

THE
MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF THE
Bureau
OF THE
American Republics
WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

JUNE, 1895

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SINGLE NUMBERS, 10 CENTS

PER ANNUM, \$1.00

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BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
NO. 2 LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A

Director—CLINTON FURBISH.

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THE MONTHLY BULLETIN
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BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

JUNE, 1895.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF SECRETARY GRESHAM.

(ENGLISH, SPANISH, AND PORTUGUESE.)

Hon. Walter Quinton Gresham, Secretary of State of the United States, died in Washington May 28, 1895.

The following proclamation announcing the sad event was issued by the President:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State of the United States, is dead.

The President, in making this distressing announcement to his fellow countrymen, speaks from the depths of a personal affliction to remind them that they too have lost a pure and able public servant, a wise and patriotic guardian of all their rights and interests, a manly and loyal American, and a generous and lovable man.

As a suitable expression of national bereavement, I direct that the diplomatic representatives of the United States in

all foreign countries display the flags over their embassies and legations at half-mast for ten days, that for a like period the flag of the United States be displayed at half-mast at all forts and military posts, and at all naval stations, and on all vessels of the United States.

I further order that on the day of the funeral the executive departments in the city of Washington be closed, and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half-mast.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President.

EDWIN T. UHL,
Acting Secretary of State.

Done at the city of Washington this 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1895, and of the independence of the United States of America the 119th.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

MUERTE DEL SEÑOR SECRETARIO GRESHAM.

El Honorable Señor Walter Quinton Gresham, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, falleció en Washington el 28 de Mayo de 1895.

La siguiente proclama, anunciando al pueblo americano tan lamentable suceso, fue expedida en la misma fecha por el Señor Presidente:

PROCLAMA DEL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

El Señor Walter Q. Gresham, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, ha fallecido.

Al anunciar á sus conciudadanos este triste acontecimiento,

el Presidente, personalmente afligido hasta lo mas hondo de su espíritu, les recuerda que ellos también han sufrido una gran pérdida. La muerte les ha arrebatado un servidor público de notable pureza y habilidad, un guardián patriótico y prudente de todos sus intereses y derechos, un americano lleno de lealtad y virtudes viriles, y un hombre decididamente amable y generoso.

Para dar adecuada expresión al sentimiento nacional, he dispuesto que los representantes diplomáticos de los Estados Unidos en los países extranjeros hagan poner á media asta las banderas de sus respectivas Embajadas y Legaciones por el término de diez días, y que se efectúe la misma cosa, por el mismo periodo, en todos los fuertes, puestos militares, estaciones navales, y buques nacionales de los Estados Unidos.

He ordenado además que todas las oficinas del Gobierno en la ciudad de Washington permanezcan cerradas el día del entierro, y que durante el mismo día se tenga á media asta la bandera nacional en los edificios públicos en todo el territorio de los Estados Unidos.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Por el Presidente.

EDWIN F. HILL,

Secretario de Estado interino.

Fecho en la ciudad de Washington hoy 28 de Mayo del año del Señor 1895, el 119° de la independencia de los Estados Unidos de América.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DA AMERICA.

MORTE DO SECRETARIO DE ESTADO GRESHAM.

O Illmo. Senhor Walter Quinton Gresham, Secretario de Estado, falleceu em Washington a 28 de Maio de 1895.

No mesmo dia o Presidente expediu a seguinte proclamação para participar o triste acontecimento ao povo americano.

PROCLAMAÇÃO DO PRESIDENTE DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DA AMERICA.

O Senhor Walter Q. Gresham, Secretario de Estado, acaba de morrer.

Ao annunciar a seus concidadãos este lamentavel successo, o Presidente, profundamente afflicto, lhes recorda que elles tambem soffreram uma perda irreparavel com a morte de um servidor publico de rara pureza e habilidade, um guarda patriotico e prudente de todos seus interesses e direitos, um americano brioso e leal, e um homem generoso e amavel.

Como uma expressão adequada do pesame nacional, ordeno que os representantes diplomaticos nos paizes estrangeiros, durante o prazo de dez dias, mandem arvorar a meio páu as bandeiras de suas respectivas embaixadas e legações, e que pelo mesmo periodo, a mesma cousa se faça em todas as fortalezas, postos militares, estações navaes e navios nacionaes dos Estados Unidos.

Ainda mais ordeno que todas as repartições do Governo na cidade de Washington fiquem fechadas o dia do enterro, e que durante o mesmo dia a bandeira nacional se arvore a meio páu em todos os edificios publicos por todo o territorio dos Estados Unidos.

(Assignado)

Pelo Presidente.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EDWIN F. UHL,

Secretario de Estado interino.

Feito na cidade de Washington a 28 de Maio do anno de nosso Senhor 1895 e 119º da Independencia dos Estados Unidos da America.

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(ENGLISH AND SPANISH.)

(Concluded.)

CHAPTER XI.

POULTRY.

(Continued.)

THE CARE OF POULTRY.

The judicious feeding of poultry, whether breeding or ordinary laying stock, is a matter of importance, and, particularly in winter, involves considerable care, labor, and good judgment to obtain best results. During cold weather, and in fact excepting the summer months, fowls seem to require a warm breakfast of soft food, but it should not be too highly concentrated. As the result of many careful experiments, it has for several years been our practice to prepare it in some of the following forms, adding a very little cayenne pepper or ordinary ginger in the coldest weather:

Coarse shorts.....	50 per cent
Ground oats.....	20 per cent
Corn meal.....	20 per cent
Ground scraps.....	10 per cent

Coarse shorts.....	50 per cent
Ground oats.....	15 per cent
Corn meal.....	15 per cent
Ground buckwheat.....	10 per cent
Ground scraps.....	10 per cent

Coarse shorts.....	25 per cent
Boiled vegetables.....	25 per cent
Ground oats.....	15 per cent
Corn meal.....	15 per cent
Ground buckwheat.....	10 per cent
Ground scraps.....	10 per cent

Scalded stale bread	50 per cent
Ground oats	15 per cent
Corn meal.....	15 per cent
Ground buckwheat.....	10 per cent
Ground scraps.....	10 per cent

If buckwheat is not desired or cannot be readily obtained, add 5 per cent each to oats and corn meal. If 10 per cent of scraps produces looseness of the bowels, it can be reduced to 5 per cent or entirely omitted for a time, meanwhile increasing the per cent of oats and corn meal. The ingredients should be well mixed while dry, after which use only enough water to thoroughly scald the entire mass, which if properly treated, will be firm and crumbling, but all thin or sloppy appearance must be avoided lest it produces derangement of the bowels. It should remain in the trough for an hour or two, tightly covered with bagging, sailcloth or anything that will retain the heat and exclude the cold, that it may have some opportunity to cook, and hence increase its value previous to being used. It should be fed as warm as the fowls can comfortably eat it, and after having been before them fifteen minutes, the remainder, if any, should be entirely removed, and if it continues sweet, can be mixed with the next morning's rations; but a careful and observing person will usually mix so near the required quantity that little or none will be left. While eating their breakfast is perhaps the best time to water them. During the day poultry should be continually supplied with pure, clean drinking water, but never compelled to drink freezing water or ice water, much less snow water which is very injurious. In very cold weather we prefer that their drink be slightly warm. Ground oyster shells or something similar should be within constant

reach of poultry, and the receptacle containing it should never be permitted to become empty. It is both asserted and denied that oyster shells are necessary for poultry in the formation of their shells, but aside from this consideration we value them principally as a preventive of egg-eating; because when not thus supplied fowls are very prone to acquire this vice, which is seldom practiced when oyster shells are liberally and continually provided; and such provisions, in connection with other means, will usually break up the habit when already formed.

The floor of poultry houses in winter should be covered with litter of some kind to the depth of three inches or more. Where stable litter cannot be had, orchard or hard wood forest leaves are excellent. Besides possessing some warmth for the feet of poultry and adding to the general cleanliness of the flocks, we prize them mostly as a convenient material in which to scatter and bury whole dry grains, that the fowls may have necessary exercise in scratching for it. This scattering of grain should commence immediately after the soft breakfast has been eaten, and should continue in moderate quantities at frequent intervals during the day. If enough is scattered at any one time to surfeit the fowls or satisfy their appetites, it causes a cessation of activity and defeats the end sought. This scattered grain may consist mainly of oats, with some wheat, barley, etc., but no corn, as this is too fattening. Whole corn should be fed only at night. In cold weather it is the very best supper, and will go further toward keeping fowls warm during a zero night than any other known food. At such season of the year we warm the corn gradually (as elsewhere described) and feed it quite warm, placing it before the fowls in keelers or something equally convenient for removing every particle of the remainder after having eaten all they want. None should remain in their house over night. But while permitted to eat all the warm corn at night that they desire, it should be the constant aim during the day to so fill their crops with less objectionable food that but little room will remain for the corn. Remember this: green food of some kind must be provided

daily. A stock of refuse cabbage is excellent for the purpose and not expensive. Half a head placed cut-side up in a keeler, is quite accessible to the fowls, and with little liability to waste; or it can be suspended at proper height from the floor, and the fowls in reaching or jumping for it will obtain additional exercise. This constant exercise is not only essential to health, but it is the best possible preventive of feather-picking, egg-eating, or any of the numerous vices to which fowls in confinement are usually addicted.

Poultry thus selected and treated will furnish as many eggs in winter as they can lay under any circumstances, and if the weather is such as to prevent out-of-door range, these eggs will hatch as well as any. It is true that the eggs of fowls enjoying such range are the most highly fertilized and produce the most vigorous chickens.

Although litter of some kind is desirable on the floors of poultry houses in winter, it is objectionable in summer, for obvious reasons. A little dry earth should then be scattered on cement or board floors, not only to facilitate their being readily cleaned, but as a slight protection to the feet of poultry when coming in contact with such hard substances. Earth floors, however, if smooth and firm, can easily be kept clean with a stiff broom, if swept daily.

Where flocks are sufficiently numerous to furnish enough sitting hens and at such times as desired, and where no more chickens are wanted than can be hatched by them, and especially where funds are too scarce to be wasted in experimenting with incubators, we recommend hatching by nature's method, which is so generally understood that few remarks concerning it are needed. Some breeders confine sitters on their nests during the period of incubation, taking them off and returning them every day or two. Others place slatted coops in front of open nests, provide corn and water, and permit the hen to come off and return at pleasure. The latter plan seems most in accordance with nature, although we have practiced both—but whichever is adopted, neither hens nor eggs should be disturbed, much less interfered with, except in case of extreme necessity. The practice of test-

ing eggs under liens, to ascertain their fertility or progress, cannot be too strongly condemned. It is usually unnecessary, always very uncertain, and eggs are frequently removed that would have hatched had they been let alone. If highest success is to be reached, all such fumbling with the eggs must be avoided.

Where incubators are employed, the eggs must, of course, be tested. We do not test as soon as many operators, but usually test hens' eggs on the seventh or fourteenth day, and no more. The selection of an incubator is of the very first importance. A poor one is worse than none, and the best are not too good. We never advise as to which is best, nor whether expedient to use any—because we prefer that in this matter everybody should suit themselves. Incubator advertisements must be taken with from fifty to ninety per cent of salt. The more emphatic the statements, the more salt necessary. Even the verbal declarations of manufacturers, made squarely to your face, have not always proved strictly in accordance with facts, and the only advice we can give is, to see a machine in actual operation and under ordinary conditions before purchasing one, or if this cannot be done, to confer with some friend or reliable disinterested person who has enjoyed such opportunity.

Incubators are managed to best advantage where the temperature is uniform, and this should be above the freezing point, both for safety of eggs when being turned and aired, and for the comfort and health of the operator—40 degrees Fahrenheit will do, but 50 degrees, or even 60 degrees is more comfortable. Where a properly constructed incubator house is not to be had, a good cellar is the next best place.

Good incubators are usually accompanied by such explicit instructions that little on that subject need be said here. Reliable thermometers are indispensable, and should indicate 100 degrees when lying on the bottom of the trays, before placing the eggs in them. Having done this, the inner doors of the machine should not be opened for at least twenty-four hours, nor should the outer ones be disturbed further than to ascertain by looking through the glass, that

the proper temperature of the egg chamber has been restored and is steadily maintained—thirty-six hours delay even will do no harm. If, for instance, the incubator is filled Saturday evening, open it Monday morning, take out the trays, closing the doors instantly lest the temperature becomes deranged; turn the eggs by hand, and replace them in the machine as soon as it can be done. Avoid all arrangements for turning them automatically. Simply remove a few from each end of the tray and pile them on those in the centre; then gently roll those in the centre toward both ends, letting those piled on top drop into their places, and your eggs are turned in the best possible manner.

It is difficult to prescribe exact rules for the use of moisture in an incubator, because the necessary quantity depends much upon the humidity of the atmosphere in the room where the machine is operated, and this humidity depends upon circumstances and conditions—such as whether in a cellar and whether in a damp one or otherwise, or whether used in a room above ground. The weather must also be taken into account; less moisture, of course, being required in wet weather than in dry. Where an ordinary cellar containing no furnace is used, and the incubator is of medium size, having three evaporating pans, introduce one on the third day, another on the tenth day, and the third one on the seventeenth day. We have not space here to explain why. Do not decrease the temperature of the egg chamber throughout the entire period of incubation, and particularly keep it at no less than 102 degrees while the chickens are emerging from the shell. A reduction then would retard and impair, if not destroy, the hatch. The temperature necessary to complete the hatch is too high for the comfort and welfare of the chickens already hatched, as will be observed by their crowding against the glass and by other symptoms of uneasiness, and they should be removed to the nursery below, as soon as dry and strong, but the machine should not be opened every few minutes to do this, and once in four or five hours will suffice.

Even where chickens are hatched by hens, we decidedly recommend rearing them in brooders as being much the easiest, surest, and most profitable method. In severe winter weather it is indeed the only practical one that can be adopted, to any extent or with any great degree of satisfaction. Not only this, but the hens can resume laying and continue to furnish their quota of the income. We have experimented extensively and expensively with brooders—having one long brooder house costing over \$700, accommodating 1,500 to 2,000 chickens, but although it may be said to work fairly well, yet the small separate brooder houses prove so very much better in every particular—being inexpensive to build, vastly cheaper to operate, and far more successful in raising healthy, vigorous chickens—that we have for some time used them exclusively and devoted the long brooder house to other purposes.

Whether hatched by natural or artificial means, chickens should not be removed to brooders until at least twenty-four hours old. The brooders should be properly prepared to receive them, being carefully cleaned (if they have been used before), well aired, and thoroughly warmed. The temperature of the brooders should be 90 degrees before placing the chickens in them, and the warmth from their boilers will increase it to 100 degrees, which is warm enough.

The first food which many breeders give their chickens consists of infertile eggs, boiled hard and chopped fine. We have occasionally seen this done with fair success, but in every such instance the eggs had been boiled for an hour and mixed with at least their bulk, and sometimes twice their bulk, of stale bread. We are not in favor of feeding eggs at all, but are very much opposed to it. Hard boiled eggs are not easily digested; we decline to eat them ourselves, or feed them to our young chickens. Whenever we have thus fed them, it has been followed by indigestion and consequent bowel troubles, resulting in a complication of ailments and frequently death, which we could only attribute to the eggs. We prefer at first to feed bread crumbs or plain corn meal johnny cake, well baked and crumbled, and both of

these either dry or moistened with sweet milk. Scalded corn meal, or if preferred, with say one-quarter its bulk of coarse shorts, mixed stiff and crumbling, is very good—preferable while warm, although it can be fed when nearly cold. Coarsely ground dry corn meal, in small quantities, placed on a board or in a shallow dish, seems to delight young chickens, and they will pick up considerable of it. After they are a week or ten days old a little whole or broken wheat, of good quality, can be fed to advantage and is much relished by them. From this time we also aim to keep them constantly supplied with cracked corn from which the larger particles and also the meal has been removed. As the chickens increase in size only the meal need be sifted out, and later on, when large enough to eat whole corn, it can be substituted, and the labor of preparing the cracked corn becomes unnecessary. The objection to feeding so much corn in any of its forms to adult fowls does not exist in the case of growing chickens, as it tends to accelerate their growth and promote their health without rendering them too fat; and in the absence of this plan they are seldom in proper flesh for market, but where it is adopted they are usually ready to kill whenever wanted. The theory that chickens should be confined in order to fatten them is as idiotic as it is unsuccessful, and should never be entertained. If the breed is good for anything, the chickens will reach their very best condition while enjoying full liberty. The constant access to cracked corn does not appear to destroy or materially diminish their appetite for soft food, of which they seem to eat about as much as when the cracked corn is withheld, and the latter is apparently used by them as a reserve fund in case of emergency and to which they resort very frequently. In cold weather it is especially true that soft food should not be fed to chickens later than the middle of the day, and they do much better when their crops are filled with dry grain at night. Soft food should be offered them every two or three hours in the morning until they are three or four weeks old, but for various reasons named elsewhere we prefer to remove what they do not immediately eat, and they will not go hungry so long

as cracked corn is within reach. In warmer weather soft food can be fed later in the day, and as the chickens grow older it can be fed at longer intervals, but chickens will not thrive on soft food alone. They can do very well on dry grain alone if necessary, but it is only when both soft food and dry food are intelligently used that the highest and most satisfactory results are obtained.

Milk is one of the best articles that can be had in connection with poultry, either old or young, and whether used to wet their food, or for drink, or both; and where the flocks are sufficiently numerous to consume all the skim milk from a cow, and the animal can be conveniently kept, it is profitable to do so. Sour milk, and particularly sour bonny-clabber, sometimes causes trouble with young chickens—but not generally; it is well therefore to feed it cautiously at first and to carefully watch its effect.

Animal food and green food are as important for chickens as for fowls, and the same kinds used for the latter are equally good for the former; but as a rule the younger the chickens the more watchfulness necessary in feeding them.

Charcoal is a very valuable assistant in raising chickens, although seldom mentioned in poultry publications; but we regard it as of vital importance. It assists digestion and hence corrects or prevents a multitude of evils. It need not be completely pulverized, but should be well broken up and placed in shallow pans, or on bits of boards, or on the sills of the brooder houses, or in various places about the premises where it will be readily discovered by the chickens. This simple suggestion should not be forgotten.

The more dry grain and the less moist food given to chickens, the more drink they will require. We are in favor of keeping water or milk before them and permitting them to drink all they want, because otherwise they may become excessively thirsty, and when watered may drink enough to injure themselves. Their drink should be given in such a manner as to prevent them from wetting their feathers, especially in winter. Where drinking fountains which admit only their bills are not at hand, some simple arrangement, such as plac-

ing their drink in a saucer containing an inverted flower pot, will answer the purpose very well.

Every brooder house should be provided with a low movable roost, not over twelve inches high, that the chickens may become familiar with it and learn to use it as soon as possible. One by three inch stuff, such as furring or pickets, with corners slightly rounded, is best in their case, and, if planed, so much the better, as it can be more easily kept clean, as already described. A small temporary yard is indispensable to every brooder house, and in winter should be sheltered and sunny, and is then better than a large one.

When chickens weigh from two to two and a half pounds, if well feathered, they no longer need the brooder proper, even in winter, and are quite likely to be found occupying the roost at night, which is better for them at that age than any brooder ever devised. They can then be easily removed to other quarters if desired, or if the brooders are required for another batch of young chickens. These new quarters can be obtained in no better or cheaper way than by using similar brooder houses, minus the brooders, and, being fac-similes of those they have just left, the chickens at once feel at home in them and experience no interruption of growth.

These little houses in winter should be thoroughly protected from storms, wind and cold, which is readily done by banking them up with leaves, refuse hay, or any convenient material that may be at hand. They are also equally well adapted to raising chickens in summer, the effort then being to keep them cool instead of warm, and as the chickens occupy them principally at night it can be accomplished by the use of screen windows and doors.

(Concluded.)

ANIMALES AMERICANOS.

(INGLÉS Y CASTELLANO.)

CAPÍTULO X.

POLLOS Y GALLINAS.

(Continúa.)

CUIDADO QUE DEBE TENERSE CON LAS AVES.

El modo juicioso de alimentar las aves sea cual fuere su raza, particularmente en el invierno, es asunto de importancia y envuelve considerable atención, cuidado, trabajo, y buen juicio. En tiempo frío, y en realidad en todo tiempo excepto el verano, las aves requieren un almuerzo caliente compuesto de alimentos suaves pero no demasiado concentrado. Después de muchos experimentos cuidadosos ha sido nuestra práctica por varios años preparar este almuerzo en cualquiera de las formas siguientes, añadiendo en cada caso, en la época mas fría, una cantidad muy pequeña de capsicum ó de gengibre ordinario:

I.

Salvado grueso y ordinario.....	50 por ciento
Avena molida.....	20 por ciento
Harina de maíz.....	20 por ciento
Chicharrón molido.....	10 por ciento

II.

Salvado grueso y ordinario.....	50 por ciento
Avena molida.....	15 por ciento
Harina de maíz.....	15 por ciento
Trigo sarraceno molido.....	10 por ciento
Chicharrón molido.....	10 por ciento

III.

Salvado grueso y ordinario.....	25 por ciento
Verduras hervidas.....	25 por ciento
Avena molida.....	15 por ciento
Harina de maíz.....	15 por ciento
Trigo sarraceno molido.....	10 por ciento
Chicharrón molido.....	10 por ciento

IV.

Pan duro mojado.....	50 por ciento
Avena molida.....	15 por ciento
Harina de maíz.....	15 por ciento
Trigo sarraceno molido.....	10 por ciento
Chicharrón molido.....	10 por ciento

Si no se quiere trigo sarraceno, ó si no se le puede obtener con facilidad, puede aumentarse en 5 por ciento la cantidad de avena y la de la harina de maíz. Si el 10 por ciento del chicharrón produce soltura de los intestinos se le puede reducir á 5 por ciento, ú omitirlo enteramente por algún tiempo, aumentado entretanto la proporción de avena y de harina de maíz. Los ingredientes todos deben mezclarse bien mientras están secos, y después de mezclados deben ponerse en agua aunque solo en la cantidad necesaria para obtener una masa sólida, la que cuando está bien preparada debe ser firme y desmoronable. Todo estado líquido ó pastoso debe evitarse porque es capaz de producir desarreglo en los intestinos. El alimento debe permanecer en la artesa, por una hora ó dos, bien tapado con tela de sacos, ó con lona ú otro lienzo cualquiera, que retenga el calor y excluya el frío, de manera que pueda cocinarse algo más y aumentar su valor nutritivo. Debe servirse este almuerzo á las aves tan caliente como pueda comerse por ellas sin molestia. Después que hayan comido de él por espacio de quince minutos el resto, si hay alguno, debe ser removido enteramente, y si á la mañana siguiente continúa fresco ó sin fermentar puede usarse mezclado con la ración cotidiana. Toda persona cuidadosa y observadora debe sin embargo preparar el alimento

diario en cantidades tales que no sobre nada ó sobre muy poco.

El mejor momento de dar agua á las aves es cuando están almorzando. Durante el día deben tener siempre agua de beber pura y limpia; y nunca se las debe obligar á beber agua helada ó que está para helarse, y mucho menos nieve derretida que es siempre muy dañina. En tiempo muy frío nosotros preferimos que la bebida sea ligeramente caliente. Debe haber siempre al alcance de las gallinas conchas de ostras molidas, ó alguna otra cosa de la misma especie, y los receptáculos ó vasijas en que ese polvo se encuentre nunca debe permitirse que queden vacíos. Unos afirman y otros niegan que las conchas de ostras son necesarias en el gallinero para la formación de la cáscara de los huevos; pero sea así, ó no, nuestro principal objeto al usarlas es el de impedir que las gallinas se coman los huevos. Cuando faltan las conchas de ostras es muy frecuente que las gallinas adquieran dicho vicio, pero cuando se las tiene á mano y en abundante cantidad no sucede tal cosa. Por este medio se conseguirá por regla general romper el hábito una vez formado.

El piso de los gallineros debe estar en el invierno cubierto con paja hasta la profundidad de tres pulgadas ó mas. Cuando no puede conseguirse paja buena, se pueden emplear con ventaja las hojas de los árboles, sean estos frutales ó de otra clase. Estas hojas además de mantener calientes las patas de las aves y de contribuir á la mayor limpieza del gallinero, son de grande utilidad para el efecto de cubrir los granos y pedazos de alimento que sobre él se rieguen, lo cual es muy útil porque obliga á las aves á hacer mucho ejercicio en su busca. Si se esparce en cada ocasión la bastante cantidad de comida para saciar las aves, ó satisfacer su apetito, se producirá una cesación de actividad y se habrán contrariado los fines que se desean. El alimento así regado puede consistir principalmente en avena mezclada con trigo, cebada, etc., pero sin ningún maíz, porque este engorda demasiado. El maíz entero debe darse solamente por la noche. En tiempo frío es la mejor cena y contribuye mucho más que ningún otro alimento conocido á que las aves tengan el calor

necesario, aunque la temperatura de la atmósfera durante la noche baje hasta cero. En esta estación del año nosotros calentamos gradualmente el maíz de la manera que en otra parte se describe, y se lo damos á comer á las aves todavía bastante caliente, colocándolo en una artesa, ú otra vasija análoga á fin de remover toda la que quede despues que hayan comido cuanto deseen. No debe dejarse en el gallinero, de un día para otro, ningún maíz; y aunque se permita á las aves comer todo el que quieran en su artesa, debe procurarse el resto del tiempo que tomen otro alimento más aceptable, de modo que se deje poco lugar para el maíz. Recuérdese bien que debe dárseles un alimento verde de cualquiera clase todos los días, y que un pedazo de repollo de col es excelente para el objeto y poco costoso. La mitad de una col puesta en una batea con la parte cortada hacia arriba será bien accesible á todas las aves y evitará grandes desperdicios. También se la puede poner colgada del techo, á conveniente altura para que las aves puedan alcanzarla ó saltar sobre ella, con lo que se consigue un ejercicio adicional. Este ejercicio constante es no solo indispensable para la salud, sino que es el mejor modo de impedir los hábitos de arrancarse las plumas, comer huevos y otros numerosos vicios á que las gallinas cuando están encerradas suelen inclinarse.

Las aves así escogidas y tratadas suministrarán tantos huevos en el invierno como pueden ser puestos dentro de aquellas circunstancias, y si el tiempo es tal que impide el ejercicio en campo abierto los dichos huevos podrán también empollarse entonces. Es la verdad sin embargo que los huevos de las gallinas que disponen de mayor espacio para correr al aire libre son los mejores y los que producen los pollos mas vigorosos.

Si durante el invierno es importante que el suelo del gallinero esté cubierto con paja ú otra cosa análoga, sucede lo contrario en verano. Entonces lo que debe hacerse es regar un poco de tierra seca ó de cimiento sobre las tablas del suelo, no solo para facilitar la limpieza sino para proteger algo las patas del animal al ponerse en contacto con sustancias duras. Los pisos de suelo natural, si son suaves y firmes,

pueden fácilmente conservarse limpios, si se les barre diariamente con una escoba dura.

Cuando las aves son tan numerosas que haya siempre gallinas echadas y en la época que se desee, y cuando no se quieren mas pollos que las que ellas mismas pueden empollar, y especialmente cuando los recursos no son bastantes para emprender en experimentos con incubadores, recomendamos que el empollamiento se verifique por el sistema natural, el cual está tan bien entendido por todos, que se necesita decir muy poco acerca de él. Algunos criadores tienen encerradas á las gallinas en sus nidos durante el período de la incubación, quitándolas de ellos y volviéndolas á poner cada dos días y á veces en un mismo día. Otros permiten que la gallina salga y entre á su voluntad, poniendo cerca del nido la suficiente cantidad de maíz y agua. Este último plan parece ser el que está mas de acuerdo con la naturaleza; pero hemos practicado los dos. Cualquiera que sea el adoptado es necesario no andar con los huevos, ni molestar á las gallinas, excepto en el caso de extremada necesidad. La costumbre de examinar los huevos cuando todavía la gallina está echada sobre ellos á fin de comprobar si son fértiles, ó formar idea de su estado, es cosa que debe condenarse en los mas fuertes términos. Escosa generalmente innecesaria y siempre incierta, no quedando duda de que muchos huevos que con frecuencia se han quitado del nido por creerlos malos hubieran empollado dejándolos solos. Si se quiere obtener el mayor éxito posible debe abandonarse toda idea de tocar los huevos.

Cuando se usan incubadores es necesario por supuesto examinar los huevos. Nosotros no hacemos esto tan temprano como otros muchos criadores; y esperamos generalmente, cuando se trata de huevos de gallina, hasta el séptimo día, pero nunca después del décimo cuarto. La elección de un incubador es de la mayor importancia. Uno malo es peor que ninguno, y el mejor que haya nunca es demasiado bueno. Nosotros nunca damos nuestra opinión acerca de cual es el mejor, ni tampoco sobre si es útil ó no usar alguno, pues preferimos en ambos casos que cada uno siga sus gustos.

Los anuncios de incubadores deben tomarse con cincuenta y hasta noventa por ciento de sal. Mientras mas enfáticas sean sus promesas mayor cantidad de sal se necesitará. Hasta las mismas declaraciones verbales hechas cara á cara por los fabricantes han resultado muchas veces no estar estrictamente en consonancia con los hechos; y el consejo que sobre el asunto podemos dar es que antes de comprar una máquina se la vea funcionar bajo las condiciones ordinarias, y si esto no puede hacerse, se consulte á algun amigo ú otra persona desinteresada y de fiar, que la haya visto en ejercicio.

Los incubadores trabajan con más ventaja cuando la temperatura es uniforme; pero esta debe ser mas alta que el punto de congelación, así para que no se echen á perder los huevos como para la salud y comodidad del operador. Con una temperatura de 40 grados de Fahrenheit habrá lo suficiente, pero si se eleva aquella á 50 ó 60 grados será mucho mejor. Cuando no haya una buena casa bien construida para incubar, lo mejor que puede hacerse es ocupar con ese objeto el piso que está debajo del principal.

Los buenos incubadores están acompañados generalmente con instrucciones tan explícitas que hacen inútil decir mucho sobre ellos. Es indispensable tener buenos termómetros á fin de conocer bien la temperatura, que debe ser de 100 grados en el fondo de las gavetas antes de poner en ellas los huevos. Después de puestos, no deben abrirse al menos por veinte y cuatro horas las puertas interiores de la máquina, ni debe andarse mucho tampoco con las exteriores á no ser para mirar al través del vidrio, si la propia temperatura de la cámara destinada para los huevos está mantenida debidamente. Aunque esto se detenga treinta y seis horas no resultará mal alguno. Si, por ejemplo, se ha llenado el incubador el sábado por la noche, no debe abrirse hasta el lunes por la mañana, en que se sacarán las gavetas, cerrando inmediatamente las puertas, á fin de que la temperatura no se perturbe. Entonces se dará vuelta á los huevos con la mano y se les volverá á colocar en la máquina tan pronto como sea posible. Deben evitarse todos los mecanismos inventados para dar esta vuelta automáticamente. El mejor modo es remover algunos

huevos de cada uno de los extremos de la gaveta, colocarlos encima de los que están en el centro y entonces hacer rodar estos últimos suavemente hacia los extremos, dejando que entren á ocupar su lugar los que se habían puesto encima. Con esto se habrá hecho lo mejor posible.

Es difícil dar reglas exactas para el uso de la humedad en un incubador, porque la necesaria cantidad de aquella depende mucho del estado de la atmósfera en el cuarto donde la máquina está colocada, y porque esta humedad depende de circunstancias y condiciones especiales, como por ejemplo, si la máquina está en un subterráneo, ó si este es ó no húmedo, ó si se coloca la máquina á alguna elevación sobre el terreno. El tiempo también debe tomarse en cuenta, pues mucha menos humedad se necesita en la estación de las lluvias que en la seca. Cuando se usa un sótano ordinario, en que no hay estufa, y el incubador es de tamaño mediano, con tres bandejas de evaporación, debe introducirse una de estas al tercer día, la otra al décimo y la tercera al décimo séptimo. No tenemos espacio suficiente para explicar aquí la razón de esto. La temperatura de la cámara destinada para los huevos no debe disminuirse durante el período entero de la incubación, y debe tenerse cuidado de que se conserve por lo menos á 102 grados cuando los pollos están saliendo de la cáscara. Cualquiera reducción de la temperatura en este momento retardaría y tal vez haría imposible el empollamiento. La temperatura necesaria para que este se complete es demasiado elevada para la comodidad y bienestar de los pollos que ya hayan salido, lo cual se observará al verlos agrupados contra el vidrio y por otros síntomas de intranquilidad. Entonces se les debe sacar de allí y transferirlos al cajón de abajo, que llaman el criadero (*the nursery*), lo cual debe hacerse tan pronto como los pollos estén secos y fuertes. La máquina no debe sin embargo estarse abriendo á cada rato para hacer esto, y bastará con que se verifique esta mudada cada cuatro ó cinco horas.

Aún en el caso de que el empollamiento se haga directamente por medio de las gallinas mismas, recomendamos decididamente que se críe á los pollos en criadores mecánicos,

pues que este es el método más fácil, seguro y provechoso. En el invierno, es en realidad el único practicable en escala grande ó que resulte satisfactorio. No solamente esto, sino que las gallinas pueden continuar poniendo y aumentando la renta. Hemos hecho grandes y costosos experimentos con estos criaderos, usando uno largo que costó mas de \$700, y que tenía cabida para 1,500 ó 2,000 pollos; pero aunque puede decirse que trabajaba bastante bien, siempre resultó que es mejor usar muchos pequeños separadamente, primero porque cuesta menos construirlos, segundo porque son también más baratos para trabajar, y tercero porque son mejores para criar pollos sanos y vigorosos. Por esta razón es que por algún tiempo hemos usado exclusivamente los pequeños y dedicado el grande á otros objetos.

Bien sea que se empollen los huevos por medios naturales ó artificiales, no se deben remover los pollitos y llevarlos al criadero hasta que tengan veinte y cuatro horas de edad. Esos criaderos deben estar propiamente preparados para recibirlos, teniendo cuidado de limpiarlos bien, si se han usado antes, y de conservarlos bien ventilados y calientes en todos sus partes. La temperatura de los criaderos antes de poner en ellos los pollos debe ser de 90 grados, y el calor que le darán los animales hará que suba hasta 100 grados, lo cual es bastante.

El primer alimento que muchos criadores dan á sus pollos consiste en huevos cocidos, duros y finamente picados. Hemos visto alguna vez que esto se hace con bastante éxito, pero en cada caso se han tenido los huevos en agua hirviendo por una hora mezclándolos con una cantidad de pan duro, igual en volumen al de ellos ó tal vez dos veces mas grande. Nosotros no aprobamos sin embargo el uso de los huevos para alimento y nos oponemos mucho á que así se haga. Los huevos duros no se digieren facilmente y parece mejor no darlos á los pollitos, porque cuando lo hemos hecho han sobrevenido indigestiones y dificultades intestinales, que han venido en muchos casos á producir la muerte, la que no podemos atribuir sino á los huevos. Nosotros preferimos que al principio se les dé á comer migajas de pan, ó harina de maíz simple, ó en

forma de torta bien cocida y desmoronada, todo ello ó seco ó humedecido con leche fresca. La harina de maíz molidada en agua caliente y, si se quiere con la cuarta parte de su volumen de salvado grueso y ordinario, todo ello en pasta seca deleznable, es cosa muy buena, preferible cuando está caliente, pero muy útil también cuando está casi fría. El maíz seco molido en pedazos gruesos, colocado en pequeñas cantidades en una tabla ó en un plato llano, parece deleitar á los pollitos que comerán de él considerablemente. Cuando ya tengan una semana ó diez días de edad debe dárseles un poco de trigo en grano entero ó quebrado, pero de buena calidad, y esto les gustará mucho. Desde los diez días en adelante se les debe dar bastante cabecilla de maíz teniendo cuidado de quitarle las partículas más grandes y también la parte suave. A medida que los pollos crecen en tamaño la harina debe irse escaseando y más tarde cuando son ya bastante grandes para comer el maíz entero debe este dárseles évitándose así el trabajo de machucar el maíz. La objeción que hay contra el uso de este grano en tanta cantidad y en todas sus formas cuando se trata de aves adultas, no existe en el caso de los pollos que están creciendo, pues dicho grano tiende á acelerar su crecimiento y á mantenerlos sanos sin engordarlos demasiado. Si no se sigue este plan pocas veces son á propósito para venderlos en el mercado, pero si se le adopta se les podrá matar cuando se quiera.

La teoría de que los pollos deben estar encerrados para engordarlos es equivocada y nunca tiene buen éxito. Por consiguiente debe ser rechazada. Si la cría es buena los pollos alcanzarán su mejor estado gozando de completa libertad. El constante acceso al maíz machucado no parece que destruya ó disminuya materialmente su apetito por el alimento suave, del que toman casi lo mismo cuando no se les dá el maíz. Este lo usan á lo que parece como una especie de fondo de reserva para casos de emergencia, al que recurren con bastante frecuencia. En tiempo frío es particularmente la verdad que no debe darse á los pollos alimento suave después del mediodía, y que ellos lo pasan mucho mejor cuando sus buches se llenan de grano seco por la noche. El ali-

mento suave debe dárselos cada dos ó tres horas por la mañana hasta que tengan tres ó cuatro semanas de edad; pero por varias razones expuestas en otra parte, preferimos remover lo que no comen inmediatamente, y no tendrán hambre en tanto que haya á mano maíz machucado. En tiempo caliente el alimento suave debe darse mas tarde durante el día y á mayores intervalos á medida que los pollos avanzan en edad. Ninguno de ellos, sin embargo, prosperará con solo el alimento suave. Pueden pasarlo muy bien con solo grano seco si es necesario, pero nunca se consiguen los mas altos y satisfactorios resultados si no se usan inteligentemente el alimento suave y el grano seco.

La leche es uno de los mejores artículos que pueden usarse con las aves viejas ó jóvenes, bien sea para humedecer su comida ó para darles de beber, ó para ambas cosas, y cuando son en bastante número para consumir toda la leche descremada de una vaca, y puede tenerse á este animal con comodidad, es provechoso hacerlo. La leche agria y particularmente cuando está del todo cuajada, suele hacer daño á los pollos, pero esto no sucede generalmente; es bueno por lo tanto que se tenga cuidado al usar la leche y que se observe bien el efecto que produce

El alimento animal y el verde son tan importantes para los pollos como para las aves grandes, y las mismas clases que se usan para estas últimas pueden usarse para los primeros, aunque debe seguirse la regla de que mientras más jóvenes sean los pollos, más vigilancia debe tenerse con su alimentación.

El carbon de leña es un auxiliar valioso en la crianza de los pollos, aunque raras veces se le menciona en los libros. Nosotros lo consideramos de vital importancia. Ayuda la digestión y corrige ó impide multitud de males. No es necesario que está completamente pulverizado, pero debe estar bien quebrado y en vasijas llanas ó en tablillas ó en los durmientes de los criaderos, ó en otros puntos donde los pollos puedan encontrarlo fácilmente. Esto no debe olvidarse.

Mientras más cantidad de grano seco y menos alimento suave se dé á los pollos, mayor será su necesidad de beber.

En nuestro concepto debe tenerse siempre á mano una cantidad de agua ó de leche y dejar á los pollos que beban toda la que quieran, porque de otra manera sucederá que se pongan excesivamente sedientos y que cuando se les dé agua beban con tanto exceso que les haga daño. La bebida debe dárselos de tal manera que no se les mojen las plumas, especialmente en el invierno. Cuando no hay fuentes á propósito en que el ave ponga solamente su pico, debe hacerse alguna cosa que llene más ó menos el mismo fin.

Cada criadero debe estar provisto con una percha baja y movable de no mas de doce pulgadas de altura, para que los pollos se acostumbren á usarla tan pronto como sea posible. Palos de 1 por 3 pulgadas de ancho y grueso, con las orillas ligeramente redondeadas, son los mejores para formar los escalones; y si están acepillados son todavía mejores, pues que se les puede mantener limpios, según se dijo antes. Cada criadero debe tener un pequeño patio que en el invierno debe estar bañado por el sol y cubierto. Un patio pequeño es mejor que uno grande, si tiene estas condiciones.

Cuando los pollos pesan de dos á dos y media libras, si están bien emplumados, no necesitarán permanecer en el criadero ni aún en el invierno, y es muy probable que se les encuentre por la noche encaramados en alguna percha, lo cual en aquella edad es mejor para ellos que todos los criaderos inventados. Se les puede llevar entonces facilmente á otros puntos si así se desea, ó si las criaderos se necesitan para otra bandada de pollos. Los mejores lugares y los mas baratos que pudieran usarse serían casas hechas á manera de los criaderos y una especie de *fac-simile* de ellos, porque con esto los pollos no estrañarían nada el nuevo local y no se interrumpiría en modo alguno su crecimiento.

Estas casitas deben estar perfectamente protegidas en el invierno contra toda clase de tempestades y contra el viento y el frío, lo que se consigue facilmente con amontonar al rededor de ellas las hojas caidas ó el heno regado por el suelo, ó cualquiera otro material análogo que se tenga á mano. En ellas puede igualmente tenerse con ventaja á los pollos durante el verano, con la diferencia de que entonces los esfuerzos ten-

drán que hacerse en el sentido de tenerlas frescas en vez de calientes; y como los pollos las ocuparán principalmente por la noche esto podrá conseguirse empleado puertas y ventanas de alambre tejido que permita la libre entrada del aire exterior.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

DEBTS OF THE PROVINCES.

In a dispatch to the Department of State, dated Buenos Aires, December 29, 1894, U. S. Minister Buchanan says:

"The subject of consolidating the debts of the different provinces of the Argentine Republic and issuing therefor national bonds, is now occupying the attention of congress. As the inclosed bill, submitted by the minister of hacienda — Dr. Terry — has passed the chamber of deputies,* a brief sketch of the subject may be of interest.

The foreign gold debt of the different provinces, including past-due interest, will stand on December 31, as follows:

Provinces.	Amount.	Provinces.	Amount.
Buenos Aires.....	\$50,532,910	San Luis.....	\$927,068
Córdoba.....	23,294,651	Catamarca.....	3,217,964
Santa Fé.....	20,081,955	San Juan.....	2,064,420
Entre-Ríos.....	16,380,034	Tucuman.....	3,051,756
Corrientes.....	6,309,183		
Mendoza.....	5,825,888	Total.....	131,685,829

A considerable part of this debt was created in starting the different provincial banks under the guaranteed banking act of November 2, 1887. The proceeds of the bonds sold abroad under this act were paid to the general government, which issued to the provincial bank of the province as its capital an amount of paper money equal to the amount of gold received from the sale of the bonds of that province. In addition, the government issued to the province $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent gold bonds for the same amount, but held these bonds

*Since the above was written, the bill has become a law.

as security for the paper money issued to the provincial bank, paying the interest, however, to the province. By the terms of the banking act, the resources of the provincial banks were pledged as security for the payment of the provincial bonds, thus making the national government secondarily responsible to the foreign bondholders in the amount of the bonds issued to the different provinces as follows :

Provinces.	Amount.	Provinces.	Amount.
Santa Fé	\$10,805,652	Catamarca	\$2,390,400
Entre-Ríos	6,980,400	San Juan	1,656,000
Corriente	3,163,500	Tucuman	3,714,285
Mendoza	3,000,000		
San Luis.....	630,000	Total.....	32,340,237

The interest on the provincial bonds varies from 5 to 6 per cent, and, in many instances, has lapsed since 1890, at which time all the provincial banks collapsed.

It will be seen that, for the gold dollar thus handed to the government by the provinces, they received in return a paper dollar, then, I believe, at par, but worth now about 27 cents; so that to pay their debts, the provinces would be obliged to pay at this time more than three and a half times the amount they received.

The plan of the minister of hacienda is understood to contemplate the issue of national 3 per cent gold bonds for the face value of all provincial bonds, retiring them and the national bonds held by the provinces under the banking act. The method by which the government proposes to secure itself for such an issue or provide for their payment or the plan by which the people of these provinces which have no foreign indebtedness, are to be relieved from being obliged, under such a scheme, to help pay the debts of those provinces which borrowed these great sums, is not mentioned.

DESIGN FOR A NEW CAPITOL BUILDING.

The government of the Argentine Republic has decided to invite bids from architects throughout the world for plans for a new building intended for the use of congress. Three prizes will be offered for the best design—one of \$20,000, one of \$10,000, and one of \$5,000. The architect receiving the first prize will be given the execution of the work. The prizes will be paid in the paper currency of the country, based on its value on the 12th day of October next, the last day upon which plans can be submitted. The Argentine paper dollar (or peso) is worth at this time in United States gold about twenty-four cents.

A jury composed of five persons—three senators and two members of the house of representatives—has been appointed to receive and examine the plans submitted, and award the prizes. The composition of the jury is such as to guarantee to all competitors an impartial decision. The jury is charged to take the necessary steps for making known throughout the world the conditions under which the proposals may be submitted, and the details as to the erection of the building. Interested parties may secure all desirable information upon application to any of the Argentine consulates.

COLLECTION OF PORT DUES.

The new chief of the custom house has decided to collect the difference between gold and paper on all port dues, light dues, etc., paid within the last four years, on the plea that said dues had been erroneously paid in paper. Many changes must have taken place during this period, and it will be interesting to observe how the work of collection is to be carried out. The question as to liability will not be easily decided in numerous cases, assuming the demand to be legal.—[South American Journal, April 6, 1895.]

GENERAL CENSUS.

On May 10 a general census of the Argentine Republic was taken. The population of the city of Buenos Aires is shown to be 620,000, and the total population of the Republic will probably reach 4,500,000.

Of the total it is estimated that 3,000,000 are foreigners.

POINTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Argentine congress was opened on Thursday, May 2, by President Uriburu. The president states that the trade of the Republic with foreign countries continues to improve, and during the past financial year the value of the exports amounted to \$102,000,000, or \$9,000,000 in excess of the imports.

Referring to the Misiones boundary question, President Uriburu expresses the hope that the settlement of the dispute would serve to draw still closer the ties of friendship uniting Argentina and Brazil. The demarkation of the Chilean frontier was progressing smoothly and satisfactorily, notwithstanding reports to the contrary published in the press. The necessary funds for the payment of the interest on the foreign debt up to September next has been remitted to London.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS FOR 1895.

A correspondent of the South American Journal, writing from Buenos Aires under date of May 1, says:

"Wheat shipments have now slackened off, and the movement will continue small, but I see no reason to alter the estimate of a total export for the year of about 4,500,000 quarters. Quality will probably be fully maintained.

"The importance of an immense maize crop that has all ripened well is now fully recognized, and the estimates are

increasing, owing to the very heavy yield that has exceeded expectations in nearly every district.

“The weather has been favorable, and already shipments are being made from the Santa Fé districts that appear dry. This is an unusually early movement, and if the weather keeps good for drying, heavy shipments may be expected next month, and a total export of 7,000,000 quarters in twelve months is possible. That will astonish Europe, as the wheat exports of 1894 did.”

BOLIVIA.

MINERAL WEALTH.

In a report to his government on the trade of Bolivia, Mr. St. John, British consul at Lima, Peru, says:

“The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes silver, copper, tin, antimony, bismuth, gold and borax. Silver is the most important, the amount shipped in 1894 not falling short of 15,000,000 ounces, whilst the total output of the mines was about 22,000,000 ounces. One-fifth of the total production has to be delivered to the government for coinage purposes. Difficulties of transportation have prevented many mines containing rich ores from being worked. The railroad communication to Oruro will in part remove these obstacles, and we may shortly expect to see the annual output very largely increased. The greater portion of copper exported is obtained from the Corocoro district, and is shipped in the form of barrilla. It is found in soft freestone, crushed in a most primitive manner, washed, packed in bags, and sent to Mollendo by way of the Desaguadero river and Lake Titicaca, for shipment to Europe. The copper is of fine quality, and the ores shipped average from 80 per cent to 85 per cent of pure copper. There is ample scope for large development of the industry.”

BRAZIL.

BIDS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The government of the state of Minas Geraes is asking for bids for the erection of public buildings in Bello Horizonte, the future state capital, on the basis of the following maximum prices, calculated in United States money:

Congressional building.....	\$230,580
Department of agriculture.....	46,185
Department of finance.....	46,185
Department of interior.....	54,500
Printing office.....	25,000
	\$402,450

The proposals will be opened on the 20th instant.

EXPORTS FROM THE STATE OF PARA—1893-94.

According to the message of the governor of Para, the exports from that state during the fiscal year 1893-94 were officially valued at \$8,136,000 in United States currency.

The following statement shows the weight of the principal exports, expressed in kilogrammes, during the year: Rubber, 8,084,921; cacao, 3,379,184; Brazil nuts, 84,266; hides, 805,977; deer hides, 62,475; cumarú, 59,525; isinglass, 73,699.

CHILE.

TREATY WITH BOLIVIA.

Recent advices from Valparaiso state that a treaty of peace and friendship has been concluded between Chile and Bolivia by which the former cedes to Bolivia a small strip of territory and a port on the Pacific coast.

COSTA RICA.

CACAO FARMING.

The following communication from the Director General of Statistics of Costa Rica, addressed to Señor Calvo, Chargé d'Affaires in the United States, will be found interesting and instructive on the subject of which it treats:

SAN JOSÉ, Costa Rica, May 18, 1895.

To Hon. JOAQUIN B. CALVO,
Chargé d'Affaires,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Replying to letters asking for minute information on the subject of the culture of cacao and the expenses and final results of same, this office will endeavor to answer in a general way by giving a brief account of cacao farming during a period of sixteen years. The space of a letter will not admit a detailed statement of the nature or expenses of the various work done each year, but enough will be stated to enable the reader to decide whether he has the means required for making a plantation alone, or whether he had better join with others and form a company.

I do not hesitate to say, that nearly all pamphlets treating the cacao question have exaggerated the amount of yearly crops, quoting as an average five pounds per tree and even more. In the present statement the average crop is quoted at two pounds per tree, and the value 20 cents gold per pound, although the Costa Rican cacao cannot be had here for less than 40 cents gold per pound, on account of its excellence. The poorer classes drink a cheaper cacao imported from South America. Parties with limited capital had better go into cacao and coffee planting, instead of cultivating the coarser grain on a large scale, as sale products.

There is always a call for coffee and cacao, and the culti-

vation of these is classed as "gentleman farming," affording plenty of time for outside business, while the cultivation of grain and breadstuffs requires a yearly tilling of the soil combined with heavy expenses for farm hands and animals.

A cacao farm of 200 manzanas,* with about 125 manzanas devoted to cacao, is considered a large farm. According to your own or your friend's means you may cut down the number of manzanas and apportion the expenses to the amount of the crop.

The Costa Rica Immigration Pamphlet† is written for parties whose main object is to create a homestead for their families, and \$600 in gold may be considered a reasonable amount to make a start. In this estimate for cacao farming parties with wider views and more capital may see the result of a safe investment.

In the calculations given below the estimates are made in Costa Rica currency. At present \$2.50 Costa Rica currency equal \$1 American gold. Wages have not increased in proportion, the difference being hardly 25 cents Costa Rica currency per day. The reason for this small increase in wages may partly be attributed to the fact that the people at large consider the intrinsic value of their silver dollar to-day the same as before. *The following calculation was made two years ago, when \$1.50 was equal to \$1 American gold:*

CACAO CULTURE ON SHARES.

500 SHARES OF \$40 EACH, COSTA RICA CURRENCY—EQUALS \$20,000—
PAYABLE IN YEARLY INSTALLMENTS DURING THE
FIRST FIVE YEARS.

	Expense.	Income.
1.—Payment on 500 shares at \$10 per share.....		\$5,000
Amount paid for 200 manzanas at \$10 per manzana.....	\$2,000	

*A manzana is equal to 1 5/8 acres.

†Persons consulting this interesting and instructive pamphlet, by Mr. Schroeder, will do well also to read the Special Bulletin on Costa Rica, issued by this Bureau in April 1894.

COSTA RICA.

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	Expense.	Income.
Total expenses for plants, culture and houses	2,500	
Balance to credit of the company.....	500	
First year's planting 10,000 trees on 25 man- zauas.....	Total \$5,000	\$5,000
2.—Payment on shares, \$5,000, and deposit from first year, \$500.....		\$5,500
Total expenses for culture, etc.....	\$3,000	
Balance to credit of the company.....	2,500	
Second year's planting 10,000 trees on 25 manzauas.....	Total \$5,500	\$5,500
3.—Payment on shares, \$5,000, and deposit from second year, \$2,500.....		\$7,500
2,500 bunches bananas, \$312; 120 quintals*		
*A quintal is equivalent in weight to 100 pounds.		
Corn, \$200.....		512
Total expenses for culture, houses and horses	\$3,410	
Balance to credit of the company.....	4,602	
Third year's planting 10,000 trees on 25 manzauas.....	Total \$8,012	\$8,012
4.—Payment on shares, \$2,500, and deposit from third year, \$4,602.....		\$7,102
5,000 bunches bananas, \$625; corn, \$200.....		825
Total expenses for culture, houses, etc.....	\$3,430	
Balance to credit of the company.....	4,497	
Fourth year's planting 10,000 trees on 25 manzauas.....	Total \$7,927	\$7,927
5.—Payment on shares, \$2,500, and deposit from fourth year, \$4,497.....		\$6,997
7,500 bunches bananas, \$937; corn, \$200.....		1,137
Total expenses for culture, etc.....	3,530	
Balance to credit of the company.....	4,604	
Fifth year's planting 10,000 trees on 25 man- zauas.....	Total \$8,134	\$8,134

	Expense.	Income.
6.—All shares paid up. Deposit from fifth year,		
\$4,604.....		\$4,604
10,000 bunches bananas, \$1,250; corn, \$200 ...		1,450
Total expenses for culture, etc.....	\$2,920	
Balance to credit of the company.....	3,134	
No more new planting..... Total	<u>\$6,054</u>	<u>\$6,054</u>
7.—Deposit from sixth year		\$3,134
10,000 bunches bananas, \$1,250; corn \$200; ca- cao, 50 quintals, \$2,500		3,950
Total expenses for culture, etc.	\$2,765	
Ten per cent dividend on shares.....	2,000	
Balance to credit of the company.....	2,319	
Dividend paid, with \$2,000	<u>\$7,084</u>	<u>\$7,084</u>
8.—Deposit from seventh year.....		\$2,319
10,000 bunches bananas, \$1,250; corn \$200; ca- cao, 150 quintals, \$7,500		8,950
Total expense for culture, etc.....	\$3,425	
Twenty per cent dividend on shares.....	4,000	
Balance to credit of the company.....	3,844	
Dividend paid, with \$4,000	<u>\$11,269</u>	<u>\$11,269</u>
9.—Deposit from eighth year.....		\$3,844
5,000 bunches bananas, \$625; corn, \$200; ca- cao,, 250 quintals, \$12,500.....		13,325
Total expenses for culture, sacks, drying ma- chine, etc	\$7,665	
Twenty per cent dividend on shares	4,000	
Balance to credit of the company.....	5,504	
Dividend paid, with \$4,000..... Total	<u>\$17,169</u>	<u>\$17,169</u>
10.—Deposit from ninth year.....		\$5,504
2,500 bunches bananas, \$312; corn, \$200; ca- cao, 350 quintals, \$17,500		18,012
Total expenses for culture, etc.....	\$6,015	
Sixty per cent dividend on shares.....	12,000	
Balance to credit of the company	5,501	
Dividend paid, with \$12,000..... Total	<u>\$23,516</u>	<u>\$23,516</u>

	Expense.	Income.
11.—Deposit from tenth year.....		\$5,500
Last crop of bananas, \$200; no corn this year;		
cacao, 450 quintals, \$22,500		22,700
Total expenses for culture, sacks, machinery,		
etc.....	\$6,555	
Eighty per cent dividend on shares	16,000	
Balance to credit of the company.....	5,645	
Dividend paid, with \$16,000.....Total	28,200	\$28,200
12.—Deposit from eleventh year.....		\$5,645
Corn, \$200; cacao, 600 quintals, \$30,000.		30,200
Total expenses for culture, etc.....	\$6,595	
One hundred per cent dividend on shares	20,000	
Balance to credit of the company.....	9,250	
Dividend paid, with \$20,000	Total \$35,845	\$35,845
13.—Deposit from twelfth year		\$9,250
Corn, \$200; cacao, 700 quintals, \$35,000.....		35,200
Total expenses for culture, new houses, etc...	\$9,075	
One hundred per cent dividend on shares.....	20,000	
Balance to credit of the company.....	15,375	
Dividend paid, with \$20,000 ..	Total \$44,450	\$44,450
14.—Deposit from thirteenth year		\$15,375
Corn, \$200; cacao, 800 quintals, \$40,000.....		40,200
Total expenses for culture, fences, sacks,		
wagons, horses, etc.....	\$9,075	
One hundred per cent dividend on shares.....	20,000	
Balance to credit of the company.....	26,500	
Dividend paid, with \$20,000	Total \$55,575	\$55,575
15.—Deposit from fourteenth year.....		\$26,500
Corn, \$200; cacao, 900 quintals, \$45,000.....		45,200
Total expenses for culture, sacks, repairs on		
fences and houses.....	\$8,275	
Two hundred per cent dividend on shares.....	40,000	
Balance to credit of the company.....	23,425	
Dividend paid, with \$40,000.....	Total \$71,700	\$71,700

	Expense.	Income.
16.—Deposit from fifteenth year.....		\$23,425
Corn, \$200; cacao, 1,000 quinals, \$50,000.....		50,200
Total expenses for culture, sacks, repairs, etc.	\$8,275	
All moneys deposited to credit of the company.....	65,350	
Dividend in treasurer's hand, \$65,350.... Total	\$73,625	\$73,625

RECAPITULATION.

Capital invested, \$20,000. Total dividends paid upon said capital during sixteen years. \$203,350, or about \$12,700 per year.

The value of the share-company's property the sixteenth year stands as follows:

50,000 cacao trees at \$2, with land.....	\$100,000
70 manzanas pasture land, at \$50	3,500
Houses, with five manzanas grounds	3,000
Fences.....	1,000
Machines and implements	3,000
Wagons, horses and boat	360
Harness and saddles.....	100
Furniture for house and office.....	190
Total value of property	\$111,150

You will have observed that any income from small items of husbandry, as garden stuff, fowls, dairy products, etc., is not quoted, because the demands of the household and farm hands generally consume them, with or without permission.

Your attention certainly has, also, been called to the large yearly deposit with the company's treasurer. If a single party is owner of the plantation, of course no deposit is necessary; but in a share company a different arrangement has to be followed. Shareholders may in a greater or less degree neglect to pay their assessments in due time, or misunderstanding may create delay in payments; but the cacao culture does not permit of any delay in meeting necessary expenses, or the plantation is crippled or even killed under the quick tropical vegetation. Therefore a deposit is created sufficient to carry on the work under all arising conditions.

A cacao plantation, as here accounted for, will continue for an unlimited future in full bearing power, if properly attended to. Without regular attention the trees will develop into forests, their fruit diminish in quantity, or even disappear. If you or your friends make up your minds to start a cacao farm on shares, you had better select from among yourselves a manager who can always be present on the farm and conduct the work.

Respectfully,

JOHN SCHROEDER.

Official letters to be addressed to the "Director General del Departamento Nacional de Estadística, San José, Costa Rica, America Central."

GUATEMALA.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The government of Guatemala has proposed to the holders of the bonds representing the national debt, both foreign and internal, a plan of settlement. The terms submitted are as follows: for every \$500 of the internal debt, and for every £100 of the external debt, now outstanding, it is proposed to substitute new four per cent bonds of the value of £70, with the same security as hitherto, together with £5 in bonds for the accrued and unpaid interest.

By this project of finance the holders of the old loans will receive 75 per cent of their present holdings in new four per cent bonds, and Guatemala saves one-fourth of the interest previously paid. This arrangement has received the approval of the President and now awaits the acceptance of the bondholders.

MEXICO.

TAX ON GOLD AND SILVER.

In the budget for the fiscal year 1895-96, as finally passed by the Chamber of Deputies, an item of revenue amounting to \$2,275,000, under the head of "Taxes on Gold and Silver," is a new tax. The following is the text of the act authorizing its collection:

"In addition to the taxes imposed by articles 4, 5, and 7 of the decree of June 6, 1887, silver and gold shall pay to the Federation the following mintage, stamp, refining, melting, assay and separation dues:

"A.—From and after July 1 next, the deduction hitherto made on the intrinsic value of gold and silver entered at the mints, for the purpose of defraying the cost and fees of mintage, shall be abolished. In consequence, persons entering the precious metals shall be credited for each kilogram of pure silver at the rate of \$40 ⁹¹⁵/₁₀₀₀, and for each kilogram of pure gold at the rate of \$675 ⁴¹⁷/₁₀₀₀. These values shall be taken as the basis for the estimation of the mintage and stamp dues hereafter to be mentioned.

"B.—The mintage fees on gold and silver shall be reduced to 2 per cent of their value, payment of such fees being made in silver coin.

"C.—The stamp tax imposed by the law of April 25, 1893, on certificates issued by the mints, and that imposed by the same law on gold and silver in bars, are hereby repealed, and in their stead a new stamp tax on gold and silver is created, the amount of said tax to be three cents per one dollar on the value of the gold and silver. From the payment of this tax no one shall be exempted.

"D.—The mintage and stamp tax dues shall be payable not only with respect to silver and gold entered at the mints,

but with respect to bars of either metal, or of the two metals mixed, that may be exported. Also with respect to silver sulphides, to argentiferous lead and copper, to ores in the natural state, to concentrates or ore only partially dressed, and to any alloy, object or substance containing gold or silver.

"E.—The mintage and stamp dues shall be paid in the assay offices or at the mints with respect to gold and silver introduced for coinage, and in the same offices or at the maritime or frontier custom houses with respect to gold and silver exported in any form.

"F.—The only exemption from the payment of the mintage fee with respect to silver exported shall be enjoyed by the metallurgical establishments at present enjoying such exemption under their concessions; provided always that the proportion of silver in argentiferous lead does not exceed 7-1000ths, and that in argentiferous copper 15-1000ths, for in case the proportion of silver exceeds the amounts named, said establishments shall pay the mintage fee with respect to the excess.

"G.—Ores of gold or silver exported in the natural state or only concentrated mechanically, shall be subject to the mintage and stamp tax with respect to the value of the gold or silver which they contain, with an allowance of 5 per cent.

"H.—The exemption with respect to 3-1000ths which all the exporters of certain classes of metal have enjoyed, is abolished.

"I.—The refining, melting, assay and separation fees shall be collected according to a schedule of prices to be formed and published by the treasury department.

"J.—The owners of silver bars containing gold may have the separation of these metals performed in private establishments; and in case they introduce mixed silver into a government assay office, they may have the gold separated up to the limit desired on payment of a separation fee per kilogram, in accordance with a schedule to be issued by the treasury department.

"K.—The federal executive shall issue the necessary rules of practice for the enforcement of the above taxes, and shall fix the penalties to be visited on persons who shall attempt to evade or shall evade the payment of the taxes on gold and silver, of which the exportation without payment of mintage or stamp taxes shall be considered as a case of contraband.

"L.—From and after July 1 next, all laws and regulations with regard to federal taxation on gold and silver, opposed to the foregoing bases, shall be repealed."

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR MARKING BOUNDARY.

By agreement between the two countries in interest, the time for completing the work of marking the boundary limit between Mexico and Guatemala has been extended one year from May 7, 1895, the date upon which the ratifications of this agreement were exchanged.

BILL FOR THE ABOLITION OF INTERSTATE CUSTOMS.

Just before the adjournment of the Mexican congress a bill originating with Minister Limantour was proposed, looking to the termination of the alcabala, or interstate customs dues. The bill as proposed gives to the federal government alone the right to tax or regulate trade between the states, and between the states and foreign countries. The project contains several amendments to the constitution which will have to be submitted to the different states, but it is believed they will be promptly ratified.

Action will be taken on the proposed measure at the next session of congress, in September.

REDUCTION OF DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

Under date of June 4 an executive decree was issued reducing the domestic, or interior postage from ten cents to five cents on letters or postal cards for each fifteen grammes or fraction thereof, and from five cents to four cents on letters or postal cards of the same unit of weight when delivered in the city, town or village in which they were mailed.

This reduction is made by virtue of authority conferred on the Executive at the last session of congress.

NICARAGUA.

DISCONTINUANCE OF STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The Department of State is informed by Consul O'Hara, that the steamers of the Prince line (English) which have hitherto touched at San Juan del Norte (Greytown) on their monthly trips between New York and Central American ports, have discontinued their service to that port.

IMPOSITION OF ANCHORAGE DUES AT CORN ISLAND.

The government of Nicaragua has issued a decree imposing anchorage dues on vessels arriving at Corn Island, and at Little Corn Island. Heretofore no shipping dues other than those for entry and clearance have been charged at those ports.

The decree provides as follows:

Article 1.—That steamships and sailing vessels arriving at the ports of Brig bay and South bay, in Corn Island, and Pelican bay, in Little Corn Island, shall pay anchorage dues at the rate of five cents per ton register for vessels in ballast, and ten cents per ton register for vessels with cargo.

Article 2.—The dues established by the present law shall be collected by the official whom the executive power may appoint for the purpose.

CONTRACT WITH THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

The government of Nicaragua has renewed its contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The present ar-

rangement will provide one more monthly steamer, which will touch at the port of Corinto to transport immigrants at three-fourths of the regular rate. The government grants to the company an annual subsidy of 9,000 pesos.

PARAGUAY.

COMMERCIAL IMPROVEMENT.

According to the "South American Journal," the latest information from Paraguay is reassuring. Instead of existing banks going into bankruptcy, as was predicted, new ones are being established; an institution of this kind with a capital of \$500,000 has just been authorized.

The gentlemen comprising this banking firm have had long experience in the country and are the largest exporters of maté in the republic. Their yerba plantations cover an area of forty square leagues, equal to 185,320 acres.

PERU.

COTTON PRODUCTION.

In a recent communication to the Department of State on the above subject, Mr. Leon Jastremski, consul at Callao, says:

The cotton plant is a perennial tree, yielding twice a year for from ten to twenty years. The first crop comes some ten months after sowing the seed. It is the most costly, as the succeeding ones require labor only for trimming the plant, and picking. A bale of 175 pounds is made from 490 pounds of seed cotton. The yield of "raw cotton" is said to be from 300 to 400 pounds per acre.

The cultivation of cotton received great stimulus during the Civil war in the United States, and its exportation from Paita began to excite attention in 1862.

It is highly prized by American manufacturers, who frequently import it from the Liverpool market. Referring to Peruvian cotton, a gentleman well versed on the subject said of it:

"For obvious reasons the Peruvian cotton does not at all conflict with the American; quite on the contrary, an extension of its use in the United States will develop business in those manufactures for which American cotton is not suited. This cotton is used exclusively by manufacturers of woolen goods, especially of underwear and hosiery. The mixing of this cotton with wool cannot be called adulteration at all; in fact, in very many cases the cotton is more valuable than the wool with which it is mixed, because it improves the woolen goods, reduces the tendency to shrinkage, makes them more durable, gives them a better luster and a different finish.

"For dyed goods it is equally, suitable as it takes the dye very well—i. e., it makes fast colors.

"This cotton ought to be called vegetable wool; when carded its resemblance is so close and its characteristics so strikingly similar to wool, that it could readily be sold as wool. When woven along with wool, the cotton fibers cannot be determined with certainty except by special tests."

On the subject of the cotton production in Peru, Markham, the historian, whose statements are regarded as authoritative, says:

"Cotton, the indigenous product of the coast valleys, is next in importance to sugar. The staple of Peruvian cotton is longer than that of New Orleans or any indigenous Indian cotton, though shorter than Sea Island or Egyptian. Its mean length is 1.3 of an inch, while that of Sea Island is 1.61, of Egyptian 1.41, of Brazilian 1.17, of New Orleans 1.02, of Indian .89. Peruvian cotton is a perennial, and was cultivated by the ancient people, who used a machine for separating the seeds, consisting of two rollers turning different ways with handles, very like the Indian churka. The chief cotton district in the south of Peru is the provinces of Ica, Palpa, San Xavier and Naska. A single proprietor, Don Domingo Elias, reported 400,000 pounds of cotton in 1853, from Ica. Further north, cotton is cultivated in the valleys of Casma, Trujillo, Chiclayo, Jequetepeque, Lambayeque, Piura and Chira. From the two latter provinces, the export in some years has been 20,000 quintals. The plant here is a perennial tree yielding for ten years and flowering twice annually. It is a variety of 'Gossypium Barbadosense,' and that from the south is 'C. Arboreum.' The yield per acre in the Chira valley is from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, and the estates are worked with diligence and a due outlay of capital; there are pumps and cotton gins worked by steam, and on one estate a centrifugal pump. The cotton industry of Peru has been largely extended of late years, and in 1877 the value of the cotton exported was £160,000."

By the extension of irrigation, which is projected and practicable, vast areas of now desert lands would become particularly suited to the cultivation of cotton. Hence, it may be truly said that cotton is destined to become one of the principal products of Peru.

THE PERUVIAN CORPORATION.

For the purpose of completing the remaining 130 miles of railway now under contract by the company, it is stated that the Peruvian Corporation will issue \$5,000,000 of new debenture bonds. In order to prevent competition with existing outstanding bonds in the London market, this entire new loan will be taken in Paris.

The payment of the next coupon in full to the debenture holders is already assured.

PUERTO RICO.

By decree of the Spanish cortes, and approved by the Queen Regent, the dues for loading vessels in ports of Puerto Rico, as regards sugar and molasses, have been reduced 25 per cent.

RAMIE CULTURE.

The subject of the production of the ramie plant, and the various uses to which the fiber may be applied, has attracted much attention for a number of years. The chief difficulty in the way of the successful development of the ramie has been in the decortication—the separation of the fiber from the plant.

This difficulty, it is now asserted, has been overcome by the invention of Mr. Samuel B. Allison, of New Orleans, whose machine it is claimed will turn out ten tons of cleaned, re-gummed fiber per day.

The plant grows freely in parts of Mexico, and for ages has been extensively cultivated in oriental countries, where it produces a fiber which is the nearest possible approach to silk. In those countries it is prepared by hand, and is sold at from 9 to 11 cents per pound.

The San Antonio Express says: "Mr. Natho, a Texas enthusiast, who has been cultivating the ramie plant since 1886, states that his yearly profits from one acre have been \$700. The crude fiber brings from \$80 to \$90 per ton. He claims he has raised as many as six crops in one year on the same piece of ground.

URUGUAY.

DECREE RELATING TO IMMIGRATION.

(ENGLISH, SPANISH, AND PORTUGUESE.)

Under date of December 10, 1894, the President of the Republic of Uruguay, in order to carry out the provisions of the law of June 19, 1890, relating to inadmissible immigration, issued the executive decree following, for the guidance of the proper officials:

Article 1.—Inadmissible immigrants, within the meaning of article 26 of the law governing the matter, are declared to be:

- (1) Such as are afflicted with contagious diseases.
- (2) Paupers.
- (3) Such as are incapacitated from work through organic or physical defects.
- (4) Such as are over sixty years of age.

Article 2.—Pursuant to article 27 of said law, Asiatics, Africans, and persons generally known as gipsies, or bohemians, are also declared to be inadmissible immigrants.

Article 3.—The landing in the ports of the Republic of persons referred to in the preceding articles coming as second or third-class passengers from the Argentine Republic and Paraguay, is prohibited.

A like prohibition shall apply to such persons as shall arrive as third-class passengers at a port of the Republic, proceeding from Brazil or any foreign port.

Article 4.—The landing of sexagenarian immigrants, to which article 1 refers, is allowable whenever they are members of a family of immigrants composed of at least four persons capable of labor, accompanying them, or previously

residing in the country; or whenever the said sexagenarian immigrants shall show that they possess resources other than those that may be afforded by public charities.

Article 5.—For the purpose of enforcing the prohibition of article 3, the general immigration board shall designate one of its officers to accompany the port officials in their regular visit, assuming for the operation the character of landing inspector.

Officers of the board shall alternate in the discharge of this duty.

During the immigration visit, no boat, lighter, or vessel engaged in the port service shall communicate with the vessel under inspection.

Article 6.—The landing inspector shall personally examine suspected persons, and whenever they shall be found to come within the proscribed class he shall prohibit their landing, exacting of the captain, for the time being, the obligation to return them, without prejudice to proceeding later, as provided in article 10.

The return having been ordered, the inspector shall make a second visit on the sailing of the offending vessel, to ascertain whether the excluded person is still on board.

Article 7.—Senior and subordinate officers of the general marine headquarters, as well as police officials taking part in the regular visit, shall obey and execute the orders of the landing inspector.

Article 8.—Should the personal inspection to ascertain the presence of a malady or contagious disease, or incapacity for work, prove imperfect, the landing inspector shall call for the professional assistance of the health officer, who shall comply at once and without fail.

Article 9.—Should doubts arise as to whether or not a person is a pauper, the landing inspector shall receive the negative proof which may be afforded by the documents exhibited by the person so charged, his decision to be discretionary, after considering the trustworthiness of the proofs and surrounding circumstances, and taking care to give due weight in each case to favorable or adverse testimony.

Article 10.—Any violation hereof by masters of vessels shall be communicated on the day of its occurrence, by the general immigration board, to the ministry of public works, which, upon determining the grade of the offense, shall impose the corresponding penalty, pursuant to the law governing the matter.

The ministry of war and the navy having been advised in this regard by that of public works, shall issue its orders to the general marine headquarters to carry the penalty imposed into effect.

Article 11.—The landing inspector shall transmit to the general immigration board a report of the visit to each vessel, separately, giving a full account thereof.

Article 12.—The general marine headquarters shall designate prudent and mandatory terms for agents of steam and sailing vessels to comply with this decree, and shall give notice of such terms in the usual manner.

Article 13.—The ministry of foreign relations shall issue to consuls stationed abroad the necessary instructions to abstain from viséing or authenticating any permits, certificates, passports, or other like personal documents presented for the purpose by parties desiring to immigrate into the country, who may come within the category of inadmissible immigrants.

Printed copies of this executive decree, translated into different languages, shall be transmitted to consuls.

Article 14.—The general immigration board shall submit to the ministry of public works such minor provisions as experience may prove best adapted to the most perfect execution of this decree.

Article 15.—Let it be communicated, published, and inserted, etc., etc.

(Signed)

(Signed)

IDIARTE BORDA.

JUAN JOSÉ CASTRO.

REPÚBLICA DEL URUGUAY.

INMIGRACIÓN INADMISIBLE.

DECRETO.

Ministerio de Fomento.

MONTEVIDEO, Diciembre 10 de 1894.

Habiendo manifestado la Jefatura Política de la Capital que la afluencia de inmigración inútil que acude al país en buques de diversas procedencias, solo sirve para aumentar el número de competidores al favor de la asistencia pública, cuando no el de pequeños delincuentes; y

Considerando: Que esos elementos en sus diversas categorías están ya clasificados como inmigrantes de rechazo por la ley fecha 19 de Junio 1890.

Considerando: Que para que las autoridades administrativas puedan obstar á su desembarco en los puertos de la República, imponiendo al capitán del buque infractor la obligación de reconducirlos, basta solo con poner en obra y reglamentar convenientemente las diversas disposiciones de aquella ley conducentes á ese fin.

Considerando: Que tal reglamentación tiene principalmente que circumscribirse, hoy por hoy, á la consecución de ese fin de manifiesta utilidad pública, reservándose para otro tiempo la implantación y practicabilidad de los servicios legislados allí en vista de atraer al país una corriente inmigratoria poderosa.

El Presidente de la República, acuerda y

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º—Se declaran inmigrantes de rechazo con arreglo al artículo 26 de la ley de la materia:

- 1.º Los enfermos de mal contagioso.
- 2.º Los mendigos.
- 3.º Los individuos que por vicio orgánico, ó por defecto físico, sean absolutamente inhábiles para el trabajo.
- 4.º Los individuos mayores de sesenta años.

Artículo 2.º—Se declaran también inmigración de rechazo; con arreglo al artículo 27 de la misma ley, los asiáticos, los africanos y los individuos generalmente conocidos con el nombre de zingaros ó bohemios.

Artículo 3.º—Queda prohibido el desembarco en los puertos de la República de los individuos á que se refieren los artículos anteriores, que vengan con pasaje de segunda y tercera clase, procedentes de la República Argentina y el Paraguay.

Idéntica prohibición rige con respecto á los mismos individuos que como pasajeros de 3a clase lleguen á un puerto de la República con procedencia del Brasil ú otro puerto del exterior.

Artículo 4.º—Es admitido el desembarco del inmigrante sexagenario á que se refiere el artículo 1.º siempre que sea miembro de una familia de inmigrantes compuesta á lo menos de cuatro personas, útiles para el trabajo, que lo acompañen, ó que resida de antemano en el país, ó en el caso de justificar ese inmigrante sexagenario que posee otros recursos de vida que los que puede prestarle la beneficencia pública.

Artículo 5.º—A efecto de hacerse efectiva la prohibición del artículo 3.º, la Dirección General de Inmigración designará uno de los empleados de su dependencia que se agregará á los funcionarios de la visita marítima ordinaria, revistiendo para ese acto el título de Inspector de desembarco.

Los empleados de la Dirección se turnarán para el cumplimiento de ese nuevo servicio.

Mientras dure la visita de inmigración, ninguna embarcación de tráfico del puerto podrá comunicar con el buque visitado.

Artículo 6.º—El Inspector de desembarco examinará personalmente los individuos sospechosos, y siempre que resulten comprendidos en la clasificación de rechazo, prohibirá el desembarco, imponiendo por lo pronto el capitán la obliga-

ción de reconducirlos, sin perjuicio de proceder después como lo perceptúa el artículo 10.º

Ordenada la reconducción, el Inspector de desembarco practicará una segunda visita á la partida del buque infractor, para cerciorarse de la presencia del expulsado abordo.

Artículo 7.º—Los empleados superiores é inferiores de la Comandancia General de Marina, así como los de policía que acompañen á la visita ordinaria, atenderán y cumplirán las órdenes del Inspector de desembarco.

Artículo 8.º—En caso de deficiencia de la inspección ocular para constatar el mal ó enfermedad contagiosa ó inhabilitación para el trabajo, el Inspector de desembarco deberá requerir el auxilio profesional del Médico de Sanidad Marítima, que lo dará inmediata y perentoriamente.

Artículo 9.º—Cuando ocurrieren dudas respecto á la calidad de mendigo, el Inspector de desembarco admitirá la prueba en contrario que puede proporcionar la documentación que presente el sujeto así calificado, y resolverá el caso discrecionalmente atendiendo á la veracidad resultante de la prueba y demás circunstancias concurrentes, cuidando de dar á lo favorable y odioso en cada caso la justa cabida que corresponde.

Artículo 10.º—Cualquier infracción por parte de los capitanes de buques será comunicada en el día por la Dirección General de Inmigración al Ministerio de Fomento, quien apreciando el grado de la contravención, impondrá con arreglo á la ley de la materia la represión que corresponda.

Instruido á tal respecto el Ministerio de Guerra y Marina por el de Fomento, procederá á impartir sus órdenes á la Comandancia General de Marina á efecto de hacerse efectiva la penalidad decretada.

Artículo 11.º—El Inspector de desembarco pasará á la Dirección General de Inmigración el parte de visita de cada buque por separado, relacionando lo ocurrido en ella.

Artículo 12.º—La Comandancia General de Marina señalará plazos prudenciales y perentorios á los agentes de buques de vapor y de vela para el cumplimiento de este decreto, y les notificará dicho plazo en la forma de estilo.

Artículo 13.º—Por el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores se impartirán á los Cónsules acreditados en el exterior las órdenes del caso, para que se abstengan de visar ó autorizar cédulas, certificados ó pasaportes y otros documentos análogos, que les fueren presentados á ese efecto por individuos que deseen inmigrar al país y se hallaren comprendidos en la clasificación de inmigrantes de rechazo.

Se enviarán á los Cónsules copias impresas de este decreto reglamentario, traducido á diversos idiomas.

Artículo 14.º—La Dirección General de Inmigración someterá al Ministerio de Fomento las disposiciones de carácter secundario, que la experiencia acredite como más necesarias para el mejor cumplimiento de este decreto.

Artículo 15.º—Comuníquese, publíquese é insértese, etc.

IDIARTE BORDA.

JUAN JOSÉ CASTRO.

A REPUBLICA ORIENTAL.

DECRETO DO PRESIDENTE DA REPUBLICA ORIENTAL RELATIVO Á ADMISSÃO DE IMMIGRANTES NO PORTO DE MONTEVIDEO.

Ministerio de Fomento.

MONTEVIDEO, 10 de Dezembro de 1894.

Tendo o Chefe Politico da Capital informado que a affluencia da immigração que accorre ao paiz em navios de diversas procedencias, não serve senão para augmentar o numero de pretendentes ao favor da adjuda publica, o dos criminosos menores, e

Considerando: que á referida classe em suas differentes categorias a admissão é prohibida pela lei de 19 de Junho de 1890,

Considerando: que para que as autoridades administrativas possam obstar ao desembarque nos portos da Republica de taes pessoas, exgindo do capitão do navio culpado o cumprimento de sua obrigação de reconduzil-as, basta só impôr obediencia ás disposições da referida lei, convenientemente regulamentadas para esse fim,

Considerando: que tal regulamento deve ter por fim principal conseguir presentemente a execução destas disposições de manifesta utilidade publica, remettendo para outra occasião a iniciação e pratica dos serviços previstos pela dita legislação, a fim de attrahir ao paiz uma corrente forte de immigração,

O Presidente da Republica

DECRETA:

Artigo 1.—De conformidade com o artigo 26 da lei relativa ao assumpto, declaram-se immigrantes inaceitaveis:

- (1) Os enfermos de molestia contagiosa,
- (2) Os mendigos.
- (3) As pessoas que por vicio organico ou defeito physico sejam absolutamente incapacitadas para o trabalho.
- (4) As pessoas de mais de sessenta annos de idade.

Artigo 2.—De conformidade com o artigo 27 da mesma lei, fica prohibida a immigração dos asiaticos, dos africanos e dos individuos geralmente conhecidos com o nome de zingaros ou bohemios.

Artigo 3.—Fica prohibido o desembarque nos portos da Republica das pessoas a que se referem os artigos anteriores, as quaes vierem com passagem de segunda ou terceira classe, procedentes da Republica Argentina ou Paraguay, tanto como dos mesmos individuos, que como passageiros de 3a classe entrarem em um porto da Republica com procedencia do Brazil ou de outro porto do estrangeiro.

Artigo 4.—E' permittido o desembarque do immigrante sexagenario a que se refere o artigo 1, comtanto que seja membro de uma familia de immigrantes composta de quatro pessoas ao menos capazes de trabalhar, e vindo com ella, ou que tiver morado anteriormente no paiz, ou estiver no caso de provar que possui outros recursos do que os que lhe pode prestar a beneficencia publica.

Artigo 5.—A fim de tornar effectiva a prohibição do artigo 3, a Direcção Geral de Immigração designará um de seus empregados para acompanhar os funcionarios da visita maritima ordinaria, assumindo para esse fim o titulo de Inspector de Desembarque.

Os empregados da Direcção servirão por turno no despacho desse novo serviço.

Emquanto durar a visita de immigração, nenhuma embarcação do trafego do porto poderá ter communicação com o navio visitado.

Artigo 6.—O Inspector de desembarque examinará pessoalmente as pessoas suspeitas, e no caso de achal-as comprehendidas na classe de prohibidos, obstará ao desembarque, impondo logo ao capitão a obrigação de reconduzil-as, podendo proceder depois ao que exige o artigo 10.

Ordenada a recondução, o Inspector de desembarque fará uma segunda visita á sahida do navio culpado, para assegurar-se da execução de suas ordens.

Artigo 7.—Os empregados superiores e inferiores da “Comandancia General de Marina,” tanto como os da policia que acompanharem a visita ordinaria, attenderão y cumprirão as ordens do Inspector de desembarque.

Artigo 8.—No caso de não ser possível por inspecção ocular constar a enfermidade ou incapacidade para o trabalho, o Inspector de desembarque deverá requerer o auxilio profissional do medico de Saude Maritima, que o prestará immediata e peremptoriamente.

Artigo 9.—Si houver duvidas a respeito da qualidade de mendigo, o Inspector de desembarque admitirá a prova em contrario, constante de documentos offerecida pela pessoa assim qualificada, e decidirá do caso como lhe parecer, attendida a veracidade resultante da prova e as mais circumstancias concurrentes, estimando imparcialmente em cada caso o favoravel e o contrario.

Artigo 10.—Qualquer infracção por parte dos capitães de navios deve ser communicada no mesmo dia pela Direcção Geral de Immigração ao Ministerio de Fomento, e este, conforme o gráo do delicto, imporá, de conformidade com as disposições da lei, a pena conveniente. Instruido a tal respeito, o Ministerio da Guerra e Marinha por o de Fomento procederá a dar á “Comandancia General de Marina” as ordens necessarias para tornar effectiva a pena decretada.

Artigo 11.—O Inspector de desembarque passará á Direcção Geral de Immigração a relação de visita de cada navio separada e detalladamente.

Artigo 12.—“La Comandancia General de Marina” marcará praços convenientes e peremptorios aos agentes de navios de vapor e vela, para o cumprimento de este decreto, avisando-lhes do mesmo na forma de costume.

Artigo 13.—O Ministerio de Relações Exteriores participará aos Consules accreditados no exterior as ordens do caso, par que não visem ou legalisem certificados, passaportes e outros documentos que lhes apresentarem pessoas que dese-

jarem immigrar ao paiz, as quaes se acharem comprehendidas na categoria de immigrants prohibidos. Exemplares impressos deste decreto regulamentario, traduzido nas differentes linguas, serão enviadas aos ditos consules.

Artigo 14.—A Direcção Geral de Imigração submeterá ao Ministerio de Fomento as disposições de character secundario, que a experiencia suggerir como mais necessarias para o melhor cumprimento deste decreto.

Artigo 15.—Communique-se, publique-se e inscreva-se no lugar competente.

(Assignado:)

IDIARTE BORDA.

JUAN JOSÉ CASTRO.

URUGUAYAN NOTES.

PROPOSED PORT OF CORONILLA. •

Mr. E. Cooper's proposal for building a port for the exportation of livestock and produce at Coronilla, has at length been forwarded to the Chambers with a government message. The idea has been warmly commended by the best authorities and its legislative approval is anticipated.

NEW PORT OF PUNTA DEL ESPINELLO.

The government has authorized the opening of the new port of Punta del Espinello, at the mouth of the Santa Lucia river, a short distance from Montevideo. This port is said to be well adapted for the shipment of cereals. A cargo of 3,000 tons of wheat was recently dispatched from there to Europe.

VENEZUELA.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBOR OF MARACAIBO.

Consul E. H. Plumacher has forwarded to the Department of State a translation of the contract for improving the harbor of Maracaibo. The work is now progressing.

In transmitting the document Consul Plumacher says:

"The importance of these works can scarcely be overestimated, and they will be of incalculable benefit both to the mercantile body of this city and to arriving and departing travelers."

The text of the contract as translated is as follows:

The minister of public works of the United States of Venezuela, duly authorized by the chief of the national executive power, of the first part, and of the second part Dr. Alejandro Andrade, with sufficient powers conferred by Messrs. Carlos Witzke, Karl Meyer, Benito Roncajolo, Constantino G. Pinedo, Julio A. de Lima, Alberto Estrada, and Roberto Willson, these forming a directory appointed by a large number of merchants of the city of Maracaibo, of a joint stock company organized in said city for the purposes set forth in the present document, have agreed upon the following contract:

Article 1.—The company obliges itself—

1. To construct a sea wall of Roman cement, which shall commence at the foot of Colon street and extend to the south for 50 meters, then 100 meters to the east, then 75 meters to the south, then 115 meters to the east, and from this last point to the beach at the foot of Obispo Lazo street, according to the plan deposited in the ministry of public works.

2. To fill in solidly the space between the sea wall and the shore of the lake.

3. To construct upon the land thus made by filling in, an edifice sufficiently capacious for the customhouse, national coast guard, a storeroom and two sheds for the cargoes of vessels loading and unloading, and another storeroom for merchandise in transit.

4. To construct a cistern of the capacity of not less than 120,000 litres.

5. Destroy the submerged reef known as the "Laja," so that it will not be an impediment to navigation at any time of the year.

Article 2.—The sea walls must be of a thickness proportionate to the height, and will be so constructed that the deepest draft vessels which enter this port may lie alongside.

All the buildings referred to in the foregoing article will be solidly and elegantly constructed, similar to those of the same character at Puerto Cabello, with iron braces and roofs, brick walls, and floors of cement sufficiently strong for the purposes for which they are destined. The building containing the customhouse and quarters of the coast guard will have foundations of masonry and will have a total length of 80 meters by 20 in breadth.

The two covered sheds, with braces, roofs and pillars of iron, and floors of cement, will have each a length of 60 meters by 10 in breadth.

The storerooms, with iron braces and roofs, folding doors of galvanized iron, and floors of cement, will be 60 meters long by 12 wide.

In the customhouse storerooms, and in the southern shed, there will be four platform scales, and in different points as may be convenient there will be three derricks, one of steam for loading and discharging vessels.

The customhouse building will be delivered with the necessary furniture, and in the storerooms and sheds the company will install and bear the expense of a good system of lighting. All the buildings will be painted in oil.

Article 3.—The government will cede to the company the property right in the building where the customhouse officers are now located. In accordance with the resolution of the ministry of finance of November 28, of this year, it is agreed that the company organize, and have under its direction and government for the period of twenty-five years, the corps of longshoremen of the port of Maracaibo, the government appointing the respective chiefs of that body with the character of inspectors of police. The tariff for longshore work (loading and discharging) will be that in force since 1883, and may be reduced according to circumstances and by agreement between the collector of customs and the commercial body of this city.

The wages paid to the longshoremen and foremen will be the same as under the arrangements now existing.

Article 4.—The national government will permit the introduction, free of duty, of the materials, machinery, tools and all other objects necessary for the execution of the indicated works, complying previously with the requirements of law.

Article 5.—In order that merchants and passengers may be entirely released from the expenses to which they are now liable, for boats and lighters in embarking and disembarking, and for the carriage of baggage and merchandise, neither the national government, nor the contracting company, shall charge, during the twenty-five years duration of the present contract, any fee for ships lying along the wharves, nor for launches.

Article 6.—The works mentioned shall be constructed within three years, counting from January 15, 1893, but the contracting company binds itself to finish and deliver to the national government, within eighteen months from the said date, the building for the custom house and coast guard.

Article 7.—Should the execution of the works referred to in this contract suffer unavoidable delay, the national government will grant a corresponding prolongation of time for their completion.

Article 8.—This contract may be transferred to another person or company with the approval of the national executive.

Article 9.—The doubts or controversies which may arise respecting this contract shall be resolved by the tribunals of the Republic in accord with existing laws.

Done in duplicate of one sole tenor, at Caracas, December 21, 1892.

JESUS MUÑOZ TÉBAR.

ALEJANDRO ANDRADE.

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 will be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

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Cordoba.
Rosario.

BOLIVIA—

La Paz.

BRAZIL—

Bahia.
Para.
Pernambuco.
Rio Grande do Sul.
Rio de Janeiro.
Santos.

CHILE—

Antofagasta.
Arica.
Coquimbo.
Iquique.
Talcahuano.
Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.
Bogota.
Cartagena.
Colon (Aspinwall).
Medillin.
Panama.

COSTA RICA—

San José.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Puerto Plata.
Samana.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—

Gnatemala.

HAITI—

Cape Haitien.
Port au Prince.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

HONDURAS—

Ruatan.
Tegucigalpa.

MEXICO—

Acapulco.
Chihuahua.
Durango.
Ensenada.
Guaymas.
La Paz.
Matamoras.
Mazatlan.
Merida.
Mexico.
Nogales.
Nuevo Laredo.
Paso del Norte.
Piedras Negras.
Saltillo.
Tampico.

MEXICO—*Continued.*

Tuxpan.
Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—

Managua.
San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—

Asuncion.

PERU—

Callao.

SALVADOR—

San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Colonia.
Montevideo.
Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—

La Guayra.
Maracaibo.
Puerto Cabello.

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CLINTON FURBISH,

Director.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1895.

These publications may be purchased from Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago and New York.

VALUE OF AMERICAN COINS.

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

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value of U. S. gold and silver	Coins.
Argentine Republic	Gold and silver.	Peso.	0.9675 (fixed).	{ Gold—Argentine (\$1.82,4) and ½ Argentine Silver—Peso and divisions.
Bolivia	Silver.	Boliviano.	0.486.	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold.	Milreis.	0.546 (fixed).	{ Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Central America	Silver.	Peso.	0.486.	{ Gold—Onza and divisions. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold and silver.	Peso.	0.912 (fixed).	{ Gold—Escudo (\$1.82,4), doubloon (\$4.59), condor (\$9.12,3), and divisions.
Colombia	Silver.	Peso.	0.486.	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.647), double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
Cuba	Gold and silver.	Peso.	0.926 (fixed).	{ Gold—Doubloon (\$5.01.7). Silver—Peso.
Ecuador	Silver.	Sucré.	0.486.	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and divisions. Silver—Sucré and divisions.
Mexico	Silver.	Dollar.	0.525.	{ Gold—Dollar (\$6.98,3), 2 ½, 5, 10, and 20 dols. Silver—Dollar (of peso) and divisions.
Haiti	Gold and silver.	Gourde.	0.965.	Silver—Gourde.
Peru	Silver.	Sol.	0.486.	Silver—Sol and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold and silver.	Bolivar.	0.193 (fixed).	{ Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

Uruguay has the gold standard without a gold currency. One million dollars in silver of various denominations were coined two years ago,

VALUE OF AMERICAN COINS.—(Continued.)

and \$1,000,000 more are now being issued. This currency is accepted as legal tender.

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 them.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobo	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry).....	Argentine Republic.....	25.3175 pounds.
do.	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
do.	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
do.	Venezuela	25.3024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid).....	Cuba and Venezuela.....	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico.....	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador.....	300 pounds.
Centavo	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	1.8745 bushels.
do.	Chile	2.575 bushels.
do.	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
do.	Mexico	1.5428 bushels.
do.	Uruguay (double).....	7.776 bushels.
do.	Uruguay (single).....	3.888 bushels.
do.	Venezuela.....	1.599 bushels.
Frasco.....	Argentine Republic	2.5996 quarts.
do.	Mexico.....	2.5 quarts.
Gram.....	Metric.....	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do.	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry).....	do.	2.838 bushels.
do. (liquid).....	do.	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo).....	do.	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do.	0.621376 mile.
League (land).....	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
do.	Central America	1.043 pounds.
do.	Chile	1.014 pounds.
do.	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
do.	Mexico.....	1.01465 pounds.
do.	Peru.....	1.0143 pounds.
do.	Uruguay.....	1.0143 pounds.
do.	Venezuela.....	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric.....	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana.....	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica.....	1.56 acres.
Marc	Bolivia.....	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric.....	39.37 inches.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—(Continued.)

Denomination	Where used.	United States equivalents
Pie	Argentine Republic.....	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do.....	101.42 pounds.
do	Brazil.....	135.06 pounds.
do	Chile, Mexico and Peru.....	101.61 pounds.
do	Paraguay.....	100 pounds.
do	Metric.....	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay.....	2,700 cuadras (see eadra)
Vara.....	Argentine Republic.....	34.1208 inches.
do	Central America.....	38.874 inches.
do	Chile and Peru.....	33.367 inches.
do	Cuba.....	33.384 inches.
do	Mexico.....	43 inches.
do	Paraguay.....	34 inches.
do	Venezuela.....	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram ($\frac{1}{1000}$ gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
 Centigram ($\frac{1}{100}$ gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
 Decigram ($\frac{1}{10}$ 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 tonnea—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Millimeter ($\frac{1}{1000}$ liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
 Centiliter ($\frac{1}{100}$ liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
 Deciliter ($\frac{1}{10}$ 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.
 Kilohter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Millimeter ($\frac{1}{1000}$ liter) equals 0.27 fluid ounce.
 Centiliter ($\frac{1}{100}$ liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
 Deciliter ($\frac{1}{10}$ liter) equals 0.845 gill.
 Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—(Continued.)

Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH

Millimeter ($\frac{1}{1000}$ meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter ($\frac{1}{100}$ meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter ($\frac{1}{10}$ meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 39.37 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, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, United States of America, and United States of Colombia.

