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Monthly Bulletin

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OF THE

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

APRIL, 1901.

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:
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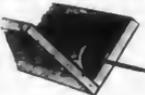
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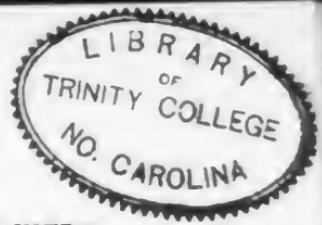
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MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. X.

APRIL, 1901.

No. 4.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1900.

The trade returns for the year 1900 (subject, possibly, to slight corrections) have been published by the statistical department of the Argentine Government. These show that the volume of trade amounted to \$268,085,481, a decrease of \$33,682,721 as compared with the volume for 1899.

The imports amounted to \$113,485,069 and the exports to \$154,600,412, gold values, there being a decrease in the imports of \$3,365,602 and in the exports of \$30,317,119. Of the imports, \$16,982,617 worth was admitted free, leaving \$96,502,452 subject to duty. Of the exports, duty was paid on \$56,169,377, while \$98,431,035 was duty free. The exports of bullion amounted to \$3,480,841, against \$670,012 in the previous year. The imports of bullion were valued at \$7,209,564, against \$2,391,777 in 1899. The total imports, when compared with those of 1899, show a falling off of 2.8 per cent and the exports a decrease of 16.3 per cent.

The commerce with the different countries was as follows, in the order of importance of the exports:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percent.	Value.	Percent.
United Kingdom.....	\$38,682,753	34.1	\$23,890,686	15.5
Germany.....	16,635,013	14.7	20,070,135	13
France.....	10,897,866	9.6	19,007,960	12.3
Belgium.....	8,430,880	7.4	17,980,885	11.6
United States.....	13,438,529	11.9	6,882,763	4.5
Brazil.....	3,711,877	3.3	6,185,507	4
Italy.....	14,924,498	13.1	4,304,154	2.8
Holland.....	173,833	.15	3,906,082	2.5
Africa.....			3,240,270	2.1
Spain.....	3,691,998	3.2	2,699,391	1.7
Uruguay.....	520,449	.46	2,302,599	1.5
Chile.....	124,214	.09	870,003	.57
Bolivia.....	122,422	.09	578,646	.38
West Indies.....	19,639		438,251	.29
Paraguay.....	1,860,948	1.5	161,613	.11
Other countries.....	219,550	.20	7,502,347	4.9
Orders.....			34,519,122	22.3

As compared with 1899, the gains and losses on imports from and exports to the several countries sharing in the foreign trade of the Republic were as follows:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.
United Kingdom.....		\$1,988,668	\$2,169,095	
Germany.....	\$3,655,676			\$9,363,530
France.....		81,821		22,438,787
Belgium.....		979,599		6,497,485
United States.....		2,028,317		784,760
Brazil.....		1,061,239		856,161
Italy.....	1,111,426			622,458
Holland.....	30,777		2,424,556	
Spain.....	494,116		931,000	
Uruguay.....	13,482			1,178,749
Chile.....		18,065	210,079	
Bolivia.....	41,037		246,517	
West Indies.....		24,459	172,312	
Paraguay.....	489,299			16,361
Other countries.....		62,211		691,134
Orders.....			5,975,747	

The imports were classified as follows, compared with the year 1899, all values being in gold:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Live stock.....	\$364,271	\$543,999		\$179,728
Food stuffs.....	10,453,326	11,031,038		577,712
Tobacco.....	3,147,161	3,610,602		463,441
Wine, spirits, etc.....	7,277,851	7,116,540	\$161,311	
Textile materials.....	37,597,847	39,513,651		1,917,804
Oils.....	4,191,342	3,936,113	255,229	
Drugs and chemicals.....	3,760,591	3,488,135	272,459	
Dyes and colors.....	865,727	840,332	25,395	
Lumber.....	7,040,854	7,476,471		435,619
Paper goods.....	2,926,206	2,807,190	119,016	
Leather goods.....	1,244,764	1,129,807	114,957	
Hardware (iron and steel).....	19,054,051	18,077,451	976,600	
Other metals.....	3,313,172	3,453,576		119,401
Pottery and glassware.....	8,893,370	10,485,452		1,592,082
Various manufactures.....	3,321,533	3,288,314	33,219	
Total.....	113,485,069	116,890,671		3,405,602

The exports were classified in the following manner in 1900, the values being compared with those for the same classes of exports for the calendar year 1899:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pastoral products.....	\$71,253,886	\$115,546,906		\$44,293,020
Agricultural products.....	77,426,356	65,155,995	\$12,270,361	
Forest products.....	3,508,915	2,208,916	1,299,999	
Mineral products.....	262,222	238,562	23,660	
Products of the chase.....	990,591	795,893	194,701	
Miscellaneous products.....	1,158,439	971,259	187,180	
Total.....	151,600,412	181,917,531		30,317,119

There were several causes for the decline in the export trade of 1900. Chief among these was the foot-and-mouth disease among the cattle, which caused some European countries to prohibit the importa-

tion of Argentine live stock. The second great cause was the decline in the prices of wool. Added to these were floods, which (with other fatalities) caused the loss, according to an editorial in the "Review of the River Plate" for February 16, 1901, of something like 20,000,000 sheep.

A bulletin recently issued by the Chamber of Commerce says that the foot-and-mouth disease and the inundations have caused more losses to Argentine farmers than has been the general belief.

It is estimated by this body that, in the last year, about 14,000,000 sheep perished, including almost the whole of the natural increase for 1900. The loss in wool is estimated at 35,000,000 kilograms. Cattle also suffered, but less proportionately than sheep.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL BANK.

The balance sheet of the "Banco de la Nación" for December 31, 1900, stood as follows:

Assets.—Shares, \$50,000,000; discounts in 1900, \$12,843 gold and \$82,930,113 paper; advances in current account, \$809,094 gold and \$135,804 paper; properties of the bank, \$3,497,555; cash, \$7,974,708 gold and \$44,191,902 paper.

Liabilities.—Capital, \$50,000,000; branches, \$5,065 gold and \$2,120,941 paper; accounts in current account and time, \$592,765 gold and \$75,426,753 paper; judicial deposits, \$222,459 gold and \$18,320,907 paper; conversion fund (law 3,871), \$6,100,875 gold and \$1,143,081 paper; reserve fund, \$2,035,506 gold.

TRADE IN TEXTILE FABRICS.

The National Statistical Service of the Argentine Republic, writes Mr. P. J. Besson, in the "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" (Paris), published a short time ago the total imports for the first half of the year 1900. This total amounted to more than \$56,000,000. In this, textile fabrics figure for a large part. To give an idea of the importance of this commerce it is only necessary to say that the largest increase shown in the entire commerce for 1899 was in cotton goods (\$711,000).

There was also an increase in manufactured articles of silk of \$124,000. On the other hand, the imports of woollen articles show a decrease of \$425,000 and those of baling cloth a decrease of \$1,789,000.

The home industry is occupied especially in the production of a limited number of specialties, such as the manufacture of *punchos* and a few other textiles. Although there are several factories with large capital, the textile industry of the Argentine Republic has still much to do to compete with the imported products.

England, thanks to its cotton goods from Manchester, Liverpool, Stockport, etc., occupies first place in the textile market of the Argen-

tine Republic. France comes next with its woolen and cotton articles and its silks. Germany tries its hand at every kind of goods, but owes its place on the market principally to its imitations of the goods of other countries.

Merchandise destined for the Argentine Republic must be packed for shipment in strongly fastened boxes. Merchandise which dampness would ruin must be carefully put in soldered tin boxes. Care must be taken to follow the instructions of the buyer as to how the goods should be packed and marked for shipment.

The selling price of imported merchandise in the Argentine Republic includes the original cost price, transportation expenses to the port of shipment, charges for transportation by sea, and the customs duties. In addition the dealers add a certain per cent for general expenses and to this is added the per cent of profit expected.

SPECIAL EXHIBIT AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The Board of Trade of Buenos Ayres has resolved to make a display at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Mr. LIX KLEIT, the able President of that body, has been authorized to prepare the wool exhibit, which will be one of the most attractive features of the display. Over 200 varieties of this year's clipping of Argentine wool will be collected and classified. The exhibit will be very interesting and valuable, and representative of one of the principal and most important export products of the country.

REPORT OF THE ANDINE RAILWAY.

According to the published statement of the business transacted during the calendar year 1900, the length of the Andine Railway remains as in 1899, 340 kilometers. The receipts aggregated \$1,139,949, against \$1,076,403 in 1899. The expenditures were \$726,569 in 1900, and \$736,685 in 1899, leaving a surplus of \$413,380 for the past year as compared with \$339,718 for the year previous.

IMPORTS OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

The imports of electrical machinery, appliances, and other supplies, including cable wire and fittings for gas and kerosene lamps, by the Argentine Republic in 1900 were valued at \$1,039,531. This was a decrease of \$256,918 when compared with like importations in 1899.

NEW CABINET OFFICERS.

A dispatch to the "London Times," dated Buenos Ayres, March 21, 1901, states that Captain ONOFRE BETBEDER, a naval officer, has been appointed Minister of Marine, and Señor EXEQUIEL RAMOS MEXIA, a prominent agriculturist, Minister of Agriculture in President Roca's Cabinet to fill vacancies. A subsequent dispatch states that the new Ministers assumed the duties of their respective offices on March 23.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A correspondent of the "South American Journal" reports that the Cabinet has ordered the expenditure of \$100,000 for agricultural machinery and implements for use in the agricultural schools of Córdoba, Villa Casilda, and Las Delicias.

The "Rio News" states that during the year 1900 some 4,000 tons of borax were exported from Salta, in the northern part of the Argentine Republic.

"Bradstreets" of March 3, 1901, states that "a Buenos Ayres dispatch says that the Argentine Government has accepted in principle the proposal of European bankers for the unification of all the public indebtedness."

On April 2, 1901, JOAQUIN JENÉ, of Buenos Ayres, was granted a patent (No. 671,280) by the Patent Office of the United States for a "street sweeper."

BOLIVIA.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LA PAZ.

In the course of an article on Bolivia, the "Recueil Consulaire Belge," of Brussels, Belgium, states that the Department, or State, of La Paz is the largest, both in extent and population, of the great subdivisions of the Republic. The extent of its area is 443,214 kilometers, and its population, distributed over nine provinces or counties, is about 450,000.

The products of this Department are numerous. The animal kingdom is represented by large flocks of llamas, alpacas, vicuñas, sheep, and goats and great droves of horses and cattle; the vegetable by numerous products, such as cocoa, cotton, coffee, cacao, bananas, sugar cane, orange and lemon trees, cereals, potatoes, different vegetables, and building and cabinet woods.

The coffee cultivated around La Paz in the "Yungas"—the low, inclosed valleys north of the city on the slope of the Royal Cordillera, between hills from 800 to 1,600 meters high, and whose rivers flow toward the Amazon, are designated under this name—has in great part the aroma and delicacy of the Mocha coffee. Formerly the coffee plants were used to inclose or were planted as hedges to the agricultural properties, and it is only recently that regular coffee plantations have been set out.

In the same Yungas is found the cocoa, at Apolobamba, from which the famous chocolate of the same name is produced. The sugar of this region is remarkable for its crystallization and the cotton for the deli-

ency of its fiber. The same superiority is found in the fiber of the Angora wool.

The mineral kingdom is represented by gold, copper, silver, rock crystal, very beautiful marble (some of the white varieties being almost transparent), tin, etc. From the commercial point of view the Department of La Paz is one of the most important of the Republic.

La Paz, the capital of the Department and of the Republic, is a city of from 40,000 to 45,000 inhabitants, situated about 3,751.17 meters above the level of the sea. It is lighted by electricity. The principal imports consist of cottons, woolens, wool and cotton-and-silk clothing, ready-made clothes, furniture, hardware, provisions, wines and liquors, drugs, etc.; while the principal exports are silver, tin, bismuth, rubber, coffee, cacao, quinine, gold, metals, etc. The mineral wealth around La Paz, as well as that of the other Departments, is considerable.

The development of the copper mines of Corocoro, a small Indian village, situated at an altitude of 4,025 meters, is extraordinary on account of the high prices reached recently by this metal. These mines, which have been known since the earliest times, were once abandoned on account of the low price of this metal and the difficulty of exporting the products. They are a part of a vast formation which extends almost without interruption to Atacama, passing through the provinces of Lipez, where white copper is found, Porco, and Chayanta (Department of Potosi). Appearing in the provinces of Arque, and Colehas (Department of Cochabamba), it extends toward Turco, Poopo, and Oruro; then follows a northeast direction to Corocoro, passing through Characilla. From Corocoro this copper formation extends through the provinces of Omasuyos, Muñecas, and Caupolitan, ending at Apolobamba, in Peru. Besides these immense deposits, veins have been discovered in all the Andine spurs extending to the Departments of Chuquisaca and Tarija.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

"The South American Journal" states that the Government of Bolivia, through its Minister in London, has made a contract with a firm in Paris for surveying and mapping 40,000 square kilometers of territory and for the laying off of a triangulation which will enable a complete trigonometrical survey of the country to be made.

An arrangement has been entered into with the Republic of Paraguay for surveying and marking the boundary line which defines the limits of each of the two countries.

The joint Brazilian-Bolivian commission, created for the purpose of fixing the boundary line between the two Republics, started its survey work in March. The Government is establishing a school of mines, and will employ a geologist and other scientific experts to accompany the boundary commission named above.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISES.

From a communication sent to the national Office of Foreign Commerce by one of its correspondents at La Paz, it appears, says the "Montieur Officiel du Commerce," that some foreign companies have solicited the concession for different railway lines destined to connect the navigable regions of Paraguay with the principal administrative and commercial centers of western Bolivia. Also that the President has been empowered by Congress to choose from the propositions submitted the one which appears to be the most advantageous.

EXPORTS OF TIN.

"L'Economiste Française," of Paris, recently published a table showing the world's supply of tin to have been 76,022 tons in 1900, as against 73,741 tons in 1890. In this total Bolivia is credited with having exported to London 4,350 tons in 1900 and 4,700 tons during the previous year. This is more than the celebrated Cornwall mines produced in either of the years under comparison, their total product having been 3,910 tons in 1900 and 4,013 tons in 1899. The Straits Settlements exported 46,041 tons of tin in 1900, an increase of 169 tons over 1899.

COAL MINES AT COCHABAMBA.

According to the "Sud-Amerikanische Rundschau," some very rich coal mines have been discovered at Cochabamba, at the source of the river Beni.

BRAZIL.**MANÃOS AND THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.**

The "India Rubber World" of April 1, 1901, says: "The name of Manãos [the political and commercial capital of the State of Amazonas] seems destined to become as familiar in connection with rubber as that of the older city, Pará. * * * Our news columns have lately mentioned the new regulations in the State of Amazonas—a district five times as large as the State of New York, and the largest rubber-producing State in the world—which requires all rubber gathered in the State to be handled in Manãos, with the idea of expanding the business of that city.

"The growing importance of the place [Manãos] is indicated by the fact that its population was declared by the census of December 31 last to be 52,900. Only eight years ago it was estimated at 20,000. On January 1, 1852, when Amazonas, a former district of Pará, became a separate State, there was no Manãos; at least there was only the native village, Barra, with 3,848 inhabitants. The place was visited in that month by Lieut. WILLIAM LEWIS HERNDON, United States Navy, in

his exploration of the valley of the Amazon, made under the direction of the Government, and, though he remained six weeks at Barra and afterwards made careful observations all the way down the stream, he failed to find any rubber gathering in the vast Amazonas territory.

"The great growth of the place since then has all been due to the discovery of rubber there, and the world's increasing demand for this product, and doubtless the development here referred to, will be found repeated many fold before another half century. Not the least important feature of the coming development is likely to be the placing of the rubber lands under private control and a more intelligent, systematic, and economical supervision of rubber gathering, with the result of rendering supplies more certain and regular and prices somewhat lower and less liable to fluctuation."

AGRICULTURE IN THE STATE OF MINAS GERAES.

The cultivation of cereals in Minas Geraes, says a recent French publication, has been undertaken in late years on quite an extensive scale, due, partially, to the enterprise of Mr. AMERICO WERNECK, State Secretary of Agriculture, and also to the publication of articles on agriculture which have appeared in the press of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro. Many farmers have turned their attention in this direction with good results.

This year, in spite of the heavy storms which have considerably damaged the crops, a large crop of apples is promised. In the District of Congonhas and in all the zone crossed by the Central Railroad between Barbacena and the station of Bocalma, the fields planted in potatoes are numerous. Last year the production was 1,000,000 kilograms; this year it is believed it will reach 4,000,000 or 5,000,000.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER AGREEMENT WITH BELGIUM.

An arrangement for the exchange of postal money orders between Brazil and Belgium went into effect on April 1, 1901. The Brazilian post-offices at which orders may be purchased for transmission to Belgium are Bahia, Corityba, Florianopolis, Manãos, Pará, Pernambuco, Porto Alegre, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo. The orders for both countries are to be expressed in *francs* and fractions thereof, those payable in Brazil, on their presentation at the post-office designated, being converted into the national currency at the commercial rate of exchange on that date.

STATE EXHIBITS AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

It has been announced that the States of Minas Geraes, Rio Grande do Sul, and São Paulo will be represented at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. The mineral exhibit from Minas Geraes promises to be especially interesting. Pernambuco may be the fourth State to make a special exhibit.

COMMERCIAL LICENSES.

According to the "Recueil Consulaire Belge," the central government and the municipality of Rio de Janeiro impose taxes on all trades and professions. Persons desiring to do business in the country should see that their taxes are paid according to the category in which their business is classified; and also, if their capital exceeds 5,000 *milreis*, that their books are stamped and registered according to article 2 of the Commercial Code.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

"Bradstreets" for March 30, 1901, states that the Brazilian treasury balance of 1900, after deducting for funding loan certificates, shows a surplus of £350,000 (\$1,703,275) and the Government will probably resume cash payments, with interest, in July.

During the year 1900 the receipts of coal at Rio de Janeiro aggregated 459,395 tons, against 576,123 tons in 1899 and an average of 560,850 tons for the three years previous.

On March 19, 1901, patent No. 670.146 was granted in the United States to LEONARD BURRELL, of Rio de Janeiro, for a "positive water meter."

Deliveries of coffee at Santos during March were 7,024,350 bags, as against 5,297,967 the same month in 1900.

CHILE.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES IN 1901.

The following sums were voted by Congress for Government purposes in 1901:

	Currency.	Gold.
Ministry of the Interior.....	\$12,202,373.50	\$111,966.65
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Worship, and Colonization.....	2,348,471.06	1,089,162.88
Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction.....	14,222,745.65	65,666.66
Ministry of Finance.....	6,468,804.78	30,416,066.63
Ministry of War.....	10,478,301.28	1,397,000.00
Ministry of Marine.....	8,378,685.63	1,021,666.66
Ministry of Industry and Public Works.....	26,968,730.59	53,333.00
Total.....	81,068,112.49	34,158,462.48

Of the sums named above, \$772,360 currency and \$7,000 gold are authorized to be spent in colonization; \$8,918,748.72 currency and \$65,666.66 gold are appropriated for public instruction; \$22,905,247.17 currency and \$53,333 gold are to be expended in building and improving railways, and \$3,002,670 currency in other public works.

EXPORTS OF COPPER.

The "Engineering and Mining Journal" publishes a report issued by a firm in Valparaiso relative to the exports of copper through Chilean ports in 1900 and a comparison with the exports of 1899. The figures include the copper products of Bolivia which were exported through Antofogasta. The totals give the equivalents in fine copper, the contents in ores and mattes being closely estimated.

The exports in 1900 were: Bar copper, 442,174; regulus, 105,172, and ores, 439,406 Chilean quintals (101.6 pounds), or, reduced to fine copper, 565,062 quintals (25,630 long tons), showing an increase over the previous year of 12,965 quintals of fine copper. The exports in 1899 were as follows: Bar copper, 400,955; regulus, 72,006, and ores, 646,028 quintals, or equivalent to 552,097 quintals of fine copper. The notable points in the statement for 1900 are the decrease in the exports of ores and the increase in the bar copper and the regulus or matte sent abroad.

The exports rated as fine copper in 1900 were to the following countries: Great Britain, 424,154 quintals; France, 60,826; Germany, 19,883; orders to Europe, 21,803; Australia, 3,130; United States, 35,046, and Peru, 220. The copper sent directly to the United States included 10,851 quintals of ore, 68,573 quintals of regulus or matte, and 3,913 of bar copper. In 1888 Chile exported 689,427 quintals of fine copper. This amount gradually decreased until 1891, when only 439,634 quintals were exported. Since then the amount has varied between 470,000 and 565,000 quintals.

PRODUCTION OF NITRATE IN 1900.

The director of the "Asociación Salitre ra de Propaganda" has issued a report on the condition of the nitrate industry in 1900. The production, according to the monthly returns furnished by the works, amounted to 32,474,583 Spanish quintals. The exportation, according to the custom-house returns, was 31,549,653 quintals. The world's consumption, based on the deliveries made in the ports of the different selling markets, was 30,443,020 quintals.

The decrease in the consumption of nitrate during the year amounted to 1,273,050 quintals in Germany and 259,605 quintals in South Africa. The reasons for the falling off in Germany are detailed in the report. It appears from this that the weather in 1899 in that country was favorable to the growth of straw, and this led to the production of an unusual quantity of farmyard manure, which naturally everywhere enters into competition with all kinds of fertilizers. Late spring frosts in Germany also retarded the use of nitrates, and a long drought in the eastern part of the Empire prevented its use on the grass lands; besides this, there was an accumulation of stocks in the interior. The cessation of exportations to South Africa was due entirely to the war.

The deliveries for the world's consumption in 1900 show that there were decreases of 548,780 quintals to European countries, 7,671 quintals to the west coast of the United States, and 173,055 quintals to other countries. Against this the deliveries to the east coast of the United States showed an increase of 1,110,108 quintals, in 1900 the figures for the east coast being 3,803,334 quintals as compared with 2,693,226 quintals in 1899. The west coast of the United States received 567,596 quintals in 1900, against 559,925 quintals in 1899.

A table is printed in connection with the report, showing the amounts exported to different countries in 1900 as compared with 1899. The Permanent Committee in London has recommended the outlay of £36,000 in efforts for the extension of the sale of nitrates in Europe and North America. The portion of this sum to be expended in propaganda in the United States and Canada is £8,650.

PROMULGATION OF RECENT ACTS OF CONGRESS.

The "Chilian Times" for February 29, 1901, contains a notice of the promulgation of the following acts of Congress: One authorizing the expenditure of \$350,000 for the repair of the Valparaiso breakwater, one empowering the President of the Republic to expend \$50,000 in the survey of a line of railway from Chillan to Tonré and Penco, and another authorizing the expenditure of \$100,000 in measures of protection against infectious diseases.

STANDING ARMY FOR 1901.

Recent advices from Valparaiso state that the standing army of the Republic of Chile for 1901 has been fixed so as not to exceed 17,385 men, of which number 5,885 are officers or instructors and 11,500 privates—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. The navy is to consist of 16 vessels of war, 20 torpedo boats, 10 coast-guard vessels, 2 transports, and 10 pontoons or store vessels. The personnel for naval service is not to exceed 5,260 men, including in this number 612 chiefs and officials and 600 landsmen.

PAPER MANUFACTORY.

The "Chilian Times" of February 16, 1901, reports that the paper and cardboard factory erected for a company organized in Valparaiso is rapidly approaching completion. It is established at Puente Alto, one hour by rail from Santiago, on the Maipo Canal, where there is ample water power, besides railroad facilities. The buildings, in addition to the factory, which covers an area of 1,600 square meters, include the manager's residence, workmen's dwellings, stores, and stables. All of the structures are built of brick manufactured on the premises. The paper-making machinery was purchased in Germany

and will have a capacity for turning out 5 tons of paper and paste-board per day. The turbines and steam boilers were manufactured in Valparaiso. It is expected that the factory will be in full operation by July 1, 1901.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS.

The "Diario Oficial," of Santiago, states that the National Congress of the Republic has authorized President ERRÁZURIZ to spend \$30,000 in the making of plans and a preliminary investigation and survey of the harbor of Antofagasta with a view to the improvement, in the near future, of that important maritime port.

The Executive will also employ in the cleaning of the streets and sewers of Valparaiso an amount not to exceed \$266,000. Congress recently appropriated \$231,400 to complete the construction of the waterworks of Peñuelas, which sum has been placed at the disposition of the President for the purpose mentioned.

ORDER FOR STEEL RAILS.

A news dispatch from Pittsburg, dated March 27, 1901, stated that the Carnegie Company, of that city, had received an order from the Chilean Government for 16,000 tons of standard steel rails for railways. The rails are to be delivered within two months.

The estimated expenditure of the State railways for the year 1901 amount to about \$16,878,190 gold.

COLONIZATION CONTRACT.

The "Chilean Times" reports that the Government has accepted the offer of RAMON DE LA PUENTE to settle in the Territory of Magellan, within a period of eight years, 1,000 families of European immigrants.

COLOMBIA.

REPORT OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The annual report of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Company was issued in pamphlet form from the offices of the company in New York on April 1, 1901. This shows that the total earnings for the year 1900 were \$2,655,196, or an increase over 1899 of \$460,152. The total expenses were \$1,727,403, an increase of \$385,020 over 1899. The earnings exceeded the operating expenses by \$927,790, being an increase of \$75,132 over 1899. Deducting the fixed charges, which amounted to \$475,926, it is found that the net income (6½ per cent of the capital stock) for the year was \$446,764. The net gain in income over 1899 was \$151,532.

The traffic statistics show that the total number of tons of west-bound freight transported was 153,758, divided as follows: From New York

to San Francisco, 33,555; New York to Panama, South Pacific, Central America, and Mexico, 26,963; Europe to Panama, South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, and San Francisco, 54,905; Colon to Panama (local), commercial freight, 16,217; company's freight, 22,118.

The total number of tons of east-bound freight carried was 203,619, divided as follows: From San Francisco to New York, 30,624; South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, and Panama to New York, 88,046; South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, San Francisco, and Panama to Europe, 77,219; Panama to Colon (local), commercial freight, 3,198; company's freight, 4,532.

The total number of passengers carried to Panama was 41,656, and to Colon, 41,576.

The president of the company says in his report: "The year has been one of the most important in the history of the company. The new $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent first-mortgage gold-bond issue has been reduced by redemption by \$139,000 par value of such bonds, and the 6 per cent subsidy bond issue has been reduced by redemption by \$136,000 par value of such bonds.

"The great changes which had come about in the traffic world had convinced the directors that the time had arrived to inaugurate the 'open-door policy' for the Panama route, and we therefore declined to confer upon any one steamship line exclusive privileges over the Panama route. The inauguration of this policy brings us to the consideration of additions to our steamship service, and we are seriously considering the construction of new ships for our Atlantic line."

EXPORT DUTIES ON NATIVE PRODUCTS.

The United States Consul at Cartagena has informed the Department of State at Washington that the Government of Colombia has issued a decree fixing export duties upon certain of the domestic products. These duties are payable in the national paper currency, a dollar of which, according to a report of 1900, was equal to 10 cents gold. The new decree which took effect March 1, 1901, applies to the following articles:

Article.	Tax.	Article.	Tax.
Coffee:		Balsam, tolu	per 100 lbs. \$5.00
Cleaned	per 100 lbs. \$3.00	Copalba	do. 3.50
Uncleaned	do. 2.50	Fustic	do. .50
Rubber, crude	do. 5.00	Brazil wood	do. .50
Hides:		Mahogany, cedar, etc	per 1,000 sq. ft. 5.00
Cattle	do. 3.00	Cocoanuts	per M. 5.00
Other	do. 4.00	Bananas	per bunch. .20
Ivory nuts	do. 1.00	Bird skins, dried	per kilo. 10.00
Divi-divi	do. .50	Heron plumes	do. 50.00
Tobacco:		Orchids	do. 10.00
Leaf	do. 2.00	Ores and minerals	per metric ton. 20.00
Roll	do. 3.00	Gold, platinum, and silver, assayed, 2	
Manufactured	do. 5.00	per cent certified value payable in	
Cotton:		paper at current rate exchange.	
Raw	do. 2.00	Unassayed:	
Ginned	do. 3.00	Gold	20 p. ct.
Cotton seed	do. 1.00	Platinum	15 p. ct.
Tortoise shell	do. 5.00	Silver	10 p. ct.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Pocahontas Coal Company is shipping considerable quantities of coal from Norfolk to Colon for utilization by the Panama Railroad. Four steamers recently left the Virginia port for Panama, carrying nearly 3,000 tons each. Another is loading with about the same quantity.

A dispatch from Colon, March 24, 1901, stated that 200 bars of gold, an unprecedented shipment, were on their way north from the interior of the Republic. It was also stated that nearly \$1,000,000 were shipped on the day previous for Europe on the mail steamer *Para*.

Hon. GEORGE W. COLVIG, of Oregon, has been selected as the United States Consul at Barranquilla. The new Consul is a lawyer and was formerly a member of the Legislature and of the Railroad Commission of his State.

COSTA RICA.**IMPORTANCE OF AN INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY.**

In a recent issue of the "Revue du Commerce Extérieur," of France, there is a general descriptive article regarding Costa Rica. In this the advantages of the Republic and its needs are set forth. With reference to the construction of means of communication it is stated that "Costa Rica is very much interested in the establishment of railway communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and for more than twenty years the Republic has been working for the construction of an interoceanic railway, which would open a large outlet to the products of the country by assuring them cheap transportation.

"An important point has been acquired; the capital of Costa Rica, San José, now has access to the Atlantic coast. A railway, constructed by an English company, connects San José with the port of Limón, and the journey requires only seven hours; but to reach the great port of the Pacific, Puntarenas, it is necessary to cross the Andes. The 90 kilometers separating the capital from the terminus of the line have not yet been finished. With their completion Costa Rica will have the third isthmian railway, which will be a direct competitor of the Panama Railroad, owned by the New Panama Canal Company, of Paris. Fortunately for the latter railway, everything is not complete with the construction of the railroad across Costa Rican territory from Limón on the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific coast. There still remains to be constructed the port of Tivives, as a maritime station without a port can not render great service to the export commerce or to the transit traffic of a country. The sanitary situation at Limón is quite good. The new wharf at that port, which is almost completed, will permit the simultaneous unloading of four steamers."

NEW METHOD OF TRANSPORTING BANANAS.

Recently two barges were dispatched to Port Limón for the purpose of making an experimental test of the practicability of shipping bananas to United States markets by this means of transport, the barges to be towed by steam tugs. During the passage from Boston to Port Limón one of the barges was lost off Cape Hatteras; the other, weathering the storm, reached Costa Rica in safety. On March 28, 1901, this barge, the *Atlas*, of 1,702 tons capacity, left Port Limón in tow of the tugboat *C. W. Morse*, of 204 tons, with a cargo of 26,000 bunches of bananas, and arrived at New Orleans on April 4 with the fruit in marketable condition. Doubtless this will result in the employment of other barges in the trade and, to a certain extent, revolutionize the methods of shipping the fruit, as the saving in transportation expense is said to be fully 25 per cent. The maximum capacity of the *Atlas* is 50,000 bunches, but it was not thought expedient to start with a full cargo on the experimental trip.

INCREASED GOLD CIRCULATION.

"La Gaceta," of San José, under date of March 23, 1901, states that the 15,000 pieces of gold coin of the value of 2 *colones* each, made in the United States mint at Philadelphia and recently received by the Costa Rican Government, have been pronounced by the Director of the Mint of that Republic to be of the weight, fineness, and value required by law. The President has, therefore, authorized the circulation of the 30,000 *colones* in question.

DESTRUCTION OF REDEEMED BONDS.

On the 12th of March last, according to the official newspaper of the Republic, the Government of Costa Rica incinerated 12,846 gold bonds of a value of 642,300 *colones*. These bonds were issued in 1897 and 1899, belonged to the Series D, and were for 50 *colones* each.

CUBA.**IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.**

The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department has given out for publication the following statement of immigration at the port of Havana, Cuba, for the six months from July 1 to December 31, 1900.

The total number of immigrants arriving at that port was 14,578, made up as follows:

Native Africans, 2; Armenian-Arabs, 2 from the United States and 6 from Mexico; Bohemians and Moravians, 8 from the United States, 2 from Spain, and 3 from Mexico; Bulgarians, 1 from the United

States; Chinese, 17 from the United States, 18 from the United Kingdom, 106 from China, 16 from British North America, 62 from Mexico, and 7 from South America; Koreans, 3 from the United States; Croatias, 1 from Mexico; Dutch and Flemish, 2 from the United States; English, 89 from the United States, 2 from Spain, 17 from the United Kingdom, 34 from Mexico, and 6 from Porto Rico; French, 86 from the United States, 37 from France including Corsica, 57 from Spain, 14 from Mexico, and 1 from South America; Germans, 52 from the United States, 2 from France, 18 from the German Empire, 2 from Spain, 22 from Mexico, 1 from South America, and 2 from Porto Rico; Greeks, 1 from the United States; Hebrews, 2 from the United States and 2 from Porto Rico; Italians, 49 from the United States, 4 from Austria-Hungary, 21 from Italy including Sicily and Sardinia, 27 from Spain, 30 from the United Kingdom, 168 from Mexico, 4 from South America, and 1 from the West Indies other than Porto Rico; Japanese, 6 from the United States; Mexicans, 27 from the United States, 1 from Spain, 1 from the United Kingdom, 193 from Mexico, 1 from South America, and 2 from Porto Rico; Portuguese, 3 from the United States, 1 from Spain, and 1 from Mexico; Russians, 2 from the United States and 1 from Mexico; Scandinavians (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes), 4 from the United States and 6 from Sweden; Spanish, 346 from the United States, 2 from France, 12,094 from Spain, including the Canary and Balearic islands, 9 from the United Kingdom, 28 from other countries not specified, 1 from British Honduras, 3 from other Central American countries, 396 from Mexico, 18 from South America, 35 from Porto Rico, and 3 from other countries; Syrians, 16 from the United States, 149 from Spain, and 5 from Mexico; Turks, 8 from the United States, 72 from Spain, 10 from the United Kingdom, and 6 from Mexico; Filipinos, 3 from the United States and 4 from Spain; South Americans, 43 from the United States, 8 from Spain, 10 from Mexico, 15 from South America, 9 from Porto Rico, and 1 from other countries; Porto Ricans, 2 from the United States, 5 from Spain, and 10 from Porto Rico; Dominicans, 2 from the United States, 1 from Spain, and 7 from the West Indies other than Porto Rico; Swiss, 1 from the United States.

POSTAL RATES WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Since the occupation of Cuba by the United States Government the rates of postage, except to soldiers and governmental officers, have been the same as those fixed for countries belonging to the Postal Union. On March 23, 1901, in accordance with the decision arrived at by the Presidential Cabinet, the Postmaster-General of the United States issued the following order:

“Postmasters are informed that on and after April 1 next the United States domestic rates of postage and classification shall apply to all mail matter passing between the United States and Cuba.”

ABOLITION OF EXPORT DUTY ON TOBACCO.

The President of the United States has issued an order abolishing the export duty on Cuban tobacco after April 1, 1901. The War Department of the United States estimates that the abolition of this duty will occasion a loss of revenue amounting to from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 a year, but it is expected that the loss will be more than offset by the stimulus given to production. The exports affected by the order amount in value to about \$20,000,000 per year, of which the larger part is sent to the United States. This order is based upon the recommendation of the Cuban Economic Commission, and indorsed by Governor-General Wood.

SHIPMENTS OF IRON ORE.

The shipments of iron ore from Cuba during 1900 reached a total of 445,679 long tons, all of which was sent to the United States. The ore was mined at the Daiquiri mines, in the Province of Santiago, and the Juragua mines. It seems that the most serious difficulty which the iron-ore industry of Cuba has had to contend with during the past two years has been the scarcity of labor.

EXPRESS BUSINESS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

It is reported that by a recent agreement between the Cuban and Pan-American Express Company and the Southern Express Company the latter gets a through service for Cuban fruits. This service includes steamer transportation between Havana, Cuba, and Tampa, Florida, and railway transportation from Tampa to New York and the East, as well as to Chicago and the Northwest. In return the Cuban Express Company gets poultry, eggs, and fresh-meat shipments from the United States for Cuban cities. Heretofore all express shipments have stopped at Tampa, and reshipment by freight was the only service open to shippers from the United States. Cuban cities consume large quantities of poultry. Over 40,000 cases of eggs, 30 dozen to the case, were imported by Cuba in 1900. They retailed at from 2 to 4 cents each in the markets of Havana. Several Southern commission merchants have already established branches on the island.

GEOLOGIC AND MINERAL RECONNOISSANCE.

Three expert geologists from the United States Geological Survey have been detailed to make a geologic and mineral reconnoissance of the island of Cuba. It is believed that these experts will accomplish results of distinct economic value to the island.

ECUADOR.

EXPORTS OF CACAO AND COFFEE IN 1900.

The receipts of cacao at the ports of Arriba, Balao, and Machala in 1900, according to the "Commercial Review" of Guayaquil, amounted to 381,617.55 quintals, as compared with 525,962.34 quintals in 1899, or a decrease of 144,344.79 quintals during the period mentioned. The arrivals of cacao at the ports named during the month of January, 1901, aggregated 42,860.41 quintals, as compared with 24,862.11 quintals in January, 1900. The exports of cacao from Guayaquil in 1900 amounted to 15,846,232 kilograms, of which quantity 7,301,803 kilograms were sent to France, 1,619,213 to Spain, 1,962,825 to Germany, 2,364,823 to England, 2,266,843 to the United States, and 270,725 to other countries.

The exports of coffee from Guayaquil in 1900 amounted to 1,506,366 kilograms, 672,716 of which were shipped to Chile, 296,180 to the United States, 190,848 to Germany, 120,516 to England, 99,555 to Colombia, 95,094 to France, and 31,457 to other countries.

CONCESSION FOR WHARF AT GUAYAQUIL.

The Vice-Consul-General of the United States at Guayaquil has reported to the Department of State at Washington that in February, 1901, a concession was granted by the Government of Ecuador for a wharf at Guayaquil. As translated this concession is summarized as follows:

The wharf is to be 1,500 feet long. It must be made of iron, wooden floored, with steel joists, and roofed with grooved iron. The foundations must be solid. The wharf must have appliances which will enable it to discharge 1,500 tons of freight in twelve hours. It must be traversed its entire length by a railway connecting storerooms, offices, etc. All materials and machinery for construction are exempt from entrance duty. The wharf must be completed within three years from date of contract; in case of unavoidable delay the Government will concede an extension of time. For each year of delay the contractors (MARTIN REINBERG & Co.) will forfeit to the Government \$100,000 per annum. The maximum capital of the company will be \$973,300. The free use of the river banks is granted, and the wharf shall be constructed in accordance with modern systems adaptable to the character of the Guayas River. During a period of thirty-three years the contractors are authorized to collect 6 per cent of import duties for wharfage, except on articles imported for the use of the Government; also, 2 *sueros* (94 cents) per ton for removal to custom-house; the first tax to be paid by the captain or consignee, the latter by parties presenting manifests to customs. Boats loaded exclusively with salt, coal, lumber, rails, or machinery will be free from the second tax. All ships

arriving from or clearing for foreign ports are obliged to load and unload at the wharf. The Government retains the privilege of handling the coasting trade at the present wharf. Any difference arising between the Government and the contractors will be adjusted by arbitration, subject to the laws of the country.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY'S REPORT.

The comprehensive and interesting report which the Secretary of the Treasury made to the Congress of the Republic in July, 1900, has just been received in the library of the Bureau of the American Republics. This important document covers the economic year 1899, and contains a large amount of valuable information concerning the commerce of the country during the period in question.

This report shows that the total income of the Government from all sources that year was \$7,625,830.36. The custom receipts during the year amounted to \$6,184,632.17, an increase of \$108,105.11 over those of the previous year. The imports through the port of Guayaquil produced revenue to the amount of \$5,652,747.91; through Manta, \$175,376.61; Bahia, \$102,063.29; Esmeraldas, \$6,946.28, and Puerto Bolivar, \$60,059.53. The tax on liquors, which in 1898 amounted to \$330,204.96, rose in 1899 to \$337,522.57; that on tobacco to \$39,031, while the stamp taxes increased to \$215,872. Notwithstanding the immense tracts of public land possessed by the Government, the receipts from this source during the year amounted to less than \$1,000. The disbursements during the year were \$6,662,944.73. This left an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$962,885.63—a very creditable and satisfactory showing.

The amount expended for the promotion of public instruction rose from \$349,317.96 in 1898 to \$438,847.58 in 1899.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE GOLD MINES.

Dr. JOSÉ MARIA BORGIA, former Consul-General of Ecuador in the United States, recently visited New York for the purpose of making arrangements for the shipment of mining machinery. This equipment is designed for the more thorough development of the gold fields of the Republic. Señor BORGIA is quoted as saying that within a few months Ecuador will have more than 300 dredges at work and that these machines will be operated by electricity. The people of this Republic believe that, when fully developed, the gold fields of their country will prove to be the richest in the world.

OPERATIONS OF THE GOLD-STANDARD LAW.

The "Revista Comercial" in a recent issue states that on November 4, 1900, the monetary law adopting the gold standard went into effect. The change took place without any interruption or disturbance in the usual and customary commercial transactions of the country.

BANK EARNINGS IN 1900.

The profits of the Bank of Ecuador, with a capital of 2,000,000 *suces*, were, in the year 1900, 296,822.94 *suces*; the earnings of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, with a capital of 5,000,000 *suces*, were, during the period referred to, 306,230.05 *suces*, and the profits of the Territorial Bank, with a capital of 400,000 *suces*, amounted, in 1900, to 18,044.09 *suces*.

GUATEMALA.**PRESIDENT CABRERA'S MESSAGE.**

"El Gualtemalteco," official organ of the Republic of Guatemala, in its issue of March 1 of the present year, contains the message of the President of the Republic to the National Legislative Assembly on the opening of its regular session in 1901. Referring to the moral and material advancement of the country, the President says, in substance, that the present administration, desirous of protecting and encouraging all that tends toward the advancement of the progress and welfare of the nation, has zealously sought to provide funds for the completion of the public works already begun and for the commencement and conclusion of such other constructions as may be deemed necessary for immediate use in the transaction of the business of the Government.

The work begun on the public roads last year, and which was under the direction of the Executive, has been actively pushed forward, so that at the present time the highway leading to the northern part of the country has been opened for public traffic to a distance equal to about two-thirds of its length, or about 15 leagues. The highway to the south, which passes through Jutiapa, has been fully repaired, and in a short time will be completed. The road which unites the Departments of Retalhnu and Quezaltenango has been straightened and repaired up to the crossing of the Occidental Railway. The construction of the road from San Jeronimo to the San Agustin ranch will be commenced without delay. The improvement of the public highways has received considerable attention throughout the Republic, and the Executive believes that it is of the utmost importance to maintain these arteries of trade and commerce, civilization and progress, open to traffic and in the most perfect condition possible. To facilitate the movement of passengers and freight between the constructed portion of the Northern Railway and the remainder of the country, a transportation contract has been made, at a considerable sacrifice to the Government, for the transfer of passengers and freight en route from the capital to Puerto Barrios.

The President calls attention to the endeavors of the Government in promoting the development of agriculture, the principal industry and

fountain of wealth of the Republic. The contract for the construction of the Northern Railway is also referred to as a work which, when completed, will be of the greatest benefit in the development of the latent resources of the country.

The contract for the building of the railroad from Cocales and Mantengo, uniting the Southern with the Western Railway, has been made without the granting of a subvention, and the National Railway of Los Altos is actively engaged in arranging for the securing of the necessary funds for the completion of this work. Within a short time, therefore, according to present indications, the entire southern, central, and northern coast regions will be traversed by a network of iron highways.

NEW STREET RAILWAY.

"El Gualtemalteco," official organ of the Republic of Guatemala, under date of January 18, 1901, publishes the contract entered into by the Government and Señor Don RAMIRO FERNÁNDEZ, in representation of the Urban Railway Company, authorizing the establishment of a tramway between the capital of the nation and the city of Guarda Viejo. The concession carries with it the right to import the necessary cars for the exploitation of the tramway free of municipal duties. The company is obligated to complete the line within five months from the approval of the contract by the Government.

MEXICO.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DÍAZ.

President Díaz opened the April session of the Twentieth Congress on the evening of April 1, 1901. His message was brief, and is summarized as follows:

The relations with all foreign Governments remain of the friendliest character.

Thirteen Republics have accepted the invitation of Mexico to send delegates to the International American Congress, which will meet in the capital on the 22d of October, 1901.

Mexico has sent delegates to the Latin-American Scientific Congress in Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, in session on April 1.

Contracts have been made for the paving of 125 streets of the capital with asphalt, and great progress has been made in reconstructing the sewerage system of the city. The water supply of the capital has been largely increased, keeping in pace with the steady growth of the city.

Delegates from Mexico attended the medical congresses recently

held in Santiago, Chile, and Havana, Cuba, and took an active part in the deliberations of those scientific gatherings.

For the purpose of irrigating some of the rich and fertile lands drained by the Yaqui River, the Cocorit irrigation canal has been completed by the Government.

Grape culture continues to increase. With the object of encouraging and developing this industry, the Government has distributed large quantities of cuttings to persons interested in this cultivation. Sericulture has also been carefully promoted, and 244,500 silkworm eggs have been distributed by the Department of Agriculture.

Contracts have been made for the exploitation of the pearl fisheries of the Pacific coast. The artificial beds already existing there have been improved, and new beds have been formed in the Gulf of California.

During the first six months of the present fiscal year 278 new titles to mines have been granted, mostly for gold and silver properties.

The exhibit for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo is being prepared, and the articles of which it will consist are being collected and classified.

The number of United States meteorological stations which daily exchange observations with the Meteorological Observatory of Mexico has increased.

The works of the Geographic Exploration Commission of Mexico were recently awarded four premiums by the exposition held in San Antonio, Texas.

The census shows the population of the Republic to be 13,546,700, an increase of 914,340 in five years.

The sanitary work in progress at Vera Cruz continues active, in pursuance of a well-studied plan. Progress is being made on port works at Coatzacoalcos, Santa Cruz, Mazatlán, Manzanillo, and Tetnan.

During the past six months the railroads of the country have been increased by 268 kilometers. Seventy-five new post-offices have been established and a noteworthy increase in the amount of postal matter handled has been made. Special money-order business with the United States has increased by 40 per cent. The postal revenues have increased 15 per cent. The telegraph lines have increased 1,400 kilometers, and several new river cables have been laid.

The financial condition of the Government is satisfactory. During the first half of the fiscal year the revenues amounted to a total of over \$31,000,000, the largest sum ever collected in a similar period in the history of the Government. Notwithstanding the somewhat lessened activity in commercial transactions, there has been a continuous improvement in all branches of national resources.

Much attention has been given in the perfecting of the military arm of the public service, and a corps of reserve officers has been estab-

lished. The President views the progress of the campaign against the Maya Indians in Yucatan and the Yaquis in Sonora as being satisfactory. The Mayas have been driven back repeatedly and campaigning is still in full activity.

The message made no mention of political matters, and is generally regarded as a sensible and businesslike account of the affairs of the nation.

FOREIGN COMMERCE FIRST HALF OF FISCAL YEAR 1901.

For the first six months of the fiscal year 1901 the total foreign commerce of Mexico was as follows: Imports, \$32,159,248.68, gold; exports, \$77,469,674.39, silver.

The valuation of the imports in silver, as given by the Bureau of Statistics of Mexico, is equivalent to \$65,067,118.76, thus making a difference of \$12,402,055.63, silver, in favor of the exports.

The imports during the six months in reference show a gain of \$6,132,864.76, silver, over those of the same period of 1899-1900, while the exports indicate an increase of \$11,047,479.89, silver.

The classification of the imports with the value, in gold, of each class for the six months and the gain or loss for each were as follows:

Classification.	Last six months of—		Gain.
	1900.	1899.	
Animal products	\$2,562,808.13	\$2,069,151.00	\$493,657.13
Vegetable products	5,123,814.36	3,810,325.00	1,313,489.36
Mineral products	8,203,148.86	6,997,311.00	1,205,837.86
Textile products	5,311,275.18	4,985,895.00	325,380.18
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	1,263,016.18	1,084,009.00	179,007.18
Spirits and beverages	1,376,595.41	1,290,973.00	85,622.41
Paper and paper products	1,174,350.37	1,046,709.00	127,641.37
Machinery and apparatus	4,878,101.27	4,455,328.00	422,773.27
Vehicles	799,660.33	712,537.00	87,123.33
Arms and explosives	666,860.71	679,729.00	12,868.29
Miscellaneous	799,617.85	821,655.00	21,037.15
Total	32,159,248.68	28,003,742.00	4,155,506.68

¹ Loss.

The totals for the grand divisions were as follows, with the gain or loss for each:

Division.	First six months of—		Gain.
	1900.	1899.	
Europe	\$15,274,863.51	\$13,877,205.00	\$1,397,658.51
Asia	83,846.42	60,353.00	23,493.42
Africa	5,510.62	15,335.00	9,824.38
America	16,795,028.13	14,050,849.00	2,744,179.13
Total	32,159,248.68	28,003,742.00	4,155,506.68

¹ Loss.

The imports from the principal European countries were: Germany, \$3,786,460.93 (gold)—gain, \$712,127.93; France, \$3,415,357.05—gain,

\$153,872.05; United States, \$4,914,983.72—gain, \$250,800.72; Spain, \$1,506,073.91—gain, \$61,562.91.

The trade with Asia was chiefly with China and Japan, and that with Africa principally with Zanzibar and Egypt.

The commerce with America was almost exclusively with the United States, as will be seen from the following table:

Countries.	Last six months of—		Gain.
	1900.	1899.	
United States.....	\$16,658,275.01	\$13,924,376.00	\$2,733,899.01
Argentine Republic.....	139.00	106.00	33.00
Brazil.....	457.00	5,829.00	15,372.00
Bolivia.....		12.00	12.00
Colombia.....	10,819.80	29,673.00	118,853.20
Cuba.....	22,764.00	16,343.00	6,421.00
Chile.....	4,796.00	556.00	4,240.00
Ecuador.....	35,991.70	40,854.00	14,862.30
Guatemala.....	41,468.37	9,079.00	32,389.37
Paraguay.....	52.00	55.00	13.00
Peru.....	615.00	1,826.00	11,211.00
Salvador.....	5,416.00	1,635.00	3,781.00
Santo Domingo.....		285.00	1285.00
Uruguay.....	572.00	198.00	374.00
Venezuela.....	13,662.25	20,022.00	16,359.75
Total.....	16,795,028.13	11,050,849.00	2,744,179.13

¹ Loss.

The exports during the period referred to were made principally to America and Europe, America receiving products to the value of \$61,894,682.60, silver, \$58,680,255.02 of which went to the United States. The shipments to Great Britain amounted to \$8,478,673.83; to Germany, \$2,066,051.73; to Belgium, \$2,335,235.41; to France, \$1,860,981.69; to Spain, \$672,871.23. The total shipments to Europe amounted to \$15,574,991.76, silver.

The following were the classes of exports and their valuation in Mexican silver during the six months referred to:

Class.	Last six months of—		Gain.
	1900.	1899.	
Mineral products.....	\$56,386,081.35	\$40,293,696.00	\$16,092,385.35
Vegetable products.....	14,659,801.72	19,775,244.00	15,115,439.28
Animal products.....	5,082,983.98	5,700,500.00	1,617,516.02
Manufactured products.....	102,643.99	851,656.00	77,987.99
Miscellaneous.....	508,160.35	325,355.00	82,805.35
Total.....	77,669,671.39	66,919,451.00	10,520,223.39

¹ Loss.

The exports of Mexican dollars are not included in the foregoing table.

DEVELOPMENT OF COPPER MINING.

The high prices of copper have stimulated the mining of this metal so that the activity in the search for it is unprecedented. As a consequence the various copper properties of Mexico are receiving renewed

attention and improvements are continually being made in the manner of exploitation. The construction of a 50-ton concentrating plant on the property of the Santa Emilia Copper Company will begin very soon. The mines of the company, which are already producing large quantities of high-grade ore, are situated near Coapa, in the State of Michoacan, and the product is at present shipped to Monterey for smelting. Another company, owning valuable properties near Eloro, State of Durango, is preparing to erect a 50-ton smelter and apply a new hot-air process in making a matte of the copper and gold ores. The mines are owned by Pittsburg capitalists. The La Nueva Santa Eulalia mine, owned by citizens of the United States, is now producing large quantities of rich ore and the pay vein is steadily increasing in size and richness. The exports of copper from the Republic are reported to have doubled within the past year.

IXTLE FIBER.

The exportation of ixtle fiber from Mexico has grown considerably within the past few years. The yearly amount produced for shipment abroad is now about 9,000 tons, worth \$700,000 Mexican money. In the summary of foreign commerce of the United States it is called "istle or Tampico fiber." It derives the last name from the port of Tampico, whence most of it is shipped to foreign markets. In Mexico ixtle is used in making very strong bags and ropes. In the United States its most valued use is in the manufacture of paint and white-wash brushes.

During the calendar year 1898 the United States imported 3,239 tons of ixtle, which was valued at \$196,067, or \$60.50 per ton. In 1899 the amount imported increased to 5,466 tons, worth \$423,668, or \$77.51 per ton. In 1900 there was a great decrease in the number of tons imported as compared with the previous year. For the twelve months ending with December 31, 1900, the imports aggregated 3,382 tons, worth \$266,279, or, on an average, \$78.73 per ton.

The ixtle plant is one of the numerous maguey family of plants and grows to a height of from 12 to 16 feet. It can be propagated either from seeds or scions, preferably the latter. The central stalk and the seeds and seed pods are eaten by the native Mexicans. This plant is an exception to most of the fiber-producing species, as it grows on the uplands and is never found near the seacoast or in the hot regions of the southern part of Mexico. Throughout the central and northern States it may be found growing wild on the highland plateaus. It is not cultivated.

Almost all of the 9,000 tons of ixtle fiber annually exported from Mexico is the product of the patient labor of women and children in the country homes. The processes of manufacture are thus described by "Modern Mexico:"

"The thick, waxy leaves of the plant, after cutting, are put into water and brought to a scalding point. Then they are placed on a board with a clamp at one end that holds two or three leaves, like a letter-clip, and the pulp is scraped away from the long, tough fiber with a knife or the rib of a horse."

The principal xitle-producing States of the Republic are Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí, Caupeche, Nuevo Leon, Jalisco, and Mexico, and the Federal District. The value of the product ranges from \$275,000 in the first-named State to \$8,000 in the last-named. The product of the Federal District is valued at about \$20,000.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

The "Hacienda Mexicano," of Mexico City, has just issued its report of the Mexican sugar crop for the season which began in December, 1899, and finished in May, 1900. Full details are given of the results obtained by the numerous factories throughout the country. The total production of sugar in Mexico is estimated at 78,000 tons, against 50,000 tons for the season 1898-99. Mexico assesses a duty of 15 *centavos* per kilogram (equal to 6.80 cents, United States currency, per pound) on foreign sugar. Referring to the growth of the industry in Mexico, this report says:

"The large central factory at San Cristobal, which now goes under the name of PEREZ RIO and CIA, Successors, will produce next year about 20,000,000 pounds of sugar. Some extensive machinery has been added to the already splendid installation, which makes it rank as the largest and finest in the Republic. The Cia Azucarera de Panuco, which up to the present time has been in construction, will also give a very handsome amount of sugar, which ought not to be estimated very much under the output of San Cristobal. These two factories alone will show an increase for the State of Veracruz of about 12,000 to 15,000 tons of sugar.

"Besides the above named, there are several other factories projected, and many old ones have added machinery to their already existing stock, and will therefore have a greater output. Cane is being planted in quantities all over the country, and it is fair to say that the year 1901-1902 will show a very considerable output—far above anything that has been thought of as a Mexican production.

"The amount of sugar turned out in Tabasco this last season was 913,454 kilograms, that of raw sugar (*panocha*) 451,630 kilograms, and that of molasses, from which the spirits (*aguardiente*) is made, 407,200 kilograms.

"Refined sugar is getting into greater demand every day, and there are some of the wholesale and retail grocers who will not carry any other sugar than the granulated and cube, and as these sugars sell for a higher price than the old half-refined loaf sugar almost universally

used only a few years ago the result is that there is more money every year in the sugar industry. * * * There is not and will not be for several years any overproduction of sugar in Mexico, and as the tariff on imported sugar is a prohibitive one, there is no fear of foreign competition. The competition has to come from its home manufacturers, and then will be the time for competing with Cuba in the exportation of raw sugars."

Referring to sugar production, a recent French governmental report says:

"Sugar grinding has been begun on the San Cristobal sugar plantation, owned by MARTINEZ & Co., and situated on the banks of the Papaloapam River near Cosamaloapan. This plantation was begun about three years ago, and it is estimated that the first crop will produce about 7,000,000 kilograms of sugar, an amount which will still be increased as soon as the plantation is in full production.

"The Sugar Company of Panuco is also producing for the first time this year. This crop will not be as important as that of San Cristobal, but it will increase considerably the Mexican sugar production. It is estimated that next year the production of this plantation will not be less than 7,000,000 kilograms. This will increase the Mexican sugar production by 14,000,000 kilograms.

"Many plantations have been enlarged and new ones established, notably that of Paraiso Novillero, which will soon count as an important factor in the sugar production of the Republic."

INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF CIUDAD PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

According to the "Nouveau Monde," of Paris, the heirs of Mr. COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, who died several months ago, intend to establish large workshops at Ciudad Porfirio Díaz for the repair of railroad material. Mr. HUNTINGTON was the principal stockholder in the International Railroad Company, of which Ciudad Porfirio Díaz is the terminus.

The establishment of a large foundry in this city is also under discussion, and as the necessary fuel is to be found right at hand its establishment would prove very advantageous. Ciudad Porfirio Díaz is, in fact, the center of a vast coal basin, and because of this it was formerly called Piedras Negras.

It is only a few years ago that the development of the coal mines of Piedras Negras was undertaken by a company, of which Mr. HUNTINGTON was the president and largest stockholder. The work of extracting this coal was never attempted on a very large scale, but in the last few months, on account of the marked scarcity of coal in Europe and the consequent effect thereof on American coal prices, the company has begun the active development of the mines. Under the new management it is hoped that the activity will increase, and if the large

industrial establishments projected are created all this frontier region will in a short time become of very great importance.

The coal basin, of which Ciudad Porfirio Díaz is the center, extends from the Mexican boundary for a distance not yet determined. Soundings taken in Nuevo Leon, 500 leagues distant, have revealed the presence of coal of the same grade as that found on the frontier, and it is expected that investigations now being made farther south will show the continuation of this mineral bed.

THE CITY OF JALAPA.

The tropical part of the Mexican Republic—the *terra caliente*, as it is called here—is far from progressing as rapidly as the cold and temperate regions. Two cities, Taupico and Jalapa, are exceptions. The port of Taupico has become, thanks to the recent notable improvements, a rival to Vera Cruz. Now that Jalapa is connected with Mexico City by the Interoceanic Railway, its importance in the last few years has materially increased.

Natural conditions have contributed to the progress of this city which, owing to its elevation, is comparatively free from all fevers. Situated on the border of the temperate and tropical zones, and constantly freshened by the proximity of the *Cofre* of Perote, with its eternal snows, Jalapa is an ideal spot. In the middle of winter summer clothes are worn. In summer the heat is tempered by its elevation—1,200 feet above the level of the sea—and by the currents of cool air coming from Perote. The atmosphere is mild and salubrious, and, as the city is built on a mountain side, its streets have a natural drainage and are always clean. Now that a railroad has been built to Jalapa it is becoming an industrial city of no small importance.

Jalapa produces a very bitter medicinal plant, to which it has given its name, and which constitutes one of the riches of the country, as it yearly exports large quantities, representing considerable value.

COALING STATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The first United States coaling station to be located on foreign soil has just been completed at Pichaliqui, on the west coast of Mexico, and the collier *Alexander* is conveying 5,000 tons of coal from Baltimore to store there. The station is on the Gulf of California at the extreme end of the long peninsula known as Lower California. The Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment of the United States has long been seeking to develop this point for the use of the Navy. A footing was secured there many years ago through the assent of the local authorities, but it was desired that the Mexican Government should give its full authorization to the work contemplated by the United States. Through the Departments of State of the two countries

extended negotiations were carried on, resulting finally in complete authorization of the project by Mexico. A Mexican customs official will inspect the ships before they enter the station.

The work has been in progress some time, about \$25,000 having been expended in coal warehouses, docks, slips, and the most modern facilities for loading coal upon ships. The capacity of the station is about 5,000 tons of coal.

RECENT PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

The following patents have recently been issued by the Mexican Government: To JOHN and ALEXANDER DEY, a time register; to WILLIAM WALLACE HANSCOM and ARTHUR HOUGH, improvements in machinery and electric storage batteries; to HENRY ALONZO BUCK, new method and means of generating steam in steam engines; to the Pasteur Vaccine Company, Limited, of Chicago, a trade-mark covering their product known as "Carbunculina;" to WILLIAM WALTER and ARTHUR THOMAS BARTON, improvements on horse and sheep shearing machines and apparatus; to FREDERICK WINSLOW HAWKINS and EDWARD JOSEPH LYNN, improvements in a process for the refining of iron; to WILLIAM ELIAS MILLER, a protector for fuse capsules for use in mines; RILEY and IRA WELLS KNIGHT, traction machines; to WILLIAM HENRY BUTLER, a machine for filling and covering cigarette boxes; to FREDERICK HARVEY BROWN, who cedes his invention to ERNESTO DALE ORYEN, a process for determining the location of ores, metals, and similar substances; to JAMES SWINEBURNE and EDGAR ARTHUR ASHCROFT, improvements in the treatment of mineral sulphides; to ROBERT A. STEWART, an apparatus for oxidizing refractory ores; to JAMES W. HARRELSON, improvements in spark consumers; to SUMMER F. CUMMINGS, an ash pan for locomotives; to A. LESCHEN & SONS ROPE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., a trade-mark covering their metallic bands known as "Hercules Wire Rope;" to JOSEPH EDWARD DUNN, improved apparatus and process with reference to steam boilers, heaters, evaporators, condensers, etc.; to ELMER FRANCIS CASSE, improvements in hydraulic motors; to CHARLES E. REMSEN and FELIPE D. JONES, a lamp known as "La Luna;" to FRANCIS EDWARD ELMORE, chemical process for the separation of ores; to BERNHARD BARON and GILBERT BARTHOLOMEW, a process for the manufacture of matches; to the Pressed Steel Car Company, improvement in railway cars, and to the American Lithographic Company, improvements in process and apparatus for the manufacture of printing surfaces.

LIVE STOCK IN TAMAULIPAS.

Recent data compiled by the Government of the State of Tamaulipas show that the raising of live stock is one of the principal branches

of industry of that rich and prosperous commonwealth. According to figures given in the official tables the State of Tamaulipas contains 78,495 head of horses, 216,751 head of horned cattle, 12,336 mules, 10,818 asses, 437,491 head of sheep and goats, and 1,593 head of hogs.

SHIPPING STATISTICS.

The press of Mexico gives the following resumé of the movement of vessels entering the ports of the Republic during the year 1900. Number of steamships entering Pacific ports, 203; Gulf ports, 654; total carrying capacity, 1,972,855 tons. Six hundred and eighty-six of these vessels brought cargoes and 171 entered in ballast. The sailing vessels stopping at Gulf ports during the same period aggregated 715, of which number 279 carried freight and 436 were in ballast. The total tonnage of the sailing vessels amounted to 195,216 tons. The total quantity of merchandise delivered by both the steamships and sailing vessels was 924,386 tons of 1,000 kilograms each. Four hundred and thirteen of the steamships came from the United States, 96 from Colombia, 78 from England, 45 from Germany, 20 from Belgium, 19 from Italy, and 1 from Denmark, all of which brought freight. Sixty-nine of these vessels sailed under the Mexican flag, 448 under the Stars and Stripes, and 124 under the English flag. During the fiscal year 1898-99 the vessels arriving at Mexican ports with cargoes numbered 688.

REPRESENTATIVES AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The Commissioners representing the Mexican Republic at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo are Ingenieros ALBINO R. NUNCIO, ROSENDO SANDOVAL, BAURO VIADAS, and JUAN DE D. FLEURY, and Señores ENRIQUE H. GARIBAY and JESUS NUNCIO. These gentlemen are men of varied talents and experience and will be able to furnish visitors to the Exposition with much valuable and reliable information with regard to Mexico. Ingeniero ALBINO R. NUNCIO, the head of the Commission, has been Mexico's representative at several exhibitions in the United States. Messrs. VIADAS, SANDOVAL, and FLEURY were Commissioners to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. Señor GARIBAY represented Mexico at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

By decree of President Díaz, Lieut. Col. DON ENRIQUE MONDRAGON, Second Capt. DON VICTOR HERNANDEZ COVARRUYAS, and Lieut. DON FRANCISCO NAVAREZ, of the Mexican Ordnance Corps, have been directed to participate officially in the Exposition at Buffalo. These officers were designated as a result of an invitation extended through the Mexican Embassy at Washington, and they will be connected with the exhibit of ordnance, ammunition, and naval equipment for every branch of military and naval force, which will constitute an important feature of the Exposition.

AWARDS OF CONTRACTS.

The American Bridge Company, of Pittsburg, is reported to have been awarded another contract for structural steel required in the erection of the plant of the Monterey Iron and Steel Company. This contract calls for some 2,500 tons of material, valued at about \$130,000.

Advices from Mexico state that the City of Mexico Tramways Company is about to contract for the building of 20 trolley cars with the St. Louis Car Company, of St. Louis, Missouri. The cars will be utilized on the 16-mile extension which the Mexican company is now constructing. This extension will mean additional purchases of equipment in the United States.

The prosperous city of Merida, capital of Yucatan, will shortly have a modern electric-traction system. There is at present operated in that city and its immediate surroundings some 50 miles of mule tramways. The contract for the electric lighting of Merida was recently reported to have been awarded to the German concern which also installed the electric-lighting plant in the City of Mexico. The power house, etc., for the projected road will, it is estimated, mean an expenditure of some \$200,000.

"Dun's Review" for March 31, 1901, reported that the Fairbanks Company, of New York, had received an order from the Mexican Government for 1,500 sets of scales.

It is stated by a French trade paper that the Mexican Mining Development Company has obtained a concession from the Government for the establishment of large factories for the preparation of all kinds of canned goods, and that it intends to devote a sum of \$5,000,000 gold to the exploitation of this concession. It also intends to manufacture at Mexico City large quantities of ice, and to sell this article at much lower prices than now prevail.

The "Moniteur Officiel" states that the Mexican Government has recently ordered a certain number of scientific instruments from Europe, which, as soon as they are received, will be distributed among the principal colleges of the city. Several apparatus for chemical analysis have been ordered. The School of Arts and Trades and the Normal School are among those which will be endowed with these instruments.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The "Mexican Herald" states that the "Comisión de Parasitología" of the Department of Fomento will send to the Buffalo Exposition 60 illustrations of plants and parasites that are injurious to agriculture, these having been studied in an especial manner by the society. The commission named will, in a short time, issue for free distribution among the farmers of Mexico 100,000 copies of a work entitled "The Plagues of Agriculture."

During the month of February, 1901, there were exported from the port of Progreso 43,667 bales of henequen, weighing 7,029,102 kilograms. Forty-three thousand two hundred and thirty-seven of these bales, weighing 6,955,960 kilograms, were forwarded to the United States; 250 to England, and 190 to Cuba. The value of this henequen amounted to \$1,257,283.28, Mexican silver, and 14 steamships were employed in its transportation.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A DUTCH COLONY.

After a year of active negotiations, says the "Nouveau Monde" of Paris, a colonizing company, managed by Mr. S. A. WITHERBEE, has acquired at the north of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec the ownership of a large plantation covering more than 87,000 acres, and upon which it intends to establish a large number of Dutch colonists. Regarding the Dutch as colonists Mr. WITHERBEE says that they are the best he has ever been able to find. Several years ago he established a colony in Michoacan on absolutely barren lands, and to-day these lands are the garden spots of that State.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

According to the "Handels Museum," the Société des Affrèteurs Réunis, of Paris and Havre, has recently established a regular line between Antwerp, Havre, Havana, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and New Orleans. The sailings of this line will, for the present, be monthly, and the Spanish steamers of the Olazarri Navigation Company, of Bilbao, will be employed. The steamers will sail the 30th of each month from Antwerp and on the 5th from Havre. The first sailing from Antwerp will take place the 30th of March and from Havre on the 5th of April, etc., arriving in New Orleans the 15th of May. On the return trip from New Orleans the steamer will sail the 1st of June and arrive at Havre the 20th.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

While making an examination of the copper deposits in the vicinity of La Barranca, State of Sonora, a party of prospectors recently discovered two deposits of turquoise. These occur in what is regarded as the equivalent of the volcanic complex described as *Trincheras*. The deposits of turquoise in the Territory of Arizona, in the United States, are found in similar formations.

According to the "Nouveau Monde," of Paris, a few months ago an English company purchased the principal coal deposits of the district of Acatlan (State of Puebla). The necessary machinery for boring and a large quantity of cross-ties and rails for the construction of a railway from Matamoras to Acatlan have been received.

The chief engineer of the International Railroad Company, says the "Nouveau Monde," of Paris, hopes to finish within a year the construction of the line which is to connect the station of Ortiz to Mazatan, port on the Pacific coast. The new line will pass through Alamos, Enerte, Mocerito, Culiacan, Cosala San Ignacio, and La Noria.

The mint in the City of Mexico issued during the month of February last coin to the amount of \$928,110, as follows: Gold, 1,845 \$20 pieces, 425 \$5 coins, and 1,065 \$1 pieces; silver, 883,000 *pesos* and 10,000 20-cent pieces; coppers, 2,800 pieces.

The work of extending the Mexico, Cuernavaca and Pacific Railroad is to be resumed shortly. The line now reaches Rio Balsas, in the State of Guerrero, and is to be continued to Acapulco.

It is estimated that the native cotton crop will be 2,000 tons larger this year than last, and it is predicted that cheaper cotton will revive the cotton textile industry.

NICARAGUA.

GERMAN CONSULAR REPRESENTATION.

Hon. WILLIAM R. MERRY, United States Minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, has notified the Department of State at Washington of the establishment at Managua of a German Consulate-General, with jurisdiction over consulates in Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica. The establishment of this office is worthy of notice as an indication of the recognized German policy in the development of foreign commerce, and is also probably due to the impression that the construction of an Isthmian Canal in the near future will increase the importance of proper German representation in its vicinity. The Minister states that the extensive commercial interests of Germany in Central America have suffered heavy losses during the past few years, resulting largely from the unfavorable condition of the coffee market in Europe and the United States; but German merchants have made such heavy advances to producers that it has become necessary to work out the commercial problem patiently and with increased investment.

EXHIBITS AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The exhibits of the Republic of Nicaragua at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will include dyewoods, building stones, fibrons and medicinal plants, india rubber, coffee, and cocoa, as well as mounted and unmounted birds, butterflies, and insects. The mineral exhibit will contain gold, copper, and iron ores, limestone, soapstone, quartz, onyx, and marble. In this collection prominence will be given

to exhibits of wealth-producing materials, although the collection of birds, etc., will lend attractiveness by their variety and the brilliancy of their colors.

THE CULTURE OF RUBBER.

"El Atlantico" (The Atlantic), of Bluefields, in its issue of March 7, 1901, contains an interesting article upon rubber cultivation in the district of Pearl Lagoon, in which it is stated that this culture is being carried on with energy and enthusiasm in the region referred to. This portion of Nicaragua is exceedingly well adapted to the growing of rubber trees on account of the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the facilities for communication with the outer world. The writer of the article in question says that with proper care the rubber tree in Nicaragua commences to produce within a period of seven years from the date of planting. Often, however, due to improper planting and cultivation, the plantation is not productive until the tenth year. The cultivation of the rubber tree is a new and growing industry in Nicaragua, and one that promises ample returns to both capital and labor. The agricultural industries of the Atlantic coast region of the Republic have hitherto been almost exclusively confined to the growing of fruits, principally bananas, and until now rubber cultivation has received but little attention by planters. The field is a virgin one, and very inviting to the capitalist and investor.

NEW ISSUE OF BONDS.

The press of Nicaragua publishes an important decree promulgated by President ZELAYA, under date of February 4, 1901, authorizing the acceptance by the Government, from either national or foreign capitalists, of a voluntary loan of \$1,000,000, 65 per cent of which is to be in legal-tender money and 35 per cent in consolidated custom-house bonds. The Government will issue railway bonds of different denominations to cover the amount of the loan. The proceeds of this loan will be used in the prosecution of railway and other public works now in course of construction.

PERU.

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND WOOL IN 1899.

The "Economist," of Lima, in its issue of February 9, 1901, contains an interesting article concerning the exportation of cotton and wool from Peru in 1899. From this article it appears that, notwithstanding the fact that the growing of wool and the cultivation of cotton have gradually increased from year to year, the greater part of the product is used in the country in supplying the demands of the various

factories that have been established in the Republic within the last few years.

The exportation of wool in 1899 was as follows: To England, 3,324,908 kilograms; to France, 52,962; to Germany, 46,043; to Italy, 4,848; to Bolivia, 2,848; to the United States, 2,991; to Chile, 282; total, 3,434,882 kilograms.

The exportation of cotton in 1899 amounted to 5,876,310 kilograms, the greater part of which was shipped through the ports of Pisco, Tambo de Mora, and Paita. The following comparative table shows the movement of this article in 1899 as compared with the previous year:

Countries.	1899.	1898.	Countries.	1899.	1898.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
England.....	4,545,231	5,157,730	Mexico.....	27,900	78,248
United States.....	671,161	655,696	Mexico.....	5,204	4,642
France.....	234,096	539,302	China.....	290	10,000
Chile.....	142,898	153,015	Ecuador.....		6,393
Germany.....	103,010	17,920	Total.....	5,876,310	6,712,112
Spain.....	86,241	74,899			
Italy.....	59,976	11,267			

NEW SMELTER AT CANZA.

The "Sociedad Minera de Canza" (Canza Mining Company), a corporation recently organized for the purpose of working the abundant and extensive copper-ore deposits which are found in the mineral district of Canza, will erect a smelter consisting of two modern furnaces. The capital of this mining and smelting company is 50,000 *sols*, which amount may be increased to 500,000 *sols* at the option of the stockholders should the exigencies of the business so require. The district of Canza is favorably situated for the successful operation of the important business of the extraction and reduction of ores, being less than 4 leagues from Ica and very near the coast. The location is an advantageous one and will greatly facilitate the importation of coal for the use of the furnaces, and at the same time enable the matte and other products of the smelter to be easily transported to the markets. The district is rich in mines and has long been considered one of the most promising copper-bearing zones of the coast region of the Republic. The mines in question were formerly operated extensively and at a handsome profit to the owners. The surrounding country has never been very thoroughly prospected for copper ores, but is now attracting considerable attention from persons interested in the location of copper properties.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH LINE.

A Lima telegram states that a proposal has been received in Peru from the Argentine Government, for the construction of a telegraph line from the Argentine Republic across Bolivia and Peru to Ecuador,

where it would connect with the line to Central America and the United States. This, it is stated, would obviate the necessity of the South American Republics depending solely upon the English and French cables on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for their telegraphic communication with the United States.

PRODUCTION OF THE CERRO DE PASCO MINES.

According to a statement of Señor GUILLERMO SUERMAN, as published in "El Comercio" of Lima, the Cerro de Pasco mines yielded minerals valued at over 4,600,000 *sols* during 1900. The exports of copper amounted to 6,986 tons, worth 4,158,090 *sols*, and the production of silver was estimated at 55,426 *marcos*, valued at about 500,000 *sols*.

RAMIE MANUFACTORY.

According to "El Economista" of Lima, a company has been organized with a capital of £25,000, divided into 2,500 shares of 100 *sols* each, for the purpose of erecting a factory for the manufacture of burlaps, bags, and cordage. Ramie fiber will be used in the manufacture of these products.

SALVADOR.

PRESIDENT REGALADO'S MESSAGE.

On February 20, 1901, President REGALADO delivered a notable message to the National Assembly at the opening of its regular session. This interesting document states that as a natural consequence of the maintenance of order the Government has succeeded in promoting enterprises of vital importance to the nation, many of which the Executive has had the satisfaction of seeing realized, such as the completion of the Occidental Railway, which was opened to traffic on April 15, 1900. The debt contracted by the Government for the building of this railway has been completely liquidated, and on the 14th of last November bonds of the English debt to the value of £716,860 were incinerated. During the year just passed the Bureau of Statistics, which was suspended in 1897, was reestablished and placed under the management of a competent director.

The relations of Salvador with the other Central American States remain friendly and cordial. Referring to the legal Congress which convened in the city of San Salvador in October, 1900, and which has just closed its sessions, the President manifests that the work of that important convention was conducted with the greatest harmony and mutual good feeling by the respective delegates of the Central Ameri-

can Republics. The economic condition of Salvador having greatly improved, the delegates of that Republic proposed and advocated before the conference the desirability of making a single commercial territory extending from Usamacinta to Esecudo de Veraguas by means of a free exchange of agricultural products, domestic commodities, and national manufactures.

Respecting the Pan-American Exposition, the Executive believes that the exhibits of the agricultural productions and mineral wealth of Salvador at Buffalo will be of the greatest advantage to the nation and will tend to encourage and promote the latent industries of the Republic.

The President exhibits great interest in the question of education, and states that the public schools of the nation, as well as those of the higher grades of instruction, have received the especial attention and protection of the Government. The State University has been reorganized and enlarged, and a dental department has been added to the curriculum. The Government has also given a monthly subsidy to the School of Commerce and Finance, and will continue to promote in every way possible the cause of education in the Republic.

The message demonstrates that the finances of Salvador are in a satisfactory condition. The receipts during the year 1900 amounted to \$6,337,729.06, which amount was made up of the following items: Imports, \$3,473,162.03; exports, \$550,410.86; tax on liquors, \$1,827,961.76; other sources of income, \$486,194.41. Comparing these receipts with those of 1899, \$4,480,454.61, an increase of \$1,857,274.45 is shown. This increase is made up as follows: Customs duties, \$1,573,678.59; tax on liquors, \$233,325.74, and from other sources, \$50,270.12. Adding to the \$6,337,729.06 the receipts from loans, \$269,098.82, and the balance on hand from the previous year, \$177,923.43, the available fund in 1900 is shown to be \$6,784,751.31. The disbursements during the year amounted to \$6,751,027.87, leaving an excess of receipts of \$33,723.44. The amortization during the year of the different bonds representing the consolidated public debt was \$2,814,342.62; the bonds of Salvador are represented by \$489,429.20 of this sum, while the balance, \$2,324,913.42, represents the securities issued on account of contracts for loans, orders for merchandise, etc. At the close of the year 1900 the total consolidated debt was \$9,225,863.88. During that year bonds were issued to the amount of \$1,177,457.48. The sum of the two preceding items is \$10,403,321.36. Deducting from this amount the value of the amortized bonds, \$2,814,342.62, leaves \$7,588,978.74, which is the actual bonded indebtedness of the nation at the present time.

The exports through the ports of the Republic during the year 1900 consisted of 365,499 packages, valued at \$9,142,690. The imports during the same period amounted to about \$6,000,000, or an excess of exports over imports of over \$3,000,000.

BANK REPORT.

According to the January (1901) report of the board of directors of the "Banco Salvadoreño" of San Salvador, the bank has an authorized capital of \$6,000,000. Of this amount, \$4,200,000 has been subscribed, and \$2,500,000 paid in. The reserve fund is \$500,000. The net profits for the half year ending December 31, 1900, were \$44,230.36, \$42,000 of which amount was applied to the payment of dividends and \$2,230.36 to the reserve fund.

SANTO DOMINGO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF 1900.

Through the courtesy of Señor Don A. RECIO-AMIAMA, Statistician of the Treasury Department of Santo Domingo, the MONTHLY BULLETIN is enabled to publish a résumé of the exports and imports of the Republic of Santo Domingo for the year 1900.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

The exports in 1900 were as follows: Campeachy wood, 2,526 tons; mulberry wood, 131 tons; lignum-vitæ, 587 tons; yayas, 20 tons; bera, 2,188 tons; lima-wood (*braziletto*), 2 tons; dividivi, 563 tons; mahogany forks, 11,870 feet; mahogany logs, 792,795 feet; espinilla wood, 89,974 feet; cedar, 212,166 feet; beeswax (yellow), 316,514 pounds; coffee, 3,951,539 pounds; cacao, 11,231,157 pounds; leaf tobacco, 17,392,882 pounds; sugar, 107,941,606 pounds; hides (cattle), 401,094 pounds; shells, 164 pounds; lignum-vitæ gum, 3,538 pounds; horns, 6,557 pounds; bones, 900 pounds; heron plumes, 10 ounces; honey, 89,730 gallons; molasses, 47,069 gallons; rum, 640 gallons; bananas, 284,900 bunches; goatskins, 5,706 dozen; sponges, 17 barrels; starch, 70 barrels; beeves, 303; horses, 26; mules, 3; tobacco (manufactured), 20 packages; guano, 1 sack. The total value of the exports was \$6,005,864.22.

RECEIPTS FROM IMPORTS.

The receipts from imports during the year 1900 amounted to \$2,392,051.74, gold, and were made through the following ports: Santo Domingo, \$572,214.96; Plata, \$756,501.05; Maceris, \$476,588.71; Sanchez, \$389,625.38; Azua, \$90,721.59; Samaná, \$43,930.29; Monte-cristi, \$54,785.93; Barahona, \$7,683.83. The receipts from the Central Railway during the year were \$164,995.97, gold. The imports through the ports mentioned amounted to \$3,233,177.87, gold.

CABINET CHANGES—REGULAR SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Señor Don JOSÉ GABRIEL GARCÍA, Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union of American Republics in the Republic of Santo Domingo, in a recent communication to the MONTHLY BULLETIN advises that due to the resignations of Señores LOGROÑO and GOMEZ MOYA the Cabinet has been constituted as follows: Señor Don LUIS MARÍA HERNÁNDEZ, Secretary of Interior and Government; Señor Don ELIAS BRACHE, Secretary of Finance and Commerce; Señor Doctor FRANCISCO HENRIQUEZ Y CARVAJAL, Secretary for Foreign Relations; Señor Don GENARO PEREZ, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction; Señor Don FIDELIS DESPRADEL, Secretary of War and Public Works; Señor Don EMILIO JOUVERT, Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, and General LEOVIGILDO CUELLO, Secretary of War and of the Navy.

Señor GARCÍA also announces that the extra session of Congress, which was convened by the President some months ago, was reassembled in regular session on February 27, 1901.

UNITED STATES.**TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.****STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.**

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

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Chemicals:				
Logwood (<i>Palocampeche; Pálo de campeche; Campeche</i>):				
Mexico	\$8,778	\$709	\$11,231	\$6,964
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>):				
Mexico	8,800	5,880	97,611	43,436
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Cacao ou cacao cru; Cacao</i>):				
Central America.....			4,711	3,069
Brazil.....		70,270	810,899	557,363
Other South America.....	118,069	69,773	994,778	1,250,207
Coffee (<i>Café; Café; Café</i>):				
Central America.....	692,608	579,813	1,765,981	1,485,862
Mexico.....	358,614	171,826	1,655,840	590,757
Brazil.....	4,572,614	3,483,349	23,855,212	29,259,749
Other South America.....	518,766	547,432	2,607,111	3,388,867
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Oton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	35,884	68,466	135,613	340,994
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Henequen</i>):				
Mexico	1,257,429	818,311	6,898,622	5,305,903
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America.....	130,191	195,646	1,376,287	1,512,987
South America.....	86,704	28,240	646,487	381,450
Oranges (<i>Naranjos; Laranjos; Oranges</i>):				
Mexico.....	247	670	184,052	135,660
Miscellaneous:				
Fur skins (<i>Pielos finos; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):				
South America.....		4,807	110,101	153,164
Hides and skins (<i>Cuernos y pieles; Cuiraces y lites; Cuir et peaux</i>):				
Central America.....	53,720	34,154	319,023	385,993
Mexico.....	281,895	307,023	1,514,111	1,656,855
South America.....	891,059	542,238	7,312,226	6,057,581
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma chibica; Barrilla crua; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America.....	84,268	57,727	522,568	440,229
Mexico.....	18,483	40,963	123,441	79,737
Brazil.....	1,532,387	1,448,371	11,847,724	8,864,343
Other South America.....	80,070	51,745	694,637	442,820
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galapagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingaños, barras, etc.; Plombes en saumons, en barras, etc.</i>):				
Mexico.....	274,780	146,537	1,702,490	1,784,662
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Central America.....	2,511	11,074	48,826	18,002
Mexico.....	2,405	3,490	32,635	8,629
Cuba.....	1,269,203	3,891,748	6,263,054	8,959,988
Brazil.....	534,936	1,156,039	833,585	2,390,188
Other South America.....	407,815	487,499	4,148,688	6,366,555
Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i>):				
Mexico.....	19,242	2,963	68,660	23,651
Cuba.....	1,110,142	871,107	5,606,225	6,829,165
Wood, mahogany (<i>Coba; Mogno; Acajú</i>):				
Central America.....	85	81,111	195,748	340,582
Mexico.....	26,384	17,791	259,367	324,069
Cuba.....	12,722	9,798	94,851	192,657
South America.....	7,079	7,063	22,189	15,846
Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	18,679	49,061	546,900	212,487
Class 2 (combing).....	48,499		48,600	4,108
Class 3 (carpet).....	127,220	4,936	419,296	414,745

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Agricultural implements (Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Máquinas agrícolas):				
Central America.....	\$159	\$314	\$5,736	\$9,199
Mexico.....	32,581	30,650	224,305	287,535
Santo Domingo.....	.....	781	2,881	2,029
Cuba.....	16,128	3,267	103,900	73,898
Argentine Republic.....	113,342	74,090	1,692,793	1,170,504
Brazil.....	1,079	1,215	16,443	10,081
Colombia.....	.....	77	708	1,171
Other South America.....	19,540	10,985	250,155	253,818
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (Maiz; Milho; Maïs):				
Central America.....	2,300	4,223	30,885	21,239
Mexico.....	12,193	55,315	149,445	409,869
Santo Domingo.....	.....	18	51	67
Cuba.....	31,322	49,955	345,761	480,573
South America.....	977	1,634	62,956	12,511
Wheat (Trigo; Trigo; Blé):				
Central America.....	.....	1,800	5,200	23,870
Mexico.....	.....	13	2,038	1,439
South America.....	2,181	24,695	22,612	490,186
Wheat flour (Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé):				
Central America.....	77,286	70,116	533,232	603,884
Mexico.....	8,935	41,842	100,428	103,147
Santo Domingo.....	11,236	19,491	77,774	133,312
Cuba.....	152,705	177,135	1,416,965	1,353,922
Brazil.....	189,644	132,861	1,442,369	1,708,655
Colombia.....	16,420	19,688	193,415	180,467
Other South America.....	113,082	210,209	1,035,085	1,060,221
Farringes, etc.:				
Carrriages, cars, etc., and parts of (Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	1,618	16,592	15,100	54,810
Mexico.....	101,443	65,486	766,540	1,118,574
Santo Domingo.....	334	7,431	17,085	56,372
Cuba.....	7,813	36,291	154,327	469,506
Argentine Republic.....	5,097	5,806	231,316	332,811
Brazil.....	928	16,806	155,545	102,411
Colombia.....	215	19	15,997	3,295
Other South America.....	2,872	46,710	36,764	131,664
Cycles and parts of (Dicietas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	86	1,003	2,241	3,500
Mexico.....	848	1,776	18,444	13,154
Santo Domingo.....	14	72	216	311
Cuba.....	11,962	311	128,419	10,286
Argentine Republic.....	14,038	1,204	129,078	23,263
Brazil.....	1,469	374	21,199	7,613
Colombia.....	22	.....	5,881	320
Other South America.....	1,185	1,218	48,893	20,276
Coal:				
Coal, bituminous (Carbón; Curvao; Charbon):				
Central America.....	2,164	2,747	15,655	25,409
Mexico.....	140,433	140,975	943,034	1,085,482
Santo Domingo.....	678	1,712	9,595	15,231
Cuba.....	88,642	44,589	380,365	645,030
Brazil.....	6,224	20,788	60,325	163,076
Colombia.....	6,200	9,235	26,357	46,970
Other South America.....	8,654	24,485	54,209	234,023
Copper:				
Copper ingots, etc. (Cobre; Cuire; Cuivre):				
Mexico.....	77,930	14,239	296,304	105,419
Cottons:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé):				
Mexico.....	24,773	75,541	421,412	1,299,850
South America.....	5,400	.....	6,880	232

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Cottons—Continued.				
Cotton cloths (<i>Tijidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	\$56,173	\$74,357	\$485,080	\$531,559
Mexico.....	29,619	20,143	334,409	198,993
Santo Domingo.....	1,117	37,214	35,795	171,142
Cuba.....	13,761	16,253	351,053	121,649
Argentine Republic.....	4,638	4,974	82,729	71,451
Brazil.....	16,595	17,001	287,915	224,264
Colombia.....	11,119	65,415	180,924	278,973
Other South America.....	76,436	108,467	646,679	1,310,607
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupas de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America.....	41,726	40,621	161,043	280,455
Mexico.....	21,444	27,873	279,927	319,575
Santo Domingo.....	580	3,148	9,065	39,290
Cuba.....	9,872	11,412	116,962	73,055
Argentine Republic.....	293	4,077	13,265	13,652
Brazil.....	1,635	2,484	30,169	32,806
Colombia.....	6,046	4,300	32,820	31,924
Other South America.....	3,022	9,536	48,720	66,313
Electric Instruments:				
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparatus électriques et scientifiques; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	3,082	3,267	37,058	42,999
Mexico.....	21,091	34,900	304,854	271,210
Argentine Republic.....	16,899	9,416	295,881	252,044
Brazil.....	11,866	25,449	129,999	170,139
Other South America.....	9,494	17,846	100,604	132,521
Iron and Steel, Manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trillos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....			13,157	78,456
Mexico.....	59,472	196,789	365,948	715,919
South America.....	3,790	203,512	154,219	950,348
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America.....	6,392	10,189	64,872	89,735
Mexico.....	36,317	46,794	315,462	371,259
Santo Domingo.....	830	3,683	6,593	19,593
Cuba.....	22,175	28,462	245,306	222,083
Argentine Republic.....	11,294	17,723	196,077	186,187
Brazil.....	17,215	5,697	210,274	121,289
Colombia.....	3,635	3,867	42,297	28,829
Other South America.....	18,857	22,898	190,804	308,194
Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e acessórios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	2,294	3,048	20,960	23,972
Mexico.....	44,726	22,087	185,727	214,548
Santo Domingo.....	525	1,584	1,589	6,989
Cuba.....	5,551	3,315	52,485	75,702
Argentine Republic.....	5,546	17,849	141,468	151,213
Brazil.....	9,478	1,903	88,283	48,288
Colombia.....	456	238	9,963	3,625
Other South America.....	14,184	14,736	112,314	137,514
Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e acessórios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	91	390	1,809	4,334
Mexico.....	4,450	8,526	35,661	49,668
Santo Domingo.....		277	109	999
Cuba.....	2,990	2,291	18,144	28,308
Argentine Republic.....	1,675	1,529	26,760	19,451
Brazil.....	950	1,529	8,047	4,048
Colombia.....	295	185	1,635	984
Other South America.....	2,685	3,984	17,833	23,380

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Leather and manufactures:				
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero, distinto del de suela; Couro não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour soles</i>):				
Central America.....	\$2,619	\$4,023	\$16,626	\$25,870
Mexico.....	1,206	2,433	28,055	10,544
Santo Domingo.....	287	717	661	6,068
Cuba.....	3,434	2,909	25,075	31,345
Argentine Republic.....	720	5,258	42,017	71,710
Brazil.....	7,970	8,876	69,370	52,059
Colombia.....	220	106	1,610	3,310
Other South America.....	4,540	5,084	28,081	63,630
Boots and shoes (<i>Culzado; Culcados; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America.....	3,128	10,971	95,565	122,859
Mexico.....	24,942	44,036	231,773	255,980
Colombia.....	3,618	3,546	36,064	48,028
Other South America.....	2,073	4,387	26,113	49,391
Naval stores:				
Resin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrán; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Central America.....	806	812	9,228	7,862
Mexico.....	279	1,948	4,739	6,881
Santo Domingo.....	115	504	1,878	3,923
Cuba.....	269	1,984	10,511	10,636
Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	121,994	92,077
Brazil.....	4,131	24,034	105,908	141,156
Colombia.....	285	1,410	6,259	10,082
Other South America.....	3,722	6,430	69,797	63,990
Turpentine, spirits of (<i>Agnarrás; Aguarrás; Tér-benthine</i>):				
Central America.....	994	734	4,612	5,086
Mexico.....	103	471	2,573	2,732
Santo Domingo.....	45	189	293	648
Cuba.....	3,923	3,052	33,418	33,513
Argentine Republic.....	9,252	7,964	99,230	94,833
Brazil.....	6,201	3,694	47,746	55,970
Colombia.....	741	575	3,067	3,106
Other South America.....	3,148	3,748	42,727	70,595
Oils:				
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleas mineras, crás; Huiles minerales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico.....	41,764	.....	276,689	262,055
Cuba.....	9,237	47,073	218,334	160,949
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleas mineras, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):				
Central America.....	18,802	12,641	97,737	96,250
Mexico.....	17,965	13,351	128,175	97,877
Santo Domingo.....	4,246	12,053	31,277	48,653
Cuba.....	6,350	15,470	52,150	145,937
Argentine Republic.....	96,542	43,778	974,031	826,827
Brazil.....	113,406	78,857	1,224,607	1,484,356
Colombia.....	13,315	7,643	26,682	94,628
Other South America.....	88,969	74,366	774,020	814,758
Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleas vegetales; Huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America.....	727	998	4,835	5,390
Mexico.....	53,115	78,875	599,240	566,791
Santo Domingo.....	792	5,406	20,537	49,730
Cuba.....	706	2,315	28,604	24,572
Argentine Republic.....	5,839	4,055	26,252	41,823
Brazil.....	13,127	42,822	129,029	237,964
Other South America.....	3,910	13,972	86,770	111,467
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca en latas; Beef conserved</i>):				
Central America.....	1,556	4,140	19,399	19,511
Mexico.....	1,901	2,699	14,316	16,660
Santo Domingo.....	10	.....	76	34
Cuba.....	166	734	4,234	5,827
Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	365	38
Brazil.....	3,710	688	28,514	12,908
Colombia.....	1,315	590	7,141	4,573
Other South America.....	1,384	1,147	15,837	15,810

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months end- ing February—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmuera; Beef, salted ou en salmuera</i>):				
Central America.....	\$3,450	\$1,934	\$27,621	\$26,174
Mexico.....	82	200	1,737	1,033
Santo Domingo.....	193	307	2,869	3,575
Cuba.....	356	598	6,684	5,212
Brazil.....	660	14	4,082	335
Colombia.....	2,097	1,493	13,715	13,339
Other South America.....	14,707	10,665	122,775	136,008
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):				
Central America.....	6,993	6,453	49,253	83,240
Mexico.....	1,379	3,035	16,421	22,890
Santo Domingo.....	1,862	229	9,094	4,243
Cuba.....	190	69	2,119	2,906
Brazil.....	17,819	643	29,538	12,730
Colombia.....	181	867	7,622	5,355
Other South America.....	10,138	3,430	36,001	82,060
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):				
Central America.....	1,637	2,378	17,415	20,474
Mexico.....	2,418	3,362	16,050	21,145
Santo Domingo.....	72	138	1,381	1,434
Cuba.....	52,655	37,758	559,423	293,990
Brazil.....	7,024	4,071	97,656	104,288
Colombia.....	469	125	1,656	726
Other South America.....	1,287	2,247	5,296	20,232
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):				
Central America.....	1,845	2,561	20,889	24,227
Mexico.....	2,515	5,044	31,908	34,204
Santo Domingo.....	625	1,406	4,077	9,329
Cuba.....	47,300	42,676	475,214	391,106
Brazil.....	82	8	2,841	2,961
Colombia.....	1,709	1,326	12,213	12,777
Other South America.....	2,752	6,279	52,048	61,656
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i>):				
Central America.....	6,716	5,266	50,961	73,564
Santo Domingo.....	291	393	4,797	6,454
Cuba.....	60,389	32,930	267,782	379,961
Brazil.....	17	10	1,553	203
Colombia.....	1,607	1,702	8,787	13,201
Other South America.....	13,028	19,296	139,226	194,348
Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindoux</i>):				
Central America.....	17,305	16,240	121,638	145,195
Mexico.....	41,127	39,592	322,050	332,197
Santo Domingo.....	1,457	3,417	13,750	27,997
Cuba.....	132,928	237,943	1,267,951	1,799,494
Argentine Republic.....	602	1,674	3,511	4,619
Brazil.....	51,813	97,735	544,911	608,819
Colombia.....	11,625	7,662	94,384	75,833
Other South America.....	59,845	63,026	502,779	731,022
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):				
Central America.....	3,507	3,545	36,748	33,308
Mexico.....	3,714	7,697	29,922	36,687
Santo Domingo.....	2,022	2,051	6,933	14,176
Cuba.....	6,161	1,626	36,338	12,026
Brazil.....	6,147	6,998	138,822	147,787
Colombia.....	551	1,228	10,065	8,615
Other South America.....	2,913	7,429	96,987	83,592
Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):				
Central America.....	2,146	2,083	16,401	16,228
Mexico.....	2,216	6,036	17,073	24,672
Santo Domingo.....	505	789	4,355	3,744
Cuba.....	4,734	2,587	27,378	17,076
Brazil.....	.....	.....	69	31
Colombia.....	758	484	5,743	4,756
Other South America.....	707	446	8,749	3,900
Tobaccos:				
Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	878	3,768	19,791	18,381
Mexico.....	2,670	11,268	116,269	88,290
Argentine Republic.....	730	.....	6,623	11,912
Colombia.....	2,648	944	7,285	5,437
Other South America.....	11,059	7,684	68,395	65,790

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Tobaccos—Continued.				
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):				
Central America	\$5,401	\$3,900	\$37,909	\$39,294
Mexico	1,316	2,485	4,457	23,189
Cuba	19,151	15,491	107,992	99,811
Argentine Republic	3,192	1,718	21,794	4,201
Brazil			352	351
Colombia	1,203	657	5,569	6,368
Other South America	4,621	5,023	33,111	33,910
Wood and manufactures:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):				
Central America	3,974	4,438	12,837	36,138
Mexico	5,122	31,572	132,510	203,203
Cuba	6,555	9,335	38,219	46,466
Argentine Republic	827	2,541	14,429	48,898
Brazil				1,894
Colombia			6,881	8,434
Other South America	4,100	10,856	62,644	40,415
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America	3,748	3,254	32,582	41,565
Mexico	77,695	93,612	669,228	801,135
Santo Domingo	2,702	4,680	17,268	29,296
Cuba	96,917	57,707	607,186	553,117
Argentine Republic	225,883	113,059	873,867	855,077
Brazil	5,246	2,875	300,978	160,651
Colombia	3,760	2,295	50,603	38,423
Other South America	40,928	47,806	388,134	576,762
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobília; Meubles</i>):				
Central America	5,653	2,942	31,624	38,386
Mexico	25,548	32,987	248,850	236,838
Santo Domingo	496	3,064	4,148	19,963
Cuba	26,855	24,662	199,183	239,267
Argentine Republic	2,372	2,110	79,260	50,090
Brazil	2,156	762	28,551	14,686
Colombia	790	2,247	11,697	13,229
Other South America	2,122	4,647	12,894	52,224

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN FEBRUARY.

For the month of February, 1901, the volume of the foreign commerce of the United States was \$177,496,795, against \$188,260,926 for the month of February, 1900. The imports are represented in these totals by \$64,501,762 for February, 1901, and \$68,833,941 in the corresponding month of 1900, while the exports for the month named in 1901 and 1900 were \$112,956,666 and \$119,426,985, respectively.

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

	1901.	1900.
IMPORTS.		
Articles of food and animals	\$17,002,842	\$16,257,451
Articles in a crude condition entering into processes of domestic manufacture	19,534,334	25,967,609
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials	6,067,661	6,736,818
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	11,876,925	10,743,863
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	10,080,000	9,128,140
Total	64,501,762	68,833,941

	1901.	1900.
EXPORTS.		
Products of agriculture.....	\$73,052,884	\$75,139,130
Products of manufactures.....	30,302,592	31,236,128
Products of mining.....	2,723,794	3,134,022
Products of forest.....	3,846,385	3,548,209
Products of fisheries.....	405,482	389,560
Miscellaneous.....	667,230	940,779
Foreign goods reexported.....	1,956,666	2,049,167
Total.....	112,955,033	119,426,965

The imports admitted free of duty were valued at \$25,698,647, or 39.80 per cent of the grand total, as compared with the free importation value of \$30,752,026, or 44.67 per cent of the grand total for February, 1900. The amount of duties collected from customs during the month was \$18,719,598, against \$19,882,253 collected in February, 1900.

For the eight months of the fiscal year ending with February, 1901, the value of the merchandise imported by the United States was \$523,534,877, against \$555,253,574 for a like period in the previous year. The exports for the same time amounted to \$1,015,193,489, against \$919,473,471 for eight months of the previous fiscal year. This shows a loss of \$31,718,697, or 5.71 per cent, in the imports and a gain of \$93,720,018, or nearly 14 per cent, for the exports.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS IN MARCH.

The receipts of the United States Government in the month of March, 1901, were more than \$1,000,000 in excess of those of March, 1900. As in February, there was a slight falling off in the customs receipts, but the income from internal revenue was slightly increased and the miscellaneous receipts were much larger. In March, 1901, the total receipts of the Government were \$49,891,125, as against \$48,726,837 in March of the previous year. Of this amount, \$21,048,597 was from customs, \$24,320,424 from internal revenue, and \$4,522,104 from miscellaneous sources.

The expenditures for the month were \$40,762,861, of which the largest amount was for pensions, \$11,162,248, and \$10,822,602 for civil and miscellaneous expenses. The expenditures for the military establishment were also large, amounting to \$10,635,786.

The surplus of receipts over expenditures for the month was therefore \$9,129,264, and the Treasury surplus for the first nine months of the fiscal year was increased to \$42,296,965. The surplus has increased by rapid and regular degrees since the beginning of the calendar year 1901.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR MARCH.

According to the monthly statement issued by the Treasury Department on April 3, 1901, the total monetary circulation of the country

for the month of March was \$2,187,243,580, an increase of about \$166,000,000 in the last twelve months. The increase is ascribed to the phenomenal trade activity prevailing throughout the United States. The general stock of money and bullion in the Treasury has also increased rapidly, \$10,000,000 representing the gains of the month, thus bringing the grand aggregate up to \$2,477,227,185. The total value of gold and bullion in the Treasury vaults is reported to be \$1,124,157,697, of which more than \$7,000,000 was added in the month of March. During the same period the gold in circulation decreased by about \$1,500,000. The Treasury now holds more gold than at any other time in the history of the Government, and the inflow is continuing.

DECREASED VALUE OF SILVER.

The quarterly statement of changes in the values of foreign coins issued by the Director of the United States Mint (see table of values of Latin-American coins elsewhere in the present issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN) shows that during the three months ending with March 31, 1901, there has been a decrease in the commercial value of silver of 0.02408 cent per ounce. The value of foreign silver coins is therefore correspondingly decreased.

DELEGATES TO THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

President MCKINLEY has appointed the following delegates to the International Congress of the American Republics to be held in the City of Mexico in October, 1901:

CYRUS NORTHROP, of Minnesota; HENRY G. DAVIS, of West Virginia; WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, of Iowa; CHARLES M. PEPPER, of the District of Columbia, and VOLNEY B. FOSTER, of Illinois.

Dr. CYRUS NORTHROP is President of the University of Minnesota, and one of the most prominent educators in this country.

Hon. HENRY G. DAVIS was a member of the International American Conference of 1889-90. He was for many years a member of the United States Senate from the State of West Virginia, and is prominently identified with the large interests of the United States.

Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Argentine Republic, and is now Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER is an author, magazine and newspaper writer of note, and for a number of years has devoted his attention especially to the conditions in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Mr. VOLNEY B. FOSTER has been actively identified in business affairs and is especially interested in the development of the consular service and the advancement of the international relations of the United States.

RECOGNITION OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The following consular officers representing the Latin-American Republics in the United States have been recognized by the Department of State at Washington:

ANTONIO ROIG, Vice-Consul of the Dominican Republic at Hinnacuo, Porto Rico; LAUREANO SARRIA, Vice-Consul of the Dominican Republic at Vieques, Porto Rico; VICTOR MANUEL PAZMINO, Consul-General of Ecuador at New York; WILLIAM G. MORRILL, Vice-Consul of the Argentine Republic at Savannah, Georgia; PEDRO ALVIZUA, Honorary Consul of Venezuela at Chicago, Illinois; EVALDO TIRADO, Consul-General of Peru at New York; FELIPE GALACIA V., Consul of Bolivia at San Francisco, California; LUIS FELIX LASTRETO, Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California; ENCARNACION MEJIA, Consul-General of Salvador for the United States, residing at San Francisco, California; LUIS MENDELSON, Vice-Consul of Salvador at San Diego, California; GUILLERMO G. GRIFFITHS, Vice-Consul of Honduras at Detroit, Michigan; PHILIP MORSE, Consul of Bolivia at San Diego, California.

INTERNAL TAXES IN PORTO RICO.

The Legislature of Porto Rico, at its first session recently adjourned, enacted a measure which has met with the approval of the Governor, providing a system of internal-revenue taxes. These are levied alike upon articles of domestic manufacture and those that are imported, the taxes, however, being considerably larger in the case of goods imported from foreign countries. The following (as reported) are the articles and the rates agreed upon:

Spirits, wines, and beer.—Rum and bay rum distilled in Porto Rico or imported from the United States, 60 cents per gallon; imported from foreign countries, \$1 per gallon; all other distilled spirits, 80 cents per gallon; distilled spirits, adulterated, 40 cents per gallon; wines and beers, 15 cents per gallon; champagne, \$1 per gallon.

Cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco.—Cigars and cigarettes manufactured in Porto Rico or imported from the United States, if not exceeding 3 pounds per thousand, \$1 per thousand, and if exceeding that weight, \$1.80 per thousand. On the same articles imported from foreign countries the taxes are \$2 and \$3.60, respectively. Tobacco manufactured or partly manufactured in any form, of Porto Rican or United States origin, 5 cents per pound; imported from foreign countries, 10 cents per pound.

Playing cards, matches, etc.—Playing cards, 2 cents per pack; proprietary medicines, 5 cents ad valorem; oleomargarine, 10 cents per pound; arms and ammunition, 25 per cent ad valorem; matches made in Porto Rico or the United States, 15 cents per gross of boxes con-

taining not over 100 matches each; if imported from foreign countries, 30 cents per gross.

Revenue stamps are affixed and canceled to indicate the payment of these taxes as in the United States. Manufacturers and importers are required to furnish bonds conditional on their faithful compliance with this law, and all violations of it are punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000, imprisonment of from one month to a year, and confiscation of all merchandise on which evasion of tax was attempted.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF RATES.

In the tariff schedule prepared by the Commission for the Philippine Islands revenue has apparently been the main consideration. As light a tax as is consistent with this object has been laid on necessary food products, the raw materials of the industries of the islands, the tools, implements, and machinery of production, the materials of transportation by sea and land, and the transmitters of power. Rates graduated to the means and necessities of the consumers have been applied to manufactured goods, and articles of luxury have been taxed as highly as is consistent with the production of the greatest amount of revenue.

In pursuance of the plan adopted, a large reduction has been made on food products, kerosene oil, crude petroleum, building materials, and cotton and linen goods. Moderate rates are imposed on dressed leather, boots and shoes, hard-rubber goods, and waterproof stuffs. The duties on jewelry and precious stones have been readjusted. On cheap grade watches the duty has been lowered, while the duty on silks has been increased one-half. The export duties on abaca and copra have been increased.

In almost all cases the duties are specific, the ad valorem rates being imposed only on crude materials to the extent of 10 per cent, and on goods not elsewhere provided for 25 per cent. This is due to the fact that no proper appraisement of imported merchandise, with the present customs service of the islands, can be made.

DECREASED EXPORTATIONS OF MANUFACTURES.

The reported volume of exportations of manufactured products from the United States for the fiscal year which will end June 30, 1901, is not likely to equal that of the preceding year for three reasons. First, the exporters engaged in commerce with the Hawaiian Islands were not required to furnish to the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department statements of their exports, as in former years when Hawaii was a foreign country. In the second place, exports to Porto Rico were separately classified and not included in the general statement of foreign commerce. The third reason of this decline is to

be found in the fact that exports to China have temporarily fallen off about one-half on account of the unsettled conditions of that country.

It will be seen that the decline in the value of exports is more apparent than real, for the total exports to the Hawaiian Islands in the fiscal year 1900 were, in round numbers, \$13,500,000, and to Porto Rico \$4,500,000. The shipments to Porto Rico in the present fiscal year show a large increase, and presumably those to Hawaii have also increased, but as neither is included in the export figures of foreign commerce of the country, at least \$20,000,000 worth of actual shipments of goods from the United States will not be included in the general statement for the fiscal year.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF PORTO RICO.

The Collector of Customs for Porto Rico has made a report to the United States Treasury Department at Washington with regard to the imports and exports from that island for the period beginning May 1, 1900, and ending February 28, 1901. The value of the free imports from the United States for the period named was \$3,546,852 and that of dutiable imports from the United States \$2,906,156. From all other countries the free imports aggregated \$33,360 and the dutiable imports \$1,616,092. The total duties collected were \$893,820. During the same period the exports to the United States amounted to \$3,390,506 and to all other countries \$2,423,577. The total imports amounted to about \$8,100,000 and the exports to \$5,814,083.

STATISTICS OF SILK MANUFACTURE.

The annual meeting of the Silk Association of America was held in New York City on March 26, 1901. The reports concerning the conditions of silk manufacture in the United States and the demand for silk goods of domestic manufacture were encouraging, following two years of universally distressing trade developments. Since the beginning of 1901 the consumptive demand for silk goods of nearly all grades and classes is reported to have greatly increased, and, as a consequence, a number of new establishments for the manufacture of such goods have been started.

Mr. FRANKLIN ALLEN, the efficient secretary of the Silk Association of America, quoted the following statistics of silk machinery equipment in the United States, though it is not stated that these figures are complete: Broad silks, power looms, 32,000; velvets and plushes, power looms, 1,550; upholstery silks, power looms, 285; ribbons, power looms, 7,000; spinning spindles, 1,000,000, and 1,000,000 other spindles. The value of production is given thus: Broad silks, yards, 86,000,000, worth \$52,000,000; velvets and plushes, 9,500,000 yards, worth \$5,000,000; upholstery silks, valued at \$400,000; ribbons, \$17,500,000; machine twist and sewing silks, \$9,000,000, and \$1,000,000

for laces, nets, and veilings. In spite of the hard times 29 new silk plants were established in 1900. The only branch of the business that does not recuperate is sewing silk, for which permanent substitutes have been adopted in many departments of trade. The great success of the silk exhibit of the United States at Paris suggests that measures be taken to systematically open up an export trade in silk products of domestic manufacture, so as to guard against overproduction and furnish a safety valve, especially in times of depression.

EXPORTS OF FOOTWEAR TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The rapid growth of the exports of boots and shoes from the United States is attracting the attention of the manufacturing world and of the representatives in the United States of the manufacturing countries of the world. A British commercial agent in the United States has forwarded to his home Government a statement regarding the exportation of boots and shoes from the United States, in which he cites the figures relating to our exports to the United Kingdom, British West Indies, Australia, and Africa, and says:

"A glance at these figures will show how American-made boots and shoes are being pushed with success in places where British-made goods ought to have practically the monopoly."

This report shows that the exports of boots and shoes during the twelve months ending December 31, 1900, to the United Kingdom, British West Indies, British Australasia, and British Africa from the United States have grown from £142,328 in 1898 to £323,308 in 1899 and £426,124 in 1900, and that the exports of a similar character from the United Kingdom to British West Indies, British Australasia, and South Africa have slightly decreased, being in 1898, £1,092,094; in 1899, £1,001,927, and in 1900, £1,075,478.

NATIONAL STANDARDIZING BUREAU.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN for February, 1901, page 269, contained a notice of the consideration by Congress of a bill to establish a national standardizing bureau. This became a law on March 3.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, in its report of May 1, 1900, stated that the introduction of accurate scientific methods into manufacturing processes makes necessary the use of a far greater variety of accurate standards and standard measuring apparatus than was formerly required, and enormous commercial transactions in the United States are based daily on the reading of measuring apparatus, inaccuracies in which involve great injustice, financial loss, and expensive litigation. It was further pointed out that a large proportion of the scientific apparatus used by schools, colleges, universities, and laboratories is imported, and that the manufac-

turers of the United States could not compete with the manufacturers of other countries without the facilities of a suitable standardizing laboratory. Besides, the scientific work of the Government requires the use of many standards and instruments of precision which could not be procured or tested in this country, thus involving great loss of time, inconvenience, and lack of uniformity. The committee, therefore, was of the unanimous opinion that the establishment of the bureau proposed was essential.

The act declares that the functions of the Bureau shall consist of the custody of the standards used in scientific investigation, engineering, manufacturing, commerce and educational institutions, with the standards recognized by the Government; the construction, when necessary, of standards, their multiples, and subdivisions; the testing and calibration of standard measuring apparatus; the solution of problems that arise in connection with standards; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials, when such data are of great importance and can not be obtained with sufficient accuracy elsewhere. Further the Bureau shall exercise its functions for the Government of the United States, for any State or municipal government, or for any scientific society, educational institution, firm, corporation, or individual within the United States engaged in manufacturing or other pursuits requiring the use of standards or standard measuring instruments.

The officers provided for are: Director, secretary, physicist, chemist, two assistant chemists or physicists, two laboratory assistants, a mechanic, and five other employees. The sum of \$27,140 is appropriated for salaries, and \$100,000 toward the erection of a suitable laboratory, not to exceed in cost \$250,000, to be of fireproof construction, and to include permanent fixtures. For the equipment of the laboratory \$10,000 is appropriated, and \$25,000 for the purchase of a site by the Secretary of the Treasury. The act also places \$5,000 in the hands of the Secretary for the payment of general expenses, including books, periodicals, stationery and printing, and contingencies of all kinds. The act provides for reasonable fees, according to a schedule submitted by the director and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, except for work done for the Government of the United States or the State governments. Once a year a visiting committee of five members appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and not in the employ of the Government, shall visit the Bureau and report to the Secretary on the efficiency of its scientific work and the condition of its equipment. This committee will receive only its actual expenses.

ENORMOUS ELECTRICAL PRESSURES.

Until within a recent period it was not deemed safe to transmit power in the form of electricity at a greater pressure than 15,000

volts, 10,000 volts being regarded as much safer. It has been discovered, however, that with good insulation, which is the chief requisite, voltage can be increased enormously. Between Niagara Falls and Buffalo 11,000 volts are now employed on one line, which is to be doubled in volume when the Pan-American Exposition is opened. In California 11,000 volts are transmitted on the line between Sacramento and Folsom. A line which operates machinery in mines at Canyon City, Colorado, transmits its current at 20,000 volts. Probably two of the most remarkable transmission plants in the world in point of voltage are one in Colorado at Telluride, and the other in California, which furnishes power to the electric road between San Bernardino and Los Angeles. The first named is a short line, which carries the current at 40,000 volts, and the latter is 83 miles long, is operated at 33,000 volts, and carries no less than 10,000 horsepower.

A corporation which controls several power houses and is supplying electric current to towns and mining districts in California is completing a line from Yuba and Nevada counties to the cities of Oakland and San Francisco which will be 140 miles in length. The transformers used will be capable of transmitting 60,000 volts. The line will be started with 40,000 volts and gradually increased to 60,000, at which figure the pressure will be maintained. A few years ago electricians would have stood aghast at the idea of employing 60,000 volts in actual service, but it is now predicted that even this high pressure will be surpassed before many years.

A new plant about to be opened in Minnesota is to supply St. Paul with electricity generated at Apple Creek, 27 miles distant. The four dynamos to be utilized have a collective capacity of only 4,000 horsepower, but the current, although generated at 800 volts, is transformed up to 25,000 volts for transmission purposes only, and it is reduced again in reaching St. Paul.

PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

According to a special bulletin recently issued by the Census Office on the production and refining of petroleum in the United States for the ten years ending December 31, 1899, there was a marked increase in the production of this commodity, accompanied by a reduction in cost and an increase in the wages paid to employees.

The bulletin shows that the apparent profit to refiners in 1899 was \$10,292,557, but there are many elements entering into the question of profit not considered in the bulletin, and no statement of profits for the previous census year is given, so no comparison can be made between the two. As a result of the tendency toward commercial consolidation which prevailed during the decade covered by the census, there was a reduction in the number of refineries from 94 in 1889 to 67 in 1899.

The total production for 1899 was 57,070,850 barrels against 35,163,713 in 1889. Of the total production, nearly 40 per cent, valued at \$64,982,249, was exported, against exports valued at \$53,293,299 in 1889. The average price per barrel in 1889 was \$2.82, but in 1899 had fallen to \$2.63. Notwithstanding the reduction in the number of refineries the number of wage earners was increased from 10,885 to 11,935, exclusive of salaried officers and clerks. This was an increase of 7 per cent. It was accompanied by an increase of 14 per cent in the amount paid for wages. The total wages paid in 1899 was \$6,717,087.

Russia is the great competitor of the United States in petroleum production, but according to an elaborate report forwarded to the Department of State at Washington by the United States Consul at Batum, Russia, unless new fields are discovered, that country is likely to become a decreasing factor in the oil trade of the world. The Consul gives statistics showing the decrease in the daily average production per well for several years in the famous Baku district, which, he says, can leave no doubt of the gradual draining of the territory. With this draining of the territory there has been a gradual deepening of the wells, their average depth in 1900 being 100 feet greater than the year previous. Water in the wells is also giving trouble and is tending to decrease the output.

PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS STONES.

A report on the production of precious stones in the United States has been made by a special agent of the Geological Survey. This shows that in 1900 there was a large output of fine sapphires in Fergus County, Montana, and a considerable development of the mines of fancy-colored sapphires in Grant County of the same State. There was also a systematic working of the beryl deposits in Mitchell County, Montana, and an increasing output of the turquoises of Grant and Santa Fé counties, New Mexico, and of Lincoln County, Nevada. There was a large sale of turquoises, cut with the native-rock formation, under the name of "turquoise matrix," from all localities where those stones are found. The mining of purple-pink garnets in Macon County, North Carolina, was largely carried on. The discovery of colored tourmalines was made in a new locality in California. The stones of greatest value produced in the United States are turquoises, sapphires, rhodolite, beryl, quartz, and crystal. The value of diamonds produced was only \$150. The total value of precious stones mined in the country during 1900 was \$232,210, as against \$185,770 in 1899.

SHIPMENTS OF WIRE, NAILS, AND IRON PIPE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

During the month of March the shipments of wire and nails to foreign markets by a single United States manufactory amounted, in the aggregate, to nearly 4,000 tons. These figures show an increase of

nearly 25 per cent as compared with the shipments from New York in February. Of the wire sent abroad, 1,756 tons were shipped to South American markets, against 971 tons in the previous month. Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, took 836 tons in five lots; Rosario, 291 tons in two lots; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, took 208 tons in three lots, and Santos 138 tons in three lots. Two consignments, aggregating 147 tons, were sent to Chile. Callao and other Peruvian markets purchased 114 tons, while 22 tons were taken by Montevideo, Uruguay. Of the 1,110 tons of nails sent abroad, 230 tons were shipped to Chile and a small consignment went to Peru.

One of the leading tube companies of the United States exported iron pipe during the month of March to the amount of 2,439 tons, a like quantity being reported for February. Over 400 tons comprised the shipments to South America, distributed as follows: Buenos Ayres, 395 tons; Chile, 15 tons; and Peru, 15 tons.

VALUABLE CARGO OF SILVER.

The British tramp steamer *Myrtledeu*, which arrived at Philadelphia on April 4, 1901, brought one of the most valuable consignments ever unloaded at that port from a seagoing vessel. The cargo consisted of 1,240 tons of silver ore, valued by the United States appraisers at \$380 per ton, or a total valuation of \$471,200. The vessel was loaded at Antofagasta, Chile, and sailed from that port on January 28.

INCREASED USE OF ALUMINUM.

In 1889 the production of aluminum in the United States was about 22 tons, and in all other countries 71 tons. In the calendar year 1900 the United States produced about 4,000 tons of this metal, against 7,500 tons in all other countries. It is believed that in the near future copper telegraph and telephone wires will be replaced to a great extent by those made of aluminum, it having been demonstrated that in order to do the same work copper wires must be twice as heavy as aluminum ones, and it is estimated that 6,000 tons of aluminum used for sheathing for roofs will replace 20,000 tons of copper. Aluminum wires are now being used in many localities, but the scarcity of the metal has until now prevented its general use.

LIGNITE COAL BRIQUETS.

Lignite coal, chemically treated and compressed into condensed fuel, promises to become one of the substantial industries of North Dakota. This means much for that and other prairie States, where a sufficiency of fuel is one of the serious problems confronting the manufacturers. Briquets manufactured from lignite found at Wilton have been tested by the Northern Pacific Railway, and others have been tested satisfactorily by manufactories in the Eastern States. It is stated that

sorghum is an element for binding the lignite together after it has been treated with heat for eliminating the water and gases. The "Journal of Finance" (New York) reports that the Northern Pacific road offered to contract for 100,000 tons of briquets for use on its locomotives.

EXPORTS OF HAY IN ROUND BALES.

Hay, as well as cotton, is now being compressed into cylindrical bales for shipment, a standard round hay bale being 18 inches in diameter and 36 inches in length. Such a bale, packed at the pressure under which it is shipped for domestic use, weighs about 200 pounds; as packed for export, such a bale would contain about 275 pounds. There is put up for Army use a bale of the same diameter, but only 18 inches in length, which contains approximately 140 pounds of hay.

In the cylindrical bale a given quantity of hay is got into less than half the space that it would occupy in a square bale; while there are, it is asserted, other advantages, including freedom from mould, preservation of the sweetness of the hay, and greatly reduced combustibility. Thousands of tons of hay in cylindrical bales have been shipped to the American army in the Philippines, and large quantities of it have been used by the British army in South Africa.

NEW STEAMER FOR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

The steamer *Zulia* of the Red D Line was launched at Philadelphia on April 6. This steamer is 277 feet 6 inches in length, 37 feet beam, and 19 feet 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth. It is a combination vessel of the freight and passenger types of steamships, and will be employed in the service between New York and South American ports.

PREVENTING THE INTRODUCTION OF RINDERPEST.

On account of the reported existence of the disease known as rinderpest in the Philippine Islands, the Secretary of Agriculture recommended to the Secretary of War that such action be taken as might be necessary to prevent the introduction of the contagion into the Hawaiian Islands and the United States by animals brought on Government transports. He also requested the Secretary of the Treasury to direct that special precautions be taken on the Pacific coast to prevent the landing of susceptible animals without their being turned over to the Department of Agriculture for quarantine, under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The Secretary has been informed that the desired instructions have been issued.

Rinderpest is the great plague of oriental countries, which has frequently swept over Europe, destroying nearly all bovine animals, and has attracted special attention during the past two or three years by

its ravages in Africa, where in many sections it destroyed from 90 to 95 per cent of all the cattle.

Although inoculation has at last been so far efficacious as to somewhat reduce the losses from this disease, it still remains one of the most fatal to cattle.

MAGNETIC SURVEYS.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has organized a special Bureau charged with the magnetic survey of the whole country, including Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, and Porto Rico. Some 500 stations have already been occupied and the magnetic elements—declination, dip, and intensity—have been determined. Other special stations have been established at which these observations will be reported from time to time, in order to determine the secular values of the elements. Magnetic observatories of a permanent character will be established at Cheltenham, Maryland (near Washington), at Sitka, in Alaska, and at Honolulu, on the Island of Hawaii. A new edition of tables and charts of the magnetic elements is in course of preparation, and the whole field of magnetic surveys will be covered within a reasonably short period.

URUGUAY.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT CUESTAS.

“El Telégrafo Marítimo” (The Marine Telegraph), of Montevideo, in a recent issue contains an extract of the important message which, on February 15, 1901, President CUESTAS delivered to the National Congress on the opening of its twentieth regular session.

From this interesting document it is seen that the foreign relations of Uruguay remain cordial and friendly with all the world and that the policy of the Government is to foster international commerce, encourage immigration, protect home industries and manufactures, and promote the development of agriculture and mining throughout the Republic.

Referring to the financial situation, the Executive states that the internal and foreign debt of the nation has received the especial attention of the Government, and that funds have been scrupulously provided for the prompt liquidation of all the obligations of Uruguay as they fall due.

The Bank of the Republic, which is under the direction of the Government, is shown to be in a flourishing and prosperous condition. One of the most commendable features of this bank is the loaning of money in small amounts to stock growers, planters, and farmers,

enabling persons engaged on a small scale in these important industries to profit by obtaining the necessary funds for the carrying on and marketing of their products. The operations of this bank, together with its branches, have had a stimulating and salutary effect upon the private banking institutions of the country and has increased the tendency to more generally facilitate the loaning of money to persons engaged in the industries in question.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

The national customs officials have published the following figures (*centavos* omitted) showing the receipts from customs for the seven years beginning with 1894, the sums being in gold, the dollar being equal to \$1.034 of United States currency:

Year.	From imports.	From exports.	Total.	Year.	From imports.	From exports.	Total.
1894.....	\$8,836,636	\$1,439,598	\$10,276,234	1898.....	\$8,566,695	\$1,306,282	\$9,872,977
1895.....	9,062,355	1,598,159	10,660,515	1899.....	8,677,266	1,327,159	10,004,425
1896.....	8,796,810	1,507,626	10,304,436	1900.....	8,314,471	1,118,797	9,443,268
1897.....	7,174,719	1,410,383	8,585,102				

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

The balance sheet of the Bank of the Republic for the period ending December 31, 1900, is condensed by the "Montevideo Times" as follows:

Credit.—Unissued shares of second series, \$5,000,000; unissued bonus shares, \$1,916,286.37; various debtors of main office and branches, \$10,701,452.13; values deposited, \$4,416,627.21; guaranty of judicial deposits, \$800,000 nominal—in bonds of the extraordinary loan, third series, at 62.50 per cent, \$500,000; cash on hand, \$4,023,046.80; total, \$26,587,412.51.

Debit.—Capital, nominal, \$12,000,000; various creditors, \$4,509,038.26; depositors of values, \$3,553,627.21; port fund, \$893,000; judicial deposits, \$383,832.08; service of the extraordinary loan, payment by the Director-General of Direct Taxes, \$20,774.83; notes in circulation, \$5,034,426.50; reserve fund, \$83,713.63; provision fund, \$70,000; silver checks (*conformes*) in circulation, \$29,000; total, \$26,587,412.51.

DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

Handels-Museum, of Vienna, publishes the report of the German Consul at Montevideo, which contains the following information relative to the development of the textile industry in Uruguay:

"Uruguayan exports of raw wool yearly amount to 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 *marks*, and articles of first necessity manufactured outside

of the country from this wool come back to Uruguay increased by the customs duties. The expensiveness of this double transportation by water has attracted the attention of the Uruguayan industrial world to the possible profits to be derived from a national wool industry, and in 1900 two large factories were established at Montevideo for weaving and spinning wool. Their principal articles are woollen *ponchos*. The goods manufactured at Montevideo are equal in quality and make to those which come from Europe, and can, in spite of the high salaries and heavy running expenses, be placed on the home market for less money than the foreign products, which pay an entrance duty of 5.80 *marks* per kilogram.

"Encouraged by this, the two manufactories have begun to make woollen blankets of all kinds and woollen goods for clothing. They also propose to make half-woolen articles, and to encourage the necessary cultivation of cotton they have, at their own expense, had large quantities of the best cotton seed sent from the United States, which they have distributed gratuitously to the planters all over the country. Moreover, they have promised a premium of 2,500 *marks* to the first producer of 10 tons of cotton, and they agree to pay for raw cotton gathered in the country the highest prices quoted for the same qualities on the European markets. It is possible that the new industry will before long bring on a very marked decrease in the importation of woollen articles. Besides this, the cultivation of cotton undertaken on a large scale may make Uruguay a factor in the future on the world's cotton market."

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The National Department of Agriculture and Live Stock has officially notified the Ministry of Fomento that the cattle plague, known locally as *fiebre altosa*, has completely disappeared from the Republic. As a consequence, negotiations are now in progress for again securing British markets for Uruguayan cattle and sheep. English ports having been closed against live stock from the River Plate countries.

NEW SERIES OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

A new series of postage stamps has been put into circulation in the Republic of Uruguay (with new designs for the two smaller denominations) of 2, 7, 25, and 50 *centavos* and \$1. The 2-*centavo* stamps are of a dull red color, the design representing a winged Cupid holding a cornucopia or horn of plenty. The 7-*centavo* stamps are of a cinnamon color, the design representing Pomona's basket of fruit and flowers. The 25-*centavo* stamps are of a dull brown color; the 50-*centavo*, deep red, and the \$1 stamps green.

LATIN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

The second Latin-American Scientific Congress was inaugurated in the Solis Theater at Montevideo on March 20, 1901, in the presence of the public authorities and a brilliant assembly. Over 100 delegates, representing every department of science and nearly all the Latin-American countries, were in attendance. Señor ROBERT WERNICKE, Argentine delegate, was elected President, and Señores PABLO PARON, of Peru, and EMILIO PIMENTEL, of Mexico, representatives respectively from the Republics named, were chosen Vice-Presidents. The sessions continued for two weeks, and a great number of papers, embracing scientific, historical, and sociological topics, were presented. Special attention may be called to some of these papers hereafter, as they will undoubtedly appear in printed form.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of Uruguay on December 31, 1900, amounted to \$125,506,953.44, made up as follows: Internal debt, \$22,189,498.30; external debt, \$99,660,680; international debt, \$3,656,775.14.

VENEZUELA.**NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.**

The Department of State of the United States has received from Mr. EUGENE H. PLUMACHER, Consul of the United States in Maracaibo, a copy of the new Venezuelan customs tariff. Imported goods of foreign origin are divided into 9 classes, as follows: Goods free of duty, and goods liable to duties of 1.9, 4.8, 14.4, 24, 48.2, and 96.5 cents and \$1.93 and \$3.86 per kilogram. The Executive Power is authorized to increase, decrease, or abolish at will any duties of the present tariff "leviable on elementary products of primary necessity" after reporting such purpose to the National Congress. The full text of the new tariff law has been published by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

RUBBER CONCESSION.

Under date of January 11, 1901, the Department of Encouragement of the Republic of Venezuela, in consideration of the annual payment into the Federal treasury of 400 *bolivars*, conceded to Señor Don MAXIMILIANO GUEVARA an important rubber concession. Under the terms of the contract the Government of Venezuela leases to Señor GUEVARA in perpetuity that portion of the unreclaimed lands com-

prised on the right and left banks of the Orinoco River extending for a distance of 7 miles from either shore, beginning with the meridian that passes through the mouth of the Guauini channel up to the meridian which crosses the junction of the Casiquiare arm with the Orinoco River. The Government further allows to Señor GUEVARA the free navigation, whether by sail, steam, or any other motive power, of the waterways and channels which lead naturally to the leased lands. The concessionaire is obligated not to transfer the concession, either in whole or in part, to any foreign Government. Any disputes arising out of the interpretation or execution of the contract shall be decided by the courts of Venezuela in accordance with the laws of the Republic, and shall not in any case be the cause of international reclamations.

IMPORTATIONS THROUGH PUERTO CABELLO.

The following table shows the importations through Puerto Cabello during the month of December, 1900:

Country.	Weight.	Value.	Duties.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>
United States.....	199,716	320,563	242,028.01
France.....	43,486	105,380	10,513.02
Germany.....	258,615	280,537	125,213.58
England.....	116,538	1,070,788	525,167.28
Holland.....	56,922	97,305	50,017.00
Spain.....	62,192	60,000	36,000.00
Italy.....	11,848	5,623	8,971.18
Total.....	1,392,617	1,916,286	1,011,213.16

PROVISIONS OF THE COPYRIGHT LAW.

The "Venezuela Herald," of Caracas, in a recent issue publishes a translation of the copyright law now in force in that Republic, an extract of which is translated as follows:

"The term 'author' shall mean every person who has composed a scientific, literary, or artistic work, and the term 'translator' includes all persons who reproduce an original work or composition in a language other than that in which it was composed. The rights which authors and translators have to their productions shall be considered as sacred and inviolable as their rights over any other kinds of property. The right of property over a literary work lawfully belongs to its author, and a translation to the translator, if no international agreement provides otherwise. No one may reproduce the work of another without the previous permission of the author or owner, even when it be reproduced with notes, glossaries, and additions which improve the previous edition; but anyone may publish commentaries, criticisms, and notes on any work whatsoever, including therein only the fragments or texts necessary for the purpose."

THE DEMAND FOR MAHOGANY.

Mexico, the Central American countries, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Island of Cuba, Colombia, and Venezuela produce greater or less quantities of mahogany timber, from which, in a number of the countries referred to, the Governments derive considerable revenue. The best-known varieties are produced in Mexico, whence, probably, the greater part of the marketable supplies now reach the United States and other manufacturing countries. A peculiar fact is that while the demand for mahogany has been steadily increasing, and its range of use widening, the supply has not been greatly enlarged during recent years. However, from late reports it would seem that within a few years there will be a decided enlargement of the field of supply. The number of people engaged in the exploitation of this valuable wood, and the new territories opened up, are increasing so that there is a probability not only of a more reliable quantity, but that prices will be less affected by local conditions in the producing districts. Such development will undoubtedly result in the still greater use of the wood.

The mahogany is one of the largest and tallest of the trees of tropical forests, and the mahogany hunter is the most important and best-paid laborer in the service, for upon his skill and activity largely depends the success of the season. The trees do not grow in groups, but are scattered promiscuously through the forest and hidden in the dense growth of underbrush, vines, and creepers, and it requires skillful and experienced woodsmen to find them. To fell a large mahogany tree is one day's task for two men. On account of the thornlike spurs which project from the trunk at its base, scaffolds are erected and the tree cut off above these protuberances, which leaves a stump from 10 to 15 feet high, thus wasting the best part of the tree. After trimming the tree of its branches, it is hauled by means of a crude truck, with oxen as motive power, to the bank of the river. There the logs are collected and made ready for the floods. On the longest rivers these begin in June and July and on others in October and November. The logs are turned adrift and when they reach tidewater are caught by means of booms. From the boom the logs are taken to the "embarcadero" and prepared for shipment.

A tree makes from two to five logs, measuring 10 to 18 feet in length and from 20 to 24 inches in diameter after being hewed.

The "American Lumberman" reports that there is a great range in the value of mahogany timber. The poor grade of short stock may sell as low as 50 cents per thousand feet, while fancy material, used in the manufacture of tops of counters, may be worth \$3.50 per thousand feet, or even higher. Previous to the war in Cuba much mahogany

was shipped from the island to the United States, and the trade has been reviving within the past two years. The finest quality from this source is called the "San Jago" and is used in the manufacture of fancy furniture and for the interior work of houses. The price of this variety, made on an inch basis, ranges from \$140 to \$165 per 1,000 feet. Fine, hard Mexican mahogany, which is one of the most satisfactory kinds for fine furniture or interior work, is sold according to the grade. It is a hard wood, of good color, and finishes well. The "firsts" and "seconds" in this class of stock are sold for about \$160 per 1,000 feet, but when it is selected it is worth from \$170 to \$200 per 1,000 feet. "Commons" sell at from \$110 to \$145, and "kells" (lowest grade) at from \$60 to \$90. The soft Mexican mahogany is not a desirable wood and, in all grades, is worth from \$20 to \$25 per 1,000 feet less than the hard variety. From being an article of luxury, and used only for expensive work, mahogany is becoming one of the staple finishing and furniture woods of the United States. It is not a cheap wood and undoubtedly never will be, but even houses of moderate cost may contain one or more rooms finished with it, and as a furniture wood it has become a standard. It is reported that one of the leading furniture factories of Grand Rapids, Michigan, will use this year mahogany for 80 per cent of its product, and other furniture makers throughout the country are making medium-priced goods of this material. Its use as a veneering is very extensive.

Mahogany is imported free of duty into United States ports. In the calendar year 1900 the quantity received was 31,451,000 feet, valued at \$1,804,191, against 25,475,000 feet, valued at \$1,338,761, in 1899, and 18,132,000 feet, valued at \$929,811, in 1898. The average valuation per 1,000 feet was \$57.37 in 1900, \$52.55 in 1899, and \$51.28 in 1898. Most of the mahogany received from Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies is in rough logs. That received from the United Kingdom is more or less in a manufactured state.

In 1900 the receipts were from the following countries, as compared with the receipts from the same sources in 1899:

Countries.	1900.		1899.	
	Receipts.	Value.	Receipts.	Value.
United Kingdom.....	<i>M feet.</i> 6,205	\$519,096	<i>M feet.</i> 4,443	\$410,891
Mexico.....	11,520	565,201	10,769	417,115
Central America.....	7,752	388,883	7,787	333,180
Cuba.....	1,705	328,925	969	80,753
Other West Indies.....	512	32,813	713	31,487
South America.....	573	19,612	658	22,617
Other countries.....	181	11,571	130	12,118
Total.....	31,451	1,804,191	25,475	1,338,761

HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

The MONTHLY BULLETIN is pleased to announce that the distinguished Paraguayan statesman, Señor Don José S. DECOUR, has accepted the post of Honorary Corresponding Member of the Bureau of American Republics in Asunción. Mr. DECOUR is an eminent statesman and one of the best-known writers in Latin America. He has been engaged in newspaper work since 1869, and has taken an active part in the politics of his country, having held the important offices of Under Secretary of the Interior, President of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, Secretary for Foreign Relations, Minister of Justice, Secretary of the Interior, and Secretary of War. He was a delegate to the first International American Conference, held in Washington in 1889, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that notable body. He is an able and experienced diplomat and has been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Paraguay near the Governments of Brazil and Uruguay. Señor DECOUR is a man of learning, is a member of the Royal Spanish Academy of Madrid, and belongs to other celebrated literary and scientific societies of his own and foreign countries.

It is also highly pleasing to the Bureau to be able to announce that Señor Don ANTONIO BEZERRA, of Pará, will represent the International Union of American Republics as Honorary Corresponding Member in the Republic of Brazil. Señor BEZERRA occupies a prominent position in his country, is distinguished for his personal accomplishments and attainments, and is one of the most notable honorary corresponding members of the International Union. The MONTHLY BULLETIN will, from time to time, be favored with articles from his pen.

THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The rapidly increasing share of the world's sugar consumption, which is supplied from sugar beets, is the subject of an article embodied in the "Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce," recently published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, under the title "The World's Sugar Crop of 1900." This shows that the total sugar production for the year under consideration was 8,800,000 tons, of which 5,950,000, or more than two-thirds of the grand aggregate, was beet sugar.

The statement is followed by a table, showing the cane and beet sugar production in each decennial year, beginning with 1840, and the annual proportions of the total product which the two sources of supply have contributed to the markets of the world. From the statistics published it is seen that in 1840 beets supplied less than 5 per cent of the whole. By 1850 the proportion had increased to 14 per cent; by

1870, to 34 per cent; by 1890, over 63 per cent, and by 1900, to nearly 68 per cent (67.71).

The growth of sugar consumption is somewhat startling, and is shown in a striking manner by the table prepared by the Bureau of Statistics. In 1840 the total sugar crop of the world was only 1,150,000 tons; in 1870 it was 2,416,000 tons; in 1890 it had increased to 5,702,000 tons, and in 1900 to 8,800,000 tons. Thus, while the world has scarcely doubled in population during the sixty-year period in review, the consumption of sugar has increased eightfold.

According to a quoted extract from the "London Statist," but one factory in the entire United Kingdom now refines cane sugar, all the others being exclusively engaged in preparing for the market the raw product of the beet farms of Germany, France, Austria, and Russia.

The following is the estimate of the beet-sugar crop for the year ending September 1, 1900, supplied by Mr. LICHT, the German statistician:

	Tons.		Tons.
Germany	1,950,000	Holland	170,000
France	1,125,000	Other countries	400,000
Austria-Hungary	1,075,000		
Russia	890,000	Total	5,950,000
Belgium	340,000		

The cane-sugar crop is estimated as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
Java	670,000	Porto Rico	70,000
Cuba	500,000	Philippines	50,000
Louisiana	340,000	Trinidad	45,000
Hawaii	230,000	Barbados	40,000
Mauritius	150,000	Jamaica	30,000
Brazil	150,000	Martinique	30,000
Peru	120,000	Guadeloupe	30,000
Demerara	90,000	Réunion	30,000
Egypt	90,000		
Antilles	85,000	Total	2,850,000

The Census Bureau has issued a very complete report upon the manufacture of beet sugar in the United States. According to this, in 1899, the census year, there were 31 beet-sugar factories, distributed among ten States and one Territory. They represented an invested capital of \$20,958,519 and produced 71,427 long tons of beet sugar, valued at \$7,323,857. Of the 31 factories, 29 were controlled by incorporated companies and 2 by individuals. In addition to the factories operated in 1899, others were under construction that year, with an invested capital of \$3,800,000, making a total of nearly \$25,000,000 for the new industry in 1900. Eight of the factories were located in the State of California and were capitalized at \$10,139,780. In the State of Michigan there were 9 factories, with a combined capital of nearly \$4,013,743. As a result of the findings of the Census Bureau, the manufacture of beet sugar in the United States may be regarded as a commercial success.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The Brazilian Government, says the "Recueil Consulaire Belge," allows foreigners as well as Brazilians to enter in competition for the award of public contracts. The calls for bids, which take place at undetermined intervals, are generally for the filling of orders from the Federal State Railway, the administrations, finances (nickel money), the army, navy, and extensive public works to be made in the ports.

The call for these bids is announced in the "Diario Oficial" (official journal of the Federal Government). A deposit, varying according to the importance of the contract, is always demanded. The principal contracts awarded yearly are the following:

Furnishing of 120,000 tons of coal of first quality for the Central Railway during a year, as well as steel rails and accessories for the same railroad.

The other competitions which took place during the year 1900 were relative to the installation of a smokeless-powder factory, with concession for the privilege of manufacturing this explosive; important public works to be executed in the ports of Manaus (capital of Amazonas) and of Recife (capital of the State of Pernambuco), and steam navigation service from Montevideo to Cuyaba (capital of Matto Grosso).

In order to successfully compete for the contracts in Brazil, the journal referred to states, foreign firms should have a representative on the spot who understands the ways of the country and the manner of doing business. The time allotted for the submission of contracts being often too short for the companies in Europe to obtain sufficient information on the subject.

Concerning the British-Honduras mail contract, Mr. W. L. AVERY, United States Consul at Belize, has sent to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce a copy of a notice issued by the government of that colony inviting bids for carrying the mails between Belize and New Orleans after January, 1902. The Consul says that the present service is performed by steamers of the United Fruit Company and the contract price is \$14,500 per annum, but it is unlikely that any such sum will be paid in future because of the competing lines now running to that port. When the present contract was let, the predecessors of the United Fruit Company were in control of the entire trade between that colony and the port of New Orleans, but since December, 1900, the independent line of VACCARRO BROTHERS has been giving a weekly service, and naturally it will be in the field for the mail contract. The conditions are not burdensome and are open to any company that cares to engage in the fruit trade between Honduras, the United States, and Guatemala.

There is at the present time in Guadeloupe, says the "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce," of Paris, a large demand for the following

machinery: Boilers, apparatus for evaporation, etc., for the complete installation of a sugar-cane factory producing 500,000 kilograms of sugar *centrifuge* per season; small horsepower cane grinders; machinery and apparatus for small sugar mills; machinery and apparatus for a sole-leather tannery (annual capacity 5,000 skins); machinery and apparatus for the installation of two distilleries producing, one 250 to 500 liters of rum per day, the other 2,500 to 5,000 liters per day, and bark mills. All information concerning the dimensions, weight, producing capacity, and price of the different apparatus and machinery can be addressed to Mons. T. PAPIX BEAUFOND, Pointe-à-Pître, Guadeloupe.

The Government of Colombia, in accordance with a decree issued December 15, 1900, is offering to lease, for a period of fifteen years, the emerald mines at Muzo and Coscuez. By the same authority, the gold mines of Supia and Marmato, Santa Ana and La Manta are to be leased.

Additional contracts, including a \$50,000 lot of contractors' tools, is expected to be given out shortly through the New York office, 32 Nassau street, of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad of Ecuador, in view of the additional labor enlisted. The food supplies and powder are being purchased on the Pacific coast.

EVERETT MAULE, JR., of San Juan, Porto Rico, is in the United States with the view to purchasing considerable quantities of structural steel and builders' hardware, to be utilized in the construction of buildings. He can be communicated with at the office of the Ransom Concrete Company, in the Standard Oil Building, 26 Broadway, New York. This concern is reported to have secured the contract for the building of ten schoolhouses about to be erected in various parts of Porto Rico.

M. MALDONADA and J. A. LOPEZ of Snaqui, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, are about to place orders for the American equipment of flour mills which they are erecting at that place. Later on in the year these gentlemen intend to build a plant for the purpose of reducing the ores of the silver mines in that vicinity.

"Modern Mexico" advises the capitalists of the United States to investigate the possibilities of canning factories in the Republic of Mexico. Fruits and vegetables, it is stated, could be canned in Mexico and be "sold at a good profit" at prices ranging from one-third to one-half the selling price of imported goods.

Mr. K. K. KENNEDAY, United States Consul at Para, Brazil, writes that he is informed that the State of Amazonas, desiring to develop the rubber trade in that section, offers a reduction of 10 or 15 per cent of the export duties on rubber, and permission to cut and pack in its own bonded stores, to a syndicate that will take charge of the trade, the price to be paid for this concession being \$2,000,000.

It is said that General WHITESIDE, U. S. A., at Santiago de Cuba,

has secured appropriations for sewers, waterworks, paving, school buildings, etc., in that city, and will push the work. Considerable material will be required.

Bids are asked until May 29, 1901, for furnishing the materials and for constructing sewers and pavements in Havana, Cuba. Lieut. W. J. BARDEN is chief engineer.

Reports state that Maj. THOMAS L. HARTIGAN, formerly with the Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. V., Manila, Philippine Islands, is interested in the proposed railway from Manila to Calocan and other places on the island of Luzon. The Manila and Dagupan Railroad Company proposes to extend its line about 50 miles, for which material will be required.

It is reported that the Mexican National Railway Company proposes to widen its road to standard gauge and intends to make extensions. Particulars can be obtained of V. R. DWINELL, Division Superintendent, City of Mexico.

Tenders are invited at Ministry of Public Works, Buenos Ayres, for construction of harbor works at Rosario. Particulars may be obtained of E. L. CORNELL, the chief engineer, 27 Pine street, New York, and 399 Reconquista, Buenos Ayres. Contract closes July 10, 1901.

The city of Lima, Peru, will, if present negotiations are carried out, shortly have a complete sewerage and drainage system. Señor EIQUEO, Alcalde del Consejo, Provincial de Lima, is considering the scheme with various foreign engineers.

TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, California, announces that during the month of February, 1901, the total shipments of American merchandise from San Francisco to Mexican ports were valued at \$146,878. The principal importations from Mexico consisted of the following: Argentiferous ores, \$36,830; silver bullion, \$77,200; auriferous ores, \$45,660; gold bullion, \$40,289; gold coin, \$8,170; hides, \$11,797; coffee, \$7,768; cabinet woods, \$7,640; sundry articles, such as fruits, rubber, personal effects, etc., \$3,975; total, \$239,239.

The Consul-General of the Republic of Haiti, at Boston, advises that the exports from that port to Port au Prince from January 22 to March 9, 1901, consisted of merchandise valued at \$2,177.48. There were no imports from Haiti through the port of Boston during the period referred to.

The Vice-Consul of Mexico at Pascagoula, Mississippi, writes that the exports through his consulate during the month of March, 1901,

aggregated \$21,837. Of this amount shipments to the value of \$14,036 went to Progreso, \$4,010 to Vera Cruz, \$2,707 to Campeche, and \$1,084 to Frontera.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York states that the imports through that port during the month of February, 1901, were as follows: Henequen, 10,611 bales; coffee, 9,407 sacks; hides, 2,310 bales; hides, 9,220, loose; ixtle, 610 bales; goatskins, 1,077 bales; deerskins, 51 bales; rubber, 83 bales; tobacco, leaf, 577 bales; cigars, 107 boxes; broom root, 1,843 bales; chicle gum, 613 bales; fustic, 9,961 pieces; Tezali marble, 135 pieces; hair, 26 bales; lead bullion, 31,529 bars; metals, 175 boxes; ores, 2,506 bags; sarsaparilla, 18 bales; vanilla, 2 boxes; alligator skins, 46; cedar, 1,604 logs; mahogany, 424 logs; heron plumes, 1 box; copper bullion, 5,395 bars; jalap, 117 sacks; oranges, 20 boxes; bones, 525 packages.

During the same month 11 ships, carrying 88,693 packages, were entered, and 12 ships, carrying 113,117 packages, were cleared.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, advises that the exports from that port to the Republic of Nicaragua during the month of March, 1901, consisted of the following articles: Flour, groceries, potatoes, coal oil, wines and liquors, machinery, silk, drugs, beer, and sundries, or a total of 6,094 packages, valued at \$23,951.35.

BOOK NOTICES.

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

An interesting work in two volumes, entitled "History of the New World called America," the author of which is Mr. EDWARD JOHN PAYNE, Fellow of University College, Oxford, has just been received in the library of the Bureau of American Republics. In the first volume the learned author treats in a masterful manner of the social economy of the advanced aborigines of the New World, explaining the facts under investigation by a theory of human advancement not only not generally recognized, but not hitherto formally enunciated. In the course of his researches the author suggests the questions: (1) Whether the advanced aboriginal communities can properly be ranked as belonging to the class of civilized nations, and (2) whether their advancement, whatever rank may be assigned it, was imported, either wholly or partially, from the Old World, or was entirely of indigenous growth. The older writers usually represented the ancient inhabitants of Mex-

ico and Peru, more especially the former, as highly civilized. Later critics have not coincided with this view and have described them as savages. Mr. PAYNE affirms that the truth lies between these two extremes, and believes that the facts presented show that the advancement of Mexico and Peru falls short of that degree to which the name of civilization can be properly applied. The Peruvian possessed large numbers of domesticated food animals, which were wanting in Mexico.

In most other respects the Peruvians were, according to Mr. PAYNE, at a lower level than the Mexicans. In Mexico there existed a rudimentary commerce, carried on in the valley by boats on the lakes and in other districts by portage. Slavery had come into existence. Cotton cloths, cacao beans, gold dust, and slaves served as the means of exchange. In Peru, so far as appears, commerce was unknown. There was no recognized medium of exchange, nor was there any division of labor except that between the warrior and the cultivator. The Mexicans had a greater variety of foods, were more skilled in preparing them than the Peruvians, and were versed in pictography.

The work is written in clear, expressive, and forcible language, and impresses upon the reader the fact that the peculiar interest of early American history lies less in the details of occurrences and events than in the circumstance that it represents more fully and illustrates more clearly than any other the transition from the natural or savage life to the artificial state which we call civilization. Both the Mexicans and the Peruvians rightly believed their advancement to be indigenous. The latter attributed the existing differences between the various tribes to the will of the Creator; the former ascribed their advancement to Quetzalcoatl, a god who had descended in the form of a bird from the sun and communicated to them the arts of life—had invented the house, the canoe, the fishing net, and the stone hatchet, and discovered the use of maize and pulque. The author aims to encourage and incite the reader to undertake to investigate by his own methods, and to form his own conclusions in accordance with the arguments and the facts.

"The Currency Question in the Philippines" is the title of an article by Mr. L. CARROLL ROOR, in "Sound Currency" for March, 1901. In this the history of the currency of the Philippine Islands is given at some length, the information being derived mainly from official sources. The monetary standard was originally gold, but, as the coinage system was bimetallic, became silver about 1880, owing to the fall in the price of that metal. The article explains the difficulties which have beset the Philippine Commission and the present Military Government in their efforts to maintain a stable par of exchange between United States money and the local currency. It also discusses the chief proposals which have been put forward as a solution of the problem. The most interesting of these suggested plans, and perhaps the

one which appears to have the greatest weight of authority, is the proposal that until there is some evidence that the people of the islands desire the gold standard, provision shall be made for the concurrent use of the two standards side by side. Mr. Root shows how it would be quite feasible to employ the two without confusion by the simple expedient of using the Spanish terms *pesos* and *centavos* when referring to the local currency on the silver basis and the terms dollars and cents when referring to money or prices in United States currency on the gold basis. Under this plan there would, of course, be no fixed ratio between the two systems. The merit claimed for the plan is that it would give the same facilities to those who wished to use the gold standard as are given to those who prefer to base their business upon silver, and would thus leave the people in a position to gradually adopt the gold standard if they found it preferable.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN acknowledges receipt of a valuable collection of official reports and public documents concerning the Republic of Bolivia, presented to the library of the Bureau of the American Republics by Señor Don FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Bolivia near the Government of the United States. This courteous and valuable gift forms an important addition to the books of the library relating to Bolivia and will be of great value as works of reference. The titles of the publications referred to are as follows: "Memoria de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto presentada al Congreso Ordinario de 1897;" "Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto presentada al Congreso Ordinario de 1898;" "Reglamento Electoral de la República de Bolivia;" "Reglamento de Imprenta de la República de Bolivia;" "Presupuesto General para la Gestión Económica de 1900 votado por la Convención Nacional;" "Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto presentada al Congreso Ordinario de 1900;" "Bolivia y Chile—Una Circular Diplomática—Breves Anotaciones;" "Relatorio aprestado ao Supremo Governo sobre a Dupla Missão que Desempenhou de Ministro Plenipotenciario no Brazil e Delegado Nacional Nos Territorios de Acre;" "O Acre O Direito Da Bolivia Pensamento da Chancellaria Brasileira: Documentos para Julgar a Questao;" "Circular á las Legaciones de Bolivia en el Extranjero—La Paz, 1901."

The Bureau of the American Republics acknowledges receipt of an interesting brochure entitled "Informe Presentado al Congreso Nacional por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Gobernación, 1899-1900," (Report made to the National Congress by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1899-1900), just issued from the Government Printing Office at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Referring to foreign relations the report shows that the Republic has maintained peaceable and

friendly intercourse with all the world during the period in question. It dwells at some length upon the negotiations that have passed between Honduras and the governments of the different Central American Republics, and contains valuable extracts of the principal topics mutually considered by the governments interested. The transactions of the Government of Honduras with the governing powers of the other nations of the world are also shown in a succinct and intelligent manner, and the document contains other useful information concerning the operations of the department named during the previous twelve months. Referring to the Pan-American Conference, to be held in the City of Mexico in October, 1901, the Minister remarks that the interests of the Republics of the Western Continent are so mutually interwoven and identical that the deliberations of this diplomatic body will be of the greatest importance, and that Honduras will select as her representative to that notable gathering one of her wisest and most illustrious citizens.

Through the courtesy of Señor Dr. Don EDUARDO WILDE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic near the Government of the United States, the library of the Bureau of the American Republics has received four handsome volumes, consisting of about 1,200 pages, entitled the "Argentine-Chilean Boundary in the Cordillera de los Andes." The report is an exhaustive study presented to the Tribunal appointed by Her Britannic Majesty's Government "to consider and report upon the differences which have arisen with regard to the frontier between the Argentine and Chilean Republics" to justify the Argentine claims for the boundary in the summit of the Cordillera de los Andes, according to the treaties of 1881 and 1893. The work is handsomely printed, contains a large number of beautiful engravings, and is copiously illustrated with numerous sketches and valuable maps. The report was printed in compliance with the request of the Tribunal, dated December 21, 1899, and has just issued from the publishing house of WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, Limited, London, having been printed by them for the Government of the Argentine Republic. The first volume contains the introduction and Chapters I to XIII, the second consists of Chapters XIV to XVIII, the third includes Chapters XIX to XXVI, and the fourth is composed of Chapters XXVII to XXX and the Appendix.

Mr. H. K. BROOKS, of Chicago, Ill., has recently issued a most important publication bearing the title "Foreign Exchange, Figured, Explained, Simplified, Illustrated." This book contains tables converting foreign money into United States money and United States money into foreign money, at all commercial rates of exchange used in financial transactions between the United States and the various American and European countries, as well as with Australia, South Africa, China, and Japan. It also contains essential facts concerning

foreign countries, their location, area, population, and principal cities, their money of account, silver and minor coins in use, and actual value in the money of the United States, their paper money, etc. Foreign exchange is thoroughly explained, while accurate information is given respecting the various forms of foreign commercial paper, and terms, abbreviations, etc., used in that connection. This is a timely work, for comparatively few persons understand the workings of foreign exchange, and those able to quickly and accurately figure the equivalent of the money of one country into that of another at the several values quoted are even less in number.

In a lecture recently delivered and since published, Prof. N. S. SHALER, a noted geologist, predicts that there will be an influx of gold within the next forty years which is liable to produce serious economic complications. He bases his statement on the recent improvements in mine dredges, which make it possible to work thousands of square miles of gold-bearing territory which heretofore could not be profitably mined. According to the estimates of this gentleman, there are from 4,000 to 6,000 square miles of alluvial plains in America which will yield vast quantities of gold under the new dredging system. He deems it practically certain that the quantity of gold in the world will be quadrupled within the next forty years and would be increased tenfold were it not for the fact that the price of labor will advance with the increase of gold. He estimates that there is \$30,000,000,000 worth of gold to be taken from the earth within the next century. Incidentally he states that silver will ultimately come to express international values, for the reason that it is to be found only at great depths, and not in alluvial plains, where gold can be procured, and therefore can only be mined at a given rate.

"Les Cultures Coloniales" (Colonial Cultures), by HENRI JUMELLE. The author of this work is assistant professor of the Faculty of Sciences and has charge of the course of colonial vegetable products at the Chamber of Commerce of Marseille. In this book, which is published by J. B. BAILLIÈRE & SONS, the different methods applied to the cultivation of tropical plants in the various producing countries are set forth. This work embraces two parts. The first is devoted to alimentary plants. Mr. JUMELLE includes not only starchy plants, vegetables, cereals, and sugar-producing plants, but also spicy and aromatic plants and coffee. The second part is a study of the textile plants, plants furnishing oleaginous seeds, rubber and gutta-percha, and of those also from which perfumes and varnishes are made, medicinal and narcotic plants, mastic tree, plants used in dyeing and tanning, and those used for fodder. Mr. JUMELLE'S work gives a general rapid view of the present state of tropical agriculture, indicating the methods which should be perfected and the cultures which, in such or such region, it would be profitable to develop.

"Norse Discoveries in America."—Under the foregoing title JULIUS DIENERUD, A. M., contributes an interesting article to No. 1 of Volume XXXIII (1901) of the "Bulletin of the American Geographical Society." The author states that "though discredited at the start, the Norse claim of the discovery of the American continent five centuries before Columbus has gradually gained a respectable hearing from American scholars, and to-day, nine hundred years after the interesting event, stands finally admitted in the opinion of those best qualified to judge the question. * * * The question now before the historian and antiquarian is not whether the hardy Norse sailors of the eleventh century reached the American continent. The question is how far south they proceeded, and whether or not they established a permanent settlement in any of the newly discovered regions." The conclusions arrived at appear to be that the Norsemen went no further south in America than the lower extremity of Nova Scotia and that they failed to effect a settlement of the country.

The eminent French ethnologist and writer, Monsieur M. A. DE QUATREFAGES, has just published in Paris an elaborate work of 618 pages under the caption "Histoire Générale des Races Humaines" (General History of the Human Races). The author is a distinguished scientist of national reputation, a Fellow of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and professor in the Museum of Natural History. The book contains numerous valuable engravings and illustrations, and is an able exposition of the study of the human races from a scientific standpoint. Mr. QUATREFAGES'S style is clear, forcible, and logical, and the reader is drawn step by step—almost imperceptibly, completely absorbed in the vivid and interesting descriptions and narrations of the author—to the conclusions arrived at by this celebrated scientist. The arrangement of the subjects is natural and systematic, and the matter treated is of such a nature as to suggest to the mind of the speculative and philosophic reader a vast field for thought, contemplation, and reflection.

The Bureau of the American Republics has received Bulletin No. 7 of the National Agricultural Society of Brazil, published in Rio de Janeiro in 1900. It contains a series of public lectures delivered at the society's headquarters, by Capt. JOSÉ CARLOS DE CARVALHO. Two subjects are treated, viz, coffee and cotton. Much of the history of coffee is related, with an explanation of the causes of its depreciation in value, together with a description of the propaganda undertaken for the purpose of increasing its consumption in Europe. Cotton is considered both as a plant and also in its relation to the weaving industry. The origin of Brazilian cotton, its appearance, qualities, and development in South America are described. The importance of the industry to Brazil, the advisability of substituting cotton sacks for packing coffee

and cereals instead of sacks of baling cloth and the practicability of domestic manufacture are also discussed. The text of this pamphlet is accompanied by several maps, as well as graphic statistical tables.

"Petermann's Mitteilungen," Volume 47, 1901, contains an elaborate article from the pen of Dr. CARL SAPPER, entitled "Beiträge zur Ethnographie des südlichen Mittelamerika" (Contribution to the Ethnography of Southern Central America). The learned author divides his paper into two parts, the first devoted to a discussion of the present distribution of the languages and the second a comparative review of the present status of the Indian tribes. Dr. SAPPER'S investigations have been most thorough. He states that numerous difficulties presented themselves, but he has been able to add greatly to the scientific knowledge of the subject. A superficial comparison of the various languages of Northern and Southern Central America shows that great differences exist between them. In the north the languages spread over quite an extensive territory, showing a continuity in their similarity, while in the south there are many small sections with isolated dialects. An ethnographic map accompanies the article.

There was recently issued by a Berlin publishing house a set of books in the German language, written by Mr. E. W. MIDDLETON, entitled "Peru: Beobachtungen und Studien über das Land und Seine Bewohner" (Peru: Observations and Studies of the Country and its Inhabitants). This is a very ambitious work in three profusely illustrated volumes. The author resided twenty-five years in the Republic of Peru; therefore this series of books must be considered in every way as standard authority. The first volume is entirely devoted to the City of Lima, and in six hundred and thirty-odd pages the author treats in detail the various social and economic subjects which one would expect to find in a production of this character. Volume II deals with the coast of the country, while Volume III is descriptive of its high table-lands.

"Venezuela, with a map of the Venezuelan Cordilleras," by Dr. WILLIAM SEEVERS, of the University of Würzburg. (L. Friederichsen & Co., Hamburg.)

This book is the result of a fourteen months' journey in Venezuela, which the author undertook in 1884-85, assisted by the Geographical Society of Hamburg and Leipzig. The work is of some 360 pages, divided into 21 chapters, is a complete treatise on the subject, and gives a general and intelligent description of the country and the people. A very interesting arrangement of the book consists in the interchange of subjects in the various chapters in such a way that where one chapter will be devoted entirely to statistical data and

details of the country the one following is written in a lighter vein and devoted to entertaining descriptions.

An interesting geographic and mercantile guide ("Guía Geográfica, Mercantil, Agrícola ó Industrial de Yucatán"), relating to the agricultural and industrial resources of Yucatan, has just been published by Señor Don ALFONSO E. LOPEZ, of the City of Mexico. It is a handsome volume of 124 pages, copiously illustrated with maps, sketches, panoramic views, and picturesque scenes of plantations, towns, edifices, and ruins. Numerous photo-engravings of prominent and progressive men connected with the government and development of the State in question adorn its pages, as well as appropriate engravings of groups of individuals representing the inhabitants of that rich and promising section of the Mexican Republic. The work contains useful information regarding the varied industries, resources, and latent wealth of the State of Yucatan, and is a valuable book of reference.

The Modern Mexico Publishing Company, of the City of Mexico, has just published an interesting illustrated publication of over 150 pages under the title of "The Standard Guide to the City of Mexico and Vicinity." The work was compiled by Mr. ROBERT S. BARRETT, is full of information useful to the tourist and traveler, and is copiously adorned with handsome engravings representing scenes of the City of Mexico and vicinity of the greatest interest to everyone who visits for the first time the historic land of the Aztecs. This guide is now in its second edition and was written for the purpose of providing the tourist with such practical information and intelligent description as may add to the pleasure and convenience of a trip to the City of Mexico and surrounding country.

Under the title "Cuba and International Relations" there has just been issued from the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., an interesting volume of some 500 pages by JAMES MORTON CALLAHAN, Ph. D. This notable work is a historical study in American diplomacy, and treats the subject from the standpoint of the part the island has played in American history and international relations. Part of Chapter V appears in the Report of the American Historical Association for December, 1897. The substance of the other chapters has been presented in a course of lectures at Johns Hopkins University and also at Hamilton College. The subject is an exceedingly interesting one and is ably discussed by the distinguished author.

There has recently been founded in Buenos Ayres a review known as "Diplomacia Americana" (American Diplomacy), edited by Señor Don CESAR GONDRA. The new publication promises to be a useful and important one, as much on account of the choice and varied selec-

tion of the material which it contains as for the laudableness of its purpose. Its object is the intelligent discussion of international questions concerning America and the effect of diplomacy upon them. It will advocate cooperation and fraternity in questions relating to the nations of the Western Hemisphere. The first numbers of the magazine are clearly and neatly printed and are in a tasteful and attractive form.

The Bureau of Printing, of Santiago, Chile, has published in book form the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the National Congress in 1900 ("Memoria del Ministro de Hacienda Presentada al Congreso Nacional en 1900"). This useful publication consists of two volumes, which contain, among other things, a report of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury Department, a report concerning the revenue produced by the nitrate and guano deposits, etc. The publication is a valuable work of reference, and is exceedingly interesting from a statistical standpoint, owing to the numerous tables it contains illustrative of the sources of revenue of the Republic.

A pamphlet containing the "Report of the Director of the Office of Public Road Inquiries for 1900" has been issued by the Department of Agriculture of the United States. The work covered in this report consisted largely of the supervising of what may be termed sample stretches of road built at agricultural experiment stations and other educational institutions. These were designed as object lessons for students and the near-by residents. About a page of the report is devoted to oiled roads; that is to say, roads treated with oil to prevent the rising of the dust.

There was recently issued from the General Land Office a map of the United States containing all the outlying insular possessions. The map is of a very large size, showing the extent of the public surveys, Indian, military, and forest reservations, railroads, canals, and other details. It also contains an index map showing the relative position of the recently acquired islands, namely, Porto Rico, Pine Island, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Tutuila group of the Samoan Islands, the Philippine Islands, as well as the Territory of Alaska and the Island of Cuba.

The library of the Bureau of the American Republics has received a valuable list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Central America as a whole, as well as the separate Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, prepared by P. LEE PHILLIPS, F. R. G. S., Chief of the Division of Maps and Charts, Library of Congress, Washington, District of Columbia. The same author has published a list of books, magazine articles, and maps

relating to Brazil, which will form a supplement to the Handbook of Brazil, recently compiled by the Bureau of the American Republics.

The Bureau of the American Republics has received from Señor Don RÓMULO ESCOBAR, a well-known writer on agricultural subjects, an interesting work, of which he is the author, entitled "Tratado Elemental de Agricultura" (Elemental Treatise on Agriculture). The book is full of useful information regarding agriculture and is copiously illustrated with well-selected and appropriate engravings. The diction is clear and concise, and the subjects considered are presented in an attractive and entertaining manner, free from the technicalities usually found in works of this kind.

The Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union of American Republics in Bolivia, Señor Don MANUEL V. BALLIVIÁN, has kindly forwarded to the library of the Bureau of the American Republics a copy of the Customs Tariff Law of Bolivia which went into effect on January 1, 1901. The publication is valuable as a book of reference. In addition to the customs tariff the work contains a number of useful and conveniently arranged tables for the conversion of weights and measures into the metric system.

The library of the Bureau of the American Republics has just received the second volume of the "Anuario de la Dirección General de Estadística," (Annual of the Bureau of Statistics) issued by the South American Bank Note Company, of Buenos Ayres. This important publication, which covers the year 1899, contains a large amount of useful and interesting data concerning the railways, finance, education, etc., of the Argentine Republic, and is replete with complete statistical tables and valuable information.

"Fazendas y Estancias" (Farms and Ranches) is the title of a new work by Mr. ETIENNE DE RANCCOURT, published by PLON-NOURRIT, at Paris. This book is a narrative of a voyage taken recently by the author through Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and is filled with valuable and interesting information concerning those countries. It is illustrated by 16 reproductions of photographs, and one map.

In its issue for March 29, 1901, "Electricity," of New York, publishes the rates of imports duties levied on electrical machinery and material in the various English colonies. Inasmuch as the manufacturers of the United States are seeking and finding markets for all such products in all the British possessions this publication is timely.

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING MARCH.

- Albert, Federico: *Guía del Museo Nacional: Sala de Botánica. Sala de aves extranjeras. Sala de maníferos. Salon Grande.* 5 pamphlets. 8°.
- . *La chimehilla.* Santiago de Chile, Imprenta "Esmeralda," 1900. 24 pp. 8°.
- . *Las dnnas del centro de Chile.* (Société Scientifique de Chile. T. IX, 1900.) Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Cervantes, 1900. 8°.
- Bertoni, Dr. Moises S.: *Contribución al estudio de malaria.* Asunción, H. Krans, 1900. 29 pp. 8°.
- Bowker, R. B.: *The annual American catalogue.* New York, Publishers Weekly, 1901. 302 pp. 4°.
- Bergt, Walther: *Geologische studien in der Republik Columbia.* II. Berlin, A. Asher & Co., 1899. v. p. 4°.
- Buchanan, William I.: *The Pan-American Exposition.* Buffalo, Baker, Jones & Co., 1901. 8°.
- Callahan, James Morton: *Cuba and international relations. A historical study in American diplomacy.* Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1899. 503 pp. 8°.
- Delfino, Antonio E.: *Observaciones acerca de la riqueza inexplorada de Venezuela y la presente crisis económico-política.* (Informe consular.) New York, 1899. 12 pp. 8°.
- Egaña, Rafael: *The Taena and Arica question.* Santiago de Chile, Barcelona Printing Office, 1900. 152 pp. 8°.
- Encyclopedic dictionary of American reference.* J. Franklin Jameson (ed.). [1900.] 2 v. 8°.
- Escobar, Romulo: *Tratado elemental de agricultura.* Mexico, El Agricultor Mexicano, 1900. 207 pp. 12^{mo}.
- Field Columbian Museum: *An aboriginal quartzite quarry in eastern Wyoming.* Chicago, Museum Press, 1900. (Anthropological series, Vol. II, No. 4.) pp. 233-243. 8°.
- . *Annual report of the director of the Museum to the board of trustees.* Chicago, Museum Press, 1900. (Report series, Vol. I, No. 6.) pp. 433-512. 8°.
- Hacienda de "Guindos": Arboles y plantas de venta en 1900.* Santiago de Chile, Imprenta "Esmeralda," 1900. 40 pp. 8°.
- Hudson, W. H.: *The purple land that England lost; travels and adventures in the Banda Oriental, South America.* London, Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1885. 2 v. 8°.
- Kosehny, Th. F.: *Aussichten für kautschukkultur.*
- Los Angeles Public Library: *Twelfth Annual Report of the Director of the Library.* Los Angeles, Macbride Press, 1901. 49 pp. 8°.
- Middendorf, E. W.: *Perú. Beobachtungen und Studien.* Berlin, Robert Oppenheim, 1893-1895. 3 v. 8°.
- Montes de Oca, M. A.: *The continental watershed in the face of the treaty of 1893.* Buenos Aires, M. Biedma é Hijo, 1899. 159 pp. 4°.
- . Same in Spanish.
- Nadaillac, Marquis de: *Pre-historic America.* London, John Murray, 1885. 566 (2) pp. 8°.
- Quatrefages, A. de: *Histoire générale des races humaines.* Paris, A. Hemyer, 1889. 618 pp. 8°.
- Recopilación sumaria de todos los autos acordados de la real audiencia y sala del crimen de esta Nueva España y providencias de su superior gobierno . . . por el Doctor Don Ensebio Bentura Beleña, del Consejo de S. M. Oydor de la misma real audiencia, etc., etc., . . . Impresa en Mexico por Don Felipe de Zúñiga y Ontiveros, 1887. 2 v. 4°.*

- Regel, Fritz: Kolumbien. Berlin, Alfred Schall, 1899. 274 pp. 4°.
- San Francisco Chamber of Commerce: Fifty-first annual report of the Chamber of Commerce. San Francisco, Commercial Publishing Co., 1901. 208 pp. 8°.
- Sievers, W.: Venezuela. Hamburg, L. Friedrichsen & Co., 1888. 359. 4°.
- South America as a field for enterprise. London, South American Journal [1900]. 12 pp. 8°.
- Varela, Louis V.: La république Argentine et le Chili: histoire de la démarcation de leurs frontières (depuis 1843 jusqu'à 1899) . . . Tome I.—Les traités en vigueur. Tome II.—La démarcation de la ligne. Buenos Aires, Biedma et Fils, 1899. 2 v. 4°.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Anuario de la Dirección General de Estadística. 1899. Tome II.—Buenos Aires, Compañía de Billetes de Banco, 1900. 484 pp. 4°.
- Frontera Argentina-Chilena. Memoria presentada al Ministerio de relaciones exteriores por Valentin Virasoro Ex-posito por parte de la República Argentina. Buenos Aires, Imprenta de M. Biedma é Hijo, 1898. 93 pp. 8°.
- Ley de organización de los Ministerios Nacionales. Buenos Aires, "La Nación," 1898. 33 pp. 8°.
- Ministerio de relaciones exteriores: Reglamento del Ministerio. Buenos Aires: Felix Lajonane, 1901. 24 pp. 8°.
- Report presented to the tribunal appointed by Her Britannic Majesty's Government "to consider and report upon the differences . . . with regard to the frontier between the Argentine and Chilean Republics," to justify the Argentine claims. . . . London, Printed for the Government of the Argentine Republic, 1900. (In 4 vols. F° with illustrations and maps.)

BELGIUM.

- Recueil consulaire, Tome 110. Bruxelles, P. Weissenbruch, 1900. 473 pp. 8°.

BOLIVIA.

- Ministerio de relaciones exteriores: Circular á las legaciones de Bolivia en el extranjero. La Paz, Taller Tipo. Litografico, 1901. 67 pp. 4°.
- Presupuesto general sancionada por el Congreso Nacional de 1900 para el año económico de 1901. La Paz, Imprenta del Estado, 1901. 191 pp. 4°.

BRAZIL.

- Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura: O café. Rio de Janeiro, Imprenta Nacional, 1900. 53 pp. 8°.

CHILE.

- Estadística comercial de la República de Chile. Valparaiso, Guillermo Helfmann, 1900. 19 pp. 8°.

COLOMBIA.

- Anales diplomaticos y consulares. Bogotá, Imprenta Nacional, 1900. 236 pp. 8°.

ECUADOR.

- Discurso del Presidente de la República en inauguración de la Escuela nocturna de obreras. Quito, Imprenta Nacional, 1901. (Broadside.)
- Reglamento de las oficinas de registro civil. Quito, Imprenta Nacional, 1901. 63 pp. 12°.

GUATEMALA.

Ministerio de Gobernación y justicia. Memoria del Ministerio para 1900. Guatemala, Tipografía Nacional [1901]. 112 pp. 8°.

HONDURAS.

Datos históricos y geográficos sobre Comayagüela. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1900. 190 pp. 4°.

Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y gobernación: Informe presentado al Congreso Nacional por el Ministro de relaciones exteriores y gobernación. 1899-1900. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1901, 34 pp. 4°.

MEXICO.

Secretaría de Estado y del despacho de hacienda y Crédito público: Boletín de estadística fiscal, No. 213. Mexico: Tipografía del Timbre, 1901. 69 pp. 4°.

NICARAGUA.

Ministerio de Hacienda: Memoria de hacienda y crédito público. Managua, Tipografía Nacional, 1900. 149 . . . pp. 4°.

SALVADOR.

Mensaje del Presidente de la República, 1901. San Salvador: Imprenta Nacional, 1901. 16 pp. 4°.

UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 790 pp. 8°.

Important Insecticides. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 42 pp. 8°.

Pure Food Laws of European Countries. Washington, Government Printing Office. 39 pp. 8°.

Report of the Chief of the Section of Foreign Markets. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 8°.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Monthly Bulletin. February, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. (Vol. X, No. 2. pp. 231-466.)

Monthly Bulletin. March, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. (Vol. X, No. 3, pp. 467-662.)

BOARD OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

Second report of the Board. 1890-1899. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 150 pp. 8°.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Consular Reports. Vol. LXV, No. 246. March, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 714 pp. 8°.

Exports declared for the United States. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 95 pp. 8°.

Index to advance sheets of Consular Reports. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 105 pp. 8°.

Review of the world's commerce for 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 247 (3) pp. 8°.

Bull. No. 4-01- 6

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

General Land Office: United States mining laws and regulations thereunder. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1899. 41 pp. 8°

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

- Annual review of the foreign commerce of the United States. 1900. [Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901.] 178 pp. sq. 8°
- Imports and exports of gold and silver. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. pp. 129-260.
- Imports for consumption. 1899-1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. pp. 671-849.
- Monthly summary of commerce and finance of the United States. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. pp. 1618-1893. sq. 8°
- Production and transportation of the principal articles of the internal and foreign commerce of the Great Lakes of the United States during the calendar year 1900. [From Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance for January, 1901.] pp. 1629-1759.
- Statistical abstract of the United States for 1900. (Bureau of Statistics.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 467 pp. 8°

UNITED STATES SENATE.

- Lands held for ecclesiastic or religious uses in the Philippines. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 283 pp. 8° (Senate Doc., Fifty-sixth Congress.)
- The people of the Philippine Islands. Letter from the Secretary of War. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 76 pp. 8° (Senate Doc., Fifty-sixth Congress.)

WAR DEPARTMENT.

- Monthly summary of commerce of the Philippine Islands. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. pp. 66-131. sq. 8°
- Monthly summary of commerce of the Island of Cuba. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 138 pp. sq. 8°

URUGUAY.

- Comision Nacional del Censo. Primer resumen del censo levantado el 1° de Marzo de 1900 en los departamentos de campaña. Nacionalidad y sexo de las personas censadas. . . . Montevideo, Tipografia Escuela Nacional de Artes y Oficios, 1900. 19 pp. 4°

VENEZUELA.

- Acta de independencia de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela del 5 de Julio de 1811 compendiada en 1898 por la Academia de la Historia, bajo la Administraci6n del General Ignacio Andrade, Presidente Constitucional de la Rep6blica. Edici6n oficial. Caracas, Imprenta Nacional, 1899. 59 pp. 4°

ADDITIONS DURING MARCH, 1901, TO PERMANENT FILES.

- Accounts relating to trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British possessions. London, England. Monthly.
- Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom. London, England. Monthly.
- Bollettino del Ministero degli Affari Esteri. Rome, Italy.
- Engineering News and American Railroad Journal. New York, N. Y. Weekly.

PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the Bureau of the American Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
 Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
 Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.
 Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
 Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
 Bollettino Mensile. Rosario. Monthly.
 La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.
 La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
 La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
 La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
 Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.
 Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.

BELGIUM.

- Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

BOLIVIA.

- El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.
 El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.
 El Estado. La Paz. Daily.
 Revista Económica y Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

BRAZIL.

- Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
 Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
 Lavoura (A). Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
 Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
 Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
 Revista de Electricidade. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
 Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.
 Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

CANADA.

- Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.
 Industrial Canada. Toronto. Monthly.

CHILE.

- Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
 Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
 Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
 El Pensamiento Latino. Santiago. Semimonthly.
 Revista Comercial e Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.
 Verhandlungen des Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins. Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

- Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
 La Estrella de Panama. Panama. Weekly.
 Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.
 Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

COSTA RICA.

- Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. San José.
 La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

CUBA.

- La Escuela Cubana. Havana. Weekly.
 Revista del Foro. Havana. Quarterly.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

- El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.
 Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

ECUADOR.

- Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.
 Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.
 Revista Comercial. Guayaquil. Monthly.

ENGLAND.

- Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.
 British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.
 Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.
 Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.
 Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.
 Freir's Colonial and Foreign Register. London. Monthly.
 Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.
 Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.
 Man: A monthly record of anthropological science. London. Monthly.
 Mining (The) Journal. London. Weekly.
 South American Journal. London. Weekly.
 Times (The). London. Daily.

FRANCE.

- Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.
 Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.
 Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.
 Revue Générale des Sciences. Paris. Semimonthly.
 Revue Politique et Parlementaire. Paris. Monthly.
 Tableaux Mensuels de Statistique Municipale de la Ville de Paris. Paris. Monthly.

GERMANY.

- Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.
 Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
 Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hanover.
 Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.
 Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.
 Thonindustrie Zeitung. Berlin.

GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.
 El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily.
 La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa.
 El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
 Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa.

MARTINIQUE.

Les Colonies. St. Pierre. Daily.

MEXICO.

American (The) Evolution. Mexico. Semimonthly.
 Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. Mexico. Monthly.
 Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.
 Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.
 Boletín Postal de la Administración General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Mexico. Monthly.
 Boletín Telegráfico. Mexico. Daily.
 Diario Oficial. Mexico. Daily.
 El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.
 El Economista Mexicano. Mexico. Weekly.
 El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
 El Hacendado Mexicano. Mexico. Monthly.
 El Progreso de Mexico. Mexico. Weekly.
 El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.
 La Gaceta Comercial. Mexico. Daily.
 Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. Mexico. Monthly.
 Revista Científica y Boletín Meteorológico del Estado de Mexico. Toluca. Monthly.
 Semana Mercantil. Mexico. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.
 El Comercio. Managua. Daily.
 La Patria. León.

PARAGUAY.

La Enseñanza. Asunción. Semimonthly.
 Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.

PERU.

Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.
 Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.
 El Comercio. Lima. Daily.
 El Economista. Lima. Weekly.
 El Peruano. Lima. Daily.
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima.
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.
La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

SALVADOR.

Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.

UNITED STATES.

American Fertilizer. Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly.
American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.
Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.
Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.
Bulletin of books added to the Public Library of the city of Boston. Boston. Monthly.
Bulletin of the Free Museum of Science and Arts. Philadelphia. Quarterly.
Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly.
Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
Cran's Magazine. Chicago. Monthly.
Expansionist (The). New York, N. Y. Daily.
Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.
Forum (The). New York. Monthly.
Hispano-America. San Francisco, Cal. Monthly.
India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
Literary Digest. New York, N. Y. Weekly.
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BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

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Nº. 4.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

EXHIBICIÓN DE LANAS EN LA EXPOSICIÓN DE BÚFFALO.

La Cámara Mercantil de Barracas al Sud, provincia de Buenos Aires, ha resuelto exhibir en la Exposición de Búffalo un muestrario de lanas argentinas, y se ha comisionado para que lo organice al Señor LIX KLETT, Presidente de la citada Cámara. En cumplimiento de la misión que le ha sido encomendada, dicho señor ha dado principio á sus trabajos con toda actividad, y dentro de pocos días se hallarán coleccionados y clasificados técnicamente 200 vellones de lanas argentinas de la cosecha actual, á fin de que en la Exposición Pan-Americana de Búffalo se tenga una variada y selecta colección del principal producto de exportación de la República Argentina.

BOLIVIA.

TRABAJOS DE MEDICIÓN.

Anuncia el "South American Journal" que el Gobierno de Bolivia, por medio de su Ministro en Londres, ha celebrado un contrato con una casa de París para medir y levantar mapas de una extensión de terreno de 40,000 kilómetros cuadrados, y para hacer los trabajos de triangulación que permitan terminar la medición trigonométrica del país. También se ha hecho un arreglo con la República del Paraguay para medir y marcar los límites entre ambos países. La comisión mixta bolivio-brasileña, creada con el propósito de fijar la línea limítrofe entre las dos repúblicas, ha comenzado sus trabajos en el mes de marzo.

CHILE.

LEY DE PRESUPUESTOS PARA 1901.

En el Diario Oficial correspondiente al 19 de enero próximo pasado, se ha publicado la ley de presupuestos de gastos de la administración pública para el presente año, cuyos totales ascienden á \$81,068,112.49 en moneda corriente, y á \$34,158,462.48 en oro, distribuidos en la manera siguiente:

EN MONEDA CORRIENTE.		
Ministerio del Interior.....		\$12,202,373.50
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Culto y Colonización:		
Sección de Relaciones Exteriores.....	\$378,844.40	
Sección del Culto.....	1,197,266.66	
Sección de Colonización.....	772.360.00	
		2,348,471.06
Ministerio de Justicia é Instrucción Pública:		
Sección de Justicia.....	5,303,996.93	
Sección de Instrucción Pública.....	8,918,748.72	
		14,222,745.65
Ministerio de Hacienda.....		6,468,804.78
Ministerio de Guerra.....		10,478,301.28
Ministerio de Marina.....		8,378,685.63
Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas:		
Sección de Industria.....	\$1,060,813.42	
Sección de Obras Públicas.....	3,002,670.00	
Sección de Ferrocarriles.....	22,905,247.17	
		26,968,730.59
Suma total.....		81,068,112.49

EN MONEDA DE ORO.		
Ministerio del Interior.....		111,966.65
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Culto y Colonización:		
Sección de Relaciones Exteriores.....	\$1,082,162.88	
Sección de Colonización.....	7,000.00	
		1,089,162.88
Ministerio de Instrucción Pública: Sección de Instrucción Pública.....		65,666.66
Ministerio de Hacienda.....		30,416,066.63
Ministerio de Guerra.....		1,397,600.00
Ministerio de Marina.....		1,024,666.66
Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas: Sección de Ferrocarriles.....		53,333.00
Total.....		34,158,462.48

PROYECTO DE FERROCARRIL.

El "Diario Oficial" de 4 de febrero de este año, publica una ley por la cual se autoriza al Presidente de la República para que invierta hasta la suma de quinientos mil pesos en la construcción de un ferrocarril de un metro de entavía entre el puerto de Papudo y el punto denominado El Rayado, en el ferrocarril de Calera á Cabildo.

El mismo periódico, en su edición correspondiente al 8 de febrero próximo pasado, publica una ley en virtud de la cual se autoriza al Presidente de la República para que invierta hasta la suma de cincuenta mil pesos en los estudios de un ferrocarril que una á Caracoles con San Pedro de Atacama, en la línea férrea de Antofagasta á Bolivia.

CUBA.

ABOLICIÓN DE DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN DEL TABACO.

Con fecha 8 de marzo de 1901, el Presidente de los Estados Unidos firmó el siguiente decreto, que fué promulgado el 12 de marzo por las autoridades militares en la Habana:

“A propuesta del Gobernador General de Cuba, aprobada por el Secretario de la Guerra, por la presente ordeno y mando que la tarifa de derechos de exportación sobre el tabaco que aparece en la página 50 del ‘Arancel de Aduanas para los Puertos de la Isla de Cuba,’ promulgado por la orden ejecutiva de fecha 31 de marzo de 1900, quede abolida el día primero de abril de 1901.”

El Departamento de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos calcula que la abolición de este derecho ocasionará una pérdida en las rentas de la isla que ascenderá de \$800,000 á \$1,000,000 al año, pero se espera que esta pérdida será compensada con el estímulo que recibirá la producción. La cantidad de tabaco que deja de pagar derechos, según lo dispuesto por el Presidente, representa un valor de cerea de \$20,000,000 por año, de cuya cantidad la mayor parte viene á los Estados Unidos.

PORTE DE CORREOS PARA LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Desde que fué ocupada la isla por los Estados Unidos el porte de correos ha sido el mismo que se ha fijado para los países que pertenecen á la Unión Postal, con excepción de los soldados y empleados del Gobierno. El 23 de marzo de 1901, de acuerdo con la resolución del Gabinete, el Administrador General de Correos hizo pública la siguiente orden:

“Se hace saber á los administradores de correos que á partir del 1^o de abril próximo, el porte de correos y la clasificación vigente en los Estados Unidos para el correo interno se aplicarán á toda la materia postal que se cambia entre los Estados Unidos y Cuba.”

EXPORTACIÓN DE MINERAL DE HIERRO.

La exportación de mineral de hierro de la isla de Cuba durante el año de 1900 ascendió á un total de 445,679 toneladas, las cuales fueron enviadas á los Estados Unidos. Este mineral fué extraído de las minas

de Daiquirí, en la provincia de Santiago, y de las de Juragua. Según parece, la dificultad más seria con que ha tropezado durante los últimos dos años la explotación de estas minas en la isla de Cuba, ha sido la falta de trabajadores.

SERVICIO DE EXPRESO CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Se anuncia un arreglo entre las compañías de expreso llamadas *Cuban and Pan American Express Company* and *Southern Express Company*, por el cual esta última obtendrá un servicio directo para el embarque de frutas de Cuba. En este servicio está incluido el transporte por vapor entre la Habana y Tampa, Florida, y transporte por riel de este punto hasta Nueva York, y puntos del este y hasta Chicago y puntos del noroeste. En cambio de este servicio la primera de las compañías mencionadas llevará á puntos de Cuba embarques de aves, huevos y carne fresca de los Estados Unidos. Hasta ahora todos los embarques se han detenido en Tampa en donde han sido reembarcados para su destino último. En Cuba se consume una gran cantidad de aves y en el año de 1900 se importaron más de 40,000 cajas de huevos á razón de 30 docenas por caja. En la Habana se vendían al detal de 2 á 4 centavos cada uno. Muchos comisionistas del sur de los Estados Unidos han establecido ya agencias en la isla.

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS.

Debido á la amabilidad del Señor DON ALFREDO F. PELLERANO, de Santo Domingo, publica el Boletín los siguientes datos estadísticos referentes al movimiento económico de dicha República durante el año de 1900:

Aduana.	Valores importados.	Valores exportados.	Derechos.
Santo Domingo.....	\$807,132.57	\$761,527.87	\$572,214.96
Puerto Plata.....	866,016.99	1,125,634.00	756,501.65
S. P. de Macoris.....	769,911.04	2,190,916.51	476,588.71
Sánchez.....	523,566.99	1,217,758.58	389,625.28
Azúa.....	118,783.19	487,125.70	90,721.59
Samaná.....	80,050.57	104,311.76	43,930.29
Monte Cristo.....	65,551.18	84,738.00	51,785.92
Barahona.....	2,129.34	30,788.80	7,683.33
Total.....	3,233,177.87	6,005,864.22	2,392,051.71
Ferrocarril Central de Puerto Plata.....			164,995.94
Aduana de Tierra Nueva.....			1,009.85
Aduana de Comendador.....			1,712.46
Teléfono Nacional.....			6,221.66
Ventas Públicas.....			1,136.66
Rentas Postales.....			2,021.29
Planta Eléctrica (5 meses).....			502.55
Total general.....			2,569,651.36

Los gastos públicos durante el mismo año, divididos en los ramos correspondientes, arrojaron los siguientes guarismos:

Ministerio de lo Interior y Policía	\$244, 207. 99
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores	25, 147. 52
Ministerio Justicia é Instrucción Pública.....	104, 462. 87
Ministerio de Hacienda y Comercio	95, 063. 21
Ministerio de Fomento y Obras Públicas.....	23, 671. 22
Ministerio de Correos y Telégrafos	44, 975. 75
Ministerio de Guerra y Marina.....	427, 503. 50
Total.....	965, 032. 06

El producto en oro de las aduanas de la República en el mes de enero de 1900, comparado con el de 1901, indica una diferencia de \$9,360.78 á favor del año de 1901, como se ve en la tabla siguiente:

Aduana de—	Enero.	
	1900.	1901.
Santo Domingo	\$21, 651. 01	\$50, 313. 50
Puerto Plata	38, 074. 19	48, 529. 31
S. P. de Macoris.....	46, 788. 42	78, 175. 11
Sánchez.....	11, 381. 86	41, 467. 61
Azun.....	5, 393. 89	7, 417. 45
Samaná.....	833. 01	7, 823. 77
Monte Crisio.....	6, 665. 43	8, 916. 91
Barahoun.....	316. 80	914. 71
	137, 127. 65	216, 488. 43

PRODUCCIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1900.

La producción de la República Dominicana durante el año de 1900, sin comprender el consumo del país y abarcando sólo lo que se exportó, según un cuadro estadístico preparado por el oficial centralizador del Departamento de Hacienda, el Señor Don A. RECIO AMIAMA, cuadro que ha sido remitido á esta oficina por este caballero, alcanzó á las siguientes cifras:

Campeche.....toneladas..	2, 526½	Guayaacán.....toneladas..	587
Mora.....idem....	131	Bera.....idem....	2, 188
Divi-divi.....idem....	563½	Brazilete.....idem....	2
Caoba en cañones...pies..	792, 795	Cedro.....pies..	212, 166
Caoba en horquetas.....	11, 870	Espinillo.....idem....	89, 974
Cera amarilla....libras..	316, 514	Tabaco.....libras..	17, 392, 882
Café.....idem....	3, 951, 539	Cacao.....idem....	11, 231, 157
Azúcar.....idem....	107, 941, 606	Cueros de res.....idem....	407, 651
Melado.....galones..	47, 069	Guineos en racimos.....	284, 900
Ron.....idem....	640	Tabaco en andullos.....	20
Mulos.....cabezas..	3	Guano.....saco..	1
Caballos.....idem....	26	Cobre viejo.....libras..	15, 681
Reses.....idem....	303	Concha de carey...idem....	164
Plumas de garzas...onzas..	10	Resina de guayaacán, idem....	3, 538
Yayas.....	20	Espojas.....barriles..	17
Huesos de res.....libras..	900	Almidón.....idem....	70

EL SALVADOR.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.

El día 21 de febrero de este año el Señor Don TOMAS REGALADO, Presidente de la República de El Salvador, leyó en el acto de la solemne apertura de las sesiones ordinarias de la Asamblea Nacional el mensaje de estilo. La importancia de este documento es indiscutible, pues que presenta de una manera fehaciente las fases del desarrollo de la República del Salvador. Océpase el mensaje de una variedad de materias á cual más interesante.

Al referirse el mensaje al desarrollo material del país, manifiesta el Señor Presidente que, como natural consecuencia del mantenimiento del orden, el Gobierno ha logrado atender á empresas de vital importancia, muchas de las cuales han sido realizadas, entre otras la terminación del Ferrocarril de Occidente y la total cancelación de la deuda contraída por la República con motivo de tan importantísima obra. Antes de terminar el año anterior, se habían incinerado bonos de la deuda inglesa por valor de £716,860, de lo que se adeudaba en Londres. Como complemento de la terminación del Ferrocarril de Occidente y en virtud de una concesión otorgada en 1893, se abrió al servicio público en Acajutla un nuevo muelle que reúne muchas ventajas y funciona con toda regularidad. Se ha restablecido la Oficina General de Estadística y en cuanto á la empresa del Ferrocarril de La Unión, que es de capital importancia para el país, como nada se había adelantado con los contratistas, el Gobierno abrió de nuevo el negocio á so licitación pública y ha recibido ya una propuesta satisfactoria que se ha sometido al estudio de las autoridades competentes.

Las relaciones extranjeras de El Salvador se han mantenido en la más cordial amistad. Al mencionar á los Estados Unidos, manifiesta el Señor Presidente que con este país "ha seguido cultivándose la franca amistad que siempre hemos mantenido y tratado de fomentar por todos los medios civilizados. Tanto aquel Gobierno, como la Dirección General de la Exposición Pan-Americana de Búffalo, han manifestado interés en que asistamos á ella con los productos de nuestra agricultura y nuestra minería. Creyendo el Gobierno que la concurrencia á ese certamen, de carácter puramente continental, puede producirnos mejores resultados quizá, que los obtenidos en la Exposición de París, hemos aceptado la cortés invitación del Gobierno americano y al efecto se han dictado ya algunas providencias."

La instrucción en todos sus ramos ha recibido vigorosos impulsos, se han subvencionado algunos planteles y se ha establecido la escuela politécnica.

Refiriéndose al ramo de hacienda, dice el mensaje que ha sido atendido con la preferencia que demanda su importancia, y que el

Gobierno ha procurado introducir en él la economía, el orden y pro-bidad. El estado de la hacienda ha mejorado notablemente y el movi-miento de rentas ha aumentado sobre el año anterior, de modo que el Gobierno ha podido atender con religiosidad y desalogo á las erogaciones del servicio administrativo, al mismo tiempo que amortizar una parte considerable de la deuda interna bonificada y muchos créditos de la deuda flotante.

Los rendimientos generales de las rentas en el año de 1900 ascendie-ron á \$6,337,729.06, ó sea un aumento de \$1,857,274.45, á favor de 1900, comparado con los productos de 1899. En el año en referencia las rentas de importación alcanzaron á \$3,473,162.03 y las de exportación á \$550,410.86.

Los gastos del servicio administrativo y de la amortización de los diferentes créditos ascendieron en el año en referencia á \$6,751,027.87.

La amortización de los diversos bonos que representan la deuda pública consolidada fué de \$2,814,342.62, de cuya suma corresponden \$489,429.20 á los bonos de El Salvador, y \$2,324,913.42 á los emitidos en virtud de contratos por préstamos, pedidos de mercaderías, etc. Después de varias operaciones la deuda bonificada del país para principios del año económico en curso alcanza á un total líquido de \$7,588,978.74.

La exportación por los puertos de la República en el año de 1900 fué de 365,499 bultos, con un valor de \$9,142,690 de plata. Las importa-ciones en el mismo año, según el mensaje, arrojaron un valor aproxi-mado de \$6,000,000, de modo que resulta á favor de las exportaciones una diferencia de más de \$3,000,000.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 702 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de febrero de 1901, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los ocho meses que terminaron en febrero de 1901, comparados con igual período de 1900. Debe expli-carse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose

algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de febrero, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en abril.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN FEBRERO.

En el mes de febrero de 1901, el comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos llegó á la cifra de \$177,496,795, contra \$188,260,926 correspondientes al mes de febrero del año anterior. Las importaciones están representadas en estas cantidades: \$64,501,763 en febrero de 1901, y \$68,833,941 en el mismo mes de 1900; mientras que las exportaciones en el mes indicado en 1901 y 1900 fueron \$112,956,666 y \$119,426,985, respectivamente.

El sumario de las importaciones y exportaciones en febrero del presente año, comparado con el mismo mes del año anterior, es como sigue:

	1901.	1900.
IMPORTACIÓN.		
Artículos de alimentación y animales.....	\$17,002,812	\$16,257,451
Materia prima para Industrias nacionales.....	19,534,334	25,967,609
Materias manufacturadas ó en parte para Industrias nacionales.....	6,057,661	6,736,815
Artículos manufacturados.....	11,876,925	10,743,815
Artículos de lujo, etc.....	10,630,000	9,128,140
Total.....	64,501,762	68,833,941
EXPORTACIÓN.		
Productos de—		
La agricultura.....	73,052,884	75,139,120
Las fábricas.....	30,302,592	34,236,128
Las minas.....	2,723,794	3,134,022
Los bosques.....	3,846,385	3,548,209
La pesca.....	405,482	389,560
Misceláneos.....	667,230	940,770
Artículos extranjeros reexportados.....	1,956,666	2,049,167
Total.....	112,956,666	119,426,985

Las importaciones exoneradas de derechos han sido valoradas en \$25,698,647, ó sea el 39.80 por ciento del valor general de las importaciones. La proporción en el mismo mes de 1900 fué el 44.67 por ciento. El total de derechos de Aduanas durante el mes de febrero fué de \$18,719,598, contra \$19,882,253 recaudado en febrero de 1900. Por los ocho meses del año económico que terminan con febrero, el valor de las mercaderías importadas por los Estados Unidos fué de \$523,534,877, contra \$555,253,574 por el mismo período en el año anterior. Las exportaciones durante el mismo tiempo ascendieron á \$1,015,193,489, contra \$919,473,471 por los ocho meses del año anterior. Según las cifras consignadas ha habido una disminución de 5.71 por ciento, ó sea \$31,718,697, en las importaciones y un aumento de casi un 14 por ciento, ó sea \$93,720,018, en la exportación.

INGRESOS Y EGRESOS EN MARZO DE 1901.

Los ingresos del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos durante el mes de marzo de 1901 ascendieron á \$49,891,125, habiendo excedido en

más de \$1,000,000 al mismo mes en 1900. De esta suma \$21,048,597 proceden de las aduanas, \$24,320,424 de contribuciones internas y \$4,522,104 de diversas fuentes. Los egresos en el citado mes llegaron á \$40,762,861, habiendo sido los principales gastos: \$11,162,248 por pensiones; \$10,822,602 por gastos civiles y misceláneos. Los gastos para el sostenimiento militar también fueron de consideración, pues ascendieron á \$40,635,786. El superávit fué de \$9,129,264, lo que aumentó el sobrante del Tesoro á la cantidad de \$42,296,965, correspondiente á los primeros nueve meses del año económico. Este balace ha ido aumentando gradualmente desde el principio del año.

CONDICIONES AGRÍCOLAS EL 1º DE ABRIL DE 1901.

Según una publicación del Departamento Meteorológico, fechada el 1º de abril del año corriente, las condiciones climatológicas durante el mes de marzo desde el Valle Central del Mississippi en dirección oriental, hasta la costa media del Atlántico, eran favorables á la agricultura, pero no sucedía lo mismo en los estados del valle del Missonri y de los grandes lagos.

Se dice que ha habido grandes sequías en la parte central y occidental de Texas, mientras que las copiosas lluvias en los estados del Atlántico del sur y de la parte oriental del Golfo causaron grandes daños á la agricultura.

En California el mes se presentó muy favorable, pero en Oregón las lluvias y las frecuentes heladas causaron daño á las sementeras.

Pronto se comenzará á sembrar maíz en Kansas, Missonri, Kentucky y Virginia. En el sur se ha sembrado ya una cantidad considerable de este grano.

La siembra de avena está muy adelantada en Missonri, Kansas, Oklahoma y Arkansas, y está casi terminada en Kentucky.

Se ha sembrado algodón en Alabama y en la parte meridional de Texas, y se están haciendo preparaciones para sembrarlo en otras secciones de la región algodонера.

La condición general del trigo de invierno es mejor que á fines de febrero, pero siguen llegando informes desfavorables de algunas partes del valle del Ohio. En el estado de Missonri se espera una buena cosecha, lo mismo que en la costa del Pacífico donde dicho cereal se presenta bajo excelentes condiciones. En algunas partes de Texas el trigo ha sufrido mucho á causa de la sequía y de los insectos.

DELEGADOS AL CONGRESO PAN-AMERICANO.

El Presidente MCKINLEY ha nombrado los siguientes Señores como Delegados al Congreso Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas que se reunirá en la ciudad de México en octubre de 1901: CYRUS NORTHROP, de Minnesota; HENRY G. DAVIS, de West Virginia;

WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, de Iowa; CHARLES M. PEPPER, del Distrito de Columbia; VOLNEY B. FOSTER, de Illinois.

El Dr. CYRUS NORTHROP es el Presidente de la Universidad de Minnesota y uno de los más prominentes profesores en este país.

El Hon. HENRY G. DAVIS fué uno de los miembros de la Conferencia Internacional Americana en 1889-90, y por algunos años Senador por el Estado de West Virginia, y su nombre figura prominentemente en grandes empresas mercantiles en este país.

El Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario que fué de los Estados Unidos en la República Argentina, es actualmente Director de la Exposición Pan-Americana de Búfalo.

El Sr. CHARLES M. PEPPER es autor de varias obras y escritor de nota en revistas y periódicos, habiendo por mucho tiempo concretado su atención especialmente al estudio general de Cuba y Puerto Rico.

El Sr. VOLNEY B. FOSTER ha sido prominente en negocios, y particularmente interesado en al mejoramiento del servicio consular, así como en el engrandecimiento de las relaciones internacionales de los Estados Unidos.

PRODUCCIÓN DE PETRÓLEO.

Según un boletín especial publicado por la Oficina del Censo, sobre la producción y refinación de petróleo en los Estados Unidos durante los diez años que terminaron el 31 de diciembre de 1899, hubo un notable aumento en la producción de este artículo, acompañado de una reducción de su costo, y de un aumento de sueldos pagados á empleados; así mismo muestra que los refinadores de petróleo tuvieron una aparente ganancia de \$10,292,557 en 1899.

Como consecuencia de la tendencia á consolidación comercial que ha existido durante este período, las 94 refinerías que había en 1889, se redujeron á 67 en 1899.

La producción total en 1899 fué de 57,070,850 barriles, contra 35,163,713 en 1889. De la total producción, casi el 40 por ciento, valorado en \$64,982,249, fué exportado, contra \$53,293,299 exportados en 1889. El promedio del valor en 1889 fué de \$2.82 por barril, y en 1899 de \$2.63.

No obstante la reducción de refinerías, el número de jornaleros fué aumentado de 10,885 á 11,935 sin incluir los empleados á sueldo. El aumento de sueldos fué de 14 por ciento, y el total de éstos en 1899 ascendió á la suma de \$6,717,087.

Rusia es un gran competidor de los Estados Unidos en la producción de petróleo, pero según datos oficiales, si no se descubren nuevos depositos en ese país, será un factor que tendrá que desaparecer. Además, según datos estadísticos, la producción en el famoso distrito del Baku viene decayendo por varios años.

Por término medio las excavaciones practicadas en 1900 fueron 100 pies más profundas que el año anterior. El agua que contienen los pozos es otro motivo que tiende á reducir la producción.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO DE LAS FILIPINAS.

Las importaciones en las islas Filipinas, durante los primeros ocho meses de 1900, según un informe publicado últimamente por el Departamento de Guerra de los Estados Unidos, muestran un aumento de 70 por ciento comparadas con las del año anterior.

En el mismo período de 1899, la importación procedente de los Estados Unidos ascendió á \$780,379, y en 1900 á \$1,340,717. El valor total de las mercaderías, incluyendo oro y plata importados en las islas de enero á agosto inclusive en 1900, fué de \$16,865,684, ascendiendo las exportaciones á \$17,808,222, lo que deja un balance de más de \$900,000 á favor de las Filipinas. Las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos en los ocho meses de 1900 fueron por valor de \$1,954,531, habiendo llegado á \$2,547,739 en 1899.

LOS INGLESES ESTUDIANDO MÉTODOS AMERICANOS.

Un despacho de Londres de fecha 5 de abril anuncia que varios manufactureros de Manchester, Inglaterra, han decidido enviar á los Estados Unidos una partida escogida de trabajadores, con el objeto de que estudien los métodos americanos que se emplean en la manufactura de herramientas automáticas. Los distritos de New England, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati y Chicago serán visitados en la esperanza de convencerse de la necesidad de emplear métodos nuevos, si desean conservar su parte en el comercio del mundo.

COMPARATIVA FUERZA NAVAL.

Una de las oficinas del Departamento de Marina de los Estados Unidos acaba de completar un estado comparativo de las fuerzas navales de las principales naciones marítimas, en donde se encuentran los siguientes datos importantes: en algunos países el tonelaje naval excede al tonelaje comercial. El tonelaje naval de Inglaterra excede al de Francia, Alemania y Rusia combinados; después, vienen las siguientes naciones en el orden que se indica: Francia, Rusia, Estados Unidos, Alemania, y Japón.

Los Estados Unidos tienen 98 buques con un tonelaje de 302,650, además de los 55 buques, con un tonelaje de 247,420, que están en curso de construcción. Inglaterra tiene 646 buques de guerra con 1,795,410 toneladas y un gran número en vía de construirse. Francia tiene un total de 714,190 toneladas, representadas por 428 navíos construidos y por construirse; Alemania 253 buques con un tonelaje de 447,840,

todos construidos; Rusia, 332 buques representando un tonelaje de 420,440 construidos y 149,140 por ser construidos. Japón tiene 138 buques que representan 250,870 toneladas.

DEPRECIACIÓN DEL VALOR DE LA PLATA.

En el informe trimestral presentado por el Director de la Casa de Moneda de los Estados Unidos, se ve que durante los tres meses que terminaron el 31 de marzo de 1901, ha habido una disminución de 0.2408 por onza en el valor comercial de la plata. El valor de las monedas de plata extranjeras ha bajado consiguientemente. (El valor de ellas se encontrará en la tabla publicada en este BOLETÍN.)

PRODUCCIÓN DE GAS NATURAL.

La producción de gas natural en cuatro estados de los Estados Unidos, durante el último año económico, fué como sigue:

Pennsylvania, \$8,200,000; Indiana, \$6,600,000; West Virginia, \$2,200,000; y Ohio, \$1,800,000.

Durante este mismo año se han utilizado 9,333 depósitos de gas cuya producción fué valorada en más de \$20,000,000, y ha sido empleado por 196 fábricas de vidrio, 13 fundiciones de hierro, 63 fábricas de acero, 3,947 talleres de diversas industrias.

La intensidad del calor de este gas es una tercera parte mayor que la del carbón y siete veces más que la del gas ordinario.

ENORMES PRESIONES ELÉCTRICAS.

Hace pocos años los electricistas se hubieran asustado ante la idea de emplear una fuerza de 60,000 volts, y hoy día, lejos de esto, predicen que esta presión será excedida en pocos años más. Antes no se consideraba seguro el transmitir la fuerza eléctrica á mayor presión de 15,000 volts, siendo un límite moderado 10,000 volts. Sin embargo se ha descubierto últimamente que, con un buen aislamiento, el voltaje puede aumentarse enormemente. Entre las Cataratas del Niágara y la ciudad de Búffalo, así como en la línea de Sacramento á Folsom, California, se emplean 11,000 volts; esta cantidad se duplicará en la primera de estas líneas cuando se abra la Exposición Pan-Americana. La línea que sirve para operar la maquinaria en las minas de Cañon City, transmite su corriente con una presión de 20,000 volts. Probablemente las dos instalaciones de transmisión de fuerza eléctrica más notables en el mundo, son: una en Telluride, Colorado, y la otra la que suministra fuerza al ferrocarril eléctrico entre San Bernardino y Los Ángeles, California. La primera es una línea corta que conduce una corriente con fuerza de 40,000 volts y la segunda que tiene 8 millas de extensión, funciona con 33,000 volts y conduce no menos de 10,000 caballos de fuerza.

Hay en California una compañía que posee varias instalaciones distribuidoras de fuerza eléctrica, que está construyendo una línea entre Yuba y las provincias de Nevada á las ciudades de Oakland y San Francisco, la cual tendrá una extensión de 140 millas. Los transmisores que usarán serán capaces de transmitir 60,000 volts. Esta línea principiará á usarse con 40,000 volts y gradualmente se aumentará á 60,000, cantidad en que mantendrá la presión.

Una nueva instalación que va á funcionar en Apple Creek, Minnesota, proporcionará electricidad á St. Paul, que dista 27 millas, y los cuatro dínamos que van á emplearse tienen una capacidad colectiva de 4,000 caballos de fuerza, pero la corriente, aunque originada á 800 volts, sube hasta 25,000 volts para propósitos de transmisión de fuerza únicamente y luego, al llegar á St. Paul, se reduce nuevamente.

MANUFACTURAS DE SEDAS.

La reunión anual de la Silk Association of América se efectuó el 26 de marzo último y los informes que se dieron relativos á la condición de la manufactura de sedas y á la demanda de éstas, de manufactura nacional, fueron verdaderamente halagadores.

Á consecuencia de haber aumentado notablemente la demanda de artículos de seda, desde el principio del presente año, son varias las nuevas fábricas que se han instalado.

El Sr. F. ALLEN, secretario de la citada asociación, da los siguientes datos estadísticos sobre maquinarias de sedería en los Estados Unidos:

	Número de máquinas.	Producción.	Valor.
Para la fabricación de—		Yardas.	
Sedas anchas.....	32,000	86,000,000	\$52,000,000
Terciopelos y frisados.....	1,550	9,500,000	5,000,000
Tapicería.....	285	.....	400,000
Cintas.....	7,000	.....	17,500,000
Bobinas carreteles.....	1,000,000	.....	.....
Otros carreteles.....	1,000,000	.....	.....
Maquinaria de torcer seda y seda de coser.....	.....	.....	9,000,000
Encajes, lules y velos.....	.....	.....	1,000,000

POPULARIDAD DE INDIANAS AMERICANAS.

Según el "Financial Times," de Londres, las indianas manufacturadas en los Estados Unidos están compitiendo ventajosamente en los mercados británicos, con las fabricadas en Inglaterra, pues en Londres se consideran estas indianas las mejores telas de su clase.

Ésta es una innovación en el negocio de algodones en los Estados Unidos, desde que la exportación ha estado concretada tan sólo á lencería para sábanas y artículos corrientes, dedicándose otras manufacturas de mejor calidad al consumo nacional.

La China es el mejor mercado que tienen los Estados Unidos, pues casi consume la mitad de los artículos de algodón manufacturados por este país.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO DE PUERTO RICO.

De un informe relativo á la importación y exportación de esta isla, del 1° de mayo de 1900 al 28 de febrero de 1901, dirigido al Departamento del Tesoro en Washington, tomamos los siguientes datos: el valor de las mercaderías libres de derechos, procedentes de los Estados Unidos, fué de \$3,546,852, y de otros países \$33,360; y \$2,906,156 correspondientes á mercaderías sujetas á derechos, más \$1,616,092 de otros países. El total de derechos recaudados fué de \$893,820. Durante el mismo período las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos fué de \$3,390,506 y á otros países \$2,423,577. El total de las importaciones fué de \$8,100,000 y de las exportaciones \$5,814,083.

DINERO EN CIRCULACIÓN.

De acuerdo con el estado mensual publicado por el Departamento del Tesoro en abril 3 de 1901, la circulación monetaria en el país, en el mes de marzo, fué de \$2,187,243,580, un aumento de cerca de \$166,000,000 en los últimos doce meses. El aumento es debido á la gran actividad comercial que prevalece en todos los Estados de la Unión. Los fondos generales de dinero y barras, en el Tesoro, fueron aumentados en \$10,000,000; lo que hace el fondo actual de \$2,477,227,185. El valor total del oro y barras en las bóvedas del Tesoro, llega á \$1,124,157,697, de los cuales, más de \$7,000,000 fueron aumentados en el mes de marzo. Durante este mismo período la circulación del oro decreció en casi \$1,500,000. El Tesoro contiene en la actualidad más oro que en ninguna época de la historia del Gobierno.

PRESUPUESTO DE LAS ESCUELAS PÚBLICAS EN NEW-YORK.

Hace poco se anunció que el gasto anual para la educación pública fué de \$60,000,000 en la Gran Bretaña, \$40,000,000 en Francia, \$50,000,000 en Alemania y \$35,000,000 en Rusia. Estas cantidades eran muy desproporcionadas á los presupuestos de guerra, en tiempo de paz, de las mismas naciones, como se ve: \$100,000,000 para Gran Bretaña; \$140,000,000 Alemania; \$125,000,000 Francia, y \$150,000,000 Russia. Los Estados Unidos gasta anualmente más de \$300,000,000 en la educación y algo menos de \$55,000,000 anuales en el mantenimiento de los establecimientos militares en tiempo de paz.

La población del Estado de New-York en 1900 fué de 7,268,000 y la cantidad votada para propósitos de educación fué de más de \$35,000,000. De esta gran suma se abonó, durante el año, \$19,200,000 á los profesores; \$8,550,000 por edificios nuevos, muebles y reparaciones; \$1,000,000 para libros y aparatos para las escuelas. Entre otras partidas aparecen: \$12,000 para escuelas de indios en New-York, \$142,000 para bibliotecas de escuelas y \$10,700 para escuelas de verano; \$49,000 para educación de profesores; \$36,000 para instrucción de ciegos;

\$220,000 para instrucción de sordos y mudos; \$56,800 para repasos de clases; \$3,200 para instrucción patriótica en las escuelas primarias y \$415,000 para escuelas normales. Estas cifras no incluyen las grandes sumas de dinero que se emplean en el sostenimiento de las numerosas universidades y colegios en todo el Estado.

AUMENTO DEL USO DE ALUMINIO.

En 1889 la producción de aluminio en los Estados Unidos fué de 22 toneladas y en los otros países de 71 toneladas. En 1900, es decir 11 años más tarde, los Estados Unidos produjeron cerca de 4,000 toneladas de este metal, mientras la producción en los otros países fué de 7,500 toneladas. Se cree que entre pocos años el cobre empleado en los alambres telegráficos y telefónicos será sustituido por el aluminio; pues se ha demostrado que las líneas fabricadas de este metal, dando igual resultado, pesan tan sólo la mitad que las de cobre. En la actualidad se usan estas líneas de aluminio en varias localidades, y su uso general no se ha extendido por completo, debido á la anterior escasez de este metal.

DIMINUCIÓN EN LA EXPORTACIÓN DE MANUFACTURAS.

El volumen de la exportación de artículos manufacturados en los Estados Unidos durante el año económico que terminará el 30 de junio de 1901, parece no igualarse al del año anterior, debido á tres razones: Primera, porque los exportadores que comercian con las islas Hawaii no han suministrado las estadísticas correspondientes, como hacían antes de la anexión del Hawaii. Segunda, porque la exportación á Puerto Rico fué clasificada separadamente y no incluida en el movimiento general del comercio extranjero; y tercera, por el hecho de que las exportaciones para China han decaído como la mitad, á consecuencia de las actuales circunstancias de ese país. Pero esta disminución es más aparente que real, pues la exportación para el Hawaii en el año económico de 1900 fué de \$13,500,000 y \$4,500,000 á Puerto Rico. Los embarques para Puerto Rico en el presente año aumentan considerablemente y es presumible que igual cosa suceda con los del Hawaii.

EXPORTACIÓN DE PRODUCTOS NACIONALES.

La exportación de productos nacionales, incluyendo cereales, provisiones, algodón y aceites minerales durante el mes de febrero de 1901, fué valorada en \$66,760,998, contra \$69,678,199 en febrero de 1900. Hubo una disminución considerable en el valor del algodón que se exportó, disminución que representó un valor de \$8,537,460, y asimismo se notó una baja en el valor de los aceites minerales exportados, baja que subió á \$1,066,424. El valor de los cereales aumentó como en \$4,830,229, el de las provisiones en cerca de \$845,464. Durante los

ocho meses que terminaron el 28 de febrero de 1901, el valor de la exportación de los productos mencionados fué de \$598,740,375, ó sean \$80,735,931 más que en el año económico anterior.

PRODUCCIÓN DE PIEDRAS PRECIOSAS.

Un agente especial del Departamento de Estudios Geológicos ha presentado un informe sobre la producción de piedras preciosas en los Estados Unidos, por el cual se ve que en 1900 se producían zafiros en gran cantidad en el condado de Fergus, Montana. También se explotaban depósitos de berilo en el condado de Mitchel, Montana, y había aumentado la producción de turquesas en Nuevo México y Nevada. La demanda de las turquesas, conocidas en este país con el nombre de "turquoise matrix," fué muy grande en todas las localidades donde esta piedra se encuentra. El valor de los diamantes producidos fué solamente de \$150. El valor total de las piedras preciosas en 1900 fué de \$232,210 contra \$185,770 en 1899.

ARANCEL DE LAS FILIPINAS.

El arancel preparado por la Comisión de Filipinas parece tener por objeto principal el aumentar las entradas de las islas. Con este fin, se han impuesto ligeros derechos sobre los productos de alimentación necesarios, así como sobre las materias primas para la industria de las islas, sobre los instrumentos y maquinaria para la agricultura, etc. En cuanto á otra clase de efectos manufacturados, se han calculado los derechos según las necesidades del consumidor. Los artículos de lujo pagan los derechos más elevados que era posible establecer para el aumento de la renta de aduanas.

Se ha hecho una reducción en los siguientes artículos: productos alimenticios, kerosene, petróleo crudo, materiales para construcciones y géneros de lino y algodón. El cuero adobado, el calzado y los efectos de caucho galvanizado, así como los impermeables, pagan derechos muy bajos. Los derechos sobre las joyas y las piedras preciosas han sido modificados; en los relojes de calidad inferior han sido reducidos, mientras que en los efectos de seda han sido aumentados. Los derechos de exportación sobre el abacá y la copra han sido aumentados.

Por lo general, los derechos son específicos y solamente en las materias primas son ad valorem, en cuyo caso ascienden á diez por ciento, pero aquellos artículos no especificados pagan el 25 por ciento. Esto se debe á que en las presentes condiciones del servicio aduanero de las islas no puede hacerse un aforo perfecto de las mercancías importadas.

LADRILLOS DE LIGNITO.

Una de las industrias que promete mucho para el Estado de North Dakota es la fabricación de ladrillos de lignito. Pero no solamente es

importante esta industria para dicho Estado sino para otros de la misma región donde se nota falta de combustible. Los ladrillos fabricados del lignito que se encuentra en Wilton han sido examinados por el Northern Pacific Railway con resultados satisfactorios. También han sido debidamente examinados por algunas fábricas en los Estados del este y los resultados han sido iguales. El "Journal of Finance," de Nueva York, dice, que el Northern Pacific Road desea celebrar un contrato por 100,000 toneladas de los mencionados ladrillos para uso en sus locomotoras.

PACAS CILÍNDRICAS PARA LA EXPORTACIÓN DEL HENO.

El heno, lo mismo que el algodón, se exporta ahora en pacas de forma cilíndrica, y cada paca mide 18 pulgadas de diámetro y 26 de largo, con un peso de 275 libras. Las mismas pacas para uso doméstico pesan como 200 libras. También se preparan para uso en el ejército pacas del mismo diámetro, pero solamente de 18 pulgadas de largo, las cuales contienen aproximadamente 140 libras de heno. En las pacas de forma cilíndrica se puede poner una cantidad de heno mucho mayor que en las de forma cuadrada. Millares de toneladas de heno en pacas cilíndricas han sido enviadas al ejército americano en las Filipinas, y gran cantidad ha sido asimismo exportada para el uso del ejército inglés en el África Austral.

PRODUCCIÓN DE ACERO BÉSEMÉR.

El Boletín de la "American Steel Association" publica varios cuadros en los que se ve á cuánto ascendió la producción de acero Béssemér en los Estados Unidos desde 1897 á 1900 inclusive. Dichos cuadros demuestran que la mayor producción de acero en lingotes se verificó en el año civil de 1899, época en que subió á un total de 7,586,354 toneladas. La producción en 1900 fué de 6,684,770 toneladas. Con excepción de 692,344 toneladas, todo ese acero fué producido en los Estados de Pennsylvania, Ohio, ó Illinois. El primero de estos Estados produjo más del 50 por ciento del total.

La producción máxima de rieles de acero ocurrió en 1900, año en que montó á 2,361,921 toneladas. De estas el Estado de Pennsylvania produjo más de la mitad.

CONDICIÓN DE LOS TRATADOS DE RECIPROCIDAD.

El 15 de marzo de 1901, el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos y el Embajador de la Gran Bretaña firmaron protocolos con objeto de prorrogar la fecha de la ratificación de cuatro de los tratados de reciprocidad celebrados con las colonias inglesas en el mar Caribe. La prórroga será de un año.

MEDICIONES MAGNÉTICAS.

El Cuerpo de Ingeniería de la oficina conocida con el nombre de "Coast and Geodetic Survey, de los Estados Unidos", ha organizado una oficina especial á cuyo cargo está la medición magnética de todo el país, comprendiendo Alaska, las islas de Hawai y Puerto Rico. Ya se han estudiado como 500 estaciones y determinado los elementos de declinación, profundidad é intensidad magnéticos. Se han establecido también otras estaciones especiales que de tiempo en tiempo informarán del resultado de sus observaciones con el objeto de determinar el valor secular de los elementos.

En Cheltenham, Maryland, cerca de Washington, en Sitka, Alaska, y en Honolulu, islas de Hawai, se establecerán observatorios magnéticos permanentes. Se está preparando una nueva edición de tablas y cartas de los elementos magnéticos y dentro de poco tiempo se espera tener completa la medición magnética de todo el país.

EXPORTACIONES DE CALZADO PARA LAS POSESIONES BRITÁNICAS.

El rápido aumento de las exportaciones de calzado de los Estados Unidos ha llamado la atención de los fabricantes de este producto en el mundo, así como de sus agentes en el país. El agente comercial británico en los Estados Unidos ha enviado á su Gobierno un informe sobre la exportación de calzado nmericano en el cual presenta datos estadísticos de las exportaciones de este producto al Reino Unido, las Antillas Inglesas, Australia y África. Dice así una parte del informe:

"Basta sólo echar una ojeada á estos números para comprender como está introduciéndose el calzado americano en lugares donde el producto inglés debía tener prácticamente el monopolio." Este informe demuestra que las exportaciones de calzado durante los doce meses que terminaron el 31 de diciembre de 1900, hechas de los Estados Unidos, para el Reino Unido y las posesiones inglesas de las Antillas, Australia y África, han aumentado de £142,328 en 1898 á £323,308 en 1899 y £426,124 en 1900, y que las exportaciones de idénticos productos ingleses para sus posesiones ya mencionadas han disminuido algo, pues en 1898 alcanzaban á £1,092,094; en 1899 disminuyeron á £1,001,927, y en 1900 alcanzaron á £1,075,478.

REMEDIO PARA EL TABACO.

Por considerarlo de interés para los cultivadores de tabaco en la América latina, se reproduce á continuación el remedio que el Presidente de la Sociedad de Cultivadores de Tabaco del Estado de la Florida considera como infalible para hacer revivir las plantas que se marchitan al trasplantarlas de las almácigas, especialmente cuando esto se hace con retoños que no tienen raíces. Consiste el remedio en remojar las plantas ó los retoños, si aun no se han plantado, con tres ó cuatro gotas

de espíritu de alcanfor disueltas en una onza de agua. Se deja que las plantas se remojen durante medio día en esta solución, colocándolas en un lugar fresco y abrigado de la luz hasta que recobren toda su frescura. Si las plantas están ya sembradas, se les puede regar con la misma solución y cubrirlas luego con esteras para que no les dé el sol. Según la misma autoridad, el agua alcanforada hace más rápida la germinación de las semillas cuando se les ha mojado en ella, y en algunos casos las semillas viejas recuperan su fuerza germinativa cuando se les somete á este tratamiento. Dícese que experimentos hechos á este respecto han venido á demostrar que semillas viejas sometidas al tratamiento indicado germinan mejor que las nuevas. Es bien entendido que deben ser sometidas al tratamiento indicado antes de haber perdido por completo su facultad germinativa. El agua alcanforada, según parece, no sólo da vigor á las plantas sino que acelera su germinación y crecimiento.

EMBARQUES DE ALAMBRE, CLAVOS Y CAÑERÍAS DE HIERRO PARA LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

Durante el mes de marzo los embarques de alambre y clavos para los mercados extranjeros, efectuados tan sólo por un manufacturero de este país, llegaron á la cantidad de 4,000 toneladas. Estas cifras muestran un aumento de un 25 por ciento comparadas con el mes de febrero. Del alambre exportado 1,756 toneladas fueron enviadas á la América del Sur, contra 971 toneladas en el mes de febrero. Esta cantidad fué distribuida así: Buenos Ayres, 836 toneladas; Rosario, 291; Rio Janeiro, 208; Santos, 138; á Chile se enviaron 147 toneladas; al Callao y otros puertos peruanos, 114 toneladas, y 22 fueron para Montevideo. De las 1,110 toneladas de clavos exportados, 230 fueron embarcadas para Chile y una pequeña cantidad para el Perú.

De las 2,439 toneladas de cañería de hierro, exportadas durante el mes de marzo por una de las principales compañías de los Estados Unidos, más de 400 toneladas fueron enviadas á la América del Sur y distribuidas así: Buenos Ayres, 395; Chile, 15, y Perú, 15 toneladas.

VALIOSO CARGAMENTO DE PLATA.

El vapor inglés de carga *Myrtlelene* arribó á Filadelfia el 4 de abril de 1901 procedente de Antofagasta, Chile, con una de las más valiosas consignaciones que se han hecho en ese puerto. El cargamento consistía de 1,240 toneladas de mineral de plata, las que tasadas á \$380 tonelada, representaban un valor total de \$471,200.

CÓDIGO DE PROCEDIMIENTOS JUDICIALES PARA LAS FILIPINAS.

Un nuevo código de procedimientos civiles para las Islas Filipinas ha sido preparado últimamente por el Juez HENRY C. IDE, de la comisión de los Estados Unidos. Este código ha sido materia de muchos estudios é investigaciones, pues su autor, con el objeto de combinar la

simplicidad con la eficacia y la pronta administración de justicia, se dice, ha tenido que consultar las leyes de otros países.

También se encuentra en preparación el código penal por el Gen. LUKE E. WRIGHT, otro miembro de dicha comisión. Según éstos nuevos códigos no se seguirá la práctica de jurados. Por ahora, seguirán rigiendo las leyes españolas donde aun no han sido derogadas. El nuevo código sustituye con otras órdenes, la de primera instancia, así como los juzgados de paz.

GUATEMALA.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.

El "Guatemalteco," diario oficial de la República de Guatemala, en su edición del 1° de marzo de este año, publica el mensaje del Presidente de la República á la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa en las sesiones ordinarias de 1901.

Al hablar de los adelantos morales y materiales de la República, el Señor Presidente se expresa de esta manera:

"Descansa la actual administración de proteger é impulsar moral y materialmente todo cuanto signifique progreso y bienestar para el país, ha velado con tesón para zanjar las dificultades del Erario y porque se continúen las obras públicas emprendidas, iniciándose, además, las que se han creído de inmediata y positiva utilidad.

"Con plena satisfacción debo informaros que, en uso de la autorización que os servisteis otorgarme en el año anterior, se iniciaron y prosiguen con toda actividad y energía los trabajos de la gran carretera del Norte, que tiene ya en servicio las dos terceras partes de su extensión, es decir 15 leguas; que la carretera del Sur, que nos lleva á la jurisdicción de Jutiapa, fué completamente reparada y, en breve término, quedará concluída; la carretera que une á los departamentos de Retalhuleu y Quezaltenango, está completamente modificada y reparada hasta su conexión con el Ferrocarril Occidental; y, dentro de pocos días, se iniciarán las obras de la carretera de San Jerónimo al Rancho de San Agustín.

"Trabajos sobre vías públicas, pero de secundaria importancia, se han llevado á cabo en todos los puntos de la República, sobre lo cual ha puesto toda atención el Ejecutivo, que cree ser uno de sus más importantes deberes, crear y mantener en vital funcionamiento esas arterias de la civilización y del progreso en el cuerpo social. Para expeditar la comunicación con la parte construída ya del Ferrocarril del Norte y aprovechar así las comodidades de esa vía, ínterin se llega á su terminación, se ha celebrado un contrato de transportes, que facilite, sin grandes sacrificios, por parte del Estado, el tránsito de pasajeros y carga desde esta capital á Puerto Barrios.

“Lisonjero es, ciertamente, que en el gran certamen celebrado el año próximo anterior en la capital de la República francesa, Guattemala haya obtenido un éxito feliz, como os habréis servido observarlo por las muchas recompensas de primera clase que se le discernieron, lo cual demuestra que con el trabajo y perseverancia de sus hijos, en día no remoto, nuestra patria llegará á figurar entre los pueblos más productores de la tierra.

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“Conocéis ya el contrato celebrado para llevar á término la línea del Ferrocarril del Norte, que es, sin disputa, la más importante de nuestras empresas nacionales, ya que está llamada á cambiar por completo la faz de la República; y me complace manifestaros que ha comenzado á experimentarse la bienhechora influencia de aquella magna obra.

“Me es altamente satisfactorio informaros también que en el día de hoy ha quedado concluido y firmado, pero pendiente de la aprobación gubernativa, el contrato que se ajustó, sin subvención alguna, para la construcción del ramal férreo entre los Cocales y Mazateuango, uniendo la línea del Sur con la de Occidente, y la Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional de Los Altos trabaja activamente para conseguir el capital que necesita para llevar á ejecución aquella obra. Dentro de breve término, pues, quedará toda la Costa del Sur, el Centro y el Norte, unidos por sus respectivos ferrocarriles.”

MÉXICO.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.

Al abrirse el segundo período de sesiones del 20º Congreso de la Unión, el 1º de abril del año corriente, el Presidente Díaz leyó un interesante mensaje, del cual se han tomado los siguientes párrafos:

“Continúan sin perturbación alguna y en los mejores términos nuestras relaciones exteriores.

“El veintuno de noviembre de mil novecientos, se concluyó y firmó, en Washington, un convenio, que convierte en indefinido el plazo estipulado el veintidós de diciembre de mil ochocientos noventa y nueve para el examen y decisión de los casos sometidos á la Comisión Internacional de límites fluviales. Aprobada esa convención por la Cámara de Senadores el diez de diciembre, y por el Senado de los Estados Unidos de América el quince, la ratifiqué el doce de enero.

“Trece de las Repúblicas de este continente han contestado aceptando la invitación que circuló la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, según os referí en mi último informe, para convocar el segundo Congreso Internacional Americano que debe reunirse aquí en veintidós de octubre próximo.

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“Se ha comenzado la construcción de los pavimentos de asfalto contratada para ciento veinticinco calles de esta capital, y se han celebrado varios contratos para la construcción de andenes y empedrados.

“Las obras del saneamiento han adquirido gran importancia por la extensión en que se están ejecutando. Hay construidos diez y ocho mil metros de colectores de ladrillo de distintos diámetros; once mil doscientos metros de tubos de hierro para el lavado de las atarjeas, estando ya enlazados con las nuevas atarjeas los desagües de cinco mil ochocientas casas.

“Diversas disposiciones se han dictado para la mejora del servicio de aguas, ya perfeccionando los acueductos para recibir las nuevamente compradas, ya adquiriendo accesorios de hierro para la entubación en la ciudad, y por último, mejorando la actual distribución.

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“En su oportunidad llegaron los delegados de México á los Congresos Médico latino-americano de Santiago de Chile, y tercero Médico Pan-Americano de la Habana, habiendo sido, en uno y otro, bondadosamente acogidos.

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“Con el objeto de utilizar las aguas del río Yaqui en el riego de los terrenos ribereños, se han terminado por cuenta del Gobierno las obras del canal de Cócorit.

“El cultivo de la vid y la industria sericícola continúan su desarrollo. Al fin de contribuir al de ésta, el Gobierno importa y reparte periódicamente huevecillos de gusanos de seda, y para fomentar aquél distribuye sarmientos entre los ciudadanos que lo soliciten. De los últimos se han repartido recientemente doscientos cuarenta y cuatro mil quinientos, y de huevecillos de gusanos de seda novecientos gramos.

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“Reglamentada la explotación de la concha perla, se han celebrado contratos para esa explotación en el litoral del Pacífico, se han formado criaderos artificiales y mejorando los existentes en el Golfo de California.

“Durante el primer semestre del presente año fiscal, se han expedido doscientos ochenta y siete títulos sobre propiedad minera, que amparan una superficie de trece mil noventa y cinco hectáreas. Se nota una disminución, respecto al mismo semestre del año anterior, de doscientos sesenta y siete títulos y nueve mil sesenta y dos hectáreas.

“Es de advertir que esos títulos en su mayor parte amparan pertenencias de minas de metales preciosos y que aumentan considerablemente el número de solicitudes de pertenencias para la explotación de minerales de cobre.

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“El censo de mil novecientos arrojó un total de habitantes en la República de trece millones quinientos cuarenta y seis mil setecientos,

acusando un aumento de novecientos catorce mil trescientos cuarenta con respecto al de mil ochocientos noventa y cinco. La dirección respectiva se ocupa en los trabajos de concentración de los datos recogidos para la comprobación de esas sumas y las clasificaciones correspondientes.

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“Se está organizando la concurrencia de México á la Exposición Pan-Americana que ha de celebrarse en la ciudad de Búfalo, y se prepara el contingente respectivo.

“La propiedad industrial continúa en aumento. Durante los primeros seis meses del presente ejercicio fiscal, fueron expedidas ciento cincuenta y tres patentes de invención y se hizo el registro de ciento veinte marcas de fábrica.

“El número de oficinas de los Estados Unidos con las cuales caubia observaciones diarias el Observatorio Meteorológico ha ido en creciento, y conforme á las prescripciones del Comité de Upsala ha emprendido las observaciones de nubes.

“Los trabajos de la Comisión Geográfico-exploradora merecieron cuatro premios en la reciente Exposición de Texas. Esta comisión, en la que se encuentran oficiales del Estado Mayor del Ejército y del Cuerpo de Ingenieros, prosigue las labores á ella encomendadas, habiendo ya levantado el plano de la mayor parte del Estado de Nuevo León.

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“Durante el período que comprende este informe, en el puerto de Veracruz se hicieron cuatrocientos metros lineales de coronamiento en el dique del Noroeste y en los rompeolas del Noroeste y Sureste se terminaron respectivamente el coronamiento del Morro y el enrocamiento de base.

“El volumen del dragado en la bahía, para obtener un fondo de nueve metros en marea baja, alcanza ya la cifra de trescientos mil metros cúbicos.

“El colector principal para el saneamiento de la ciudad de Veracruz está terminado en una longitud de ochocientos metros, y construida en su totalidad la casa de las máquinas y bombas.

“Las obras de reconstrucción del muelle fiscal de Tampico se continúan con actividad por la Empresa del Ferrocarril Central Mexicano.

“En Coahuila se ha iniciado la construcción de vías férreas para las obras de mejoramiento del puerto.

“En Salina Cruz se terminaron el trazo de la nueva ciudad, la construcción de todos los edificios que se destinan para administración, almacenes y habitaciones, de los empleados del Gobierno y de la Empresa contratista. El enrocamiento de rompeolas del Sur alcanza una longitud de doscientos metros.

“El muro de ‘Olas Altas’ en el puerto de Mazatlán y los terra-

plenes de la calle adyacente están concluidos en sus nueve décimas partes.

“En el puerto de Manzanillo, el enrocamiento del malecón principal está construido hasta la corona, y el occidental tiene una longitud de ciento cuarenta metros. Falta poco para que sea terminado el enrocamiento en la presa de Ventanas.

“En Tentán, puerto que ha de substituir al de Altata, se han comenzado las obras preliminares de defensa.

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“Las vías férreas de la República han tenido un aumento de seiscientos veintiséis kilómetros notándose en primer lugar con doscientos sesenta y ocho kilómetros el Ferrocarril Central en varias de sus líneas, el de Coahuila y Pacífico y el de Guadalajara á Manzanillo con ochenta y cinco cada una; el de Parral á Durango con veintitrés y el de Veracruz al Pacífico con sesenta y nueve; perteneciendo el resto á diferentes vías. En el Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec se ha hecho la renovación de los durmientes casi en la mitad de la línea y el embalastrado de treinta kilómetros. Se han reparado la mayor parte de los puentes, terminando ciento doce alcantarillas de mampostería y algunas estaciones; habiéndose recibido seis locomotoras nuevas, cien góndolas y gran cantidad de material para la vía.

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“En el ramo de correos se han establecido setenta y cinco nuevas oficinas, ascendiendo todas á dos mil catoree. Las correspondencias de diferentes clases han aumentado considerablemente, siendo el movimiento de setenta y dos millones de envíos, contra sesenta y siete millones en el mismo período del año anterior. Los giros postales interiores han obtenido un aumento de ciento veinticinco por ciento. Los giros postales con los Estados Unidos aumentaron cuarenta por ciento, pues tuvieron un movimiento de doscientos cincuenta y siete mil pesos. En el mismo período los productos generales del ramo ascendieron á un millón cuarenta mil pesos, notándose un aumento de casi un dieciséis por ciento.

“He terminado mi breve reseña de los principales asuntos que conciernen al Ejecutivo. En ella advertiréis que los diferentes ramos de la Administración, debidamente atendidos, continúan mejorando con la rapidez posible, si bien no con toda aquella á que suele aspirar un patriotismo impaciente. Los resultados son en general satisfactorios; y los que no sólo dependen del servicio en algún ramo de importancia, sino del estado de prosperidad inmegable que alcanza el país, pueden sin exageración calificarse de halagüeños. Firmos son de la paz y el orden legal no interrumpidos en largos años, y consecuencias naturales, tanto de los esfuerzos del Ejecutivo, como del buen sentido del pueblo y del patriótico celo de sus legisladores.”

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COMERCIO EXTRANJERO.

El comercio extranjero de México por los seis primeros meses del año fiscal de 1901, ha sido: importaciones, \$32,159,248.68 oro, ó sea \$65,067,118.76 plata; exportaciones, \$77,469,674.39 plata, lo que deja una diferencia á favor de las exportaciones de \$12,402,055.63 plata.

Las importaciones durante estos seis meses muestran una ganancia de \$6,132,864.76 plata sobre aquellas del mismo período en 1899-1900, así como las exportaciones indican también un aumento de \$11,047,479.89 plata.

La clasificación de las importaciones, con el valor (oro) de cada una de ellas, por los seis meses que terminan el 31 de diciembre de 1900, con la diferencia á favor ó en contra, es como sigue:

Clasificación.	Seis meses, Julio á diciembre—		Aumento, 1900.
	1900.	1899.	
Productos animales	\$2,562,808.13	\$2,069,151.00	\$473,654.13
Productos vegetales	5,123,811.36	3,810,325.00	1,283,482.36
Productos minerales	8,203,148.86	6,997,311.00	1,205,837.86
Tejidos y sus manufacturas	5,311,275.18	4,985,895.00	325,380.18
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos	1,253,016.18	1,081,009.00	179,007.18
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales	1,376,595.41	1,290,973.00	85,622.41
Papel y sus aplicaciones	1,174,350.37	1,046,769.00	127,581.37
Máquinas y aparatos	1,878,101.27	1,455,328.00	422,773.27
Vehículos	799,080.33	712,537.00	87,543.33
Armas y explosivos	665,860.74	679,729.00	12,868.26
Diversos	799,617.85	821,655.00	22,037.15
Total	\$2,159,248.68	28,003,742.00	4,155,506.68

¹ Diminución.

El resumen por países de destino es como sigue:

	Seis meses, Julio á diciembre—		Aumento, 1900.
	1900.	1899.	
Europa	\$15,274,863.51	\$13,877,205.00	\$1,397,658.51
Asia	83,846.42	60,353.00	23,493.42
África	5,510.62	15,335.00	19,824.38
América	16,795,028.13	11,050,849.00	2,744,179.13
Total	\$2,159,248.68	28,003,742.00	4,155,506.68

¹ Diminución.

Las importaciones de los principales países europeos fueron:

Países.	Importaciones.		Ganancia.
	Seis meses, Julio á diciembre—		
	1900.	1899.	
Alemania	\$3,786,460.93	\$3,071,333.00	\$712,127.93
Francia	3,415,357.05	3,261,485.00	153,872.05
Gran Bretaña	1,911,983.91	1,661,183.00	250,800.72
España	1,506,073.91	1,411,511.00	61,562.91

El comercio con la América fué como sigue:

Países.	Seis meses, julio á diciembre—		Aumento, 1900.
	1900.	1899.	
Bolivia		\$12.00	1412.00
Brasil	\$457.00	5,829.00	15,372.00
Colombia	10,819.80	29,673.00	118,853.20
Cuba	22,764.00	16,343.00	6,421.00
Chile	4,796.00	556.00	1,240.00
Ecuador	35,991.70	40,854.00	14,862.30
El Salvador	5,116.00	1,635.00	3,781.00
Estados Unidos	16,658,275.01	13,924,376.00	2,733,899.01
Guatemala	11,468.37	9,079.00	32,389.37
Paraguay	52.00	55.00	13.00
Perú	615.00	1,826.00	11,211.00
República Argentina	139.00	106.00	33.00
Santo Domingo		285.00	1285.00
Uruguay	572.00	198.00	371.00
Venezuela	13,062.25	20,022.00	16,359.75
Total	16,795,028.13	14,050,849.00	2,744,179.13

¹ Diminución.

Las exportaciones durante el período referido fueron principalmente para América y Europa. La América recibió productos por valor de \$61,894,682.60 plata, de los cuales \$58,680,255.02 fueron para los Estados Unidos. Los embarques para la Gran Bretaña subieron á \$8,478,673.83; á Alemania, \$2,066,051.73; á Bélgica, \$2,335,235.41; á Francia, \$1,860,981.69; á España, \$672,871.23.

Los siguientes son los diversos productos exportados durante los seis meses mencionados con sus respectivos valores en plata mexicana:

Clasificación.	Seis meses, julio á diciembre—		Aumento, 1900.
	1900.	1899.	
Productos minerales	\$56,386,081.35	\$40,293,696.00	\$16,092,385.35
Productos vegetales	14,659,804.72	19,775,241.00	15,115,139.28
Productos animales	5,082,983.98	5,700,500.00	1,617,516.02
Productos manufacturados	482,643.99	851,656.00	77,967.99
Diversos	408,160.35	325,355.00	82,805.35
Total	77,409,671.39	66,949,451.00	10,520,223.39

¹ Diminución.

LOS PUERTOS DE LA REPÚBLICA.

Durante el año próximo pasado el resumen de la navegación habida en los puertos de la República fué como sigue:

El número de buques de vapor entrados á los puertos del Pacífico, montó á 203, á los puertos del Golfo 654, haciendo ambas cifras un total de 1,972,855 toneladas. De estas embarcaciones, 686 entraron cargadas y 171 en lastre.

Los buques de vela entrados por los puertos del Golfo y del Pacífico, durante el mismo año fueron 715, de los cuales 279 contenían carga y 436 viajaban en lastre. Dichas embarcaciones representan 195,216 toneladas.

El total de las mercancías que las embarcaciones de vapor y de vela

condujeron á los puertos de la República, ascendió á 924,386 toneladas de mil kilogramos.

De los Estados Unidos procedieron 413 buques de vapor; de Colombia 96; de Inglaterra 78; de Alemania 45, de Bélgica 20; de Italia 19 y 1 de Dinamarca. Todos estos conducían carga y no se incluyen los de lastre.

En el año fiscal de 1898 á 1899 las embarcaciones cargadas que llegaron á los puertos de la República fueron 688, resultando un aumento de 57 en favor del año siguiente.

Entraron á los puertos de la República amparadas con la bandera nacional y con carga, 69 embarcaciones; con bandera de los Estados Unidos ó igualmente cargadas 448, y con bandera inglesa, 124.

GANADO DEL ESTADO DE TAMAULIPAS.

Según datos tomados de la prensa de México, la ganadería es uno de los principales ramos de riqueza en el Estado de Tamaulipas. Dicha entidad federativa contiene 78,495 cabezas de ganado caballar, 216,751 de ganado vacuno, 12,336 mulas, 10,818 asnos, 437,491 cabezas de ganado menor de pelo y lana, y 1,593 de ganado porcino.

EXPORTACIÓN DE HENEQUÉN.

Durante el mes de febrero último se exportaron por el Puerto de Progreso 43,667 pacas de henequén, con un peso de 7,029,102 kilogramos, avaluados en \$1,257,283.28, plata mexicana. Estos embarques se efectuaron en 14 buques de vapor y fué su destino como sigue: Estados Unidos, 43,237 pacas, con peso de 6,955,960 kilogramos. Para Inglaterra se enviaron 250 pacas, y 190 para Cuba.

ACUÑACIÓN DE MONEDA.

En el mes de febrero próximo pasado la Casa de Moneda de la capital de México acuñó las siguientes monedas:

En oro: 1,845 águilas, con valor total de \$36,900; 425 piezas de á cinco pesos cada una, \$2,125; mil sesenta y cinco piezas de á un peso, \$1,065. En plata: ochocientas ochenta y tres mil piezas de á un peso, \$883,000; diez mil piezas, de á veinte centavos cada una, \$2,000. En bronce: veintiocho mil piezas de á un centavo, \$280. Total importe de lo acuñado, \$928,110.

PERÚ.

MINERALES DEL CERRO DE PASCO.

El Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería de Lima en uno de sus últimos números trae un interesante estudio sobre el mineral del Cerro de Pasco, en el cual, después de manifestar que el Perú gozó de
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mucha fama por sus metales preciosos en el largo período de la ocupación española, dice que existen algunos minerales en el país que se hallan bien atendidos por las personas interesadas en el negocio.

La extensión de los ferrocarriles de la República dará acceso á uno de los más notables terrenos mineros de la nación. Este es el distrito del Cerro de Pasco, que se encuentra como á 80 millas de la Oroya á una altura de 14,100 pies sobre el nivel del mar. Lo que ha retardado el desarrollo de las minas del Cerro de Pasco más que cualquiera otra cosa es la falta de transporte barato á la Oroya, cuya población es el punto más lejano á donde llega el Ferrocarril Central. Actualmente se están levantando planos para extenderlo desde la Oroya hasta el corazón de los terrenos mineros, y si se reúne el capital necesario para construir dicha vía ferrea, parece que no habrá ningún obstáculo serio para demostrar lo que son capaces de producir las minas. La línea termina en el Callao que cuenta con un buen servicio de vapores.

El clima en esas alturas de los Andes es benigno, aunque un poco frío. El distrito cuenta con una población minera de 10 á 12,000 habitantes, gente de buen carácter y fácil de gobernarse. Las exploraciones que se han hecho en el distrito son pocas, y sin embargo se comprende por ellas que el terreno es inmensamente rico. El cobre y la plata son los metales más prominentes, pero también se encuentra oro.

La gran dificultad para el transporte de maquinaria desde la costa ha sido el motivo del poco desarrollo de esos minerales. Últimamente se han formado dos compañías para la construcción de un camino de fierro para explotar las referidas minas y otros lugares que se ha descubierto que contienen oro. El carbón mineral se halla en las cercanías. El último informe oficial menciona 82 minas registradas, algunas de ellas de considerable importancia. Las que están más cerca del Cerro de Pasco distan como unas tres millas, pero hay otras á mayor distancia que podrían trabajarse con provecho. No ha mucho se ha obtenido una concesión para construir un ferrocarril á las minas de Champa Cruz, situadas á una distancia de 18 millas del Cerro de Pasco, con el objeto de transportar el producto de esas minas á la población con un gasto de 8 chelines la tonelada. Estos datos se basan en el último informe sobre los minerales peruanos publicado por el periódico del Estado hace algunos meses. Dicho informe señala otras localidades carboneras, y no cabe duda de que la industria minera del Cerro de Pasco en general se hallará bien abastecida de combustible en el mismo terreno.

El mineral de hierro existe en grandes cantidades en ese distrito, pero no ha habido ningún aliciente para explotarlo. Los dos minerales que han contribuido más á la prosperidad del Cerro de Pasco son la plata y el cobre, y de estos dos, sólo el cobre es el que se explota hoy. Las minas de plata existentes en el referido distrito se han trabajado por espacio de 270 años. El mineral es transportado á lomo de llamas á las fundiciones.

El cobre es hoy el mineral de mayor importancia en el distrito, y cuando el costo del transporte á la costa se reduzca á un tipo moderado, vendrá un gran desarrollo debido al gran consumo de ese metal. El inconveniente que en la actualidad se encuentra en la explotación de las minas del Cerro de Pasco es que existe mucha agua en ellas, siendo el desagüe por socavones muy incompleto. Allanando esta dificultad y extendiendo el ferrocarril, la explotación de las minas mencionadas alcanzará á grandes proporciones.

URUGUAY.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE CUESTAS.

El mensaje que el Señor Presidente de la República Oriental del Uruguay dirigió, el 15 de febrero de 1901, á la asamblea general de la nación al inaugurar el tercer período de la vigésima legislatura, es un documento notable.

Con referencia al servicio de correos y telégrafos del país, el Presidente se expresa así:

“El intercambio de correspondencia, en el año que fenece, alcanza á 44,751,914 piezas, que representan una entrada de \$254,058 y 144,715 despachos telegráficos, que han importado la suma de \$65,733.

“Comparadas estas cifras con las del año anterior, resulta que en 1900 circularon 7,513,558 piezas de correspondencia más que en 1899, representando un aumento de renta de \$13,412 y 12,963 telégramas, que arrojan una demasía de \$9,234.

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“Los servicios de encomiendas postales, de giro internacional, el de suscripción á diarios y publicaciones periódicas, y el de venta de obras de autores nacionales, progresan relativamente.

“El giro interno, cuyo intercambio alcanzó en el año 1899 á \$3,792,214, contribuyendo al cómputo de la renta de ese año con \$18,006, ha movido el año próximo pasado \$3,378,866, y su producto alcanzó á \$17,074, lo que hace una diferencia de \$413,347 en su movimiento, y de \$931 en su producido.

“En cambio, el número de giros expedidos en 1899 fué de 27,978, y en 1900 llegó á 29,577, ó sean 1,599 giros más á favor de este último año, aproximando así la institución á su verdadera índole, que no es otra que la de proporcionar los medios de poderse establecer un intercambio de dinero, de cantidades hasta cierto punto limitadas.

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“Los telégrafos nacionales se encuentran ya unidos á los de la nación Argentina, habiéndose efectuado su empalme al cable de propiedad de aquella Administración, que se ajusta en el paraje denominado Mar-

tín Chico, y el que se llevó á efecto el 6 de enero del corriente año, después de las importantes reparaciones que se hicieron en nuestras líneas, perfeccionando todo lo existente, y agregando dos conductores destinados expresamente para el servicio internacional, en los que fué necesario emplear 537 kilómetros de alambre silíceo.

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“Con la República Brasileira nos encontramos en vísperas de que los hilos del telégrafo nacional vayan á unirse con los de aquella gran nación, por Rivera-Livramento y San Eugenio-Quarahy, pues ya ha sido sometido á estudio de V. H. el convenio firmado por ambas administraciones, así como otro convenio de préstamo de vías complementario de aquél.”

Á la cuestión de relaciones exteriores dedica el Presidente los siguientes párrafos:

“La República conserva sus relaciones con las naciones amigas en el pie de la mayor cordialidad, y el Poder Ejecutivo se preocupa constantemente de fortificarlas y ensancharlas por medio de tratados y acuerdos especiales tendentes á favorecer el intercambio comercial, las nacientes industrias, la inmigración honesta y laboriosa, y en fin todo lo que constituye el progreso en sus diversas manifestaciones, el bienestar de los pueblos, y es, á la vez, materia de transacciones internacionales y vínculo de unión y concordia entre los estados.

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“El Poder Ejecutivo recibió en su oportunidad una comunicación del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Norte América sometiendo á su consideración la idea de celebrar un nuevo Congreso Pan-Americano para tratar cuestiones que interesan á la América y otras que no fueron consideradas en la primera conferencia internacional de Wáshington.

“Desde luego el Poder Ejecutivo manifestó que el pensamiento de un Congreso con tan plausibles fines tenía todas sus simpatías, pero que, antes de dar una contestación definitiva, deseaba se le participasen las materias de que él se ocuparía para tomarlas en consideración y resolver lo que fuera procedente.

“Reunidos en Wáshington varios delegados de América, disintieron y sancionaron el programa que ha de servir de base para las conferencias respectivas, determinando á la vez la ciudad de México como sede del Congreso Pan-Americano que se realizará por iniciativa del Gobierno de Norte América.

“Tan pronto como el Poder Ejecutivo tuvo conocimiento del referido programa por intermedio de la legación respectiva, y se impuso de las materias á tratarse, no vacilo en aceptar la invitación que le fué dirigida por el Gobierno de México, en cuya capital va á instalarse el Congreso el año próximo.

“Como consecuencia de esa aceptación era necesario nombrar la persona que debía representar á la República en aquel Congreso, y el

Poder Ejecutivo creyó que lo más acertado y conveniente para los intereses públicos, era designar al actual Ministro en los Estados Unidos para esa misión, elevándole á la categoría de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario con la debida autorización legislativa y acreditándole á la vez en México, con lo cual se realizaba una verdadera economía de gastos y se daba igualmente al Gobierno de México, una prueba de alto aprecio y consideración enviando cerca de él un ministro diplomático, sin perjuicio de la plenipotencia ante el Congreso Pan-Americano. Este acto de cortesía y deferencia especial van también á realizarlo los demás estados de América.

* * * * *

“Siguen con gran actividad los trabajos emprendidos para asegurar el éxito del Congreso Latino-Americano que ha de reunirse en marzo próximo en esta Capital y cuyo patronato le ha sido conferido al Poder Ejecutivo.”

Dice también el mensaje que la magna cuestión del puerto de Montevideo ha dejado de ser ya un problema técnico y financiero para revestir la forma acabada de un hecho jurídico que constituye al presente el objeto primordial de una contratación solemne, de cuyo sucesivo desenvolvimento surgirá pronto la obra anhelada en que tanto la nación como el Gobierno cifran las más legítimas esperanzas de adelanto y mejoramiento económico político y social.

Al hablar de la instrucción primaria, manifiesta el Señor CUESTAS que las ideas generales y los propósitos del Gobierno con relación á la referida instrucción, así como los medios técnicos, administrativos y económicos de impulsar su desarrollo, se encuentran condensados en el proyecto de reformas orgánicas á la legislación vigente. Durante el año 1900 se inscribieron en las quinientas sesenta y cuatro escuelas públicas que costea el Estado, 52,276 alumnos, siendo la asistencia media de 34,958. El capital invertido en la enseñanza del año es de \$684,227.25, siendo el costo anual de la enseñanza de \$13.08 por alumno inscrito.

Los párrafos dedicados á los ferrocarriles son estos:

“Va á entrar felizmente en una nueva faz práctica la cuestión relativa á la prolongación del ferrocarril de Nico Pérez á Melo y Villa de Artigas con un raval á Treinta y Tres.

* * * * *

“Los trabajos de construcción de la línea del oeste avanzan rápidamente en manos de la actual compañía cesionaria, que tiene empleados en ellos unos dos mil setecientos cincuenta obreros, pudiendo afirmarse que el raval entre Rosario y Colonia quedará concluido dentro del plazo fijado por la ley de 13 de octubre de 1899, es decir, antes del 13 de junio próximo venidero, plazo que se anticipará en uno ó dos meses.

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“La Empresa del Ferrocarril Central del Uruguay anuncia grandes obras para este año. Construirá el puente de Santa Lucía en el mismo sitio donde estaba colocado el que fué destruido por las inundaciones de marzo y abril de 1900. * * * El puente sobre el San José se prolongará unos 27 metros utilizando para este trabajo tres tramos nuevos y columnas del mismo tipo que las del puente de Santa Lucía. Todas estas obras consumirán £100,000, poco más ó menos.

“Considero de oportunidad referir algunos datos sintéticos del movimiento ferrocarrilero correspondiente al ejercicio económico de 1899-1900. La longitud total de las líneas en explotación era en el año 1898-99 de 1,605 kilómetros; la longitud abierta al servicio público durante el año 1899-1900 fué de 105 kilómetros. El número de pasajeros transportados ha sido de 1,066,381 que han recorrido 31,432,584 kilómetros. El tráfico de carga ha sido de 534,079 toneladas.

* * * * *

“Digno de mencionarse ha sido el desarrollo que han tomado las industrias fabriles en este último año, al amparo de algunas franquicias dadas por leyes especiales. He aquí la nómina de las más importantes:

“*Una nueva fábrica de tejidos de lana:* Capital invertido en las instalaciones, \$100,000; producción media diaria, 600 kilogramos de tejidos; personal, 120 individuos.

“*Una fábrica de papel:* Capital fijo, \$150,000; producción diaria, de 4,000 á 5,000 kilogramos de papel; personal, 80 individuos.

“*Un establecimiento para descortezar y pulir el arroz:*

Capital invertido en las instalaciones, \$55,000; elaboración diaria, 8,000 kilogramos de arroz limpio; personal, 22 individuos.

“*Una fábrica de sombreros:* Capital fijo, \$30,000; producción diaria, 160 sombreros; personal, 45 individuos.

“*Una nueva fábrica de cerveza:* Capital empleado en las instalaciones, \$60,000; producción diaria, 1,200 litros de cerveza; personal, 35 individuos.

“*Una nueva destilería de alcohol (por concluir de instalarse):* Capital fijo, \$50,000; producción calculada, 4,000 litros de alcohol diarios; personal, 20 individuos.”

Al hablar el Señor Presidente de la ganadería y agricultura, manifiesta que la situación general de la campaña es satisfactoria. La ganadería sigue floreciendo al amparo de la paz y de los concursos y ferias que vienen realizándose en varias zonas del país por iniciativa privada y la cooperación eficaz de los poderes públicos.

La cosecha del maíz toca á su término y todo hace esperar rendimientos excepcionales. Lo mismo sucede con el lino, la cebada, el maní y otros productos que entran en menor escala en la masa de nuestra producción.

Al hablar de la deuda pública, el Señor CUESTAS manifiesta que ha

merecido preferente atención del Gobierno en el interior y en el exterior, y que con toda regularidad se ha efectuado la amortización de dicha deuda.

Una de las partes más interesantes del mensaje es la que se refiere á la situación del banco de la República, de la cual dice que no puede ser más satisfactorio, y que el movimiento general de caja del banco casi ha alcanzado á doscientos millones de pesos.

MUERTE DEL EX-PRESIDENTE HARRISON.

Este eminente hombre público de los Estados Unidos falleció en la ciudad de Indianápolis, Estado de Indiana, el 13 del mes de marzo próximo pasado. Nació en North Bend, Ohio, el 20 de agosto de 1833, y su abuelo fué el Presidente WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON que murió en 1841. Hizo sus estudios de derecho siendo muy joven, y su carrera de abogado fué muy notable. Durante la guerra civil se distinguió en el ejército de la Unión y obtuvo el grado de General de Brigada. De 1881 á 1887 representó al Estado de Indiana en el Senado de los Estados Unidos, y obtuvo grande y merecida fama como orador parlamentario. En 1888 fué electo Presidente de los Estados Unidos. Durante su administración se celebró en la ciudad de Washington la Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90. Al retirarse de la presidencia dió una serie de conferencias sobre derecho constitucional en la Universidad de Leland Stanford, jr., en California, en el invierno de 1893 á 1894. Su último acto público de importancia fué la defensa que, como abogado, hizo de los intereses de Venezuela en la controversia limítrofe anglo-venezolana.

Como comprobación de sus méritos nada tan elocuente como la siguiente proclama expedida por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, y que traducida es como sigue:

MANSIÓN DEL EJECUTIVO,
Washington, 14 de marzo de 1901.

Al Pueblo de los Estados Unidos:

BENJAMÍN HARRISON, Presidente de los Estados Unidos desde 1889 hasta 1893, murió ayer á las 4 y 45 minutos de la tarde en su residencia en Indianápolis. Con su muerte el país se ve privado de uno de sus más grandes ciudadanos. En brillante carrera militar cuando joven conquistó fama y altos puestos por su energía y su valor. Como abogado figuró el primero en el foro. En el Senado ocupó elevado rango como orador y legislador, y en el puesto de Presidente se distinguió por sus dotes extraordinarias de administrador y estadista. Tanto en la vida pública como en la privada era un digno ejemplar para sus conciudadanos.

En testimonio del respeto tenido á su memoria por el Gobierno y pueblo de los Estados Unidos, ordeno que el pabellón nacional en la Mansión Ejecutiva y demás edificios públicos se ponga á media asta por el término de 30 días, y que honores adecuados le sean conferidos por el ejército y la armada el día de su entierro, ordenados por los Secretarios de Guerra y Marina.

Dado en Washington, el día 14 de marzo en el año de Nuestro Señor 1901 y de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos de América el ciento veinte y cinco.

NUEVOS MIEMBROS CORRESPONDIENTES HONORARIOS.

El BOLETÍN de las Repúblicas Americanas tiene el gusto de anunciar á sus lectores que el distinguido estadista paraguayo Señor Don José S. DECOURD ha aceptado gustoso el cargo de Miembro Correspondiente Honorario de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas en Asunción. El Señor DECOURD es uno de los hombres públicos más conocidos de la América latina. Como escritor, ha ocupado por largos años un puesto prominente. Desde 1869 figura en el periodismo y en la política de su país, y ya ha sido subsecretario del Interior, Presidente de la Convención Constituyente de 1870, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, de Justicia, del Interior y de la Guerra. Fué representante de su país en la Conferencia Internacional Americana que se reunió en la ciudad de Washington en 1889. Ha sido Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de su país en el Brasil y en Uruguay. Persona de gran erudición, ha merecido el nombramiento de Miembro Correspondiente de las Reales Academias de la Lengua y de Legislación de España, y pertenece á otras sociedades científicas y literarias de su país y del extranjero.

Asimismo es muy grato para la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas el poder informar á los lectores del BOLETÍN MENSUAL de que el mismo cargo ha sido aceptado por el Señor Don ANTONIO BEZERRA, quien representará en el Brasil á la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas. Este distinguido caballero, que ocupa en su país elevada posición por sus merecimientos personales, figurará de una manera prominente entre los miembros correspondientes honorarios de la ya citada Unión Internacional.

DEMANDA DE CAOBA.

La caoba es uno de los árboles más altos de los trópicos. La explotación de esta madera, á la simple vista sencilla, requiere el empleo de trabajadores experimentados, pues el éxito de una estación depende

mucho de la destreza de los labradores en buscar los árboles que generalmente se hallan esparcidos profusamente en el bosque y ocultos en la densa vegetación.

México, Centro América y las Antillas, así como Colombia y Venezuela producen caoba en mayor ó menor escala, cuya exportación proporciona considerables entradas á sus gobiernos.

La importación de esta madera en los Estados Unidos en los últimos años, y en su mayor parte procedente de México, no ha estado en relación con la demanda que ha ido creciendo. Se sabe que aumenta el número de gente dedicada á esta industria y que nuevos territorios se han abierto á su explotación, lo cual hace suponer que la buena calidad aumentará y que los precios mejorarán, lo que indudablemente contribuirá á generalizar aun más el uso de esta madera. Hay actualmente fábricas en los Estados Unidos que están haciendo muebles de este material á precios módicos y una de las principales factorías en Gran Rapids, Michigan, se dice, empleará este año el 80 por ciento de caoba en sus manufacturas.

La caoba, que está considerada como un artículo de lujo, ha llegado á ser la madera favorita en los Estados Unidos para la fabricación de muebles, así como para trabajos interiores de casa y su aplicación para revestir otras maderas es muy general.

Según informes suministrados per el "American Lumberman" la caoba tiene una gran variedad de precios; la clase pobre, de tamaño pequeño, puede venderse al bajo precio de 50 centavos los 1,000 pies; mientras que la clase de lujo usada en superficies de mesas, etc., puede valer \$3.50 y hasta más. La mejor calidad de caoba procedente de Cuba se emplea en la manufactura de muebles elegantes y para trabajos interiores de casa y el precio de éste que está basado en pulgadas, fluctúa entre \$140 y \$165 los 1,000 pies. La caoba mexicana fina y dura y que pule admirablemente bien, es considerada como la mejor para artículos de lujo y está clasificada en "primeras" y "segundas" cuyo valor varía entre \$160 á \$200 los 1,000 pies. Los "communes" se venden de \$110 á \$145 y el grado inferior de \$60 á \$90. La caoba blanda mexicana no tiene estimación y sin excepciones se vende de \$20 á \$25 los 1,000 pies, es decir, menos aun que lo que vale las maderas duras.

La caoba se importa en los puertos de los Estados Unidos libre de derechos. En el año fiscal de 1900 la cantidad importada fué de 31,451,000 pies, valorizados en \$1,805,191, contra 25,475,000 pies cuyo valor fué de \$1,339,761 en 1899, y 18,132,000 pies, con valor de \$929,811, en 1898.

El término medio del valor de 1,000 pies en 1900 fué de \$57.36, en 1899 \$52.55 y en 1898 de \$51.28.

La mayor parte de la caoba que se importa de México, Centro América y las Antillas á este país viene en trozos no pulidos, mientras que aquél recibido del Reino Unido viene en forma más ó menos manufacturado.

Á continuación se expresa la procedencia, cantidades y valores de la caoba importada en 1900, comparada con el año anterior:

Países.	1900.		1899.	
	Canti- dades.	Valor.	Canti- dades.	Valor.
	<i>M. pies.</i>		<i>M. pies.</i>	
Reino Unido.....	6,205	\$519,096	1,119	\$410,891
México.....	11,520	503,291	10,769	117,415
Centro América.....	7,752	388,883	7,787	333,480
Cuba.....	4,795	328,925	7,969	80,753
Otras Antillas.....	512	32,813	713	31,487
Sud América.....	573	19,612	658	22,617
Otros países.....	181	11,571	130	12,118
Total.....	31,451	1,801,191	25,175	1,388,761

LA INDUSTRIA DE AZÚCAR DE REMOLACHA.

El gran consumo universal del azúcar de remolacha, que aumenta rápidamente, es el tema de un artículo publicado por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento del Tesoro, bajo el título "The World's Sugar Crop of 1900." Este artículo demuestra que la producción total de azúcar durante el año en cuestión fué de 8,800,000 toneladas, de las cuales 5,950,000 ó sean más de los dos tercios fueron de azúcar de remolacha.

Según la estadística publicada, en 1840 las remolacha suplieron menos del 5 por ciento de la producción total de azúcar; en 1850 la proporción aumentó á 14 por ciento; en 1870 á 34 por ciento; en 1890 á más del 63 por ciento; y en 1900 casi á 68 por ciento.

El aumento en el consumo de azúcar, según las tablas estadísticas, es algo que asombra. En 1840 el total de la cosecha de azúcar en el mundo fué solamente de 1,150,000 toneladas; en 1870 subió á 2,416,000; en 1890 aumentó á 5,702,000, y en 1900 alcanzó á 8,800,000.

De acuerdo con un artículo del "London Statist," en todo el Reino Unido, actualmente, no hay más que una refinería de azúcar de caña; siendo las demás factorías para refinar azúcar de remolacha, que procede de Alemania, Francia, Austria y Rusia.

La producción de azúcar de remolacha por el año que terminó el 10 de septiembre de 1900, según datos suministrados por el estadístico alemán, Sr. LICHT, es como sigue:

	Toneladas.		Toneladas.
Alemania.....	1,950,000	Holanda.....	170,000
Francia.....	1,125,000	Otros países.....	400,000
Austria-Hungría.....	1,075,000		
Rusia.....	890,000	Total.....	5,950,000
Bélgica.....	340,000		

La producción de azúcar de caña se estima así:

	Toneladas.		Toneladas.
Java.....	670,000	Puerto Rico.....	70,000
Cuba.....	500,000	Filipinas.....	50,000
Luisiana, E. E. U. U.....	340,000	Trinidad.....	45,000
Hawai.....	230,000	Barbados.....	40,000
Mauricio.....	150,000	Jamaica.....	30,000
Brasil.....	150,000	Martinica.....	30,000
Perú.....	120,000	Guadalupe.....	30,000
Demerara.....	90,000	Reunión.....	30,000
Egipto.....	90,000		
Antillas.....	85,000	Total.....	2,850,000

La Oficina del Censo ha publicado un informe muy completo sobre la manufactura de azúcar de remolacha en los Estados Unidos. Según dicho informe, había en 1899 31 manufacturas de azúcar de remolacha distribuidas en diez estados y un territorio. Representaban un capital de \$20,958,519, y producían 71,427 toneladas de azúcar de remolacha, valoradas en \$7,323,857. De estas 31 fábricas, 29 pertenecían á compañías debidamente constituidas y dos á individuos particulares. Además de las manufacturas que funcionaban en 1899 había otras en construcción, con un capital de \$3,300,000, lo cual hacía ascender á cerca de \$25,000,000 la suma invertida en la nueva industria en 1900. Ocho de estas fábricas se encontraban en el estado de California y representaban un capital de \$10,139,780. En el estado de Michigan había nueve fábricas con un capital de cerca de \$4,013,743. Según los informes suministrados por la Oficina del Censo, la manufactura de azúcar de remolacha en los Estados Unidos ha dado muy buenos resultados desde el punto de vista comercial.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA.

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

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

Argentina: Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires.

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

Chile: Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

Colombia: Biblioteca Nacional, Bogotá.

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

Guatemala: Instituto Nacional de Guatemala, Guatemala.

Honduras: Biblioteca Nacional, Tegucigalpa.

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

Nicaragua: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

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

Perú: Biblioteca Nacional, Lima.

El Salvador: Museo Nacional, San Salvador.

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

Venezuela: Museo Nacional, Caracas.

El BOLETÍN MENSUAL ha recibido de Honduras un importante folleto bajo el título de "Informe Presentado al Congreso Nacional por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Gobernación, 1899-1900." Manifiesta el informe en referencia, al hablar de las relaciones exteriores, que las que se cultivan con los distintos Estados de Europa y América se han mantenido en el mejor pie de amistosa reciprocidad, procurando el Gobierno de la República, con solícito empeño afianzar y robustecer los vínculos existentes. En lo que toca particularmente á los Estados Unidos dice el Ministro que Honduras ha tenido constante empeño para estrechar cada vez más, "las relaciones con esa gran nación que cada día adquiere mayor importancia por su asombroso desarrollo, sin paralelo en la historia y por la virtud de sus instituciones."

Con motivo de la exposición de Búfalo manifiesta que Honduras concurrirá á ella y que se ha autorizado la erogación de una cantidad que se ha creído suficiente para atender á los gastos y añade: "Honduras podrá exhibir valiosos productos de su suelo, ya que no de su incipiente industria, y para ese fin el Ministerio respectivo está desplegando la mayor actividad." La próxima Conferencia Pan-Americana que ha de reunirse en la Capital de México merece párrafo especial en el informe en cuestión, en el que después de manifestar que se ha aceptado la idea y ha de nombrarse el delegado que represente á la República, termina así el informe: "Siendo tanto los intereses comunes á las naciones de América, es indudable que la Conferencia proyectada tendrá la mayor importancia; y, por tal motivo, conviene que Honduras esté en ella debidamente representada por alguno de los ciudadanos más conspícuos con que cuenta." Contiene este informe una gran variedad de capítulos dedicados á los diferentes ramos de la gobernación.

"Les Cultures Coloniales" (El Cultivo en las Colonias) es el título de una importante obra editada por J. B. BAILLIÈRE ET FILS, Marsella, Francia, cuyo autor es el Sr. HENRI JUELLE, profesor auxiliar

de la Facultad de Ciencias, y á cargo del curso "Productos vegetales de las Colonias" en la Cámara de Comercio de Marsella.

En el citado libro se explican los diferentes métodos aplicables al cultivo de plantas tropicales en los diversos países. Esta obra comprende dos partes: la primera se concreta á plantas alimenticias incluyendo no sólo plantas de almidón, legumbres, cereales y plantas productoras de azúcar, sino también especería, plantas aromáticas y café; la segunda parte es un estudio sobre plantas textiles, oleaginosas, goma elástica, gutaperecha y aquellas que proporcionan perfumes y barnices, medicinales, narcóticas, plantas usadas para teñir y curtir, así como para forraje.

El trabajo del Señor JUMELLE da una idea general del estado actual de la agricultura en los trópicos, é indica los métodos que deben ser perfeccionados y el cultivo que en tal ó cual región conviene desarrollar.

En el número primero, volumen XXXIII del Boletín de la Sociedad de Geografía Americana, hay un artículo del Señor JULES DIESELRUD. A. M., con el título de "Norse Discoveries in America" (Descubrimientos de los Escandinavos en América). Dice el autor que aun cuando en un principio no se dió crédito á la materia, las pretensiones de los escandinavos de haber descubierto el continente americano cinco siglos antes de Colón ha ido atrayendo más y más la atención de los hombres de ciencia americanos, á tal grado que hoy, novecientos años después de aquel acontecimiento, la opinión de aquellos mejor llamados á juzgar de la cuestión admite la verdad de aquel descubrimiento. El autor añade que "la cuestión que se presenta hoy al historiador y al anticuario no es averiguar si los rudos marinos escandinavos del siglo XI llegaron al continente americano, sino hasta dónde llegaron en dirección al sur y si se establecieron permanentemente en alguna de las regiones que acababan de descubrir." El autor concluye que los escandinavos en América no fueron más allá del extremo sur de la Nueva Escocia y que no se establecieron en el país.

Se ha recibido en la biblioteca de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas una obra en dos tomos titulada "History of the New World called America," cuyo autor es Mr. EDWARD JOHN PAYNE. El ilustrado autor trata de una manera notable sobre las condiciones sociales de los más adelantados entre los aborígenes del nuevo mundo. En el curso de sus investigaciones el autor se pregunta si las sociedades más avanzadas que encontraron los europeos en América pueden ser clasificadas como esencialmente civilizadas, y si su adelanto, cualquiera que haya sido, fué traído del viejo mundo ó fué producto de la civilización americana. Los escritores de épocas pasadas representaban á los habitantes de México y el Perú como altamente civilizados. Últimamente algunos críticos se han negado á aceptar este modo de ver y han descrito á los antiguos mexicanos y peruanos como verdaderos salvajes. Opina

Mr. PAYNE que la verdad se encuentra entre estas dos opiniones extremas, y que los hechos que la historia presenta muestran que México y el Perú no habían llegado á un grado de verdadera civilización.

"The Currency Question in the Philippines" es el título de un artículo del Sr. L. CARROLL ROOT, publicado el mes pasado en el "Sound Currency," en el cual se ocupa de la circulación de la moneda en las islas Filipinas. Según éste, el patrón monetario fué originalmente de oro; pero como el sistema de moneda era bimetálico, vino entonces la plata más ó menos en 1880, debido á la caída en el precio de este metal. El artículo explica las dificultades que han encontrado los americanos para mantener un cambio á la par con los Estados Unidos, y también discierne sobre las principales proposiciones que se han presentado, para solucionar el problema, y entre éstas, la más interesante es aquélla en que proponen se siga dos patrones, al mismo tiempo, y la que según el Sr. Root sería posible emplearla sin temor á confusión, mediante el uso de los términos pesos y centavos, cuando se refiera á la moneda de plata del país, y dollars y cents, cuando se refiera á transacciones en oro de los Estados Unidos.

"The People of the Philippines" (Los Filipinos), tal es el título de un interesante folleto publicado en forma de una carta del Secretario de Guerra, trasmitiendo al Senado de los Estados Unidos un estudio relativo á los habitantes del Archipiélago. Este folleto ha sido impreso como de documento del Senado, y fué preparado en la Oficina de Negocios Insulares del Departamento de Guerra. Los informes que este folleto contiene han sido recogidos con mucho cuidado y con el objeto de suplir la constante demanda de informaciones sobre este importante asunto, la cual aumenta cada día.

El folleto trata del origen de las diferentes razas que habitan las Islas Filipinas, de la vida del hogar, de la capacidad intelectual y de la religión de los habitantes civilizados, así como también de los idiomas que se hablan en el archipiélago, comprendiendo además un censo aproximado de las Islas en 1890.

Bajo los auspicios de la Sociedad Geográfica de Hamburgo y Leipzig, el Doctor WILLIAM SIEVERS de la Universidad de Würzburg ha publicado la descripción de un viaje de catorce meses en la República de Venezuela, que lleva por título "Venezuela" y va acompañado de un mapa de las cordilleras de aquel país. La obra, que vió la luz en Hamburgo, está escrita en alemán y contiene 360 páginas divididas en 21 capítulos. Da una descripción gráfica interesante del país y contiene observaciones utilísimas de los usos y costumbres del pueblo. La obra está preparada de tal suerte que los capítulos referentes á la estadística y otros asuntos por el estilo van seguidos ó precedidos de otros humorísticos y descriptivos.

Una casa editora de Berlín acaba de publicar una obra en alemán escrita por E. W. MIDDLETON bajo el título de "Perú: Beobachtungen und Studien über das Land und seine Bewohner" (Perú: Observaciones y Estudios del País y sus Habitantes). La obra consta de tres volúmenes profusamente ilustradas y su autor residió por veintinueve años en el Perú, de modo que este trabajo puede considerarse como una obra de primer orden sobre la materia de que trata. El primer volumen está consagrado completamente á la ciudad de Lima; el segundo á las costas del país, y el tercero contiene una descripción de las altas mesetas del Perú.

Con el título de "The Standard Guide to the City of Mexico and Vicinity," la casa editorial "The Modern Mexico Publishing Company," de la capital de la vecina República, acaba de publicar una guía de más de 150 páginas, obra de Mr. ROBERT S. BARRETT. La obra en referencia contiene informes utilísimos para los viajeros, y las numerosas ilustraciones y el texto, que representan escenas de la capital y sus alrededores, hacen más interesante todavía la lectura del libro para él que por la primera vez visita la tierra histórica de los Aztecas. Ésta es la segunda edición de la guía que sin duda alguna tendrá tan buen éxito como la primera.

La Tipografía Nacional de Santiago de Chile ha publicado la Memoria del Ministro de Hacienda presentada al Congreso Nacional en 1900. Esta obra tan útil cuanto interesante, se compone de dos volúmenes que, entre otras cosas, contienen noticias acerca de los ingresos y egresos del Ministerio de Hacienda, un informe referente á las rentas producidas por las salitreras y depósitos de guano, etc. La publicación, como obra de consulta, es de grandísima utilidad por contener cuadros estadísticos muy bien preparados de todas las fuentes de riqueza del país.

La biblioteca de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas acaba de recibir el segundo tomo del "Anuario de la Dirección de Estadística de Buenos Aires para el año de 1899" publicado por la Compañía Americana de Billetes de Banco de Buenos Aires. Tan importante publicación está nutrida de utilísimos informes sobre los ferrocarriles, las finanzas y la instrucción, etc., de la Argentina, y contiene una gran cantidad de cuadros estadísticos y otros informes.

El Señor RÓMULO ESCOBAR, ingeniero agrónomo de Ciudad Juárez, México, ha tenido la atención de enviar á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas un interesante trabajo suyo que lleva por título "Tratado Elemental de Agricultura." La Oficina rinde al Señor ESCOBAR las más expresivas gracias por el envío de esta obrita que contiene muchos informes de importancia.

La biblioteca de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas ha recibido un folleto que consiste de 150 páginas, titulado "The Tacna and Arica Question" (La Cuestión Tacna y Arica) escrito por el Sr. RAFAEL EGAÑA, y traducido al inglés por el Sr. EDWIN C. REED. El libro trata de los antecedentes históricos, notas diplomáticas y condición presente de la cuestión.

"Fazendas y Estancias" es el título de un trabajo de Mr. ÉTIENNE DE RANCOURT que acaba de publicar la casa de PLON-NOURRIT de París. Es una narración del viaje que el autor hizo recientemente por el Brasil y la Argentina y está nutrido de interesantísimos informes sobre aquellos países. El libro contiene grabados y un mapa.

Con el título de "Cuba and International Relations," Mr. JAMES MORTON CALLAHAN, Doctor en Filosofía, ha publicado una obra notable que es un estudio histórico sobre diplomacia americana. Muy digno es este libro de llamar la atención de cuantos se interesen en los asuntos de la Gran Antilla.

"Histoire Générale des Races Humaines" es el título de una obra publicada por el eminente etnólogo M. A. DE QUATREFAGES, Miembro de la Academia de Ciencias de Francia y Profesor en el Museo de Historia Natural. Contiene el libro 618 páginas y es, como el autor le llama, una introducción al estudio de las razas humanas.

El Señor Don MANUEL V. BALLIVIÁN, Miembro Correspondiente Honorario de la Unión Internacional en Bolivia, ha tenido la bondad de remitir á la biblioteca de esta Oficina un ejemplar del Arancel de Avalúos que regirá en las aduanas de la República desde el 1° de enero de 1901.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

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REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

IMPORTAÇÃO DE MACHINAS ELECTRICAS.

As machinas eapparehos electricos, e outros materiaes, incluindo arame para cabos e accessorios de lampadas de gaz e de kerosene, que a Republica Argentina importou em 1900, foram no valor de \$1.039,531, o que accusa uma diminuição de \$256,918 quando comparado com o valor das mesmas importações em 1899.

NOTAS MISCELLANEAS.

Segundo o "Rio News," durante o anno de 1900, foram exportadas de Salta, na parte septentrional da Republica Argentina, 4,000 toneladas de borax.

Um correspondente do "South American Journal" informa que o Gabinete tem auctorizado o dispendio de \$100,000 em machinas e instrumentos agricolas para uso nas escolas agronomicas de Córdoba, Villa Casilda e Las Delicias.

No dia 2 de Abril de 1901, foi concedida a JOAQUIM JENÉ, residente de Buenos Aires, pelo Departamento de Patentes dos Estados Unidos, uma patente (No. 671,280) pela invenção de uma machina de varrer ruas.

BRAZIL.

O MANGANEZ.

Damos em seguida o resumo de um artigo publicado recentemente no "Diario de Minas" sobre o manganez. Segundo este artigo vê-se

que os diversos pontos em que o manganez tem sido encontrado são os seguintes:

Estações.	Altitude.	Manganez
		metallico.
	<i>Metros.</i>	<i>Por cento.</i>
Carandaby.....	1,057	.....
Queluz (Lafayette).....	1,932	50.20
Congonhas.....	900	.....
Boenina.....	1,016	.....
Miguel Burnier.....	1,126	54.00
<i>Ramal para Ouro Preto:</i>		
M. Burnier.....	.....	54.96
Rodeio.....	.....	59.00
Hargreaves.....	1,338	51.40
Capão.....	.....	53.18
Rodrigo Silva.....	1,278	61.50
Tres Cruzes.....	1,200	50.50
Saramenha.....	1,100	60.90
Ouro Preto.....	1,060	46.80
<i>Linha do Centro:</i>		
Vigia.....	1,106	55.40
Idem.....	1,100	50.44
Itabira.....	818	.....
Sabará.....	701	.....
General Carneiro.....	691	.....
<i>Ramal para Bello Horizonte:</i>		
Bello Horizonte (Acaba Mundo).....	605	51.80
Idem (Taquaral).....	605	60.00
Sete Lagoas.....	685	.....

Vê-se pelo quadro acima que nas altitudes comprehendidas entre 1,100 e 1,338 metros, a constancia do minerio rico se evidencia dentro da escala de 50.44 a 61.50 por cento de manganez metallico.

A exploração do manganez em Minas Geraes, não obstante ter sido este ha mais-tempo aqui encontrado, data apenas do anno de 1892, em que a usina Wigg começou a fazer os seus ensaios de extração e exportação.

A extração industrial teve o seu verdadeiro inicio no anno de 1895.

Exportação de Minas Geraes:

MANGANEZ.			
	Tons. met.		Tons. met.
1895.....	6,765	1898.....	29,630
1896.....	13,020	1899.....	80,100
1897.....	17,967	1900.....	120,000

A exportação do anno de 1900 foi tomada approximadente.

Como termo de comparação dá-se o seguinte quadro da produção de manganez no mundo durante o anno de 1898.

	Toneladas.		Toneladas.
Russia.....	277,000	Austria.....	14,210
Hispanha.....	102,228	Grecia.....	14,080
India.....	61,469	Columbia (Paraná).....	11,150
Estados Unidos.....	44,353	Turquia.....	5,320
Allemanha.....	43,354	Italia.....	3,080
França.....	31,935	Suecia.....	2,350
Brazil (Minas Geraes).....	29,630	Portugal.....	900
Cuba.....	25,000	Inglaterra.....	200
Chile.....	20,851		
Belgica.....	16,440	Total.....	703,550

Destes paizes, a Austria, a Belgica, a França, a Allemanha, a Inglaterra e os Estados Unidos serão obrigados a importar manganez, á vista do grande consumo que exigem as suas importantes usinas metallurgicas.

Durante o anno de 1899 os Estados Unidos extrahiram 143,256 toneladas de minerio de terras comprehendidas entre 8 e 50 per cento.

Reduzindo esta tonelagem ao termo medio, typo de 50 per cento em Mm. metallico, teremos toneladas 44,358.

Importarão no mesmo anno,	Consumirão, toneladas	232, 702
toneladas	188, 349	

D'onde se conclue que as usinas americanas importarão 80 por cento do minerio que precisirão para o seu consumo!

Em 1898, no quadro acima, occupava o Brazil (Minas Geraes) o setimo lugar nos paizes productores.

Se considerarmos que os seis paizes acima se achavão em 1898 na normalidade dos seus trabalhos, e que Minas recem-começa a desenvolver-se, se considerarmos que já em 1900 exportavão 120,000 toneladas, ver-se-ha que, passando bruscamente a occupar o segundo lugar, ella entra em luta na producção apenas com a Russia, cujo minerio já tem sido demonstrado claramente que não pode competir com o nosso.

O manganez de Minas Geraes ha de triumphar em todos os terrenos, maxime se attendermos ás applicações desse metal, que tendem a augmentar.

O manganez é applicado em pequena escala na fabricação dos vidros e nas industrias chemicas; mas em escala elevadissima na metallurgia do ferro, pelas propriedades especiaes que a sua introdução communica aos productos obtidos e exigidos essencialmente na construcção de navios encouraçados e de materiaes bellicos.

NOVA ESTRADA DE FERRO—BURGOS RURAES.

Um numero recente de "O Dia" contem a noticia do projecto de uma nova estrada de ferro na faixa oriental do Estado de S. Paulo, região que possui mattas abundantes de madeira de construcção e riquezas minerias inexploradas. O reconhecimento topographico e a locação foram feitos pelo Engenheiro BOCHINI.

Diz-se que esse trabalho ferro-viario é apenas o primeiro passo para a colonisação desse territorio, onde se pretendem estabelecer burgos ruraes em que entrarão elementos da colonia italiana e da japoneza.

toneladas
14, 218
14, 087
11, 137
5, 323
3, 000
2, 375
907
217

703, 57

CHILE.

PRODUÇÃO DE NITRATO EM 1900.

O Director da Asociación Salitre de Propaganda tem publicado um relatório sobre o estado da industria de nitrato em 1900. Segundo dados subministrados pelas officinas, a produção de nitrato em 1900 foi de 32,474,583 quintaes. Conforme á estatística organizada pelas alfandegas, a exportação deste producto montou a 31,549,653 quintaes; o consumo do mundo, baseado nas entradas realizadas nos diferentes portos de importação deste producto, foi de 30,443,020 quintaes.

A diminuição no consumo de nitrato durante o anno montou a 1,273,050 quintaes em Allemanha e a 259,605 quintaes na Africa do Sul. Os motivos da diminuição em Allemanha ficaram minuciosamente expostos no relatório. Segundo este, o tempo em 1899 era muito favoravel ao desenvolvimento da palha e isto deu lugar a produção de grande quantidade de estrume animal que naturalmente entra em concorrência com adubos artificiaes de todas as classes. As geadas que tiveram lugar em fins da quadra de primavera tambem retardaram o uso dos nitratos e uma secca de longa duração na parte oriental do Empirio impediu seu uso nas terras onde se cultivam as gramíneas. Além disso, houve um *stock* consideravel no interior. A cessação de exportações para a Africa do Sul foi devida inteiramente á guerra.

Houve uma diminuição de 548,780 quintaes na quantidade de nitrato exportada para os paizes da Europa; de 117,062 quintaes para a costa do oeste dos Estados Unidos e de 173,055 quintaes para outros paizes. Contrabalançando isto, as exportações para a costa oriental dos Estados Unidos mostram um augmento de 569,148 quintaes, sendo de 3,803,334 quintaes comparadas com 2,693,226 quintaes em 1899. Para a costa do oeste dos Estados Unidos foram exportados 567,596 quintaes em 1900, contra 559,925 quintaes em 1899.

O relatório contem um quadro em que vem consignadas as quantidades exportadas para os varios paizes em 1900, comparadas com as para 1899. A Comissão Permanente em Londres tem recommendado o dispendio de £36,000 em esforços para augmentar o consumo de nitrato em Europa e na America do Norte. A parte desta somma que será dedicada á propaganda nos Estados Unidos e Canadá é de £8,650.

PROMULGAÇÃO DE LEIS DO CONGRESSO.

O "Chilean Times" de 29 de Fevereiro de 1901, contem noticia da promulgação das seguintes leis do Congresso: lei auctorizando o dispendio da quantia de \$350,000 com reparos do molhe de Valparaiso; lei auctorizando o Presidente da Republica a dispendar a somma de

\$50,000, em estudos da linha ferrea que vai estender do Chile a Tonrê e Penco; lei auctorisando o dispendio de \$100,000 em medidas hygienicas contra doencas contagiosas.

NOTAS MISCELLANEAS.

O "Chilean Times" diz que o Governo tem acceto a proposta de RAMON DE LA PUENTE, para a introdução no Territorio de Magalhães, dentro do prazo de oito annos, 1,000 familias de immigrants europeos.

A despeza das vias ferreas pertencentes ao Governo para o anno de 1900 é fixada em \$16,878.190.

CUBA.

ABOLIÇÃO DE DIREITOS DE EXPORTAÇÃO SOBRE O TABACO.

O Presidente dos Estados Unidos tem ordenado que depois de 1º de Abril de 1901, fique abolido o direito de exportação sobre o tabaco de Cuba. O Departamento da Guerra dos Estados Unidos calcula que a abolição deste direito dará em resultado uma redenção nas rendas da ilha de \$800,000 a \$1,000,000 por anno, pois se espera que esta perda será compensada com o estímulo que receberá a produção. A quantidade de tabaco que deixa de pagar direitos, segundo o disposto pelo Presidente, representa um valor de cerca de \$20,000,000 por anno, de cuja quantidade a maior parte vem aos Estados Unidos.

EXPORTAÇÃO DE MINERAL DE FERRO.

A exportação de mineral de ferro da ilha de Cuba durante o anno de 1900 ascendeu a um total de 445,679 toneladas, as quaes foram enviadas aos Estados Unidos. Este mineral foi extrahido das minas de Daiquiri, na provincia de Santiago, e das de Juragua. Parece que a difficuldade mais seria com que tem luctado durante os ultimos dous annos a exploração destas minas na ilha de Cuba, tem sido a falta de braços.

PORTE DE CORREIOS PARA OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Desde que foi occupada a ilha pelos Estados Unidos o porte de correios tem sido o mesmo que se tem fixo para os paizes que pertencem á União Postal, com excepção dos soldados e empregados do Governo. No dia 23 de Março de 1901, de accordo com a resolução do Gabinete, o Administrador Geral des Correios fez publica a seguinte ordem:

"Faz-se saber nos administradores de correios que a partir do dia 1º de Abril proximo, o porte de correios e a classificação vigente nos Estados Unidos para o correio interno se applicará a toda a materia postal que se troca entre os Estados Unidos e Cuba.

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

DADOS ESTATISTICOS.

Devido á fineza do Senhor ALFREDO F. PELLERANO, de Santo Domingo, publica o Boletim os seguintes dados estatísticos referentes ao movimento economico da dita Republica durante o anno de 1900:

Alfandega,	Valores impor- tados.	Valores expor- tados.	Direitos.
Santo Domingo.....	\$807,132.57	\$764,527.87	\$572,214.96
Puerto Plata.....	806,016.99	1,125,634.00	756,501.05
S. P. de Macoris.....	769,944.01	2,190,946.51	476,588.71
Sanchez.....	523,566.99	1,217,758.58	289,625.38
Azua.....	118,783.19	487,125.70	90,721.59
Samaná.....	80,650.57	104,344.76	43,930.29
Monte Cristi.....	65,554.18	84,738.00	54,785.93
Barahona.....	2,129.34	30,788.80	7,083.83
	3,233,177.87	6,005,864.22	2,392,051.74
Ferro-carril Central de Puerto Plata.....			164,995.94
Alfandega de Terra Nova.....			1,069.83
Alfandega de Comendador.....			1,712.46
Telegrapho Nacional.....			6,221.66
Vendas Publicas.....			4,136.03
Rendas Postaes.....			2,021.20
Planta electrica.....			502.52
Total geral.....			2,569,651.48

As despesas publicas durante o mesmo anno, divididas nos ramos correspondentes foram as seguintes:

Ministerio do Interior e Policia.....	\$244,207.99
Ministerio de Relações Exteriores.....	25,147.52
Ministerio de Justiça e Instrucção Publica.....	104,462.87
Ministerio de Fazenda e Commercio.....	95,063.21
Ministerio de Fomento e Obras Publicas.....	23,671.22
Ministerio de Correios e Telegraphos.....	44,975.75
Ministerio de Guerra e Marinha.....	427,503.50
	965,032.06

O producto em ouro das alfandegas da Republica no mez de Janeiro de 1900, comparado com o de 1901, indica uma differença de \$9,360.78, a favor do anno de 1901, como se vê na tabella seguinte:

Alfandega.	Janeiro.	
	1900.	1901.
Santo Domingo.....	\$24,654.01	\$50,513.50
Puerto Plata.....	38,074.19	48,529.31
S. P. de Macoris.....	16,788.12	78,175.11
Sanchez.....	11,381.86	11,467.64
Azua.....	5,393.89	7,447.45
Samaná.....	853.04	7,823.77
Monte Cristi.....	6,665.43	8,916.91
Barahona.....	316.80	914.71
	137,127.65	216,488.43

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO ESTRANGEIRO EM FEVEREIRO.

No mez de Fevereiro de 1901, o commercio estrangeiro dos Estados Unidos chegou á cifra de \$177,496,705, contra \$188,260,926 correspondente ao mez de Fevereiro do anno anterior. As importações estão representadas nestas quantias por \$64,501,762 no mez de Fevereiro de 1901, e \$68,833,941, no mesmo mez de 1900, emquanto que as exportações pelo mez indicado em 1901 e 1900, foram \$112,956,666 e \$119,426,985, respectivamente.

O summario das importações e exportações em Fevereiro do presente anno, comparado com o mesmo mez do anno anterior, é como segue:

	1901.	1900.
IMPORTAÇÃO.		
Productos alimenticios e animaes	\$17,002,842	\$16,257,451
Materia prima para industrias nacionaes	19,534,334	25,967,669
Materias manufacturadas ou em parte para industrias nacionaes	6,057,661	6,736,818
Artigos manufacturados	11,876,925	10,743,863
Artigos de luxo, etc.	10,030,000	9,128,140
Total	64,501,762	68,833,941
EXPORTAÇÃO.		
Productos da agricultura	73,052,884	75,139,120
Productos das fabricas	30,302,592	34,226,128
Productos das minas	2,723,794	3,134,022
Productos das florestas	3,846,385	3,548,209
Productos da pesca	405,482	389,560
Productos miscellaneos	667,230	940,779
Artigos estrangeiros reexportados	1,956,666	2,049,167
Total	112,956,666	119,426,985

As importações isentas de direitos foram no valor de \$25,698,647, ou seja 39.80 por cento do valor geral das importações. A proporção no mesmo mez de 1900 foi 44.67 por cento. O total de direitos de alfandegas durante o mez de Fevereiro foi de \$18,719,598, contra \$19,882,253 em Fevereiro de 1900.

Pelos oito mezes do anno fiscal que terminam com Fevereiro, o valor das mercadorias importadas pelos Estados Unidos foi de \$523,534,877, contra \$555,253,574 no mesmo periodo do anno anterior. As exportações durante o mesmo periodo montaram a \$1,015,193,489, contra \$919,473,471 nos oito mezes do anno anterior. Segundo as cifras consignadas tem havido uma diminuição de 5.71 por cento, ou seja \$31,718,697 nas importações e um augmento de quasi 14 por cento, ou seja \$93,720,018 na exportação.

RECEITA DO GOVERNO EM MARÇO.

A receita do Governo dos Estados Unidos no mez de Março de 1901 foi de \$1,000,000 mais que a do mesmo mez de 1900. Como em

Fevereiro, houve ligeira diminuição nas rendas aduaneiras, mas a receita dos impostos internos augmentou e as receitas miscellaneas accusam um augmento consideravel sobre as do anno anterior. Em Março de 1901, a receita total do Governo foi de \$49,891,125, contra \$48,726,837 no mesmo mez do anno anterior. Desta quantia, \$21,048,597 provieram dos direitos das alfandegas, \$24,320,424 da renda interna e \$4,522,104 de fontes varias.

A despeza para o mez foi de \$40,762,861, dos quaes \$11,162,248 representam as pensões e \$10,822,602, despezas miscellaneas e da administração. As despezas do serviço militar montaram a \$10,635,786.

O excedente de receitas sobre despezas para o mez foi de \$9,129,264, e o saldo do Thesouro para os primeiros nove mezes do exercicio foi augmentado a \$42,296,965. O saldo tem augmentado constantemente desde o principio do anno civil de 1901.

RECONHECIMENTO DE AGENTES CONSULARES.

Os seguintes agentes consulares representando as Republicas Latino-Americanas nos Estados Unidos têm sido reconhecidos pelo Secretario de Estado em Washington:

ANTONIO ROIG, Vice-Consul da Republica Dominicana em Humacao, Porto Rico.

LAUREANO SARRIA, Vice-Consul da Republica Dominicana em Vieques, Porto Rico.

VICTOR MANUEL PAZMINO, Consul-Geral do Equador em Nova York.

WILLIAM G. MORRILL, Vice-Consul da Republica Argentina em Savannah, Estado de Georgia.

PEDRO ALVIZUA, Consul honorario de Venezuela em Chicago, Estado de Illinois.

EVALDO TIRADO, Consul-Geral do Peru em New York.

FELIPE GALACIA, Vice-Consul da Bolivia em San Francisco, California.

LUIS FELIX LASTRETO, Consul-Geral de Nicaragua em San Francisco.

ENCARNACION MEJIA, Consul-Geral de Salvador em San Francisco, California.

LUIS MENDELSON, Vice-Consul de Salvador em San Diego, California.

GUILLERMO G. GRIFFITHS, Vice-Consul de Honduras em Detroit, Michigan.

PHILIP MORSE, Consul da Bolivia em San Diego, California.

ESTADO DOS TRATADOS DE RECIPROCIDADE.

No dia 15 de Março de 1901 foram assignados na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores pelo Ministro da Grã Bretanha e o Secretario de Relações Exteriores dos Estados Unidos, os protocollos para a pro-

gação do prazo marcado para a ratificação de quatro dos tratados de reciprocidade celebrados com as Antilhas britânicas. Os tratados em referência são com a ilha de Jamaica, as Bermudas, as ilhas de Turk e de Caicos e a Guyana britânica. O prazo para a ratificação desses tratados tem sido prorogado por um anno.

CONDIÇÃO DA AGRICULTURA EM ABRIL 1901.

O summary publicado pela Repartição Meteorologica em 1º de Abril 1901, diz que no mez de Março o tempo foi geralmente favoravel á agricultura no valle central do Mississippi e na região para leste até os Estados Centraes da costa do Atlantico, e desfavoravel nos Estados do valle do Missouri e na região septentrional dos grandes Lagos.

Da parte central e occidental do Estado de Texas se têm recebido noticias de secca. Nos Estados do sul do Atlantico e nos Estados do Golfo, as fortes chuvas em fins do mez interromperam os trabalhos agrícolas e causaram serio damno.

Em quanto á costa do Pacifico, na California o tempo foi muito favoravel durante o mez, mas no estado de Oregon as colheitas têm soffrido como resultado das chuvas e as frequentes geadas.

Está-se fazendo preparação das terras para a sementeira de milho nos Estados de Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky e Virginia, tendo já sido semeada essa colheita na parte meridional de alguns desses Estados. Na região mais para o sul já tem sido semeada quasi toda a colheita.

A sementeira de aveia está em estado adiantado nos Estados de Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma e Arkansas, e está quasi terminada em Kentucky.

Tem-se semeado algodão em Alabama e na parte meridional de Texas, e estão-se fazendo preparações para semear algodão em outras partes da região onde se cultiva este producto.

A condição geral do trigo de inverno é mais favoravel que em fins de Fevereiro, mas de secções do valle do Ohio continuam sendo recebidas informações que indicam condições desfavoraveis. Nos Estados do valle do Missouri o trigo está em boas condições e promete muito boa colheita. Nos Estados da costa do Pacifico as sementeiras de trigo se encontram em excellentes condições. Em secções do Estado de Texas o trigo tem soffrido por causa da secca, e nos condados septentrionaes os insectos lhe têm causado serio damno.

A condição da colheita de frutas é muito promettedora.

DELEGADOS AO CONGRESSO PAN-AMERICANO.

O Presidente MCKINLEY tem nomeado os seguintes delegados á Conferencia Internacional Americana que se rennirá na cidade de Mexico em Outubro de 1901:

CYRUS NORTHROP, de Minnesota; HENRY G. DAVIS, de West Vir-

ginia; WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, de Iowa; CHARLES M. PEPPER, do Distrito de Colombia e VOLNEY B. FOSTER, de Illinois.

Dr. CYRUS NORTHROP é Presidente da Universidade de Minnesota e um dos educadores mais proeminentes deste paiz.

O Honrado HENRY G. DAVIS foi membro da Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90. Serviu por muitos annos como membro do Senado dos Estados Unidos do Estado de West Virginia e indentifica-se de modo eminente com os interesses dos Estados Unidos.

O Honrado WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN foi Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario dos Estados Unidos junto ao Governo da Argentina e é hoje Director-Geral da Exposição Pan-Americana em Buffalo.

O Sr. CHARLES M. PEPPER é auctor e jornalista de reputação e por muitos annos tem dado sua attenção especial ás condições em Cuba e Porto Rico.

O Sr. VOLNEY B. FOSTER tem sido activamente identificado com negocios e é interessado especialmente no melhoramento do serviço consular e na promoção das relações internacionaes dos Estados Unidos.

TAXAS INTERNAS EM PORTO RICO.

A Legislatura de Porto Rico, em sua primeira sessão, decretou uma lei de renda interna que tem sido sancionada pelo Governador. As taxas serão cobradas sobre artigos nacionaes, assim como sobre os importados do estrangeiro, sendo, poréim, muito mais pesadas as taxas impostas no caso de artigos importados. Os artigos que pagarão taxas são os seguintes:

Bebidas alcoolicas, vinhos e Cerveja.—Rhum e licor de loureiro distillado em Porto Rico ou importado dos Estados Unidos, 60 centavos por gallão; importado do estrangeiro, \$1.00 por gallão; as demais bebidas alcoolicas distilladas, 80 centavos por gallão; bebidas espirituosas adulteradas, 40 centavos por gallão; vinhos e cerveja de toda a qualidade 15 centavos por gallão; vinho de Champagne, \$1.00 por gallão.

Tabaco e suas manufacturas.—Charutos e cigarros manufacturados em Porto Rico ou importados dos Estados Unidos, pesando não mais de 3 libras por 1,000, 1 dollar por milheiro; pesando mais de 3 libras por 1,000, 1 dollar 80 centavos por milheiro; as taxas sobre os mesmos artigos inportados do estrangeiro são de \$2 e \$3.60, respectivamente; tabaco manufacturado ou em parte manufacturado, de procedencia dos Estados Unidos ou de Porto Rico, 5 centavos a libra; importado de paizes estrangeiros, 10 centavos a libra.

Cartas de Jogar, Phosphoros, etc.—Cartas de jogar, 2 centavos por pacote; remedios proprietarios, 5 centavos *ad valorem*; oleomargarina, 10 centavos a libra; armas e munições, 25 por cento *ad valorem*; phosphoros fabricados em Porto Rico ou nos Estados Unidos, 15 centavos por grossa de cento quarenta e quatro caixas que contenham não mais

de cem phosphoros cada uma; quando sejam importados do estrangeiro, 30 centavos por grossa.

As taxas são pagas por meio de estampilhas, as quaes são affixas ás mercadorias e cancelladas. Fabricantes e importadores têm de dar termo de responsabilidade pela fiel observancia desta lei. Os que infringirem nas disposições desta lei serão punidos com uma multa de \$100 a \$1,000, com pena de prisão por não menos de um mez e não mais de um anno, e a confiscação das mercadorias sobre as quaes se tenton evadir a percepção das taxas.

PRODUÇÃO DE AÇO DE BESSEMER.

No Boletim da "American Steel Association" vem publicados grande numero de quadros que mostram a produção de aço de Bessemer nos Estados Unidos durante os annos de 1897-1900, inclusive. Segundo este periodico, a produção de linguados de aço no anno commum de 1899 foi a maior de que ha recorde, tendo attingido a 7,586,354 toneladas brutas. A produção em 1900 foi de 6,684,770 toneladas brutas, ou seja uma diminuição de cerca de 12 por cento. Toda esta quantidade, com exceção de 692,344 toneladas, foi produzida nos Estados de Pennsylvania, Ohio e Illinois, produzindo o primeiro estado mais de 50 por cento do total.

A produção total de trilhos de aço em 1900 foi de 2,361,921 toneladas brutas, o que mostra um augmento sobre a produção do anno de 1899 de 120,154 toneladas. O Estado de Pennsylvania produziu mais que a metade deste total.

EXPORTAÇÕES DE CALÇADO PARA AS POSSESSÕES BRITANNICAS.

O augmento crescente nas exportações de calçado dos Estados Unidos attrahe a atenção universal e especialmente a dos representantes nos Estados Unidos dos paizes manufactureiros do mundo. O agente commercial da Grã Bretanha nos Estados Unidos tem submettido ao seu Governo mu relatório sobre as exportações de calçado americano para o Reino Unido, as Antilhas Britannicas, Australia e Africa. Neste relatório elle diz:

"O exame destas cifras mostrará como está sendo introduzido com exito o calçado americano em logares onde o calçado britannico devia dominar o mercado."

Este relatório demonstra que as exportações de calçado americano com destino ao Reino Unido, as Antilhas britannicas, Australasia britannica e a Africa, têm augmentado de £142,328 em 1898, a £323,308 em 1899 e a £426,124 em 1900, e que as exportações de calçado britannico para as Antilhas, Australasia britannica e Africa do Sul têm soffrido ligeira diminuição, sendo de £1,092,094 em 1898, de £1,001,927 em 1899 e de £1,075,478 em 1900.

EXPORTAÇÃO DE PRODUCTOS NACIONAES.

A exportação de productos nacionaes, incluindo cereaes, productos alimenticios, algodão e azeites mineraes durante o mez de Fevereiro de 1901, foi avaliada em \$66,760,998. contra \$69,678,199 em Fevereiro de 1900. Houve uma diminuição consideravel no valor do algodão que se exportou, diminuição que representou um valor de \$8,537,460, e assim mesmo se notou uma baixa no valor dos azeites mineraes exportados, baixa que subiu a \$1,066,424. O valor dos cereaes augmentou em cerca de \$4,830,229, o dos productos alimenticios em cerca de \$845,464. Durante os oito mezes que terminaram no dia 28 de Fevereiro de 1901, o valor de exportação dos productos mencionados foi de \$598,740,375, ou sejam \$80,735,931 mais que no anno economico anterior.

PRODUÇÃO DE PEDRAS PRECIOSAS.

Um agente especial da Repartição de Estudos Geologicos tem apresentado um relatorio sobre a produção de pedras preciosas nos Estados Unidos, pelo qual se vê que em 1900 se produziam saphiras em grande quantidade no condado de Fergus, Montana. Tambem se exploravam depositos de aguas marinhas no condado de Mitchell, Montana, e havia augmentado a produção de turquezas em Novo Mexico e Nevada. A procura das turquezas conhecidas neste paiz com o nome de "turquoise matrix" foi muito grande em todas as localidades onde se encontra esta pedra.

A INDUSTRIA DE ASSUCAR DE BETERRABA.

A Secretaria do Recenseamento tem publicado um relatorio muito completo sobre a manufactura de assucar de beterraba nos Estados Unidos. Segundo o dito relatorio, havia em 1899, 31 manufacturas de assucar de beterraba distribuidas em 10 Estados e um Territorio. Representavam um capital de \$20,958,519, e produziam 71,427 toneladas de assucar de beterraba, avaliadas em \$7,323,857. Destas 31 fabricas, 29 pertenciam a companhias devidamente constituídas e 2 a individuos particulares. Além das manufacturas que funcionavam em 1899 havia outras em construcção, com um capital de \$3,800,000, o qual fazia ascender a cerca de \$25,000,000, a somma empregada na nova industria em 1900. Oito destas fabricas se encontravam no Estado da California e representavam um capital de \$10,139,780. No Estado de Michigan havia 9 fabricas, com um capital de cerca de \$4,013,743. Segundo o relatorios subministrados pela Secretaria do Recenseamento, a manufactura de assucar de beterraba nos Estados Unidos tem dado muito bons resultados desde o ponto de vista commercial.

EQUADOR.

COMMERCIO EM 1899.

O comprehensivo e interessante relatorio que o Ministro da Fazenda apresentou ao Congresso da Republica do Equador em Julho 1900, acaba de ser recebido na bibliotheca desta Secretaria. Este importante documento contem valiosas informações sobre o commercio do paiz durante o anno economico de 1899. Segundo este relatorio, as receitas do Governo de todas as fontes montaram em 1899 a \$7,625,830.36. As receitas aduaneiras durante o anno subiram a \$6,184,632.17, o que mostra um augmento de \$108,105.11 sobre as de 1898.

Os direitos sobre as importações effectuadas pelo porto de Guayaquil montaram a \$5,652,747.91; pelo porto de Manta, \$175,376.61; Bahía, \$102,063.29; Esmeraldas, \$6,946.28, e Puerto Bolivar, \$60,059.53. Os impostos sobre bebidas espirituosas, que em 1898 montaram a \$330,204.96, subiram em 1899 a \$337,522.57; os impostos sobre o tabaco montaram a \$39,031, enquanto que as taxas de sello augmentaram a \$215,872. Não obstante que o Governo tem grande extensão de terras publicas, as receitas desta fonte durante o anno, montaram a menos de \$1,000. As despesas durante o anno foram de \$6,662,944.73, o que deixa um excesso de receitas sobre despesas de \$962,885.63.

A quantia expendida por motivo da instrucção publica subiu de \$349,317.96 em 1898, a \$438,847.58 em 1899.

MEXICO.

IXTLE.

A exportação de ixtle (fibra de pita) tem recebido consideravel augmento nos ultimos annos. A quantidade exportada annualmente attinge a cerca de 9,000 toneladas, no valor de \$700,000, moeda mexicana. No summario do commercio estrangeiro dos Estados Unidos este producto é denominado "ixtle" ou fibra de Tampico, recebendo este nome do porto de Tampico, de onde se exporta essa fibra em maior quantidade para os mercados estrangeiros. No Mexico, emprega-se o ixtle na fabricação de saccos e cordas; nos Estados Unidos, usa-se principalmente na manufactura de pinceis de pintor e de caniv.

Durante o anno civil de 1898, os Estados Unidos importaram 3,239 toneladas de ixtle, que foi avaliado em \$196,067 ou \$60.50 por tonelada. Em 1899, a quantidade importada attingiu a 5,466 toneladas, no valor de \$423,668, ou \$77.51 por tonelada. A importação em 1900, com-

parada com o anno anterior, soffren consideravel diminuição. A importação total de ixtle durante os doze mezes que terminaram em 31 de Dezembro de 1900, foi de 3,382 toneladas, no valor de \$266.279, ou, pela média, de \$78.73 por tonelada.

A planta de ixtle é uma da numerosa familia de plantas conhecida com o nome de *Maquay*, e cresce á altura de 12 a 16 pés. A sua reprodução faz-se por meio de sementes ou mudas, sendo preferida a propagação por mudas. Os Mexicanos nativos comem a haste, as sementes e os folhelhos dessa planta, que cresce nos planaltos e nunca se encontra perto da costa ou nas regiões quentes da parte meridional do Mexico. O ixtle não é cultivado, mas cresce espontaneamente nos planaltos dos Estados centraes e do norte do Mexico.

DEPOSITOS DE TURQUEZAS.

Ao examinarem os depositos de cobre na vizinhança de La Barranca, Estado de Sonora, alguns mineiros descobriram ultimamente dous depositos de turquezas. Estes occorrem no que se considera o equivalente do volcanico complexo que se conhece como *Triucheras*. Os depositos de turquezas no Territorio de Arizona, Estados Unidos, encontram-se em formações analogas.

OFFICIAES MILITARES EM BUFFALO.

Por decreto do Presidente DIAZ, o Tenente-Coronel ENRIQUE MONDRAGON, Segundo Capitão VICTOR HERNANDEZ COVARRUBIAS e Tenente FRANCISCO NAVAREZ, do Corpo de Artilharia do Mexico, têm sido ordenado a participar oficialmente na Exposição Pan Americana de Buffalo. Estes officiaes foram designados como resultado de um convite feito por intermedio do Embaixador Mexicano em Washington e serão addidos á secção de armas, munições e petrechos navaes, a qual constituirá importante factor da Exposição.

PERU.

PROPOSTA PARA UMA LINHA TELEGRAPHICA INTERNACIONAL

Telegramma recebido de Lima annuncia que o Governo do Peru tem recebido do Governo da Republica Argentina uma proposição para a construcção de uma linha telegraphica que estenderá da Republica Argentina, atravessando a Bolivia e Peru, até Equador, onde será ligada á linha que vai á America Central e os Estados Unidos. Diz-se que fôr construida essa linha, obviará a necessidade das Republicas sul-americanas dependerem só nos cabos inglezes e francezes na costa do Atlantico e do Pacifico, para sua communicação telegraphica com os Estados Unidos.

PRODUÇÃO DAS MINAS DE CERRO DE PASCO.

Segundo dados publicados em "El Comercio" de Lima, a produção das minas de Cerro de Pasco durante o anno de 1900, foi no valor de mais de 4,600,000 *soles*. As exportações de cobre montaram a 6,987 toneladas avaliadas em 4,158,090 *soles*. A produção da prata foi calculada em 55,426 *marcos*, no valor de 500,000 *soles* approximadamente.

VENEZUELA.

NOVA TARIFA DAS ALFANDEGAS.

O Sr. EUGENE H. PLUMACHER, Consul dos Estados Unidos em Maracaibo, tem remettido á Secretaria de Relações Exteriores dos Estados Unidos um exemplar da nova tarifa aduaneira de Venezuela. Artigos importados do estrangeiro dividem-se em 9 classes, como se segue: Artigos que entram livres de direitos; artigos que pagam os direitos de 1.9, 4.8, 14.4, 24, 48.2 centavos e \$1.93 e \$3.86 por kilograma. O Poder Executivo, á sua vontade, fica auctorisado a augmentar, diminuir ou annullar direitos da presente tarifa que se cobram sobre productos elementarios de primeira necessidade, depois de haver communicado sua intenção ao Congresso Nacional. O texto da nova tarifa aduaneira foi publicado pela Secção do Commercio Estrangeiro dos Estados Unidos.

NOVOS MEMBROS CORRESPONDENTES HONORARIOS.

O Boletim das Republicas Americanas tem o prazer de annunciar a seus leitores que o distincto estadista paraguayo, Senhor José S. DECOUD, tem accito o cargo de membro correspondente honorario da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas em Assumpção. O Senhor DECOUD é um dos homens publicos mais conhecidos da America latina. Como escriptor, tem occupado por muitos annos um posto proeminente. Desde 1869, figura na politica do sen paiz, e já tem sido sub-Secretario do Interior, Presidente da Convenção Constituinte de 1870, Ministro de Relações Exteriores, de Justiça, do Interior e da Guerra. Foi representante do sen paiz na Conferencia Internacional Americana que se reuniu na cidade de Washington em 1889. Tem sido Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario do sen paiz no Brazil e em Uruguay. Pessoa de grande erudição, tem merecido a nomeação de membro correspondente das reaes academias da lingua

e de legislação de Hespanha, e pertence a outras sociedades scientificas e litterarias do seu paiz e do estrangeiro.

Assim mesmo agrada muito á Secretaria das Republicas Americanas poder informar aos leitores do BOLETIM MENSAL, de que o mesmo cargo tem sido aceito pelo Senhor ANTONIO BEZERRA, quem representará no Brazil a União Internacional das Republicas Americanas. Este distincto cavalheiro, que occupa em seu paiz elevada posição por seus merecimentos pessoases, figurará de uma maneira proeminente entre os membros correspondentes honorarios da citada União Internacional.

MORTE DO EX-PRESIDENTE HARRISON.

Este eminente homem publico dos Estados Unidos falleceu na cidade de Indianapolis, Estado de Indiana, no dia 13 do mez de Março proximo passado. Nasceu em North Bend, Ohio, no dia 20 de Agosto de 1833, e seu avó foi o Presidente WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON que morreu em 1841. Fez seus estudos de direito sendo muito moço, e sua carreira de advogado foi muito notavel. Durante a guerra civil se distinguiu no exercito da União e obteve o grão de General de Brigada. De 1881 a 1887 representou o Estado de Indiana no Senado dos Estados Unidos, e obteve grande e merecida fama como orador parlamentar. Em 1888 foi eleito Presidente dos Estados Unidos. Durante sua administração celebrou-se na cidade de Washington a Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90. Ao retirar-se da presidencia deu uma serie de conferencias sobre direito constitucional na Universidade de Leland Stanford, jr., na California no inverno de 1893 a 1894. Seu ultimo acto publico de importancia foi a defesa que, como advogado, fez dos interesses de Venezuela na controversia limitrophe anglo-venezuelana.

BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção do Boletim Mensal se tratará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

O BOLETIM MENSAL recebeu de Honduras um importante folheto sob o titulo de "Informe Presentado al Congreso Nacional por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Gobernación, 1899-1900." Diz o relatorio em referencia, que continuam sem alteração as relações amistosas entre o Governo e os Estados de Europa e America, procurando o Governo da Republica estreitar mais os laços existentes. Referindo-se particu-

lamente aos Estados Unidos, diz o Ministro que Honduras tem tido constante empenho para estreitar cada vez mais as relações com essa grande nação que cada dia adquire maior importância por seu assombroso desenvolvimento, sem paralelo na história e pela virtude de suas instituições."

Com motivo da exposição de Buffalo diz que Honduras concorrerá a ella, tendo votado verba sufficiente para attender aos gastos, e acrescenta: "Honduras poderá exhibir valiosos productos do seu solo e para esse fim o Ministerio respectivo está manifestando a maior actividade." A proxima conferencia Pan-Americana que ha de remir-se na capital do Mexico merece um paragrapho especial no relatorio em referencia, no que depois de manifestar que se tem accedido a idea e ha de nomear-se o delegado que representa a Republica, termina assim o relatorio: "Sendo tanto os interesses communs ás nações de America, é indubitavel que a conferencia projectada terá a maior importancia; e por esse motivo, convem que Honduras esteja nella devidamente representada por algum dos cidadãos mais conspiciosos com que conta." Contem este relatorio uma grande variedade de capitulos dedicados aos diferentes ramos do Governo.

O volume No. 47, 1901, de "Petermann's Mittheilungen," contem um artigo bem estudado pelo Dr. CARL SAPPER, intitulado "Beiträge zur Ethnographie des südlichen Mittel-Amerika" (Contribuição á Ethnographia da America Central do Sul).

O distincto auctor divide o artigo em duas partes, sendo a primeira uma discussão da actual distribuição das linguas, e a segunda, um estudo comparativo da condição actual das diversas tribus de Indios. Têm sido muito completas as investigações feitas por Dr. SAPPER. Diz que encontrou numerosas difficuldades, mas tem podido fazer grande acrescimo aos conhecimentos scientificos do assumpto. Comparando superficialmente as diversas linguas da America Central vêem-se as grandes differenças que existem entre ellas. No norte, em grande extensão de territorio fallam-se dialectos em que se nota grande analogia, ao passo que no Sul ha muitas regiões em que se fallam dialectos inteiramente diversos.

Os titulos das publicações de que se trata são como seguem: "Memoria de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, presentada al Congreso Ordinario de 1897;" "Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, presentada al Congreso Ordinario de 1898;" "Reglamento Electoral de la República de Bolivia;" "Reglamento de Imprenta de la República de Bolivia;" "Presupuesto General para la Gestión Económica de 1900, votado por la Convención Nacional;" "Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, presentado al Congreso Ordinario de 1900;" "Bolivia y Chili: Una Circular Diplomática; Breves Anota-

ciones;" "Relatorio apresentado ao Supremo Governo sobre a Dupla Missão que Desempenhou de Ministro Plenipotenciario no Brazil e Delegado Nacional nos Territorios de Acre;" "O Acre: O Direito da Bolivia; Pensamento da Chancellaria Brazileira; Documentos para julgar a Questão;" "Circular á las Legaciones de Bolivia en el Extranjero—La Paz. 1901."

O eminente ethnologo e auctor francez, Sr. M. A. de QUATREFAGES, acaba de publicar em Pariz uma obra volumosa de 618 paginas, intitulada "Histoire Générale des Races Humaines." O auctor é um distincto scientista de fama nacional, membro da Academia Scientifica de Pariz e lente cathedratico no Muséu de Historia Natural. O livro contém numerosas gravuras e illustrações e é uma exposição excellente do estudo das raças humanas sob o ponto de vista scientifico. O estylo do Sr. QUATREFAGES é claro, emphatico e logico, e os leitores, inteiramente absortos nas descripções e narrações vivas e interessantes, são levados, passo a passo, quasi imperceptivelmente ás conclusões a que tem chegado esse famoso scientista. Os assumptos de que trata esse livro estão dispostos em orden natural e systematica, e são de natureza tal que suggerem aos espiritos philosophicos vasto campo para reflexão.

Um interessante livro intitulado "Guía Geográfica Mercantil, Agrícola e Industrial de Yucatán," que trata dos recursos agricolas e industriaes de Yucatan, acaba de ser publicado pelo Senhor ALFONSO E. LOPEZ, da cidade de Mexico. É um volume de 124 paginas, copiosamente illustrado com mappas e vistas de plantações, povoações, edificios e ruinas. Adornam suas paginas numerosas photo-gravuras de homens eminentes e progressistas do Estado em referencia, assim como de grupos de individuos representando os habitantes daquela promettedora secção da Republica mexicana. A obra contém valiosas informações relativas ás diversas industrias e recursos do Estado de Yucatan, e constitue um valioso livro de consulta.

A bibliotheca da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas tem recebido uma lista de livros, artigos publicados em revistas e mappas referentes á America Central, considerada em seu conjuncto, e ás Republicas de Costa Rica, Guatenala, Honduras, Nicaragua, e São Salvador, compilada pelo Sr. P. LEE PHILLIPS, membro da Real Sociedade Geographica e Chefe da Secção de Mappas e Curtas, Bibliotheca do Congresso, Washington, D. C. Tambem tem organizado esse auctor uma lista de livros, artigos e mappas referentes ao Brazil, a qual será publicada como supplemento ao Manual do Brazil, ultimamente compilado pela Secretaria das Republicas Americanas.

Uma casa editora de Berlim publicou ultimamente um livro na lingua allemã, escripto pelo Sr. E. W. MIDDLETON e intitulado "Peru: Beo-

berchtungen und Studien über das Land und seine Bewohner" (Peru: Observações e Estudos do Paiz e seus Habitantes). Essa é uma ambiciosa obra em tres volumes, muito profusamente illustrados. O auctor residiu na Republica do Peru por vinte cinco annos, e por consequente esta serie de livros merece grande consideração. O primeiro volume é dedicado á cidade de Lima e trata minuciosamente de diversos assumptos sociaes e economicos. O volume II trata da costa do paiz, e o volume III é uma descripção dos planaltos.

O BOLETIM MENSAL accusa o recebimento de uma collecção valiosa de relatorios officiaes e documentos publicos referentes á Republica da Bolivia, os quaes foram apresentados á bibliotheca da Secretaria pelo Sr. FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario da Republica da Bolivia junto ao Governo dos Estados Unidos. Essa valiosa collecção constitue importante supplemento aos livros na bibliotheca sobre a Bolivia, e será de grande valor como obras de consulta.

A Imprensa Nacional de Santiago, Chile, tem publicado a memoria do Ministro da Fazenda apresentada ao Congresso Nacional em 1900. Essa publicação consta de dous volumes, e contem, entre outras materias, a relação da receita e despeza do Ministerio da Fazenda, da renda proveniente dos depositos de nitrato e de guano, etc. A publicação constitue uma obra valiosa de consulta, e é de grande interesse devido aos numerosos quadros que contem deomonstrativos das fontes de renda da Republica.

A "Modern Mexico Publishing Company," da cidade de Mexico, acaba de publicar uma interessante publicação de mais de 150 paginas com o titulo de "The Standard Guide to the City of Mexico and Vicinity." A obra foi compilada pelo Sr. ROBERT S. BARRETT, e é nutrida de informações de grande utilidade aos que visitam pela primeira vez a historica terra dos Aztecs. A obra contem numerosas gravuras de vistas da cidade de Mexico e dos arredores. A "Standard Guide" está hoje em sua segunda edição.

Appareceu ultimamente em Buenos Ayres uma nova Revista intitulada "Diplomacia Americana," sob a direcção do Senhor CESAR GONDRA. A nova publicação promette ser de grande utilidade devido á diversidade de assumptos que trata. Tem por fim especial tratar das questões internacionaes relativas á America e o effeito da diplomacia sobre ellas. Advogará pela cooperação em questões relativas ás republicas do hemispherio occidental. Os primeiros numeros são nitidamente impressos e de formato atractivo.

O Sr. MANOEL V. BALLIVIÁN, membro correspondente honorario da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas em Bolivia, tem

remettido á bibliotheca desta Secretaria um exemplar da Lei de Tarifa das Alfandegas da Bolivia, a qual tem sido em vigor desde o 1.^o de Janeiro 1901. Além da lei de tarifa das alfandegas, a obra contém numerosas tabellas para a conversão dos pesos e medidas no systema metrico. A publicação é uma valiosa obra de consulta.

A bibliotheca da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas acaba de receber o segundo volume do "Anuario de la Dirección de Estadística de Buenos Aires para el año de 1899," publicado pela Companhia Americana de Bilhetes de Banco de Buenos Aires. Tão importante publicação está nutrida de utilissimas informações sobre as vias ferreas, as finanças, a instrucção, etc., da Argentina, e contém grande numero de quadros estatísticos e outros dados de interesse.

O estimavel Sr. GACIANO A. DE AZAMBUJA remetteu-nos um exemplar do "Anuario do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul" para o anno de 1901, publicado sob a direcção desse senhor. O "Anuario" que nos acaba de ser offerecido é um excellente repositório de informações utilissimas, contendo uma escollida collaboração litteraria. Agradecemos ao Sr. GACIANO A. DE AZAMBUJA a gentileza do offerecimento.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

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No. 4.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1900.

Le service de la statistique du gouvernement argentin vient de publier les rapports commerciaux pour l'année 1900 (sujets peut-être à quelques légères corrections). D'après ces documents, le trafic de ce pays s'est monté en 1900, à \$268,085,481, soit \$33,682,721 de moins qu'en 1899.

Les importations se sont montées à \$113,485,069 (or) et les exportations à \$154,600,412 (or), soit une diminution de \$3,365,602 dans les importations et de \$30,317,119 dans les exportations. Une valeur de \$16,982,617 de ces importations était exempte de droit, laissant \$96,502,452 sujets aux droits de douane. Pour les exportations, une valeur de \$56,169,377 fut sujette aux droits de douane tandis qu'une valeur de \$98,431,035 fut admise en franchise. Les exportations de lingots se sont montées à \$3,480,841, contre \$670,012 l'année précédente. Le total des importations, comparé avec celui de 1899, montre une diminution de 2.8 pour cent et les exportations en montre une de 16.3 pour cent.

Voici quel a été le commerce de la République Argentine avec les pays ci-dessous:

	Importations.		Exportations.	
	Valeur.	Pour cent.	Valeur.	Pour cent.
Royaume-Uni.....	\$88,682,753	34.1	\$21,890,686	15.5
Allemagne.....	16,635,612	11.7	20,070,133	13.0
France.....	10,897,866	9.6	19,007,960	12.3
Belgique.....	8,330,880	7.4	17,980,885	11.6
Etats-Unis.....	13,438,329	11.9	6,882,763	4.5
Bresil.....	3,741,877	3.3	6,185,507	4.0
Italie.....	14,921,198	13.1	4,304,154	2.8

	Importations.		Exportations.	
	Valeur.	Pour cent.	Valeur.	Pour cent.
Hollande	\$173, 833	.15	\$3, 906, 082	2.5
Afrique			3, 240, 270	2.1
Espagne	5, 091, 998	3.2	2, 099, 394	1.7
Uruguay	520, 449	.46	2, 392, 329	1.5
Chili	124, 211	.09	870, 003	.5
Bolivie	122, 122	.09	578, 616	.38
Antilles	19, 659		438, 251	.29
Paraguay	1, 840, 948	1.5	161, 613	.11
Autres pays	219, 550	.20	7, 522, 317	4.9
Destinations inconnues			31, 519, 122	22.3

Voici quels ont été, comparés avec ceux de 1899, les gains et les pertes sur les importations et les exportations:

	Importations.		Exportations.	
	Gains.	Pertes.	Gains.	Pertes.
Royaume-Uni		\$4, 988, 668	\$2, 169, 095	
Allemagne	\$3, 055, 076			\$9, 333, 530
France		81, 824		22, 438, 587
Belgique		979, 599		6, 497, 085
Etats-Unis		2, 028, 317		784, 760
Brésil		1, 064, 239		836, 161
Italie	1, 144, 426			622, 408
Hollande	30, 777		2, 424, 556	
Espagne	194, 116		954, 000	
Uruguay	13, 482			1, 178, 719
Chili		18, 005	210, 079	
Bolivie	11, 037		246, 517	
Antilles		24, 459	172, 312	
Paraguay	489, 299			16, 501
Autres pays		52, 214		691, 134
Destinations inconnues			5, 975, 747	

Les importations, comparées avec celles de 1899, étaient classées comme suit, toutes les valeurs étant en or:

	1900.	1899.	Augmenta- tion.	Diminution.
Bétail	\$361, 271	\$543, 999		\$179, 729
Aliments	10, 453, 326	11, 031, 038		577, 712
Tabac	3, 147, 164	3, 610, 602		463, 438
Vins et spiritueux, etc.	7, 277, 851	7, 116, 540	\$161, 311	
Tissus	37, 597, 817	39, 545, 651		1, 947, 834
Huiles	4, 194, 342	3, 936, 113	258, 229	
Drogues et produits chimiques	3, 700, 591	3, 488, 115	212, 476	
Teintures et colorants	865, 727	840, 332	25, 395	
Bois de charpente	7, 010, 854	7, 176, 471		165, 617
Articles en papier	2, 926, 296	2, 897, 190	119, 016	
Articles en cuir	1, 244, 761	1, 129, 897	114, 864	
Quincaillerie (fer et acier)	19, 051, 051	18, 077, 451	973, 600	
Autres métaux	3, 343, 172	3, 453, 576		110, 404
Poterie et cristaux	8, 893, 370	10, 485, 452		1, 592, 082
Manufactures diverses	3, 321, 533	3, 288, 311	33, 222	
Total	113, 485, 069	116, 850, 671		3, 365, 602

Les exportations en 1900, comparées avec celles de 1899, étaient classées comme suit:

	1900.	1899.	Augmenta- tion.	Diminution.
Produits pastoraux	\$71,253,886	\$115,546,906	.....	\$44,293,020
Produits agricoles.....	77,426,256	65,155,995	\$12,270,261	.....
Produits des forêts.....	3,568,915	2,208,916	1,299,999	.....
Produits des mines.....	262,222	238,562	23,660	.....
Produits de la chasse.....	990,591	795,891	194,701	.....
Produits divers.....	1,158,139	971,259	187,180	.....
Total.....	154,600,412	181,917,531	.....	30,317,119

La diminution constatée dans le commerce d'exportation de 1900 est due à plusieurs causes. La principale de toutes a été une maladie (foot and mouth disease) qui a atteint le bétail et qui a eu pour résultat la prohibition, par les pays européens, d'importer du bétail argentin. La seconde grande cause a été la baisse des prix de la laine. En outre, les inondations ont, d'après un rédacteur de la "Review of the River Plate" du 16 février 1901, causé la perte d'environ 20,000,000 de moutons.

LE COMMERCE DES TISSUS.

Le service de la statistique nationale de la République Argentine, a publié, il y a quelque temps, le total de l'importation pendant le premier semestre de l'année 1900. Ce total s'élevait à plus de \$56,000,000.

Dans les chiffres donnés ci-dessus les tissus ont une bonne part. Pour donner une idée de l'importance de ce commerce, il suffit de dire que la plus grande augmentation constatée dans le commerce entier, sur le premier exercice de 1899, a été sur les tissus de coton (\$711,000). Il y a eu également une augmentation sur les articles manufacturés en soie (\$124,000). Par contre, l'importation a fléchi de \$425,000 sur les articles de laine et de \$1,789,000 dans les toiles d'emballage.

L'industrie nationale s'occupe surtout de quelques spécialités, comme la fabrication de *punchos* et de celle de quelques tissus.

Bien qu'il y ait plusieurs fabriques avec des capitaux importants, l'industrie des tissus de la République Argentine a encore beaucoup à faire pour arriver à rivaliser avec les produits importés.

L'Angleterre occupe la première place sur le marché des tissus de la République Argentine, et elle l'occupe grâce à ses cotonnades de Manchester, de Liverpool, de Stockport, etc.

La France met en ligne ses articles de laine, de coton, mais surtout ses soieries; l'Allemagne s'essaye dans tous les genres et prend surtout place sur le marché, grâce à son imitation des marchandises fabriquées par les autres pays.

L'emballage des marchandises destinées à la République Argentine doit se faire dans de bonnes caisses, le tout bien assujéti dans l'inté-

rien de la caisse, et celle-ci bien clouée. Si on a affaire à des marchandises qui craignent l'humidité, on aura soin de les entourer d'une enveloppe en fer-blanc qu'on soudera. On aura soin de suivre les instructions du client qui dira si (pour des droits de douane) les marchandises doivent être mises ou non en boîtes.

Le prix de revient des marchandises importées dans la République comprend: le prix d'achat; les frais de transport et camionnage par terre, jusqu'au port d'embarquement; les frais de transport par mer et les droits de douane.

En plus, les commerçants ont l'habitude d'ajouter un tant pour cent pour les frais généraux, et à ce prix on ajoute alors le tant pour cent qu'on veut gagner.

EXPOSITIONS AGRICOLES.

Des expositions agricoles sont organisées chaque année en différents points du centre de la République Argentine et jusque dans la région des Cordillères. C'est une excellente occasion pour les exportateurs étrangers de faire connaître leurs articles au peuple argentin. Dans la ville d'Espérance (État de Santa Fé), par exemple, une exposition agricole et industrielle a eu lieu pour la première fois en juillet 1900; elle doit, autant que possible, se renouveler désormais tous les ans. Sans doute la majorité des exposants était pour cette première tentative, formée d'agriculteurs et d'industriels de la province de Santa Fé. Mais de grandes fabriques du Nord y étaient aussi représentées, soit par leurs produits mêmes, soit, le plus souvent, il est vrai, par des plans. Elles avaient envoyé des turbines à vent pour pompes à eau, de la tôle, des clôtures en fil de fer, etc. C'est surtout pour les fabricants de machines et d'instruments aratoires qu'il serait utile de prendre part à ces expositions.

RÉGIMES DES LAINES À L'EXPORTATION.

Le Président de la République Argentine, par décret en date du 29 janvier 1901, applicable dès le 1^{er} février de cette année, a abaissé de 3 piastres-or (environ 15 francs) à 2 piastres-or (environ 10 francs) les 10 kilogrammes, l'évaluation (no. 3260 du tarif d'évaluation en vigueur) qui sert de base au calcul des droits d'exportation des laines (4 pour cent à la valeur).

Cette évaluation sera considérée comme transitoire et maintenue tant que durera l'abaissement actuel des prix.

Deux autres dispositions intérieures récentes diminuent encore les charges des producteurs, ce sont: la suppression des "quias" ou certificats d'origine; le remplacement de la taxe de 15 centavos que payait, par tête, le bétail sur pied, à sa sortie du territoire de Buenos Aires, par une simple demande d'autorisation faite sur papier timbré de 75 centavos.

BOLIVIE.

DÉPARTEMENT DE LA PAZ.

Dans le cours d'un article sur la Bolivie, le "Recueil Consulaire Belge," de Bruxelles, Belgique, dit que le Département ou Etat de La Paz est le plus étendu et le plus peuplé des grandes sous-divisions de la République. Sa superficie est de 443,214.05 kilomètres carrés, avec une population d'environ 450,000 habitants, répartie entre neuf provinces.

Les produits de ce Département sont nombreux. Le règne animal se trouve représenté par de grands troupeaux de llamas, alpacas et vigognes, des troupeaux de bétail, chevaux, moutons et chèvres. Le règne végétal est richement représenté par des espèces multiples telles que: coca, coton, café, cacao, bananier, canne à sucre, orangers, citronniers, céréales, pommes de terre, légumes divers, bois de construction et d'ébénisterie.

Le café cultivé aux environs de La Paz dans les Yungas (on appelle ainsi des vallées basses et encaissées au nord de la ville, sur les versants de la Cordillère royale, entre les côtes d'une hauteur de 1,600 à 800 mètres et dont les eaux se déversent vers l'Amazonie), a en grande partie, l'arôme et la délicatesse des cafés de Moca. Les caféiers servaient jadis de clôture aux propriétés, et ce n'est que depuis peu qu'on a commencé à en faire des plantations régulières.

Dans les mêmes Yungas, on récolte le cacao qui, travaillé à Apolo-bamba, donne le chocolat renommé de même nom. Le sucre de la même région est remarquable par sa cristallisation, comme le coton par la délicatesse de sa fibre. La même supériorité se trouve dans les laines d'Anagora.

Le règne minéral donne l'or, le cuivre, l'argent, le cristal de roche, des marbres très beaux (dont certains marbres blancs presque transparents), l'étain, etc.

Le département de La Paz est un des plus importants de la République au point de vue commercial.

La Paz, la capitale du département et de la République, est une ville de 40,000 à 46,000 habitants située à environ 3,751.17 mètres au-dessus du niveau de la mer. Cette ville est éclairée à la lumière électrique. Les principales importations consistent en vêtements de coton, de laine, laine et coton, soie; articles cousus, vêtements confectionnés, meubles, ferronnerie, comestibles, vins et liqueurs, drogues, etc., tandis que les principales exportations sont: argent, étain et bismuth, gomme élastique, or, métaux, café, cacao, quinine, etc. Les richesses minérales des environs de La Paz, comme celles des autres départements, sont considérables. Le développement des mines de cuivre de Corocoro, une petite ville indienne, située à 4,025 mètres d'altitude, est extraordinaire à cause du prix élevé atteint récemment par ce métal.

Ces mines sont connues depuis les époques les plus reculées. Elles ont été abandonnées pendant un certain temps, à cause du bas prix du cuivre et de la difficulté d'exporter les produits. Elles font partie d'une immense formation qui se présente, presque sans interruption, jusqu'à Atacama en passant par les provinces de Lipéz, où on rencontre le cuivre blanc, Porco, Chayanta (Département de Potosi), apparaît dans les provinces d'Arque, Colchas (Département de Cochabamba) et, s'inclinant par Turco, Poopo, Oruro, prend une direction nord-est jusqu'à Corocoro en passant par Characilla. De Corocoro, cette formation cuprifère s'étend par les provinces de Omasuyos, Muñecas, Caupolican, pour aboutir à Apolobamba au Pérou.

Outre cette immense ramification principale, on a découvert des filons dans tous les contreforts andins jusque dans les départements de Chuquisaca et Tarija.

ENTREPRISES DE CHEMIN DE FER.

D'après une communication adressée à l'Office national du Commerce extérieur par un de ses correspondants de La Paz, il résulte, dit le "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" que des compagnies étrangères auraient sollicité la concession éventuelle de diverses lignes ferrées destinées à relier les parties navigables du Paraguay aux principaux centres administratifs et commerciaux de l'ouest bolivien.

Le Congrès national laisse au Pouvoir exécutif le soin de choisir celles des propositions qui lui paraîtront les meilleures.

On peut obtenir des renseignements complémentaires à l'Office national du Commerce extérieur, 3 rue Feydeau, Paris.

BRÉSIL.

EXPOSITION PERMANENTE À CIDADE DE MINAS.

Le "Bulletin Commercial," de Bruxelles, annonce que le préfet de Minas a été autorisé, par décret présidentiel, à créer, dans la capitale en question, une exposition permanente de tous les produits manufacturés, agricoles et miniers de l'État de Minas Geraes.

Les nations étrangères seront également admises à participer à cette exposition et pourront disposer gratuitement, à cet effet, du terrain nécessaire pour la construction de leurs pavillons séparés, dans lesquels elles seront autorisées à exposer tous produits bruts et manufacturés. Bien qu'elle n'ait pas encore été fixé définitivement, l'ouverture de cette exposition aura probablement lieu dans le courant du mois d'avril 1902.

D'après le Consul de Belgique à Cidade de Minas, les produits dont il est question ci-après paraissent devoir trouver place avec profit à cette exposition: les tuyaux pour canalisations d'eau potable.

Comme articles courants, il y aurait la section des armes. Un très grand nombre de fusils à bon marché, importés par Rio de Janeiro, sont vendus pour l'intérieur de l'État de Minas.

Il y a aussi, dans cet État, un nombre considérable d'amateurs d'armes de précision, mais l'occasion de les acheter leur manque, parce qu'ils ne peuvent se rencontrer à Rio de Janeiro pour visiter les magasins.

On pourrait exposer, à défaut de canons, au moins des modèles, plans et photographies des pièces d'artillerie. Les officiers supérieurs d'artillerie en garnison à Rio de Janeiro, les officiers de marine, ceux de l'état-major n'hésiteraient probablement pas à faire ce voyage s'ils savaient pouvoir trouver à l'exposition quelque chose de nouveau et d'utile. Le Brésil achète d'ailleurs beaucoup de matériel d'artillerie en Allemagne, en France et en Angleterre.

Il y aurait lieu aussi d'exposer du matériel pour chemins de fer portatifs, en concurrence avec les produits allemands. Viendraient ensuite les verres à vitres, les faïences, les fers laminés, les produits de la tréfilerie, les chaînes, la quincaillerie, la coutellerie, les ciments, les vernis, le zinc ouvré, les bronzes d'art courants, les instruments de musique, les papiers pour journaux et autres, les tapis et carpettes, les dentelles entre-deux, les brosses, les draps et casimirs, les mouchoirs, fichus, etc. (sauf les fils et tissus de coton que l'on fabrique sur place), puis tous les instruments pour l'agriculture, les fournitures et appareils pour brasseries, fabriques de chapeaux, de chaussures, de bougies, etc., en un mot tout ce qui est de vente courante en articles ordinaires, mi-ordinaires et de luxe.

L'énumération ci-dessus n'est évidemment pas exclusive et pourra être complétée par les fabricants eux-mêmes. Il y a cependant lieu d'attirer l'attention des industriels sur l'inutilité qu'il y aurait d'envoyer des bougies, allumettes, bières, chaussures, chapeaux et papiers peints. Ces objets se fabriquent dans le pays et sont frappés de droits d'entrée quasi-prohibitifs.

Le vaste État de Minas est divisé en deux zones assez distinctes: l'une agricole, pastorale; l'autre minière.

La première a besoin d'outils, d'instruments agricoles, de machines pour la fabrication du beurre et du fromage; la seconde importe en libre franchise, conformément à la section 36 de la loi douanière du 22 novembre 1899, tous les instruments nécessaires à l'industrie minière; cette exemption s'étend même au matériel de chemin de fer nécessaire pour le transport des minerais, c'est-à-dire les rails, les wagons, les locomotives. Dans l'intérieur, tout homme est armé et possède au moins un fusil à un coup. La plus ordinaire de ces armes se vend 60 à 70 milreis dans les "vendas" des villages.

Il paraît que l'Espagne et les États-Unis du Nord vont construire des pavillons à l'exposition permanente de Cidade de Minas.

ADJUDICATIONS PUBLIQUES.

La législation brésilienne, permet aux étrangers aussi bien qu'aux nationaux de prendre part aux adjudications publiques. Celles-ci ont lieu à des époques indéterminées et ont pour but les commandes pour les chemins de fer de l'Etat fédéral, les administrations, les finances (monnaies de nickel), l'armée, la marine et les grands travaux publics à effectuer dans les ports.

Les adjudications sont annoncées par le "Diario Official" (Journal officiel du gouvernement fédéral).

Un cautionnement préalable, variant selon l'importance du concours, est toujours exigé.

Les principales adjudications qui ont lieu annuellement sont les suivantes: fournitures de 120,000 tonnes de charbon de terre de première qualité pour la consommation du chemin de fer Central pendant une année; fourniture de rails d'acier et accessoires pour le même chemin de fer.

Les autres concours qui ont eu lieu dans le courant de l'année 1900 ont été relatifs: A l'installation au Brésil d'une fabrique de poudre sans fumée, avec concession du privilège de la fabrication de cet explosif; à des travaux importants à effectuer dans les ports de Manáos (capitale de l'Amazonas) et de Recife (capitale de l'Etat de Pernambuco); au service de la navigation fluviale à vapeur de Montévidéo à Cuyaba (capitale de Matto-Grosso).

Pour pouvoir prendre part avec succès à ces concours, les étrangers doivent avoir sur place un représentant connaissant bien les habitudes du marché et la façon dont se traitent les affaires.

Les délais de soumission sont souvent trop courts pour permettre aux industriels résidant en Europe de se renseigner suffisamment.

VOYAGEURS DE COMMERCE.

Les voyageurs de commerce, dit le "Recueil Consulaire Belge," ne doivent être porteurs d'aucune pièce spéciale et ils n'ont aucune formalité à remplir lors de leur entrée au Brésil.

Ils sont soumis au paiement de taxes qui varient suivant les Etats: A Rio de Janeiro il n'en existe pas.

A Bahia, une taxe d'Etat de 1,000 milreis est imposée sur les voyageurs de commerce entrant dans cet Etat; elle est perçue une fois par an, sans tenir compte du nombre de fois qu'ils y entrent arrivant d'autres ports brésiliens, mais elle est appliquée chaque fois qu'ils viennent de pays étrangers.

Ceará perçoit une taxe de 270 milreis et Pernambuco une de 200 milreis; Pará lève un impôt annuel de 1,000 milreis; Amazonas de 300 milreis, et Maranhão de 200 milreis.

Dans l'Etat de Saint-Paul les voyageurs de commerce sont soumis à un impôt qui varie selon les marchandises qu'ils offrent en vente et qui

doit être acquitté, sous peine d'amende avant le commencement de la vente.

L'État de Sainte-Catherine impose 300 milreis. A Curitiba (capital du Parana) la taxe est de 3,000 milreis. Porto-Alegre perçoit une taxe de 3,000 milreis. Pelotas et Rio Grande do Sul imposent 500 milreis au profit des municipalités.

Dans tous les États de l'Union, les voyageurs de commerce peuvent porter avec eux des échantillons qui sont soumis au régime douanier en vigueur. Seuls les échantillons sans valeur sont admis en franchise.

Il existe des dispositions restrictives pour l'importation des armes à feu et des munitions.

L'AGRICULTURE DANS L'ÉTAT DE MINAS GERAES.

Depuis quelque temps, la culture des céréales à Minas Geraes a été entreprise sur une assez grande échelle, grâce en partie à la campagne entreprise par M. AMERICO WERNECK, secrétaire d'État à l'agriculture, et grâce aussi aux articles de propagande parus dans la presse de Minas Geraes et de Rio de Janeiro. Quelques agriculteurs se sont lancés dans la nouvelle voie et n'ont pas eu jusqu'à présent à s'en repentir.

Cette année, malgré les fortes pluies qui ont assez sérieusement endommagé les cultures, on annonce une grande récolte de pommes de terre. Dans le district de Congonhas et dans toute la zone que traverse le chemin de fer Central entre Barbacena et la station de Bocalna, les champs plantés de pommes de terre sont en majorité.

L'an dernier la production a été de 1,000,000 de kilos; cette année on croit qu'elle atteindra 4,000,000 ou 5,000,000.

PATENTES DE COMMERCE.

D'après le "Recueil Consulaire Belge," le gouvernement central et la municipalité de Rio de Janeiro imposent des taxes sur toutes espèces de commerce et professions. Des personnes voulant faire des affaires dans le pays doivent veiller à ce que leurs taxes soient payées conformément à la catégorie dans laquelle leur commerce est classifié et aussi, si leur capital dépasse 5,000 milreis, à ce que leurs livres d'affaires soient timbrés et enregistrés conformément à l'article 2 du Code de Commerce.

TARIF DES DOUANES APPLICABLES A 1901.

Il résulte d'une information du Chargé d'affaires de France à Rio de Janeiro que le relèvement d'un certain nombre d'articles du tarif douanier projeté en décembre dernier n'a pas reçu la sanction législative et que le tarif douanier du Brésil, applicable à l'année courante, ne comporte aucune innovation, en dehors de l'augmentation de 5 à 25 pour cent de la proportion des droits de douane payables en or, inscrite dans la loi de finances du 26 décembre 1900.

CHILI.

EXPORTATIONS DE CUIVRE.

Le "Engineering and Mining Journal" publie un rapport d'une maison de commerce de Valparaiso relatif aux exportations de cuivre par les ports chiliens pendant l'année 1900 comparées avec celles de 1899. Les chiffres comprennent les exportations de cuivre de la Bolivie. Les totaux donnent les équivalents en cuivre raffiné, la quantité de minerai et les mattes de cuivre sont estimées très exactement.

Voici quelles étaient les exportations en 1900: cuivre en barres, 442,174 quintaux chiliens; régule de cuivre, 105,172 quintaux chiliens, et minerai, 439,406 quintaux chiliens (101.6 livres), soit, réduit en cuivre raffiné, 565,062 quintaux (25,630 grandes tonnes), ou une augmentation sur l'année antérieure de 12,965 quintaux de cuivre raffiné. Les exportations en 1899 étaient: cuivre en barres, 400,955 quintaux; régule de cuivre, 72,006 quintaux, et minerai, 646,028 quintaux, ou un équivalent de 552,097 tonnes de cuivre raffiné. Les points remarquables de ce rapport sont la diminution des exportations de minerai et l'augmentation du cuivre en barres, des régules et des mattes expédiés à l'étranger.

Voici les quantités de cuivre raffiné qui ont été exportées à l'étranger: Grande Bretagne, 424,154 quintaux; France, 60,826 quintaux; Allemagne, 19,883 quintaux; destinations inconnues, 21,803 quintaux; Australie, 3,130 quintaux; États-Unis, 35,046 quintaux, et Pérou, 220 quintaux. Le cuivre expédié directement aux États-Unis comprenait 19,851 quintaux de minerai, 68,573 quintaux de régule ou mattes et 3,913 quintaux de cuivre en barres. En 1898, le Chili a exporté 689,427 quintaux de cuivre raffiné. Cette quantité a diminué jusqu'en 1891 quand seulement 439,634 quintaux furent exportés. Depuis cette époque, la quantité exportée a varié entre 470,000 et 565,000 quintaux.

BUDGET EN 1901.

Voici comment ont été réparties les sommes votées par le Congrès en 1901 et qui ont été mises à la disposition du Gouvernement pour les dépenses publiques:

	Numéraire.	Or.
Ministère de l'Intérieur.....	\$12,202,373.50	\$11,966.65
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, des Cultes et des Colonies.....	2,348,471.06	1,089,162.88
Ministère de la Justice et de l'Instruction Publique.....	14,222,745.65	65,666.66
Ministère des Finances.....	6,468,804.78	30,416,066.67
Ministère de la Guerre.....	10,478,301.28	1,397,600.00
Ministère de la Marine.....	8,378,685.63	1,021,666.66
Ministère de l'Industrie et des Travaux Publics.....	26,968,730.59	53,333.33
Total.....	81,008,112.49	34,158,462.45

De ces crédits alloués, le Gouvernement est autorisé à dépenser \$772,360 de numéraire et \$7,000 d'or pour la colonisation; \$8,918,748.72 de numéraire et \$65,666.66 d'or pour l'instruction publique; \$22,905,247.17 de numéraire et \$53,333 d'or pour la construction d'édifice et de chemins de fer et \$3,002,670 de numéraire pour les autres travaux publics.

FABRIQUE DE PAPIER.

Le Temps Chilien ("Chilian Times"), du 16 février 1901, dit que la fabrique de papier et de carton qu'est en train de faire construire une société commerciale de Valparaiso, sera bientôt achevée. Cette papeterie est située à Puente-Alto à une heure de chemin de fer de Santiago, sur le canal Maipo où se trouve une grande force hydraulique en dehors des facilités de transport. Outre la papeterie qui couvre une surface de 1,600 mètres carrés, les bâtiments comprennent la résidence du chef d'exploitation, l'usine, les demeures des ouvriers, les magasins et les écuries. Toutes les maçonneries sont en briques manufacturées sur les lieux. Les machines à papier qui ont été achetées en Allemagne, pourront produire journellement cinq tonnes de papier et de carton. Les turbines et les chaudières à vapeur furent fabriquées à Valparaiso. On espère que la papeterie sera en pleine exploitation vers le 1^{er} juillet 1901.

COSTA RICA.

DESCRIPTION DU PAYS.

L'Amérique Centrale est une terre tropicale qui forme isthme entre les deux continents américains. Elle est baignée à l'Est par le golfe du Mexique, à l'Ouest par l'Océan Pacifique. La grande chaîne andine qui traverse toute l'Amérique Centrale s'y élargit parfois en plateaux, dont la hauteur atténue les rigueurs du climat tropical. Le sol est d'une richesse extrême. Il produit le café, la canne à sucre, le maïs, les fruits tropicaux, les lianes à caoutchouc, l'or et l'argent. Découvert et occupé par les *conquistadores* espagnols, la masse de la population y est restée indienne. Elle est dominée par les descendants des conquérants espagnols. Le catholicisme romain est la religion du pays. L'espagnol est la langue officielle et dominante dans les villes; les *ladinos* ou métis de blancs et d'Indiens la connaissent plus ou moins, tandis que les dialectes indiens se parlent encore dans les villages.

Le Costa Rica n'est ni la plus petite, ni la plus grande des Républiques de l'Amérique Centrale. Elle occupe une superficie totale de 59,570 kilomètres carrés, l'équivalent de deux Belges ou de deux Bretagnes. Mais aujourd'hui on ne peut guère évaluer sa population qu'à 300,000 âmes tout au plus.

Le Costa Rica s'intéresse beaucoup aux communications entre les deux océans, et depuis vingt ans, il travaille à la construction d'un chemin de fer interocéanique qui ouvrirait un large débouché aux produits du pays en assurant leur transport à bon marché.

Un point important est déjà acquis; la capitale du Costa Rica, San José, a déjà accès sur l'Atlantique. Un chemin de fer construit par une compagnie anglaise, unit San José au port de Limon en sept heures de voyage. Mais pour atteindre le grand port du Pacifique, Puntarenas, il faut franchir la masse andine. On n'a pas pu encore achever les 90 kilomètres qui séparent la capitale du terminus de la ligne, Tivives.

Lorsque cette lacune sera comblée, le Costa Rica aura créé un troisième chemin de fer isthmique, concurrent direct du chemin de fer de Panama, propriété de la nouvelle compagnie du canal de Panama. Heureusement pour cette compagnie, si la locomotive traverse le territoire costaricien de Limon sur le golfe du Mexique jusqu'aux rives du Pacifique, tout ne sera pas terminé. Il restera à construire le port de Tivives, car une gare maritime sans port ne rend guère de services au commerce d'exportation ou au trafic de transit. A Limon, la situation est assez bonne au point de vue sanitaire. Le nouveau quai, presque achevé, permettra le déchargement simultané de quatre vapeurs.

CUBA.

ABOLITION DES DROITS D'EXPORTATION SUR LE TABAC.

Le Président des Etats-Unis vient de donner l'ordre d'abolir les droits d'exportation sur le café cubain, et cette mesure aura son effet à partir du 1^{er} avril 1901. Le Ministère de la Guerre des Etats-Unis estime que la suppression de cet impôt diminuera les revenus de \$800,000 à \$1,000,000 par an, mais on espère que cette perte sera plus que compensée par le stimulus donné à la production. La valeur des exportations affectées par cet ordre se monte annuellement à \$20,000,000 environ, dont la plus grande partie est expédiée aux Etats-Unis. Cet ordre fut donné à la suite de la recommandation de la "Cuban Economic Commission," approuvée par M. le Gouverneur-Général Wood.

FRAIS DE PORT DES DÉPÊCHES ENTRE CUBA ET LES ÉTATS-UNIS.

Depuis l'occupation de Cuba par les Etats-Unis, l'infractionnement des lettres, paquets, journaux, etc., a été le même que celui des pays compris dans l'Union Postale, excepté cependant pour l'armée et les fonctionnaires du Gouvernement. Pour se conformer à la décision prise par le Cabinet Présidentiel, le Directeur-Général des Postes a, le

3 mars 1901, prescrit ce qui suit: les Directeurs de Poste sont informés qu'à partir du 1^{er} avril prochain, l'affranchissement et la classification des Etats-Unis seront applicables à toutes les dépêches passant entre les Etats-Unis et Cuba.

CHARGEMENTS DE MINERAI DE FER.

Pendant l'année 1900, il a été exporté de Cuba aux Etats-Unis 45,679 tonnes de minerai de fer. Ce minerai fut extrait des mines Daiquiri, dans la Province de Santiago, et des mines Juragna. Il semble que la difficulté la plus sérieuse qu'ait rencontrée cette industrie minière, pendant les deux années qui viennent de s'écouler, a été le manque de main-d'œuvre.

ETATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN FÉVRIER 1901.

Pendant le mois de février 1901, le commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis s'est monté à \$177,496,795, contre \$188,260,926 pendant le mois de février 1900. Les importations sont représentées dans ces totaux par \$64,501,762 pour le mois de février 1901, et \$68,833,941 pour le mois correspondant de 1900, pendant que les exportations pour les dits mois de 1901 et 1900 se montaient, respectivement, à \$112,956,666 et \$119,426,985.

Voici quelles étaient sommairement et d'après les chiffres officiels les importations et les exportations du mois de février 1901, comparées avec celles du même mois de l'année antérieure:

	1901.	1900.
IMPORTATIONS.		
Denrées alimentaires et animaux	\$17,002,812	\$16,257,451
Articles bruts entrant dans les différents procédés de l'industrie du pays..	19,534,331	25,967,689
Articles entièrement ou partiellement manufacturés destinés à être employés comme matériaux dans les manufactures et les arts mécaniques	6,057,661	6,736,818
Articles manufacturés pour la consommation	11,876,925	10,743,863
Articles de luxe, etc.	10,680,000	9,128,140
Total	64,501,762	68,833,941
EXPORTATIONS.		
Produits agricoles.....	73,052,884	75,139,120
Produits des manufactures	30,302,592	31,226,128
Produits des mines	2,723,794	3,134,022
Produits des forêts.....	3,816,385	3,518,209
Produits des pêches.....	405,482	389,560
Produits divers.....	667,230	940,779
Marchandises étrangères réexportées.....	1,856,636	2,049,167
Total	112,956,666	119,426,985

Les importations exemptes de droit se montent à \$25,698,647, ou 40.80 pour cent du total général, contre \$30,752,026, ou 44.67 pour cent

du total général de celles du mois de février 1900. Les droits de douane perçus pendant le mois s'élevaient à \$18,719,598, contre \$19,882,253 en février 1900.

Pendant les huit mois de l'année fiscale finissant avec le mois de février 1901, la valeur des marchandises importées par les États-Unis se montait à \$523,534,877, contre \$555,253,574 pendant la même période de l'année antérieure. Les exportations pour les mêmes mois se sont élevées à \$1,015,193,489, contre \$919,473,471 pour les huit mois de l'année fiscale antérieure. L'exposé ci-dessus montre qu'une diminution de \$31,718,697, ou 5.71 pour cent, s'est produite dans les importations et un gain de \$98,720,018, ou près de 14 pour cent, dans les exportations.

DIMINUTION DES EXPORTATIONS DES PRODUITS MANUFACTURÉS.

Pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1901, le total des exportations des produits manufacturés des États-Unis n'égalera pas celui de l'année antérieure, et voici pourquoi. La première raison, c'est que les exportateurs qui font le commerce avec les îles Sandwich ne sont plus tenus de fournir au Bureau de la Statistique du Ministère des Finances un rapport sur leurs exportations, comme cela se faisait jadis, quand les îles Sandwich n'appartenaient pas aux États-Unis. La deuxième raison, c'est que les marchandises exportées à Porto-Rico furent classées séparément et ne furent pas comprises dans le rapport général du commerce extérieur. La troisième raison de cette diminution est expliquée par le fait que le commerce d'exportation avec la Chine a temporairement diminué d'environ une moitié, étant données les conditions incertaines dans lesquelles se trouve ce pays.

On verra que la baisse constatée dans la valeur des exportations est plutôt fictive que réelle, car la valeur des marchandises exportées aux îles Sandwich pendant l'année fiscale 1900 se montait, en chiffres ronds, à \$13,500,000 et la valeur de celles expédiées à Porto-Rico à \$4,500,000. Pendant la présente année fiscale, les chargements expédiés à Porto-Rico ont augmenté considérablement et on présume que ceux envoyés à Hawaï ont aussi augmenté; mais comme ni les uns ni les autres ne sont compris dans les chiffres d'exportation du commerce extérieur du pays, il s'ensuit que plus de \$20,000,000 de marchandises exportées actuellement des États-Unis, ne seront pas comprises dans le rapport général de l'année fiscale.

EXPORTATIONS DE PRODUITS AGRICOLES PENDANT LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER 1901.

Pendant le mois de février 1901, les exportations des produits domestiques, y compris la farine, les vivres, le coton et les huiles minérales, se sont montées à \$66,760,998, contre \$69,678,199 en février 1900. Une

grande diminution s'est produite dans la valeur du coton exporté, se montant à \$8,537,460, et dans celle des huiles minérales expédiées à l'étranger s'élevant à \$1,066,424. La valeur des farines a augmenté d'environ \$4,830,229 et celle des vivres d'environ \$845,464. Pendant les huit mois finissant le 28 février 1901, la valeur des exportations des produits énumérés ci-dessus était de \$598,740,375, ou \$80,735,931 de plus que celle constatée pendant la même période de l'année fiscale antérieure.

DÉLÉGUÉS AU CONGRÈS PAN-AMÉRICAIN.

Le Président des États-Unis décrète:

Sont nommés délégués au Congrès International des Républiques Américaines, qui se réunira dans la ville de Mexico, au mois d'octobre, 1901: MM. CYRUS NORTHROP, de Minnesota; HENRY G. DAVIS, de la Virginie Occidentale; WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, de Iowa; CHARLES M. PEPPER, du District de Colombie; VOLNEY B. FOSTER, de l'Illinois.

Le Dr. CYRUS NORTHROP est Président de l'Université du Minnesota et est un des professeurs les plus distingués de ce pays.

L'Honorable HENRY G. DAVIS était Membre de la Conférence Américaine Internationale de 1889-90. Il représenta, pendant de nombreuses années, l'État de la Virginie Occidentale au Sénat des États-Unis et est identifié avec les vastes intérêts de ce pays.

L'Honorable WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, ancien Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire des États-Unis auprès de la République Argentine, est maintenant Directeur-Général de l'Exposition Pan-Américaine à Buffalo.

M. CHARLES M. PEPPER est un auteur et un écrivain des plus renommés qui a, pendant de nombreuses années, dirigé principalement son attention sur les conditions de Cuba et de Porto-Rico.

M. VOLNEY B. FOSTER a été activement identifié avec les affaires commerciales et est spécialement intéressé dans l'extension du service consulaire et des relations internationales des États-Unis.

RAPPORT SUR LA RÉCOLTE.

D'après le rapport publié le 1^{er} avril 1901 par l'Observatoire National, le temps a été généralement favorable, pendant le mois de mars, pour les semailles dans la vallée du Mississipi située au milieu de la côte de l'Atlantique, mais dans les États de la vallée du Missouri et les hautes régions du lac il n'a pas été aussi bon. Dans le centre et l'ouest de l'État du Texas on se plaint de la sécheresse, tandis qu'une pluie torrentielle est tombée, pendant la dernière partie du mois, dans les États situés sur les bords de l'Atlantique et du golfe du Mexique et a retardé l'ensemencement, tout en causant de grands dommages sur les terres déjà labourées.

Sur la côte du Pacifique, le mois a été extraordinairement favorable en Californie, mais dans l'Orégon des pluies froides et des gelées fréquentes sont venues arrêter le travail et retarder la pousse des céréales. Les préparations faites pour l'ensemencement du maïs sont en progrès aussi loin au nord que le Kansas, le Missouri, le Kentucky et la Virginie, quelques maïs ayant déjà été semés dans les parties méridionales des premiers Etats nommés ci-dessus. Une grande partie de la récolte a déjà été plantée plus avant dans le Sud.

L'ensemencement de l'avoine est très avancé dans les Etats de Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma et Arkansas et est presque terminé dans l'Etat de Kentucky.

Du coton a été planté dans l'Alabama et la partie méridionale du Texas, et les travaux que l'on est en train de faire dans les autres sections du pays où croît le coton sont très avancés.

Le blé d'hiver se trouve généralement dans de meilleures conditions qu'il ne l'était à la fin du mois de février dernier, mais des rapports défavorables continuent à arriver des parties de la vallée de l'Ohio. Dans les Etats situés dans la vallée du Missouri, l'hiver s'est bien passé et la perspective d'une bonne récolte est très belle.

Sur les côtes du Pacifique le blé promet beaucoup. Dans certaines parties du Texas le blé souffre de la sécheresse et dans les comtés du nord il a été sérieusement endommagé par les insectes.

On espère beaucoup des fruits.

EXPORTATIONS DE CHAUSSURES AUX POSSESSIONS ANGLAISES.

L'augmentation rapide des exportations de chaussures des Etats-Unis attire l'attention des fabricants du monde et des représentants aux Etats-Unis de tous les pays manufacturiers étrangers. Voici comment s'exprime l'agent commercial anglais aux Etats-Unis, dans un rapport qu'il a adressé au Gouvernement de son pays au sujet de l'exportation de chaussures des Etats-Unis et dans lequel il donne les chiffres relatifs à nos exportations au Royaume-Uni, aux Indes Occidentales Anglaises, à l'Australie et à l'Afrique:

"Si on jette un coup d'œil sur ces chiffres on verra quel succès les chaussures américaines ont obtenu dans les places où les marchandises anglaises de ce genre devraient pratiquement avoir le monopole."

D'après ce rapport on constate que les exportations de chaussures des Etats-Unis au Royaume-Uni, aux Indes Occidentales Anglaises, à l'Australasie Britannique et à l'Afrique Anglaise ont, pendant les deux mois finissant le 31 décembre 1900, augmenté de £142,328 en 1898 à £323,308 en 1899 et £426,124 en 1900, et que les exportations de même genre du Royaume-Uni aux Indes Occidentales Anglaises, à l'Australasie Britannique et à l'Afrique du sud ont légèrement diminué, étant en 1898 £1,092,094, en 1899 £1,001,927 et en 1900 £1,075,478.

RECETTES DU GOUVERNEMENT EN MARS 1901.

Pendant le mois de mars 1901, les recettes du Gouvernement des États-Unis ont dépassé de plus de \$1,000,000 celles du mois de mars 1900. De même qu'en février, les recettes douanières ont été moins fortes tandis que celles provenant des impôts de l'intérieur et de sources diverses ont augmenté. Pendant le mois de mars 1901, le total général des recettes du Gouvernement s'est monté à \$49,891,125, contre \$49,726,837 durant le mois de mars de l'année antérieure. Les recettes douanières s'élevaient à \$21,048,597; les impôts de l'intérieur à \$24,320,424, et les recettes provenant de sources diverses à \$4,522,104.

Les dépenses du mois se sont élevées à \$40,762,861, la plus grande partie de cette somme (\$11,162,248) ayant servi à payer les pensions; les dépenses diverses et celles du gouvernement civil s'étant montées à \$10,822,602. Les dépenses du Ministère de la Guerre ont été aussi considérables et se sont élevées à \$10,635,786. L'excédent des recettes sur les dépenses a atteint, néanmoins, pendant le mois, la somme de \$9,129,264, laissant un surplus dans les caisses du Trésor, pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année fiscale, de \$42,296,965. L'excédent a augmenté rapidement et régulièrement depuis le commencement de l'année civile 1901.

PRODUCTION DE L'ACIER BESSEMER.

Le Bulletin de la "American Iron and Steel Association" contient un grand nombre de statistiques relatives à la production de l'acier Bessemer aux États-Unis de 1897 à 1900 inclus. Ces statistiques montrent que pendant l'année civile 1899, on a produit la plus grande quantité d'acier Bessemer, le rendement total s'étant monté, cette année-là, à 7,586,354 grosses tonnes. La production en 1900 était de 6,684,770 grosses tonnes, ou une diminution de près de 12 pour cent. Tout l'acier Bessemer, à part 692,344 tonnes, fut produit dans les États de Pennsylvanie, Ohio, et Illinois, le premier Etat nommé ayant produit plus de 50 pour cent du total. C'est en 1900 que les producteurs de lingots d'acier Bessemer ont fabriqué la plus grande quantité de cet acier. Le nombre total de grosses tonnes se montait à 2,361,921, soit 120,154 tonnes de plus qu'en 1899. L'Etat de Pennsylvanie a produit plus de la moitié de cette quantité.

Les chiffres pour la production des rails en 1900, incluront les rails de fer et ceux fabriqués par le procédé généralement appelé "open-hearth." Quand les totaux seront connus on trouvera, selon toute probabilité, que le total général sera de 2,400,000 tonnes.

IMPÔTS DE L'INTÉRIEUR À PORTO-RICO.

La Législature de Porto-Rico a passé, durant sa dernière session, une résolution approuvée par le gouverneur, établissant un système d'impôts de l'intérieur. Ces impôts seront levés également sur les

articles manufacturés dans le pays et sur ceux qui y sont importés; les taxes, cependant, étant plus fortes dans le cas des marchandises importées des pays étrangers. Voici les articles sur lesquels seront levés des impôts:

Spiritueux, vins et bières.—Rhum et eau de laurier distillés à Porto-Rico ou importés des Etats-Unis, 60 cents par gallon; importés des pays étrangers, \$1 par gallon; tous les autres spiritueux distillés, 80 cents par gallon; spiritueux distillés, falsifiés, 40 cents par gallon; vins et bières, 15 cents par gallon; champagne, \$1 par gallon.

Cigares, cigarettes et tabac.—Cigares et cigarettes manufacturés à Porto-Rico ou importés des Etats-Unis, ne pesant pas plus de 3 livres par 1,000, \$1 par mille; excédant ce poids, \$1.80 par mille; sur les mêmes articles importés des pays étrangers, les taxes sont respectivement \$2 et \$3.60; le tabac manufacturé ou partiellement manufacturé sous n'importe quelle forme, originaire de Porto-Rico ou des Etats-Unis, 5 cents par livre; importé des pays étrangers, 10 cents par livre.

Jeux de cartes, allumettes, etc.—Jeux de cartes, 2 cents par paquet; médicaments, 5 cents ad valorem; oléomargarine, 10 cents par livre; armes et munitions, 25 pour cent ad valorem; allumettes fabriquées à Porto-Rico ou aux Etats-Unis, 15 cents par grosse de boîtes ne contenant pas plus de 100 allumettes chacune; 30 cents par grosse si elles sont importées des pays étrangers.

Des timbres sont apposés et oblitérés pour indiquer le paiement de ces taxes aux Etats-Unis. Les manufacturiers et les importateurs sont obligés de s'engager conditionnellement à se conformer strictement à cette loi et en cas de violation de cette dernière seront passibles d'une amende de \$100 à \$1,000, d'un emprisonnement d'un mois à un an et de la confiscation de toutes les marchandises dont ils auront cherché à éviter le paiement de la taxe.

STATISTIQUES CONCERNANT L'INDUSTRIE DE LA SOIE.

La réunion des membres de l'Association des Fabricants de soieries a eu lieu dans la ville de New York, le 26 mars 1901. Les rapports furent on ne peut plus encourageants. Depuis le commencement de l'année 1901, les demandes pour les soieries de toutes sortes et de toutes qualités ont augmenté considérablement et ont eu, pour résultat, l'établissement de nouvelles fabriques.

Voici quelques statistiques fournies par M^r. FRANKLIN ALLEN, secrétaire de l'Association des Fabricants de Soieries de l'Amérique, concernant les machines employées dans ces fabriques: Métiers mécaniques pour fabriquer les soies larges, 32,000; métiers mécaniques pour les velours et les pluches, 1,550; métiers mécaniques pour les tapisseries en soie, 285; métiers mécaniques pour les rubans, 7,000; broches de machines à filer, 1,000,000; autres broches, 1,000,000. La valeur de la production est ainsi donnée: Soies larges, 86,000,000 de mètres, évalués

à \$52,000,000; velours et pluches, 9,500,000 de mètres, évalués à \$5,000,000; tapisseries en soie, évaluées à \$400,000; rubans, \$17,500,000; machines à tortiller et soies à condre, \$9,000,000; dentelles, tulle de soie et voiles, \$1,000,000.

Malgré le ralentissement affligeant qui s'est produit dans les affaires pendant les deux dernières années, on a établi en 1900, 39 nouvelles soieries. La seule branche de cette industrie qui ne soit pas encore parvenue à se récupérer est celle de la soie à condre que l'on a remplacée par des substituts permanents dans un grand nombre de départements commerciaux. Le grand succès que les soieries des Etats Unis ont remporté à l'Exposition de Paris suggère que l'on prenne des mesures afin d'ouvrir systématiquement une porte au commerce d'exportation des soieries manufacturées dans le pays, évitant ainsi une surproduction, tout en se réservant un débouché aux époques de la stagnation des affaires commerciales.

PRODUCTION DU PÉTROLE.

D'après un bulletin spécial, publié récemment par le Bureau de Recensement, au sujet de la production et de l'épuration du pétrole aux Etats-Unis, la production de cette huile aurait, pendant les dix années finissant le 31 décembre 1899, augmenté; son prix baissé et le salaire des employés augmenté.

Le bulletin montre qu'en 1899 les bénéfices apparents des raffineurs se montaient à \$10,292,557. Pendant la décade, le nombre des raffineries a diminué de 94 en 1889 à 67 en 1899.

Pendant l'année 1899, le total de la production s'est monté à 57,070,850 barils, contre 35,163,713 barils en 1889. Près de 40 pour cent de la production totale, montant à \$64,982,249, furent exportés, contre une valeur de \$53,293,299 en 1889. Le prix moyen par baril était, en 1889, de \$2.82, mais en 1899 il baissait à \$2.63. Quoique le nombre des raffineries ait diminué, celui des ouvriers a augmenté de 10,885 à 11,935, les employés n'étant pas compris dans ces chiffres, soit une augmentation de sept pour cent dans le nombre et une de quatorze pour cent dans le montant des salaires payés, le total étant en 1899 de \$6,717,087.

La Russie est la plus grande compétitrice des Etats-Unis dans la production de pétrole; mais, dans un rapport préparé avec soin et adressé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères à Washington, par le Consul des Etats-Unis à Batum, Russie, ce fonctionnaire s'exprime ainsi: "À moins que l'on découvre de nouvelles sources, ce pays deviendra probablement un facteur plus petit dans le commerce de l'huile du monde." Les statistiques insérées dans le rapport du Consul montrent que pendant plusieurs années la production moyenne, par puit, a diminué journellement dans le fameux district Baku, ce qui, dit-il, ne peut laisser aucun doute sur le drainage graduel du territoire et

qui a eu pour résultat un enfoncement graduel des puits, la profondeur moyenne en 1900 étant 100 pieds plus grande que celle constatée l'année précédente. L'eau qui se trouve dans les puits tend aussi à en diminuer le rendement.

PRODUCTION DE LOCOMOTIVES À PHILADELPHIE EN 1900.

Les ateliers Baldwin (Baldwin Locomotive Works), écrit M. PESOLI, Consul de France à Philadelphie, qui ont été fondés à Philadelphie en 1831, par MATHIAS BALDWIN, et ont construit la première locomotive américaine, se sont adonnés exclusivement à cette industrie et ont, durant les soixante-neuf années de leur existence, fabriqué plus de 20,000 locomotives. Cette maison est, en son genre, la plus importante des États-Unis, et ses machines se trouvent aujourd'hui dans le monde entier. Elle emploie maintenant de 8,000 à 9,000 ouvriers et augmente tous les ans le nombre des machines qu'elle fournit aux chemins de fer de tous les pays. Bien qu'elle soit prête à exécuter les plans spéciaux qu'elle reçoit de l'étranger, pour satisfaire à des conditions particulières, elle a cependant un type qui lui est propre, pour ainsi dire, et que les compagnies américaines ont généralement adopté.

Pendant l'année 1900, les ateliers Baldwin ont livré 1,217 locomotives, savoir:

Type Baldwin, simple	374
Type Baldwin, Vaucelain combiné.....	430
Commandes de l'étranger.....	360
Électriques.....	40
A air comprimé.....	13
Total.....	1,217

La valeur de ces locomotives est d'environ \$18,000,000, soit 90,000,000 de francs.

La production de l'année dernière a dépassé celle de chaque année antérieure, et les commandes en cours d'exécution indiquent que ces ateliers livreront, pendant l'année courante, 1,300 machines.

Les 363 locomotives expédiées à l'étranger sont allées aux pays suivants:

Afrique du Sud, Algérie, Angleterre, Bavière, Belgique, Chine, Chine, Colombie, Cuba, Égypte, Équateur, Espagne, Finlande, France, Hawaï, Inde, Irlande, Japon, Mexique, Norvège, Russie, Saint-Domingue, Sibérie, Suède et Terre-Neuve.

En ce qui concerne les locomotives qui ont été envoyées en France et en Algérie, elles sont au nombre de 30 et ont été commandées par les chemins de fer de l'État, la Compagnie d'Orléans et la Compagnie des Chemins de Fer Algériens. Il résulte d'ailleurs, dit M. PESOLI, des renseignements, qui n'ont été fournis par les ingénieurs français venus ici à cette occasion, que les ateliers de France n'ayant pu, durant l'année dernière, suffire aux nombreuses commandes qu'ils avaient

reçues, les trois compagnies que j'ai mentionnées avaient dû s'adresser ici, en vue d'obtenir leurs machines dans le plus court délai possible. Ces locomotives étaient du type Baldwin, modifié suivant les exigences du service français.

MINES DE CUIVRE.

Au cours de l'année 1899, écrit M. PAUL ANTOINE, Gérant du Consulat de France à San Francisco, les États-Unis ont fourni plus de la moitié de la production totale du cuivre dans le monde, soit 592,672,637 livres de métal raffiné. Près des trois quarts du cuivre produit dans l'Union américaine proviennent des mines situées à l'ouest des "Rocky Mountains," 40 pour cent de l'État de Montana (§39,471,000), 20 pour cent du territoire d'Arizona, et des quantités moindres du Nevada, de l'Utah et de la Californie. Celle-ci n'a pas encore atteint une des premières places comme État producteur de cuivre, quoiqu'on y trouve la mine de ce métal qui donne des dividendes les plus élevés. Néanmoins, en 1899, près d'un septième de la production minérale a été crédité au cuivre (§3,990,534).

Les exploitations minières qui ont le plus de valeur sur la côte du Pacifique sont des mines de cuivre et non pas d'or. La production annuelle de la Mountain Copper Mine, située dans le comté de Shasta (Californie), représente près de trois fois la valeur de la production de l'or dans ce comté aurifère.

La valeur des gisements de cuivre a augmenté au cours de ces dernières années, en raison de la grande demande de ce métal, laquelle dépasse la production.

Cette condition anormale du marché métallurgique a stimulé l'ardeur des mineurs et des capitalistes. On exploite de rechef des gisements abandonnés à l'époque de la baisse des cours du cuivre, et on est à la recherche de nouveaux gisements.

La grande valeur d'une mine de cuivre n'est pas due à la richesse du minerai lui-même mais à l'importance du gisement. Les veines de quartz aurifère sont moins épaisses, et de beaucoup, que celles de minerai de cuivre et la réduction de ce dernier est beaucoup plus facile à opérer que celle du minerai d'or.

Les dividendes suivants ont été payés par les mines de l'État de Montana: Boston et Montana, \$5,375,000; Anaconda, \$3,900,000; Amalgamated, \$1,500,000; Parrott, \$897,000. Les mines United Verde de l'Arizona et Mountain Copper de Californie ont payé respectivement \$300,000 et \$1,500,000 de dividendes. Toutes ces mines travaillent du minerai qui contient de 2½ à 8 pour cent de cuivre, proportion qui semble assez minime à première vue.

L'heureuse exploitation de la Mountain Copper Mine, dont il a déjà été parlé, a eu une influence marquée sur le développement subit des mines de cuivre en Californie. Cette mine était presque abandonnée il y a dix ans, le minerai n'était extrait à cette époque que pour la

petite quantité d'or qu'il contenait et on refusait d'acheter cette propriété pour le prix de \$7,000.

Un groupe de capitalistes anglais en a offert plus tard \$300,000 et a dépensé \$2,000,000 pour la construction de fournaises de réduction, d'une ligne de chemin de fer, etc.

La veine mesure jusqu'à 380 pieds d'épaisseur et le minerai en vue assure l'exploitation de la mine pendant trente ans.

La production des mines Keswick (Mountain Copper Company) a été de 203,965 tonnes de minerai, ayant donné 11,388 tonnes de métal raffiné, 9,647 tonnes ont été vendues avec un profit net de £335,111. Un dividende de 20 pour cent a été payé aux porteurs d'actions et £80,000 ont été versées au fonds de réserve.

Douze cents hommes sont employés aux mines et aux fournaises de réduction de Keswick dans lesquelles sont traités également les bas minerais contenant quelques dollars d'or par tonne, qui proviennent des mines de sulfures, ouvertes depuis peu dans les environs.

On expédie les lingots de cuivre de Keswick à Elizabeth (Etat de New-Jersey), où ils sont raffinés. La compagnie paie de ce chef un fret moyen de \$15 par tonne. Il est question d'établir dans le district de production même une usine où le métal serait raffiné par le procédé électrolytique; la rivière Sacramento pouvant fournir la force motrice nécessaire.

La Compagnie de Keswick a dû construire à grands frais des voies ferrées dans la montagne, percer des tunnels, exécuter des travaux de la plus grande hardiesse à une altitude de 2,300 pieds. Pour réduire le minerai de cuivre on avait tout d'abord essayé le procédé pyritique, puis on avait construit des fournaises qui développaient trop de chaleur et concentraient les fumées sulfureuses, très malsaines, sur des points déterminés. Aujourd'hui on brûle le minerai en plein air, à distance de toute habitation avant de le diriger sur les fours de réduction.

D'après le dire d'ingénieurs américains, il existe dans les comtés de Shasta, de Trinity et de Mendocino, des traces de riches gisements de cuivre et on espère que le succès remporté par la Compagnie de Keswick sera de nature à encourager la création d'entreprises du même genre.

On annonce que des capitalistes de New-York ont acheté la mine Mammoth (comté de Shasta); 140,000 tonnes de minerai sont en vue et contiennent 4 pour cent de cuivre. Plusieurs capitalistes de Boston auraient payé une grosse somme pour plusieurs mines de cuivre abandonnées dans l'Arizona et plusieurs *claims* dans le comté de Shasta (Californie).

Un groupe de banquiers de la Colombie britannique aurait acheté, pour le prix de \$700,000, quelques mines de cuivre dans le comté de Siskiyou, au nord de l'Etat.

Les mines de Copperopolis, fermées il y a trente ans, à l'époque où la construction des navires en acier commençait et diminuait la demande de cuivre pour le blindage des navires en bois, et où le Chili pouvait produire ce métal à bon marché en payant un taux réduit de main-d'œuvre, sont exploitées à nouveau.

La Newton Copper Mine, située dans le comté d'Amador, a déjà produit pour \$800,000 de cuivre.

Le prix moyen de vente de métal raffiné a été de 16 cents la livre.

On peut s'attendre à une augmentation de la production de cuivre en Californie, en Arizona et surtout dans l'Alaska, au cours des années qui suivront.

BUDGET DES ÉCOLES DE NEW-YORK.

Il y a quelques années, Mulhall disait que les dépenses annuelles de l'instruction publique se montaient en Angleterre à \$60,000,000, en France à \$40,000,000, en Allemagne à \$50,000,000 et en Russie à \$35,000,000. Il semble qu'il existe une grande disproportion entre ces chiffres et les frais d'entretien de l'armée sur le pied de paix qui sont donnés à \$100,000,000 pour la Grande Bretagne, \$140,000,000 pour l'Allemagne, \$125,000,000 pour la France et \$150,000,000 pour la Russie. Les Etats-Unis dépensent annuellement plus de \$300,000,000 pour l'instruction publique et moins de \$55,000,000 chaque année pour l'entretien de l'armée sur le pied de paix.

En 1900 l'Etat de New-York avait une population de 7,268,000 habitants et dépensait pour l'instruction publique plus de \$35,000,000, soit environ \$5 par tête. De cette somme, \$19,200,000 furent dépensés l'année dernière pour payer les professeurs; \$8,500,000 pour la construction, l'ameublement et les travaux de réparation des écoles; \$1,000,000 pour les livres classiques et les instruments scientifiques en usage dans les écoles.

En outre, \$12,000 furent dépensés pour les écoles indiennes; \$142,000 pour les bibliothèques des écoles; \$10,700 pour les écoles d'été; \$49,000 pour l'instruction professionnelle des professeurs; \$36,000 pour les écoles d'aveugles; \$220,000 pour les écoles des sourds et muets, et \$415,000 pour les écoles normales. Ces chiffres représentent seulement quelques sommes qui ont été dépensées pour les écoles publiques, mais ne comprennent pas celles immenses qui appartiennent aux nombreuses universités et collèges qui se trouvent dans tout l'Etat.

PRODUCTION DE PIERRES PRÉCIEUSES.

Un agent spécial du service géologique vient de faire un rapport sur la production des pierres précieuses aux Etats-Unis. Ce rapport montre qu'en 1900 le comté Fergus, Montana, a produit une grande

quantité de saphirs de toutes beautés, et que l'exploitation de cette pierre précieuse dans le comté Grant du même Etat s'est développée d'une façon remarquable. On a exploité aussi des gisements de béril qui se trouvent dans le comté Mitchell, Montana, et une grande augmentation s'est produite dans le rendement de turquoises dans les comtés Grant et Santa Fé, Nouveau Mexique et le comté Lincoln, Névada. Une vente considérable de turquoises, connues sous le nom de "turquoises matrix" a eu lieu dans toutes les localités où ces pierres ont été trouvées. L'exploitation des mines de grenats dans le comté Macon, Caroline du Nord, s'est faite sur une large échelle. On a découvert dans une nouvelle localité de la Californie, des tourmalines de différentes couleurs. Voici quelles sont les pierres précieuses produites aux Etats-Unis qui ont la plus grande valeur: les turquoises, les saphirs, les rhodonites, le béril, le quartz et le cristal. La valeur des diamants trouvés ne s'est montée qu'à \$150. Celle des pierres précieuses produites dans le pays pendant l'année 1900 se montait à \$232,210, contre \$185,770 en 1899.

L'INDUSTRIE DU SUCRE DE BETTERAVE.

Le Bureau de Recensement vient de publier un rapport très complet sur l'industrie du sucre de betterave aux Etats-Unis. D'après ce rapport, il existait en 1889, à l'époque du recensement, 31 raffineries de sucre de betterave réparties entre dix Etats et un Territoire. Ces sucreries représentaient un capital de \$20,958,519 et produisaient 71,427 tonnes de sucre de betterave, évaluées à \$7,323,857. Vingt-neuf de ces usines étaient sous la direction de compagnies incorporées et deux sous celles de particuliers. Outre les raffineries déjà en exploitation, on était en train d'en construire de nouvelles au capital social de \$3,800,000, soit près de \$25,000,000 de capitaux engagés dans cette nouvelle industrie en 1900. Huit de ces raffineries étaient situées dans la Californie et capitalisées à \$10,139,780. Dans l'Etat de Michigan il y avait neuf usines au capital social de \$4,013,743 environ. Par suite des découvertes du Bureau de Recensement, les raffineries de sucre de betterave aux Etats-Unis peuvent être considérées comme un succès commercial.

EMPLOI DE L'ALUMINIUM.

En 1889 les Etats-Unis produisaient 22 tonnes environ d'aluminium et les autres pays 71 tonnes. Pendant l'année civile 1900 les Etats-Unis ont produit près de 4,000 tonnes de ce métal, contre 7,500 tonnes dans tous les autres pays. On croit que dans un avenir très rapproché les fils d'aluminium remplaceront les fils de cuivre des télégraphes et des téléphones, les expériences ayant démontré que pour faire le même travail les fils de cuivre doivent être deux fois plus gros que ceux d'aluminium, et on estime que 6,000 tonnes d'aluminium peuvent rem-

placer, dans le doublage et les toitures, 20,000 tonnes de cuivre. Dans beaucoup de localités on emploie maintenant les fils d'aluminium, ce que l'on n'avait pu faire jadis, ce métal ayant été jusqu'ici très rare.

PRODUCTION DE GAZ NATUREL.

On rapporte que la production de gaz naturel aux Etats-Unis, pendant l'année fiscale, a été comme suit dans quatre Etats: Pennsylvanie, \$8,200,000; Indiam, \$6,000,000; Virginie Occidentale, \$2,200,000, et Ohio, \$1,800,000. Il existait à la fin de l'année 9,333 puits produisant plus de \$20,000,000 de gaz. Ce gaz fut employé dans 196 verreries, 13 fonderies de fer, 63 aciéries et 3,947 ateliers de différents genres. La puissance calorifique du gaz naturel est un tiers plus grande que celle du gaz de houille et sept fois plus grande que celle du gaz ordinaire. L'exploitation des puits de gaz naturel ne s'est pas faite de la façon la plus intelligente et la plus économique, et quelques-uns, particulièrement en Indiana, produisent maintenant moins de la moitié de leur première quantité.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR DES PHILIPPINES.

D'après un rapport publié récemment par la Division des Affaires Insulaires au Ministère de la Guerre des Etats-Unis, à Washington, sur le commerce de cet archipel, le total des importations aux îles Philippines, pendant les huit premiers mois de 1900, excède de 72 pour cent celui constaté pendant la même période de 1899. Les importations des Etats-Unis se sont montées, pendant les mêmes mois de 1899, à \$780,379 et en 1900 à \$1,340,717. Depuis le mois de janvier jusqu'au mois d'août 1900 inclus, la valeur totale des marchandises, y compris l'argent et l'or, importées dans les îles, était de \$16,865,684. Les exportations, pendant cette période, se sont montées à \$17,808,222, soit une balance commerciale en faveur des Philippines de plus de \$900,000.

Les exportations aux Etats-Unis ont diminué, la valeur totale des marchandises exportées étant, pendant les huit mois de 1900, de \$1,954,531, contre \$2,547,739 en 1899.

POPULARITÉ DES CALICOTS.

D'après le "Financial Times," les calicots des Etats-Unis font, sur les marchés anglais, une concurrence sérieuse aux indiennes anglaises. On les considère à Londres comme les meilleures marchandises de ce genre, et ils sont une innovation dans le commerce des cotonnades des Etats-Unis, les exportations ayant été jusqu'ici confinées aux toiles pour les draps de lit et aux autres rouenneries. Les cotonnades les plus fines ont été principalement manufacturées pour le commerce du pays. La Chine est la plus grande acheteuse de cotonnades exportées des Etats-

Unis, prenant près de la moitié du total. Ces étoffes sont distribuées dans toutes les parties de Shang-Haï jusqu'aux provinces qui se trouvent au nord-est de l'Empire. Le bas prix et la durée de ces cotonnades les recommandent aux Chinois.

ÉTUDE DES MÉTHODES COMMERCIALES AMÉRICAINES PAR LES ANGLAIS.

Une dépêche de Londres, datée du 5 avril 1901, annonce que les chefs d'exploitation d'un grand nombre de manufactures de fer de Manchester, Angleterre, ont décidé d'envoyer aux États-Unis un certain nombre d'ouvriers d'élite, dans le but d'étudier les méthodes employées par les Américains dans la fabrication des outils automatiques. Ils visiteront les districts de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, Philadelphie, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago et d'autres aciéries, dans l'espoir de convaincre les ouvriers anglais de la nécessité d'employer de meilleures méthodes s'ils désirent retenir leur part dans le commerce du monde.

MUSÉE COMMERCIAL.

Un musée commercial, copié sur celui qui existe à Philadelphie, sera créé prochainement à San Francisco. Cet établissement aura pour objet d'accroître le commerce de la côte du Pacifique en fournissant aux négociants américains tous les renseignements concernant les besoins et les conditions des marchés étrangers. Les produits importés par les pays européens sur les marchés d'Orient seraient exposés dans cette vaste agence commerciale qui pourrait fournir toute information spéciale et publierait des rapports.

MORT DU PRÉSIDENT HARRISON.

Le Président HARRISON est mort à Indianapolis (Indiana) le 3 mars dernier. C'était un homme public éminent. Mr. HARRISON naquit à North Bend (Ohio), le 20 août 1833 et était le petit-fils du Président WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON qui mourut en 1841. Il fit son droit très jeune, et, comme avocat, sa carrière a été des plus remarquables. Pendant la guerre civile, il se distingua dans l'armée de l'Union et fut nommé Général de Brigade. De 1881 à 1887, il représenta l'Etat de l'Indiana au Sénat des États-Unis et acquit une grande renommée comme orateur parlementaire. En 1888 il fut élu Président des États-Unis et pendant son administration la Conférence Internationale Américaine eut lieu dans la ville de Washington. Après s'être retiré de la Présidence, il fit, pendant l'hiver de 1893-94, une série de conférences sur la loi constitutionnelle à l'Université de Leland Stanford, en Californie. Son dernier acte public important fut la défense, comme avocat, des intérêts vénézuéliens dans le différend qui existait entre le Venezuela et la Guyane-Anglaise au sujet de la délimitation des frontières entre ces deux pays.

MEXIQUE.

L'AVENIR INDUSTRIEL DE LA FRONTIÈRE SEPTENTRIONALE.

D'après le "Nouveau Monde," les héritiers de M. COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, de New York, décédé, il y a quatre mois, ont l'intention d'établir à Ciudad Porfirio Diaz de nouveaux ateliers de réparation de matériel de chemin de fer. On sait que M. HUNTINGTON était le principal actionnaire de la Compagnie du Chemin de Fer International, dont le point terminus se trouve à Ciudad Porfirio Diaz et dont il fut le fondateur.

Il est également question de créer, dans cette même ville, une grande fonderie. Cet établissement se trouverait dans des circonstances particulièrement avantageuses puisqu'il aurait le combustible à pied d'œuvre. Ciudad Porfirio Diaz est, en effet, le centre d'un vaste bassin houillier; c'est même à cela qu'il doit son nom primitif de Piedras Negras.

Il n'y a que peu d'années, relativement, que les mines de charbon de Piedras Negras ont été mises en exploitation par une puissante compagnie, sous la présidence de feu M. HUNTINGTON, qui en était également le plus fort actionnaire. Les travaux d'extraction du combustible ne furent jamais entrepris sur une bien vaste échelle, mais, depuis quelques mois, en vue de la disette de plus en plus marquée du combustible en Europe et la répercussion que cette disette ne pouvait manquer d'avoir aux Etats-Unis, la Compagnie Américaine a commencé le développement actif des mines. Sous la nouvelle direction il y a lieu de se féliciter que cette activité ne pourra manquer de s'accroître, et si l'on crée à Piedras Negras les grands établissements industriels projetés, toute cette région de la frontière acquerra, sous peu, une remarquable importance.

Le bassin houillier, dont Ciudad Porfirio Diaz est le centre, s'étend du côté mexicain, sur une distance encore indéterminée. Des sondages opérés à plus de 500 lieues de là, dans le Nuevo-Léon, ont révélé la présence de houille absolument semblable à celle de la frontière et l'on estime que les recherches opérées encore plus au sud amèneraient la découverte de la prolongation de la couche de minerai.

LA VILLE DE JALAPA.

La partie tropicale de la République Mexicaine—la *tierra caliente*, comme l'on dit ici—est loin de progresser à l'égal des régions froides et tempérées. Deux villes, Tampico et Jalapa, font exception à cette règle. Le port de Tampico est devenu, grâce aux notables améliorations dont il a été l'objet, un sérieux rival de celui de Vera-Cruz. L'importance de Jalapa s'accroît sans cesse depuis que cette ville est reliée à Mexico par la voie du chemin de fer Interocéanique.

Des conditions naturelles ont puissamment contribué aux progrès de cette ville, qui, vu son élévation, est généralement très saine. Situé sur la limite des zones tempérées et tropicales, rafraîchi constamment par le voisinage du Cofre de Perote aux neiges éternelles, Jalapa est un séjour idéal. En plein hiver on y porte des vêtements d'été. En été les chaleurs sont tempérées par l'altitude du lieu, situé à 1,200 mètres au-dessus de la mer et par les courants d'air venant de Perote. L'air est doux et salubre et, comme la ville est construite sur le flanc d'une montagne, les rues sont toujours propres.

Depuis que le chemin de fer y passe, Jalapa tend à devenir une ville industrielle d'importance. Jalapa produit une plante médicinale très amère à laquelle cette ville a donné son nom et qui constitue une des richesses de la région, car il en a exporté annuellement des quantités représentant une valeur considérable.

AUGMENTATION DE LA PRODUCTION DU SUCRE.

La Compagnie sucrière de San Cristobal, propriété de MM. F. MARTINEZ & CIE, et située sur les rives du fleuve Papaloapan, près de Cosamaloapan, a commencé à moudre, il y a deux ou trois jours, ses premières cannes. Cette plantation a été commencée il y a environ trois ans, et on estime que la première récolte produira environ 7,000,000 de kilos de sucre, quantité qui augmentera encore lorsque la plantation sera mise en pleine vigueur.

D'un autre côté, la Compagnie sucrière du Panuco va également donner ses premiers résultats cette année. Cette récolte n'aura pas l'importance de celle de San Cristobal mais viendra déjà augmenter dans de notables proportions la production du sucre au Mexique. On estime, en effet, que l'année prochaine la production de cette plantation ne sera pas inférieure à sept millions de kilos. Ceci augmenterait déjà la production du sucre au Mexique de 14 millions de kilos.

Il faut encore ajouter que de nombreuses plantations se sont agrandies et que de nouvelles se sont créées, notamment celle du Paraiso Novillero qui comptera comme un important facteur dans la production du sucre au Mexique.

COMMISSION À L'EXPOSITION PAN-AMÉRICAINNE.

Voici quels sont les Commissaires qui représenteront la République Mexicaine à l'Exposition Pan-Américaine de Buffalo: les ingénieurs ALBINO R. NUNCIO, ROSENDO SANDOVAL, BAURO VIADAS, JUAN DE B. FLEURY et MM. ENRIQUE H. GARIBAY et JESÚS NUNCIO. Ces messieurs sont des hommes d'expérience et de talents et pourront fournir aux personnes qui visiteront l'Exposition, tous les renseignements désirables sur le Mexique. Mr. l'ingénieur ALBINO R. NUNCIO, Président de la commission, a déjà représenté le Mexique dans plusieurs expositions aux États-Unis. MM. VIADAS, SANDOVAL et FLEURY

étaient, en 1893, commissaires à l'Exposition Universelle de Chicago, et Señor GARIBAY a représenté le Mexique à l'Exposition Universelle de Paris en 1900.

DE TAMPICO AU PACIFIQUE.

On désigne sous le nom de la Huasteca Veracruzaine, écrit le Baron DE MOXCHER dans son rapport sur le Mexique, la partie septentrionale de l'Etat de Vera Cruz, bornée au Nord par le Rio Panuco, à l'Ouest par l'Etat d'Hidalgo et à l'Est par la mer. Cette région est une plaine immense assez fortement ondulée qui, partant des derniers contreforts de l'Etat d'Hidalgo, descend en pente douce vers la mer.

La population huastèque qui l'habite est absolument distincte de celle du plateau central. On présume qu'elle appartient à la famille des Indiens Maias, originaires du Nord et qui émigrèrent au Mexique à une époque qui n'est pas exactement déterminée. Arrivés par mer sur les côtes du Golfe du Mexique, ils se divisèrent en deux branches. La principale se dirigea vers le Yucatan, tandis que l'autre remontant le Panuco, a peuplé le territoire connu aujourd'hui sous le nom de Huasteca.

Le Rio Panuco, qui est accessible aux grands navires jusqu'à une légère distance en amont de Tampico, devient d'une navigation difficile durant la saison sèche à partir de la localité du nom de Panuco, à environ 70 kilomètres de l'embouchure. Il n'offre alors d'accès possible qu'aux bateaux à vapeur à fond plat ne calant que quelques pouces d'eau et avec roue à aubes à l'arrière, faisant un service assez irrégulier entre Tampico et El Hijo, au confluent du Tamazunchal, où se trouve à présent une grande sucrerie montée par une compagnie française.

Quand on remonte le Panuco, on traverse, au sortir de Tampico, une contrée florissante, couverte de pâturages qui font la richesse de la Huasteca. La principale industrie de tout ce pays consiste, en effet, à acheter du bétail maigre dans l'Etat de Tamaulipas et à l'engraisser dans les pâturages de la Huasteca. Il est livré ensuite à la consommation dans les diverses villes du plateau central ou bien expédié à l'île de Cuba et au Yucatan.

Entre Tampico et la petite ville de Panuco, sur une distance d'environ 60 kilomètres, presque toute la plaine a été convertie en prairies artificielles. On y sème deux sortes de fourrage: le zante de Guinée et le zacate Para. Ce dernier est de meilleure qualité, mais il ne résiste pas à la gelée, qui d'ailleurs est rare dans ces parages. Ces prairies n'ont pas besoin d'irrigation artificielle; le sous-sol argileux retient l'humidité des pluies qui généralement sont suffisamment fréquentes.

Cette contrée conviendrait parfaitement à la canne à sucre: jusqu'ici, cependant, cette culture y est fort peu développée. Les terres sont

assez divisées; leurs propriétaires sont pour la plupart Mexicains, l'élément étranger ne s'étant pas encore fixé ici comme dans l'État de Vera-Cruz, où il s'est rendu acquéreur d'une bonne partie de la propriété.

L'exemple suivant peut donner une idée de la valeur des terres dans cette région et de la plus-value qu'il est possible de leur donner:

Un étranger a acheté il y a dix ans, près de Panuco, une étendue de 600 hectares de terrain pour 4,500 piastres. Cette surface était couverte uniquement de bois. L'acquéreur en a transformé le tiers en plaines cultivées d'une part et en gras pâturages de l'autre. Il a de plus planté 14,000 bananiers qui doivent être irrigués pendant quatre mois de l'année à l'aide d'une petite pompe à vapeur. Les frais d'irrigation ne sont pas considérables, la partie encore boisée de la propriété fournissant le combustible nécessaire. Il n'y a lieu de tenir compte que des frais d'abatage et de transport, lesquels sont estimés approximativement à 1 franc par mètre cube. Chaque régime de bananes se vend 1 fr. 25 c.

Le propriétaire est maintenant en pourparlers pour vendre ce bien, y compris 500 têtes de bétail, pour 75,000 francs.

La petite ville de Panuco, arrosée par le fleuve du même nom, paraît prospère, bien que ses habitants n'exercent aucune industrie et concentrent toute leur activité dans le travail agricole et surtout l'élevage du bétail.

Tous les environs se prêteraient à merveille à la culture de la canne, et c'est le seul fait de la rareté des capitaux qui a empêché de l'entreprendre jusqu'à présent sur une grande échelle. Panuco serait un excellent emplacement pour une sucrerie centrale si la culture de la canne prenait assez d'extension dans les environs pour alimenter la fabrication. Elle présenterait sur la sucrerie établie en amont à El Hijo l'avantage de communications beaucoup plus rapides avec Tampico, le fleuve étant toujours facilement navigable entre ces deux villes. En continuant de remonter le Panuco on arrive ainsi jusqu'au confluent du Panuco et du Tamazunchal, où une compagnie française commence une entreprise sucrière importante. Cette société a fait l'acquisition de 5,000 hectares de *monte* (terrain vierge, encore couvert de bois) et elle en a mis déjà 450 en culture.

Pour défricher le *monte* on abat la futaie à la hache et le taillis à la *machete*; tout l'abatage est ensuite brûlé. Une fois le sol débarrassé de bois, des entrepreneurs spéciaux se chargent, moyennant 125 piastres (310 francs) par hectare, de le planter de cannes à sucre, en fournissant la plante et en lui donnant tous les soins nécessaires jusqu'à l'âge d'un an. Les champs ainsi plantés sont de la plus belle venue, bien qu'on n'y pratique aucunement l'irrigation; mais l'argile du sous-sol se prolonge à une très grande profondeur et maintient parfaitement l'humidité des pluies qui, cet hiver, ont été particulièrement abondantes.

La canne peut être coupée quinze mois après avoir été plantée; elle peut ensuite, dans ces terrains, donner régulièrement pendant une quinzaine d'années, ce qui est un avantage très appréciable sur les plantations de Morelos et Jalisco où la canne doit être renouvelée tous les deux ans.

Quand le capital aura développé les richesses agricoles de la Huasteca, il est bien probable qu'un chemin de fer rattachera la région du haut Panuco à Tampico. Cette ligne qui pourrait être à voie étroite contribuerait sérieusement à l'extension économique du pays, d'autant plus que les routes carrossables font presque totalement défaut, et elle pourrait réaliser un chiffre de recettes égal à celui des chemins de fer agricoles du Yucatán. Sa construction n'offrirait aucune difficulté sérieuse, le profil étant très peu accidenté.

En longeant, en amont de El Hijo, le cours de la rivière qui prend alors la dénomination de Rio Tempoal, on arrive à la localité du même nom, où a été établie une grande plantation de canne à sucre destinée uniquement à la fabrication de l'alcool. Des appareils de distillation du dernier système fonctionnent sur place même.

DÉBOUCHÉS POUR LES MACHINES.

D'après le "Commercial Intelligence," de Londres, la compagnie mexicaine de pétroles de Tampico (Mexique), récemment constituée à Los Angeles avec un capital de £2,000,000, aura besoin d'un nombre considérable de machines. Cette compagnie a acquis 500,000 acres de terrain sur le bord du Golfe du Mexique, près de Tampico, et commencera bientôt son exploitation. M. E. P. RIPLEY, président de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Atchison, Topcka et Santa-Fé, serait intéressé pour une très grande part dans la nouvelle entreprise.

NOUVELLE LIGNE DE NAVIGATION.

D'après le "Handels Museum" la Société des Affréteurs réunis, de Paris et du Hâvre, vient de créer une ligne régulière entre Anvers, le Hâvre, la Havane, Vera-Cruz, Tampico, Progreso et la Nouvelle-Orléans. Elle sera mensuelle pour commencer et desservie par les vapeurs espagnols de la compagnie de navigation Olazarri, de Bilbao. Les départs auront lieu le 30 de chaque mois d'Anvers et le 5 du Hâvre. Le premier départ d'Anvers aura lieu le 30 mars, celui du Hâvre le 5 avril, etc., et l'arrivée à la Nouvelle-Orléans le 15 mai. En retour le premier départ de la Nouvelle-Orléans aura lieu le 1^{er} juin et l'arrivée au Hâvre le 20 juin.

CRÉATION D'UNE COLONIE HOLLANDAISE.

Après un an d'actives négociations, dit le "Nouveau-Monde," de Paris, une compagnie de colonisation, dirigée par M. S. A. WITHERBEE, vient d'acquérir, au nord de l'Isthme de Tehmantepec, la propriété d'une

vaste plantation ayant une superficie de plus de 87,000 acres, et sur laquelle elle se propose d'établir un grand nombre de colons hollandais.

M. WITHERBEE dit que les Hollandais sont les meilleurs colons qu'il ait jamais pu trouver. Il y a plusieurs années il établit une colonie de Hollandais au Michigan sur des terrains complètement arides. Ces terrains constituent maintenant l'oasis, le jardin du Michigan.

NOTES SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.

Le "Board of Trade Journal" annonce la mise en adjudication de la construction d'une ligne de chemin de fer entre Matamoros et Monterey. Le gouvernement mexicain accorde une subvention ne dépassant pas \$5,000 par kilomètre, et ne devant pas dépasser en tout \$1,000,000. La distance directe entre les deux villes mentionnées est de 200 milles environ, et il n'y a pas de sérieuses difficultés techniques à surmonter.

Les travaux de prolongation du chemin de fer de Mexico, Cuernavaca et Pacifique vont être incessamment repris. La ligne atteint actuellement Rio Balsas, dans l'Etat de Guerrero; on doit la pousser jusqu'à Acapulco.

L'ingénieur en chef de la Compagnie du chemin de fer International espère terminer avant un an la construction du réseau qui doit relier la station d'Ortiz à Mazatlán, port de la côte du Pacifique.

La nouvelle ligne traversera Alamos, Fuerte, Mocerito, Culiacán, Corsala, San Ignacio et la Noria.

INSTRUMENTS SCIENTIFIQUES POUR LES ECOLES.

Le Gouvernement mexicain a récemment commandé en Europe un certain nombre d'instruments scientifiques qui dès leur réception seront répartis entre les principaux collèges de la ville. Parmi ces appareils on en compte quelques-uns destinés aux analyses chimiques. Au nombre des collèges qui seront dotés de ces instruments, on peut citer l'école des Arts et Métiers et l'Ecole Normale.

ÉTABLISSEMENT DE FABRIQUES DE CONSERVES.

On annonce dans un journal de commerce français que la "Mexican Mining Development Company" vient d'obtenir du Gouvernement une concession à l'effet d'établir de grandes fabriques de conserves de toutes sortes au Mexique et qu'elle compte consacrer une somme de \$5,000,000 or à l'exploitation de cette concession. Elle se propose aussi de fabriquer à Mexico de grandes quantités de glace et de vendre cet article à des prix bien inférieurs à ceux du cours actuel.

NOUVELLE SOCIÉTÉ.

Une compagnie anglaise est devenue, il y a quelques mois, propriétaire des principaux gisements de charbon qui existent dans le district

d'Acatlan (État de Puebla). Elle vient de recevoir les machines nécessaires à la perforation des puits et une grande quantité de traverses et de rails qui sont destinés à la construction d'une voie ferrée de Matamoros à Acatlan.

PÉROU.

PRODUCTION DES MINES DE CERRO DE PASCO.

D'après un rapport de Señor GUILLERMO SUERMAN, publié dans "El Comercio" de Lima, les mines de Cerro de Pasco ont, pendant l'année 1900, produit une valeur de 4,600,000 *soles* de minerais. Les exportations de cuivre se sont montées à 6,986 tonnes, évaluées à 4,158,090 *soles*, et la production d'argent était estimée à 55,426 *marcos*, évaluées à environ 500,000 *soles*.

SAINT-DOMINGUE.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR DE 1900.

Grâce à la courtoisie de Señor DON A. RECIO-AMIAMA, Statisticien du Ministère des Finances de Saint-Domingue, le Bureau des Républiques Américaines est capable de publier dans son BULLETIN MENSUEL un résumé des exportations et importations de la République de Saint-Domingue pendant l'année 1900:

ARTICLES D'EXPORTATION.

Voici quelles étaient les exportations en 1900: bois de campêche, 2,526 tonnes; bois de mûrier, 131 tonnes; gaïac, 587 tonnes; yayas, 20 tonnes; bera, 2,188 tonnes; bois de lima (brazillette), 2 tonnes; divi-divi, 563 tonnes; fourches d'acajou, 11,870 pieds; blocs d'acajou, 792,795 pieds; bois d'espinnilla, 89,974 pieds; cèdre, 212,166 pieds; eire jaune, 316,514 livres; café, 3,951,539 livres; cacao, 11,231,157 livres; tabac en feuilles, 17,392,882 livres; sucre, 107,941,606 livres; peaux (bétail), 401,094 livres; coquillages, 164 livres; gomme de gaïac, 3,538 livres; cornes, 6,557 livres; os, 900 livres; plumes de héron, 10 onces; miel, 89,730 gallons; mélasse, 47,069 gallons; rhum, 649 gallons; bananes, 284,900 régimées; peaux de chèvre, 5,706 douzaines; éponges, 17 barils; amidon, 70 barils; bœufs, 303 têtes; chevaux, 26; mulets, 3; tabac manufacturé, 20 paquets; guano, 1 sac. La valeur totale des exportations se montait à \$6,005,864.22.

VALEUR DES IMPORTATIONS.

Pendant l'année 1900, les recettes provenant des importations se montaient à \$2,392,051.74 or, et furent perçues dans les ports sui-

vants: Saint-Domingue, \$572,214.96; Plata, \$756,501.05; Maceris, \$476,588.71; Sanchez, \$389,625.38; Azua, \$90,721.59; Samaná, \$43,930.29; Montecristi, \$54,785.93; Barahona, \$7,683.83. Les recettes du Chemin de fer Central se montaient, pendant l'année, à \$164,995.97 or. La valeur totale des importations se montait à \$3,233,177.87 or.

URUGUAY.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'INDUSTRIE TEXTILE.

Le "Handels Museum," de Vienne, publie le rapport du Consul d'Allemagne à Montévidéo qui contient les renseignements suivants relatifs au développement de l'industrie textile dans l'Uruguay.

L'Uruguay exporte annuellement en Europe pour une valeur d'environ 50,000,000 à 60,000,000 francs de laine brute, et les articles de première nécessité, fabriqués au dehors avec cette laine, lui reviennent augmentés par des droits d'entrée très élevés. La cherté de ce double transport par mer a appelé l'attention du monde industriel du pays sur le rendement possible d'une industrie lainière indigène et, en 1900, deux grands établissements ont été fondés à Montévidéo, qui s'occupent du tissage et de la filature de la laine. Leurs principaux articles sont des *punchos* de laine. La marchandise confectionnée à Montévidéo est égale, comme qualité et comme exécution, à celle qui vient de l'étranger et peut, malgré le prix élevé des salaires et les frais très considérables d'exploitation, être apportée sur le marché à plus bas prix encore que la marchandise étrangère, puis-que'elle est protégée par un droit d'entrée de 5 fr. 80 c. par kilogramme. Encouragés par le succès des *punchos* les deux fabricants ont commencé à produire des convertures de laine en tous genres et des lainages pour vêtements.

Ces industriels se proposent aussi de fabriquer maintenant des articles mi-laine, et pour favoriser la culture du coton nécessaire ils ont fait venir à leurs frais, de l'Amérique du Nord, de grandes quantités des meilleures semences de coton qu'ils ont distribuées gratuitement aux cultivateurs de toute la République. De plus, ils ont promis une récompense de 2,500 francs au premier producteur de 10 tonnes de coton et s'obligent à payer, pour toute quantité de coton brut récolté dans le pays, les prix les plus élevés cotés pour les mêmes qualités sur les marchés européens. Il se poursuit que la nouvelle industrie amènera sous peu une diminution très sensible dans l'importation des articles de laine. En outre, la culture du coton entreprise sur une grande échelle donnera des résultats qui se feront sentir sur le marché universel.

UN CAFÉ SANS CAFÉINE.

On lit dans la "Revue Générale des Sciences:" "Quand on compare entre elles certaines espèces végétales, on est quelquefois surpris d'y trouver des différences de composition chimique que ne laissent nullement prévoir leurs caractères extérieurs. On est ainsi conduit à se demander s'il n'y a pas lieu de faire intervenir ces différences dans la détermination des espèces et même à concevoir, tout au moins dans l'avenir, un système de classification plus en rapport avec l'ensemble des notions biologiques, système qui tiendrait compte, non seulement de la forme extérieure et de l'anatomie des organes, mais encore de leur fonction physiologique.

"Ce sont du moins les conclusions qui découlent tout naturellement du travail que M. GABRIEL BERTRAND vient de publier sur la composition chimique du café de la Grande-Comore.

"Le café en question croît spontanément dans l'île, où il a été trouvé par le voyageur HUMBOLDT. Au point de vue botanique, c'est une espèce mal définie, sans caractère précis. BEILLON, qui l'a examiné tout d'abord, a pensé que ce pouvait être une espèce nouvelle et l'a désignée sous le nom de *Coffea humboldtiana*, tandis que BROENNER, dans sa monographie du genre *Coffea*, admet que c'est tout simplement une variété de *Coffea arabica* L.

"Or, M. GABRIEL BERTRAND, ayant analysé les grains de ce café, n'y a point trouvé trace de caféine, contrairement à ce qui a lieu pour les espèces connues jusqu'ici, notamment pour le café ordinaire d'Arabie, lequel transporté et cultivé en des points très différents du globe, contient entre 8 et 17 grammes de l'alcaloïde par kilo. A la Grande-Comore même, le *Coffea arabica* renferme 13 grammes 4 de caféine.

"Il semble donc bien qu'on doive mettre hors de cause une influence de sol ou de climat et, par suite, qu'il faille attribuer à la composition chimique exceptionnelle du café de la Grande-Comore la valeur d'un véritable caractère spécifique, venant confirmer la détermination de BEILLON.

"Une telle application de la chimie à la systématique peut paraître, au premier abord, un peu hardie; ce n'est cependant qu'une extension aux êtres supérieurs d'une méthode de diagnose qui a rendu de grands services dans l'étude des levures et des microbes. Il faut souhaiter qu'elle se généralise."

IMPORTATION DE L'HUILE D'OLIVE.

Les pays producteurs de l'huile d'olive, écrit Dr. TRABUT, professeur à l'École de Médecine d'Alger, dans la "Revue Générale des Sciences," versent annuellement dans la consommation environ 8,000,000 d'hectos

d'huile: 7,000,000 d'hectos sont consommés dans les régions productrices et 1,000,000 d'hectos environ sont exportés dans les contrées dépourvues d'oliviers. Cette proportion est encore faible, et il est probable que la facilité croissante des relations commerciales étendra, dans de notables proportions, les transactions sur cette marchandise.

La France importe plus de 250,000 hectos, qu'elle achète en Italie (100,000 hectos), en Espagne (55,000 hectos) et depuis quelques années en Tunisie (100,000 hectos).

Les pays étrangers qui importent le plus d'huile d'olive sont: La Grande-Bretagne, la Russie et les Amériques du Nord et du Sud.

L'Angleterre importe près de 200,000 hectos d'huile d'olive provenant en grande partie d'Italie et de Turquie; ces huiles ne sont soumises à aucun droit.

Les Etats-Unis importent près de 50,000 hectos d'huile d'olive. La Californie plante beaucoup d'oliviers, mais fait surtout des olives de conserve dont la vente est plus rémunératrice; les droits d'entrée sont de 55 francs l'hecto.

L'Amérique du Sud consomme environ 70,000 hectos. Le Mexique et l'Uruguay ont fait des plantations. L'huile de coton est partout entrée dans la consommation courante.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

Grâce à la courtoisie de Señor Dr. Don EDUARDO WILDE, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République Argentine auprès du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis, la bibliothèque du Bureau des Républiques Américaines se trouve en possession de quatre volumes magnifiques ayant environ 1,200 pages et dont le titre est: "Argentine-Chilean Boundary in the Cordillera de Los Andes" (Frontière-Argentine-Chilienne dans la Cordillère des Andes). Le rapport est une étude approfondie, présentée au tribunal nommé par le Gouvernement de sa Majesté Britannique "afin de considérer et de faire un rapport sur les différends qui se sont élevés au sujet de la délimitation de la frontière entre les Républiques Argentine et Chilienne" et justifier les prétentions de l'Argentine à la limite sur la cime de la Cordillère des Andes, conformément aux traités de 1881 et 1893. Cet ouvrage est fort bien imprimé, contient un nombre considérable de gravures magnifiques et est superbement illustré d'une grande quantité de croquis et de cartes d'une très grande valeur. Imprimé à la requête

du tribunal en date du 21 décembre 1899, il vient d'être publié, pour le Gouvernement de la République Argentine, par WILLIAM CLOWES & FILS, Limited, Editeurs, London. Le premier volume contient la préface et les treize premiers chapitres, le second comprend les chapitres XIV à XVIII, dans le troisième volume sont les chapitres XIX à XXVI et le quatrième est composé des chapitres XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX et XXX et de l'appendice.

Le Bureau des Républiques Américaines vient de recevoir une brochure qui vient d'être publiée par l'Imprimerie Nationale de Tegucigalpa, Honduras, et qui a pour titre "Informe Presentado al Congreso Nacional por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Gobernación, 1899-1900" (Rapport adressé au Congrès National par le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, 1899-1900). En faisant allusion aux relations extérieures, le rapport montre que, pendant la période en question, la République a toujours vécu en paix et en ami avec le monde entier. Il s'étend jusqu'à un certain point sur les négociations qui ont été entamées entre le Honduras et les gouvernements des différentes Républiques de l'Amérique du Sud et contient des extraits précieux des principaux topics considérés réciproquement par les gouvernements intéressés. Il montre aussi d'une manière concise et intelligente les transactions du Gouvernement de Honduras avec les Pouvoirs Exécutifs des autres nations du monde et contient d'autres renseignements utiles au sujet des travaux du Département en question pendant les douze mois précédents.

Au sujet de la Conférence Pan-Américaine qui doit avoir lieu dans la ville de Mexico au mois d'octobre 1901, le Ministre fait remarquer que les intérêts des Républiques du continent occidental sont si réciproquement enchaînés et identiques, que les délibérations de ce corps diplomatique seront de la plus grande importance et que la République de Honduras choisira, pour la représenter dans cette assemblée, un de ces citoyens les plus sages et les plus illustres.

Señor DON FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République de Bolivie auprès du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis a eu l'amabilité d'offrir à la bibliothèque du Bureau des Républiques Américaines une très riche collection des rapports officiels et documents publics relatifs à la République de Bolivie. Cette offre gracieuse et précieuse sera une addition importante aux ouvrages concernant la Bolivie que possède déjà la bibliothèque et sera d'une très grande valeur comme ouvrages de renseignements. Voici quels sont les titres des publications en question: "Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto presentada al Congreso Ordinario de 1898;" "Reglamento Electoral de la República de Bolivia;" "Reglamento de Imprenta de la República de Bolivia;" "Presupuesto General para la Gestión Económica de 1900 votado por la Convención

Nacional;" "Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto presentada al Congreso Ordinario de 1900;" "Bolivia y Chile—Una Circular Diplomática—Breves Anotaciones;" "Relatorio aprestado ao Supremo Governo sobre a Dupla Missão que Desempenhou de Ministro Plenipotenciario no Brazil o Delegado Nacional nos Territorios de Acre;" "O Acre—O Direito da Bolivia—Pensamento da Chancelaria Brasileira: Documentos para Julgar a Questão;" "Circular á las Legaciones de Bolivia en el Extranjero—La Paz, 1901."

"Les Cultures Coloniales," par HENRI JUMELLE, professeur adjoint à la Faculté des Sciences, chargé du cours de produits coloniaux végétaux à la Chambre de Commerce de Marseille.

Ce livre, qui est en vente chez J. B. BAILLIÈRE ET FILS, résume les différentes méthodes appliquées, dans les divers pays de production, à la culture des plantes tropicales.

Cet ouvrage comprend deux volumes. Le premier est consacré aux plantes alimentaires. M. JUMELLE y comprend non seulement les plantes à féculé, les légumes, les céréales, les plantes à sucre, les fruits, mais encore les plantes à épices et à aromates et les caféiques. Dans le second, il fait l'étude des végétaux textiles, des plantes à graines grasses, des plantes à caoutchouc et à gutta percha, de celles aussi qui donnent à l'industrie les parfums et les vernis, des plantes médicinales, des plantes à narcotiques et à masticatoires, des plantes tinctoriales et tannantes, des plantes fourragères.

Le travail de M. JUMELLE donne une vue générale rapide de l'état présent de l'agriculture tropicale, en rappelant les méthodes qu'il reste à perfectionner, et les cultures que, dans telle ou telle région, il serait avantageux de développer.

"Petermann's Mitteilungen," volume 47, 1901, contient un article rédigé avec soin par M. le Dr. CARL SAPPER intitulé "Beiträge zur Ethnographie des südlichen Mittelamerika" (Contribution à l'Ethnographie du midi de l'Amérique Centrale). Cet auteur savant divise son article en deux parties: la première a rapport à la distribution actuelle des langues et la seconde est une comparaison des statuts des tribus indiennes. Le Dr. SAPPER a fait de profondes recherches sur cette question. Il raconte qu'il s'est heurté à de nombreuses difficultés, mais qu'il a pu néanmoins augmenter énormément les connaissances scientifiques du sujet. Si on compare superficiellement, dit-il, les différentes langues qui se parlent dans le nord et le sud de l'Amérique Centrale, on trouvera qu'il existe entre elles de grandes différences. Dans presque tout le nord il y a une grande similarité entre les langues, tandis que dans le sud il existe un grand nombre de petites sections où les dialectes sont différents.

The Modern Mexico Publishing Company, de la ville de Mexico, vient de faire paraître un ouvrage illustré on ne peut plus intéressant, qui contient plus de 150 pages et dont le titre est: "The Standard Guide to the City of Mexico and Vicinity" (Le Guide modèle de la ville de Mexico et de ses environs.) Cet ouvrage compilé avec soin par Mr. Robert S. BARRETT est plein de renseignements utiles pour les touristes et les voyageurs, et est orné d'une grande quantité de gravures magnifiques représentant des scènes de la ville de Mexico et de ses environs, du plus grand intérêt pour toutes les personnes qui visitent pour la première fois la terre historique des Aztèques. Le "Guide modèle" est maintenant à sa seconde édition et a été publié dans le but de fournir au touriste tous les renseignements pratiques dont il pourrait avoir besoin et lui faire une description intelligente de la ville de Mexico et des pays environnants.

Le Bureau des Républiques Américaines a reçu le Bulletin N° 7 de la Société Nationale d'Agriculture du Brésil publié à Rio-de-Janeiro en 1900. Cette brochure contient une série des conférences publiques qui ont été délivrées au siège de la société, par M. le capitaine José CARLOS DE CARVALHO, sur le café et le coton. Le conférencier relate l'histoire du café, les causes de la dépréciation de sa valeur et la propagation faite dans le but d'augmenter sa consommation en Europe. Il considère le coton à la fois comme plante et dans ses relations avec l'industrie. Il décrit l'origine du coton brésilien, son apparence, ses qualités et son développement dans l'Amérique du Sud. Il parle de cette industrie au Brésil, et de l'utilité de substituer les sacs de coton aux sacs de toile dans l'emballage du café et des céréales. Le texte de cette brochure est accompagné de plusieurs cartes, de dessins graphiques et de statistiques.

L'Imprimerie Nationale de Santiago, Chili, vient de publier sous forme de livre le rapport que le Ministre des Finances a adressé au Congrès National en 1900 ("Memoria del Ministro de Hacienda presentada al Congreso Nacional en 1900"). C'est un ouvrage en deux volumes qui contient, outre une foule de choses, intéressantes, un tableau des recettes et des dépenses du Trésor et un rapport concernant les revenus produits par les gisements de nitrate et les dépôts de guano, etc.

Cette publication est des plus importantes, non seulement au point de vue des nombreux renseignements qu'elle renferme mais encore pour les statistiques qu'elle contient et qui indiquent les sources de revenus de la République.

La bibliothèque du Bureau des Républiques Américaines vient de recevoir une liste importante des livres, articles de revues et cartes relatifs à l'Amérique Centrale en général aussi bien qu'aux républiques de Costa Rica, Guatémala, Honduras, Nicaragua et San Salvador en

particulier, et qui a été préparée par M. P. LEE PHILLIPS, F. R. G. S., chef de la division des cartes géographiques et topographiques de la Bibliothèque du Congrès, Washington, D. C. Le même auteur a publié une liste des livres, articles de revues et cartes concernant le Brésil, qui sera un supplément au manuel du Brésil récemment compilé par le Bureau des Républiques Américaines. -

La bibliothèque du Bureau des Républiques Américaines est en possession du second volume de l' "Anuario de la Dirección de Estadística" (Annuaire de la Direction Générale des Statistiques) de 1899, publié par la South American Bank Note Company" de Buenos-Ayres. Cette publication importante contient une grande quantité de données utiles et intéressantes concernant les chemins de fer, les finances, l'instruction publique, etc., de la République Argentine et est pleine de tableaux de statistiques les plus complets et de renseignements utiles.

Le Bureau du Cadastre a publié récemment une carte des États-Unis de très grandes dimensions et sur laquelle sont représentés tous les contours des possessions insulaires; les terrains publics, indiens et militaires; les forêts; les chemins de fer; les canaux, etc. Elle contient aussi une carte-index montrant la position relative des îles récemment acquises, à savoir: Porto Rico, l'île Pine, les îles Sandwich, Guam, le groupe Tutnila des îles Samoa, les îles Philippines, aussi bien que le territoire d'Alaska et celui de l'île de Cuba.

"Fazendas e Estancias" (Fermes et Propriétés rurales), tel est le titre d'un nouveau livre par M. ETIENNE DE RANCOURT, en vente chez l'éditeur PLOX-NOURRIT, Paris.

Cet ouvrage, qui est le récit d'un voyage que l'auteur a fait il y a peu de temps au Brésil et en Argentine, contient des renseignements précieux et intéressants sur ces deux pays. Seize gravures d'après des photographies et une carte illustrent l'ouvrage.

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UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

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

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—

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Arica.
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Iquique.
Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.
Bogotá.
Cartagena.
Colón (Aspinwall).
Medellin.
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COSTA RICA—

San José.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Puerto Plata.
Samana.
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Ciudad Portirio Diaz.
Durango.
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Matamoros.
Mazatlan.
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Saltillo.
Tampico.
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Vera Cruz.

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Managua.
San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—

Asunción.

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San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Colonia.
Montevideo.
Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—

La Guayra.
Maracaibo.
Puerto Cabello.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Arc	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arabe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gran	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0701 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.56 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Do. (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras (see Cuadra).
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1268 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.397 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches
Do	Mexico	33 inches
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

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

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

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

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter ($1/1000$ liter) equals 0.0388 fluid ounce.
 Centiliter ($1/100$ liter) equals 0.388 fluid ounce.
 Deciliter ($1/10$ liter) equals 0.845 gill.
 Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6418 gallons.
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.418 gallons.
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.18 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

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

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

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

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

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The Bureau of the American Republics was established as the official agency of the Republics of Central and South America, Mexico, and the United States for the collection and prompt distribution of commercial information, and to foster inter-trade relations in these countries. In pursuance of this purpose the Bureau has published for distribution a number of Bulletins, Handbooks, Reports, Codes of Commercial Nomenclature (three large volumes), and a Commercial Directory of the American Republics, including the European dependencies in Central and South America and the West Indies—two handsome quarto volumes of about 2,500 pages.

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

ESTIMATE APRIL 1, 1901.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold and silver.	Peso	\$.965	{ Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and 1/2 Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano	.451	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	{ Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—1/2, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES— Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	{ Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.451	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso	.365	{ Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doub- loon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Silver	Peso	.451	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
CUBA	Gold and silver.	Peso	.926	{ Gold—Centen (\$5.017). Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Silver	Sucre	.451	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and Double Condor. Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold and silver.	Gourde	.965	{ Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 Gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Silver	Dollar	.490	{ Gold—Dollar (\$0.983), 2 1/2, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Sol	.487	{ Gold—Libra (\$4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	{ Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold and silver.	Bolivar	.103	{ Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

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

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