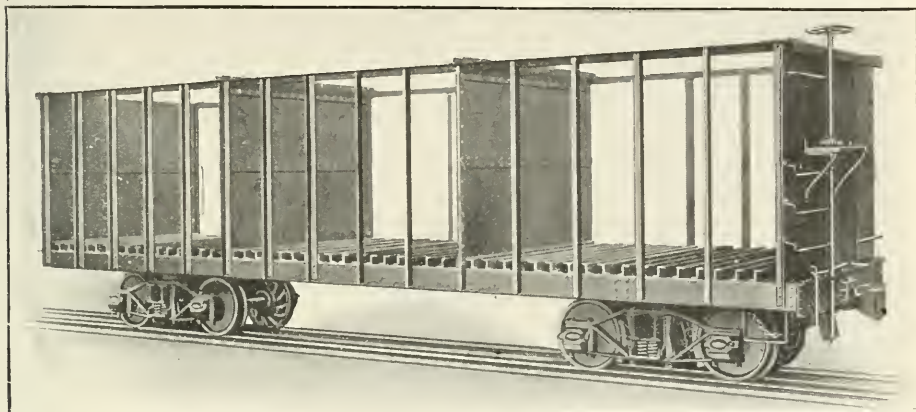
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should be planted alternately with the sugar crops for the special purpose of restoring the nitrogen elements of fertility in the soil. There should be a more liberal use of commercial fertilizers. Duggar states that a good cane fertilizer should contain 4.5 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent available phosphoric acid and potash 4.5 per cent. Conner (*Phil. Agric. Rev.*, vol. iv, p. 56) suggests nitrogen, 5 per cent., available phosphoric acid, 8 per cent, potash, 10 per cent.

"Either of these formulas should be applied at the rate of 600 kilos per hectare (240 kilos per acre) in furrows by the side of the cane as soon as cultivation is begun, and additional applications, in smaller or larger quantities, will prove quite profitable if made during the active growing period of the cane. In the dry portions of the Hawaiian Islands there is a tendency to make very heavy applications of nitrate of soda dissolved in irrigation water and run over the fields at intervals of three to four weeks. Lime as a fertilizer will prove valuable on heavy clay soils, particularly when they are first being reclaimed after having grown up to grass. Lime is not a fertilizer in itself, but has the power of decomposing vegetable substances and disintegrating heavy compact soils, so as to make the plant food they contain readily available."

Actual field experiments, says Austin H. Kirby, of the Imperial Department of Agriculture, Barbadoes, are necessary in a given locality to determine to what extent fertilizers may profitably be employed on the soils of sugar producing countries, and it is more largely a question of record keeping to ascertain the costs and profits rather than one for the chemist to decide.

CENTRAL RAMONA RECONSTRUCTED

Central Ramona, near Rancho Veloz in Santa Clara Province, which was burned two years ago, has been entirely reconstructed and has a capacity for 100,000 bags or more. Mr. F. Arechavaleta, owner of this central, has just commenced the construction of another nine and a half kilometers of narrow gauge (36") road through his land. The total railroad will amount to over 24 kilometers.

Up to August 31st Cuba's sugar crop compares as follows:

	Centrals Grinding	Output to date
1912	3	1,848,724 tons
1911	2	1,454,326 "
1910	1	1,783,000 "

The production thus far exceeds the total crop of 1910 some 44,724 tons. The total output for that year was 1,804,000 tons and is the largest made up to the present.

SUGAR REVIEW

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

MORE EUROPEAN SUGAR REQUIRED — THE DISPOSAL OF RAW SUGAR STOCKS ADVISED — TARIFF UNCHANGED

Our last review for this magazine was dated August 12, 1912.

At that time the quotation for centrifugal sugar 96 degrees test was 4.05c. per lb.

The present quotation is 4.36c. per lb., showing an improvement in market conditions of .31c. per lb.

The Beet Sugar Markets of Europe during the same time have made fluctuations as follows: Beginning August 12 for the current month deliveries 11s 3d, declined to 11s 1½, advanced to 11s 3d, to 11s 4½d, to 11s 6d, to 11s 9d, to 11s 8¼, to 11s 9d, to 12s 4½d, to 11s 9d, to 11s 5¼d, to 12s, to 12s 6¾d, to 12s 1½d, and 12s 3d at the close.

The European market have been, and still are largely under the influence of a broad speculative bull movement, which promises to carry contract prices higher before the end of the present month. In order to accomplish this end, the bull party allowed some 50,000 tons of old crop sugar stored at Hamburg, to be sold to the United States at about 1 shilling per cwt. below the current market quotation, probably on the theory that such diminution of actual stocks would discommode the Bear interests, and advance the delivery contract prices, which it is quite likely to do, as only a very small stock of old crop sugars remain available for purchase. A rather unexpected opportunity of making these beet sugar purchases, has placed our refiners in better position as to needed supplies here before new crop Cubas become available. Although it is evident that further quantities of European sugar will be required here to extent of 50,000 tons to 75,000 tons, before end of year, but these can come from the new beet crop in October and December and at the new crop basis of values say at present about 10s 3d f. o. b. Hamburg. Some of our correspondents are of opinion that with the beet and cane crops favorable prospects that the total supplies of sugar in sight for the coming campaign, that beet sugar valuation may recede to the vicinity of 9s per cwt f. o. b. Hamburg. This would mean a parity of 3.88c. per lb. for 96 degrees centrifugals.

On the other hand there is no doubt but that the weather in Europe, and especially in Germany and Austria, has been and still is quite too cold and rainy for the best growing results, and the following two months of weather conditions may vary the estimate of outturns very considerably.

A crop of size beyond precedent is looked for in Cuba, but this is also subject to the weather conditions of the future months. It is, therefore, too early for reliable prognostication of crop proportions.

All conditions relating to the United States beet crop are satisfactory, and point to the largest deliveries on record, and beginning with October such deliveries will be pushed to market as rapidly as possible, and will have a sensible effect in the reduction of the amounts of raw cane sugar required by our refiners.

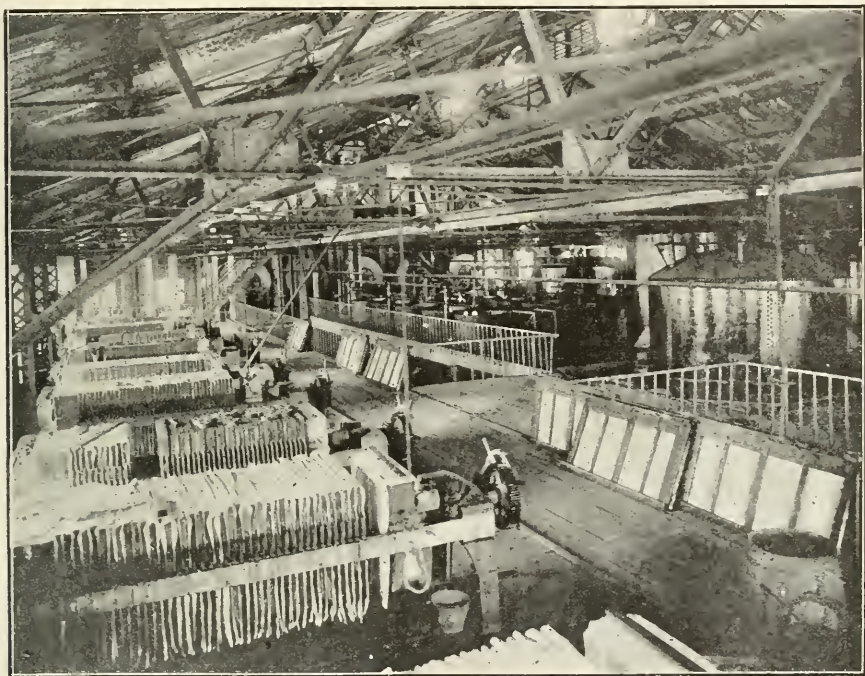
It would seem advisable to dispose of remaining stocks of raw sugar during the next 30 days, regardless of any European advances from manipulation, which can only be a temporary nature and effect.

The eventual trend of Europe must be downward to the basis of new crop values, which new crop value is variously estimated by different interests at from 9s to 10s per cwt. f. o. b. Hamburg.

At the close of the last sales of centrifugals are at 3c. c. and f. 4.36c. per lb. Duty paid for September shipment. There is a good demand at this figure, but with little offering. Warmer weather in September than in August has increased the demand for refined sugar for consumption, and the withdrawal from refiners on contrasts are large, and in instances, days and weeks ahead for possible deliveries. The quotation for fine granulated for actual business is 5.10c. less 2 per cent, with list prices of some refiners at 5.20c. less 2 per cent.

Congress adjourned without taking action on sugar tariff, and all rates remain as before.

New York, Sept. 11, 1912.



Filter presses. Central of Francisco Sugar Co., Francisco, Cuba.
Bateria de filtros, prensa del Ingenio Francisco, Francisco, Cuba.

FILTER PRESSES OF TO-DAY

Owing to the ever increasing demand for filter presses, efforts are being made to improve on the original type and as a result some remarkable machines are being offered.

But it is a peculiar fact that, with all the ingenuity that has been exerted, the "old original" filter press still holds its own with the new types.

Of course there have been improvements in the construction of the old types, without changing the principles involved. These improvements have resulted in more rapid filtration and less breakage and repairs.

In some few cases, perhaps most strikingly in the cyanidation of gold and silver ores, a new type of press has been evolved which is a decided improvement on the original. The improvement consists in a method of sluicing out the cake from the frames without opening the press. This eliminates the most objectionable feature in a filter press.

But there are a number of other, so called, improved filter presses, all of them more or less patented, which are beneficial. Some of the patented presses have been installed and operated side by side with the "old original" type and have shown better results. But let us look a little closer into the reason for this.

The improved filter press is installed and run by an expert who understands the very best conditions under which it should be operated. He naturally gets the best possible results which this particular press can produce. These results are compared with those obtained from the old original type which is probably run by a handy man who knows no more than to force the material into the press as fast as his pump will deliver it and continue until he can get no more to filtrate through the press. Now in all probability there is an exact pressure under which this press should be charged which would give the best results. That pressure may be fifteen pounds, or it may be one hundred and fifty, while in point of fact the press may have been operated under seventy pounds pressure which might give the worst possible results. But the press has been run that way for the last ten years and there is nobody about the place who has had the authority or interest to try any experiments.

Therefore, the better results obtained from the "patented press" are not due to the "patent," but to the fact that the man who was running it "knew how."

It is pretty safe to say that as perfect a filtration can be obtained with the old type of filter press and at the same cost of operation as with the modern patented article.—Letter to THE CUBA REVIEW.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

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

Nuestra última revista azucarera para esta publicación estaba fechada el 12 de agosto de 1912.

En ese período la cotización del azúcar centrífugo polarización 96 grados era 4.05c la libra; la cotización al presente es 4.36c la libra, lo cual nuestra una mejoría en el estado del mercado de .31c la libra.

Los mercados de azúcar de remolacha de Europa durante el mismo período han fluctuado como sigue: Empezando el 12 de agosto para entregas del mes corriente 11s 3d, bajaron á 11s 1½, subieron á 11s 3d, á 11s 4½d, á 11s 6d, á 11s 9d, á 11s 8¼d, á 11s 9d, á 12s 4½d, á 11s 9d, á 11s 5¼d, á 12s, á 12s 6¾d, á 12s 1½d, y á 12s 3d al cerrarse el mercado. El mercado europeo ha estado y está aún en gran parte bajo la influencia de un extenso movimiento especulativo por parte de los alcistas, lo cual precios de contrata más altos antes de finalizar el mes actual. Con objeto de llevar esta á cabo, los alcistas permitieron que se vendieran á los Estados Unidos como 50,000 toneladas de azúcar de una vieja cosecha almacenada en Hamburgo al precio aproximado de 1 chelín por cien libras más bajo de la cotización corriente del mercado, probablemente fundándose en la teoría de que tal disminución en las existencias actuales desconcertaría á los bajistas y aumentaría los precios de entrega por contrata, lo cual es probable que suceda, pues sólo queda disponible para la compra una pequeña cantidad de azúcares de la vieja cosecha. Una oportunidad casi inesperada para la compra de estos azúcares de remolacha ha colocado á nuestros refinadores en mejor posición respecto á las existencias necesitadas aquí antes de que los azúcares de la nueva cosecha de Cuba estén disponibles. Sin embargo es evidente que se requerirán aquí mayores cantidades de azúcar de Europa en cantidad de 50,000 á 75,000 toneladas antes de terminar el año, pero estos azúcares pueden obtenerse de la nueva cosecha de azúcar de remolacha en octubre y diciembre y bajo la base de los precios de la nueva cosecha, digamos al presente como 10s 3d libre á bordo Hamburgo. Algunos de nuestros corresponsales son de opinión de que con los indicios favorables de las cosechas de remolacha y de caña para las existencias totales de azúcar en perspectiva para la próxima campaña azucarera, los precios del azúcar de remolacha bajarán alrededor de 9s por cien libras libre á bordo Hamburgo. Esto significaría un equivalente de 3.88c la libra por los azúcares centrífugos polarización 96 grados.

Por otra parte, es indudable que el tiempo en Europa, y especialmente en Alemania y Austria, ha sido y sigue siendo aún demasiado frío y lluvioso para poder obtener los mejores resultados en los campos, y las condiciones del tiempo en los dos meses que siguen pueden variar los cálculos de la producción muy considerablemente.

En Cuba se espera una zafra en cantidad mayor de lo precedente, pero esta conjetura depende también de las condiciones del tiempo durante los meses entrantes. Por tanto, es aún demasiado pronto para fijar un pronóstico definitivo respecto al tamaño de la zafra.

Todas las condiciones referentes á la cosecha de remolacha en los Estados Unidos son satisfactorias é indican las majores entregas de que se tiene conocimiento, y empezando con octubre tales entregas serán llevadas al mercado con la mayor rapidez posible, lo cual afectará en gran manera la reducción de las cantidades de azúcar crudo de caña requeridas por nuestros refinadores.

Parece ser aconsejable el disponer de las existencias de azúcar crudo remanentes durante los treinta días próximos, á pesar de cualquier alza europea en la manipulación, lo cual puede ser solamente causa y efecto de carácter transitorio.

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La tendencia eventual de Europa debe ser hacia la baja á la base de los precios de la nuevo coescha, cuyos precios son variablemente calculados por distintos interesados de 9s á 10s por cien libras libre á bordo Hamburgo.

Al cerrarse el mercado las últimas ventas de azúcares centrífugos son á 3c costo y flete, 4.36c la libra derechos pagados para embarque en septiembre. Hay buena demanda á este precio, pero con pocas ofertas. El mes de septiembre, más caluroso que agosto, ha acrecentado la demanda de azúcar refinado para el consumo, y los refinadores que no pueden atender á sus contratas se cuentan en gran número, y en algunos casos se necesitarán días y hasta semanas antes de hacer posibles entregas. La cotización de azúcar fino granulado para transacciones actuales es 5.10c menos 2 por ciento, con listas de precios de algunos refinadores á 5.20c menos 2 por ciento.

El Congreso terminó sus sesiones sin resolver nada respecto al arancel del azúcar, y toda la tarifa de precios permanece como antes.

Nueva York, septiembre 11 de 1912.

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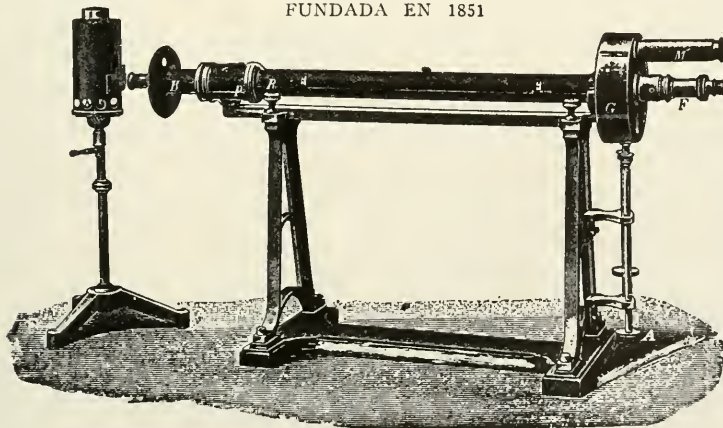
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Don Orestes Ferrara, president of the Cuban House of Representatives, while in New York City recently, said that the majority of his countrymen are hoping for the success of the Democratic Party in the November elections, because they believe that the Democrats will adopt a hands-off policy toward Cuba.

HAVANA

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VEGETABLES ALL THE YEAR

Summer gardeners are having various experiences on the Isle of Pines. The old theory that garden vegetables do not thrive here in the summer has been exploded, although it is admitted that more care must be taken in summer than in the winter. It is a noteworthy fact that volunteer plants do better than those planted from northern seed. One gardener has a fine crop of tomatoes this summer, and every plant in

the garden was a volunteer which he had taken up from some part of his finca and transplanted, and all of them are heavy with tomatoes of the largest and prettiest kind. Cucumbers and brussels sprouts have been grown successfully also, and lima beans seldom fail. So much for the old theory. If a real attempt is made in a practical manner, fresh vegetables of practically every description can be grown successfully on the Isle of Pines every month in the year.—*Isle of Pines News.*

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Cuando no hay posibilidad de obtener permanganato, se emplea como desinfectante la cal, si bien se advierte que la fuerza bactericida de esta última es bastante menor que la de aquel. Usase preparando una lechada de cal en la proporción de diez kilos de cal viva en 40 litros de agua. La lechada se arroja al pozo, y tres días después se extrae el agua con bomba.

VALUE OF CORN STALKS

Professor Cottrell, agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island lines, declares that in the corn belt the stalks and leaves of the corn are wholly neglected by the farmers, suffered to go absolutely to waste. He asserts that there is in them 60 per cent of the feed value of the corn itself, when they are put through the silo process.

Open air public schools for Havana are proposed by the officials of the Department of Education. The statement is made that the unhygienic condition of public school buildings tend to spread tuberculosis, and that open air sessions would be of benefit to the children and combat the advance of the disease. One large specimen school may soon be established in the large and shady grounds usually devoted to horticultural expositions.

The merchants of Havana have organized for the purpose of purchasing their own carts and thereby preventing themselves from being longer subject to whims of the cartmen's strikes and corresponding losses.

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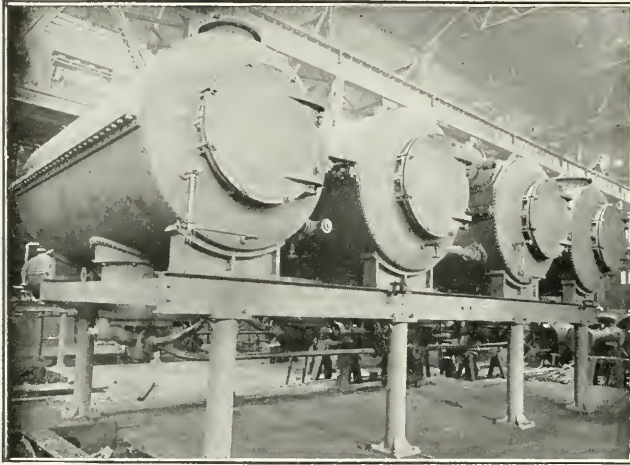
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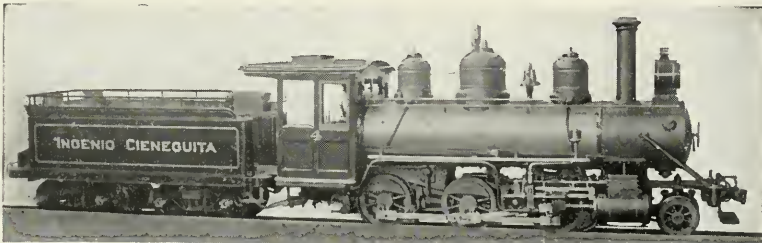
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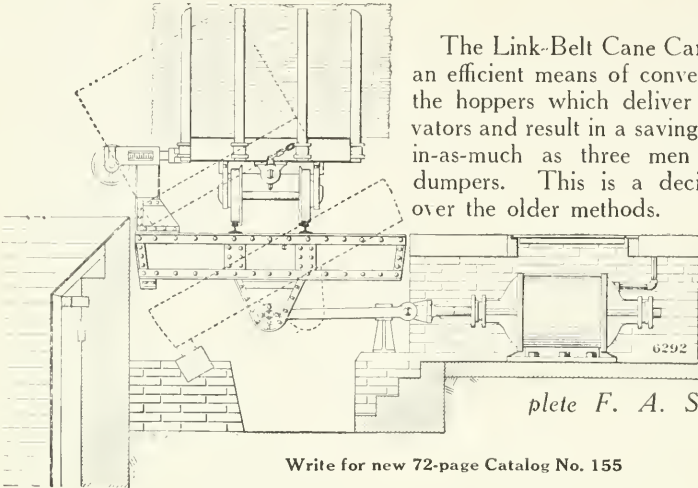
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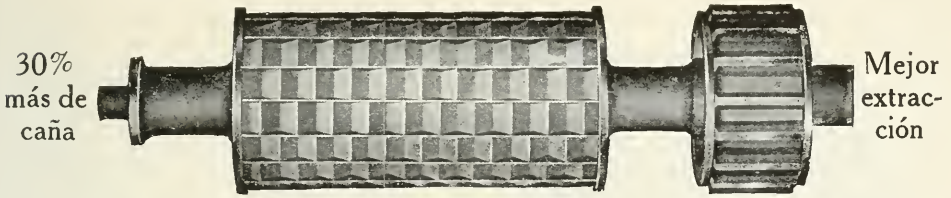


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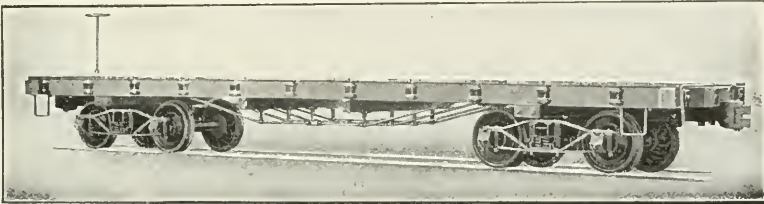
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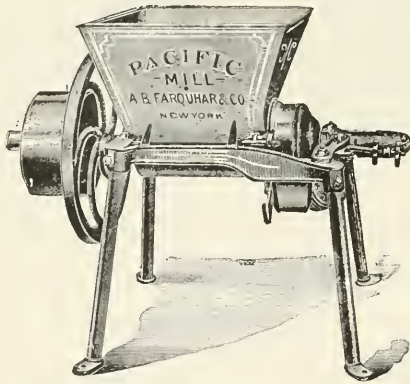


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A corner of the old patio of the Hotel Camaguey. This building was formerly an old barrack



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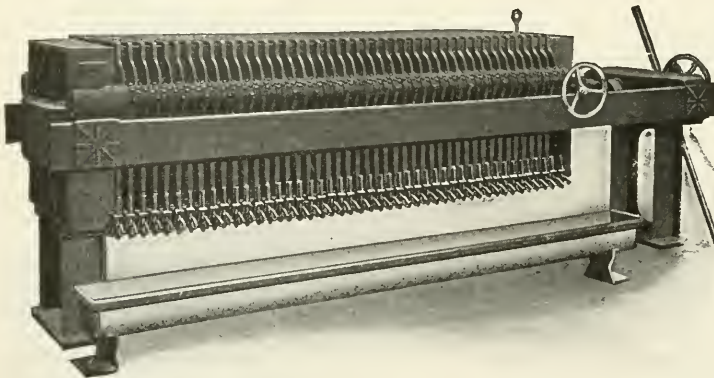
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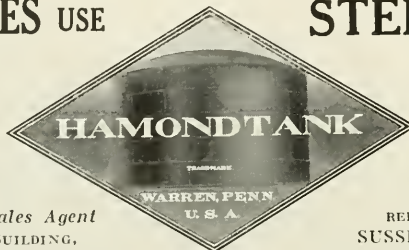
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THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

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Advertising Rates on Application

VOL. X

OCTOBER, 1912

No. 11

Contents of This Number

The cover page is of a cave in Camaguey Province caused by one of the numerous underground rivers with which Cuba is honeycombed from end to end. The cave represented in the illustration is over 300 feet deep.

Cuba's coming election is still the uppermost subject of discussion. General Menocal's chances seem to be improving. There is no let up in the determination of the United States Government to force the payment of Cuba's debts although Speyer and Co. declare that Cuba is financially able to pay all her indebtedness. *La Lucha* makes the startling statement that the present Cuban Administration has squandered something like \$140,000,000.00. Two United States representatives in Havana have been transferred to other posts, Mr. Gibson to Brussels, and Mr. Bell to Panama. The Ports Company of Cuba is still being attacked by its enemies in the courts who seek to have the concession revoked under which the company operates.

Some interesting illustrations of the Provincial Governor of Santa Clara and his wife and daughter and the members of the dental congress soon to be held in Havana appear on page 11.

Some short notes from all parts of Cuba are on page 12.

Mazorra as it was during the second intervention is illustrated on page 13. The present condition of the asylum is very bad.

Press and individual comment on Cuban matters both from American and Cuban sources will be found on pages 14 and 15, and will prove interesting reading.

A winter house in Cuba; the prevalence of higher food prices and a sketch of Cuba's "Band of Mercy" are on page 16.

Further general notes which include the Cienfuegos contract litigation and the ceremonies attending the taking of the oath to the flag in the public schools in Cuba are on page 17.

Some valuable Cuban trade figures showing Cuba's exports and imports to the United States and other countries will be found on pages 18 and 19.

Traffic receipts of the Cuban railroads will be found on page 20.

Cuban banking methods and the trade of the island with various German and English ports together with further railway earnings are on page 21.

Some business items will be found on page 22.

A report of the Santiago Light and Traction Co. and some very valuable figures regarding Cuban ore development will be found on page 23.

The United Railways' new cars to be operated by storage batteries are described and illustrated on page 24. On the same page will be found a story of the disappearance of a package containing \$200,000.

Pineapple planting in Hawaii with a diagram showing the various methods employed are on page 26.

Some fancy and toothsome dishes from the valuable cocoonut are on page 27.

Further agricultural information will be found on page 28.

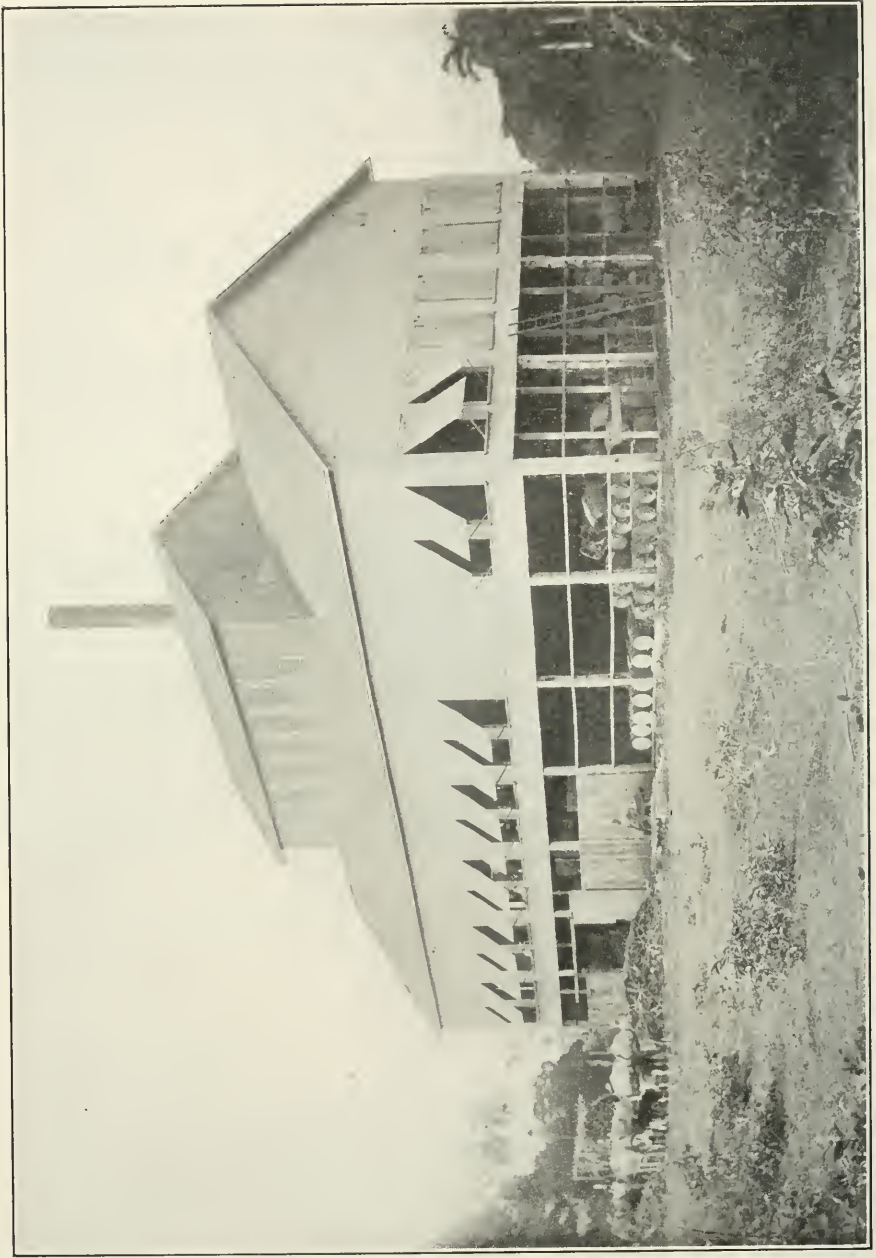
Sugar mill notes are on page 29.

A Spanish article on the diseases which attack cane will be found on pages 32 and 33.

Willet and Gray's valuable review of the sugar market will be found on pages 34 and 35. The same article by Willet and Gray, but translated into Spanish, will be found on page 36.

Our readers are especially requested to note the numerous and interesting advertisements which appear in this number. Write these firms for your field and mill requirements.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT



The syrup mill at La Gloria now working, and has been for some time. When it finishes grinding the cane on hand they will shut down until the new cane is received.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME X

OCTOBER, 1912

NUMBER 11

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS — GENERAL MENOCAI HAS A STRONG FOLLOWING — REILLY CONCESSION CANCELLED — FURTHER PAYMENTS

*Strong
Talk from
Menocal*

In response to an invitation of President Gomez, General Juan Mario Menocal and Alfredo Zayas, both candidates for the presidency of the republic, visited General Gomez at his summer home on September 27th for a conference regarding the approaching elections. President Gomez assured both candidates of his intention to act with absolute impartiality in the campaign, and invited their co-operation in securing a peaceful election.

At this juncture General Menocal charged President Gomez with showing marked partiality toward the Zayista Party and declared that the Conservatives were determined not to be robbed of victory through administrative assistance given to their opponents. He declared further that the Conservatives, if attacked, would not hesitate to have recourse to force and would use all means, legal or not legal, fully to protect their rights.

General Menocal and his friends then left the president's home and returned to Havana, not remaining for luncheon with General Gomez, as it was originally intended they should do.

Señor Zayas, in responding to an inquiry by President Gomez, declared there was no reason why General Menocal should complain of adverse partiality.

General Mario Menocal's chances have taken on a brighter aspect, especially as he has just formed an alliance with the wing of the Liberal Party under the leadership of General Ernesto Asbert, governor of Havana Province.

General Nuñez says that a vote for the Menocal-Varona ticket is a vote showing love of Cuba.

On September 24th, General Menocal, the Conservative candidate for the presi-

dency, visited the secretary of government for the purpose of complaining against the secretaries of the treasury and public works, who, he alleged, are actively helping the campaign of Sr. Zayas, the vice-president, by coercing the departmental employees.

The charge that General Menocal had appealed to the United States to assure fair elections was denied by the general as soon as made. Mr. Gibson likewise denied that any such request had been made to him.

Both Conservatives and Liberals are making strong bids for the negro vote, the former endeavoring to excite the animosity of the negroes against the Liberals on account of the fatalities to men of their race during the last insurrection in Oriente, and the latter endeavoring to placate them by promises of unconditional pardon to the thousands of negro prisoners now confined in jails throughout the island.

There are about 3,000 negroes in the Havana and Santiago jails pending trial over the late revolt; they cost the state for maintenance about \$9,000 a month.

President Gomez is announced to have ordered a message prepared to be forwarded to Congress asking for a bill of amnesty in favor of these rebels.

The amnesty does not include the officers and civil leaders of the rebels.

General Gerardo Machado, ex-secretary of government, was nominated on September 24th by the Zayista Liberals as governor of Havana Province. The vote was unanimous.

The Cuban government has issued an order withdrawing all permits in the island for carrying arms.

Elections are to be held on November 1st and the new president will be inaugurated on May 20th next.

LIBRA
NEW Y
BOTANIC
U.S. DEPT.

*Cancels
Reilly
Concession*

The City Council of Cienfuegos notified the State Department on September 28th that it canceled the Hugh S. Reilly concession for the Cienfuegos, Palmira and Cruces Railway and Power Company.

Avelino de la Real, the acting mayor, informed the *New York Times* correspondent that this action was taken primarily because the concession was illegal, as Reilly had not complied with the terms of the concession. Moreover the railroad was not yet in operation, but is partly built in Cienfuegos streets.

The company was incorporated in Augusta, Me., in 1903, with a capital of \$2,000,000.

The only persons who appear as owners are W. G. Bothley, Joseph Williamson, A. M. French and John Wilson, residents of Augusta.

It is thought in Havana that the council's action will probably result in another Reilly claim.

To conserve the public health, Dr. Varona Suarez secretary of sanitation, has urged the Department of Public Works to place a filter in the outlet of the Cienfuegos reservoir, which now furnishes the water supply of the city.

*Must
Pay
Promptly*

On September 24th, the Cuban government paid its monthly instalment on the Havana sewer and paving contract, amounting to

about \$400,000. According to the presidential statement the money was derived from the reserve fund of the internal revenue.

Last month the government defaulted for the first time in this payment, declaring that it had no more money in the treasury. The contractors appealed to the American legation, and the account was met. The legation also notified the government this month that it was imperative that the payments be continued promptly according to the agreement.

Mr. Gibson, despite the Maza incident, is not relaxing his efforts to secure payment from the Cuban government for other American contractors. On September 24th he pressed the Cuban Foreign Office to pay the claim of Contractor John Hoskinson for putting in new water mains to improve Havana's water supply.

Enrique Maza, the Cuban newspaper man, who recently assaulted Hugh S. Gibson, the American chargé d'affaires, was on October 7th sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment.

This is not the most extreme penalty under the Cuban law, but was considered by the court as a fair equivalent for the same offence in the United States.



A Nota Diaria

Liborio:—Ahora me tiembla la mano al tocar el almanaque, en cada hoja que le saque veo al Gobierno americano.

—La Lucha.

A round of notices. Each day marks the advent of new warning advices from Washington to Cuba.

*Deny
Cuban
Crisis*

Speyer & Co., the bankers, who have important interests in Cuba, declared that the reports of a crisis in the financial affairs of the is-

land had been greatly exaggerated. They said that while the government might be contemplating the sale of additional bonds, their firm had received no intimation.

On September 26th, Secretary of the Treasury Guterrez Quiros made the following statement to the *New York Times'* representative in Havana:

"There has not been and will not be any delay in payment of any obligation, provided for by the current budget. Cuba's monthly income is large enough to pay other obligations, provided for by special laws outside the budget. The contractors' debts will be paid when Congress authorizes the executive to take the money from the surplus which the budget is providing."

Havana newspapers said on October 8th that the Cuban post office was behind \$200,000 due to the United States on money orders and that the United States legation had sent a note to the Cuban government to the effect that it must pay.

La Lucha of Havana recently made the startling statement "that the Cuban government during the last three years has squandered the stupendous sum of one hundred and forty million dollars." Following is the text of the later editorial, the translation being that of the *Havana Telegraph*:

"Speaking of our disastrous economic situation, to which our highest officials seem to accord no importance whatsoever, blinded as they are by their own political ambitions, we said that the terrible part of it is how within a couple of months we shall be able to meet our obligations, the mass of which is far more than we can bear. Returning to-day to the same theme, for in our estimation nothing so deeply interests us just now as the study of our bankrupt economic condition, we find it needful to call upon all of the solvent classes to take common action that shall guarantee that the forthcoming election shall not result in a continuance of the national disaster which goes by the name of the liberal government. We said that the present administration had squandered about one hundred and twenty millions, but we were mistaken, for with the amount of the last loan and sixteen and a half millions and the amounts which are due and cannot be paid, the cost of the last three years of misgovernment and the official avarice has exceeded one hundred and forty million dollars. And as further we said yesterday, we have not one cent and we owe millions that it is impossible for us to pay now, and that we could pay only by mortgaging our future more heavily, either by a new loan or by continuing as heretofore, accumulating more and more debts, to wind up with the dreaded economic intervention, more shameful than a political intervention even, because it would demonstrate our absolute incapacity to administer our own affairs, the most shameful and censurable incapacity with which any people may be charged."

The State Department at Washington has been sounded by the Cuban government regarding the floating of a \$15,000,000 loan with which to finish the payments of the McGivney-Rokeby contracts and to extend the work of sanitation and paving in the recently settled districts of Havana.

The last loan contracted by Cuba, for \$16,000,000, has been exhausted, says the *New York Herald* of September 17th, and the State Department has been informed that unless another can be floated the payments on the contracts will have to be made from ten per cent of the customs receipts as stipulated in the treaty.

In this connection considerable misapprehension exists as to the situation in regard to the McGivney-Rokeby contract for

sewerage and paving in the city of Havana. Those contracts have been sublet, but it is asserted that in regard to them the Cuban administration has given no cause for complaint except that for a single day it did default in a monthly payment.

It was recently reported that the Cuban government had notified the Havana contractors that all funds were exhausted and no money on the contracts could be expected. As a matter of fact, the contracts were much more involved than that brief statement intimated, and payments will continue as provided in the contracts, though these payments may well not prove as large as the contractors expected. What is exhausted is the part of the Speyer loan that was to have been devoted to meeting \$7,500,000 contracts of the McGivney-Rokeby concern. Payments for the future will now come as originally provided, from a 10 per cent reservation of the customs of the port of Havana.

The original contract has been paid almost in full, but as the city grew under American occupation, and lately under a free government, the contracts extended to almost twice the original size. It is this extension that will be paid for from the customs, but those customs are not what was expected, and so the payments will be smaller, and the work will have to be extended over a longer period. That will call for a reorganization of the contractors' plans, and probably a reduction of the working force. That seems the extent of their grievance.

President Gomez signed a decree awarding the \$6,000 and Nuevitas Railroad a kilometer subsidy for a railroad line from Caibarien to Nuevitas to the North Coast Railroad.

The company getting the subsidy was recently organized by José Miguel Tarafa. It agrees to spend \$27,000,000 on the railroad and other enterprises, including building two sugar mills of 400,000 bags capacity each. It will also combine several other railroads in the same province into one system.

Hugh S. Gibson, secretary of the American Legation at Havana, who was assaulted by a Cuban journalist, will not be transferred according to an announcement made by the State Department at Washington October 14th. President Taft has directed, in view of Gibson's familiarity with American interests in Cuba, that he be retained there.

Jamaica has removed the quarantine against Cuba, maintained for two months.

Several important changes in the United States diplomatic service on September 19th included the transfer of Hugh S. Gibson, secretary of the legation at Havana, who was recently assaulted by Enrique Maza, a Cuban newspaper reporter, to the secretaryship of the legation at Brussels. J. Butler Wright of Wyoming, who has been on special duty in the department, is named to succeed Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Wright, who is a graduate of Princeton, was formerly engaged in the banking business, and was also interested in stock raising in Wyoming until 1909, when he was appointed secretary of legation at Tegucigalpa. This year he was appointed secretary of the legation and consul general to Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria, but did not go to his post.

State Department officials regard Mr. Gibson's transfer as a distinct promotion. It is admitted that the change will relieve Mr. Gibson of any embarrassment in continuing at a post where his experiences have been so unpleasant. There is no doubt that the change, in the very nature of things, will also tend to relieve the strained relations, the result of Mr. Gibson's conduct of the Reilly claim, which was strictly in accordance with his instructions from his government, and the subsequent attack. His transfer, however, did not affect this government's demand upon Cuba that his assailant be punished according to the Cuban law.

Mr. Gibson will not leave Havana before November 1st next.

Edward Bell, of New York, formerly second secretary of the legation at Havana, was transferred to Panama. He received his notice September 24th.

The comment of some of the Havana papers on these transfers was that Washington was showing its displeasure of the actions of the American secretary in furthering American interests.

Cubans are gloatingly saying that they have intimidated Washington, while the Americans here feel that their interests have been greatly injured, as the Cuban government is encouraged by Mr. Gibson's transfer to resist American claims henceforth, no matter how just they are, while future American diplomats in Havana will be fearful to incur Washington's displeasure by protecting American interests.

Rear Admiral Lucien Loung, U. S. N., who during his career in the navy was twice mentioned in dispatches for "extraordinary heroism," died October 3d.

He was captain of the port of Havana in 1899 and 1900, and was commandant of the United States naval station at the same port in the following years.



GENERAL MARIO G. MENOVAL
Candidato del Partido Conservador a la Presidencia de la República.—*La Bohemia*, Habana.

*Port
Company
Privileges*

The Port Company of Cuba under its concession granted by the act of February 11, 1911, has the following privileges: The dredging of all the ports in the republic; the reclaiming and improvement of all the low marshes in the littoral of the harbor of Havana; the canalization of the rivers and streams which flow into the harbor; the wreckage and salvage of all the ships as may be found sunk in Havana harbor; it is entitled to receive weekly from the treasury of the republic the full amount collected by the government for "the improvement of the ports"; to be adjudicated the property, lands as may be declared unhealthy and that of private property owners who should fail to proceed and reclaim such lands within the time fixed by the port board (this period being different than that fixed by the port law in force); to investigate the ownership of all such lands in and about the littoral and concessions which have heretofore been granted, and other nice things which would take a long time to enumerate.

American and Cuban lawyers have been studying every aspect of this concession and will endeavor to bring the whole matter into the courts and secure the cancellation of the concession.

Rev. George M. Brown of the mission of the Church of the Seventh Day Adventists in Cuba has been authorized to solemn marriages.



Ldo. Manuel Villalón Verdaguier, Gobernador Provincial de Santa Clara.

A congress of dentistry will be held at Havana on December 12th next. Prominent officials of the republic have been invited to attend the opening ceremonies and there will be a large representation of American manufacturers of dental appliances showing the latest apparatus. The commissioners in the illustration below are Doctors Augusto Renté de Vales, Generoso Rivas, Manuel Díaz, Marcelino Weiss and Leandro Cañizares, director of the *Revista Dental*.



Sra. Clemencia Groso de Villalón con su Hija mayor (Fotografía de M. González Blanco, *La Bohemia*, Habana.)



Comisión organizadora del Primer Congreso Odontológico Cubano.—From *La Bohemia*.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

The scarcity of water in Havana is not really due to sources of supply failing, but because the aqueduct built to serve Havana's needs exclusively now supplies Regla, Guanabacoa, Marianao, Casa Blanca, Luyano and other suburbs of the city.

But because of this scarcity the city is in danger of being wiped out by a conflagration owing to the low pressure obtained at hydrants, especially in certain parts, and the fire insurance companies are becoming alarmed.

The National Poultry Association has been organized in Havana with delegations all over the island, for the purpose of promoting the breeding of all kinds of poultry on a large scale.

The Havana Chess Club formally turned over to Capablanca on September 20th the \$4,500 which was raised by popular subscription to buy the Cuban chess champion a home.

The amount was too small to buy the champion a home, as was first intended, and as there were no more subscriptions coming in, it was determined to give him the cash.

Stephen Leech the British minister in Havana, left Cuba a few days ago on a leave of absence. Mr. Cowan, the British consul-general, will act as chargé de affaires while Mr. Leech is away.

There was incorporated on September 26th the Matanzas Blaugas Company with a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are: E. E. McWhiney, W. J. Maloney and N. P. Coffin of Wilmington.

The Ports Improvement Company has begun dredging work in the harbor of Caimanera.

The wedding of Miss Alma Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph V. Reed of New Albany, Ind., to Mr. George Morris Bradt, proprietor of the *Havana Post*, occurred in New Albany, Indiana, on October 1st.

Manuel Lombillo Clark has been appointed chief engineer of the second class with a salary of \$3,600, and Emilio del Junco y André, an engineer of the first class with an annual salary of \$4,000.

Captain Washington I. Chambers, chief of the navy aeroplane corps, has under consideration the project of moving the navy hydro-aeroplane station at Annapolis, Md., to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for winter flying about December 1st.

Several persons were indicted recently on the charge of taking sand along the Jaimanitas Bay and the playa of Marianao, near Havana. A personal bond of \$1,000 was required of each of the accused men pending trial. An additional bond of \$15,000 was also required of each as a guarantee of the civil damages.

The men were accused of building a railroad over the lands of Walter Fletcher Smith and others owning property along the bay in question, says the *Havana Post*, and of extracting their sand without either their permission or permission of the state.

The boy scout movement, or something resembling it, has reached Cuba and promises to be popular. Already several hundred youngsters have joined the organization, the official title of which is the Infantile Army of Salvation. The boys wear the regulation army uniform and are officered by sons of army and navy officers and prominent politicians.

Juan E. Hernandez Giro, a young artist, 25 years of age, has been commissioned by the Cuban government to paint scenes of the Spanish-American war. He showed such promise as a boy that he was educated at the expense of Santiago, his native city. He will interview Colonel Roosevelt to obtain a word picture of the battle of San Juan and other conflicts.

Thomas Frederic Dever will represent the Sagua district for Norway. President Gomez issued an exequatur on September 22d.

Cuba has accepted President Taft's invitation to participate in the 1915 exposition. Word to that effect was received by the exposition company from the State Department at Washington a few days ago. The Cuban government has decided to appoint a commission to represent it at the exposition. Cuba is the seventeenth foreign nation to declare its intention to make a prominent showing.

A post-office has been established at Obrea, Santa Clara Province, and a telegraph office has been opened for public service at Pina, Camaguey Province.

An immigrant station will be established at Nipe, Oriente Province. Large numbers of laborers are imported through Nipe for work on the sugar estates and in the iron mines, and it is more convenient to permit their entrance at Nipe rather than at Santiago and Havana as heretofore.

MAZORRA ASYLUM AT THE SECOND INTERVENTION



A view of the grounds and men's ward of the Cuban Insane Hospital at Mazorra. Much of the garden work as well as the cultivation of an extensive farm and truck garden is carried on by the more tractable inmates.

Government school at Mazorra. In this neat modern structure, school is conducted for the benefit of the children of hospital employees and neighboring planters, and it was a bright, interesting lot of children who assembled on the porch.



Approach and entrance to women's ward Insane Asylum at Mazorra. The main building is seen back of the one-story structure which serves as an office and steward's store-room. Everything here is of the most modern type and scrupulously clean, while the surroundings are particularly attractive with the many fine trees, flowering plants and shrubbery.

CUBA'S INSANE ASYLUM

Dreadful conditions among the Cuban insane confined at the national asylum at Mazorra, near Havana, are disclosed in a report published in *El Mundo*.

Upwards of 2,000 men and women from all parts of the island are kept in the institution in a state of frightful squallor and hundreds among them are nearly naked, without beds or chairs and provided with insufficient food of the poorest quality, says the report.

The condition of the women patients is declared to be even more deplorable than that of the men.

All classes of insane people, except the

most violent, are said to be miscellaneously herded together in foul courts.

It has long been known that conditions at the asylum were bad, according to *El Mundo*, but the real state of affairs was unknown.

At the beginning of the second intervention in Cuba by the United States, the place was found in a similar condition. After the reconstruction by General Wood it was again reorganized and remodelled at great expense by Colonel Grobel, of the United States army, and at the close of the period of intervention it was in all respects a model institution. Immediately thereafter most of the costly improvements was wantonly destroyed, says the report.

PRESS AND INDIVIDUAL COMMENT ON CUBAN MATTERS

CUBA LIBRE NO BOON

Mr. William Barnes, Sr., a well known lawyer, takes an active interest in Cuban affairs and now in his 89th year gives his opinion regarding the vital question of annexation. In an interview with a *New York Herald* representative he says:

"The United States has been compelled to take possession of and intervene in Cuba on more than one occasion. Our task under the treaty with the Platt Amendment is the task of Sisyphus—the stone continually rolls back on us. We have shouldered the perpetual burden and cannot escape it by non-intervention. We must carry it as much as, if not more than, if Cuba had been annexed. Vital American interests, too numerous to detail, require annexation, and Cuban interests would be vastly increased in value, perhaps, twenty-five or in some cases fifty per cent.

"Why delay what in the course of events must necessarily and inevitably occur, Cuban annexation.

"It lies almost within cannon shot of our shores, and in case of any foreign war could and probably would veto all American foreign policies, and probably join in alliance with our enemies, and give a point d'appui, from which they could most advantageously and strategically attack our whole Atlantic seaboard, and the cities of New York, Boston, New Orleans and many other rich and prosperous States.

"Then after a destructive war of more or less duration we should finally have to buy Cuba from our opponents in order to avoid such complications and damaging wars for our children and grandchildren and future unborn generations. Talleyrand truly said that a diplomatic blunder was worse than a crime. We seem destined to learn the lesson only by sad and costly experience.

"If Cuba will not now vote enthusiastically for annexation it demonstrates that the Cubans are now really our enemies at heart and ready for any foreign alliance that future intrigues or circumstances may offer in the settlement of the Panama Canal fortifications or otherwise.

"These views are so strongly impressed upon me that as an American patriot and lover of his country I must submit them to the calm consideration of my countrymen. Whatever may be the views of republican or democratic politicians and statesmen I feel that future events will justify my opinions.

"We blundered," he says, "in making the treaty at Paris, instead of at Washing-

ton. France held large Spanish loans and her sympathies were largely pro-Spanish, and nearly all Parisian influences, open and subtle, were against us, and surroundings always have more or less unseen influences, like the air we breathe. And it was a monumental blunder to re-surrender to Spain and Cuba the island, which by laws of war and international law was unquestionably ours. Annexation to the United States would have been really a boon to the Cubans greatly in excess of independence. 'Cuba Libre' was no boon."

BELIEVE MENOCAI WILL WIN

General Mario Menocal is the Conservative candidate, and he is reputed to be a man of great ability and high character as well as large wealth, says the *Journal of Commerce*. New York. The impression appears to be given in the course of the campaign now going on that if he is elected there will be a thorough-going investigation of the financial operations of the present government, to which Gomez and Zayas naturally object. There also appears to be a general belief that Menocal will win if there is to be a free and fair election. That is a difficult thing to be assured of in a Latin-American republic, with the existing government taking one side in the contest. The United States is a good deal concerned in having an election in Cuba, the result of which will be accepted and will give stability to its government.

The "right to intervene" consented to in the "Platt Amendment" is such as may have for its purpose "the preservation of Cuban independence and the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty." This may be pretty broadly construed and the United States government is likely to be the arbiter as to the justification for intervening in any case. The right of those who have the suffrage to freedom in voting may be regarded as essential to individual liberty, and the denial of that right, or prevention of its free exercise, may be a cause for intervention; but, to serve its purpose, it would have to come before rather than after the election. Otherwise, an election which was undeniably coerced or controlled by the present government to give one party the victory over the other might be followed by insurrection and a much more serious cause for intervention.

Senator Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, the venerated patriot and lifelong Liberal, favors Menocal.

THE RACES IN CUBA

In no other country and in no other age has a black, brown or yellow race been so well treated by the white race as the men of Spanish blood in Cuba have treated the men of African blood since the republic was established. Even before, from the time when emancipation was finally completed in 1886, negroes received great consideration. If the Spaniards at times cruelly treated them it was not because they were negroes, but because they were in arms against the Spanish crown. White insurgents were treated in like manner.

It is strange that no one has ever presented a study of the unprecedented race relations in Cuba, the yielding of full political equality and almost full social equality by a white element comprising a fraction of over 70 per cent of the population to the minority statistically returned as "colored." It is only in statistics that any distinctions of race are made in speaking of Cubans. All—blacks, whites, browns and yellows—are Cubans. Or have been. For negroes, by their own choice, have been settling themselves up as a distinct element, marking themselves off from the whites by the drastic process of making war upon them because they are whites.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

On the same matter the *Macon* (Ga.) *Telegraph* says:

"The Spanish-Americans have ever been more tolerant than English-Americans of negro equality in both a political and personal sense. Cuban negroes have received more recognition in both ways than the negroes of the United States. In Havana, when Cuba was still a province of Spain, a member of the *Telegraph's* staff noted evidences of a closer personal relation between the races than has ever been witnessed in this country. Once, among the spectators at a public cock-fight, for example, a young white man and a young negro were seen with their arms thrown familiarly over each other's shoulders."

CUBA'S CONTROL LIMITED

"Far more serious than Cuba's financial tangles is the uncertainty whether the Cubans can hold on orderly election and then abide loyally by the will of the majority," says the *Philadelphia Ledger*. "This has been the crucial test upon which so many of the Latin-American republics have failed. It was the total inability of the defeated minority to accept the verdict at the polls which brought about the first intervention, and if we must again take Cuba in hand it will probably be for similar reasons."

"Cuba's unstable conditions are the inevitable consequence," the *Ledger* further says, "of the limited control exercised by

the Cuban government over its own destinies. The knowledge that there is a greater power, bound by its own policy of self-preservation, that is always ready to interfere and apply paternal correction and guidance, is a perpetual temptation to those who believe that the only hope of stability for Cuba lies in closer union with the United States, and that this desired result will be hastened by the exposure of the political incapacity of Cuba's chosen representatives.

"On the other hand, this knowledge deprives Cuban officials of that sense of responsibility which is essential to the highest efficiency. There is no apparent escape from these conditions, but those who would render the best service to Cuba must make it clear to the people of the island that annexation is the last thing desired by the United States, that that is an alternative which will never be adopted voluntarily by this country until every other resource fails, and until every effort which patient and prudent statesmen can devise shall be exhausted in the task of guiding and encouraging Cuba to stand alone."

CUBANS DO NOT HATE AMERICANS

Dr. Frederico Torralbas, chief sanitary inspector of Havana, when interviewed recently at Washington declared that "any so called anti-American feeling does not exist among Cubans."

"I am glad to have the opportunity to make this statement," added Dr. Torralbas, "for I have observed that few American newspapers have printed dispatches giving the true conditions in Cuba. If there have been expressions against the Americans they have come not from Cubans, but from the Spaniards who are not nationalized, and who hate America and Americans. This is true with regard to some of the newspapers owned or controlled by Spaniards.

"The Cuban people, high and low," he said further, "are not only friendly to the United States; they are deeply grateful to the country, for had it not been for the Americans we should not now have our independence."

Dr. Torralbas, while in Washington, attended the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography and the convention of the American Association of Public Health, of which he is first vice-president.

It is well known to the United States government that Cuban officials of high rank have been guilty of gross corruption and betrayal of their country's interests. The evidence in the hands of the Department of State is overwhelming on this point, says the *Washington* (D. C.) *Post*.

GENERAL NOTES

CUBA FOR WINTER RESIDENTS FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT — HIGHER FOOD PRICES IN THE REPUBLIC

WINTER HOUSES IN CUBA

Mr. S. S. Harvey of Havana while a commissioner of the Cuban National Expositions was frequently asked by visitors from the States as to the prospect for securing a pleasant winter home in Cuba, and the chances for engaging a good man to look after their property during their absence also if such a property could not be handled profitably. Mr. Harvey writes that there are many attractive sites on the island, but in the letter he sends he especially alludes to the territory within an hour by trolley or auto from Havana, where there are fine roads as good for autos "as any city street, where there are steam and electric railroads and where there are beautiful locations for homes and groves at a reasonable price with titles that are good."

He writes on these matters as follows:

"One hundred acres of an orange grove will cost \$75,000. Forty per cent of this capital would be needed the first year and 20 per cent each during the 2d, 3d and 4th years.

"It would begin to pay the 5th year. It would require about 130 acres of land for a 100 acre citrus grove, 30 acres for wind breaks, and spaces between them and the fruit trees.

"There should be expended for a water plant, before any trees were planted, \$8,000 to \$10,000. While Cuba has a rainfall of 53 inches annually, a water plant is a necessity at times. The water plant is estimated in the \$75,000.

"The grove, if well located, within wagon reach of Havana's great market, should pay a net income the 5th year of 5 per cent on total investment; the 6th year 8 to 12 per cent; the 7th year 12 to 18 per cent; the 8th year 18 to 25 per cent; the 9th year 25 to 40 per cent; the 10th year 40 to 60 per cent. The property would then be worth from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per acre.

"Every dollar of the \$75,000 can be properly and economically spent on such a property as is outlined above. And it would make a splendid property."

"As regards the care of the property during the owner's absence, Mr. Harvey writes that a thoroughly competent man is too expensive for a small place, but "as there are some thousands of Americans here who have had from six to twelve years experience in raising agriculture and horticultural products, it is not at all difficult to find competent men to care for orange groves, gardens—both vegetable and flower—animals, fowls, etc."

HIGHER FOOD PRICES

The department of statistics published a pamphlet in which it shows that the cost of living has increased in Cuba about 60 per cent since 1904. The following table shows the prices per commercial unit in 1904, 1908 and 1912:

Article—	1904	1908	1912
Rice	\$3.00	\$3.75	\$4.70
Lard	10.50	13.70	17.85
Salt	1.94	2.23	2.63
Flour	6.88	7.17	7.67
Chick Peas	7.86	8.11	8.60
Beans	3.85	4.15	4.75
Peas	4.80	5.00	5.55
Olive Oil	8.00	9.51	12.50
Bacon	10.00	11.00	13.00
Coffee	20.00	23.76	30.00
Potatoes	2.65	3.00	3.25
Vermicelli	4.50	4.87	5.25

CUBA'S "BAND OF MERCY"

This organization was founded by Mrs. Jeanette Ryder and maintains a refuge for abandoned animals in the city of Havana and is one of the most effective humane societies in existence, says *Our Dumb Animals*, Boston. This fearless and determined woman has devoted her time, strength and means to the suppression of bull-fighting and other cruel customs that characterized the Cuba of the past. The influence of the Band of Mercy in preventing cruelty is felt daily throughout the republic.

Mrs. Ryder's work is not confined to the rescue of animals and the prevention of cruelty to them; it also includes the care of children and sometimes of helpless adults. To help the poor sick babies, she has recently offered her house as a place for a free clinic.

When the bubonic plague struck Havana, last July, thousands of cats and dogs were thrown out by their owners for fear of the fleas carried in the fur. Many of these animals would have suffered starvation had it not been for the merciful ministry of the refuge.

This institution often receives as many as fifty animals a day. Its services have recently been offered gratuitously to the Sanitary Department of the city, whose employees bring in diseased animals.

Nicholas Perez Stable, Cuban consul to Galveston, has been transferred to Halifax.

FURTHER GENERAL NOTES

CIENFUEGOS CONTRACT LITIGATION — SCHOOL WORK IN CUBA — SWEARING FEALTY TO THE FLAG

CIENFUEGOS CONTRACT IN SUIT

Rt. Rev. Bonaventure F. Broderick, now of Saugerties, N. Y., who at one time was a priest of the Roman Catholic diocese of Hartford, and more recently assistant bishop of Havana, is one of the plaintiffs in an action that has been brought to the superior court of this county to recover damages of \$75,000. Joined as plaintiff with Bishop Broderick is John A. Sullivan, a man of affairs in Boston. The defendants are David F. Broderick of this city, who is the brother of Bishop Broderick, and Catherine H. Broderick, also of this city, the sister-in-law of Bishop Broderick.

The action follows operations under a contract for the construction of a sewage system in Cienfuegos. Hugh J. Reilly of New York made a contract with the republic of Cuba to do the work and Mr. Sullivan who did business as Donovan & Phillips, became sub-contractors. As sub-contractors, the complaint alleges that they employed David F. Broderick as their agent to carry on the work and to collect moneys due under the sub-contract and they allege that he had not made a proper accounting to them and that he has refused to deliver to them certain papers and other information which he has bearing upon the contract and payments. There is an allegation that David F. Broderick paid \$14,000 to Mr. Reilly, the original contractor, without authority of the plaintiffs, and they also say that he makes other unauthorized claims and that he has intentionally attempted to defraud them. Catherine H. Broderick comes into the case by virtue of the force of an injunction which restrains her and her husband from transferring or disposing of any books, papers or property which they now have in their possession. The Aetna National Bank and the Society for Savings are also restrained from paying out any money they have no deposit in the name of Broderick or his wife.

The contract was one for \$2,000,000, and there was a provision in the contract that 15 per cent of the amount be held back until the work was finally completed. The action is based on the percentage that is due to the sub-contractors and it is said that the total amounts to over \$200,000. Joseph L. Barbour is lawyer for the plaintiffs, and it is said that during negotiations for a settlement David F. Broderick paid to the plaintiffs about \$125,000, but the suit is for the balance and for the papers. —*Hartford Courant*, September 16th.

COWS IN CUBA

While praising the business ability of Minneapolis merchants, Edward Journey, in charge of *Dun's International Review* news west of Chicago, had the following to say, according to a Minneapolis Tribune reporter, concerning cows in Cuba:

"Minneapolis merchants have the clearest idea of getting after business I have ever seen. They are not like the manufacturer who built up a great creamery supply business, and then spent lots of money getting ready to do a big business in Cuba. This man, after having spent thousands of dollars to make his factory ready to handle the Cuban business, discovered there were no cows in Cuba. He could have put his time and money to better advantage by planning a condensed cream or milk factory, or planing to export goats to Cuba."

HONORING THE NATION'S FLAG

The ceremony of taking the oath to the national flag was observed lately in all the public schools of the republic, following the program outlined by Garcia Kohly, the secretary of public instruction, in a special circular. The ceremonies at the various schools were of a most interesting character and from reports received the enthusiasm of the children was marked. Addresses by prominent officials of the government and of the towns where the exercises were held described the national banner, its history and its significance, and the oath of fealty to the flag was then read by leader and children. In some schools the exercises included readings by the children of the most famous poetry by Bartolomé Prieto, Isolina Tanda, Cristobal Baquer, Felipe Barreto and others. The singing of the national hymn by all present concluded the program.

A feature of the exercises was the presence of the mothers and fathers of the children who were eager spectators.

Some reforms in the school work includes the implantation of a system now much in vogue in Germany, whereby the superintendent of every public school is charged with notifying by means of a postal card the parent or tutor of any child failing to attend school and to notify them of penalties imposed by law on them for their failure to oblige their children to attend school. In the message Congress is to be asked to grant postal franks for this new system.

LAST YEAR'S CUBAN TRADE

[By United States Consul General James S. Rodgers]

In 1911 there was a steady inflow into Cuba of foreign capital for investment in sugar cane and grazing lands, for amplification of banking and industrial capital, and for the encouragement of many enterprises upon which foreigners have embarked in Cuba, indicative of entire confidence in the ultimate development of Cuba's prosperity.

The year saw many important public and government works in course of completion, among which may be mentioned the improvement of the ports, the construction of docks in Havana, the sewerage and paving of the city, similar works in Cienfuegos, the reclamation of swamp lands in Matanzas Province by the Roque Canal, preliminary surveys for irrigation projects and the construction of new roads.

The abundance of money produced by the great sugar output of the 1910 season was primarily responsible for the increase in the value of imports last year over 1910, since purchases of machinery for sugar mills, luxuries of various kinds, and extra necessities of life naturally followed, but a close analysis of the import trade cannot fail to cause surprise, first as to the purchasing power of such a small population and second as to its dependence upon the outside world, although possessed of one of the most fruitful of countries.

The total imports last year were valued at \$113,266,997, compared with \$107,959,198 for 1910. Cotton and manufactures accounted for over \$2,000,000 of the increase; iron and steel over \$1,000,000, and machinery and apparatus over \$1,000,000.

The percentages given in the table following show that the United States leads in the supplies which cannot well be obtained elsewhere and as cheaply. Only in one item—textiles—is there a gratifying result, which indicates that American manufacturers are at least beginning to gain upon the Europeans.

The following table shows the percentages of the distribution of the imports into Cuba from the United States and other countries during 1910 and 1911:

Products—	From United States		From other countries	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Stone, earth and ceramics	57.20	54.93	42.80	45.07
Metals and manufactures of	65.40	69.56	34.60	30.44
Chemicals and drugs	54.68	57.14	45.32	42.86
Textiles and manufactures of	12.68	18.57	87.32	81.25
Paper and paper goods	43.41	44.56	56.59	55.44
Wood and manufactures of	71.61	71.38	28.39	28.62
Animals and products	77.10	76.46	22.90	23.54
Machinery, etc.	71.47	73.64	28.53	26.36
Foodstuffs, etc.	47.14	43.90	52.86	56.10
Miscellaneous	49.50	53.33	50.50	46.67
Articles free of duty	87.52	86.28	12.48	13.72

There was a large decrease in the total value of the exports last year compared with 1910, due to the sugar output falling far below normal. The tobacco crop, however, was fair. The exports of sugar, crude and refined, amounted to only \$77,616,367 in value, compared with \$108,762,632 for 1910. Tobacco and products increased in the value of shipments from \$27,873,950 in 1910 to \$31,740,018 last year.

The percentages of distribution of exports to the United States and other countries for 1910 and 1911 are given in the following table:

Products—	To United States		To other countries	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Animals and animal products	30.60	25.55	69.40	74.45
Sugar and products	93.74	99.02	6.26	.98
Fruits and vegetables	91.37	92.27	8.63	7.73
Marine products	31.12	32.89	68.88	67.11
Mineral products	99.97	99.94	.03	.06
Forest products	56.50	54.29	43.50	45.71
Tobacco products	61.00	63.71	39.00	36.29
Miscellaneous	23.43	22.03	76.57	77.97

The exports to the United States during last year, according to invoices certified at the several American consulates and agencies in Cuba, were at \$99,667,401, compared with \$120,262,300 for 1910. The amounts credited to each district for 1910 and 1911, respectively, follow: Habana, \$57,397,724 and \$48,666,850; Cienfuegos, \$36,318,447 and \$30,836,478; and Santiago de Cuba, \$26,546,129 and \$20,164,073.

The total immigration for last year was 31,050, as compared with 29,236 for 1910. Of the 1911 immigrants, 29,236 (a gain of 2,074) were Spaniards, 536 North Americans, 219 Turks, 213 Mexicans, 167 Syrians, 113 Italians, the remainder being from nearly all countries. As usual, the Spaniards were of the transient labor class, who are annually attracted by the winter cane cutting and tobacco harvesting and who as a rule return to Spain or the Canary Islands after one or two years' residence. Cuba's great need now, and one which will become imperative in the near future owing to the extension of the sugar-cane areas, is good and cheap labor, and as long as that is lacking its agricultural prosperity will be retarded. In a normal year of the immediate future twice as many Spanish laborers could be employed for at least one-half the time.

The consul reports regarding Havana that the exports invoiced at the Habana consulate general and the agencies at Matanzas and Cardenas to the United States decreased \$8,730,874 compared with 1910. The decreased shipments of sugar more than made up the loss. The exports of leaf tobacco show an increase of \$3,683,308 over 1910.

United States Consul Max J. Baehr's report from Cienfuegos is to the effect that the foreign trade of that port for 1911 amounted to \$21,222,570. The imports of merchandise were valued at \$6,774,553, compared with \$7,084,364 for 1910, and the exports of domestic products amounted to \$14,448,017, compared with \$17,549,175.

The United States furnished 51 per cent of the imports into the port, followed by the United Kingdom and India with a little over 10 per cent each, and Germany and Spain about 7 per cent each. Of the total exports the United States took merchandise amounting to \$13,991,879, followed by the United Kingdom with \$361,886, Netherlands \$38,630, Germany \$28,437, Belgium \$27,065, and Spain \$120.

Articles coming from Spain could hardly be substituted by other countries. They consist principally of an inexpensive class of wines, also linen fabrics, olive oil, raisins, olives and a few other articles.

The imports from Germany and the United Kingdom consist principally of large quantities of rice, machinery and woolen, linen and cotton fabrics. The bulk of rice, however, comes direct from India, whence large quantities of jute sugar bags are also received.

The imports from Argentina and Uruguay represent "tasajo," or jerked beef, and those from Porto Rico coffee, which article is also imported in large quantities from the United States, being the South American product.

The consul estimates the coming sugar crop at 1,900,000 tons.

The exports of molasses last year amount to 12,881,700 gallons, valued at \$459,757. The destination was as follows: To the United States, 3,950,000 gallons, value \$138,250; United Kingdom, 7,970,700 gallons, value \$292,677; and the Netherlands, 961,000 gallons, value \$28,830.

For some years there was no demand in Cuba for molasses a by-product from which excellent alcohol is produced. Inability to dispose of the molasses threatened to become a serious problem until finally and fortunately a market for the production of alcohol was found for it abroad, as shown by the statistics above given.

Beeswax amounting to 37,850 pounds, valued at \$9,171, was exported during last year. Germany took 35,532 pounds, the United States 2,178 pounds, and the United Kingdom 140 pounds. There were 819,199 pounds, valued at \$60,127, of bee honey exported during 1911, of which 82,768 pounds went to the United States, 296,265 pounds to Germany, 69,883 pounds to the Netherlands, 337,632 pounds to Belgium, and 32,651 pounds to the United Kingdom.

There were mahogany, cedar and sabicu logs, amounting to 105,000 feet and valued at \$5,526, exported during last year, of which 94,000 feet, valued at \$4,864, went to the United States and the remainder to the United Kingdom and Spain.

The cattle industry is important in this municipal district. There is, however, a constant decrease in the area of pasture lands, owing to the increase in the cultivation of sugar cane, explained in a measure by the remunerative prices of this staple for some years past and by the extension of existing railroads and the building of new roads through sections of the country hitherto inaccessible to heavy traffic.

There is a good demand for cattle and enough surplus to ship to other cities, especially Habana, where the price on the hoof is 4 cents per pound, which is considered good here. The price for yearlings 10 to 12 months old is \$14 to \$15 each; for bulls of 24 months, \$24 to \$25; bulls 3 years old, \$30 to \$35; cows with or without calf, \$20 to \$25; and yearling heifers, \$12 to \$14.

The following live stock was recorded in the municipal district last spring: Cattle, 100,902; horses, 15,859; mules, 2,199; and asses, 103.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

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

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad Co.

The earnings of the Cuba Railroad for the month of August and for the two months ended August 31st compare as follows:

	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
August gross	\$309,308	\$257,786	\$206,870	\$163,208	\$127,843
Expenses	187,996	147,351	122,379	112,114	84,865
August net	\$121,313	\$110,435	\$84,490	\$51,094	\$42,978
Fixed charges	66,375	60,125	36,666	34,995	32,262
August surplus	\$54,938	\$50,310	\$47,824	\$16,098	\$10,716
From July 1st—					
Two months' gross	\$643,701	\$520,452	\$440,310	\$325,638	\$281,629
Two months' net	269,923	229,787	202,923	100,111	106,422
Fixed charges	132,750	120,250	73,333	69,991	64,525
Surplus	\$137,173	\$109,537	\$129,489	\$30,120	\$41,917

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending August 17th...	£19,455	£15,599	£16,076	£14,725	£11,643
Week ending August 24th...	19,214	15,870	15,852	13,177	12,144
Week ending August 31st...	19,122	15,548	16,333	14,473	12,243
Week ending September 7th	20,147	17,695	17,073	15,549	12,846

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Week ending August 25th...	\$46,743	\$45,326	\$42,547	\$35,680	\$35,380
Week ending September 1st.	49,863	45,721	44,807	42,430	37,600
Week ending September 8th.	53,100	49,325	45,124	41,739	37,600
Week ending September 15th	51,213	46,410	41,240	36,461	36,581

September Quotations for Cuban Securities

[Supplied by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York]

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Interior)	97 ³ / ₄	98 ¹ / ₄
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Exterior)	103	103 ¹ / ₄
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	103	106
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	102	105
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds	102	102 ¹ / ₂
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	98	101
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	97 ¹ / ₂	100
Havana Electric Railway Cons. Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	98 ¹ / ₄	99
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. Preferred Stock.....	96 ¹ / ₂	98
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. Common Stok.....	86 ¹ / ₂	87 ¹ / ₂
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Bonds—Participation Certificates....	103	105
Cuban-American Sugar Co. 6 per cent Coll. Trust Gold Bonds of 1918..	97	97 ¹ / ₂
Santiago Electric Light and Traction First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	98 ¹ / ₂	98 ³ / ₄

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

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

CUBA'S TRADE WITH GLASGOW, BIRMINGHAM, HAMBURG AND NOTTINGHAM — ADDRESS OF MR. MORALES

CUBAN BANKING METHODS

From an address at Guantanamo, September 7th, by William H. Morales, secretary of the National Bank of Cuba:

Attention has oftentimes been drawn to the fact that in Cuba there are no monetary panics such as occasionally occur in larger countries. In 1907, for example, when the great financial centers of the world were shaken by the acute crisis of that year, this country sent abroad \$14,675,000 in cash, as shown by the official statistics. The reason of this remarkable condition may be found in the fact that in Cuba the movement of money and credit is rendered safe and rapid by means of a central banking institution with local ramifications and strong connections abroad, which supplies funds according to varying needs. The business elements here possess moreover a feeling of uniform confidence in the financial men and institutions of the country.

It is needless to go at length into statistics in order to show the progress of Cuban banking in recent years. As a result of the increase of its capital from \$1,000,000 to a capital and reserve of over \$6,000,000, the National Bank of Cuba has placed more than \$38,000,000 of aggregate assets in circulation within the island, as shown by its Balance Sheet, as a guaranty to depositors against all contingencies. The automatic movement of this volume of assets throughout the 27 commercial centres where the bank has branches, is ample demonstration of the beneficial influence of modern banking in Cuba.

HAMBURG'S TRADE WITH CUBA

EXPORTATIONS

The importations of Hamburg from Cuba during the five years ending with 1910 compare as follows:

1906	19,636,370	Marks
1907	26,765,490	"
1908	21,514,330	"
1909	24,656,610	"
1910	28,092,920	"

Total 120,664,720 Marks

IMPORTATIONS

1906	14,032,250	Marks
1907	12,365,600	"
1908	16,003,850	"
1909	13,357,310	"
1910	12,991,920	"

Total 68,753,930 Marks

GLASGOW'S TRADE WITH CUBA

Glasgow's exportations to Cuba in 1910 aggregated £370,587 in value. Machinery leads in the exports followed by cotton goods; then comes codfish, beer, paint, bricks, iron pipe, electrical goods, galvanized iron, pressed fruits, leather, confectionary, whiskey, etc.

BIRMINGHAM'S TRADE WITH CUBA

Birmingham's exportations to Cuba for 1909 and 1910 according to consular reports were as follows:

1910	1909
£182,021.15	£113,283.17

Birmingham's exports to Cuba consisted of hardware, furniture, saddlery goods, writing paper, jewelry, paints and oils, agricultural implements, chemicals, gums, genreal machinery and perfumes.

WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA, LTD.

Weekly receipts, 1912:

August 3d	£5,548	Increase..	£14
August 10th	6,329	Increase..	638
August 17th	5,943	Increase..	346
August 24th	5,818	Increase..	213
August 31st	6,742	Increase..	1,734
September 7th	5,870	Increase..	54
September 14th	5,535	Increase..	653
September 21st	5,546	Increase..	1,028
September 28th	4,763	Increase..	248

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS, LTD.

Weekly receipts, 1912:

August 3d	£6,194	Increase..	£762
August 10th	6,126	Increase..	705
August 17th	5,994	Increase..	652
August 24th	6,063	Increase..	658
August 31st	5,969	Increase..	496

NOTTINGHAM'S COTTON EXPORTS

The official statistics of C. V. Reynolds, the Cuban consul, show that Nottingham's exports of cotton goods to Cuba for the 10 months of 1908, 1909 and 1910 were as follows:

1908	\$54,567,200
1909	68,009,400
1910	42,490,000

SOME BUSINESS ITEMS

A YEAR'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

From all the custom houses in the republic the collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, were as follows:

	1910-11	1911-12
July	\$2,012,912	\$2,329,411
August	1,947,571	2,367,013
September	2,069,532	2,339,048
October	1,836,350	2,411,613
November	2,447,508	2,858,737
December	2,345,422	2,566,492
January	2,225,383	2,446,429
February	1,968,944	2,044,608
March	2,358,563	2,354,545
April	1,976,710	2,154,353
May	2,138,126	2,077,303
June	2,130,490	2,269,067
Total	\$25,457,517	\$28,218,623

CUBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

For August, 1912, the receipts aggregated \$57,732.64. Deducting operating expenses of \$14,709.06 leaves a net income for the month of \$43,003.58.

On August 1st the company had 9,823 subscribers, which increased to 10,082 before the end of the month. The company has extended its service in the province of Pinar del Rio to Palacios and in Camaguey Province to Ciego de Avila. Seventy-one cities have now telephonic connections with Havana.

COPPER IMPORTS

Official records give the following figures of copper imports into the United States from Cuba during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1911 and 1912:

1911	\$795,353
1912	727,229

The following figures show Cuba's production of copper for the last two years. The figures are those compiled by Henry R. Merton & Co., Ltd., of London, and represent English tons (2,240 pounds) of fine copper:

1910	3,475 tons
1911	4,455 "

ANOTHER BRANCH BANK

In the city of Guantánamo in Oriente Province on September 7th a new building for the National Bank of Cuba branch was inaugurated.

Guantánamo is in the heart of a rich agricultural region, which though less than 50 miles from Santiago, has until recently been quite isolated, owing to the lack of railroad and other transportation facilities.

Large American investments and the introduction of new industries there have made it an important competitive field for banking in these latter days, and the opening of a new building for the National Bank comes as a natural sequence to the new industrial development.

From Cuba imports into the United States advanced from \$11,750,000 in July, 1911, to \$15,750,000 in 1912, and for the seven months in question from \$84,000,000 to \$102,750,000, the increase in 1912 occurring chiefly in sugar.

A NEW MINING COMPANY

A new mining company has been formed in Oriente Province, called the Anglo-Cuban Mercantile Company, Ltd., with a capital of \$2,500,000. They have purchased so far eight mining properties and have others under consideration, some of which are deposits of guano for the English markets and others are of iron and copper.

Mr. Diedrich Gehren is the representative of the company in Oriente. Work on the properties will begin shortly.

CHANGES UNDESIRABLE

Frequent and unexpected changes in Cuba's customs regulations are exceedingly trying to business men and it is said that the United States government has called attention to the inconveniences caused by these changes and has suggested to the Cuban administration the desirability of allowing about two or three months' notice to business interests before the changes go into effect.

London Prices for Cuban Stocks

	July 31st	September 4th
Cuba five per cent Gold Bonds 1904.....	104 ½-105 ½	103-105 ex div.
Cuban Central Railway	4 ¾-4 ⅝	4 ⅝-4 ⅞
United of Havana Ordinary	86-87	87-88
Cuba 4 ½ per cent Gold Bonds	101 ½-102 ½	100-101

RAILROADS AND MINING

SANTIAGO LIGHT AND TRACTION CO.

Lawrence Turnure and Co., bankers of New York, offer \$2,000,000 Santiago Electric Light and Traction Company First Mortgage 6 per cent Gold Bonds, due January 1, 1959, at 98½ per cent and accrued interest.

The bonds are in denomination of \$500 with coupons attached payable January 1st. They can be registered as to principal. Both principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin at the Equitable Trust Company, New York, which is also trustee under the mortgage.

The company reserves the right to redeem all or any part of the issue at 105 per cent on any interest date commencing January 1, 1919.

The earnings of the company in United States currency for the year ended December 31st:

	Gross	Net
1909 (11 months) ...	\$243,750	\$129,520
1910	304,881	155,830
1911	356,916	171,468

For the first seven months of 1912, gross earnings amounted to \$227,964 against \$175,446 for the same period last year, an increase of about 30 per cent. The company has no floating debt.

The double-tracking of the railway line to the suburb Vista Alegre has been rendered necessary by the large and growing traffic. The cost of this, as well as of six new cars building at the company's own shops, and of a new 1,000 K. u. turbine for the power house, will be met from the proceeds of some of the company's treasury stock.

Mr. Frank Steinhart, president and general manager of the Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co., and representative in Cuba of Messrs. Speyer and Co., will be largely influential in the management of the Sanitago Company. By the application of more modern methods of obtaining business and by instituting desirable economies, he expects to increase its profits considerably.

The company owns 11 miles of standard gauge railway in the principal streets of the city and suburbs. The greater part of the railway is laid with 87 lb. steel rail with steel cross ties embedded in concrete. The power transmission poles are nearly all of steel. Exclusive of the six cars now building, the railway stock consists principally of 26 semi-convertible Brill passenger cars, each equipped with two General Electric 40 horse-power railway motors.

The power plant, repair shops, storage tracks and coal receiving wharf are well located on 40 acres of land owned on the

shore of the bay south of the city. The plant and shops are housed in steel, concrete and brick structures, and contain modern apparatus capable of generating considerably more power than is now required.

The population of Santiago is about 55,000 and is increasing.

The company owns the only street railway and electric plant in Santiago. There is no gas plant in the city. The company has a contract with the city for public electric lighting.

CUBAN ORE DEVELOPMENT

All indications point to the increasing importance of the island of Cuba as a source of iron ore supply for the eastern iron and steel industry, says the *New Castle* (Pa.) *News*. The island is now, and has been for some years, the principal source external to this country from which iron ore supplies have been drawn. The movement has been on an increasing scale in recent years and since 1909 has been running well over 1,000,000 tons annually.

The shipments from Cuban properties during the past four years, all of which have been consumed by eastern furnaces, were as follows: 1911, 1,162,787 tons; 1908, 538,862 tons.

The state of trade conditions in the iron and steel industry is clearly reflected in these figures. From the poor year of 1908, the shipments ascended to the record high point in 1910, when the industry enjoyed a limited period of prosperous conditions. In 1911, the imports again fell in response to the reduced operations in the east and elsewhere, but under the present active revival of trade, they are again on the rise and a heavy year's record for 1912 is now indicated. The practically full furnace operations at present at Sparrows Point, Steelton and South Bethlehem suggest a heavy movement of this ore over the remaining months of the year, since the largest Cuban operations are controlled by the Pennsylvania Steel Co., with its companion company, the Maryland Steel Co., and by the Bethlehem Steel Co.

An interesting development in the Cuban ore situation this year is the offering and absorption in the east of a comparatively large tonnage of merchant ore from that country, more than 200,000 tons of eastern merchant furnaces for delivery during the current year. This is the heaviest movement in merchant ore from Cuba that has yet taken place. The offering of this ore follows from the enlarged operations and productiveness of the properties controlled by the two leading steel-making owners.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS

NEW CARS FOR HAVANA

The first railroad train ever operated by storage batteries equipped with a multiple unit control was run on September 25th from the Pennsylvania Station in New York City to Long Beach over the Long Island Railroad, covering the distance to Long Beach, 25 miles, in 57 minutes. It returned in 53 minutes.

The train consisted of three cars, each equipped with four 200-volt motors and 216-cell Edison batteries. The important step in the development of the Edison storage battery is the fact that more than one car is operated by one controller under the multiple unit control, characteristic of the operation of the trains in the tubes, subways and elevated railways of New York City. The cars, equipped with double trucks, are built with vestibules, and are 35 feet 5 inches long. They are provided with four double seats and four end seats, which will accommodate 42 passengers.

The entire cost of the electric current used for the fifty mile run was estimated at \$2.00.

The development of this system does away with the necessity of having a third rail or a trolley, and the trains should be much cheaper to operate than either steam or the ordinary electric cars.

Each car is complete within itself, requiring nothing outside the power in its own battery cells to propel it. The storage battery system does away with overhead wires and poles, bonding of rails and the entire equipment of a trolley line system, to say nothing of the saving in depreciation charges.

It will be put into regular service on a branch of the United Railways of Havana running out from the city 100 miles.

A dividend of one per cent on the preferred stock of the Nipe Bay Company has been declared payable October 15, 1912, at the office of the treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to holders of preferred stock of record at the close of business September 28, 1912.

\$200,000 MISSING

On October 4th the National Bank of Cuba at Havana received a cable message from the National Park Bank of New York that a package which had contained \$200,000, sent to New York on September 28th by registered mail, had arrived, but the money was missing.

The package contained twenty \$10,000 bills deposited in Havana on September 27th, and forwarded via Florida on the 28th. The Mennheim Company, which insured the money, has complained to the police.

The mystery was deepened by a discovery at Havana on October 7th indicating that the money never reached the post-office in Havana and was probably abstracted from the bank in Havana.

The Royal Bank of Canada, a branch of which is located in Havana, notified the National Bank of Cuba on October 7th that it had in its possession one of the missing ten-thousand-dollar notes, which formed part of a large payment made by the latter to the former bank on October 5th. The Royal Bank of Canada also notified the agent of the company, which had insured the loss remittance.

It has been learned that only one registered package was sent out by the National Bank of Cuba on September 28th, the date on which the missing package was supposed to have been mailed. This proved to contain only printed matter. Whether this envelope ever contained money appears to be a most important piece of evidence, but the bank officials fear that the envelope was not preserved after being opened in New York.

In Cuba postal agents carefully went over every step in the progress of the money on the island from the moment it left the institution to the minute it went aboard the ship for New York or Key West. The various receipts have all been examined and found to be correct.

Every person who had anything to do with the handling of the package itself or the pouch into which it was placed has been examined in Havana. The steps from the post office to the ship have been traced



New storage battery cars for the United Railways. (See article above.)

and the course of the bag after it was aboard ship has been gone over.

According to word received October 7th the bag itself went under lock and key the moment it was aboard the ship. It was turned over in the regular course to the postal authorities when it reached this city, and when it was opened it was found that the bag was a package short, and that was the package containing the \$200,000.

Antonio Ayala, a messenger of the National Bank of Cuba, was later arrested by order of the special judge in charge of the investigation into the disappearance of the package.

Ayala, it is alleged, was entrusted with the envelope containing the money, which he was instructed to take to the post-office for registry.

A scrutiny of photographs of the registered envelope received by the National Park Bank shows that it was not the one in which the money was placed.

Senator Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, the venerable patriot, has donated 100 caballerias of land in Camaguey Province belonging to the estate of his family to be divided in parcels and turned over to the families of Cubans living abroad since the days of the war and who have not been able to return.

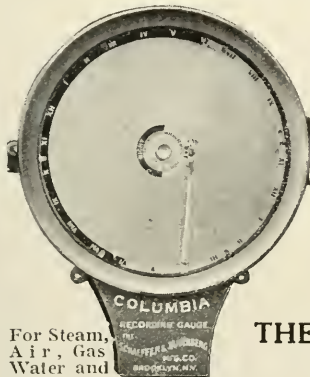
DEATH OF BURBRIDGE

There died in Havana on September 14th William Thomas Burbridge, as he was known outside sporting circles. He had kept away from New York for the last seven years or more. When former District Attorney William Travers Jerome set himself to close the houses where play was big Broadway lost Burbridge and he sold out his place in New York and went to Cuba. He took rich fittings and apparatus with him and opened the Cuban Club, on the Prado, in Havana. The name was a misnomer, to an extent, for no Cuban was allowed inside unless properly introduced by an American, says the *New York Tribune*. The native patronage was not really wanted. There never was any police interference. Under the law the police could not send a man into the place at night without a warrant. In the daytime an inspector regularly visited the club, but by that time all evidences of its real character has vanished, and the result of the call was merely a farcical interchange of courtesies.

In 1906 Burbridge bought a part of La Miranda estate from José Manuel Morales. It was said he paid \$125,000 for the property. He built a race track and the Hotel Miramar, overlooking Morro Castle. There was a chance for play in the hotel, if one knew how to be introduced.

A Step Towards Higher Efficiency

When your Engineer comes to you and says, "Boss, I want a recording gauge for my boiler," you may look at him with respect for he has become modernized. *But*, how near is your Engineer to making this request? And why wait for him to make it? Why not get busy and install a "Columbia" Recorder on your own account? It means a big step towards higher efficiency in your boiler room. Why? Because



The "Columbia" Recording Gauge

furnishes a written record in the form of a chart of the pressure maintained in your boiler for day and night. This chart is a graphic story of just what is being done in your boiler room. It tells whether your coal is being wasted by showing the minimum and maximum pressure carried for every minute during the twenty-four hours. By showing the rate of rise or fall of pressure; when the throttle was opened and closed, etc.

Do you think you can afford to be without a "Columbia?" For the cost is really insignificant. Investigate Now.

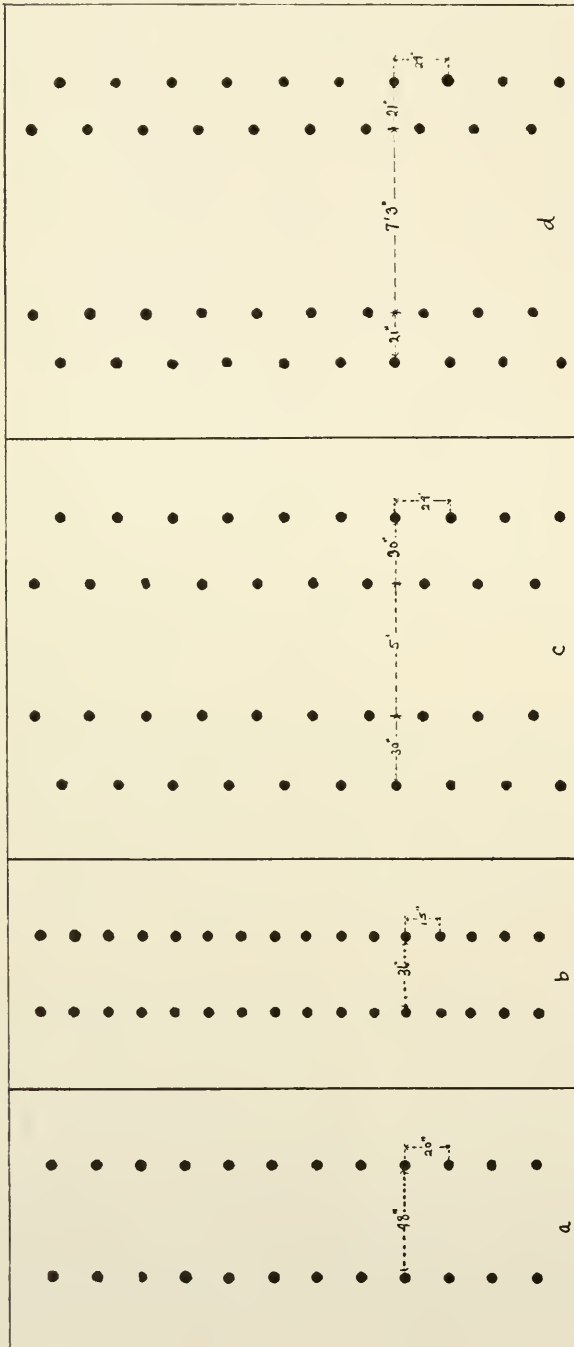
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Air, Gas
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Mine Fan Pressures.

PINEAPPLE PLANTING IN HAWAII



Several methods.

Plan "A" consists in placing all the rows equally distant apart, in this case about 48 inches. The plants in a row are placed 20 inches apart. The number of plants on an acre set in this manner and allowing for driveways is between 5,000 and 6,000.

Plan "B" provides for rows at equal distances. They are about 36 inches apart and the plants in the row about 15 inches apart. Under this system, allowing for crossroads, approximately 10,000 plants are placed upon an acre. The advantages claimed for the system where it can be practiced are obviously that about twice as many plants are placed upon an acre, meaning a much larger yield, and further that the fruits approach more nearly to the desired size for canning purposes on the "plant crop," as the first crop after planting is called. With very wide planting a considerable proportion of the first crop runs to so large a size that there is loss in sizing down to the dimensions of the can. This is not wasted, now that so many secondary products are being put out, such as crushed, grated and shredded fruit and pineapple juice, yet the highest priced article is the large size slice. Those who advocate this system of planting also defend it with the claim that the plants soon cover and shade the greater part of the ground, thus eliminating much hand hoeing.

Plan "C" provides for the setting of double rows. The plants in the row stand 24 inches apart and two rows are 30 inches apart. Then comes a space of 5 feet, followed by another double row. This plan gives about 5,000 plants per acre after allowing for land used in crossroads. This has proved one of the most popular methods of planting. It permits of the use of cultivators.

Plan "D" places the plants about the same distance in the row, but makes the two parts of the double row stand closer. It is not widely used.

SOME COCOANUT DISHES

FANCY AND TOOTHsome DISHES FROM THIS VALUED NUT — PHILIPPINE RECIPES

In countries like India and Spanish America, a considerable number of fancy dishes are made from the various parts and kinds of cocoanut. Several of these dishes would be a valuable addition to Philippine cookery, and the following recipes* are offered with the hope that they will be given a trial by all families interested in increasing the list of good food and dishes for the home table:

Cocoanut cream.—This may be used with a variety of dishes in the same way as dairy cream; added to gelatine, bread, corn starch, or rice puddings it imparts a delicious flavor without the objectionable feature of grated "meat"; there is nothing better to serve with fruit, either fresh or preserved, than a few spoonfuls of this cream poured over the dish just before serving.

To prepare this cream, grate the "dry," or ripe, cocoanut and to the grated meal add enough boiling water to cover; stir with a tablespoon for one minute and then squeeze through a strainer cloth. The semi-fluid cream has not only the true cocoanut flavor, but it is both a rich and easily digested food and a delightful flavoring extract. Another method produces a slightly different article: to one grated cocoanut add three-fourths of a liter of boiling water; let this stand until cold, then skim off the cream which will have risen to the surface.

Ambrosia.—Add grated cocoanut pulp to shredded orange, pineapple and sliced bananas. Mix thoroughly to sweeten with confectioner's sugar; this delicious dish may be decorated with maraschino cherries.

Cocoanut ice cream.—To the cream from six small or four large, ripe nuts, add an equal quantity of "natural" tinned milk; sweeten to taste, and add vanilla.

Cocoanut ice.—Mince the jelly of six unripe cocoanuts and add one liter of the water therefrom; sweeten to taste; no flavoring is required as nothing can improve the taste of this sherbet.

Cocoanut rice.—To the grated meat of one cocoanut add two cups of hot water; squeeze this in a strainer cloth and add sufficient water to make four cups of liquid; add four tablespoons of sugar, a spoonful of ginger and two cups of rice; cook in a double boiler for nearly one hour. Serve for dessert. (In Spanish America ginger is almost always added to cocoanut dishes; it promotes digestion.)

"Bien-me-sabe," or *cocoanut savory.*—This is the justly famous Spanish dessert dish of the West Indies. To the grated meat of one large, ripe cocoanut add one cup of hot water and squeeze through the strainer until all the "milk" is extracted; to this creamy liquor add the beaten yolks of four eggs and four tablespoons of white sugar. Heat slowly, stirring well until a thin custard-like coating forms upon the spoon. Remove from the stove and when nearly cold pour over small slices of sponge cake. Finally spread over the dish a layer of egg whites thorough beaten and sweetened. Serve as cold as possible.

"Polvo de amor," or *love powder.*—This is also one of the commonest dessert dishes in Spanish America and is worthy of much greater popularity; it often accompanies the preceding. To the grated meat left after the extraction of the cream for the previous dish, add several tablespoons of moist brown sugar and toast slowly in a deep iron skillet, stirring constantly until the cocoanut assumes a light brown color. Serve hot. This dish keeps well for several days, but it should be placed in the oven a few moments each time just before serving.

Cocoanut and tapioca pudding.—Mix one cup of "minute tapioca" with four tablespoons of grated cocoanut "meat," the yolks of four eggs well beaten, one cup of white sugar and one liter of "natural" tinned or dairy milk. Bake for one-half hour and add meringue made of the whites of four eggs and three tablespoons of sugar.

Cocoanut soup.—To common clear beef-steak thickened with barley or corn starch, add the "cream" of one cocoanut and one teaspoon of curry powder (previously moistened with cold water); this must not boil after the cocoanut is added.

Cocoanut candy.—Cook one-half kilo of brown sugar with one-half cup of hot water until it hardens when dropped into cold water. Add the grated "meat" of one cocoanut and one-half teaspoon of ground ginger, one-fourth teaspoon of ground cinnamon and one teaspoon of vanilla extract. Cook again until the mixture will harden in cold water; pour into buttered tin to cool. Cut into squares.

Filling for cocoanut pie.—To the grated meat of one ripe cocoanut add one-fourth kilo of white sugar well beaten with four eggs; flavor with vanilla or with lime or lemon juice.—From the *Philippine Review*.

* From Mrs. O. W. Barrett, Manila, P. I.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

DRIED MANGO

An observer in North Queensland thus describes a method of drying mangoes, that is carried out successfully in that part of Australia. The description appears in the *Queensland Agricultural Journal* for February, 1912:

The mango is picked just before turning color. On being peeled, the flesh is found to be firm and a pale-yellow color. This is cut off with a large knife in chips or small slices some 2 inches in length, 1 inch or so wide, and perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick. These slices are laid in the sun to dry, and become dry enough to store in three or four days. Sheets of galvanized iron (roofing) were used with sheets of paper laid on them. Cloth was not found satisfactory, and the paper could not be dispensed with, as the acid juice of the fruit turned the product a dark color if in direct contact with the iron. I observed various stages of drying, but was unable to see any one batch through from peeling and paring to packing. I was, however, informed, that if laid out in full sunlight in the day, and covered at night, it is dry enough to pack in three or four days. One turning is required. The fully dried 'chips' are of a very pale-yellow or brownish-white color, and if only cut into similar shapes could hardly be distinguished in appearance from the best dried apples. Sometimes when half-dried the chips are threaded on to

strings or hemp twine for convenience, as is done with apple chips in some countries and with meat in others, as such strings are more easily exposed to the sun and air, as well as brought under cover again than are trays. I have even seen these strings, 5 or 6 yards in length, draped over the clothes lines for final drying.

These chips when thoroughly dry, are stored in air-tight receptacles, and may be packed quite tightly in them. Large glass jars and wide-mouthed bottles are used, but the best receptacles are the large earthenware jars in which the Chinese import liquor, preserves or sauces. Hermetical sealing is very necessary, and is generally done with ordinary beeswax.

In this manner the mango keeps perfectly, and apparently indefinitely, without any preservative whatever.

When cooked, the dried fruit darkens in color a little, and is not so decided in flavor as is the typical fresh mango—in fact, to one who did not know what it was, it tastes somewhat like a mixture of dried apples and apricots. It makes excellent tarts and pies, and could equally be used for jams and chutneys.—*Agricultural News*.

Nassau planters have sent a vessel to Cuba for pineapple plants to be grown in their island. They think a thriving industry can be built up because of cheap labor and nearness to New York.

That the cream of the Cuban tobacco crop has now all been disposed of, all of the best vegas having been sold and little or no first-class wrappers left on the market, is the opinion of A. W. Arnold, manager of the Ferdinand Hirsch Company factory. Fillers of the Vuelta Abajo variety are sky high in price.

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CUBA 124

CUBA

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

OUTPUT OF TWO BIG MILLS

The United Fruit Co. has closed its grinding season at its Banes and Nipe Bay Co. mills in Oriente Province. The output of the Banes mill represented a handsome increase of 56 percent, or 52,000,000 pounds of sugar over the 1911 results. Total outturn at this plant of 144,000,000 pounds of sugar was actually several million pounds more than any other single plant in Cuba, says the *Wall Street Journal*. United Fruit has, for some time, been the largest sugar factor in Cuba, but this is the first year that the Banes mill alone has surpassed its closest competitor, the Chaparra.

Taking the Banes and Nipe mills together, however, sugar production of the late season showed a gain of 45,000,000 pounds, or 24 per cent. Total production this year will be about 230,000,000 pounds against 187,000,000 pounds in 1911. The explanation is that Nipe production fell off somewhat during the late year, while the Banes mill made a handsome recovery.

In the season just ended, however, United Fruit will earn close to \$2,000,000 from its

Banes operation, or 3½ times the 1911 aggregate. The year 1912 has been the second best year in the company's history.

The sugar receipts to September 14th compare as follows:

	Tons	Mills grinding
1912	1,857,138	1
1911	1,459,789	0
1910	1,790,000	0

The ownership of the "San Juan Bautista" sugar estate in Canasi, Matanzas Province, has been acquired by Señores José Lombargo, Miguel Tamargo, Gerardo Guterrez und Joaquín Catá. The new owners propose to improve the mill and will install new machinery, add to their cane fields and increase the mileage of the plantation railway.

Central Union in Oriente Province has finished grinding with 78,240 bags as its yield. It has averaged heretofore, taking the output for the last four years, 45,000 bags annually.

A. F. CRAIG & COMPANY

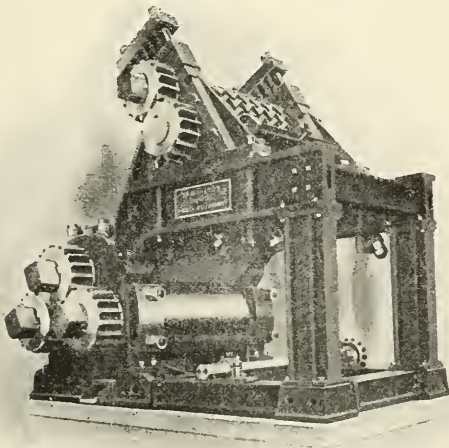
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A CUBAN COTTON TREE

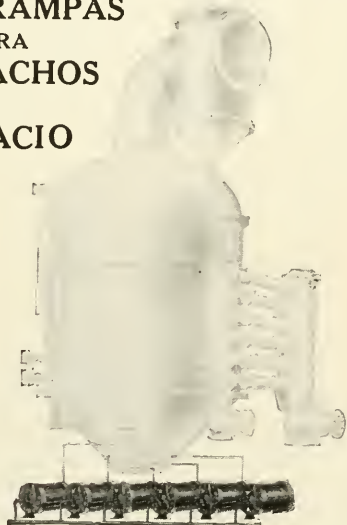
At a recent meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, at New London, Conn., W. W. Wheeler of Meriden described his experiments with the "cotton tree" of Cuba, known as "cauto cotton." Mr. Wheeler had about 1,000 pounds of cotton ginned, and made into two bales, which were submitted for inspection. Mr. Wheeler said that when his attention had been called to this "cauto cotton" he took some samples of it, and brought it to Connecticut, and showed it to some of his former associates in cotton mills who had maintained their connection with the industry, and their opinions were of such a nature that he exhibited the samples to a large number of persons engaged in the cotton manufacturing business.

This cotton, said Mr. Wheeler, ranges from $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch staple, is of a slightly yellow tint, and is strong as Sea Island

cotton; being longer staple than the ordinary Upland, and somewhat different in texture and color. Wild cotton trees are found in that part of Cuba, and differ a great deal in the length and character of the staple.

According to the description furnished by Mr. Wheeler, the Cuban cotton grows on a perennial tree, and not, like the American cotton, an annual crop; and will continue to grow for many years. The life of the tree is not known, except that there are some of them known to be over 14 years old. The average tree yields two or three pounds of seed cotton the first year, and fully three pounds the second year, and on the basis of this experimental field, the yield will be 2,000 pounds of seed cotton to the acre the first year, and 3,000 pounds the second year; about one-third of which is lint. The soil of Cuba is very fertile and needs only to be opened up for cultivation. It is probable that after the

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Mi negocio es surtir al público de Empaquetaduras y Artículos de Goma, y habiendo estudiado durante los últimos ocho años el problema concerniente á los Ingenios de Azúcar, estoy en posición de economizarle dinero recomendando los géneros que dan buenos resultados, y no haciendo conjeturas acerca de sus calidades de duración.

Pidan el catálogo 12-M.

P. W. KOEBIG, 150 Nassau Street, New York City

experience of years in cultivation, this cotton may be improved by grafting, as well as in selection of seed.

"As near as I have been able to estimate," said Mr. Wheeler, "from my experience, the cost of this cotton is about \$1.25 a hundred pounds of seed cotton, or 3¾ cents a pound for lint, at the plantation, and could be placed upon docks at seaboard at a cost of 6 to 8 cents a pound, less the value of the seed."

In spite of the fertility of the soil, says Mr. Wheeler, the abundance of insect life has been one of the great obstacles to cultivation in Cuba, but none of these appear to attack the wild cotton.

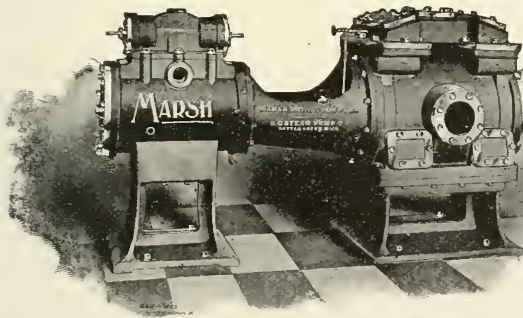
Attempts to cultivate Egyptian cotton and Sea Island cotton in Cuba have not been successful, on account of the attacks of ants and other insects, and the same may be applied to Mr. Wheeler's own experience with Caronica cotton from Australian seed, which he had planted in Connecticut.—*Boston Advertiser*.

ILLITERACY IN CUBA

Charles Stelzle in the *Mason City* (Ia.)

Times-Herald says that Cuba's population of ten years of age and over amounts to 1,481,573 persons. He finds the total foreign whites number 196,881 persons and the percentage of illiteracy in that class 25.6. The total colored race foot up 453,714 and the illiteracy 55. The total nation, white, 830,978; percentage of illiteracy 41.4.

According to the census of 1907, the conditions with regard to illiteracy in Cuba were as indicated in the figures given. Out of a total population of 2,048,980, 21,420 were carpenters, one out of every seven being illiterate. Of cigar factory operatives there were 24,161, the proportion of illiteracy being slightly higher. But these constituted the better type of workers. Of farmers, planters and farm laborers there were 364,821 males and 3,110 females. Of the males 235,027, or nearly two-thirds, were illiterate. The illiteracy among the female was in about the same proportion. About one-half of the males of voting age are illiterate. Another striking fact in connection with the life of Cuba is that 257,888, or 12.6 per cent of the total population, are illegitimate children.



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UNA ENFERMEDAD DE LAS RAÍCES DE LA CAÑA

Esta plaga es causada por un hongo cuya forma reproductora es parecida á los hongos comestibles.

Esta forma reproductora sin embargo se la ve muy rara vez: se muestra solamente en la madrugada después de lluvias, y se descompone muy rápidamente diseminando sus esporos (que corresponden á las semillas de las plantas superiores), con el objeto de propagar la especie.

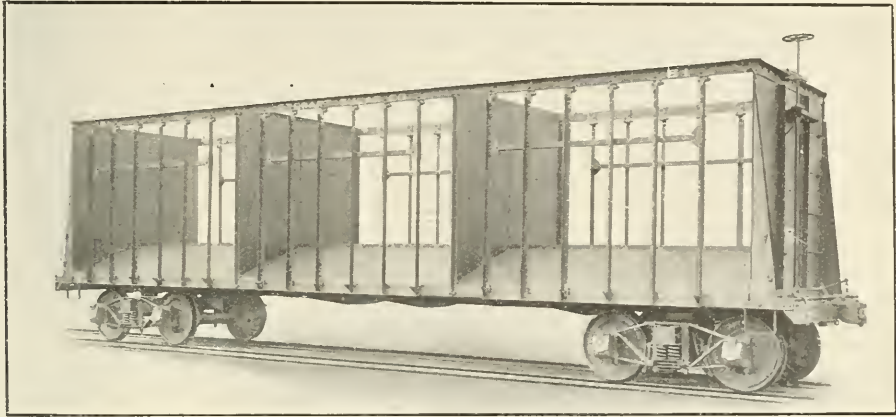
Esta plaga es esencialmente una enfermedad que ataca las raíces, en particular las raicillas finas llamadas fibrillas, las que sirven para absorber la mayor parte de los alimentos necesarios para la caña. Con estas fibrillas tiene que contar la caña para poder vivir, y si ellas se destruyen por cualquier causa, la planta inmediatamente comienza á sufrir por falta de alimento.

En cañas que están atacadas mucho por la enfermedad de la raíz, la falta de esas fibrillas es generalmente muy marcada, y como son ellas las que suplen los alimentos para las partes superiores de la planta, esta al cortarlo en el medio presenta un aspecto seco. Además, las hojas á menudo se doblan, esto con el objeto de reducir la cantidad de agua evaporada por ellas, las raicillas no pudiendo suministrar una cantidad suficiente de agua.

El micelio (el hilo vegetal del hongo) de la enfermedad de las raíces arrastra de una mata á otra, en la tierra, y se conserva de una cosecha hasta la próxima en las raíces viejas dejadas sobre el terreno. El hongo puede vegetar también sobre algunas de las malas hierbas existentes en los campos de caña, pero no se presenta en ellas en la misma abundancia que en las raíces de la caña.

Uno de los remedios más importantes para combatir estas y otras enfermedades cryptogámicas, comunmente llamada "polvillo" en esta provincia, es una limpieza perfecta en los campos. Como la enfermedad se conserva en las raíces viejas de la caña y de otras plantas, resulta que uno de los medios más convenientes que se puede emplear, es la destrucción por entero de las raíces viejas. Con este fin un campo infectado mucho por la enfermedad de la raíz, debe limpiarse completamente inmediatamente después del corte de la caña; hay que sacar y amontonar todas las raíces y quemarlas una vez que estén secas. Es muy importante que no se continúe la caña en tal campo,

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y que se destruyan todas las raíces. Es muy conveniente aún no *plantar* caña tampoco en el campo por uno ó dos años, y cultivar, en vez de caña, una planta distinta, inmune de la enfermedad; así se utiliza el terreno al mismo tiempo que se hace perecer al hongo. Si una parte solamente del terreno está atacada, se pueden sacar las matas con pico y pala, destruir las raíces, y plantar caña de nuevo. El agricultor tiene que juzgar en cada caso, si sería conveniente ó no continuar la caña en un campo infectado por la enfermedad.

La cal, según experiencias hechas en otros países, es un fungicida bastante eficaz y muy útil para combatir la enfermedad de la raíz; al mismo tiempo es un abono muy bueno. Por esto sería muy conveniente echar cal en los campos atacados, después de destruir las raíces viejas y antes de sembrar. La cantidad necesaria sería de una ó dos toneladas por hectárea; en terrenos ricos en humus se pueden echar hasta tres toneladas.

ARTHUR H. ROSENFELD, *Entomólogo y Patólogo,*
Estación Experimental de Tucumán.

VIRTUDES CURATIVAS DE LA PIÑA

De todas las frutas de verano la piña es la que produce efectos más sanos y beneficiosos.

Aunque no tiene gran valor nutritivo, como sucede con algunas otras frutas, contiene sales minerales en mucha proporción y esto, unido a su jugo, enriquece la sangre.

La piña tiene inestimable valor para dominar los desarreglos estomacales. Contiene un principio digestivo llamado "bromelina", que tiene la misma propiedad que el jugo pancreático o pepsina del estómago.

Su fermentación es tan podreosa que

tiene fuerzas suficiente para digerir carnes, huevos o leche.

Para obtener el beneficio de la fermentación de este jugo, la piña debe ser comida sin azúcar.

Cuando el estómago está irritado sólo se debe tomar el jugo, para que la celulosa del fruto no produzca nueva irritación. La piña tiene también excelentes propiedades para curar los catarros y los dolores de pecho.

El jugo de piña ha sido usado durante muchos años por los cantantes, como preventivo contra la ronquera, y se prescribe contra la difteria, cuyo germen destruye.

SUGAR REVIEW

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

OLD CROP NEARLY EXHAUSTED — NEW CROP ESTIMATED AT 2,000,000 TONS — WORLD'S CONSUMPTION REQUIREMENTS EXCEEDED

Our last review for this magazine was dated September 11, 1912.

At that time the quotation for centrifugals 96° test was 4.36c. per pound, and the present quotation is 4.11c. per lb.

The course of the market during the time under review has been steadily downward. The price of 4.36c. per lb. proved to be the highest point reached. From this point the price declined to 4.30c. per lb. on the 19th, owing to favorable reports on the European beet crops.

The next decline was to 4.235c. per lb. on the 24th, for the same reason, and followed the next day to 4.17c. per lb., which price continued until the close of September. On October 3d, the price declined to 4.14c. per lb., and to-day to 4.11c. per lb., which is the closing quotation.

European beet sugar quotations passed through large market changes, as is usual when passing over from one crop to the next. This season the change was largely downward.

On September 11th the quotation was 12s 3d per cwt. free on board Hamburg. The following changes were to 11s 9¼d to 12s 3¼d to 11s 11¼d to 12s 6d to 12s to 11s to 10s 4½d at the close of September, and the final quotation for old crop sugar.

October new crop opened at 9s 6d to 9s 6¼d to 9s 7½d and to 9s 9d at the close to-day. There was a large outstanding short contract during September on the foreign sugar exchanges and prices were kept high by the Bull manipulation until the Shorts were forced to cover their contracts.

In order to accomplish this object, some 50,000 tons of beet sugar were sold to the United States from the stock at Hamburg at prices nearly or quite 1 shilling below the current quotation. These purchases also enabled our refiners to bridge over any possible period of scarcity of local supplies and caused the declining price of cane sugars here.

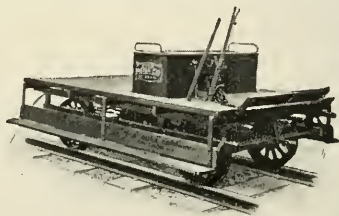
The old Cuba crop is now nearly exhausted, but the requirements of the country for refined sugar are about to be supplied largely by the domestic crop of beet and cane sugars, so that the meltings of refiners will be largely reduced for some time to come. All crop prospects look favorable, by the latest advices.

Cuba should make at least 2,000,000 tons if favorable weather and, with a large European beet crop now being harvested, supplies of sugar of the world should fully



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equal or exceed the world's requirements for consumption, and resulting low level of values be shown for the campaign season.

The refined sugar business is on a hand to mouth basis and is quite moderate on that basis with a tendency towards lower prices with the coming on to the market of the domestic beet refined, which promises to give the largest crop yet produced.

At the close, offerings of centrifugals are very small and the only sugar available is the foreign beet sugars and several cargoes from the Philippine Islands, the value of which is 3.30c. per lb. 88° test basis.

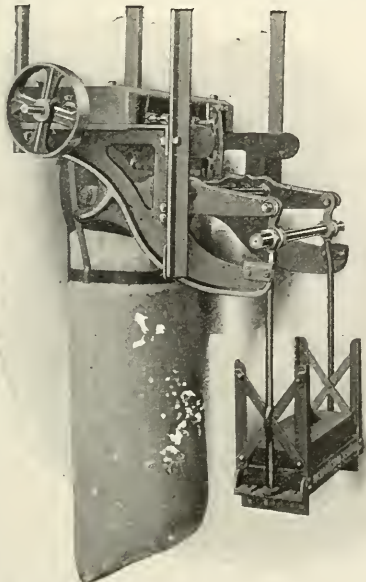
F. O. Licht's cable dated Magdeburg, September 20, 1912, gives the following commercial estimate of the production of Europe for the 1912-13 campaign, which shows an average production of 8,515,000 tons for all Europe:

We print for comparison the average of the similar estimate of September 15, 1911, and the actual outturn of the 1911-12 and preceding crops.

	Sept. 20, 1912 Estimate, tons			Sept. 15, 1911 Estimate, tons
	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Average
Germany	2,650,000	2,850,000	2,750,000	1,600,000
Austria-Hungary	1,750,000	1,850,000	1,800,000	1,137,500
France	850,000	900,000	875,000	650,000
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	225,000
Belgium .....	.....	.....	.....	200,000
Total Convention Countries.	5,797,000	6,215,000	6,006,000	3,812,500
Russia	1,800,000	2,000,000	1,900,000	1,825,000
Other countries	578,000	640,000	609,000	350,000
Total	8,175,000	8,855,000	8,515,000	6,187,500

New York, October 9, 1912.

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Está construida por el sistema de doble balanza de contrapeso. Las pesas reglamentarias están suspendidas de un brazo de la balanza y el saco del otro brazo. La palanca se balancea en cada operación de pesar.

El procedimiento físico más exacto del mundo, sin que le aventaje otro alguno en sencillez.

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El saco está sostenido sin apoyo alguno, y no hay necesidad de sacudirle para llenar las esquinas. La compuerta reguladora para llenar el saco es de latón. Los pasadores ó chumaceras de las palancas sencillas de cierre son de latón. No puede corroerse, no se pone pegajosa ni se apelmaza el azúcar.

No puede ser igualada por ningún otro sistema respecto á exactitud.

Es un Aparato Economizador que le hará independizarse de la Legislación del Arancel.

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REVISTA AZUCARERA

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

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación estaba fechada el 11 de septiembre de 1912.

En aquella fecha la cotización del azúcar centrifugo, polarización 96°, era 4.36c la libra, y al presente la cotización es 4.11c la libra.

El curso del mercado durante dicho período ha sido constantemente hacia la baja, y el precio de 4.36c la libra ha sido el punto más alto que se ha conseguido. De aquí el precio bajó á 4.30c la libra el 19 de septiembre, debido á informes favorables sobre la cosecha de remolacha en Europa.

La próxima baja fué á 4.235c la libra el día 24, por los mismos motivos, bajando al siguiente á 4.17c la libra, cuyo precio continuó hasta terminar el mes de septiembre. El 3 de octubre el precio bajó á 4.14c la libra, y hoy día á 4.11c la libra, que es la cotización al cerrarse el mercado.

Las cotizaciones del azúcar de remolacha europea han sufrido grandes cambios en el mercado, como sucede generalmente cuando se pasa de una cosecha á la cosecha próxima. En esta estación el cambio fué en gran manera hacia la baja.

El 11 de septiembre la cotización era 12s 3d las cien libras libre á bordo Hamburgo. Los cambios que se siguieron fueron á 11s 9¼d á 11s 11¼d á 12s 6d á 12s á 11s á 10s 4½d al finalizar septiembre, y la última cotización por azúcar de la vieja cosecha.

La nueva cosecha de octubre se inició á 9s 6d á 9s 6¾d á 9s 7½d y á 9s 9d al cerrar hoy. Durante septiembre hubo grandes contratas pendientes por entregar en las bolsas de azúcar extranjeras, y los precios se mantuvieron altos por los manipuladores alcistas, hasta que los contratistas se vieron obligados á cubrir sus contratas.

Para llevar esto á cabo se vendieron unas 50,000 toneladas de azúcar de remolacha á los Estados Unidos procedentes de las existencias de Hamburgo á precios casi 1 chelín más bajo de la cotización corriente. Estas compras, facilitaron también á nuestros refinadores el poder contrarrestar cualquier período posible de escasez en el abastecimiento local, y causó aquí la baja en el precio de los azúcares de caña.

La vieja zaña de Cuba está ahora casi extinguida, pero los requerimientos del país por azúcar refinado serán surtidos en gran manera por los azúcares de remolacha y de caña de la cosecha del país, así es que la elaboración de los refinadores se reducirá grandemente por algún tiempo. La expectativa de todas las cosechas indica ser favorable, según las últimas noticias.

Cuba debería realizar por lo menos 2,000,000 toneladas si el tiempo es favorable, y con la grande cosecha de remolacha europea que se está ahora recogiendo, el abasto de azúcar del mundo debería ser completamente igual ó exceder los requerimientos para el consumo en el mundo, y como resultado mostrar un bajo nivel en los precios para la campaña azucarera.

El negocio del azúcar refinado está bajo la base de las necesidades más apremiantes y es bastante moderado bajo est base, con tendencia hacia más bajos precios con la llegada al mercado del azúcar refinado de remolacha del país, que promete dar la cosecha más grande hasta ahora conocida.

Al cerrar las ofertas de azúcares centrifugos son muy pequeñas y el único azúcar disponible son los azúcares de remolacha del extranjero y varios cargamentos de las Islas Filipinas, cuyo precio es 3.30c la libra, bajo base de polarización de 88°.

Nueva York, octubre 9 de 1912.

The central Dos Hermanos at Cruces, Santa Clara Province, will install new sugar grinding machinery which will materially add to the mill's sugar grinding capacity.

The previous owner of this central was the San Juan Bantista Sugar Co., José Ulmo, president. The output has averaged about 20,000 bags annually. With the mill greatly improved the output will of course be largely increased.

Central San Lino, situated in Rodas, Santa Clara Province, will make extensive alteration in its mill preparatory to the next grinding. It is one of the smaller estates.

The Central Union Sugar Company, of New York, was organized and incorporated in Albany, N. Y., September 25th with a capital of \$2,000,000. The board of directors include Sr. Gustavo Pino of Havana.

A NEW BOOK ON SUGAR

THE CUBA REVIEW acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of a copy of the latest work on sugar issued by Mr. Norman Roger, publisher, entitled "The World's Cane Sugar Industry, Past and Present," of which the author is Mr. H. C. Prinsen Geerligs, the noted Dutch sugar authority.

The book gives a coherent survey of the past, the present and the probable future of the cane sugar industry in the different countries of production, with illustrations, plates, maps and diagrams interspersing its 400 pages. It is divided into two parts,

the first part giving a general survey of the cane sugar industry, while in the second part the condition of the industry in the different cane sugar countries is gone into in detail.

To attempt any review of this volume, which is handsomely gotten up and a credit to any library, would be impossible in limited space, but its acquisition can be unreservedly recommended to all who are interested in the cane sugar industry of the world. It may be secured from Norman Roger, Publisher, Altrincham, England, the price being \$3.16, including postage to this country.

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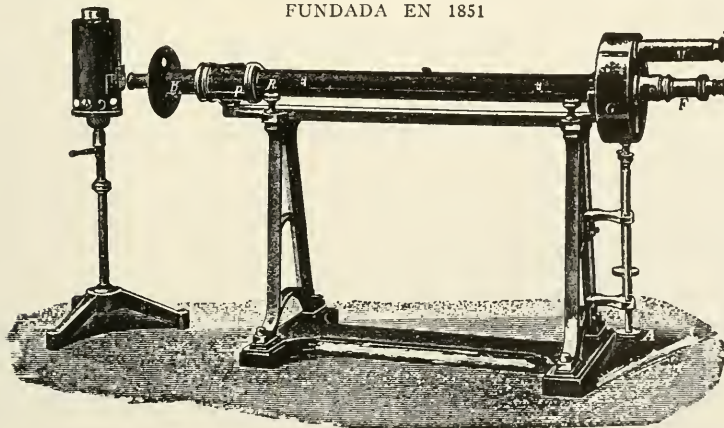
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The Association of Veterans under the leadership of General Emilio Nuñez, which has hitherto stood fast for non-partisan purification of the government and the "Cubanization" of the civil service, now seems likely to be badly split along party lines, but whether to the advantage of one side or the other does not yet appear.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

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Havana will burn its garbage beginning next month in the new plant now being built by the Havana Terminal Company as a part payment of the overvalue of the Arsenal when that property was taken over by the United Railways of Havana in exchange for the Villanueva Station. It measures 147 by 82 feet and the material employed is steel and concrete. The plant has four furnaces, each capable of con-

suming 125 tons of refuse per day.

When in operation the garbage will be brought to the plant in sanitary carts, dumped on to an electric conveyor and transported to the furnaces.

It has been ascertained that 40 per cent of the flour consumed by Cuba is shipped from Texas. Two mills, one at this place and one at Galveston, furnish most of the flour going to Cuba, says the *News*.

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The chances are small for the appearance of Lasker, the world's chess champion, at the international games planned for New York and Havana. The conditions the champion exacts are so hard as to make their acceptance practically impossible.

He will not play unless the championship title be entirely omitted from the contest. He demands \$5,000 as compensation, \$200 for expenses and a gratuity of \$3,500, and furthermore he wants Raoul Capablanca, the Cuban champion, who has vanquished all the other great players other than Lasker, prohibited from entering the contest until he apologized for some slight Lasker received from him. There are other demands, but the above were pronounced absurd by the New York officials, and that they would not be granted.

The *Philadelphia Record* thus characterizes the "promotion" of Gibson:

"In the hostilities between Secretary Gibson, of our legation in Cuba, and Maza, a Cuban newspaper man, the latter is to be left in possession of the field. Mr. Gibson is to be promoted to Brussels, which will remove him to a safe distance from the bellicose Maza. The latter and his friends can hardly be blamed if they think the United States have 'kicked Mr. Gibson upstairs' in order to avert any further altercations."

The trial of the assassin of Frederick Van de Voort, the American who managed the street car company of Camaguey, ended September 27th. The prosecuting attorney asked that the accused man be sentenced to 14 years and 8 months imprisonment. It is probable this will be imposed.

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Modifications to Circular 13 of October 14, 1904, have been made by the Council of Superintendents for the third, fourth and fifth grades, and were put into effect in the schools of Havana on September 23d. The studies and time given are for each week:

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The J. K. Orr Shoe Company recently got up a line of samples especially for the Cuban trade. These were sent to the firm representing this Atlanta house on the island. The J. K. Orr Company is pursuing the policy which ought to become general in the south: that of looking more to the export trade and making the kind of goods the people in the different countries want. The samples referred to here were made after Cuban models.

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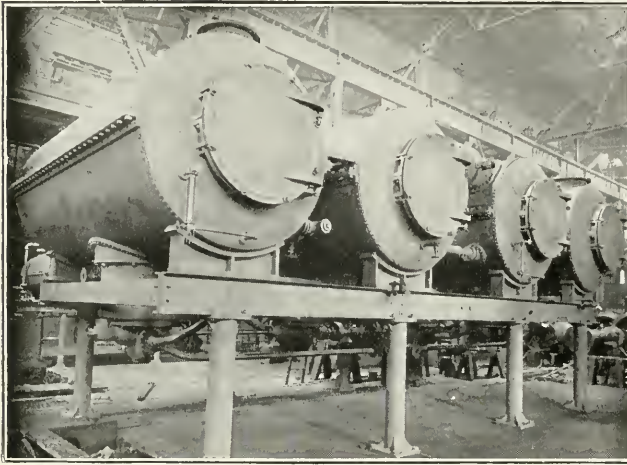
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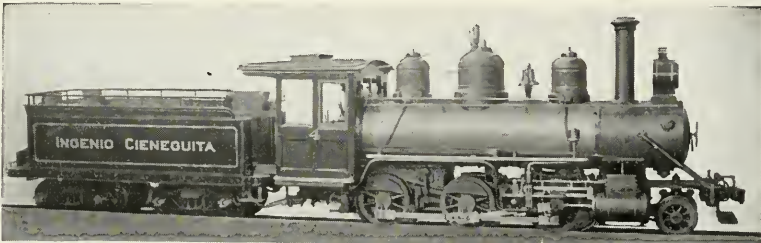
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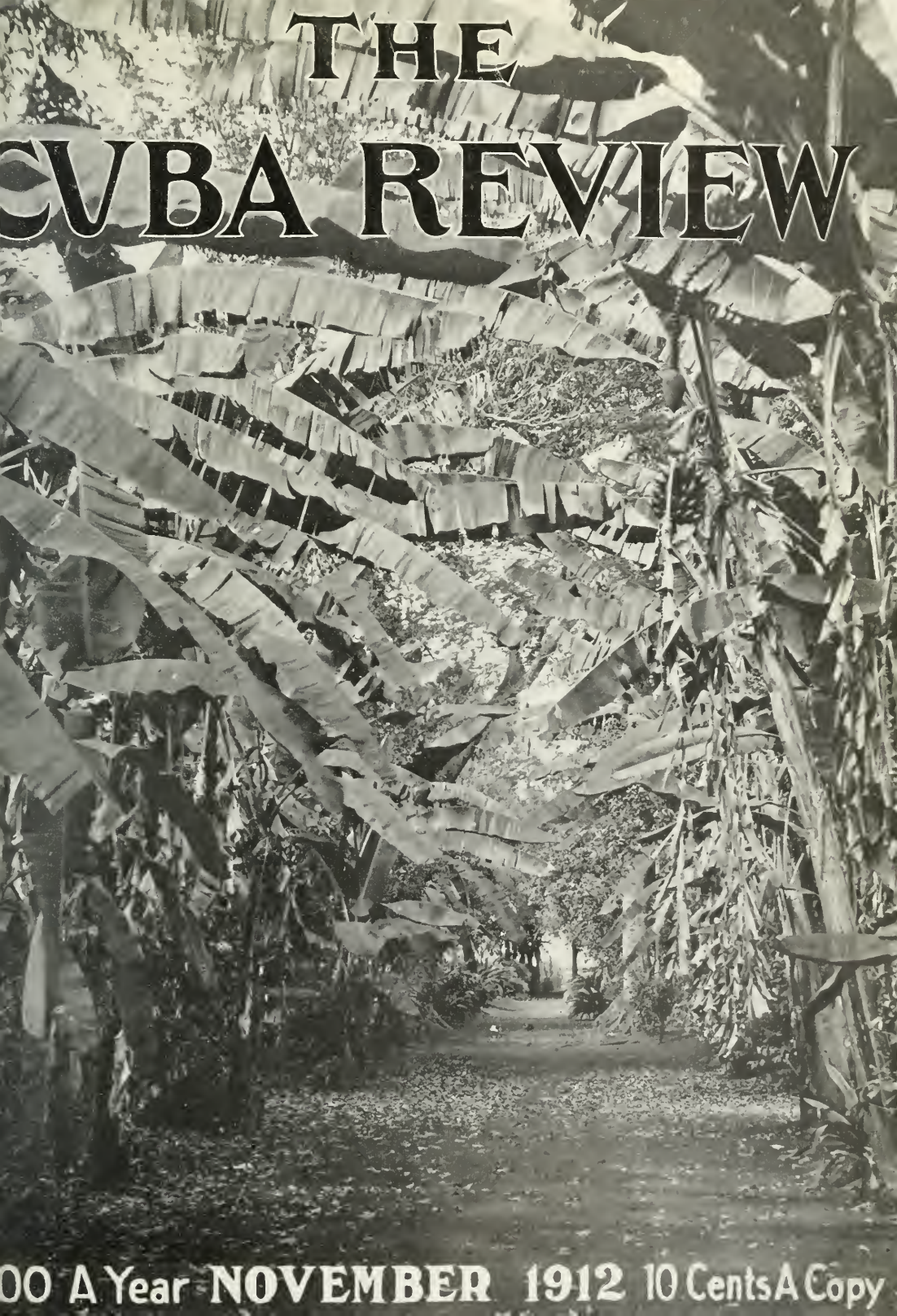
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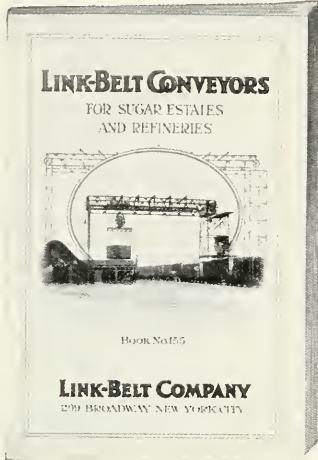


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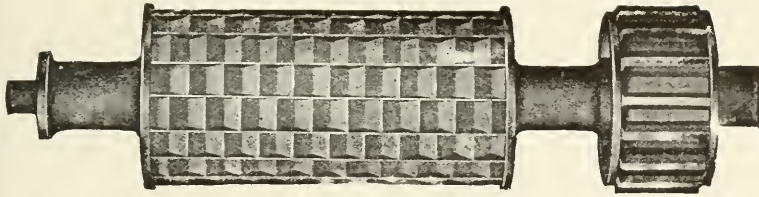


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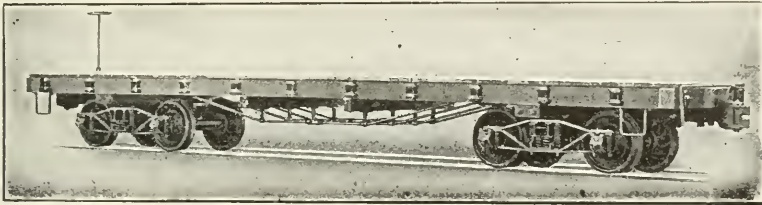
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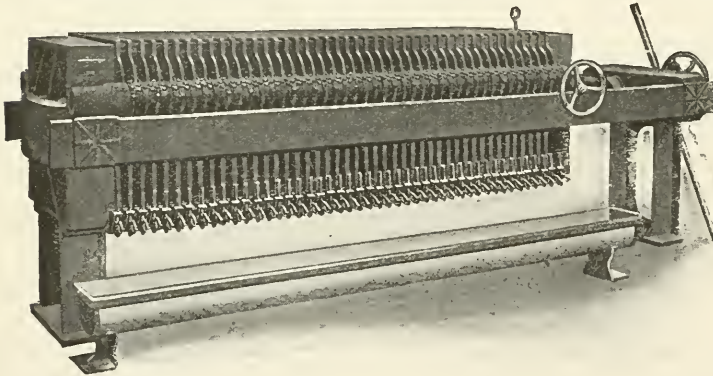
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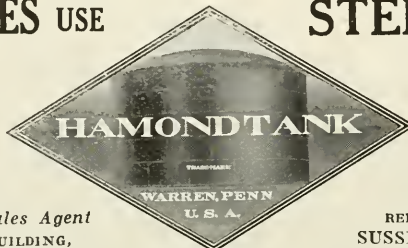
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VOL. X

NOVEMBER, 1912

No. 12

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A view of the golf links of the Country Club of Havana. The wonderful effects of sky and clouds peculiar to the latitude are a delight and surprise to visitors.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME X

NOVEMBER, 1912

NUMBER 12

CUBA'S NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

DECISIVE VICTORY FOR GENERAL MENOCAI, THE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

On November 1st the Cuban people held their first national election without the help of the United States soldiers and by a decisive vote elected General Mario Garcia Menocal, the candidate of the Conservative Party for president of the Cuban republic, defeating Sr. Alfredo Zayas, the candidate of the Liberal Party, who was vice-president under Gomez, the retiring chief executive. The result was generally satisfactory, as General Menocal's career shows that he is fit for his task. He is one of the foremost business men of the island, having been for years the manager of the largest sugar mill in Cuba, that at Chaparra, which he has brought to a magnificent condition of productivity, has a nation wide reputation for honesty and integrity, was educated as an engineer in the United States and is a graduate of Cornell. He is in his 43d year.

The first election, that of 1905, which resulted in placing Estrada Palma in the presidential chair for the second time, was accompanied by disorders, followed by threats of revolution, culminating in the outbreak of August, 1906, which precipitated the second American intervention, under Governor Magoon. During this intervention was held under the supervision of American army officers the election of 1908, which resulted in the election of General José Miguel Gomez and Dr. Zayas by a substantial majority.

General Menocal was badly beaten by Gomez at that election. The fact that he has always opposed the Cuban president is to many not the least reassuring point in the career of the president elect.

General Menocal's plan for reform, outlined in a statement to the people, is a sober, business-like program, and will be found on another page.

Despite much preliminary predictions of trouble the elections were conducted in the most orderly fashion with less outbreaks than occurred at some of the polling places in the United States. It is true that peace and order were enforced by troops, but reports state that these only used their authority for no other purpose than to secure to every voter free access to the polls.

There is a feeling in Cuba that the election law, which is a carefully prepared statute, was violated by the use of troops at the polls in Havana and other cities. This has never been done before in general elections, although elections have taken place when United States troops were present.

The Cuban election law forbids the presence of troops at polling places or within a distance of twenty-five meters of the ballot boxes.

Voting began at 6 o'clock and continued until sundown.

For the first time in the history of Cuba the sale of alcoholic liquors was prohibited, all bars and cafes being closed by presidential decree during the time of polling.

Another decree prohibited the carrying of arms of any kind, even the lightest walking canes being included among the forbidden weapons.

Reports from the interior of the country show that order was generally maintained.

The last available figures, those of November 8th, showed that General Menocal has carried every province on the island except Matanzas.

Pinar del Rio and Camaguey Provinces chose Menocal by 453 majority in the former and by 1,235 majority in the latter.

Incomplete figures from the other provinces were as follows:

LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

HAVANA PROVINCE

Conservatives...43,108 Liberals...39,441

MATANZAS PROVINCE

Conservatives...26,747 Liberals...27,363

ORIENTE PROVINCE

Conservatives...38,194 Liberals...37,298

There were 628,356 officially registered voters and about 50 per cent voted, or 329,805.

The elections were for president, vice-president, thirteen senators, fifty members of Congress, six provincial governors, twelve members of the provincial councils, one hundred and eight mayors and six hundred and forty-five aldermen, for a period of four years from 1913 to 1917, except the senators, whose term of office goes to 1921.

The electors of the six provinces are apportioned as follows: Havana, 27; Pinar del Rio, 14; Matanzas, 15; Santa Clara, 25; Camaguey, 10; and Oriente, 24.

For mayor of Havana the vote showed the election of the Conservative Candidate. The poll was:

General Freyre Andrade (Cons.)... 21,067
Sr. Eugenio L. Aspiazo (Liberal)... 19,459

The City Council is equally divided, each party securing seven representatives.

Queer Election Frauds

Some election frauds were committed in the form of "refuerzos," and accomplished in this way, says *Havana Post*. A candidate

who finds when the polls are closed that he lacks a few votes of being elected bribes the other officials of the voting place to allow him to vote for himself the votes which had not been cast.

When General Menocal and Governor Asbert made their alliance it was agreed that any use of the "refuerzo" system on either side would be punished. Several Asbertistas have complained that Conservatives by resorting to the fraud have caused them to be defeated.

General Menocal acted promptly when informed of this and announced that such elected candidates must resign and he threatens them with denunciation before the courts if they fail to do so. A commission has been appointed to investigate all such frauds.

Dr. Rafael Montoro is president while the other members will be composed of Dr. Pablo Desvernine Carlos de Zallo for the Conservatives and Dr. Pedro Bustillo for the Asbertistas.

General Menocal, the Conservative president-elect of Cuba, will visit the United States this spring before taking his oath of office.

John Barrett will give a dinner in his honor on his arrival.

For Purer Wines

The Spanish minister has informed Cuba's government that Spain has passed a law prohibiting the use of sulphate of lime and chalk in the manufacture of wine whenever the wine contains more than two grams of sulphate of potash, except in dry sherry and Malaga wines.

Customs collectors throughout the island have been notified to denounce adulterated wines.

The secretary of the treasury also announced that he would issue an order prohibiting the sale in the future of any wine containing more than two grams of sulphates. Under the old order, wine containing up to four grams were permitted.

Spanish wine is one of the principal imports of Cuba. No other country approaches Spain in its wine trade with the island. The figures for the fiscal years 1909-1910 and 1910-11, in gallons, follow:

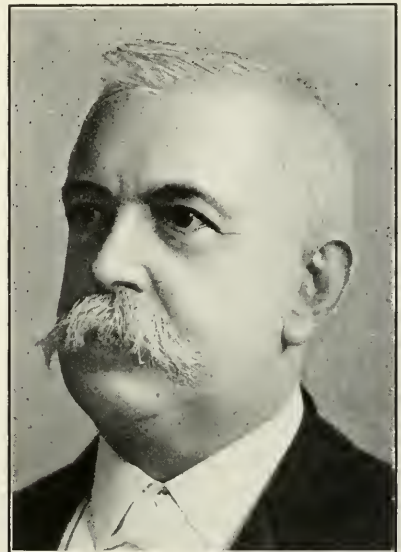
WHITE WINE

	1909-10	1910-11
Spain	350,438	359,643
France	27,031	38,699

RED WINE

	1909-10	1910-11
Spain	5,397,138	4,896,138
France	228,044	114,698

Santiago's old Krupp cannon and another of bronze, relics of the Spanish government, have been transferred to the city's museum.



Dr. Enrique José Varona, Prof. Philosophy, Havana University, President National Committee Conservative Party, Elected Vice President of Cuba.

CUBA'S NEW PRESIDENT OUTLINES POLICIES

WILL DRAW CUBA CLOSER TO THE UNITED STATES—WILL BE AN HONEST ADMINISTRATION

General Menocal issued a statement to the American press representatives immediately after his election, defining the policies and reforms planned for his administration. He said:

"My administration not only must be honest, but must appear so. Its motto will be strict performance of its duty within the limits prescribed by law. Every one will be required to do his duty. We will regulate the economic life of the state, seeing that all public expenses are included in the budgets. In the preparation of the latter we will see that no public service suffers; but under no circumstances will the state be saddled with expenses which are unnecessary and non-effective.

"It is absolutely necessary that the tariff be regulated fundamentally, so that the present high cost of absolute necessities be cheapened. To this end we will negotiate an amplification of the present commercial reciprocity treaty with the United States. Every effort that has been made to reform our tariff in the past has been prevented, owing to the demands of a costly public administration, because the state has no other income of importance than custom house receipts. This work will be impossible without a reasonable reduction of public expenses, the increase of which has been constant, and the reconstruction of our tax system in a way by which other means of income may be found and by which public expenses may be carried more equitably.

"We will faithfully comply with all our international agreements and duties required of nations. We will try to draw each day closer and closer ties which unite us to the United States, to which country we are bound by profound gratitude, and with which we are joined by special conditions. At the same time we will be jealous defenders of the rights which are recognized as ours by treaty, and which belong to us as an independent and sovereign state, trying to show by our acts that we know how to fulfill carefully our obligations, and maintain unquestioned the personality and credit of the republic.

"Special attention must be given to our economic condition in its mercantile, industrial and financial aspects. I will give special care to our agriculture and industrial development, doing what I can to stimulate immigration and obtain for our products markets that are most convenient for them.

"We are greatly blessed on account of our geographical location, with 2,500,000 inhabitants scattered over 45,000 square miles of land of unsurpassed fertility. We are at the doors of a nation of 100,000,000 inhabitants, with a different climate and different products. With a proper spirit on both sides a complete interchange of products to mutual profit could be arranged, which would guarantee our commercial prosperity.

"To this end I propose to appoint a commission to study our tariff and formulate a general plan for commercial relations with the United States, thus facilitating an interchange of products as complete as possible, with reciprocal advantages to the two countries, and with the least possible damage to our own customs."

A few days later General Menocal issued a signed statement to the people, which in part was as follows:

"I am entering into power without any personal obligations whatever. I shall endeavor to fulfill and will insist on having existing laws obeyed, and all persons having a right to their protection may have the assurance that my government will be most scrupulous in respecting their rights. Both friends and adversaries will only find in me the head of the nation. Whenever the laws demand reforms it will be my endeavor to effect them by adequate means, seeing always that such modifications be accomplished without resort to sudden or violent changes, for which I shall consult my own experience and that of others. Cuba is not in a condition to take adventurous risks, but on the contrary, it finds itself in the necessity of proceeding to make sure of its liberty so arduously conquered and make firm its independence which is its most deep-rooted love.

"Naturally, these desires of the executive require the closest union with the legislative power, which will find in me the most faithful guardian of its prerogatives, and may count upon as obedience to the legitimate resolutions of the judicial power as the supreme guarantee of the rights of all. No citizen will be a better respecter than I of the limits of these several powers that from their concerted action may result the prosperity of the nation.

"The expenses of the administration are one of the heaviest burdens placed on my shoulders and for that reason I will dedicate to it the greater part of my activity, convinced as I am sure that it is the base of good government."

PRESS AND INDIVIDUAL COMMENT ON CUBAN MATTERS

REAL FEELING OF CUBANS

Raimundo Cabrera, one of the foremost lawyers of Cuba and widely known in literary and economic circles, in discussing Cuban affairs with a *New York Herald* representative on October 24th, said that outbreaks against America and Americans were not indicative of the real sentiment or real Cubans. "It was," he said, "the result of a long nourished resentment against Americans on the part of persons who constitute a so called 'Spanish class,' who have never been able to forgive the United States for having taken Cuba from Spanish control. The sentiment of real Cubans is one of great respect and liking for this country."

Mr. Cabrera did not think there was any decided desire for annexation. "The Cuban people love their independence," he said. "Forty years ago the Cubans would have desired it as a means of getting rid of the Spaniards. To-day maybe some foreign classes would like it with a view to the development of their fortunes, but the Cubans feel so happy with their self-government that they hope the United States will maintain its promise to keep and develop the republic, with its cordial influence and wise advice."

FOUR YEARS' GOOD UNDONE

Sr. Juan M. Escarra, a land owner of Camaguey, Cuba, was in Louisville, Ky., recently on a visit to George Hamilton, an extensive tobacco grower at Mt. Sterling, whom Sr. Escarra hopes to interest in tobacco lands in Cuba. In fact, he said, that a deal was on whereby Mr. Hamilton might become a partner in a 6,900 acre tobacco and sugar ranch in Cuba. Sr. Escarra talked most interestingly and entertainingly of conditions in Cuba. He thinks that peace never will be assured the country until the American government assumes control of the island, the intense factional and political feeling running too high in that country under present conditions.

"The negro revolution of last May," said Sr. Escarra, "gave Cuba a great setback and has undone all the good of the previous four years of government under President Gomez.—*Louisville (Ky.) Times.*"

Commenting on General Menocal's election the *New York Times* expresses the hope that Cuba's new chief executive will administer Cuban affairs in such a way that there will be no talk about asking the advice or assistance of Washington in the next four years."

COMMENT ON ELECTION RESULTS

The *New York Tribune* finds that "the difference between the United States and Cuba in racial temperament is enormous. Greater still, and more pertinent to the present consideration, is the difference in civic antecedents. The earliest colonists of these states brought with them and transplanted to our soil the traditions and the cumulative impulse of generations of restrained self-government, and when the colonies became a nation they had merely to maintain and to enlarge their ancient inheritance. But the colonists of Latin America had no trace of any such tradition, and on their achievement of independent nationality they had to import free self-government as an unfamiliar exotic in the cultivation of which it would have been marvellous if they had not often blundered.

"There is reason for believing, however, that Cuban understanding of republican institutions, appreciation of the collective benefits of good and stable government and acquiescence in and devotion to constitutional processes are making substantial headway."

General Menocal is a much esteemed veteran of the war of independence; at the same time he is a practical man of affairs accustomed to direct large business enterprises, says the *New York Sun*. No man who has appeared in public life in Cuba is more familiar with the resources of the island and understands its needs better. An engineer by profession and a graduate of Cornell, he has many friends in the United States, some of them capitalists who can be of help to the government in developing the island.

He seems to be the man of the hour for Cuba, which under Liberal misrule has been going from bad to worse.

The result of the election is most satisfactory to the law-abiding people of Cuba, says the *New York Times*. General Menocal enjoys the confidence of the people who are genuinely interested in the prosperity and independence of the republic. He must take up a difficult task, but it is believed that he has the courage and ability to carry it through successfully. He is likely to choose as his aids and counselors able and honest men.

Cuba's new president hopes to see the ties which bind his country to the United States "draw closer and closer." Sounds like he is negotiating for a loan.—*Nashville (Tenn.) American.*"

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

Sr. José Lombart, president of the company owning the San Juan Bantista sugar estate in Matanzas Province at Canasi, has solicited authority from the government to install a red telephone system from the plantation to the city of Matanzas.

W. T. Grey, representing the Holguin Exploration Company, has made application to the Provincial Council of Oriente to register 149 hectares of land supposed to contain gold and other valuable minerals. The lands are situated in the municipality of Holguin, barrio Aguas Claras, and are owned by Ricardo Martinez and others.

Some pessimistic astronomers are predicting another glacial epoch that will tumble the tropics into the lap of Labrador and make of Cuba a vast cold storage warehouse.—*Los Angeles (Cal.) Times*.

The collector of customs at Los Indios, Isle of Pines, urges the establishment of a telephone line from Los Indios to Nueva Gerona, where the wireless plant is situated. The matter has been referred to the proper department.

Mr. Francis T. Cox of Pennsylvania succeeds Mr. Edw. Beli as second secretary of the United States legation at Havana.

Notice has been received of the death in Santo Domingo of the well known Cuban don José Ramon Abad y Carvajal, who has been following agricultural pursuits in that island. He was the father of don Luis V. Abad of Havana.

The establishment in Calabazar de Sagua, Santa Clara Province, of an electric light plant has been authorized. The plant is also allowed by its franchise to supply the towns of Enerucijada and Mata. Another electric plant has been authorized for Morón. Manuel P. Cardenas has the concession.

Another ice plant is projected for Sagua la Grande, Santa Clara Province, on a large scale. \$150,000 is the amount of capital already raised.

The Progreso soap factory of Matanzas was burned October 20th. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. It is more than covered by insurance. The building was insured for \$20,000 and the factory for \$6,000.

Palayo Garcia, of Havana, has bought a plot with 362 feet frontage on the north-west corner of Beverly Road and Beverly Lane, Kensington, Great Neck, Long Island, on which the purchaser will build an Italian villa to cost about \$50,000.

Havana's City Council has granted permission to the Havana Electric Railway to double track its system along several important thoroughfares.

Some Spanish makers of "alpargatas," a cheap rope shoe largely used by Cuban laborers, worked a Cuban flag on the shoes in the hope of increasing sales. The mayor of Placitas, however, when he saw the shoes thus adorned on sale at the various stores, promptly prohibited their sale, holding the employment of the Cuban banner in this way a profanation of the law. On submitting the matter to the government it was ruled that there was no law to prevent their sale and the shoes were released.

The sanitary authorities of Cienfuegos have ordered the city market closed as being a menace to public health. It is probable that a new structure will be built.

Major-General O'Reilly, who was a member of the evacuation commission at Havana and was chief surgeon of one of the divisions of the army which included Cuba, during the first intervention, died at Washington, November 3d.

Some sixteen third-class passengers on the Hamburg-American steamer were refused admittance to Cuba recently. The immigration authorities at Havana would not let them land because they were not only short of the required money, but they also had granulated eyelids.

Radio waves flashed by the station at the American naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba, came "strong" to the new naval station at Arlington, Va., during the testing period on November 1st. This is the furthest point yet heard from since the big station has been working. Although Arlington later called Guantanamo, it was not ascertained whether the waves were received there.

Billy Burbridge, whose Havana resort "Miramar" threatened for a time to rival the reputation of Monte Carlo, left an estate of only \$2,000, all in personal property, says the *New York Times*. He held no realty when he died in a sanitarium near New York City in September last.

The Havana resort, with its hotel, casino and race track, appeared at first to have established Burbridge's fortunes, but the anti-gambling laws passed by an unfriendly Cuban Congress ruined the venture.

A telegraph office has been established at Bueycito, Oriente Province.



The Country Club of Havana. View of club house and grounds.

GOLF LINKS IN HAVANA

(Specially written for THE CUBA REVIEW)

A MAGNIFICENT COURSE NEAR THE CITY—CLUB COMPETITIONS FOR THE COMING MONTHS

By the expenditure of over \$150,000, a magnificent country club has been built and perfected in the vicinity of the city of Havana, thus under liberal auspices introducing the game of golf in the island of Cuba.

The Finca Lola (farm), an estate previously owned by a leading tobacco merchant of Havana and now devoted to this purpose, has been developed under the advice and suggestion of skilled experts, with the result that those fully qualified to pass judgment on the work, express the opinion that few golf courses anywhere afforded greater variety, more attractive features and distinctive characteristics conducive to skill and pleasure in the game than are embodied in the 18-hole course now completed.

There are other attractions such as tennis courts, both clay and grass; a croquet lawn, while preparations are under way for other field sports such as baseball, football and polo on ground adjacent to the club house.

The Bay of Marianao nearby affords fine salt water bathing and boating. The club property is within easy reach of the center of Havana by railroad and automobile. A station of the United Railways of Havana is located directly on the grounds and but a few steps from the club house.

The club house (see illustration) is a substantial masonry structure, designed by a New York architect, resident in Cuba, and confronting to the requirements of the climate and living customs of the country. The rooms are large and airy; the verandahs are broad and especially attractive, and the views therefrom of the surrounding country are magnificent. Nearly the entire property can be seen from the club house, which has been built on a commanding terrace and which overlooks not only the natural undulations of the grounds and links, but also the Gulf of Mexico, Bay of Marianao, Camp Columbia, which was built during the first American intervention and is now the headquarters of the Cuban army, and also the town of Marianao nearby. While the golf property has all the elements of privacy of a country estate, it has also in full view the architecture and life of a busy suburban district, interspersed with views of sea and country.

The furnishings and conveniences of the club house are thoroughly up-to-date. The building is equipped with locker rooms, café as well as restaurant, lounging and reading rooms, 20 bedrooms, single and en suite. These facilities are available to guests as well as members and their wives. A garage is also provided on the grounds.

There is a developing desire for the erection of cottages on the grounds of the club or adjacent thereto not only for the occupancy of residents but winter visitors as well, and the demand is being seriously considered by the board of governors.

THE GOLF LINKS (see illustration)

The fairway and putting greens are of Bermuda grass. This grass grows on the rich soil, thickly and constantly in Cuba, so that in a few months after planting a perfectly thick mat is grown with the result that the lies are perfect. Water pipes reach all parts of the course. The putting greens are of a finer variety of the same grass, and in texture and trueness are excellent. None of the greens are level and flat, but as in the case of the fairway the natural contours have been followed, so that there is a variety of play throughout. No two holes are alike. The windings of the small stream through the grounds have been taken advantage of fully in laying out the links. The hazards are water, natural depressions and rises and fall of the ground. The ground generally is so naturally prepared for the purpose that but a few artificial hazards have been found necessary. The variations from the stream level at the most extreme point is but 50 feet.

There are charming views from the tees and greens of the natural golf holes and surrounding scenery of sea, and of tropical architecture and flora.

The quality of the links, the views and the wonderful effects of sky and clouds peculiar to the latitude are a delight to the residents and a surprise to the visitors.

The layout of the course was perfected by Donald Ross. The Cuban caddies, while Spanish speaking, have quickly appropriated the English golf terms, as they have also of baseball terms—the national game of Cuba.

The membership of the club is of various nationalities. The Americans and British predominate, and while golf is new to Cuba, many of the members are old in the game. Club competitions are held weekly and on holidays, and these will be open to visitors as well as tournaments during the months of January, February and March. Details of the tournaments will be made public next month.

Many players in the United States who have been familiar with the development of these links have announced their intention to visit Havana this winter. They and others will be made to feel quite at home in the pleasant club and surroundings.

While the financial side of this club has been developed upon a purely social and local basis, and there are the usual restrictions as to membership, yet full provision has been made for visitors and it is recognized that membership in a golf or social club and devotion to the game of golf is ordinarily a sufficient card of introduction and visitors of that class are desired.

The breezes and trade winds which blow across Cuba make golf and indeed all outdoor sports possible and enjoyable the year around. There is none of the excessive heat of the north—the thermometer seldom reaches 90 degrees Fahrenheit in Havana, and in Winter ranges from 70 to 80 degrees. The winter and spring in Cuba is always delightful.

The officers of the Country Club of Havana are as follows; Frederick Snare, president; Robert M. Orr and Norman H. Davis, vice-presidents; Regino Truffin, treasurer; P. S. Erricson, secretary; James M. Hopgood, assist. treasurer.

Cuba's Labor Question

LABOR SAVING DEVICES ESSENTIAL

The Cuban government insists that the employees in the factories shall be natives to the extent of at least 75 per cent. The native labor, stimulated in this way to seek factory positions, is less willing to engage in ordinary field work. To overcome this, the great sugar factory interests are endeavoring to secure colonos, or tenants who will grow cane on land belonging to the factory, or even on their own lands, provided the factory will furnish more or less of the means necessary to keep the work going from one season to the next. With the increasing acreage put in cane in this and other ways the labor problem begins to present itself in Cuba with increasing intensity and with a suggestion, if not the certainty, of very serious difficulties, and this at an early date, in the way of getting a competent supply of labor. Ever since the abolition of slavery in Cuba some forty years ago, the scarcity of labor has gradually increased. At that time a production of 600,000 or 700,000 tons of sugar was considered a large crop for Cuba, and now that this production has been tripled and with no material increase of the population of the island, it is manifest that the only way to bring the sugar industry up to its present development has been by virtue of the use of the many labor-saving appliances that are now being used in the sugar industry.

So far as Cuba is concerned, we here are profoundly interested in the labor question there, and we are led to believe that year by year the labor question will become more and more serious to our adventurous Americans who are engaging so largely in the sugar industry there.—*Louisiana Planter*.

COMPENSATION OF FISHERMEN

The fishermen of Havana demand 75 cents more a hundred pounds for their

fish and they want to be remunerated for the period lasting about a month and a half which they are compelled to lose yearly on account of bad weather. They also want recognition of their union.

The fishermen receive no wages, says the *Post*. The owners of the ships equip and put their vessels at the disposal of the fishermen, who receive a stipulated price per hundred pounds for all the fish they catch without reference to species.

The owners of the fishing boats refused to consider the men's demands.

Unfortunately for the men while they were disputing the shipowners had quietly secured a full crew for their vessels and the men gave up the fight.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS ANXIOUS

The labor question has become a subject for serious discussion among the Havana cigar manufacturers. The *United States Tobacco Journal* says in a recent issue:

"The question of the scarcity of good cigarmakers is getting to be a burning one with most of the manufacturers. Some of the leading men in the business have already met and talked the matter over seriously among themselves.

"One manufacturer said: 'We have got to make some new arrangement so that the apprentices can earn something while they are learning, for if not, we cannot expect them to learn, as under the old arrangements the boys were fed, clothed and lodged.'"

Ninety per cent of the drug clerks employed in Havana, members of the "Asociación de Practicos de Farmacia," are demanding that the "six o'clock closing law" be enforced.

Drug stores are allowed to remain open until ten o'clock under the Arteaga Law, but there is an amendment for two shifts and this is what the clerks want enforced. They refuse to work more than ten hours.

CUBAN MARKET FOR PORTLAND CEMENT

ITS MANY VALUABLE USES — IN GENERAL DEMAND IN CUBA
AND IMPORTS INCREASING

Within the last decade Portland cement has become a very important item in Cuba's import trade, says United States Deputy Consul General Henry P. Starrett at Havana. Its usefulness in tropical countries is demonstrated in many ways, and this is especially true of the conditions in Cuba. On account of the lack of cheap building lumber and municipal building regulations, most of the houses in Cuban cities are constructed of stone, brick and mortar, or a mixture of broken stone and mortar. While these building materials are still used to a large extent, each year notes a considerable advance in the use of cement and concrete for houses and large buildings. A considerable portion of the imported cement is used in constructing docks, street pavements, sidewalks, curbstones, floor tiles, and for ornamental work of every description. Certain Cuban artisans have acquired great proficiency in working up cement imitations of stone, tree trunks and even plants and leaves. Tints are used to imitate the colors of the subject, and the effect is generally very attractive.

The manufacture of Cuban floor tile consumes a large amount of cement, hence the yearly increase in business. In this connection a brief description of the Cuban floor tile and its manufacture may be interesting to manufacturers of similar material in the United States. Cuban floor tile is 8 by 8 by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in size and is made by either a European or an American hydraulic tile machine which turns out one, two or four tiles at each operation. The colored cements are placed in the machine by hand and are kept separate by a design or pattern made of thin steel. When the colors are all worked in the pattern is removed and the material is then placed under heavy pressure, after which the tile is taken out and left to dry for several weeks. When properly "cured" and laid these tiles make a very sanitary and attractive floor; hence their universal use. As nearly every town house in Cuba has most of its floor area covered with tile, it will be seen that its manufacture is bound to be a very important item in Cuba's industrial development.

Statistics of the Cuban government show that the total importation of cement during the first fiscal year of the Cuban republic (1902-3) amounted to 169,467 barrels; the importation for the fiscal year of 1910-11 (the last available statistics) amounted to 854,806 barrels, or an increase in eight years of over 500 per cent. In the fiscal year 1902-3 the United States furnished 93,638 barrels, or about 55 per cent of the importation; while in the fiscal year 1909-10 (the latest available statistics as to countries) the United States furnished 576,391 barrels out of a total importation for that year of 649,766 barrels, or about 90 per cent. The percentage furnished by the United States for the fiscal year 1910-11 is about the same—90 per cent of the total.

The closest competitor of the United States for the Cuban trade in cement during this eight-year period was Belgium, that country furnishing in 1902-3 34,416 barrels, or 20 per cent of the importation, and in 1909-10 43,233 barrels, or about 7 per cent of the importation. From these figures it will be seen that not only has the United States maintained its share of the trade but has increased its proportion from 55 per cent in 1902-3 to 90 per cent in 1910-11. The following table demonstrates these facts more clearly, showing the importations by countries for 1902-3 and 1909-10:

Countries	1902-3 Barrels	1909-10 Barrels
United States	93,638	576,391
Belgium	34,416	43,233
France	13,362	18,505
Germany	11,865	1,954
Great Britain	7,666	7,088
Other countries	8,520	2,595
Total	169,467	649,766

The total for the year 1910-11 was 854,806 barrels, the statistics by countries for that year not being available.

The only cement factory of any importance in Cuba is that of the Almendares Cement Co., on the banks of the Almendares River about 3 miles from Havana. This plant has a daily capacity of 300 to 500 barrels. Figuring its maximum capacity, the total yearly output, which is consumed entirely in the island, amounts to about 150,000 barrels, and this, together with about 850,000 barrels imported, makes a yearly cement

consumption of 1,000,000 barrels. Notwithstanding that this company's plant is disadvantageously located—being several miles from its supply of raw material, which is carted to the river, loaded on scows and floated down to the plant, thereby greatly increasing the cost of its raw material—it has proved very profitable on account of the protection afforded its product by the high customs tariff and the freight rate on cement from producing countries to Cuba. The factory turns out a very good grade of Portland cement, which finds a ready market at prices equal or slightly below those of the imported article.

Havana prices and freight and duty charges are given by Consul Starrett as follows:

The price ranges from \$2.40 to \$2.80 United States currency per barrel, delivered, in large quantities up to about \$3 per barrel in small lots, the New York export price governing at all times.

The Cuban duty on cement from the United States is 30 cents per 100 kilos. There being 180 kilos (396 pounds) per barrel, the duty is therefore 54 cents per barrel; the port-improvement tax on each barrel is 16 cents, and the freight rate from New York to Havana is 35 cents; to Matanzas, 40 cents; to Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos, 50 cents; and to Manzanillo and Guantanamo, 63 cents per barrel. In the production of cement in Cuba coal is more expensive than in the United States, while wages for certain classes of labor are much lower.

As to the relative merits of the different cements used in Cuba, it can be said that the Almendares cement is considered to be nearly equal in grade to the American product, and the price is about the same, or in some periods slightly less. The European cement is not considered to be as good as the American, but the lower price at which it is sold enables it to find a limited market.

A list of the cement importers of Havana and other Cuban cities appears in the World Trade Directory, issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.

Cubas' Imports of Brick and Roof Tiles

	1909-10	1910-11
Baldosas (square tile)—		
United States, P. C.	13,139	8,468
Germany, P. C.	97	7,661
Belgium, P. C.	6,313	5,016
Spain, P. C.	683,705	658,606
France, P. C.	1,248	16
Great Britain, P. C.	2,374	.....
Ladrillos (brick tile)—		
United States, kilos	1,244,838	140,844
Germany, kilos	14,316	.....
Spain, kilos	1,844,317	3,457,341
France, kilos ....	.....	36,586
Great Britain, kilos	12,700	.....
Tejas (roof tiles)—		
United States, P. C.	8,095	3,524
Germany, P. C.	31,438	.....
Belgium, P. C.	148,766	8,614
Spain, P. C.	633,475	464,311
France, P. C.	4,244,818	2,568,069
Iatly, P. C. ....	.....	358,890

Cubas' Cement Imports

During the fiscal years 1909-1910 and 1910-11 the latest available official statistics regarding Cuba's importation of cement show a total of 649,766 barrels in the former year and 854,806 in the last named period. The countries which supply the republic's needs are herewith given:

	1909-10	1910-11
United States	576,391	756,920
Germany	1,954	8,811
Austria	834	.....
Belgium	43,233	52,961
Spain	1,645	307
France	18,505	33,666
Great Britain	7,088	1,289

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE LAW WANTED — SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

CUBA NEEDS MORE SCHOOLS

"The Cuban school system established by General Wood has not, and could not, have been improved upon," said Ricardo de la Torre, ex-mayor of Havana and representative in the Cuban Congress from Havana, in a recent interview in a New York paper, "though much has been gained in experience and in details and mode of teaching. Only about 60 per cent of the children of Cuba between the ages of 6 and 12 years now attend school, numbering in all about 130,000 pupils, with 4,000 teachers, and 3,200 schools. We want a law to compel all children to attend school, but before that can be done we must build more schools to provide for them. We also intend to introduce the American high school system. The only higher education provided by the state now is the institute established in each of the six provinces.

"But I am paying more particular attention to the manual features of education as practiced in this country. I have spent some time in the Boston public schools,

New York City and Cambridge, and shall look into those of Newark, and the best thing I have found thus far is the system of teaching cooking and washing to girls in the schools of Boston. I think that will be one of the greatest additions we can make to our schools for the general welfare of the rising generations, and I shall recommend it to the secretary of instruction.

"We have a fair system for teaching boys in manual trades. Later on we hope to introduce some of the higher and more artistic branches I find in common practice here, such as metal work and other more skilled trades, but for the present we must be satisfied with the most practical efforts and await the growth of an elaborate development. It was very fine in Boston to see the work of the young girls, hats and dresses, but for us just now the domestic arts are more important, so that is why I shall recommend cooking and household work above everything else. Our system now is limited to five grades, so we cannot take in all the courses used here in the public schools."



Public school in Cuba. There are no racial lines drawn, white and black studying together.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

NEW STAMP CAUSING TROUBLE — ITS USE COMPULSORY — CIGAR EXPORTATIONS

THE NEW GUARANTEE STAMP

Every cigar manufacturer in Cuba is now compelled by law to put a stamp on all boxes of cigars destined for export, and the failure to do so is punished by a fine of \$500, and eventually by from three to six months' imprisonment in addition. The Union of Manufacturers of Cigars and Cigarettes of the island of Cuba is charged with the duty to advertise these stamps in future. It is planned to advertise them in all countries where Havana cigars are consumed in quantities, as well as to ferret out all possible falsifications, and with the aid of the Cuban government to prosecute all evil-doers to the full extent of the laws.

All shipments of cigars exported from Cuba since October 23d must bear this stamp, and the public is cautioned that no box without this stamp should be accepted as coming from the island of Cuba, unless the box came out of a previous shipment. To stop the refilling or re-use of the imported boxes must of course be left to the watchfulness of the different governments in the countries to which the cigars are shipped.

It remains to be seen whether the expected stoppage of frauds in future will be in reality accomplished, which is the point aimed at by the lawmakers.

The cost of the guarantee stamp is the smallest item, as it probably will not average over five or six cents for each thousand cigars, but the vexation in having to keep a separate set of books, to be always on the lookout, that the stamps are properly placed in front of the boxes, or on the left side, and that none are lost, are the greatest drawbacks of the new law.

The precinct, or guarantee stamp, is printed in green, is 17½ centimeters long by 5½ wide, and has the following wording:

Republica de Cuba
Sello de garantia nacional de procedencia.
Para Tabacos
torcidos y picadura.

This inscription is printed below a reproduction of the Cuban coat of arms or of a vega field of growing tobacco.

It is punishable by a heavy fine to borrow, lend, or give away any stamp. Cuban consulates in foreign countries will be instructed to place a legitimate stamp for public inspection in their offices.

This is a law of July 16, 1912. All boxes must be so sealed that when contents are removed the stamp is torn.

PREPARATION OF TOBACCO BY ELECTRICITY

A short article in the *Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale* for June, 1912, states that the journal *De Indische Merkur* has recently given notice of the discovery by an engineer of Sourabaya of a new process for preparing tobacco: in place of submitting the leaves for several weeks to the action of warm air, as is usual, they are exposed for twenty-four hours to the action of electricity. Unfortunately, nothing is said as to the way in which the operation is conducted nor concerning the manner of action of the electricity: whether there is an electrolytic action on the very damp leaves, or if the change comes about through discharges at high voltage or in any other way.

The matter of importance is, however, that this mode of working should not only greatly shorten the time required for the operation, but should bring under complete control the extent to which the coloring of the product takes place. It should be added that, according to the report, the results are yet far from being conclusive, but if they are eventually confirmed, the new manner of procedure will completely overthrow the ordinary methods for tobacco preparation that are employed up to the present in the many factories in Java, which, it is said, are eager to adopt its application. The journal mentioned first, above, states that return will be made to the subject when an opportunity has been given for obtaining additional information.

CIGAR EXPORTATIONS

Cuba's exportation of cigars from January 1st to September 30th compares as follows:

	1912	1911
January	11,398,380	14,256,918
February	12,494,267	12,736,368
March	15,011,982	17,429,043
April	12,794,245	14,694,037
May	15,470,102	17,313,332
June	11,778,538	13,112,478
July	10,286,106	13,834,708
August	18,036,467	17,917,277
September	20,506,159	14,211,694
Total.....	127,776,246	135,505,555

German and Austrian buyers have taken this year all the tobacco they could get.

GENERAL BUSINESS NEWS

WHAT CUBA BUYS

A line in which the Yankees have a monopoly is typewriters, and almost all the bicycles used in Cuba are of American manufacture. Then again railroad cars are almost all of American manufacture, and almost all lumber comes from the United States. More than half of the condensed milk comes from the United States, although foreign firms put up a stiff fight for this trade all the while, and virtually all the oleomargarine is of American manufacture. Oil-cloth is still another line where the preference for American goods is so strong that competition has been distanced, and the same is true of cottonseed oil. The preference that exists in so many lines is simply a testimonial as to the quality of American goods. There is no line in which foreign manufacturers do not seek business in Cuba. Indeed, in many instances foreign firms had a strong foothold long before trade with the United States began to grow apace. But on the basis of quality and price, the American goods met foreign competition fairly and squarely, and in a majority of cases the outcome has been that the Yankees either monopolize the trade or at least enjoy the lion's share of the business.

The Americans have the bulk of the cement trade, and it is increasing, inasmuch as cement construction is adapted to the Cuban climate. American oil goes to Cuba as it does to every country on the globe, and the Yankees have in the Cuban field beaten out the Germans, even on such lines as mirrors. The United States sells five or six times as much steel as her nearest competitor, and she also has a long lead in such articles as paints and varnishes.

A line in which the United States has thus far had to yield the palm to Great Britain is cotton goods of all kinds, but many shrewd observers of international trade conditions are confident that the time will come ere many years when the Americans will obtain a much larger slice of this trade. In silks France leads, but the United States is a good second and is gaining, whereas France is losing—at least that has been the situation in some recent years. American manufacturers sell twice as much paper in Cuba as do those of any other nationality, and the American firms sell more books than any of their competitors, not even excepting those in Spain. The United States also has with Cuba a good trade in musical instruments and one that is increasing by leaps and bounds. Millions of dollars' worth of American machinery are also sold in Cuba

every year—sugar machinery, agricultural machinery, pumps, motors, etc. In some lines—for instance, agricultural machinery—the American lines have a virtual monopoly of the trade.—*Exporters and Importers Journal*, New York.

CUBAN TELEPHONE CO.'S EARNINGS

The earnings of the Cuban Telephone Company for the month of September are as follows:

Receipts	\$58,767.18
Maintenance costs	15,116.50
Net earnings	\$43,650.68

On September 1st the company had 10,082 subscribers, a gain for the month of 235.

CUBA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH

The report of the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company, Ltd., of London for the half-year ended June 30, 1912, states that the total receipts of the six months were £23,721, and the expenses £7,834, leaving a balance of £15,887, to which has to be added £7,655 brought forward, giving a total of £23,543. The reserve fund is now £92,000. The directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the ordinary shares, free of income-tax, carrying £7,743 forward.

NEW CONSUL FOR GALVESTON

An announcement is made of the appointment of Prospero Pichardo as Cuban consul at the port of Galveston. Mr. Pichardo had, prior to this appointment, been vice-consul for Cuba at Port Saint La Caer, France, for fourteen months.

Upon his arrival, former Consul Nicholas Perez Stable at Galveston will leave for Halifax, England, where he has been appointed consul for his country.

HAVANA'S CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

The October collections of Havana's custom house compare as follows:

1912	\$1,739,174
1911	1,647,752
1910	1,308,242
1909	1,452,828
1908	1,469,084
1907	1,669,234

The custom house collections at Matanzas for the month of October, 1912, was \$74,146.28.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

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

September Quotations for Cuban Securities

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

	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
September gross	\$324,060	\$259,823	\$190,880	\$158,898	\$141,228
Expenses	189,197	140,816	119,033	102,503	81,914
September net	\$134,862	\$119,006	\$71,847	\$56,394	\$59,313
Fixed charges	67,347	60,125	36,666	37,228	32,262
September surplus	\$67,515	\$58,881	\$35,180	\$21,166	\$27,051
From July 1st—					
Three months' gross...	\$967,761	\$780,275	\$631,190	\$484,536	\$422,856
Three months' net.....	404,786	348,794	274,770	156,506	165,754
Fixed charges	200,097	180,375	110,000	105,220	96,787
Surplus	\$204,688	\$168,419	\$164,770	\$51,286	\$68,967

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
September 14th	£19,630	£16,114	£15,850	£13,961	£12,037
September 21st	18,677	15,881	16,229	13,125	11,719
September 28th	19,015	16,222	15,571	13,491	11,753
October 5th	19,194	16,861	15,826	14,244	12,594

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

Weekly receipts:	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
September 22d	\$48,693	\$45,799	\$41,451	\$37,628	\$34,918
September 29th	49,054	45,366	40,154	38,293	33,781
October 6th	54,117	51,387	44,583	35,478	34,518
October 13th	51,088	48,359	33,710	37,769	33,859

October Quotations for Cuban Securities

[Supplied by Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York]

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Interior).....	96	97
Republic of Cuba 5 per cent Bonds (Exterior).....	101 ½	102
Havana City First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds.....	103	106
Havana City Second Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	102	105
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.....	100 ½	101 ½
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	99	103
Cuba Company 6 per cent Debentures	97	100
Havana Electric Railway Cons. Mtg. 5 per cent Bonds.....	98	98 ½
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. Preferred Stock.....	93	96
Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co. Common Stock.....	81	86
Matanzas Market Place 8 per cent Bonds—Participation Certificates....	102 ½	105
Cuban-American Sugar Co. 6 per cent Coll. Trust Gold Bonds of 1918	96 ½	97
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds	98 ¼	98 ½

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

UNITED OF HAVANA REPORT

The *London Economist*, analyzing the annual report of the United Railways of Havana, finds that the revenues of the United Railways of Havana and Regla Warehouses went up substantially in the year just closed. The broad results of the year's working are shown below:

	1910-11	1911-12
Gross receipts	£1,222,719	£1,414,792
Expenses	730,744	774,246
Net revenue	£491,975	£640,546
Ratio of expenses	59.76	54.73

After paying debenture interest and other charges and meeting the preference stock dividend (£114,028), and adding interest on investments, £156,865, and coupons on the bonds of the Havana Central Railroad, there was a balance of £403,880. Out of this, £75,000 was transferred to general reserve, £50,000 to renewals reserve, £10,000 to insurance account, and £263,700 was absorbed in paying at 4½ per cent dividend on the ordinary stock, against 4 per cent last year, leaving £5,180 to be added to carry forward, raising it to £17,881. The reduction in the ratio of expenses has been more or less a consequence of the increase in receipts, practically all branches of expenditure showing small increases in amount. Locomotive running expenses are up £18,000, way and works maintenance £16,000, and coaching stock maintenance £5,000, but goods stock maintenance is £8,000 down, owing to a larger proportion of new stock in use, the capital expenditure on rolling-stock having been £160,070 during the year. The traffic statistics of the company are naturally good, as it is in times of falling rather than rising receipts that the management is put to the test. The average receipts per passenger mile fell from 1.47d to 1.46d, but the receipts per passenger train mile rose from 7s 0.87d to 7s 1.30d. The receipts per ton of goods and live stock fell from 2s 11.74d to 2s 7.99d, and the receipts per ton mile went down from 1.47d to 1.40d. The goods train load went up from 107 to 117 tons. United of Havana ordinary stock is at present quoted at 89, yielding 5¼ per cent, allowing for the dividend included in the price. The 5 per cent cumulative preference stock yields 5 per cent.

Financial and Commercial News

WESTERN RAILWAYS EARNINGS

Weekly receipts:		
September 7th...	£5,644	Decrease.. £193
September 14th..	6,224	Increase.. 541
September 21st..	6,197	Increase.. 502
September 28th..	5,835	Increase.. 250
October 5th.....	4,489	Increase.. 166
October 12th....	4,390	Decrease.. 103
October 19th....	4,384	Decrease.. 386
October 26th....	4,266	Decrease.. 579

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS EARNINGS

Weekly receipts:		
October 5th....	£6,205	Increase.. £696
October 12th....	6,065	Increase.. 498
October 19th....	6,196	Increase..1,197
October 26th....	6,979	Increase..1,908

A semi-annual dividend has been declared on the preferred and common stock of the Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co., \$3 on the preferred and \$2.50 on the common.

Telephone connection between Havana and Camaguey, 343 miles, has been established.

CLASSIFICATION OF CIGARETTE PAPER

The portion of tariff No. 161 of the Cuban customs tariff (Tariff series No. 27) dealing with cigarette paper has been changed in wording as follows:

a. In reams or loose sheets, not more than 60 centimeters long or 35 centimeters wide: General rate per 100 kilos, \$4.60; rate to the United States per 100 kilos, \$3.68; reduction to United States, 20 per cent of duty.

b. Cut to size on reels, perforated, continuous, or manufactured in any shape, width or length: General rate, 50 per cent ad val.; rate to the United States, 40 per cent ad val.; reduction to United States, 20 per cent of duty.

IMPORTS OF ROSIN

Cuba's imports of rosin for the years beginning January 1st compare as follows. The quantities given are in pounds.

1906	1,536,070
1907	3,709,909
1908	2,520,339
1909	2,848,506
1910	3,199,188

CUBA'S TRADE AND CUSTOMS CHANGES

COAL IMPORTS — ITALY'S TRADE AND BREMEN'S EXPORTATIONS — IMPORTS OF COTTON GOODS

COAL EXPORTS TO CUBA

Bituminous coal exports to Cuba for the first seven months of this year compare with the same period of 1911 as follows:

1911	1912
575,500 tons	646,462 tons

Coal exports to Cuba via Newport News and Sewalls Pains from January 1st to August 1, 1912, were as follows:

Cardenas	2,866
Havana	182,511
Cienfuegos	21,734
Santiago	11,125
Sagua la Grande	8,885
Manzanillo	404
Santiago	3,601
Havana	22,670

Baltimore's exportation of coal to Cuba for the same period was as follows:

	Tons
January	8,555
February	17,856
March	21,913
April	25,356
May	20,813
June	24,915
July	15,000
August	27,759
Total	162,167

ITALY'S COMMERCE WITH CUBA

Italy's exports to Cuba for the last three year total as follows:

1909	2,501,044.82 liras*
1910	2,720,253.79 "
1911	2,602,766.77 "

The epidemic of cholera in Italy during 1911 explains the decrease in the exports for that year as compared with 1910.

*A lira equals a franc.

BREMEN'S IMPORTATIONS FROM CUBA

The products purchased from Cuba by Bremen's merchants in 1911 included honey, cacao, rum, tobacco, leaf tobacco, drugs and resins, provisions, cotton goods, mahogany, hard woods, cedar, ebony, sponges, wax, cigar boxes, etc. The value of these importations totaled 4,059,144 marks.

Bremen's exportations to Cuba during the same period totaled 11,523,709 marks.

OUTLET FOR COTTON GOODS

The consular agent at Havana recently reported that imports of textile manufacturers for the past year were apportioned among the sources of supply as indicated, using round figures: United States, \$2,325,000, and Great Britain, Germany and Spain, \$6,800,000.

The distance from Charlotte, N. C., to Havana is 1,000 miles. The cotton goods from the United Kingdom, sold in Cuba, were doubtless largely made from American cotton transported 3,000 miles to their manufacturing centers and returned as manufactured articles.

REDUCTION ON FUNERAL WREATHS

The Cuban government has granted exemption from the surtax imposed by the law of February 1, 1904, for certain materials used in the manufacture of funeral wreaths. The reduced rates are as follows: Leaves of zinc, Tariff, No. 74f, \$0.15 per kilo; bisque flowers, No. 24, \$0.25 per kilo; leaves of tin plate, No. 56, \$4 per 100 kilos; and rubber tubes, No. 309b, \$0.20 per kilo. These reduced rates are to be extended only to manufacturers upon the presentation of a sworn statement that the materials are to be used in the manufacture of funeral wreaths. (If importation is from the United States, the rates are 25 per cent lower than those indicated, in the case of leaves of tin plate, and 20 per cent lower for the other articles.)

REGULATIONS FOR PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

A bill to regulate the importation and sale of foreign medicines in Cuba is under consideration. Among the provisions of the bill are the following: Foreign patent medicines may be distributed for sale in Cuba only when the sales representative is a Cuban pharmacist; the label must indicate the names and quantities of the component materials to which the preparation owes its medicinal properties; the Cuban Academy of Sciences must be satisfied that the medicine actually possesses the properties advertised; and a consular certificate must be produced to the effect that the medicine has been made in laboratories legally operating in the country of origin.

Cuba is a great market for patent medicines and standard preparations sell readily.

NEWS ABOUT RAILROADS

CAIBARIEN AND NUEVITAS RAILROAD

This new railroad, for which a subsidy has been granted to the North Coast Railroad Company, organized by José Miguel Tarafa, will connect the ports of Nuevitas and Caibarien, passing through Moron and to the south of the mountain range of Bamburanao.

The company under the concession will build for its own account a railroad line to 80 kilometers long from the city of Camaguey to Santa Cruz del Sur to entrunk with the main line, obliges itself to construct two sugar mills in the zones crossed by the lines, and to establish offices in Havana, Camaguey, Santa Cruz and other towns for the development of the lands and to aid prospective settlers.

BUYING AN OLD ROAD

The Puerto Principe & Nuevitas Railway was purchased by Roland R. Conklin of New York and J. M. Tarafa of Havana. The line was built in 1835, is the oldest in Cuba, and one of the oldest in the Western Hemisphere. It was the first railroad ever built in the Spanish dominions, existing fifteen years before Canada had a mile of track.

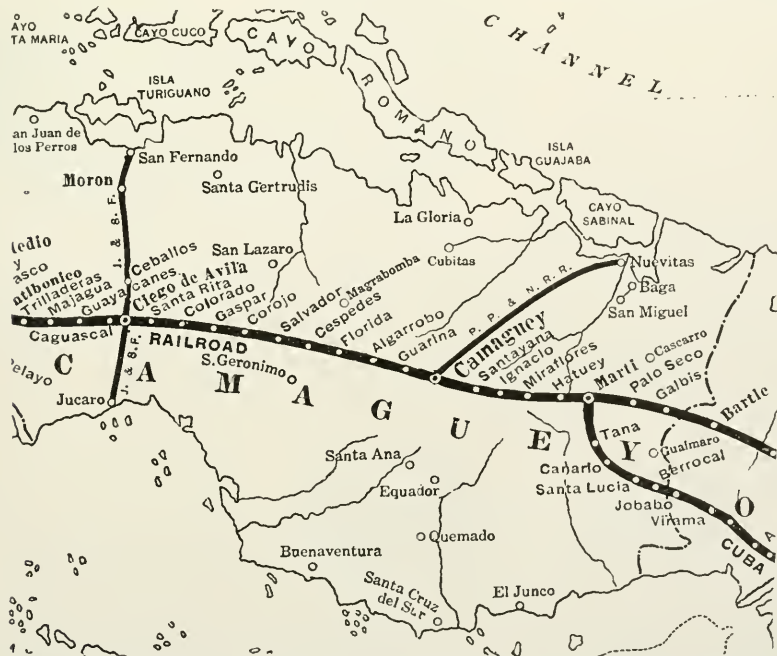
This road, together with the Jucaro & Moron Railway, also controlled by the Conklin and Tarafa interests, will form a part of the national railways system, including the North Coast Railway concession, which was recently granted by the Cuban government, and which an American company will control, but it is stated that the bonds have been placed with British and French bankers.

A map of that part of Camaguey Province traversed by these roads is printed on this page.

THE MATANZAS TROLLEY

News from Matanzas regarding the long promised trolley is to the effect that construction work is still going on in the neighborhood of the Bellamar caves. When the line to the city of Matanzas is nearing completion the road will be extended to Canasi. José Lombardo, Joaquin Cata and other well known citizens of the city are interested in this enterprise.

The municipality of Banes in Oriente Province will send representatives to Camaguey or Havana to petition the Cuba Company for a branch line to their city.



Map of section covered by recent railroad purchase in Cuba. The Puerto Principe and Nuevitas Railroad (P. P. and N. R. R.) is an old line, not standard gauge, running from Camaguey, the capital of the province, to Nuevitas on the north coast.

GUANTANAMO & WESTERN RAILROAD REPORT

PASSENGER TRAFFIC GROWING — NEW ROLLING STOCK NEEDED

In the annual report to the stockholders on the operations of the Guantanamo and Western Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, the following information is given:

No extensions of the main line or branches were made, although a few new switches were installed, additional tracks laid in the main yards at San Justo, and some new ballasting and drainage done. A new administration building was erected at headquarters in Guantanamo, and the freight sheds were extended and improved. The machine and car shops also were enlarged, and a considerable amount of new machinery installed in the former. Several additional standard station buildings, section houses and water tanks were erected and others are in process. Expenditures for capital account during the year amounted to \$57,323.93, and appropriations for further betterments and additions now in hand aggregate approximately \$50,000 exclusive of additional transportation equipment. The latter as needed will be acquired under equipment lease contracts.

It is expected that these expenditures for increasing the efficiency of the transportation service and present equipment will enable the company, without additional cars, to take care of an increase in the freight traffic equal to that of last year, and also materially reduce operating expenses and increase net earnings. The latter will be further increased by a substantial revenue from various charges not heretofore collected, particularly for wharfage and storage of sugar, car rentals and demurrage.

Although many mills practically had to suspend grinding during the negro revolution of last May the road carried 283,293 bags of sugar during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, as compared with 248,878 bags to the same date in 1911. Since June 30th last, 43,339 bags have been carried, making a total for the season of 326,632 bags, as compared with the season's total the previous year of 261,107 bags.

It is not the intention to acquire more freight cars this year, but without doubt considerable new rolling stock will be needed next year for the increase now in sight of nearly every class of freight traffic. Additional equipment for maintenance work also will be necessary, and some extensions probably will have to be made of the present warehouse and dock facilities at Boqueron.

The passenger traffic is steadily growing and at present exceeds the capacity of the equipment. While the condition of the main line and branches is not what it should be, both are being improved as rapidly as possible.

The earnings and expenses of the railroad proper during the year under review have been segregated from those of the Boqueron docks and warehouses and other outside operations, and a statement is given of all operating revenues and expenditures in detail.

The gross railroad earnings for the year under review were \$382,342.16 from 75 miles of main line and branches, as against \$323,107.74 the year before, an increase of 18 per cent from the same mileage and with the same equipment.

Gross railroad expenses were \$328,269.12 or \$4,376.92 per mile, as against \$291,907.16 and \$3,892.09 per mile the previous year, an increase of 12 per cent.

Net railroad expenses were \$54,073.04 or \$720.97 per mile as against \$31,200.58 and \$416 per mile the year before, an increase of 73 per cent.

Net earnings, after deducting losses from Boqueron warehouse and dock operations of \$13,670.71 (which losses were 34 per cent less than the previous year) amount to \$40,402.33, as compared with \$14,504.01 the year before, showing an increase in net operating revenues of 178 per cent.

Interest of funded and floating debt amounted to \$56,026.38 or an increase of 12 per cent over that of the previous year, and net gain from rentals and miscellaneous revenue amounted to \$979.04, making a net charge of \$55,047.34 against net earnings of \$40,402.33.

The deficit thus created in the income account for the year of \$14,645.01 included payments aggregating \$5,634.38 for legal and other expenses and losses and adjustment of claims paid since February, 1912, but incurred prior to June 30, 1911, so that the deficit from the actual operations of the fiscal year ended June 30th last was \$9,010.63, or approximately one-third that of the preceding year. This, with \$8,250.93 carried forward from the year before, makes the debit balance to the income account \$22,895.94, as shown in the balance sheet. This deficit did not have to be financed, however, for bond interest of \$36,000 was paid out of the special deposit of \$108,000 for the payments of three years' interest, made at the time the bonds were sold, and of which \$18,000 remained to pay the coupons which fell due November 15th.

The political disturbance previously referred to caused a brief but complete paralysis of business in the territory of the railroad and some damage to its property. The latter and various expenses incurred in connection therewith amounted to approximately \$13,000, of which amount \$8,672.79 was charged to the Cuban government previous to June 30th last. This entire claim will doubtless be paid in due time as was the case with similar claims in consequence of the revolution which overthrew the Palma regime in 1906.

The officers of this company are as follows: M. H. Lewis, president, New York City; G. St. L. Abbott, vice-president and treasurer, Boston, Mass.; I. McD. Garfield, vice-president, Boston, Mass.; R. L. Dean, secretary and asst. treasurer, New York City.

CANE SUGAR IN LOWER CALIFORNIA

Sugar cane, mostly of the yellow variety, is cultivated to a limited extent in the southern half of the territory of Lower California, and plantations are to be found in La Paz consular district at Todos Santos, San José del Cabo, Mulege, Cadonno, Miraflores, San Bartolo, Candelario, San Bruno and Comandu.

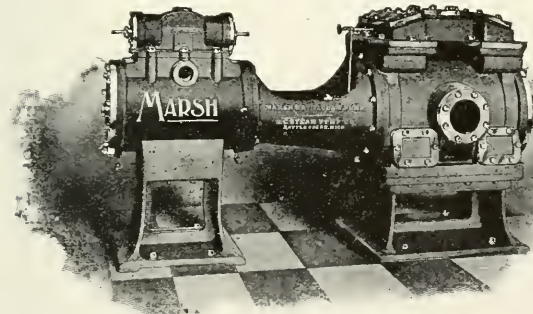
The total area of land under cane cultivation is 800 hectares, or about 1,976 acres. The average number of canes per hectare is 1,000. There are 24 sugar mills in the district, the largest ones being at Todos Santos, 63 miles south of La Paz, on the Pacific coast.

In the Todos Santos district are springs which furnish water for irrigation. Manure fertilizer is used. The plantations are laid out in squares inclosing a certain number

of canes. These squares are banked up with earth so that water may be run in from the irrigation ditches and be shut off when a sufficient quantity has surrounded the stalks. Cane is allowed to grow up from the old roots for five years, after which period the plantation is burned over and new seed planted.—Consul Lucien N. Sullivan, La Paz, Mexico.

AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY DIVIDEND

The following dividends from the accumulated profits of the American Sugar Co. have been declared payable January 2, 1913, to the stockholders of record on December 2, 1912, namely: On the preferred stock a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent; on the common stock a dividend of 1¾ per cent. The transfer books will not be closed.



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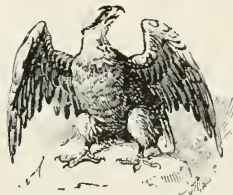
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AGUACATES AND GRAPE FRUIT

INCREASED PLANTINGS OF THE FORMER FRUIT IN CALIFORNIA — CHANCES FOR A GRAPE FRUIT MARKET IN GERMANY

THE AGUACATE IN CALIFORNIA

It is during the last few years that steadily increasing attention has been brought to bear upon several fruits which up to this time have been grown only in a small way, for private use and pleasure, but which offer good prospects of becoming no insignificant contributors to the local as well as to outside markets.

Among these the "Ahuacate" (*Persca gratissima*) holds first place. It is a fact that of this tree, considered as a curiosity up to three years ago, many hundred thousands have been planted to this date in various parts of California.

A writer in the *California Fruit Grower* urges all growers and all citizens to "uphold our classical, melodious name of Ahuacate, which came straight to us from the ancestors of Montezuma, and to leave the blunderous, nonsensical name of alligator pear and avocado to the other side of the continent." The fruit is called "aguacate" in Cuba, which is not different from its name in California.

The Cherimoya is another Cuban product which is fast finding favor in California. Dr. F. Franceschi in a recent address at Santa Barbara said:

"The Cherimoya, which was introduced to California at the same time as the Ahuacate (by the late Judge Ord, in 1871, at Santa Barbara), has gained more popularity, mainly in these last twenty years, during which quite a number have been planted. It is such a delicious fruit that the demand of the local market is sure to increase indefinitely. But in order to conquer an outside market it will be necessary to evolve a special strain, with tough and hard skin, that will not bruise in travel, also to find appropriate methods of culture to insure more prolific setting of fruits and more uniformity of size.

In Hawaii the black soils have been found least desirable for pineapple growing because of the high content of manganese which acts as a poison to the plants. Soils containing more than 1 per cent of manganese are regarded as unfit for pineapple culture at present.

The *Gordian* gives the following as Cuba's production of cacao for the three years 1909-10-11:—

1909.	1910.	1911.
Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
1940	1412	1251

GRAPE FRUIT IN GERMANY

United States Consul General Robert P. Skinner at Hamburg reports that American grapefruit (*Citrus decumana*) was originally imported into Germany to satisfy a limited demand created by American residents or persons who had resided at some time in the United States. Notwithstanding that the usual European early breakfast does not include fruit of any kind, the consumption of the "pompelmuse," to use the name applied to it in Europe (also called "pomelos" in the United States), tends to increase substantially.

Official statistics showing the amount of recent importations are wholly lacking, as grapefruit and a dozen other classes of tropical fruits are comprised under the same heading, all of which are dutiable at the rate of 2 marks per 100 kilos (21.6 cents per 100 pounds). One of the leading importers suggests that shipments of 50 to 100 boxes at a time would fully cover present requirements, the sizes most suitable in crates containing 54 to 80. In the past, prices paid per box have been \$2 to \$4. Importers charge 1 per cent for discount allowed to buyers and a 5 per cent commission for selling, plus a moderate charge for dock expenses, receiving and delivering. The freight rate from New York on this class of fruit packed in crates or boxes is placed at 50 marks (\$11.90) per 100 cubic feet, but this is a point which can only be settled satisfactorily in the United States.

Importers sell tropical fruits almost exclusively at auction. The amount of business is enormous and is increasing. Thus far, grapefruit is sold at retail in expensive shops at 15 to 20 cents apiece. In restaurants the usual charge is 30 cents. Many Germans are utterly unacquainted with grapefruit, and would consider present prices prohibitive in any case. If American shippers could arrange for the sale of the fruit at retail on substantially lower terms than now prevail and also carry on a campaign to familiarize people with its use, it is fairly certain that the demand could be greatly extended.

Correspondence in regard to the sale of grapefruit at the wholesale auctions could be undertaken advantageously with various firms whose addresses are forwarded and may be had from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.

Corn can be kept for an indefinite period in storage tanks.

LAS ENFERMEDADES DEL CAFETO

Diseases of Coffee and Remedies

El Director de la Escuela de Agricultura de la Isla Reunión, aconseja emplear contra la fumagina y pulgones del café, un sistema de aspersión que ha dado admirables resultados en dicha Isla.

Este sistema se compone de:

1. Una pulverización con una de las dos soluciones siguientes:

Jabón negro.....	1 kilo 500
Canfín	1 litro
Carbonato de soda.....	1 kilo
Agua	100 litros

2. Cuando por medio de esta aspersión los árboles están libres de la plaga, es preciso seguir protegiéndoles cada dos años, con pulverizaciones de la solución siguiente:

Sulfato de cobre.....	0.750 kilos
Jabón negro	0.750
Polisulfuro de potasium.....	0.750
Agua	100.000 litros

La pulverización debe hacerse por medio de un aparato que produzca suficiente presión y de una proyección le líquido muy fina como neblina. Así se cubren todas las partes del árbol lo más completamente posible aún a cara inferior de las hojas, sin causar ningún daño.

La mixtura Bordelesa también produce resultados excelente en las enfermedades del café, aún en las más peligrosas de todas la terrible Hemileia Vastatrix. De una nota publicada en las Islas "las nuevas Hebridas" extractamos los pasajes muy interesantes siguientes:

Hay en las Islas un hecho muy comprobado; muchos cafés con sombra y bien asistidos, pero que no han sido nunca tratados con pulverizaciones, son hermosos de aspecto, muy lozanos, pero carecen de frutas, mientras que los mismos una vez sulfatadoz, dan abundatísimas cosechas. El contraste es muy notable.

La hemileia vastatrix se cura perfectamente con la mixtura Bordelesa con jabón, empleada con pulverización de suficiente potencia. La mejor preparación resultando ser:

Sulfato de cobre.....	0.500 kilos
Cal	0.500
Jabón negro	0.500
Agua	100.000 litros

Un cafetal, que el autor de las notas considerable como perdido, volvió después de la operación á un estado completo de salud. Lo mismo sucedió en Bordón; desde que se ha empezado á usar esta preparación aplicándola 3 veces al año, cuando principia la vegetación, la hemileia ya no hace ningún estrago en el país.

El secretario de la Cámara de Agricultura de las Colonias Francesas corrobora estos datos; señalando el considerable aumento de la exportación de café de la Reunión, que ha pesado de 25,000 kilos en 1908 á 133,000 kilos en 1911.

Estos resultados deben llamarse la atención de todos los cafetales sobre a importancia suma, de as aspersiones de los cafetales para curarlos de sus enfermedades actuales y prevenir las futuras á que cada año que viene, están expuestas las plantaciones viejas.

COFFEE IN ORIENTE PROVINCE

In the zone comprehended within the limits of the municipalities of Guantnamo and Songo in Oriente Province the cultivation of coffee has very largely increased.

Eight years ago there were in this district only the coffee plantations known as "El Olimpo," "Recompensa," "Kentucky" and "San Alejandro," which provided annually 1,500 quintals of the berry.

To-day in this same zone the acreage of coffee production has been very largely increased and the production is estimated at 5,000 quintals annually. This improvement is also probably true of other sections of the province such as Caney, Palma Soriano, La Maya, Cobre San Luis, Baracoa, Sagua de Tánamo and Jiguani, without considering the coffee plantation in the neighborhood of Holguin, all in the same province. Up-to-date hulling machinery are now found installed in all these cafetales. The cost of these coffee plants, which includes labor, capital, water supply and pumps, tanks, houses, etc., is estimated at \$4,000 to \$6,000, according to capacity.

CUBA'S IMPORTS OF COFFEE

The importations of coffee by the Cuban republic and the countries which supply her needs is given in the following tables. The quantities are in pounds.

	Fiscal year	Fiscal year
	1909-10	1910-11
United States	1,585,643	1,052,663
Brazil	3,309,296	504,179
Guatemala	4,290	.....
Mexico	169,196	3,204
Porto Rico	18,448,367	18,965,142
Uruguay	13,219	.....
Venezuela	1,665,965	844,261
Spain	31	.....
France	161	196
Great Britain	1,270	22

IRRIGATION PROBLEMS

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS AS TO PLANT INSTALLATION, AND THE ANSWERS

Agricultural colleges in the United States constantly receive requests for information regarding installation of irrigation plants, which in the main are worded as follows:

"I wish to install a pumping plant on my land; I wish to raise the water twenty feet high; I want enough water to irrigate eighty acres of land. What size pump shall I order and what horse power engine will be necessary to do the work?"

The Colorado Experiment Station answered a similar question very fully recently and for the benefit of CUBA REVIEW readers the report is herewith given.

"The problem," says the report, "brings up immediately two questions, the duty of water and also the efficiency of the pumping plant. It may be safely stated that one second foot of water delivered from a pumping plant will be ample to irrigate eighty acres of ordinary Colorado land and will furnish ample supply of water to raise ordinary farm crops upon it. In fact, we should do better than this and should make one second foot of water irrigate and take care of the crops of from 100 to 120 acres of our land. California farmers make one second foot of water irrigate from 300 to 500 acres and in time we will do the same, but much money must be spent upon our canals and laterals before this can be done. So, for an ample supply, let us say that one second foot will irrigate 80 acres.

"One second foot of water equals 450 gallons per minute, therefore a pump delivering 450 gallons per minute should be purchased. When we come to figure horse power necessary to raise this amount of water twenty feet high, we go back to the physics we studied when we were boys. If you will think back over those times, I think you will remember that when one pound is raised one foot high, one 'foot-pound' of work has been done; if that pound is raised 20 feet high, 20 foot-pounds of work have been done. A good sized horse, weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds can do sufficient work to raise a 550-pound weight one foot high each second and keep it up all day and day



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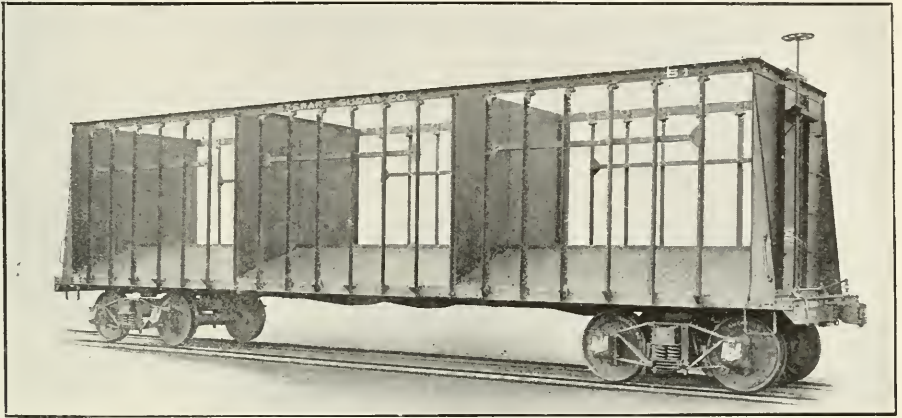
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after day, consequently we have a unit for the rate of doing work which is called the 'horse-power,' and it is equal to 550 foot-pounds per second. Our engines are all rated in horse power. When one cubic foot of water, or 450 gallons, is delivered each second, the weight of this water is $62\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. If this is raised 20 feet high, we should be doing 20 times $62\frac{1}{2}$ or 1,250 foot-pounds of work each second. Dividing this by 550, we have 2.3 (nearly). This is the theoretical horse-power required to raise one second-foot of water twenty feet high. Our machinery, however, is not perfect, for there is work lost in friction, friction of the water in the pipe and also in the turns and elbows, hence it will take more than a 2.3 horse-power engine to do the work desired. The efficiency of an ordinary plant will not usually run more than 50 per cent, perhaps 40 per cent would be a better figure, so the 2.3 horse-power represents just 40 per cent of the power necessary, or the sized engine to order would be 100 times one-fortieth of 2.3, which is practically 6 horse-power.

"Another thing that every farmer should remember, and that is, when water is forced through a pipe, the faster it travels the greater the loss in friction. This loss is equivalent to increasing the pumping head, hence it is better to use large pipes instead of small ones; it is also best to have as few turns or elbows as possible and it is simply a question which must be decided for each individual plant as to what sized pipe will be the most economical. The larger the pipe the more it costs, and yet with a large pipe the engine may be smaller and less fuel required to pump the required amount of water.

"Irrigation by pumping is growing all over the country. We have now hundreds of pumping plants where we had none a few years ago. It has its advantages and its disadvantages, it usually costs more than gravity irrigation, but it is available at any time and is a paying proposition on many of our farms. India irrigates over 3,000,000 acres from wells, and the time will come when America will surpass this."—E. B. House, Colorado Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo.

All estates in Cuba have finished work, and harvesting of the old crop has ended. The final return, as reported by Guma-Mejer, is given as 1,895,984 tons, an increase of approximately 85,000 tons.

Prospects of the new Cuban crop are gratifying. Favorable weather has prevailed, enabling planters and cultivators to make very extensive plantings for the 1912-13 crop.

NOTES ABOUT SUGAR

ON PAPER FROM BAGASSE

William Rait, cellulose expert to the India Provinces Exhibition of 1910, wrote as follows on this question:

"Cane sugar factories are usually situated in localities where all manufactured goods have to be imported at a considerable cost for freight, etc., and probably import duties also. Where such circumstances exist, together with a sufficient local demand for unbleached wrapping and packing papers, or even for the thin unbleached paper so largely used by the natives of India, and elsewhere, for correspondence and accounts, it is quite possible that the paper mill may prove a very profitable auxiliary to the sugar factory, and that the bagasse may be worth considerably more for this purpose than its present fuel value. A paper mill for this class of paper, to produce 40 or 50 tons per week, would cost roughly £20,000. A conservative estimate of the cost of production under average conditions, exclusive of the fuel value of the bagasse, but including repairs, depreciation and 5 per cent interest on cost of plant, amounts to £10 12s. a ton. Under the conditions above referred to, the

product should be worth £15, leaving £4 8s. as the paper-making value of the two tons of bagasse required to produce it, or say £2 per ton. The cost of steam and coal to replace it in the sugar factory furnaces would be at the outside 30s. a ton. In calorific effect a ton of good steam coal is usually assumed to be equal to four tons of bagasse, so that the value of the latter as fuel cannot exceed 8s. per ton. Deducting this, there remains an estimated profit of 32s. per ton of bagasse converted into paper."—*The International Sugar Journal*, Aug, 1912.

NEW CENTRAL READY

A new central factory expects to make its first crop in the coming season; this is "Central Moron," of the Central Moron Sugar Company, situated in Camaguey Province, where its holdings amount to about 35,000 acres of land. This factory is built entirely of iron and glass, thereby having an excellent light throughout. Central Moron expects to make 150,000 bags of sugar its first crop.—*La Gloria Cuban-American*.

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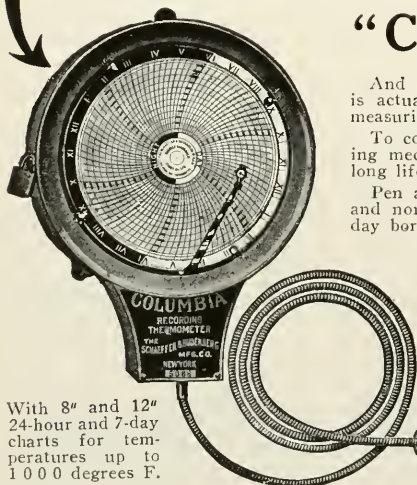
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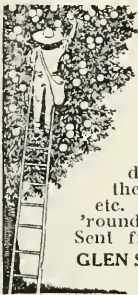
The issue of the *British Medical Journal* of September 21st contains a most interesting article on the treatment of a certain form of heart disease by sugar. It is interesting, not merely from a pathological, but also from a commercial and scientific point of view. The treatment of heart disease with cane sugar was first brought before the notice of the medical profession generally by the author, Dr. Arthur Goulston, in a short article published by him in the *British Medical Journal* in March, 1911, and the fact that the injection of cane sugar had a beneficial effect on certain forms of heart disease was established by him in his thesis for the degree of M.D. read at Cambridge in May of this year. Now, Dr. Goulston says that numerous other medical men have tried the treatment, and in a large number of cases the improvement in the state of the heart has been permanent. It may be established, therefore, that although the sugar treatment is no panacea for disease of the heart, it is "a valuable addition to the therapeutic armament against failing irregular hearts." But perhaps to the West Indies the most important point on the subject which Dr. Goulston brings forward is the fact which has been practically proved that the treatment must be by cane sugar, and not by beet. He cites two cases which came directly under his own observation where the patients' condition rapidly improved when cane sugar was substituted for beet sugar. He says in his report:

"I naturally ask myself, Why is this? I venture to suggest that there is 'something' in cane sugar (West Indian) which is not present in beet sugar. What is it? Is it of the nature of a co-enzyme or activator, or what?"

"Now, I believe I am right in saying that up to the present time sugar, regarded from the purely chemical point of view, is sugar whatever its source may be, so I do not get much help from the chemists; but, in spite of this, I ventured to bring my idea to the notice of three of the leaders in the chemical and physiological world to have given me much help in the past, and they all agree that, although they do not know of anything of the kind, it is not inherently impossible that there may be a factor in cane sugar (West Indian) which is not present in beet sugar."

"Before closing this part of my paper I should like to mention a curious fact in connection with the feeding of bees which is interesting in this connection. Practical beekeepers tell me that it is well known that the syrup used for feeding bees in winter must be made with West Indian sugar, for if it is made with beet sugar the bees deteriorate, and many contract disease and die. Here, again, it would seem that there is something in the West Indian cane sugar which has a beneficial effect on the bees, but which is not present in beet sugar."—*West India Circular*.

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The mango, while essentially a dessert fruit, has other uses. Excellent mango sauce, very similar to that made from the apple, may be made from the full-grown unripe mango. Peel, slice and boil the fruit in little water, adding sugar.

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SOME USES FOR SUGAR

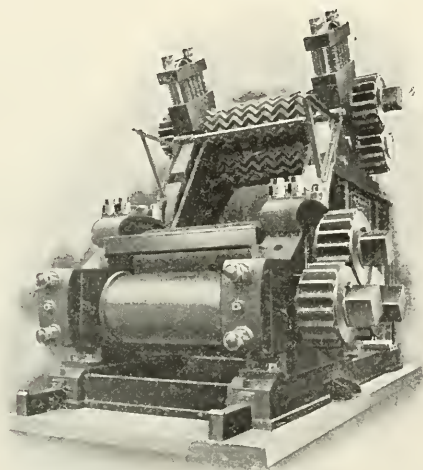
The *Bulletin Agricole* of Mauritius for April, 1912, gives a summary in an interesting manner of the many ways that sugar is used in addition to its consumption as food and flavoring, the information being based on an article by M. A. Vivien, a well known French chemical engineer. On the larger scale it is employed in tanning, particularly in connection with the use of chromic acid for preparing skins, for dyeing, the silver-plating of glass, textile manufactures, and is even mixed with mortar and cement. Other large consumptions of sugar are concerned with the making of explosives, blacking, transparent soap, clear cocoanut oil, white linens, and the regulation of the rate of emission of acetylene gas. In America it is mixed with coke, in the manufacture of briquettes and similar materials. By burning it in a closed vessel, a form of carbon is obtained which is useful for making electric arc "carbons." Sugar also enters into the composition of many copying inks and gums. Lastly, one of its chief means of consumption is in medicines.

It is claimed that sugar heated on a metal plate yields 6 per cent of formaldehyde, and this appears to justify the old method of disinfecting a room by burning sugar.

The power of sugar as a preserving agent is well known, and greater use of this may be made, particularly for keeping fresh meat and fish; a patent has actually been granted in which a solution of sugar containing formalin or creolin is employed for preserving eggs. In another way, cut flowers may be made to keep fresh for a longer time by placing their stalks in water containing 5 to 20 per cent of sugar: for roses the strength is 7 to 10 per cent; for chrysanthemums it is 15 to 17 per cent. There are flowers, however, such as lilies, pelargoniums and sweet peas, which fade more quickly in water containing sugar.

The antiseptic properties of sugar are employed in wood preparation by such means as the Powell wood process (see *Agricultural News*, Vol. IX, p. 201), and it enters into many preparations intended for preventing the ravages of fungi. Boilers and other steam-producing apparatus are kept from "scaling" by the use of preparations con-

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taining sugar. Various useful organic acids are made with the aid of that substance, and in the course of the preparation of some of them gases possessing a high calorific value (heating power) are produced; it is also employed in preparing such acids by fermentation: among them are butyric acid, yielding butyric ether which has the smell of pineapples and is used largely in the perfumery trade and in making syrups.—*Agricultural News.*

Sugar Crop of 1910-11

The official figures of the yields of sugar, molasses, aguardiente and alcohol from the crop of 1910-11 have just been issued by the Cuban government's Statistical Department, and are as follows:

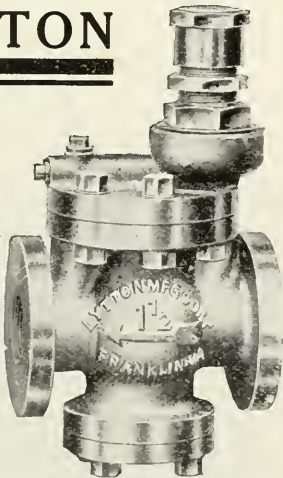
Provinces	Cane Ground Arrobas*	Sugar Arrobas*	Molasses Gallons	Agardiente Liter†	Alcohol Liter†
Pinar del Rio	17,884,543	2,021,208	840,124	.....	.....
Havana	114,165,534	12,681,013	6,149,168	14,245	498,686
Matanzas	256,385,909	28,105,314	12,594,570	.....	.....
Santa Clara	434,456,407	49,427,156	20,285,730	125,907	737,616
Camaguey	85,943,459	10,040,735	6,189,533	.....	.....
Oriente	270,122,729	31,336,646	12,075,070	1,583,396	296,695
Total	1,178,959,581	133,612,072	58,134,195	1,723,548	1,532,997

* Arroba = 25 lbs.

† Liter = 1.0567 United States quarts or 61.026 cubic inches.

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SUGAR REVIEW

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

Our last review for this magazine was dated October 9, 1912.

At that time the quotation for 96 degrees test centrifugals was 4.11c. per lb. The present quotation is 4.05c. per lb., which is the lowest point during the entire period. The small decline was because of the restricted supplies of sugar as is usual at this between crop season.

The coming market of the Louisiana cane sugar did not help the situation as much as usual as this crop is very small, reaching scarcely 200,000 tons against 316,000 tons last year.

The domestic crop of beet sugar which consists of refined and not raws, does not help cane refiners in their requirements for meltings. Only a few thousand tons of European beet sugars have come forward in addition to the 50,000 tons mentioned last month.

The lack of supplies is, therefore, shown in the reduced meltings of refiners, which, in turn, has sustained the price of the refined product at 4.90c. less 2 per cent. for the entire month, while the domestic refined production from beet roots has taken the larger demand at irregular prices, say 20c. to 40c. per 100 pounds below the 4.90c. basis of granulated. This condition should continue until the cheaper cost raws from the Cuba crop become available. The real opening of business in this direction came yesterday when the American Sugar Refining Co. and the Federal Sugar Refining Co. purchased some 200,000 bags of new crop Cubas, paying for same 2½c. c & f (3.86c. landed) for December clearance, 2¾c. c & f (3.735c.) for first half January and 2¼c. c & f (3.61c.) all for January clearance. When these purchases become available after December, the cane refined business will drop to their parity and the meltings increase again from abundant steady supplies from the Cuba and Porto Rico crops. It is a notable feature that the United States is very close to independence from the Java sugars, none of which are now afloat for this country against 121,000 tons at this time last year.

Weather conditions in Cuba this year have proved very favorable for the growing crop, and, in view of the largely increased plantings, the indications are that the 1912-13 production will amount to 2,100,000 tons.

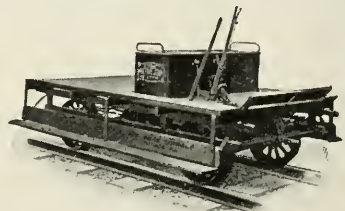
The outlook for the world's supplies of cane and beet sugars for the campaign year, October 1, 1912, to 1913, is for a surplus of 2,500,000 tons over last season, and considerably larger than the estimated requirements for the world's consumption of sugar.

Nevertheless, the European markets are not, thus far, much impressed on this account for they started the new crop campaign at the comparatively normal price of 9s 6d per cwt. f. o. b. Hamburg for beets 88 degree test analysis, and gradually rose to 9s 9d, reacting to 9s 2¼d followed by a steady slow improvement to 9s 6¾d with slight fluctuations between



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whiles. Since the commencement of the making of the European beet crop the weather has not always been favorable and is at present reported unfavorable for crop making. Inasmuch as those crops are only half made at this time there is a possibility that the very large estimate of 8,935,000 tons by F. O. Licht may eventually be some what reduced. Also the Balkan war, if it involves other countries and withdraws laborers from the farms, may have the effect of reducing the beet sowing for another season.

Altogether it does not seem likely that sugar will decline much, if any, below its cost of production in either beet or cane producing countries during this campaign.

The Democratic Party now in full control of the president and both Houses of Congress will unquestionably make a marked decrease in sugar duties (but not free of all duty, as we understand it) and this will tend to increase consumption in this country to a considerable extent.

At the close the market is steady and quiet with attention directed to the business in new crop Cubas, all quotations for which are full up to the sales basis of yesterday.

New York, November 13, 1912.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

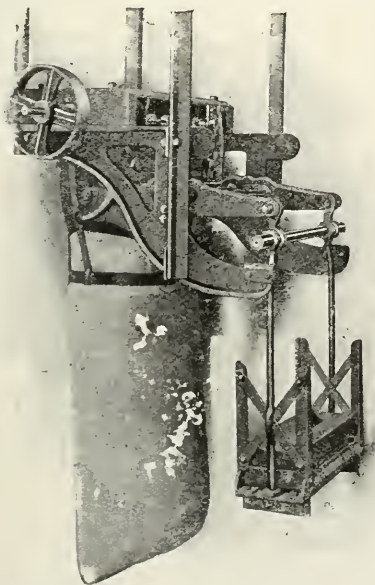
Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por WILLETT & GRAY, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación estaba fechada el 9 de octubre de 1912. En aquella fecha la cotización del azúcar centrífuga polarización 96° era 4.11c. la libra. La cotización al presente es 4.05c. la libra, que es el punto más bajo durante todo ese periodo. Esta pequeña baja es debida á las limitadas existencias de azúcar y escosa usual en esta estación entre una y otra cosecha.

La llegada al mercado del azúcar de caña de la Luisiana no mejoró la situación de la manera acostumbrada, pues esta zafra es muy pequeña, alcanzando escasamente 200,000 toneladas, contra 316,000 toneladas el año pasado.

La zafra de azúcar de remolacha del país, que consiste de azúcar refinada y no de

MAQUINA SENCILLA Y SUMAMENTE EFICAZ PARA ENTALEGAR AZUCAR MASCABADO



La Máquina Automática de Richardson para llenar sacos de Azúcar en bruto elimina enteramente la responsabilidad de pesar el Azúcar con exactitud.

Pesa El Azúcar En El Saco

Está construida por el sistema de doble balanza de contrapeso. Las pesas reglamentarias están suspendidas de un brazo de la balanza y el saco del otro brazo. La palanca se balancea en cada operación de pesar.

El procedimiento físico más exacto del mundo, sin que le aventaje otro alguno en sencillez.

Sólo requiere una persona para colocar y quitar los sacos.

El saco está sostenido sin apoyo alguno, y no hay necesidad de sacudirle para llenar las esquinas. La compuerta reguladora para llenar el saco es de latón. Los pasadores ó chumaceras de las palancas sencillas de cierre son de latón. No puede corroerse, no se pone pegajosa ni se apelmaza el azúcar.

No puede ser igualada por ningún otro sistema respecto á exactitud.

Es un Aparato Economizador que le hará independizarse de la Legislación del Arancel.

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azúcares mascabados, no ayuda á los refinadores de azúcar de caña en sus requerimientos para la elaboración. Solamente han llegado unas pocas toneladas de azúcar de remolacha de Europa además de las 50,000 toneladas mencionadas el mes pasado.

Por tanto, la falta de existencias se muestra en la reducida elaboración de los refinadores, los cuales á cambio han sostenido el precio del producto refinado á 4.90c. menos 2 por ciento durante el mes entero, mientras que la producción de azúcares refinados del país procedente de la raíz de remolacha ha tomado la mayor demanda á precios irregulares, digamos de 20c. á 40c. las 100 libras por bajo la base de 4.90c. de azúcar de caña granulada.

Este estado debiera continuar hasta que los azúcares crudos más baratos de la cosecha de Cuba estén disponibles. El verdadero comienzo de los negocios en esta dirección tuvo lugar ayer cuando la American Sugar Refining Co. y la Federal Refining Co. compraron unos 200,000 sacos de azúcar de la nueva cosecha de Cuba, pagando 2½c. costo y flete (3.86c. en muelle) para despachar en diciembre, 2⅜c. costo y flete (3.735c. en muelle) para despachar en la primera mitad de enero, y 2¼c. costo y flete (3.61c. en muelle) para despachar en todo el mes de enero. Cuando todas estas compras estén disponibles después de diciembre, el negocio del azúcar de caña refinado volverá á su estado normal y la elaboración volverá á aumentar á causa de las abundantes y constantes existencias procedentes de las cosechas de Cuba y Puerto Rico. Es muy notable el hecho de que los Estados Unidos están muy próximos á independizarse de los azúcares de Java, no habiendo ahora á flote azúcar alguno de esta procedencia con rumbo á este país, contra 121,000 toneladas que había el año pasado por esta época.

El estado del tiempo en Cuba este año ha sido muy favorable para la cosecha en los campos, y en vista del gran aumento en la plantación, los indicios son de que la producción de 1912 á 1913 ascenderá á 2,100,000 toneladas.

La perspectiva de las existencias de azúcares de caña y de remolacha del mundo para la campaña azucarera de octubre 1 de 1912 á 1913 es de un excedente de 2,500,000 toneladas más que la pasada estación, y considerablemente más grande que los requerimientos calculados para el consumo de azúcar del mundo.

Sin embargo, los mercados europeos hasta ahora no están muy preocupados á causa de esto, pues han empezado la campaña de la nueva cosecha al precio comparativamente normal de 9s. 6d. las 100 libras libre á bordo Hamburgo por azúcares de remolacha polarización 88 grados, subiendo gradualmente á 9s. 9d., reaccionando á 9s. 2¼d., seguido de un alza constante y paulatina á 9s. 6¾d. con ligeras fluctuaciones en el entretanto. Desde el comienzo de la operación de la cosecha de la remolacha en Europa el tiempo no ha sido siempre favorable, y al presente no es favorable para la recolección, según informes. Una vez que estas cosechas están solamente á medio cosechar á estas fechas, es muy posible que los grandes cálculos de 8,935,000 toneladas hechos por F. O. Licht lleguen á reducirse algo eventualmente. Asimismo la guerra en los Balkanes, si llega á implicar á otros países y retira de las haciendas á los labradores, puede dar por resultado el disminuir las siembras de remolacha para otra estación.

En suma, no parece ser probable que el precio del azúcar baje mucho durante esta campaña azucarera por bajo del costo de producción en los países que se dedican al cultivo de la remolacha ó de la caña, si es que llega á bajar.

El Partido Democrático, dueño ahora de la situación con el Presidente y ambas Cámaras del Congreso, indudablemente reducirá notablemente los derechos sobre el azúcar (pero no libres de todos derechos, como comprendemos), y esto inducirá al aumento de dicho consumo en este país de un modo considerable.

Al cerrarse, el mercado es firme y quieto con la atención dirigida á los negocios en la nueva zafra de Cuba, cuyas cotizaciones todas son bajo la base de las ventas de ayer.

Nueva York, november 13 de 1912.

La hoja "PHILKOB" no es la única en su clase.

"Hace junturas apretadas," y los resultados obtenidos en comparación con otras hojas (y no digamos nada del precio) hace que sea de por sí un artículo de calidad tan superior como cualquier otro que se fabrique en su clase.

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Pídase el Catálogo M.

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CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION

By months, figures in tons:

Month	1912	1911	1910	1909
Dec.-Jan.	262,152	229,118	380,668	238,378
Febr. ...	326,220	330,333	360,098	355,470
March ...	410,167	369,962	350,061	328,503
April ...	371,337	283,108	321,216	269,912
May	289,728	135,957	200,771	139,417
June	111,384	64,010	76,861	66,290
July	45,790	28,628	49,535	39,272
August ...	39,908	11,547	39,912	31,208
Sept. ...	17,085	14,039	13,478	10,578
October.	22,213	16,749	11,749	34,554

Total ..1,895,984 1,483,451 1,804,349 1,513,582

LOWER PRICES PREDICTED

"It looks as if we were running into a year of enormous production and low prices," said a local refiner commenting upon the sugar situation. "Crops generally the world over are large, and when the rush to market occurs the price of raw sugar will inevitably force down prices. According to present indications, Cuba will have a record breaking yield of 2,100,000 tons and the European beet harvest is variously estimated at 8,500,000 tons to 9,000,000 tons.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

The 1912-13 crop is estimated at over 2,000,000 tons.

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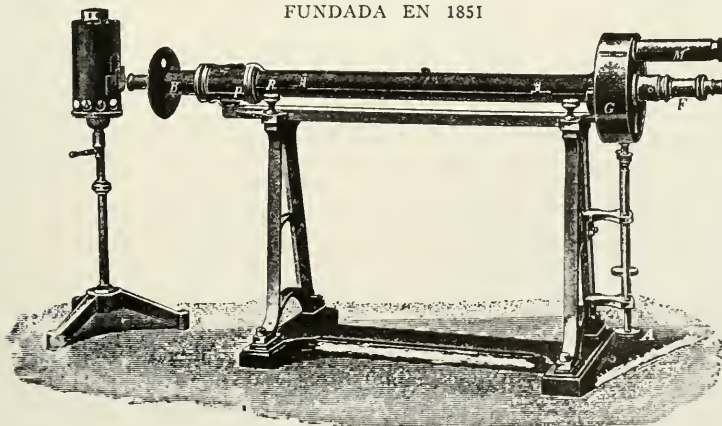
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Mr. Edward F. O'Brien has resigned his place as editor of the *Havana Post*, after having had charge of the editorial department of that newspaper since June, 1911, says *La Lucha*. Mr. O'Brien for five years was a telegraph editor of the *New York Tribune*. He will remain in Cuba. Mr. H. B. Leavitt will succeed Mr. O'Brien as editor of the *Post*.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

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"BLAUGAS" FOR MATANZAS

La Lucha in its Matanzas correspondence says that an important German company has purchased much land adjacent to the territory occupied by the Matanzas Distilling Company and will build a factory for the manufacture of "blaugas," a new illuminant. The company also proposes to establish branch factories in the principal centres of population throughout Cuba.

WANTS TO BUY ISLANDS

Mr. Samuel Musgrave, of Minnesota, has requested information from the Cuban government concerning the Mangles Islands off the south coast of Havana Province, which islands he desires to buy. Mr. Musgrave wants to know whether the islands are habitable, suitable for the pursuance of agricultural labors, whether owned by the state or by private parties and the price per hectare.

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NO GREAT PROGRESS RECORDED

The following information regarding Cuba's citrus fruit industry during the year ended June 30, 1911, is taken from *Diplomatic and Consular Reports*, No. 4,905 Annual Series:

No great progress can yet be recorded in the citrus fruit industry. It would appear that a success can at present only be made of this industry where the plantations are in a position to supply the local market.—*Agricultural News*.

COLONEL SLOCUM IN CUBA

Colonel Herbert J. Slocum, who was recently appointed military attaché to the American legation in Cuba, taking the place of Major Henry Barber, retired. Major Barber was compelled to leave this post on account of his wife's poor health.

During the first American intervention

Colonel Slocum was entrusted with the organization of the rural guard, and laid the foundation for the present representative organization. In the second intervention he was appointed supervisor of the rural guard and perfected the work he began under the American government.

GUANTANAMO HARBOR CLOSED

A Washington despatch, date of October 17th, was to the effect that the United States government, to better protect its military and naval secrets, had given orders that in the future foreign vessels would be barred from important naval bases at Guantanamo, Cuba, and other places.

The order, it was said, specifically closed these ports to all commercial and other vessels of foreign registry as well as warships, except in the case of vessels having the sanction of the secretary of the navy.

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Notes from Our Advertisers

A GREAT SAVING EFFECTED

At the Salpêtre Works of Battelle & Renwick, Jersey City, N. J., a novel steam trap system has just been installed, which takes care of the condensation from the entire apparatus of the mill, and returns the same to the boilers. This system not only provides for all the condensation, but it is so arranged that the waste vapor from the vents of the traps is also condensed and returned with the condensate from other sources. The mill apparatus consists of nineteen special kettles for boiling. Each kettle is equipped with what is known as a pit coil, that is, the drip from the coil, instead of passing through the bottom of the kettle, is carried up over the edge, so that the water of condensation is raised six feet before it is discharged. Drying machines and a dry room are also included in the system. The approximate amount of steam required for boiling alone is about 600 h.p. The boiling point of some of the liquids in the kettles is as high as 270 degrees F.; therefore, live steam is required for this work. On account of the form of the coils, it has been found impossible to use ordinary traps on this work; each coil at the present time is equipped with a special No. 20 Lytton Trap which discharges into one of the return mains, of which there are two, running through the

factory and back to a receiving tank in the boiler room. The temperature of this return water varies from 260 to 282 degrees F. The vapor from the special traps is used for drying purposes, and when condensed is returned to the boilers, so that no steam or vapor is allowed to escape into the atmosphere. On the boilers are located two 4-inch and one 1½-inch return traps, which take care of the return water from the factory at the temperatures mentioned and return it automatically to the boilers. The condensation from the live steam mains is trapped and collected in a separate return, which discharges into the receiver in the boiler room. By the installation of this system the saving in coal alone amounts to 2½ tons per day, while the boiling capacity of a number of the kettles is increased from 15 to 25 per cent. It has not only made a saving of coal and increased the capacity of the kettles, but it is feeding the boiler with about 90 per cent of pure water, which prevents the formation of scale and also makes a reduction in the amount of make-up water purchased from the city. This system was devised by D. J. Lewis, Jr., Hudson Terminal Building, New York, sales manager and trap expert of the Lytton Manufacturing Corporation, and comprises 26 Lytton Traps, 3 of which are return and the remainder regular and special 20 series traps. —From *Steam* (N. Y.), August, 1912.

S. F. HADDAD

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GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS BUYING

Recent news from the tobacco plantations is to the effect that the Germans have taken, this year, all the tobacco they could buy. The Austrians, too, have been close competitors and have been buying some choice vegas. All those in this line of trade have been more than busy, and thousands of bales a week left Havana during the rush for these countries.—*United States Tobacco Journal*.

SEPTEMBER'S TOBACCO EXPORTATIONS

The exportation of Cuban tobacco during September through the port of Havana in leaf and manufactured as follows:

	1911	1912
Leaf	\$1,405,816	\$2,931,799
Cigars	980,496	1,445,658
Cigarettes	33,911	67,828
Cut tobacco	15,678	26,958
Total	\$2,435,901	\$4,435,901

FUTURE TOBACCO LEGISLATION

The tobacco trade, more than any other, is likely to feel the effect of the change in the administration, says the *United States Tobacco Journal*. "No trade," it predicts, "is likely to be subjected to more legislation in all its branches."

It says further: "The tobacco trade will have all the fun it wants in looking after its interests during the next two years and more likely the next four, six or eight years, at Washington."

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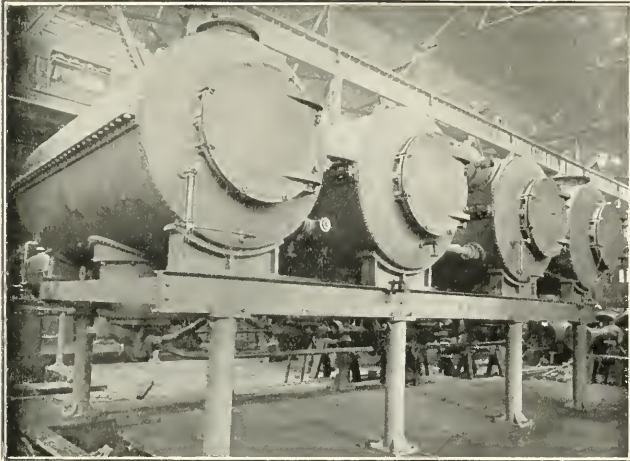
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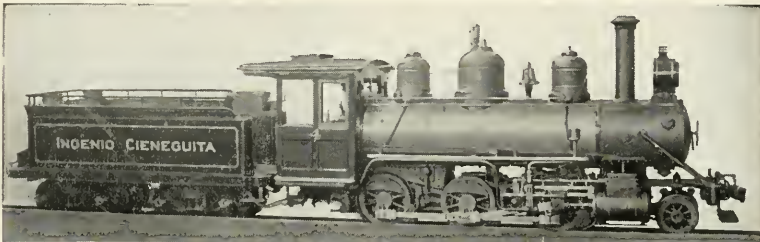
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