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# BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

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MOONLIGHT ON THE BAY, PUNTA ARENAS, CHILE.



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## COLOMBIA CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL OF BOYACA<sup>1</sup>

COLOMBIA has just celebrated the centennial of the battle of Boyaca, which brought to a victorious close the campaign for freedom of 1819. That triumph of Bolívar and Santander with their army of natives of New Granada and Venezuela, which gave liberty to New Granada and birth to the Republic of Colombia, is a military feat which history recognizes as of the greatest importance to the liberty of South America, since it was the decisive point in a campaign which later liberated half a continent.

Colombia, hampered in business on account of the world war just at the time when the country was entering upon an epoch of stable prosperity, was not able to give to her national centennial celebrations the magnificence and splendor that she desired; but according to her resources, and with that public spirit that has always characterized the Colombian people, she celebrated the centennial of Boyaca with means that, though modest, were satisfying to the national sentiment. From Bogota to the smallest town all did honor to the days from the 6th to the 10th of August. The following is a review of some of the celebrations that took place in the nation's capital, and in the city of Tunja, capital of the Department of Boyaca.

Bogota, illuminated in artistic forms, with many thousands of lights in its streets, plazas, and public buildings, presented a festive appearance. Everywhere there was a profusion of flags and flowers. The national tricolor floated not only from the government buildings, but from all the balconies of Bogota, and was always the principal motif of decoration, from the monuments of patriots adorned with

<sup>1</sup> English version of the account contributed by the minister of foreign relations of Colombia.



THE CENTENNIAL OF BOYACA IN COLOMBIA.

School children's festival in the Bosque de la Independencia of Bogotá, which took place during the celebration of the centennial of the battle of Boyaca.



severe elegance to the show windows of the stores, where pictures, firearms, uniforms, autographs, and varied relics of the independence were on exhibition.

The festivities were opened on the night of August 6 in the beautifully decorated presidential palace of Carrera, by the banquet tendered by the President of the Republic, Señor Suárez, to the diplomatic corps and other distinguished guests.

The new building of the Colombian Academy, facing the Avenue of the Republic, built on classic lines in harmony with the character of the learned body for whom it was designed, was inaugurated with a largely attended evening entertainment. The program was interesting, including an address by the director, Monseñor Carrasquilla, on the subject of the nation's glorious deeds; the reception of academican Señor Abadía Méndez, and his address, to which the academican Señor Holguín y Caro responded; and a eulogy on Pérez Triana read by Señor Eduardo Zuleta.

In the building of fine arts in Independence Park the exhibition of paintings for 1919 was opened. The works of art showed a notable improvement over those of previous exhibits, as the artists had chosen subjects which presented difficult problems in technique, solving them in a masterly way. The most notable pictures were the work of the following artists: Borrero, Zamora, Días, Gómez, Campusano, Cano, Villá, Núñez, Borda, Portocarreo, María Antonia Cuervo, Villareal, Santos, Arcila, etc. The exhibition showed a fortunate reaction toward national subjects, historical events in particular. One of the historical deeds portrayed was the crossing of the army of the Liberator over the heights of Pisba, the work of Cano; another interesting subject was a panorama of the battle fields of the Pantano de Vargas, by Zamora.

The Quinta de Bolívar, which the government presented to the Liberator in 1820, and which was occupied by him at various times, is situated to the east of Bogota, and is still intact. The purchase of this property was brought about by the Society of Fine Arts and the Academy of History, and it has been converted into a museum devoted to Bolívar. The opening of this museum took place during this national holiday period before a large gathering. There was an exhibition of pictures of famous statesmen of Colombia, many being of great value. Specially invited guests at the opening ceremonies were the diplomatic representatives of Venezuela and Great Britain, the former responding to the address of Señor Raimundo Rivas, academican of history, who represented the government. Señor Alfredo Robledo, member of the same academy and representing the Society of Decoration, made an eloquent address delivering the museum to the people of Colombia. The Quinta de Bolívar was declared a national memorial from that date and will be a most in-



BOGOTÁ DURING THE CENTENNIAL OF BOYACÁ.

Upper photograph: Night view of the Plaza de Bolívar of Bogotá during the centennial celebration of the battle of Boyacá. Lower photograph; Group of the Colombian Army who participated in the celebration.

teresting spot for pilgrimages, not only for the five Bolivian nations, but for all travelers interested in the glorious deeds of the independence and particularly in the historic figure of the Liberator, whose glory grows with the passage of time, for he belonged not to one country, nor to one continent, but to the whole world.

The senate received the law, returned and signed by the President, in which the nation conveyed its homage of admiration and gratitude to the British legion which shared the fortunes of war of the Liberator's campaign of 1819. President Suárez, to sanction the law, signed it on the 7th of August on the very field of the battle of Boyaca.

At a national celebration the people of Bogotá tendered to the ministers plenipotentiary of Venezuela and Great Britain two handsome medals as a token of the cordiality of the people toward the nations the ministers represented.

The Academy of History, whose profitable labors are represented by an extensive series of books and studies, held an extraordinary session in the academy halls of San Carlos. The president of the body made an admirable address, reviewing and giving a historical criticism of the principal events and figures of the great war.

The first national judicial congress was opened, and attended by delegates from the faculty of laws, from judicial clubs, and the tribunals of justice. The personnel of this congress was formed of the ablest lawyers of the country. The minister of foreign relations acting for the President of the Republic, presided, and made the opening speech. Addresses were also made by Señor Antonio José Uribe, president of congress, and the delegate, Señor Lucan Cabellero.

More than 30,000 persons gathered to pay patriotic homage to, Santander. The people made their first demonstration at his tomb and from there passed in an imposing file to the plaza, where the statesman's statue is erected. The parade was led by the military school and closed by an army contingent. President Suárez attended, accompanied by the ministers of his cabinet. A large number of ladies were present, some of them wearing symbolic insignia, being descendents of Gen. Santander or other heroes of the war. Representatives of all the departments of the government and the press were present, as well as delegations from the universities, academies, and corporations who rode in the beautiful allegorical floats that drew the plaudits of the lookers-on all along the Avenue of the Republic. Knox Martin, the aviator, flew over the crowds, strewing patriotic proclamations all over the city and dropping wreaths on the national monuments. When the procession arrived at the Plaza of Santander several orators made addresses, offerings were deposited, and the monument of the statesman was literally covered with flowers.



THE "QUINTA" OF BOLIVAR.

Upper photograph: View of the "Quinta" or estate which was presented to the Liberator in 1820. It is situated to the east of Bogota and has been converted into the Bolivar museum. Lower photograph: Fine Arts Building of Bogota, where the Colombian Art Exhibition for 1919 was held.

In the building of San José, facing the Plaza España, the Industrial, Agricultural, and Stockmen's Exposition, organized by the minister of agriculture and the Society of Agriculturists, was opened to the public. This contest showed more clearly than on former occasions the natural resources of Colombia and the opportunities the country offers for being a great center of commercial activity at an early date. The exhibit of mineral products ranged from soft coal and salt in huge blocks to emeralds, polished and beautifully set. There were many and varied samples of wood, fiber, and rubber. The agricultural products from various parts of the country defied competition, this being especially noticeable in regard to fruit growing, horticulture, grains, plants of the tuber variety, oil-producing plants and those that produce fiber. The sugar industry had an excellent and varied exhibition of products. The tobacco industry showed samples of many kinds of cigars and cigarettes. The textile industry filled various rooms with the exhibition of its notable progress. The farm machinery, cement, and building materials were all of the best. The ceramic art was represented in examples of china, glassware, and majolica of good quality and taste. The arts of bookbinding, printing, and engraving all exhibited examples of their skill. The perfume, soap, and drug trades, as well as the liquor business and dealers in carbonated and mineral waters, were represented by a fine line of samples. The wicker-furniture business exhibited a full line of goods, and the tanning, hide, harness, and shoe industries showed the best of their output. Also many other industries demonstrated the advance made in their own line of production, some of which were oils, hygienic products, wrought iron, silk culture, and fiber fabrics.

On the ground floor of the large building an exhibition of live stock had been arranged, where many fine examples of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs of the best-known European strains, and raised on the high plains of Cundinamarca, were on view.

The modern gymnasium of education opened its new and magnificent buildings erected in the barrio Chapinero of Bogotá. Its situation, building, and equipment all conform to the requirements of modern educative systems. It will be the home of a scholastic community whose faculty will be of the best. The founders are Señors José María Samper and Nieto Cabellero.

Led by the departmental authorities, an enormous crowd went to meet President Suárez, who on the morning of the 6th went to Tunja, where the festivities took on a special significance. The greater part of the army had also gone to Tunja from Bogotá and other cities. On that day, in the halls of the departmental assembly, there was an interesting exhibit of school work, in the Teatro Municipal the Fourth Medical Congress opened its session with a good



BOGOTA DURING THE CENTENNIAL OF BOYACA.

Upper photograph: Part of the audience at the opening of the Bolívar museum of Bogota, which was the estate of the Liberator, on the outskirts of the city. Lower photograph: Homage to Santander, one of the heroes of the battle of Boyaca.

attendance. Later the official reception took place in the Government Palace, the governor and other distinguished persons accompanying the President.

On the 7th of August the reception committee, in a hundred beflagged automobiles, and followed by throngs in all kinds of vehicles and on horseback, set forth from the city of Tunja. On the bridge of Boyaca, the site of the great battle, President Suárez read to some 70,000 people a patriotic address. The presidential stand was located next to the commemorative monument, which has been beautifully restored. It contains four busts of heroic size representing Santander, Anzoátegui, Sublette, and O'Leary. After the President's speech a few words were spoken by members of congress, the Venezuelan minister, and delegates from other cities. Thereafter followed the offering of wreaths and the presentation of commemorative medals of gold and silver to the representatives of official delegations.

The field of Boyaca for a mile and a half round about showed the hills lined with spectators, who, having seen the first ceremony, hastened to view the military maneuvers. First the Special Bulletin of the General Staff of the Army referring to the campaign of Liberty was distributed; then a detachment of the army in 15 minutes reconstructed the historic bridge at the same point where the Spanish troops defended it; next the army forces began to reconstruct the plan and positions of the memorable battle, which was carried out with great care according to the instructions of the general staff, who had made a detailed study of the terrain and prepared the plans for the maneuver. The spectators, whose enthusiasm was aroused by the sight, cheered the army, and the battle field of Boyaca once more resounded with victorious shouts and applause.

The great civic procession took place on the 8th. Official committees, corporations, decorated floats, and the military forces paraded through the streets of the city, passing before the residence of President Suárez, who, with distinguished officials, reviewed the procession from the balcony.

On the evening of the 9th the salons of the Government Palace were thrown open for the grand ball given in honor of President Suárez, his cabinet ministers, and the medical congress. It was a successful and brilliant affair and attended by more than 900 invited guests.

Every city and town in Colombia celebrated the centennial of Boyaca according to its possibilities, many of them inaugurating works of art or public utilities, as the following items show.

The city of Cúcuta was filled with visitors from all over the department and from the Venezuelan State of Tachera. The governor and a military mission from that State attended the festivities in the city



ON THE FIELD OF THE BATTLE OF BOYACA.

Upper photograph: View of the field of the battle of Boyaca during the celebration which took place on August 7. The monument in the center of the picture is the one erected to commemorate the victory. Lower photograph: One of the military maneuvers representing the attack of the patriots against the bridge, executed on the famous battle field during the centennial celebration.



of North Santander, and were very cordially entertained. A new street car line, a new highway, a public library, and a long-distance telephone from the city to the town of Concordia were all inaugurated during the holidays.

In Bucaramanga an art exhibition was opened at the García Robria Club, and afterward a ball was given by the Commercial Club. A new cross street between the Avenue del Norte and the Avenue de Comacho was opened and named "Seventh of August." A permanent commercial and industrial exposition was opened, which is to advertise the products of the province of Santander. An original and brilliant social celebration marked the opening of the garden of the Republic in the Plaza de Santander; a map representing Colombia and its 14 departments was traced on the ground, and each plot representing a department was given to a group of ladies and gentlemen to cultivate and beautify.

In Ocaña a monument was erected to the illustrious statesman José Eusebio Caro. The league of the province of Acaña was formed to push commercial enterprise in all the towns of the province.

The commission sent by the government of Cauca to deliver the ashes of the statesman Caicedo y Cuero, of the period of the independence, to the city of Cali, was headed by the famous literateur, Guillermo Valencia. A solemn and impressive reception was given to the remains of the statesman by the municipality, and a banquet tendered to the commission. A popular school was also opened to teach the trade of hat making. In Facatativa a library and a students' museum were opened to the public. On the 7th, in the same city, there was a grand civic parade, attended by some 20,000 persons. In Guayata the electric-light service was inaugurated, as well as a new house of correction, two school buildings, and five shops of manual trades.

The Colombian government received through the department of foreign relations many congratulations from the governments of South America. Venezuela and Ecuador also celebrated the 7th of August as a national holiday, and in Caracas and in Quito there were great celebrations in commemoration of the battle of Boyaca.



## POST-WAR WORK OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS<sup>1</sup> ∴

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EUROPE did not cease to be working ground for the American Red Cross when the bugles sounded truce across its battle fields and the guns were suddenly silent. Death and danger and despair, suffering and sorrow, were not ended with the signing of the armistice. To the soldier in the line the 11th day of November, 1918, meant relief from the trenches and a marching down to rest billets; to the women of the world it meant a prayer; but the American Red Cross could neither stop to rest nor pray. True, it marked the visible end of overcrowded hospitals, close-to-the-line work, rolling canteens, field kitchens, dressing stations, and the activities connected with actual warfare, but it marked the beginning of its fight against the results of the years of terrible conflict. It could pause only long enough to change from soldier to civilian relief.

The removal of the war-time restrictions left the Red Cross free to carry on the obligations it had assumed. Foreign relief commissions were soon in action or on their way to activity in all the war-scarred lands—Asia Minor, Siberia and Greece—as well as in those places lying in the western fighting areas, where the Red Cross had long been identified. The great war was widespread. It did not confine its effects to any particular part of the world. It was like an unholy pestilence that spread wherever people lived, and sometimes suffering increased with the square of the distance from the battle zone.

Work in the three initial foreign fields of the American Red Cross—France, Belgium and Italy—has been practically brought to a close so far as civilian relief is concerned. In France, where a few American troops still linger, there is service for the soldiers; but it is now eleven months since the signing of the armistice and four since the conclusion of peace, and the work that grew out of the needs in the devastated areas has gradually lessened and changed in character. Activities, such as child-welfare, antituberculosis work, etc., begun by the Red Cross, have been placed in the hands of native agencies now able to carry them on. This is also true of Italy and Belgium. In Italy there were but few American troops and in Belgium none. The program developed in those countries has served its excellent purpose, and the endeavors now lie in farther fields where they are being carried on with new strength developed from war's terrible experience.

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<sup>1</sup>By Winifred Stump.



Courtesy of the American Red Cross.

**THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL AT JERUSALEM.**

After the opening of this hospital in June, 1918, clinics were established in four outside centers as well as in the city.



**THE RED CROSS RECEIVING DEPOT AT MACEOWICE, POLAND.**

This was one of the "cleansing centers" of Poland to which the natives were required to come for disinfection.



Courtesy of the American Red Cross.

PRISHTINA, SERBIA.

Nine hundred children and adults were fed every day at Prishtina, and even greater numbers were given clothing and medicine. The upper picture shows a section of the devastated village; the lower, the children lined up for breakfast, with Miss Ruth Evans, of the University Club, New York City, in charge.

In the Balkans, where units have been at work since the late months of 1917, it was practically impossible to do any constructive work for relief on a broad scale until after the fighting ceased. True, the American Red Cross had gone into desolate Serbia, and a commission had been sent into Rumania, going north to Jassy, the wartime capital, where it endeavored to meet the desperate situation that conditions presented. With the capitulation of that country, however, in the early spring of 1918, it became impossible for the Red Cross to remain, so that it was not until after the signing of the armistice and the formation of the new Balkan commission that further relief could be undertaken there.

The first relief ship to reach Rumania entered the port of Kustandje (Constanza), on the Black Sea, carrying 500 tons of food, 53 workers, 20 camions, 10 mobile kitchens, and a supply of medicines, surgical needs, and clothing. Twelve other vessels have since docked and supplies have been sent overland. Two canteens are in operation in Bucharest, the capital—one for the indigent civilian population, the other for soldiers. A canteen at Jassy feeds 2,000 daily. A "food boat" plies the Danube, reaching the remote inland towns through the river cities. Up to the present time 6,000 or 7,000 tons of foodstuffs, exclusive of 50,000 tons of flour, 900 tons of condensed milk, and 3,000 tons of fats, have reached Rumanian ports, and are being distributed as rapidly as possible. Some is being sent into Transylvania, former Hungarian territory ceded to Rumania under the terms of the peace, for the Rumanian troops in occupation. Farmers are being provided with seed and American farm machinery. Rumania was once the "granary of Europe." At the present time, 20,000 orphans are under Red Cross protection, many of whom were practically running wild until the Red Cross gathered them into shelters. Temporary houses are also being erected throughout the devastated areas.

In the Dobruja, skirting the Black Sea, six Red Cross specialists are fighting typhus and smallpox by assuring proper treatment to the patients and by cleaning up villages and villagers—a process that includes "delousing," bathing, and the sterilization of all clothing. In Serbia, again, the problem has been refugees and typhus. Following the great retreat of 1915, when 100,000 Serb troops perished in the Albanian hills, there was a concentration of refugees around Monastir and through the Macedonian plain. The war came into Serbia bitterly, and left untold sorrow and want and pestilence behind. The land was stripped of its grain, horses, cattle, food and metals. There was nothing left. Relief work is now being conducted in Belgrade, the capital, on the southern shore of the Danube. Soup kitchens are established, barracks set up, and sewing rooms opened, giving employment to refugee women and girls, and, of course, the usual quota of hospitals and dispensaries are in operation. There



Courtesy of the American Red Cross.

**RED CROSS WORKERS OF ARMENIA.**

Armenian peasant girls who plied their skillful needles in the Red Cross workrooms.



Courtesy of the American Red Cross.

**THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH AT WARSAW.**

Built just before the war at a cost of \$5,000,000, this magnificent church is now used as barracks for the Polish troops.



Courtesy of the American Red Cross.

**KAVALA, ON THE ÆGEAN SEA.**

At this Macedonian port tons of Red Cross supplies entered and were distributed through the interior.



Courtesy of the American Red Cross.

**THE RED CROSS PLAYGROUND AT BELGRADE.**

Keeping the children happy as well as clothed and fed was an activity of the Red Cross during the war time.

were no medicines or surgical requisites and no hospital comforts, even of the simplest sort, left in Serbia. There is a Red Cross center in Nish, from which supplies are sent south and west into the hill country, into Prishtina, the village, and Prizrend, the city, lying close to the Albanian border, and through the new confines of Yugoslavia.

In Pratehevo, with its Turkish air; in Palanka, where typhus has been conquered, in Skoplje, which clings to its Turkish name of Uskub; in Sarajevo, where on a day in June, 1914, the spark fell into the tinder box which set the world on fire, the American Red Cross is making regular distribution of food, clothing, and medicines. In the larger towns canteens for the school children have been established, assuring one hot meal a day for these small scholars in an empty land. The Red Cross has also given aid to the Serb prisoners who poured across the frontiers, and also to tuberculous Serbs in sanatoria in France, Switzerland and Italy. The relief program now in force will continue until such time as the country feels capable of taking over the task of self-rehabilitation.

A great deal that is of interest must needs be slighted in compressing the story of the present activities of the American Red Cross into a few words. Let us look southward into ancient Hellas, that cradle of art and classic antiquity, whose finger prints are visible through the ages wherever men have tried to live greatly.

At the close of the year 1917 the Greek Red Cross appealed to America for aid. There were 50,000 refugees on the Aegean islands, driven out of Turkey and Bulgaria. There was an appalling dearth of food, clothing, surgical dressings, hospital equipment, etc. By the time the authorized relief commission reached Saloniki the Balkan equation had changed. Bulgaria had capitulated; the flag of the Christian was over Jerusalem; the end was in sight. It was, therefore, with higher hopes, that the American Red Cross took up the work in Greece.

In the city of Athens centers for the care of children of employed mothers were opened, and a daily milk ration provided. Sewing rooms are now in operation in all of the larger towns of Greece and Macedonia, as well as on many of the Aegean islands. A number of Greek women have been instructed in home hygiene and child welfare, assuring the introduction of these simple sciences into the Greek homes as they had been introduced into the peasant homes of France and Belgium.

Just across the shallow sea that separates the Balkans from Asia Minor there were "1,500 Armenian exiles wandering through the wilderness east of the Jordan, trekking toward Jericho; 6,000 Syrians straggling along the roads from Es Salt." In the face of all precedent the American Red Cross could not remain on the western coast of the Aegean. In June, 1918, it went into the Holy Land. By that time British engineers had already vastly improved the sanitary condi-





Courtesy of the American Red Cross.

THE RED CROSS CARRYING SUPPLIES IN SANTA CLAUS LAND—NORTHERN RUSSIA.



Courtesy of the American Red Cross.

INTERIOR OF A RUSSIAN PEASANT HOME, WHERE RED CROSS AID WAS WELCOME.

tions of the country. In Jerusalem fresh water from the hills was being brought down into the city through the medium of modern plumbing, and the filthy, though picturesque, waterskins had disappeared from the streets. The first work undertaken was among the refugees crowded into Jerusalem, housed in various old buildings and tented in the vacant spaces. Fifteen hundred women—Moslem, Jewish, and Christian—were put to work in Red Cross industrial workrooms. Ten refugee centers were eventually established in the city and three orphanages were taken over. Six hundred orphans, formerly in charge of British relief agencies were placed under the care of Americans, and a liaison was effected with the Zionist Unit for the relief of suffering Jews. Following the opening of the American Red Cross hospital a number of clinics were opened in the city and in four outside centers.

Work of a similar nature was conducted in five centers in the Holy Land. At Wadi-Surer, where 2,000 refugees were living in tents on the plain, a school is in operation in Nazareth. Indigent farmers have been provided with ox-teams. All the routes to Asia are open now, and supplies can keep on going through without cessation.

In the European theater of the American Red Cross effort there is still Poland, across which the armies of Russia and Germany swayed for three years—Poland, newly carved out of the chaos of mid-Europe. It was impossible, of course, for the American Red Cross to go into Poland until after the armistice, and it was March of 1919 before the commission gained entrance to that desolate land with its 400,000 refugees, 200,000 of whom were mothers and children. There was work enough in the city of Warsaw alone. Operating from the Polish capital and Bialystok as centers, the American Red Cross has succeeded in organizing relief throughout the region drained by the Vistula and upper Bug Rivers. Typhus, which in some parts of the country has decimated the population, is now under control. Maceowice and Dolsk are "cleansing centers," to which the villagers come on stated days for miles around and are given disinfecting baths and clean clothing. The heads of the men and all children under eight are close shaven. Only by such drastic methods can Poland be freed from the menace of disease. The war orphans are being gathered up as they stray in from all parts of the land, and placed in hostels under Red Cross support. The Polish army, which is still mobilized, has received assistance in the way of underclothing and shirts, while the wounded have been assured of hospital supplies, proper medicines, and clothing. Seven tent hospitals of the United States Army type were presented to the Polish Government. In the university towns of Cracow, Lemberg, and Warsaw a 100-bed memorial ward has been established in the leading hospitals for the benefit of Polish medical students, who, in the past, have been seriously hampered in their studies for lack of clinical facilities. A condition of this gift provides



Courtesy of the American Red Cross.

#### TINY BENEFICIARIES OF THE RED CROSS IN THE ARCTIC.

One of the most important activities of the American Red Cross in the Archangel district was supplying the school children of destitute natives with nourishing luncheons.



Courtesy of the American Red Cross.

#### A SECTION OF THE RED CROSS ANTITYPHUS TRAIN.

With a personnel of Red Cross doctors and nurses and stocked with medical supplies of every sort, this "great white train" has covered over 4,000 miles through Siberia, ministering to soldiers and civilians.

for the treatment of any American in Poland who may at any time need hospital care. It will take time and infinite patience to bring about lasting results in Poland. That the problem will finally yield to consistent and steady relief is inevitable.

In Russia and Siberia, as may be readily surmised, relief work was rendered doubly difficult owing to the political and social strife of the country, and the first commission which went into Russia in July, 1917, during the Kerensky régime, was compelled to withdraw, with the exception of a small personnel, which remained through the darkest days of civil disturbance in the cities of Petrograd and Moscow, distributing milk to the children, until those cities, too, fell under the ban.

It was well into 1918. Czech, French and American troops were being sent into Siberia. The United States consul at Harbin called for relief for the native and foreign refugees pouring through northern Manchuria. This condition, coupled with the needs of the troops and the unfortunate plight of Russian prisoners straggling back across the borders into their strange, new motherland, gave sufficient justification for the appointment of a special commission to Siberia. An American personnel was summoned from Japan, and shiploads of food, clothing, and medicines (the three emergency relief staples) were sent from our western ports, and from Red Cross chapters in Japan, China, and the Philippines. On Russian Island, a dot of land  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles out in the harbor, a military hospital for Czech troops was set up. Refugee barracks accommodating 2,000 were established at First and Second Rivers, near the city. Sewing rooms gave employment to hundreds of refugee women who were able to make garments out of material supplied by the Red Cross. Sanitary trains accompanied the Czech army into the interior, while an "antityphus train," staffed by physicians and nurses, financed by the allied powers and equipped and managed by the American Red Cross, was sent over the trans-Siberian rails into the typhus-infected region. A field canteen and a station canteen, in which American women served, were set up between Harbin and the forward fighting lines.

So the great war came to an end with the American Red Cross still in Russia. In Archangel, where American troops were stationed, a new commission carried supplies into north Russia in October, 1918, along the Murmansk front, where destitution and hunger abound, and along the eastern coast, with headquarters at Vladivostok. Within the last few months the Czech troops have been going home, accompanied by small Red Cross personnel, some westward, through the Seven Seas, others eastward, across the Pacific to San Francisco, their ultimate destination the port of Trieste on the Adriatic. Conditions in Russia, so far as we outside can judge, have apparently undergone little change since the conclusion of peace, and the need of the American Red Cross still remains.

## STANDARD OF PIZARRO'

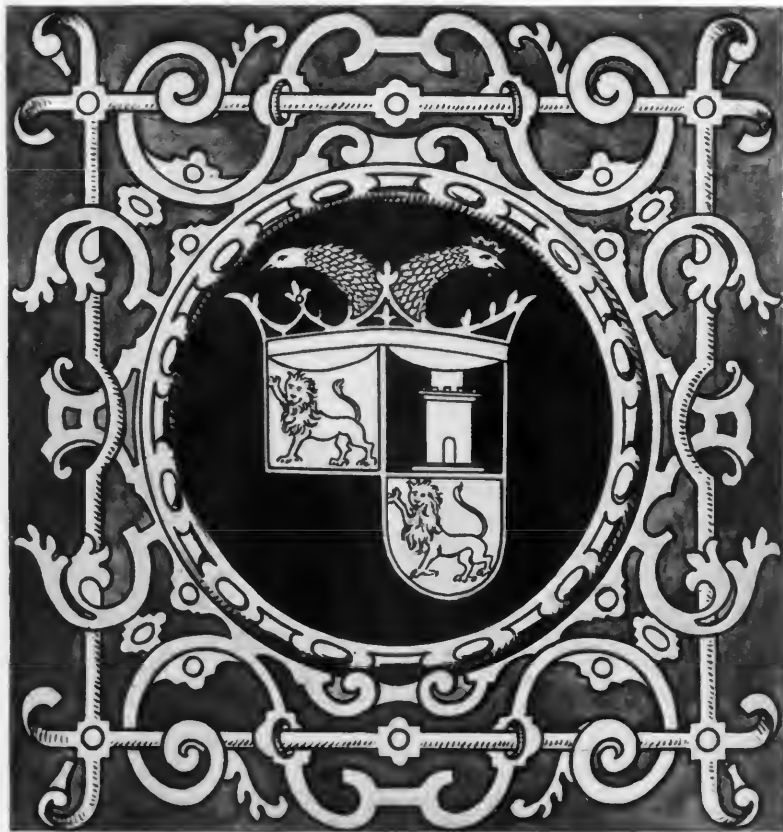
IT is well known that the famous banner which Pizarro carried to the conquest of Peru has been the subject of many and varied versions of its history, founded on the existence of several penons of apparently unquestionable authenticity which each historian cites in support of his own particular story.

Naturally, Gen. San Martín, his family, his friends, his biographers, and the historians of the extreme south were convinced that the victor of Chacabuco possessed during his lifetime and preserved until his death in Europe the conqueror's standard. This erroneous belief was discarded when don Ricardo Palma published data relative to the authentic gonfalon, with the arms of Charles V on one side, and on the other the Apostle St. James, the flag preserved in Cuzco in the ancient temple of the sun, converted by the conquistadores into a Catholic temple. Certainly the municipality of Lima presented to Gen. San Martín, by act of April 4, 1821, an ancient Spanish standard which the councilar body declared to be the standard of Pizarro. The protector did not doubt its authenticity, for in his farewell proclamation addressed to the Peruvians on the 20th of September, 1822, he said: "There is in my possession the standard which Pizarro brought to enslave the empire of the Incas." On this point it is that Gen. Héres, writing his *Apuntamientos*, in his austere style, says that Gen. San Martín laid aside the insignia of supreme power and relinquished them, assuring the people "that he was leaving Peru, taking with him what most honored him and excited his ambition, the banner which Pizarro had brought to Peru." And also on this point it is that Señor Vicuña has said that "much better than those rags (the uniform of the protector), he preserved with zealous veneration the standard of Pizarro, the only spoil of a relinquished reign."

In an additional clause to his will, dated, Paris, January 23, 1844, San Martín said: "It is my will that the standard which the brave Spaniard, Don Francisco Pizarro, bore in the conquest of Peru, be returned to that Republic." A son-in-law of the protector, Señor Balarce, handed it over, in France, to Dr. Gálvez, Minister of Peru, who took it to his country.

But the fact is that in the same year (1844) the Argentinian, Señor Florencio Varela, saw the standard, and in a description which he gives of it says: "It was of silk, quadrilateral, and of a straw color that seemed to have been faded by time. It was about 11.84 feet

<sup>1</sup> English version of an article by Señor Eloy G. Gonzales, published in *Actualidades* (Caracas) of July 6, 1919.



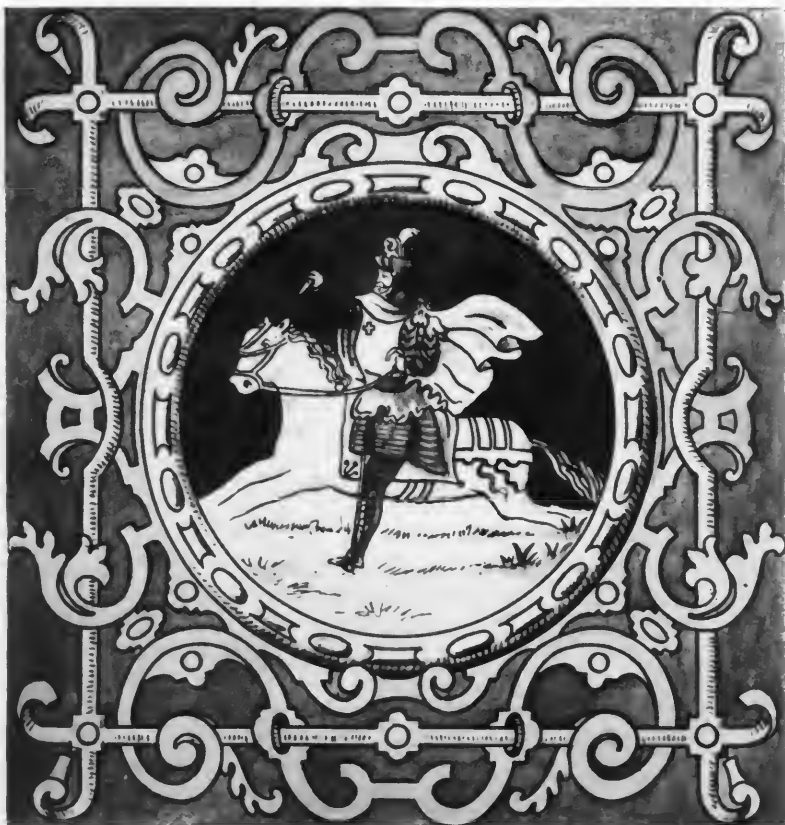
THE STANDARD OF PIZARRO.

The drawing represents one of the faces of the gonfalon with which the Spaniards under Pizarro made their entrance into Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas, on the 16th of November, 1533. The banner was placed in the Temple of the Sun, afterwards converted into a Christian cathedral, and there preserved until the year 1824, when the authorities of Cuzco offered it to Marshall Sucre, victor of Ayacucho, who delivered it to the Liberator, Bolivar. The Liberator presented it to the city of Caracas which guards the precious relic in the Salon of the Municipal Council. The side shown in the drawing, made by the arabesques on the first field of the flag, represents the arms of Charles V, Emperor of Germany and King of Spain.

long and 6.36 feet wide. In the center there is a large shield, about the shape of the Spanish shield on the South American pesos, the border of the shield being red, the center turquoise blue." It was also seen by don Ricardo Palma, when they returned it to Peru, and he said that the shield was in a blue field with a red border, and that it did not have the arms of Spain, but those given to Lima in 1537—three royal crowns and a star. It was the same banner as the royal ensign, and by right of heredity was carried in the processions of Corpus Christi and Santa Rosa, at the entrance of the viceroys, proclamations of the sovereign, and other solemn occasions. "The people of Lima," explains Señor Palma, "mistakenly called this banner the standard of Pizarro, and accepted it without question as the war pennon brought by the Spaniards for the conquest. And as the error descended from generation to generation without contradiction it finally became traditional and historical."

As has been said, the real standard of Pizarro was in Cuzco, in the temple with other flags of the conquest. When Gen. Sucre entered that city on the 25th of December, 1824, there were given over to him by reason of the terms of the surrender of Ayacucho, "the public buildings, archives, war material, flags, and ancient standards, everything that belonged to the government of the colony." From among those flags the marshal took the standard of Pizarro to send it as a special gift to the liberator and thus he told him in a letter of December 30th of the same year, 1824: "I present you with the flag that Pizarro brought to Cuzco 300 years ago; it is only a tattered remnant, but it has the virtue of being the conqueror of Peru. I believe that it will be a trophy worthy of your appreciation." The liberator chose to present the trophy to the municipality of Caracas, and on the 9th of January, 1826, Gen. Soublette, minister of war, addressed that body in the following words: "I have the honor to be the instrument of the Government in presenting the royal standard of Castile, which the Colombian army defeated in Peru under the leadership of his excellency, the liberator president." The municipality received the standard on the 26th of February, and voted to exhibit it to the public of Caracas on the first anniversary of the 19th of April.

By that time, of the two faces of the large arabesques which formed the standard, only the one which contained the arms of Charles V was visible, because the other was covered with white satin in a bad state of deterioration. It is the same side that is seen in the frame on the west wall of the council chamber next to the one of the signing of the act of independence. It shows great arabesques of the fifteenth century, 1.27 meters by 1.15 meters, of yellow and white satin touched with blue and embroidered with gold thread; in the center in a circle of 0.80 meter diameter are the arms of Charles V. of the year 1533;



THE OTHER FIELD OF THE STANDARD OF PIZARRO.

The face of the standard, reproduced in the above drawing, which figured in the conquest of Peru, is 30 centimeters in diameter, and the painting and embroidery represents a warrior mounted on a handsome white horse, running at a gallop, and covered with rich trappings and mail. The knight wears on his head a helmet crowned with plumes; his mantle floats free to the wind; a red cross, that of Santiago, shows on the coat of mail which covers his breast; and he bears in his right hand a sword. The field represents a wide plain, on which are shrubs and plants, helmets and implements of war.



the shield of Castile—two lions, two castles, and the imperial diadem—flanked by two eagle heads, crowned. To-day only the two lions, one castle, and one of the eagle crowns remain. But to establish the authenticity of the standard of Pizarro it was necessary to find on the banner received by the municipality of Caracas the image of St. James. The council agreed to keep the flag, and it remained in the same state for 15 years until again exhibited in the civic procession of July 5, 1841, and the following year, when the ashes of the liberator were brought to Caracas it was placed at the foot of the mausoleum which contained them. The council resolved to place the banner in a case under glass, to preserve it from souvenir hunters, foreign and Venezuelan, who all wanted to carry away fragments of it. When the standard was prepared to be encased in the center of the posterior arabesque, under the "tatters" of which the marshal spoke, there appeared, in painting and relief, the image of the saintly protector of Spain. This is the same face which is now in the other case, beside the first in the municipal chamber. It represents, in the same proportions as the arms of Charles V, a "warrior mounted on a handsome white horse, running at a gallop, and covered with rich trappings and mail. The knight wears on his head a helmet crowned with plumes, his mantle floats free to the wind, a red cross, that of St. James, shows on the coat of mail which covers his breast, and he bears in his right hand a sword, and on the field are seen shrubs, tropical plants, helmets, and implements of war." It is the same knight who appeared in the midst of the hecatombs of the Aztecs and Spaniards; the same who appeared, white and shining, in the valleys of Popayan and Cali, when Francisco César was overwhelmed by a formidable Indian army; and the same Viracocha which struck fear into the hosts of Manco Inca during the siege and taking of Cuzco.

To-day experts no longer discuss the authenticity of the standard in the halls of the council chamber of Caracas; but what was not widely known until recently was that a minute account was written about the standard in 1578, under the title "Royal Standard of Potosí," by a chronicler from Potosí named don Bartolomé Martínez Vela; and according to what don Eduardo Posada says in his recent book "Notes on Colombian History" it appears from this ancient chronicle, 400 years old, that the banner to-day preserved by the municipality of Caracas "was at the Taking of Granada, on the 6th of January, 1492, and was then brought by Columbus to America on his first voyage; that it afterward was present at the conquest of Mexico, and from there went to Honduras until it reached the city of Nombre de Dios, where Pizarro took it for the conquest of Peru."

All praise to the prudence and honor of the notable academician from Colombia.

# STANDARDIZING AND GRADING GRAIN IN THE UNITED STATES<sup>1</sup> ∴ ∴

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IT has been the good fortune of the United States of America, in the consummation of certain of its legislation, to have somewhat accidentally enacted measures which later proved to possess a basic and fundamental value to the whole of the world, the while attempting to correct an apparent surface evil. Such a beneficence has its grain standards act become.

But two countries (Canada and the United States) have put into effect laws of this unique character, precedential in the grain history of the world. In all of the records of the past, both sacred and profane, grain has played its not unromantic and its very vital part. Recall Joseph of the coat of many colors, who broke the first authentic corner in wheat to heap coals of fire on the heads of his erstwhile jealous and vengeful brethren, and Ruth who garnered in the wheat fields of the wealthy Boaz. Nearly all of the successes and disasters, the rejoicings, and the famines of ancient days were, as they are today, closely allied with the yields of the fields. Egypt was for centuries the world's chief producer of grain; Paul's precious cargoes in the *Castor and Pollux* are said to have been wheat, and in Great Britain lands and honors still accrue to the descendants of those who were rewarded after the Roman conquest for the raising and distributing of grain to the people. But not once in all of this, both of legend and of fact, is there a suggestion of a law for the maintenance of a certain standard of quality.

Almost everything epochal is ascribed to world progression. Yet the standardization of this commodity was not recognized in the beginning as an evidence of progression. Rather was it forced upon the United States, as a means of protection for interstate and foreign commerce customers, to insure one uniform standard of quality and condition of grain against the undue thrift and ingenuity of its large terminal market grain dealers. Perhaps in those far-off days, when wheat and corn were in themselves measures of value, their possessors saw to their purity without intervention of law. With the coming of the days when the quantity rather than the quality was the measure of value to the trade, the question became too vital a one to leave to human inclination.

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<sup>1</sup> By Muriel Bailey.



Courtesy of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

#### HARVESTING WHEAT WITH THE 12-HORSE THRASHER.

This remarkable invention cuts, binds, thrashes, and sacks the wheat as it passes through the fields, making easier the semiannual task of harvesting one-fourth of the world's production of this commodity.



Courtesy of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

#### THRASHING, CLEANING, AND SACKING WHEAT.

Where wheat is harvested in bulk the device adopted by the Department of Agriculture for removing chaff, smut, dust, and other foreign material has been found of great practical value, aiding the farmer by raising the grade of his wheat and preventing deterioration in transit.



Courtesy of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

FEDERAL GRAIN SAMPLER AT WORK.

Sampling a carload of corn by means of the double-compartment grain trier. Not less than five probes in different parts of the car are taken and emptied upon a canvas. Probes are also secured separately for the moisture test and placed immediately in air-tight cans.

It was in 1906 that the United States Congress first authorized the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to collect facts and data relative to the handling of grain which would enable him finally to fix and establish grades of a uniform character. This action was brought about by the constant demands from foreign representatives and numerous complaints from our own countrymen in regard to the great lack of uniformity in grain-grading rules. Of course every grain-producing State or Territory had its grades, but although they were similarly named and in many instances described in the same phraseology, the grain supposed to have been graded according to them in one market often bore no resemblance whatever to that same grade at another. The National Grain Dealers' Association of America, one of the most powerful affiliations in this country, composed of grain dealers in markets and at country points, assumed at one time the difficult task of compiling grain grades. These were pronounced satisfactory at the different markets by the dealers and inspection departments, and they promised to abide by them. Some of them did for awhile, but, influenced by local conditions and market interests, they gradually went back to the old ways, and the last state was worse than the first.

So that it became evident to those who had the best interests of the industry at heart that Federal supervision was the only possible remedy. There were in existence at that time about 200 sets of grades for oats, 80 for wheat, 60 for corn, and 30 for rye. Even if the number of grades had not presented a wide area in which the limit of error of human judgment might expand, adding to these such terms as "reasonably clean" and "reasonably sound," made it practically limitless. All sorts of unexpected practices crept into the most profitable business of selling grain at terminal markets. Wheat was purchased from the farmer at one grade, mixed with other conditioned wheat at elevators, and shipped out and sold by another set of standards, and the set of standards by which it was sold generally depended upon the market to which it was to be shipped.

During the endeavors of Congress to promulgate a satisfactory and equitable act, it was testified at hearings that it was common practice for some of the large elevator men to load from 100 to 200 bushels of chicken feed, dirt, screenings, etc., on the bottoms of the cars going to public elevators where grain was stored to be delivered on future contracts. A specific instance of one trader controlling several elevators was given. He had accumulated about 30,000 bushels of chicken feed, screenings, and off-grade stuff which he attempted to mix with No. 2 wheat for shipment to a foreign port. The inspector at that seaboard point declined to issue a certificate of grade, and the grain man was compelled to move it all to another port of embarkation where he finally got it away overseas under a grade certificate for No. 2 wheat.

These serve only as samples of what might be and was done under the prevailing elastic conditions. There was nothing whatever to prevent such dealings, saving the consciences of the inspectors. And, furthermore, aside from any desire for deceit, or any inclination to maintain the reputation of a high-grade market, there was a lack of any standardized equipment which would enable inspectors to settle any disputes or appealed cases, or to prove themselves in the right. The man who held the power was the one to settle any such question, and the man who paid the bill was generally the only one who approximated the true grade of the grain. The only tangible factor by which any grade could be distinguished from any other at inspection points by physical measurement was the test weight per bushel. Even for this there was no standard operation prescribed or required to secure uniformity in results; and the same grain could differ in weight very appreciably at different markets, owing to the methods used in filling the test kettle.

The conditions were such that there was absolutely no way to safeguard either the producer or the consumer. In a country producing easily one-fourth of the world's grain the situation was a serious one. The five years' average annual production of grain for the United States from 1913 to 1917 has been estimated to have been—for wheat, 790,634,000 bushels; for corn, 2,749,349,000 bushels, and for oats, 1,331,000,000 bushels. The exports to foreign countries during the year 1917 were: Wheat, 106,202,000 bushels; corn, 98,689,000 bushels; oats, 48,287,000 bushels.

The value of the 1918 crops, possible of fairly accurate estimation on account of the fixed price for wheat, approximated \$1,874,623,000.

An industry so vast is easy of manipulation, difficult of governmental supervision. And in these United States, when it comes to a question of parental policy on the part of the Federal Government, the question of State's rights, so very jealously guarded by each sovereign community, creates complications. After 10 years of investigation and deliberation the grain standards act was passed August 11, 1916. The avowed purpose of this act was to establish grades for grain based upon uniform standards, and so provide a basis whereby the parties to transactions involving the sale and purchase of grain in interstate and foreign commerce may arrive at a standard grade for the grain. The act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the handling and transportation of grain and to establish standards of quality and condition for corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flaxseed, and other grains. It also provides that, when standards have been established for any grain, no person shall thereafter ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any grain which has been sold, offered, or consigned for sale by grade, unless such grain has been inspected and graded by an inspector licensed under the act. It is provided, however, that any person



Courtesy of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

#### TERMINAL MARKET GRAIN YARDS.

Cars loaded with grain are shifted into "grain yards" at most of the large terminal markets by the railroads for the purpose of facilitating their location and inspection by the authorities.



Courtesy of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

#### FEDERAL GRAIN SUPERVISION OFFICE AT SEATTLE.

This is one of the 35 Federal offices where grain supervisors and grain samplers make tests of standardized grains. These offices fixed the grades on appeals for millions of bushels of wheat during the war for the United States Grain Corporation.

may sell or ship such grain by sample, or under any name or description or designation which is not misleading; and it is further provided that grain may be sold or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection at point of shipment or en route, subject to inspection at destination, also without inspection from and to noninspection points.

No standard for any grain shall go into effect under 90 days' notice. Provision is made for appeals to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of settling the question of disputed grades, and the Secretary is authorized to cause investigations to be made and tests applied in order to determine the true grade. In this case it is the Government that actually grades the grain and this grading supercedes all private business inspections. For, while the act authorizes the Secretary to issue licenses to competent persons, and to also issue licenses in any State which may have an inspection department to the persons authorized and employed to inspect and grade grain under the laws of such States, these inspectors are not Federal employees.

It is provided that infractions of the law shall be investigated and punished, and that inspectors may also be punished for not living up to its requirements.

The motive power of the act is vested in two agencies—the service of grain standardization and the grain supervision service.

The grain standardization service has its headquarters at Washington, D. C., with field offices located not only at terminal markets, but in grain-producing districts and at the seaports. Its work is in the main, investigational, and it promulgates the standards for the different grains. The first grades were established for corn and were put in effect December 1, 1916. These grades were made numerous enough to cover all of the kinds of commercial corn produced and any reasonable demand for which corn may be utilized. They are as follows:

*Standards for shelled corn.*

Grade No.	Minimum test weight per bushel.		Moisture.	Foreign material and cracked corn.	Damaged kernels.	
	Pounds.	Per cent.			Total.	Heat damaged.
1.....	55	14.0	2	2	0.0	
2.....	53	15.5	3	4	.1	
3.....	51	17.5	4	6	.3	
4.....	49	19.5	5	8	.5	
5.....	47	21.5	6	10	1.0	
6.....	44	23.0	7	15	3.0	
Sample, <sup>1</sup>						

<sup>1</sup> Sample grade, shall be white corn, or yellow corn, or mixed corn, respectively, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, or is heating, hot, infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain, or is otherwise distinctly of low quality.





Courtesy of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

**A MODERN, CONCRETE COUNTRY ELEVATOR.**

This is the latest type of grain elevator, many of which are being built in the grain-producing sections of the United States, so that purchases of grain from the fields can be more safely stored and shipped to terminal markets.



Courtesy of Mr. Laurel Duval, Federal grain division supervisor, New York City.

**IN THE HOLD OF THE GRAIN BARGE.**

This illustrates the method of shoveling grain to the elevator leg in hold of barge by use of steam shovels.

The corn in grades Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, shall be cool and sweet.

The corn in grade No. 6 shall be cool, but may be musty or sour.

So far the corn grades have worked satisfactorily, in spite of the fact that the 1918 crop was a most unsatisfactory one.

Establishing standards for wheat was a more complicated task, owing to the wide latitude of the wheat-producing sections in the country, the different climatic conditions, and the consequently differing characters of the wheat, and the problems of raising and marketing. The first grades were established for winter wheat, July 1, 1917, and those for spring wheat, August 1, 1917. Because of abnormal marketing conditions due to the war and fixed prices, these did not prove altogether satisfactory, and the revised wheat standards went into effect July 1, 1918. These standards are as follows:

*Standards for wheat.*

[Minimum limits.]

Grade No.	Test weight per bushel.			Moisture.		Damaged kernels.		Foreign material other than dockage.		
	Class Hard Red Spring.	Classes Durum Hard Red Winter.	Sub-class Red Walla.	Classes Hard Red Spring and Durum.	Classes Hard Red Winter. Soft Red Winter. Common White, and White Club.	Total.	Heat damage.	Total.	Other matter than cereal grains.	Wheat of other classes (total).
		Class Common White, and White Club, and subclass Red Winter.								
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1.....	58	60	58	14.0	13.5	2	0.1	1	0.5	5
2.....	57	58	56	14.5	14.0	4	.2	2	1.0	10
3.....	55	56	54	15.0	14.5	7	.5	3	2.0	10
4.....	53	54	52	16.0	15.5	10	1.0	5	3.0	10
5.....	50	51	49	16.0	15.5	15	3.0	7	5.0	10
Sample. <sup>1</sup>										

<sup>1</sup>Sample grade shall be wheat of the appropriate subclass which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor of smut, garlic, or wild onions, or is very sour, or is heating, hot, or infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain, or is otherwise of a distinctly low quality, or contains small inseparable stones or cinders.

(1) The wheat in grade No. 1 shall be bright.

(2) The wheat in grades Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, shall be cool and sweet.

(3) The wheat in grade No. 5 shall be cool, but may be musty or slightly sour.

(4) The wheat in grade No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, and grade No. 1 Northern Spring may contain not more than 5 per cent of the hard red spring wheat variety Humpback.

(5) The wheat in grade No. 1 Amber Durum and grade No. 1 Durum may contain not more than 5 per cent of the durum wheat variety Red Durum.



Courtesy of Mr. Laurel Duval, Federal grain division supervisor, New York City.

#### FLOATING ELEVATORS IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Four of the 15 floating elevators of the International Elevator Co. of New York City. A large percentage of the grain exported from that port is loaded aboard ocean going vessels by means of this equipment.



Courtesy of Mr. Laurel Duval, Federal grain division supervisor, New York City.

#### ELEVATOR LEG LIFTING GRAIN.

A near view of the elevator leg in charge for lifting grain into "floater," where it is weighed, cleaned, and transferred to the hold of the ship.



Courtesy of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

#### LOADING AT A PORT.

Terminal elevator showing method of loading ships at a pier by means of spouts. Grain samplers are stationed at each spout in order to secure representative samples of the grain.



Courtesy of Mr. Laurel Duval, Federal grain division supervisor, New York City.

#### A FLOATING ELEVATOR IN OPERATION.

Grain for export is placed in barges. These are towed to the vessels. Two barges may be unloaded at one time, one on either side of the floating elevator. The elevation of the grain from the boats is accomplished by means of the legs shown extending into the barges.

(6) For each of the subclasses of the class Durum, grade No. 1 and grade No. 2, may contain not more than 2 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, of soft red winter, common white, and white club wheat, either singly or in any combination.

(7) For each of the subclasses of the classes Hard Red Spring and Hard Red Winter, grade No. 1 and grade No. 2 may contain not more than 2 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, of common white, white club, and durum wheat, either singly or in any combination.

(8) For each of the subclasses of the classes Soft Red Winter, Common White, and White Club, grade No. 1 and grade No. 2, may not contain more than 2 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively, of Durum wheat.

The standards for oats went into effect June 16, 1919, and were eagerly awaited by the majority of the trade. So far as can be observed, they have been a decided help. As now established they are:

*Grade requirements for white, red, gray, black, mixed, bleached, and clipped oats.*

Grade.	Condition and general appearance.	Minimum test weight per bushel.	Sound cultivated oats not less than—	Heat-damaged oats or other grains.	Foreign material.	Wild oats.	Other colors, cultivated and wild oats.
1	Shall be cool and sweet and of good color.....	Pounds. 32	Per cent. 98	Per cent. <sup>2</sup> 0.1	Per cent. <sup>2</sup> 2	Per cent. <sup>2</sup> 2	Per cent. <sup>2</sup> 2
2	Shall be cool and sweet, and may be slightly stained.....	29	95	1.3	2	3	1.5
3	Shall be cool and sweet and may be stained or slightly weathered.	26	90	1.0	3	5	1.0
4	Shall be cool, and may be musty, weathered, or badly stained....	23	80	6.0	5	10	1.0

<sup>1</sup> In the case of white oats, No. 1 shall be cool and sweet and of good white or creamy white color.

<sup>2</sup> Not to exceed.

<sup>3</sup> Four per cent of other colors allowed in No. 1 red, gray, or black oats. This column does not apply to mixed oats.

<sup>4</sup> Ten per cent of other colors allowed in No. 2 red, gray, or black oats.

Sample grade shall be white, red, gray, black, mixed, bleached, or clipped oats, respectively, which do not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive, or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor, or are heating, hot, sour, infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain, or are otherwise of a distinctly low quality.

The percentage of moisture in grades Nos. 1, 2, and 3 shall not exceed 14½ and in grade No. 4 shall not exceed 16.

The grain supervision service is the active agent of the act. Its mission is to stimulate and enforce compliance with its provisions. The administrative headquarters are at Washington, D. C., the field headquarters at Chicago, Ill. It has an organization busily engaged in establishing and maintaining uniformity of grading between the different markets. The board of review at field headquarters is the final court of review for disputed grades, and it reviews graded samples from all points in the United States, gives opinions on questions

regarding the interpretation of the grading factors of the standards and stands ready to solve all knotty problems which confront the district grain supervisors.

Next in line of organization are the division supervisors, who are assigned to certain divisions of the districts, where they keep in touch with district supervisors, inspectors, grain exchanges, and grain interests of all sorts, in order to bring them to a better understanding of the Federal grades and their application. The whole of the country is divided into 35 districts, each of which is under the supervision of a district supervisor. To him the licensed inspectors at the different markets render daily reports of all inspections, and he entertains all appeals and disputes.

As education in the matter of grain grading is vital to its successful acceptance, and as the farmer does not take readily to running his farm by book, Federal grain supervision has advanced further than the letter of its legal requirements, and has undertaken the interesting but somewhat extensive and problematic task of showing the grain men why and how grain should be graded, reaching the more remote districts, the farmers and millers, country buyers, and small elevator men, to whom the mere reading of the department literature, should it reach them, would have no practical appeal. The factors considered in the making of the standards were those with which grain men were generally familiar in the work of merchandising grain. They included moisture content, weight per bushel, soundness, extraneous matter or foreign material, such as obnoxious weed seeds and general mixtures of other cereals, and the odor, temperature, and appearance. The farmer, however, was not closely interested in nor familiar with these matters, depending in the great majority of instances on the judgment of the buyer and accepting as inevitable the flat price offered at the nearest market.

Grain supervision started to overcome the indifference and antipathy to the act by means of education. Exhibits of equipment and demonstrations of grading were given in connection with circuits of country fairs, agricultural colleges, grain-grading schools, and grain associations. Its supervisors have addressed all sorts of grain gatherings in whatever section of the country they were wanted or needed. This has tended to popularize and make practical, to a great extent, what was obscure and regarded as a technical and scientific experiment and a rather unpopular proceeding on the part of the Government.

Even now few individuals realize what this act has already meant and will mean to the whole of the world. Its effectiveness during this world war, when the fighting armies and Europe's starving people depended upon the wheat supply of the United States has been proven, as well as its intrinsic value. All of the grain purchased by



Courtesy of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

**DEMONSTRATING PROPER WEIGHT PER BUSHEL TEST.**

The correct method of leveling the wheat in the kettle is brought to the especial attention of grain men in all Federal grain supervision demonstrations. Test weight per bushel is an important factor in the grading of all grains, and the most important in the grading of wheat.

the Food Administration Grain Corporation was purchased by Federal grades. It was graded into the great elevators at the large terminal markets for storage to await transfer or shipment. When it came time to ship these huge governmental holdings, blanket appeals were called on all of them, involving the actual grading of the millions of bushels in carloads and cargoes by the supervision officials at such terminal markets as Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago, and such ports as Milwaukee, Buffalo, Boston, New York, and New Orleans.

In 1898 it was predicted in England that a world famine was inevitable because of the continued degeneration of the wheat supplies of the earth. The United States was not at that time raising such enormous quantities of this staple, but not then, nor at any other time, was a concerted effort made to improve the quality of the production. It is an established scientific fact that wheat will repay careful attention, but that the berry is extremely evanescent and dies out in a surprisingly short time. It has been estimated that raising the standard of wheat would treble the world's output, and that the greatest danger which the world faces is the lowering of its quality, which would definitely decrease its production.

The grain standards act has been in existence only three years. Intended primarily to check business practices of an unfair nature, it has already offered the farmer an incentive for raising better grain, placed a premium on quality, assured the purchaser of a square deal in the grade of grain of his contract, establishes confidence in foreign countries in our grain traders, and has assured a stricken world that it will be well fed.





# THE CULTURE OF FRUIT TREES IN MEXICO<sup>1</sup> ∴ ∴

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THE extensive area represented by the Mexican Republic, which, due to its latitude and altitude, possesses practically all the climates of the world, varying from the perpetual snows of its majestic volcanoes and the cold of its highest tablelands to the mild temperature of its central plains and the hot and even torrid districts of its coasts, embracing regions from the extreme north to the lands of the tropical south, offers in each zone—that is to say, cold, temperate, and hot—exceedingly favorable conditions for the cultivation of fruit trees. Incidentally it may be observed that agriculture in general, up to within the last few years, has suffered from a lack of means of communication and of centers of consumption, and has, therefore, confined its activities, particularly in the interior of the Republic, to the cultivation of products most suitable for local needs, among which maize occupies the first place, that grain being preeminently a Mexican cereal and the basis of the food of the people of the great Aztec Republic, whose daily bread consists of tortillas prepared from corn meal. Mexican white maize is certainly an excellent food, used either in the form of boiled roasting ears or in that of the dried grain, made into tamales, corn gruel, tortillas, etc. Later on the cultivation of wheat was likewise extended, increasing in this manner the use of domestic flour in the most populous and modernized centers of the country, already in easy communication with each other by means of railroads, which yearly during the last 25 years, developed their lines, bringing thereby new life into the vast cultivated plains of the high tablelands and of the Mexican coasts, the latter also stimulated by increased steamship traffic.

Industrial fruit culture and horticulture for export were the last to be developed, notwithstanding that under other forms of cultivation, limited to the needs of families and of small centers of population, from time immemorial and even before the conquest, in the remote civilizations of the ancient indigenous tribes which inhabited different regions of Mexico, and where they left ruins which clearly speak of their great advancement and progress, these cultivations were practiced. The cacti, among which the nopals (*sp. Opuntia*) predominate, whose fruits and even whose tender leaves are eaten

<sup>1</sup> By Dr. Mario Calvino. Translation of the original Spanish version published in the Review of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor of Habana.



THE WHITE ZAPOTA.

The pulp of this fruit when well ripened is excellent. When shredded and served with orange juice and sugar it is an appetizing delicacy.

with relish by the Mexican people, grow profusely in the extensive arid regions of the country. The pitahayas, a different species of caetaceous shrub belonging to the *Cereus* family (*Cereus pitajaya*) occupies the first place among these. The *Cereus trigonus*, whose magnificent fruit deserves to be better known in the horticultural world, must have constituted the basis of the prehistoric fruit culture of these arid regions, as no doubt did the *tejocote* (*Crataegus Mexicana*), the capulin (*Prunus capuli*), and the white zapote (*Casimirola edulis*) in the frigid and cold temperate zones, and the aguacate (*Persea gratissima*) in the warm temperate and torrid zones.

Due to these and to many other indigenous species, Mexican fruit culture offers novel and most interesting features. I propose, therefore, to make a short review of Mexican fruit-bearing shrubs and trees, so that the horticultural world may form an idea of the importance of fruit culture in the Republic.

#### COLD AND TEMPERATE ZONES.

The *tejocote rosacea* (*Crataegus Mexicana*), a species of hawthorn, which attains a height of about 8 meters, bears in abundance a fruit of the size of a haw, which ripens in the fall months and up to December. This fruit, when made into jellies and marmalades, forms a substance having an agreeable odor and a delicious taste. The Mexican *tejocote* is similar to the thorny *albar* (*C. oxyantha*) of Europe, which is considered on dry lands as the original stock or graft of the pear tree, but which is superior to the latter because of its larger growth and resistance to drouth. Furthermore the pear tree, grafted above ground on this stock, resists to a greater degree the American pear blight, the peculiar disease of the New World caused by the *bacillus amilyvorus*. From this point of view, that is to say considering it as the original stock of the pear and of the apple tree, the Mexican *tejocote* deserves the attention of fruit culturists the world over.

The *capulin* (*Cerasus capuli*, D. C.; *Prunus capuli*, Ser.), a tree whose trunk and branches resemble the cherry tree, but with narrower leaves, similar to that of the willow, attains a height of 8 meters. Its fruit grows in clusters like cherries, and some varieties are as good as cherries.

The *capulin* stock grafted with cherry increases the vigor of the graft during the first years, but there soon forms a large exostosis or knot at the point grafted and the tree dies. Probably the peach tree would do better grafted on this stock, and, in the latter case, the *capulin* would be of great service because of its resistance to crown gall (*bacillus tumefaciens*). As yet, however, I have been unable to make complete experiments along these lines.



FRUIT TREES OF MEXICO.

Photograph to the left: Mexican coconut palm. This fruit is cultivated in the tropical climates of Mexico. Photograph on the right: The papaya tree (*carica papaya*) produces abundant and delicious fruit containing a medicinal substance known as papain.

*Walnuts and pecans.*—The indigenous walnut trees in the northern part of the Republic are represented by the *Juglans rupestris* and the *Juglans nigra*, while the pecan trees are of the varieties *Caria olivaeformis*, and *C. mexicana*. Pecan trees, with their varieties brought from the United States, are of great worth and promise throughout the entire world. In Mexico there are fine varieties, not yet studied which grow in the deep, fertile soil of the canyons, are subject to irrigation, and which yield abundant crops. Irrigation is indispensable in obtaining large crops of pecans.

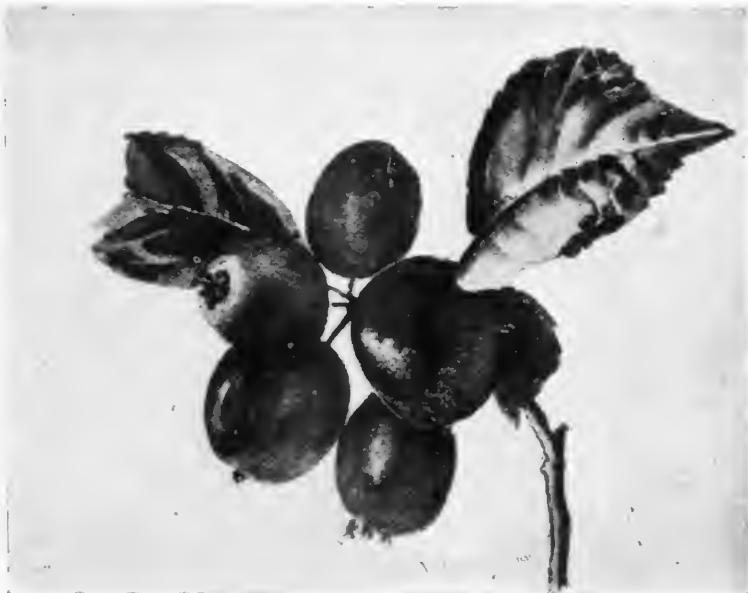
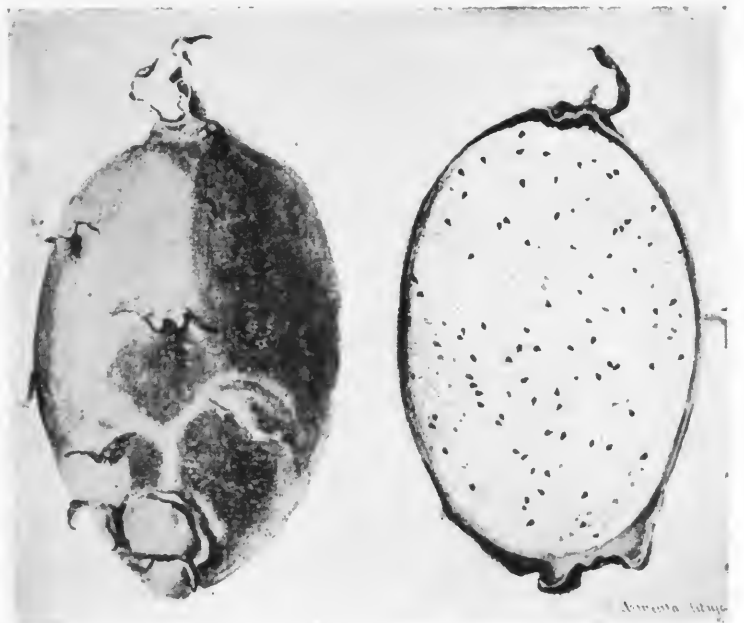
The *aguacate* tree (*Persea gratissima*) is the queen of the laurels. In temperate climates it grows to the height of 12 meters. It is a tropical tree which was in remote times acclimated in the cold tablelands of Mexico, and is now also cultivated in the orange belt of California. But in Mexico it resists the elements and bears fruit where the orange tree would be badly damaged by cold. The mesocarp of the ripened fruit of the *aguacate* is composed of a fragrant and highly palatable pulp. The fruit is excellent, in every way, and as the tree has a wide area of acclimatization and there are many varieties of the same, it is much to be desired that its cultivation extend over the entire area where the orange thrives. Planting the seeds of the acclimatized plants in the cold regions of the tablelands of Mexico and grafting the plants upon each other will make it easier to obtain vigorous trees similar to those grown in the Mediterranean basin.

White sapota (*Casimiroa edulis*) is not a sapodilla, as its Mexican name would indicate, but is akin to the citrus. It is a tree of medium size, with digitate leaves, and attains a height of 10 meters. The fruit, when ripe, is yellowish green and is very sweet. It is also cultivated in California, where it grows to perfection.

Another *Casimiroa*, under the name of *C. tetrameria*, is grown in Yucatan and produces a fruit eaten by the natives. This plant is entirely tropical.

#### HOT ZONE.

The dark sapota (*Diospyros ebenaster*) is also not a sapodilla, but is a plant of the same botanic order as the sapodilla, although of a different family. It is an *ebenácea* of the same family and of the same botanic genus as the *Kaki* of Japan. The dark Mexican zapota could be called green *kaki* by reason of the color of the epicarp, and also black *kaki* because of the color of the pulp or mesocarp of the fruit. This plant thrives in temperate and hot climates, and the pulp, when well ripened, is an excellent food. It is eaten by cutting it into pieces, and adding sugar and orange juice, which make it a delicacy of exquisite taste. This Mexican fruit deserves to be better known and more generally cultivated throughout the world. There are large and small varieties of the fruit having but few seeds.



MEXICAN FRUITS.

Upper drawing: The pitahaya (saguaro) is the fruit of one of the cacti that cover the arid regions of Mexico.  
Lower drawing: Tejocote mexicano. The fruit is gathered in the autumn and is eaten cooked. It makes very fragrant and delicious jellies and marmalades.

The mammee tree (*Lucuma mamosa*) is a large tropical sapodilla, attaining a height of about 30 meters, and which bears a large, pulpy, fragrant fruit. There are other species of the *Lucuma*, the most important among which, because of their fruits, are the *Lucuma salicifolia*, known under the name of yellow sapota, and *Lucuma capiri*, also called *Tempisque*, and some other species.

The *canistel* of Yucatan is the same as the *Lucuma nervosa* A. D. C. Trees of the genus *Bumelia*, of which the *Tilapo* (*B. lactevirens*) is of horticultural interest, are of the same tribe as the lucumas.

The *chicozapote* (*Achras zapota*), a large tree which flourishes on the Mexican coasts, where it forms entire forests and from which chicle or chewing gum is extracted, also belongs to the sapodillas.

The mammee tree of Santo Domingo (*Mammea americana*) is cultivated in the southern part of the United States, where its fruit develops to a large size.

The *caimito* (*Chrysophyllum cainito*) is a tree belonging to the sapodilla family. It is cultivated in southern Mexico, particularly in the States of Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatan.

The *Icaco* (*Chrysobalanus icaco*) tree belongs to the rose family, is of medium size, and bears fruit resembling cherries, greatly prized in the hot climates of Mexico.

The *Nanche* (*Byrsonima crassifolia*) is a malpighiaceous shrub which grows in the hot zones of southern Mexico, and whose fragrant fruit, of the size of a cherry, is greatly relished.

The guava tree (*Psidium guaiava*, L.) is an indigenous myrtaceous tree which attains a height of about 5 meters and produces a fragrant fruit of from 4 to 5 centimeters in diameter.

The *cocuito de aceite* (*Attalea cohune*, Mort.), or little coconut oil tree, is a magnificent palm indigenous to the western coast of Mexico, where it forms wonderful forests of palms, and produces great bunches of nuts of from 4 to 5 centimeters in diameter. These nuts have an edible kernel very rich in oil.

The *coyol* (*Cocos guacoyule*, Lieb.) is another palm common to the Atlantic coast, and which produces a delicious fruit.

The *Papayo* (*Carica papaya*) is a tree well known for its fruit and the papain extracted therefrom. There are also other species of *carica*—namely, the *C. heptaphylla* and the *C. nana*—both well known under the name of "bonete". In Yucatan, however, the *Jacaratia mexicana* is called "bonete" or "kunché."

The pineapple family is represented in Mexico by some 10 species, among the most important of which are the cherimoyer tree (*Anona chirimolia*, Mill.) the *guanábano* (*Anona muricata*, L.), and the *Ylana* (*Anona excelsa*). The cherimoyer is cultivated in the temperate zones of the Mexican plains. The *saramuyo*, called in Cuba *anon* (*A. squamosa*), or custard apple tree, is cultivated in the hot regions.



**THE CULTIVATION OF FRUIT TREES IN MEXICO.**

Upper photograph: Various samples of aguacates, grown in the Central Plateau of Mexico. Lower photograph: Vineyard of San Lorenzo, in the town of Parras, State of Coahuila.



*The cashew family.*—In addition to the *marañon* (*Anacardium occidentale*, L.), which grows wild in the State of Campeche, there are many other species of *spondias* (*Sp. purpurea*; *Sp. lutea*; *Sp. Mexicana*), known in Mexico by the name of *ciñuela*, or plum trees, that are cultivated for their fruits, which are much relished in the hot country.

*Cacao.*—There are in Mexico four species of cacao—namely, *Theobroma cacao*, L.; *Th. angustifolia*, D. C.; *Th. ovalifolia*, D. C.; and *Th. bicolor*, Humb. and Bompl. Cacao is cultivated commercially in the States of Tabasco, Chiapas, and Campeche, although for reasons not well understood its culture is at present on the decline, which condition is attributed generally to the lack of pruning and anticriptogamic treatment.

*Th. bicolor*, also called *pataste*, is a large tree that produces fruit like that of the ordinary cacao, but which has kernels that are very fragrant and which are used in the manufacture of candies. This species deserves the attention of fruit culturists of the tropics.

The banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) represents the exotic fruit tree most extensively cultivated on the Mexican coasts, and constitutes an inexhaustible fountain of wealth in all the hot lands of tropical America, inasmuch as its exquisite fruit is transported to the United States and to Europe. The fruit of the Roatán variety of Tabasco is preferred for export. There are large plantations of this variety in that State, the output of which in 1912 required the services of four steamship companies in transporting the bananas to the markets. The red banana is consumed locally and is very good. The cultivation of the Chinese dwarf banana (*Husa Cavendishi*, Lamb.) is acquiring commercial importance in some of the temperate zones.

Among the exotic fruits that are cultivated in Mexico on a large scale are oranges, lemons, grape fruit, limes, mangos, coffee and cacao in the hot climates, and apples, pears, apricots, peaches, quinces, grapes, and olives in the cold and temperate zones.

The Mexican botanist, Gabriel V. Alcocer, says that the celebrated conqueror and historian, Bernard Diaz del Castillo, in chapter 26 of his work entitled "A True History of the Conquest of New Spain," states that he planted some orange seeds in Coatzacoalcos and that the first oranges in the New World came from these. There are now extensive orange groves near Tampico, State of Tamaulipas, at Rio Verde, State of San Luis Potosi, near Jalapa and Cordoba, State of Veracruz, as well as in the States of Morelos, Jalisco, Michoacan, Nuevo Leon, Sonora, and Sinaloa. With the object of preventing the introduction of the pest known as fruit worm, or fly (*Typeta ludens*), which particularly attacked the oranges of the State of Morelos, the United States Government prohibited a few years ago the importation of Mexican oranges. This was a hard blow to the orange industry of Mexico, which had begun to develop on a large scale.



MEXICAN FRUIT TREES.

Photograph to the left: The capulín is a tree which produces its fruit, resembling cherries, in clusters. Central picture: Small capulín tree showing the fruit. Photograph on the right: The tejeote tree, corresponding to the oxycantha of Europe, is considered the first type of pear tree.

The lemon (*Citrus limonia*), which was not attacked by the worm, was exempt from the foregoing prohibition. Hence the cultivation of lemons has continued to increase in the Republic. The indigenous lemon tree produces a small but highly desirable fruit, since it is rich in acid and keeps for a long time. Nevertheless the best varieties of Florida and California lemons are now being planted.

Also the planting of the American varieties of the pomelo or grapefruit (*Citrus grandis*) has continued to increase in the Republic, and these fruits thrive in both the temperate and hot zones.

The sweet lime (*Citrus lumia dulcis*) has been cultivated in Mexico since colonial times, and the country now has a number of varieties which produce large and excellent fruits, worthy the attention of citrus growers throughout the world.

The mango tree (*Mangifera indica*), which was introduced from the East Indies into Mexico at the beginning of the nineteenth century by Juan Antonio Gómez, a Spaniard of Cordoba, State of Veracruz, has spread over the entire Republic and produces one of the best fruits of the hot zone. Its propagation by seed, however, only preserved the polyembryonic varieties, of which the *Manila* is the best. The Manila mango of Cordoba, State of Veracruz, is highly prized and is similar to the Philippine variety of Cuba. Nevertheless, better varieties from Florida are now being planted by nurserymen, who sell grafted plants for distribution. The fruit of the mango tree is attacked in some regions of Mexico by the fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*) and for this reason its importation into the United States is prohibited.

The coffee tree (*Coffea Arabica*) was introduced at the same time as the mango and by the same Spanish colonist. Coffee was soon a true source of wealth in the hot Mexican lands, and adapted itself to wild and mountainous regions better than any other useful plant. At the present time coffee is cultivated in Mexico over large areas. On the low, hot lands the Bourbon or creole coffee, which is the most cultivated, is preferred. On the higher lands the Maragogipe variety thrives, but as yet is but little cultivated.

The coconut tree (*Cocos nucifera*) thrives both on the Gulf and the Pacific coasts, producing crops which exceed the best yields of Africa and Asia. There are large plantations on the Campeche, Tabasco, Quintana Roo, Guerrero, Michoacan, Tepic, Colima and Sinaloa coasts, and the area under cultivation is increasing yearly. The disease (*Bacillus coli*) which causes the rotting of the tree is unknown on the Pacific coast, but I believe exists at Feontera, State of Tabasco, on the Atlantic coast, where, during the last few years, the trees have begun to decay and dry up.

The apple and pear tree varieties are from seeds brought over by priests during the colonial epoch. The kinds most cultivated are

grafted on *tecojote* (*Crataegus Mexicana*) stocks, but on account of lack of pruning and anticryptogamic treatment, the fine fruits of years ago are not now obtained. From 1910 to 1913, inclusive, many varieties from the United States and Europe were imported under the orders of the general bureau of agriculture, but, except in rare instances, their cultivation was neglected.

*Peach and apricot trees.*—The peach tree (*Prunus Persica*, Sieb.) the Spanish name for which is *melocotonero*, and the apricot tree (*Prunus Armeniaca*) or in Spanish *albaricoquero*, have been cultivated since colonial times. As they were invariably reproduced from seed, the cultivated varieties have reverted almost to wild types. The general bureau of agriculture of Mexico has introduced many varieties of American and European plants, and it is to be hoped that in localities adapted to their cultivation, and especially is this true of the peach, that they will attain the development and importance that they have in the United States.

The quince tree (*Cydonia vulgaris*) has been cultivated on the high Mexican tablelands since remote times. Its fruit is largely used by confectioners.

The grape and olive were imported into Mexico by priests during the period of the Conquest, but the Spanish Government prohibited an extension of their cultivation, which had become generalized, for fear that the products of Spain in this industry might come into competition with colonial production. Only some vines and olive trees were preserved in convents and monasteries. The grape of the colonial period is an excellent black variety, called "Mission grape," and is also used in Lower California in the preparation of raisins.

Of the olive trees there are two kinds grown in Mexico—namely, *Leccino*, an Italian variety, and *Frantoio*. One of these has erect and the other hanging branches. The fruit is used as a food for the extraction of oil, the latter being accomplished by means of old mills and by the use of imperfect and ancient processes.

The general bureau of agriculture of Mexico has greatly encouraged viticulture by distributing hundreds of thousands of grafted grape vines of different varieties suitable for table use and for the making of wine, as well as a great number of runners or cuttings of American varieties, and has provided practical instructors in grape culture, so that at the present time there are more than 4,000 hectares of vineyards in the Republic. The growing of European grapes has a great future in Mexico, not only in the production of table varieties and for the manufacture of raisins, but also of varieties for the making of wine and alcohol. The output of grapes continue to increase in the Republic, the vineyards requiring irrigation from two to four times annually.

The cultivation of the olive trees for the production of olives for table use is also being encouraged. This tree thrives on the Mexican tableland to an extent that assures it a great future in Mexico, and although it does well without irrigation, it has been demonstrated that with irrigation in the dry season it grows more luxuriantly and produces a larger yield. I have experimented in grafting the olive on indigenous stocks, first using for this purpose the Mexican ash (*Fraxinus mexicana*) and succeeded in establishing growths. These grafts developed vigorously during the first three or four years, but afterwards died. It is true, however, that the genus *fraxinus*, heretofore classed as an oleaceous plant, was recently classified by the botanist Couzatti as belonging to the family of the *Fraxinaceas* which was placed in the *Talamifloras*. These are plants not related to the olive. I then selected another indigenous tree called, in the State of Michoacan, *Acebuche*, and which is in no way related to the true *acebuche* (*olea europea var. oleaster*) indigenous to the Mediterranean coasts. The Michoacan *acebuche* is an oleaceous plant of the genus *forestiera*, a new species not yet well identified. The *acebuche* of Michoacan is a small but very productive tree and is well adapted to European olive grafting, inasmuch as it dwarfs the olive, like the graft of a pear on a quince, hastens fruitage, which becomes abundant, according to the statement of José L. Melo, who informed me that plants grafted by him some years ago are well preserved and vigorous.

The date (*Phoenix dactylifera*, L.) is grown industrially in Lower California, and gives promise of great development over the entire Pacific coast of the Republic, especially if the fine varieties introduced from Arabia by Americans in Arizona and Upper California are utilized.

I have deemed it desirable to publish this article, which I wrote in 1913, revising and correcting it, with the object of dedicating it to the great Aztec Republic, where I lived eight years and of which I shall always retain the happiest recollections.





Courtesy of the Bureau of Mines. United States Department of the Interior.

**THE MILLION-DOLLAR LABORATORY OF THE BUREAU OF MINES.**

This building has just been completed and dedicated at Pittsburgh, Pa., by the United States Department of the Interior. Here will be carried on further experiments and research into methods for safe-guarding lives of miners in coal and metal mining.

# SAFETY FIRST IN MINING

THE new laboratories of the Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of the Interior at Pittsburgh, costing more than \$1,000,000, were dedicated on September 29, 30, and October 1, with appropriate ceremonies, in which the mining and metallurgical industries of the country took part. The program for the three days was arranged by the Bureau of Mines in cooperation with the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

One of the biggest features of these ceremonies was the nationwide first-aid and mine-rescue contest held during the last two days. Fully 100 teams from the coal and metal mining companies throughout the country entered the lists. October 1 was a holiday for the miners of the Pittsburgh district, and thousands attended the national meet and witnessed the awarding of the prizes.

In addition to the usual prizes for these contests, the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, an organization created in 1916 in honor of the memory of the first director, for the purpose of giving recognition to persons who had performed meritorious and heroic deeds in the saving of human life in the mining and metallurgical industry, or who had developed some safety appliance to further the saving of life in those industries, made its first awards. A list of recipients of diplomas and medals was announced and the deeds for which they were awarded recited. The committee on awards had recommended that 12 gold medals be awarded, all for heroic deeds performed by miners in coal and metal mines in efforts to save the lives of other fellow workmen. In several instances where men lost their lives in endeavoring to save others, the medals were awarded to their nearest living relative. This organization is intended to serve the mining industry in the same manner that the Carnegie Hero Commission attempts to serve industry generally.

Speaking of the accident conditions generally in the mining industries and of the outlook, Dr. Van. H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, says:

I am often asked, "What has the Bureau of Mines accomplished in the saving of human life in the mines?"

It is difficult to say that so many miners might not have been killed if it were not for the Bureau of Mines, because there are so many varying factors involved. I may say, however, that if you consider the prevailing average death rate in the mines for a period of years before the Federal Government took up this work, and compare it with the average fatality rate since the bureau was created, you will find that 5,000 fewer miners have been killed. In other words, had the old fatality rate been maintained through the last few years, 5,000 more men would have lost their lives.

I am of the opinion that the statement of 5,000 lives saved is a conservative one, for it must be remembered that the situation was gradually becoming worse in the



Courtesy of the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior.

THE RESCUE CORPS ENTERING THE MINE.

Mining is always hazardous, but the efficiency and promptness of action in rescue work has decreased fatalities almost 50 per cent. A gas explosion has just taken place in the mine



mines, and who knows but what there might not have been 7,000 or 8,000 lives lost. We also have to take into consideration that, thanks to the many improvements in life-saving methods and the greater understandings of the causes of accidents, the tide has definitely turned, and this saving of 5,000 human lives within a few years will be increased as the years roll on until we can show several times 5,000 human beings saved.

Whatever statisticians attempt to make out of these figures, however they may endeavor to twist them, it is indeed a glorious record of human progress. Five thousand lives saved. Perhaps 2,000 fewer widows. At least 3,000 children who still have fathers.

Take away all of the other manifold duties of the Bureau of Mines and this one accomplishment is worthy of all its cost to the Government since its establishment and for years to come. And when I referred to this as an accomplishment, I did not mean that the Bureau of Mines deserves all of the credit. It was, however, the agency that picked up the isolated, sporadic efforts of a few well-meaning men and companies and welded them into a great national movement for greater safety to the mines. It at once gained the cooperation of the miners, the mine operators, the State mine inspectors, and others, and without these the Bureau of Mines would have been almost helpless.

It was in 1911 that the bureau held under its auspices a great, national, first-aid and mine-rescue meet at Pittsburgh, Pa., which was attended by 22,000 miners. The slogan of this meet was "Safety first," and that was the time this slogan, since internationally famous, became a national battle cry for this humanitarian movement. I understand that a steel company had used the slogan locally before that, but to all intents and purposes the Bureau of Mines was responsible for its becoming a great world slogan.

Not only was "Safety first" immediately adopted by the mining companies (you will see it posted about hundreds of mines and also on mining equipment), but it was also taken up by the railroads and industrial plants of the country, until it became a national by-word. Safety organizations appeared everywhere; committees of the men were formed in the mines and shops, and determined campaigns were inaugurated to reduce the number of deaths and injuries in the industries. In some of the big establishments the committees printed little papers for the men giving the progress of life-saving work and pointing out accidents that perhaps could have been avoided. Safety inspectors and committees were chosen; the railroads built up elaborate safety organizations, and divisions vied with each other as to which could produce the cleanest records. There was a spirited rivalry between these committees, and the records of the different establishments began to show results in lives saved and men saved from suffering. In quite a number of mills and factories and railroads there was a reduction in the fatalities of more than 50 per cent.

Just how many thousands of lives were saved may never be known, for there are no statistics that adequately cover industrial accidents, but we do know that the Bureau of Mines and its associated agencies started a movement that not only spread throughout the entire United States, but also reached the other countries of the world with equally good effect. And it all originated with the modest mine meet held in Pittsburgh in 1911.

Since that time the bureau has gone on its way, improving its methods, interesting the miner in his own safety and that of his fellow men; doing what it could to point out to the owners of the mines the dangerous places that could be avoided, and making recommendations as the result of its experiments looking toward still greater safety. To-day the bureau maintains in every mining field of the country a mine rescue car fully equipped with modern life-saving apparatus that responds to disasters and assists in the rescue work, visiting the mines in its district between emergency calls, and giving the miners training in both mine rescue and first aid to the injured. As a result



Courtesy of the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior.

#### THE RESCUERS RETURNING.

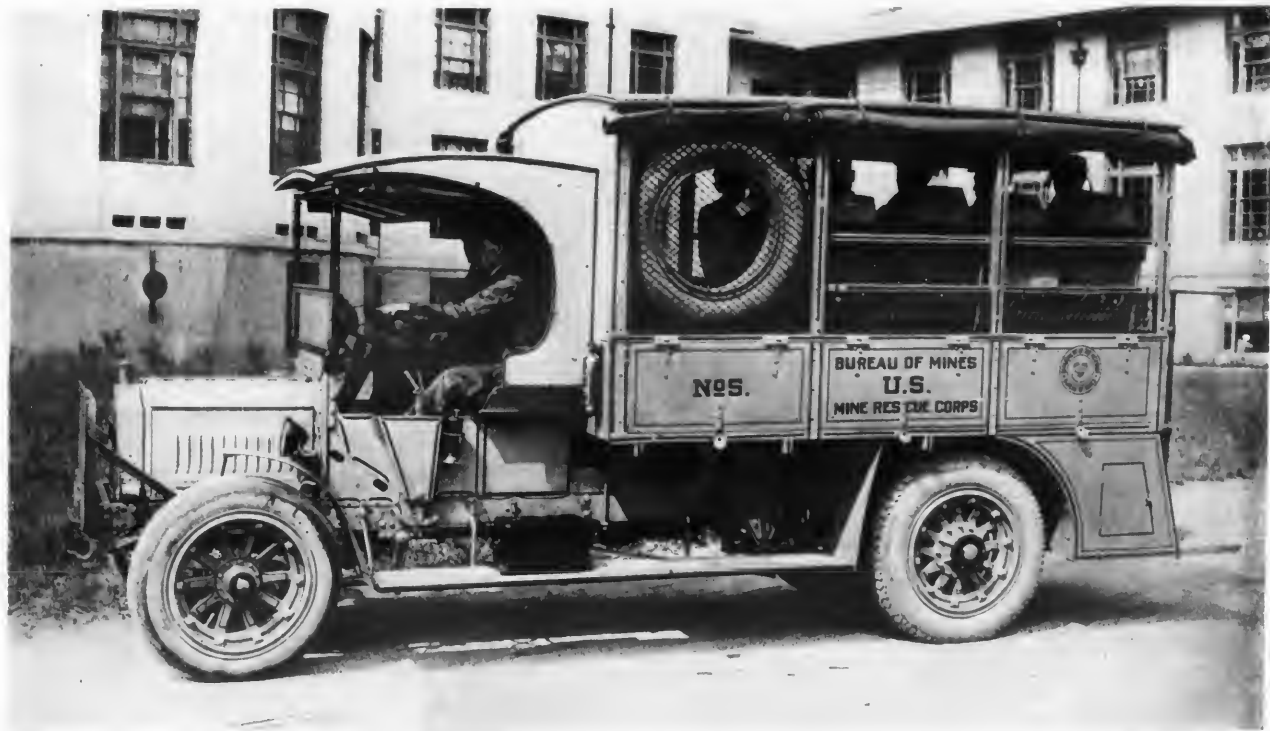
The rescue party is here on its way out of the mine. The full equipment, including the gas masks, is shown, as well as the method of bearing stretcher and victim.



Courtesy of the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior.

WAITING FOR NEWS OF ENTOMBED MINERS.

When word of a disaster reaches the mining village, wives, mothers, and children gather at the mouth of the mine to await news of the safety of relatives.



Courtesy of the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior.

#### THE RESCUE CORPS AUTO TRUCK.

At the first intimation of a mine disaster the auto truck with its rescue corps and equipment is rushed to the scene. When not needed on active rescue duty it is sent through the mining districts instructing the miners in first aid and preventive measures.

there are several thousand miners throughout the country who are expert in the use of the oxygen mine rescue apparatus and who are familiar with the most modern methods of life saving. Beside this, more than 50,000 miners understand first-aid-to-the-injured work, as well as the regular hospital corps. All of these men have been trained by the Bureau of Mines.

Happily, great mine disasters have been becoming fewer and fewer as the men come to a better understanding of the causes. Nevertheless, they do happen, and one thing that the bureau has preached is that, upon such a visitation, there shall be a more orderly and systematic method of rescue work, for it has been demonstrated that life can be saved in various ways. The bureau has endeavored to tell the miners that in great catastrophes it is often better for entombed miners to barricade themselves, keeping the poisonous gases out of their working place, and to wait for relief. In this manner 42 men entombed in a mine for four days were recently rescued, the men even being able to walk out of the mine.

We are hopeful that this nation-wide first-aid and mine-rescue work in Pittsburgh has given the safety movement another such impetus as the meet in 1911. If it has but a fraction of the influence on the advancement in life-saving efficiency that the former one had, the bureau will be amply repaid for initiating this movement.

As far as the mining industry is concerned, we are not content to rest on the progress made. There are now more than a million miners in the United States, and each year more than 3,000 are killed in accidents and a quarter of a million injured. Taking the cold, business calculation of the State compensation commissions and eliminating the suffering and sorrow as a result of the 3,000 killed each year, the economic loss from these fatalities alone is \$12,000,000 a year, for these commissions are paying on an average of \$4,000 for each life lost. This is a terrible toll for one industry to pay annually in providing the coal that furnishes the power of the Nation and warms the homes of the people. It is hard for us to realize that out of every mining camp of 1,000 men 3 of them are sure to lose their lives before the next year is out.

Mining will always be an extra hazardous business. There will always be dangers inherent to the industry that will ever take a death toll and beyond which it will be impossible to reduce the death rate, but we do not believe that we have reached the irreducible minimum. It is my belief that we can cut down the present fatality rates fully one-half; that we can save each year 1,500 of the 3,000 killed every 12 months. This may seem impossible of attainment, but so did the saving of 5,000 lives annually at the beginning. The causes of these fatal accidents are now much better known than before; operators and miners are giving much more thought to the dangers of the mines, and the wide-awake among them have installed more modern safety devices. The industry is not now groping in the dark in regard to the causes of accidents which were more or less mysterious some years ago, such as the dangers from coal dust. Through the experimental mine of the bureau, mining men and miners both have a keener understanding of the dangers of coal dust, and they have also learned how to care for this menace that has cost so many lives.

In the mining industry, at least, a human life is much more valuable than ever before. Indeed, that can be said of all of the industries, especially in those of the United States. The recent world holocaust in which 7,000,000 men made the supreme sacrifice has decreased man power to an alarming extent. It is now necessary, as never before, to safeguard every life so that none may be wasted uselessly. The great advance in safety work already made, the millions of dollars spent in safety devices, and the humanitarian efforts of the different State compensation commissions are now of inestimable value. The day of the ambulance chaser and the ghouls that preyed upon the widows and fatherless are happily over. The State now steps in and sees that the bereaved are protected. This alone is worth all the fight we have endeavored to make. I do not say that the Bureau of Mines is responsible for these State compensations, but I do know that these commissions came after the mining

industry started its great human-saving drive, and that the disclosures of the conditions in mining furnished the States with facts that favored the establishment of these commissions.

The dedication ceremonies brought to Pittsburgh for the three days the most prominent mining and metallurgical men of the Nation, those not alone interested in the safety-first movement by virtue of its direct appeal, but also those connected with the allied industries that use the products of the mines. The enthusiastic slogan of all was "Cut the mine fatalities in half."

## PAN AMERICAN NOTES

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### INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE.

THE International Trade Conference at Atlantic City is being held as this number of the BULLETIN goes to press. The conference was called by and held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, a general committee of more than 100 of the leading business men of the country having the details in charge. Reports from representatives of the chamber of commerce who have been in contact with Government officials, bankers, and business men of Europe emphasize the importance of the conference. The high standing of the men composing the delegations from Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, together with the universal interest manifested in the United States, show that in all of these countries leaders of industry have taken literally and intend to apply the dictum of President Wilson, "The plans of the modern world were made in the countinghouse, and the men that do the business of the world now shape the destinies of the world."

On commenting on the character of this important conference, Mr. Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, writes:

That representatives of the five great nations associated in the war will sit down together to thrash out problems, the solution of which is essential to the removal of present international trade ills, is in itself a most encouraging sign. They will tell us their troubles and we will tell them ours; their greatest needs and how these can be met will be discussed in the friendly atmosphere created by the get-together spirit of the conference.

Of course the problems of the immediate future press most urgently for solution, but we hope that at this conference we can at least map out plans for future cooperation and the maintenance of good international trade understanding.

The Atlantic City meeting might be described as a great clinic or consultation in which the leading business surgeons of the world will diagnose its international trade ills and prescribe for their cure. Personally I feel that we have at least as much to learn from the business men of Europe as they have to learn from us. Our exceptionally fortunate position as the only nation having a surplus of anything should not

blind us to the fact that unless we are satisfied to be mere industrial misers we must find means, and if necessary make sacrifices, to enable the nations of Europe not merely to buy from us, but to sell to us.

The meeting at Atlantic City, arranged by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, affords the first opportunity to discuss this whole problem in such a way as to bring out a consensus of views and facts and to provide a firm foundation for future action along the wisest and most constructive lines for the good of all.

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#### AMERICA THE SAVIOR OF EUROPE.

Among the notable incidents that occurred in connection with the Fourth of July celebration in honor of the United States, which took place in Buenos Aires, was the scholarly address of Dr. Alberto B. Martinez, director of the National Census of Argentina. The BULLETIN is indebted to Dr. L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department, for the following brief summary:

The lecturer gave an interesting sketch of the development of the United States from July 4, 1776, down to the great world war, showing how the influence of the United States in world affairs had been constantly on the increase. In the course of his address Dr. Martinez referred to the fact that Mitre, the great Argentine statesman, had said that America has saved Europe three times: First, when, through the discovery of the continent, a vast source of wealth was opened to the Europeans; second, when, on obtaining its independence, the continent reestablished the political and social equilibrium of the Old World; and, third, when between the European countries and the American countries a current of ideas and of commerce was established. Dr. Martinez then added that this statement should be amplified by recognition of the fact that the United States, by its entrance into the world war, had made America once more the savior of Europe.

The lecture was received with enthusiastic approval on the part of the audience.

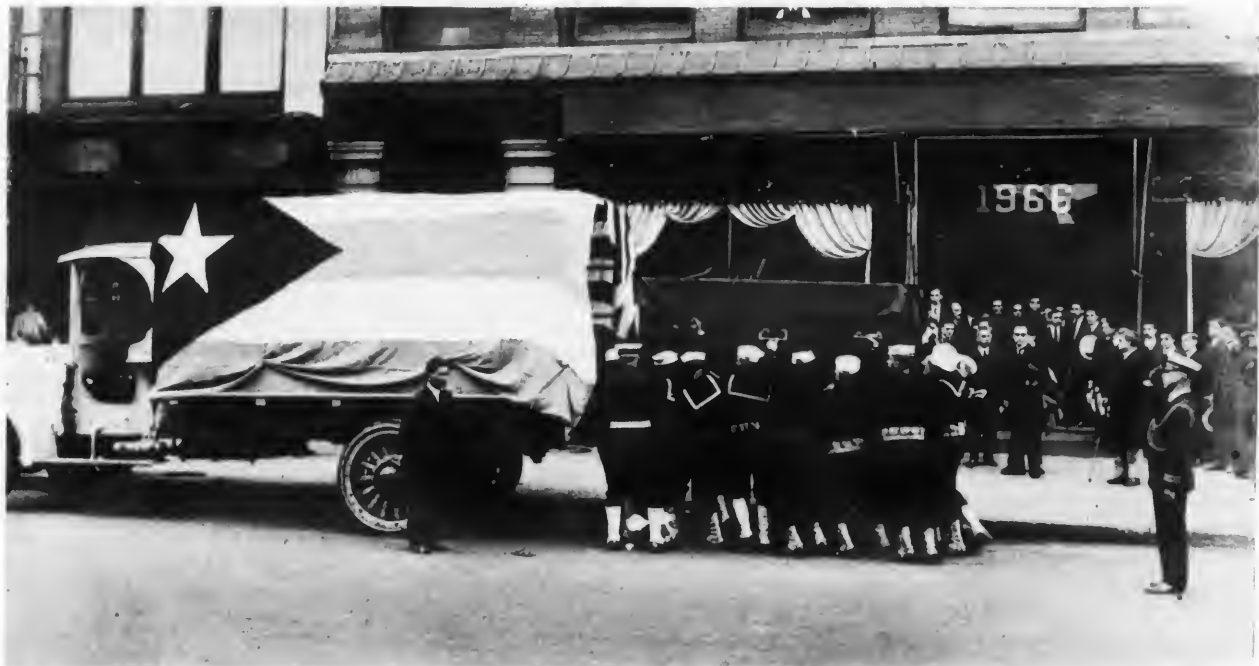
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#### AN APPRECIATED GIFT.

The Pan American Union has received from Mr. Thomas Ewing of New York, a finely executed portrait engraving of Henry Clay, the first great statesman of the United States to advocate true Pan Americanism, as well as the first to champion the cause in the United States Congress of those patriots of Spanish America who fought so heroically to obtain their freedom. In presenting the engraving Mr. Ewing writes:

The picture of Henry Clay, which I am presenting to the Pan American Union, was caused to be made by representatives of certain South American Republics in honor of his activity and influence in securing their recognition by the United States. This particular copy is an heirloom. It belonged to my grandfather and my father. It is in the original frame. I trust that you will think it worthy of a place in the beautiful home of the union.

In behalf of the Pan American Union the Director General herewith takes occasion to acknowledge with gratitude the presentation of this most appropriate souvenir, which will henceforth grace the hall of the building which may be said to exemplify and stand for the high Pan American ideals that Henry Clay so nobly cherished.



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AMERICAN SAILORS HONORARY PALL BEARERS AT FUNERAL OF LATE CUBAN MINISTER TO GERMANY.

American sailors placing the body of Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, late minister from Cuba to Germany, aboard the flag-draped truck which carried it to the cruiser *Cuba* for reinterment in Cuba. High officials representing the Nation, State, and New York City were present at the funeral services held in New York August 19. Señor Quesada died in Berlin two months before the outbreak of the war. His remains were transported to New York on the steamer *Nieuw Amsterdam*, to be taken from there to his own country. He was the first Cuban minister to the United States and had many friends among the leading men of the country.



## THE PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY'S COURSE OF LECTURES.

The Pan American Society of the United States has planned a course of lectures on several South American countries during this fall and winter. The lectures will be illustrated with lantern slides, photographs, and in some instances by moving pictures. The first of these entertainments took place October 15, in the north ballroom of the Hotel Astor in New York, Dr. Benjamin H. Hunnicut being the lecturer and Brazil the subject. The films shown were made under the supervision of the Brazilian Government and were of unusual interest as was the lecture. Dr. Hunnicut has resided in Brazil for a number of years and has enjoyed exceptional facilities for making a thorough study of the resources of the country and of its development along industrial, agricultural, and commercial lines. According to the program outlined by Mr. John S. Prince, secretary of the society, the next lecture will be given by Mr. James Carson, on December 4, the subject being Mexico, its resources, and the characteristics of its people. This will be followed in January by an illustrated lecture on Peru by Prof. Hiram Bingham, of Yale University, recognized as perhaps the leading authority in this country on Peruvian antiquities and Incaic and pre-Incaic cultures. As the leader of several scientific expeditions to Peru and Bolivia, Prof. Bingham has had unusual opportunities to study not only the past but the present peoples of these countries, and his lectures are always very instructive. In March Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, editor of *Inter-America*, will lecture on Chile, exhibiting a number of representative photographs and pictures of his personal collection. In his connection with the Pan American Educational Section of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Dr. Goldsmith has given special attention to Latin American countries and literature. Sometime in April a lecture will be given on Argentina, the speaker selected being Dr. L. S. Rowe, who has a national reputation as an authority on South American countries generally, and who is especially well informed on the financial, commercial, and industrial conditions of Argentina.

The committee in charge of the lecture course has planned to have each lecture given under the patronage of 10 members of the society and 10 prominent members of the particular colony in New York whose country is to be the subject. Dr. John Bassett Moore will preside and it is hoped that on each occasion the ambassador of the country dealt with will be present and will make a brief address in response to the lecture. A selected orchestra will render the national airs of the countries; national songs will be sung, typical dances performed by natives in costume, and each occasion will be made an event of exceptional entertainment and instruction. The society is to be congratulated in devising a program so well calculated to arouse added interest in the people of the "other Americas."

# AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

## ARGENTINA.

The following table shows the FOREIGN COMMERCE of Argentina for the calendar year 1918, as reported by the director general of statistics of Argentina, with conversion into United States gold on the basis of Argentine peso gold = 97 cents United States. The values are what are denominated by the Argentine director of statistics "real values," as distinguished from customhouse valuations, and are largely in excess of the latter.

In comparing these tables with tables for prior years one must be careful to see that the comparison is made with values computed on the same basis; especially is this so of imports.

In 1917 "real values" of imports were arrived at by the Argentine statistical office by adding to customhouse valuations 106.1 per cent. The custom house value of the imports for that year was, \$178,933,-037, and "real values" were given as, \$368, 911, 543. The percentage of increase used to determine "real values" in 1918, has not yet been announced, but probably exceeded the percentage for 1917.

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
[United States Gold.]			
United States.....	\$164, 415, 000	United Kingdom.....	\$296, 626, 000
United Kingdom.....	121, 250, 000	United States.....	160, 147, 000
Brazil.....	47, 918, 000	France.....	109, 610, 000
Spain.....	40, 546, 000	Italy.....	38, 994, 000
France.....	25, 220, 000	Brazil.....	32, 301, 000
Italy.....	19, 400, 000	Spain.....	23, 086, 000
Japan.....	14, 744, 000	Uruguay.....	14, 550, 000
Chile.....	8, 051, 000	Chile.....	8, 342, 000
Paraguay.....	7, 081, 000	Paraguay.....	5, 044, 000
Mexico.....	5, 189, 500	South Africa.....	4, 753, 000
Uruguay.....	4, 365, 000	Sweden.....	4, 268, 000
Peru.....	3, 880, 000	Norway.....	4, 074, 000
Sweden.....	3, 201, 000	Japan.....	2, 716, 000
Switzerland.....	3, 104, 000	Peru.....	291, 000
Cuba.....	3, 104, 000	Cuba.....	291, 000
South Africa.....	1, 843, 000	Mexico.....	48, 500
Norway.....	873, 000	Switzerland.....	19, 400
Other countries.....	11, 397, 500	Other countries and "on orders".....	72, 197, 100
Total.....	485, 582, 000	Total.....	777, 358, 000

The following figures show Argentine EXPORTS of principal commodities by quantities and destinations for the first six months of 1919, with comparison of totals of the like exports for the corresponding period of the five preceding years. Tons are metric, of 2,204.6 pounds.

Wheat:		Tons.	Oats—Continued.	
Brazil.....	120,387		Six months—	Tons.
Sweden and Norway.....	97,017		1918.....	191,777
Spain.....	95,917		1917.....	199,614
Netherlands.....	75,040		1916.....	398,637
France.....	57,135		1915.....	477,681
Italy.....	44,408		1914.....	327,804
United Kingdom.....	41,750			
Belgium.....	10,246		Linseed:	
On orders.....	270,787		United States.....	122,404
Other countries.....	25,478		United Kingdom.....	32,150
			Netherlands.....	18,705
Total.....	838,165		Belgium.....	14,186
Six months—			Sweden and Norway.....	10,353
1918.....	1,531,332		Denmark.....	10,121
1917.....	743,535		On orders.....	13,594
1916.....	1,379,962		Other countries.....	907
1915.....	2,278,338			
1914.....	860,244		Total.....	222,420
			Six months—	
Maize:			1918.....	246,550
United Kingdom.....	165,665		1917.....	44,044
United States.....	130,690		1916.....	397,510
Sweden and Norway.....	105,897		1915.....	602,818
Belgium.....	52,091		1914.....	683,575
Spain.....	28,423			
Netherlands.....	24,705		Barley:	
Denmark.....	24,138		United Kingdom.....	2,077
Italy.....	8,280		Spain.....	1,324
On orders.....	273,733		France.....	1,000
Other countries.....	43,198		Belgium.....	928
			Brazil.....	866
Total.....	856,820		Other countries.....	200
Six months—				
1918.....	195,786		Total.....	6,395
1917.....	616,210		Six months—	
1916.....	1,023,071		1918.....	3,753
1915.....	1,517,298		1917.....	11,322
1914.....	1,259,221		1916.....	22,876
			1915.....	35,387
Oats:			1914.....	17,773
Sweden and Norway.....	20,570			
United Kingdom.....	12,356		Flour:	
France.....	9,702		Brazil.....	69,215
Belgium.....	6,237		Sweden and Norway.....	23,683
Italy.....	3,329		Netherlands.....	7,956
Netherlands.....	2,394		On orders.....	34,698
On orders.....	54,706		Other countries.....	5,896
Other countries.....	41			
			Total.....	141,448
Total.....	109,335			

## Flour—Continued.

Six months—	Tons.
1918.....	52,987
1917.....	37,722
1916.....	72,787
1915.....	74,213
1914.....	43,442

## Bran (6 months):

1919.....	
1918.....	530
1917.....	1,268
1916.....	4,451
1915.....	44,713
1914.....	117,052

## Pollards, 6 months:

1919.....	
1918.....	133
1917.....	8,557
1916.....	7,075
1915.....	<sup>1</sup> 482,684
1914.....	<sup>1</sup> 81,826

## Sugar, 6 months:

1919.....	
1918.....	
1917.....	
1916.....	53
1915.....	37,324
1914.....	

## Quebracho logs:

Italy.....	2,235
Sweden and Norway.....	400
Netherlands.....	51
Total.....	2,686
6 months—	
1918.....	7,646
1917.....	57,888
1916.....	57,146
1915.....	63,640
1914.....	215,316

## Quebracho extract:

United Kingdom.....	13,330
United States.....	10,808
France.....	7,771
Italy.....	7,443
Sweden and Norway.....	7,038
Belgium.....	5,026
Denmark.....	3,503
Spain.....	2,138
Netherlands.....	1,452
Other countries.....	1,934
Total.....	60,443

<sup>1</sup> Bags.

## Quebracho extract—Continued.

6 months—	Tons.
1918.....	41,224
1917.....	49,751
1916.....	72,095
1915.....	50,737
1914.....	34,101

## Butter:

United Kingdom.....	9,230
Sweden and Norway.....	384
Italy.....	234
France.....	218
Spain.....	140
Belgium.....	16
Total.....	10,222
6 months—	
1918.....	7,597
1917.....	4,097
1916.....	4,044
1915.....	2,889
1914.....	1,504

## Hay:

Brazil.....	459
Total.....	459
6 months—	
1918.....	706
1917.....	2,266
1916.....	10,682
1915.....	4,857
1914.....	11,159

## Caliskins:

	Number.
United States.....	32,700
Spain.....	16,791
United Kingdom.....	2,000
Total.....	51,491
6 months—	
1918.....	36,842
1917 <sup>2</sup> .....	
1916 <sup>2</sup> .....	
1915 <sup>2</sup> .....	
1914 <sup>2</sup> .....	

## Dry ox hides:

Spain.....	143,474
United States.....	126,899
United Kingdom.....	56,524
Sweden and Norway.....	12,598
France.....	7,238
Italy.....	1,997
Netherlands.....	1,750
Other countries.....	650
Total.....	354,130

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

Dry ox hides—Continued.

6 months—	Number.
1918.....	615,940
1917.....	897,556
1916.....	822,249
1915.....	1,355,197
1914.....	878,268

Salt ox hides:

United States.....	588,232
United Kingdom.....	406,803
Sweden and Norway.....	227,678
France.....	35,660
Belgium.....	10,000
Netherlands.....	5,000

Total..... 1,273,373

6 months—

1918.....	1,097,087
1917.....	1,455,899
1916.....	1,598,212
1915.....	1,395,707
1914.....	1,246,028

Horse hides:

United States.....	38,536
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Total..... 38,536

6 months—

1918.....	14,522
1917.....	111,005
1916.....	31,659
1915.....	46,628
1914.....	35,176

Sheepskins:

	Tons.
United States.....	2,306
France.....	1,850
Brazil.....	50
Netherlands.....	12
Other countries.....	16

Total..... 4,234

6 months—

1918.....	2,059
1917.....	10,921
1916.....	6,649
1915.....	7,820
1914.....	7,604

Goatskins:

United States.....	669
France.....	70
Spain.....	41
United Kingdom.....	4

Total..... 784

Goatskins—Continued.

6 months—	Tons.
1918.....	580
1917.....	812
1916.....	2,186
1915.....	1,388
1914.....	586

Wool:

United States.....	2,009
France.....	899
United Kingdom.....	583
Netherlands.....	336
Belgium.....	217
Sweden and Norway.....	208
Italy.....	199
Spain.....	163
Other countries.....	75

Total..... 4,689

6 months—

1918.....	7,160
1917.....	10,822
1916.....	8,455
1915.....	10,559
1914.....	11,033

Hair:

United Kingdom.....	195
Italy.....	189
United States.....	120
France.....	110
Sweden and Norway.....	80
Other countries.....	36

Total..... 730

6 months—

1918.....	364
1917.....	918
1916.....	1,599
1915.....	1,247
1914.....	915

Tallow:

United Kingdom.....	5,634
Belgium.....	3,382
France.....	3,210
Italy.....	2,815
Netherlands.....	2,520
United States.....	655
Sweden and Norway.....	219
Other countries.....	594
On orders.....	653

Total..... 19,682

Tallow—Continued.		Frozen mutton:		Carcases.	
6 months—	Tons.	United Kingdom.....	613,422	France.....	125,084
1918.....	19,946	On orders.....	27,013		
1917.....	15,553				
1916.....	10,144	Total.....	765,519		
1915.....	18,056	6 months—			
1914.....	22,312	1918.....	454,755		
		1917.....	665,797		
Frozen beef:	Quarters.	1916.....	784,169		
United Kingdom.....	1,366,597	1915.....	481,195		
France.....	876,845	1914.....	866,013		
Italy.....	120,333				
On orders.....	201,654				
Total.....	2,565,429	Frozen lamb:			
6 months—		United Kingdom.....	111,749		
1918.....	2,811,434	France.....	4,175		
1917.....	2,511,406	On orders.....	697		
1916.....	2,045,835				
1915.....	1,280,426	Total.....	116,621		
1914.....	328,880	6 months—			
		1918.....	93,842		
Chilled beef: United Kingdom	47,156	1917.....	287,082		
6 months—		1916.....	350,938		
1918.....	23,544	1915.....	249,856		
1917.....	352,146	1914.....	379,394		
1916.....	389,175				
1915.....	655,600				
1914.....	2,124,676				

The department of agriculture states that the production of PETROLEUM from Comodoro Rivadavia during the first half of July last was 8,459 cubic meters, 4,022 of which were extracted during the first week of the month mentioned. The drilling of well No. 96 was completed on July 14 last, and in two hours this shaft produced 300 tons of oil. Government reports show that the Comodoro Rivadavia petroleum fields produced 197,573 cubic meters of oil in 1918, or 9 per cent in excess of the production of 1917. The output of these deposits for the present year is estimated at 236,271 cubic meters.

A national industrial MILK ORGANIZATION was formed in Buenos Aires about the middle of July last. This organization proposes to encourage the development of the dairy industry in all its branches. It has established an office in the Suberville Building, Buenos Aires, under the direction of Vicente R. Casares, its president.

On July 16, 1919, the President of the Republic issued a decree concerning the utilization of the IGUAZU FALLS, and authorized the general navigation and port bureau to report upon the feasibility of erecting and operating a hydroelectric plant in the vicinity of the cataracts, stating the power obtainable, etc. The same decree empowers the minister of public works to report upon a plan for the

transmission of this power to Buenos Aires and other great consuming centers, and if considered expedient to request bids for the erection of the plant and the transmission of the power. The department of foreign relations will request permission from the Brazilian Government to make such investigations on the Brazilian side as may be necessary.

The San Carlos textile factory proposes to manufacture JUTE BAGS AND SISAL TWINE. The department of agriculture will cooperate with the factory in experimenting with native fibers suitable for this purpose. Plants producing textile fibers are found in abundance in the vicinity of the Parana, Bermejo, and Paraguayan Rivers.

A passenger and freight line of NORWEGIAN STEAMERS has begun to ply between Norwegian and River Plate ports, touching at Rotterdam, Holland, United States, and Brazilian ports.

#### BOLIVIA.

During the first six months of the year THE EXPORTS FROM SPAIN FOR BOLIVIA through the port of Barcelona were as follows: Pieces of freight, 1,462; weight, 88,343 kilos; value 720,134 pesetas (peseta equals \$0.1930). Compared with exports for a like period of 1918 a decrease in trade appears, as the exports for the first six months of the past year to Bolivia were 2,413 pieces of freight weighing 157,488 kilos and with an aggregate value of 1,060,955 pesetas.

THE BOLIVIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS with the rest of the world for the five-year period of 1914-1918, inclusive, was as follows: 1914, bolivianos 105,562,368 (1 boliviano = approximately \$0.39); 1915, bolivianos 117,784,917; 1916, bolivianos 132,583,015; 1917, bolivianos 191,228,885; and 1918, bolivianos 217,612,737.

The general total of NATIONAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED in 1918 amounted to 120,710 metric tons, worth 182,612,850 bolivianos and taxed by the customs for 8,241,615 bolivianos, as against 151,797 metric tons, worth 157,748,054 bolivianos, and taxed by the customs for 5,866,996 bolivianos, in 1917.

#### BRAZIL.

During the first five months of the present year THE EXPORTATION OF COFFEE FROM BRAZIL amounted to 6,247,000 sacks, representing a value of 536,811 contos (conto paper = about \$275 U. S.), as against 3,673,000 sacks, worth 138,365 contos in like period of 1918.

THE EXPORT OF BEANS during the first five months of the year amounted to 22,629 tons worth 8,795 contos, as against 53,158 tons worth 15,328 contos for a like period in 1918.

From January to May of the present year THE EXPORTATION OF MANDIOCA FLOUR dropped from 23,355 tons to 15,877 tons. The average value per ton went down from 430 milreis (milreis paper equals \$0.275) a ton in 1918 to 342 milreis for the present year.

THE AUTOMOBILE ROAD from Santa Rita to Jotahy, via Rio Negro in the State of Goyaz, has been officially opened. The road is 375 kilometers long and a trial trip was made over it in 11 hours.

THE IMPORTATION OF WHEAT FLOUR by Brazil from other countries in the last five years is as follows: 1914, amount worth 27,165 contos; 1915, 38,560 contos; 1916, 36,657 contos; 1917, 59,186 contos; 1918, 85,529 contos. The same increase was noted in wheat in the grain, as its importation rose in value as follows: 1914, 48,680; 1915, 82,139; 1916, 89,369; 1917, 60,535; 1918, 96,690 contos.

EXPORTATION TO PORTUGAL in 1918 amounted to 10,401 contos as against 6,428 in 1917. In addition to the exportation to Portugal, in 1918, merchandise to the value of 544 contos was sent in 1918 to Cape Verde as compared with 124 contos worth shipped in 1917; and products worth 139 contos were sent to Portuguese Guinea in 1918, as against 39 contos in 1917. The value of Brazilian products exported to Lorenzo Marques in 1917 amounted to 1,021 contos.

An institution known as the BELGIAN COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION has been founded to encourage the Brazilian-Belgian trade and to protect the interests of Belgian business men and manufacturers settled in Brazil. An initial capital of 50,000 francs was subscribed by the Belgians in Rio de Janeiro for the founding of the society.

THE COFFEE CROP OF SÃO PAULO FOR 1918-19 has suffered greatly on account of the heavy frosts which came last June. The crop gathered in the State of São Paulo in 1917-18 was 48,804,600 arrobas, or 12,210,150 sacks, as against 39,751,580 arrobas, in 1916-17. But the crop for this year was greatly affected by the unseasonable frosts when the beans on the coffee trees were already half formed, as about 50 per cent of the coffee trees in the State were damaged. The result is the highest quotations on coffee in 20 years.

The Brazil Takushoku Kaisha contracting for the JAPANESE COLONIZATION of Iguape in the State of São Paulo at the end of the year owned 17,120 hectares. Most of this real estate is occupied by Japanese colonists, and a few natives as shown in the following figures: Japanese, 306 families, composed of 1,134 persons, and 5 Brazilian families composed of 24 persons. All the colonists are engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane, mandioea, grains, and especially rice.

During the period of the war THE INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO was exceptional. What was valued



in 1914 at 212,231 contos of industrial production in 1917 went up to 562,381 contos (conto = about \$275 U. S.). The principal increase was noted in textiles, hats, shoes, and manufactured drugs. Textiles manufactured in 1910 came to 75,833,470 meters, worth 38,747 contos, and in 1917 went up to 160,254,139 meters, worth 183,810 contos.

According to the Bureau of Industry and Commerce of the Department of Agriculture the COFFEE CROP OF BRAZIL FOR 1919-20 will be 3,368,750 sacks of São Paulo coffee, 430,000 sacks of coffee from Minas Geraes, and 20,000 sacks from Paraná, making a total of 3,818,750 sacks. The small size of the crop is due to the damage caused by the frosts of June, 1918. Of the 791,256,000 coffee trees then bearing 390,584,000 were seriously damaged. The zone of greatest destruction was the district through which the São Paulo Railroad runs, several municipalities losing from 70 to 90 per cent of their coffee trees. According to the reports from coffee centers the 1920-21 crop promises to be a good one, as the trees have recovered from the frosts.

In an article published in Estado de Para, Dr. Lodovico Schienhagen states that the EXPORTATION OF AHINGA will produce 30,000 contos a year, adding that Para is able to export 100,000 tons of ahinga fiber annually. Ahinga is the raw material from which the pulp for linen paper is made. The plant grows along the clay banks of the rivers of Pará, where the current runs slowly and the roots can cling to the mud. The fiber brings 300 to 360 reis per kilogram unloaded in Belem.

#### CHILE.

According to data published by the superintendency of the customs, THE EXPORTATION OF GRAINS effected through the ports of the country was as follows: Green peas, 1,226,015 kilos; oats, 21,561,648 kilos; barley, 24,450,728 kilos; beans, 9,472,298 kilos; wheat flour, 10,056,767 kilos; lentils, 2,647,229 kilos; potatoes, 297,135 kilos; and wheat 16,465,993 kilos.

The ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF COAL in the country is reckoned at 2,500,000 tons in the following proportions: Nitrate industry and its railroads, 800,000 tons; government railroads, 500,000; privately owned railroads, 50,000; shipping, 450,000; mining and metal industries, 150,000; gas plant, 300,000; varied industries, 300,000; and domestic uses, 130,000 tons. Chile's present output of coal is 1,800,000 tons annually, making it necessary to import sufficient to supply the demand.

The bureau of the internal tax publishes the following figures on the TOBACCO INDUSTRY IN 1918: Companies registered: Existing factories, 143; factories in operation, 124; importers, 93; growers, 290; wholesalers, 369; retailers, 22,724; dealers in leaf tobacco, 26.

Leaf tobacco produced: Area planted, 1,512 hectares, and tobacco harvested, 2,832,481 kilos. Manufacture: Cigarettes, 68,100,578 packages of 14 each; 24,351,354 packages of 28 each; 16,469 packages of 98 each; cut tobacco in packages, 1,000,527 kilos; large cigars, 1,208,177; and small cigars, 1,275,520. Leaf tobacco sent to the factories, 3,292,086 kilos; turned into cut tobacco, 3,284,664 kilos; made into cigars, 12,914 kilos. Cut tobacco for manufactures, 2,664,087 kilos, of which 1,870,970 kilos were made into cigarettes and 1,038,839 kilos into packages of cut tobacco. Importation of tobacco: Leaf tobacco, 202,180 kilos; cut tobacco in packages, 32,564 kilos; cigarettes, 1,974,822 packages of 14; 137,681 packages of 28; and 34,714 packages of 98. Large cigars, 4,315,575; small cigars, 100,322. Tobacco tax: In accordance with laws 2,219 and 2,288. The tobacco tax in 1918 produced a total of 8,459,220 pesos, currency—i. e., 7,916,768 pesos on the national product, and 542,452 on the importation.

The Revista Economica of Valparaiso announces that all of the stock, amounting to 250,000 pounds sterling, of a company to build a NEW SUGAR REFINERY in the city has been subscribed.

In a cabinet meeting called by the President in Santiago the first part of August for the purpose of making a PLAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS, it was agreed to construct some 60 projects at an approximate cost of 40,000,000 pesos in bonds. The projects include 8 railroads; 22 school buildings; 12 barracks for the army; 9 waterworks; various roads and bridges; a courthouse; a mint in Santiago; the sewer system of Coquimbo, Temuco, and Talcahuano; and the reconstruction, in Copiapó, of several public buildings destroyed by the earthquake. The section of the Alcones-Pichilemu Railroad line between Baquedano and Antofagasta and the line from Doñihue to Coltauco are among the railroads mentioned in the list of constructions.

A law has been passed by congress and ratified by the President authorizing the expenditure of 214,000 pesos gold (peso equals \$0.365) for the purchase of EQUIPMENT FOR THE ARICA-LA PAZ RAILROAD.

Señor don Rafael Urrejola was elected president of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CHILE at a general meeting held July 28.

The directorate of the nitrate producers of Chile, in view of the fact that statements from the various plants have not yet been prepared for the last fiscal year, has authorized the office in control of sales to postpone the settlement of the NITRATE BUSINESS of the year just ended until the end of 1919-20.

According to statistics just published the PRODUCTION OF NITRATE for the first six months of the present year was 22,609,878 Spanish quintales (Spanish quintal = 101 pounds), as against 36,723,-

954 for an equal period in 1918, showing a diminution of 14,114,076 quintales in the present year's production.

The business men of Puerto Montt held a meeting during the latter part of August for the purpose of founding a CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. One of the motions passed at the meeting was to present the government with a memorial of the advantages of Puerto Montt as a shipping port.

#### COLOMBIA.

According to the latest presidential message, during the fiscal year of 1918 28,000,000 kilograms of salt were taken from the SALT MINES OF ZIPAQUIRA; 3,000,000 kilograms were sold as first class and 25,000,000 as second grade. The gross receipts were 954,000 pesos (peso equals \$0.9733). And the expenditures were 150,000 pesos, showing that salt brought a net profit of 804,000 pesos.

The government of Huila signed a contract with the firm of Pedro A. Lopez, of Bogota, for the construction of a RAILROAD FROM ESPINAL TO CAQUETA, via Neiva, the work to be completed in six years.

The TOBACCO EXPORTS for 1918 amounted to 3,916,575 kilograms, worth \$1,004,693. This export has increased more than 300 per cent in the past seven years. During the early years of the Republic, until 1855, tobacco was the second principal export of the country; from that date until 1879 it became the chief export, 1856 being the largest exporting year the country has ever known, with a record of 5,106,023 kilograms exported and valued at \$3,092,204; from 1874 to 1875, inclusive, 7,825,520 kilograms, worth \$2,727,522, were exported. By 1879 the exportation was steadily declining, with occasional rises, but now there is a reaction and there will probably be a great future for the industry.

An AUTOMOBILE TRUCK AND PASSENGER SERVICE has been established between the Sesteadero station on the Tolima Railway line and the city of Ibague, a distance of 18 kilometers.

On the 23d of July a contract was signed in the department of public works by the attorney for the PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. and the national government to turn this railroad over to the government. According to the contract the railway company will refrain from making any indemnification effective, and the Government will take over the drafts issued by the railroad company in favor of its creditors. The administration of the railroad as well as all its construction material will be handed over to the Government, which will continue its operation. The government will guarantee with notes of the interior loan the payment of the drafts issued by the railroad in favor of its creditors.

According to a Colombian article on the **BENEFITS OF COFFEE**, the crop in Colombia provides work for 250,000 laborers and pays them \$12,000,000 wages yearly; freight handlers, at a rate of \$1.50 a day each, receive \$900,000 yearly; railroad and navigation companies, \$1,200,000; insurance companies, \$360,000; brokers, \$75,000; and sack manufacturers, \$600,000. Aside from this the crop leaves a surplus of \$15,000,000 or \$16,000,000, which come into the country as merchandise, machinery, or streams of money which stimulate all the other industries.

#### CUBA.

A Habana paper states that from an excavation recently made in one of the streets of the town of Guanabacoa for sewer purposes a large **STREAM OF OIL** suddenly gushed forth.

Early in September a company was formed in Habana to develop the **ASPHALT DEPOSITS AND OIL FIELDS** known as "La Central" and "Egypto," situated on the properties of Santa Lugarda and San Antonio in the Province of Santa Clara. These mines comprise 188 claims—188 hectáres belonging to the former and 90 to the latter.

The department of public works has begun the construction of a new **ZONE OF COMMUNICATIONS** to connect by good roads the outlying districts of Luyano and Atares and other points with the capital of the Republic. This zone will begin at the arroyo of Agua Dulce and extend to the end of the concession granted by the government to the Wolf Warehouse Co., on the slopes of Castillo de Atares. From this point the work will be continued to Hacendados, using for the purpose lands of the Habana Electric Co. and others belonging to different concerns.

Presidential decree of August 27 repeals No. 1696 of October 29 of 1917 regulating the sale of sugar for local consumption, fixes **THE MAXIMUM SALE PRICE FOR SUGAR**, raw, crystallized, and refined, and provides that the exportation of these sugars remain exempt from the terms of the decree and subject to the contract made by the government of the Republic with the "United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.)," on October 24, 1918, and the decrees and resolutions concerning the same.

La Compañía Cubana de Zunchos y Gomas S. A., has completed a new building, next to its manufacturing plant, for the **MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER ARTICLES**. The company will make surgeons' rubber gloves and other articles of national consumption.

Several sugar factories are preparing to install oil-burning engines during the off season, and figure on considerable saving, since coal is much more expensive than oil.

According to data published by the office of foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, Cuba receives 84 per cent of the

export of American manufactured automobiles sent to the West Indies. The value of the Cuban importation of automobiles has increased from \$323,578 in the fiscal year of 1913 to \$5,209,730 in the fiscal year of 1917, and to \$6,257,481 in 1918. The imports amounted to \$5,371,814 in the period from June, 1918, to March, 1919. During the last-mentioned period 456 commercial cars, 1,326 passenger automobiles, and 77 motor cycles valued at \$2,863,933 were imported; also tires and accessories to the value of \$2,507,881, which sums total the amount of the value of the importation for the period last mentioned.

About the middle of September an American ship arrived at the port of Manzanillo from Cartagena, Colombia, with a cargo of 970 HEAD OF COLOMBIAN CATTLE to be slaughtered.

AN ICE FACTORY is being constructed on the outskirts of Habana in the town of Guanabacoa. The factory will have the most modern machinery and capacity for turning out 150 tons daily. The machinery will be imported from the United States.

THE CUBAN TOBACCO BUSINESS has grown and given great results in the last few years. The average value of a thousand cigars exported in July, 1913, was \$67.74; in July, 1914, \$54.57; July, 1915, \$69.44; July, 1916, \$72.14; July, 1917, \$84.49; July, 1918, \$87.76; July, 1919, \$100.44. The average value per thousand cigars exported in the normal year of 1913, as compared with the value of a like number exported in 1919, shows an increase per thousand of 48.27 per cent.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

A CIGAR FACTORY has been established in Bella Vista, a suburb of the city of Santiago. The factory employs 40 cigar makers.

Due to the fine results obtained by the department of agriculture in raising corn at an altitude of 1,200 meters, and to the many benefits to be obtained from raising the grain, a Dominican paper suggests that all the municipal governments that have high land in their jurisdiction take the example to heart and give information and assistance to those interested in its cultivation, since it is a necessity which has always had to be imported.

A COOPERATIVE CACAO SOCIETY has lately been formed in San Pedro de Macoris to help the development of the industry. The society is departmental and has four subdivisions—at San Pedro de Macoris, Pimentel, Villa Rivas and Castillo. The San Pedro de Macoris subdivision has 10 sectional associations. The society will establish an experiment station near San Pedro de Macoris, where new scientific systems of cultivation, drainage, and farming will be tried. A stock-breeding station will also be established by the society to improve the live stock in the province.

The first of September work was begun on the HIGHWAY which will run from Puerto Plata to Santiago de los Caballeros, by way of Yásica, and will join with the central highway being constructed to unite all the principal towns of Cibao with those of the east and south of the Republic.

As a celebration of the national holiday on August 16, A PRO-VINCIAL EXPOSITION OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY was held in Santo Domingo. The exhibition contained many interesting agricultural and industrial products of the province, one of the most interesting being samples of wheat raised in Jarabacoa and in the agriculture station of La Vega. Bread made from this wheat was on exhibition and attracted considerable attention.

#### ECUADOR.

According to a recent message of the President the work of building the QUITO TO ESMERALDAS RAILWAY has been divided into two parts,—namely, survey and construction. The first comprises the line between Pailon and the city of Ibarra, the survey of which is nearly completed. This division has, in turn, been divided into two other sections corresponding to the provinces of Imbabura and Pichincha. In Imbabura the grading has been done to kilometer 48, and in Pinchincha to kilometer 36. At present work is being carried on at Chiche canyon. The length of the line between Quito and Ibarra is 167 kilometers, on 84 of which work has been done. The total cost of construction is estimated at 23,431,400 sucres (sucre = \$0.4867), made up as follows: Quito to Ibarra, 8,029,000 sucres; Ibarra to San Lorenzo, including interior port works, 14,602,400; and exterior port works, etc., 800,000 sucres. During the fiscal year just ended the amount expended on this enterprise was 249,477 sucres, and the total sum disbursed to date, 1,077,308 sucres.

The SIBAMBE TO CUENCA RAILWAY has been surveyed between Santa Rosa and San Antonio. Construction work on this road is divided into three parts: The first includes the junction of the Southern Railway, the second the grading from Chunchi, 20 kilometers of which have been done, and the third the grading from Descanso to Cuenca. During the first half of the present year 190,-000 sucres were spent in this work, and 300,000 sucres are to be made available for expenditures during the second half of this year.

The main line of the RAILWAY FROM GUAYAQUIL TO THE COAST has been built to kilometer 75, and the Playas branch has been completed. These two sections have a total of 101 kilometers. There are still 75 kilometers to be constructed before Salinas, the terminal point, is reached.

Since the bureau of agricultural encouragement (dirección de fomento agrícola) was established by a legislative decree, agricul-

tural development in Ecuador has been greatly stimulated. At the present time, in accordance with a law of October 26, 1918, there are 54 agricultural development boards in operation in capitals of the provinces and cantons. These boards have large powers concerning rules and regulations, taxes, loans etc., within their respective jurisdictions.

The LOAN & CONSTRUCTION CO., of Ecuador, increased its capital in July last by 200,000 sucres, making its total capitalization 400,000 sucres.

Grace & Co. have established a direct LINE OF STEAMERS between New Orleans and the ports of Ecuador, Peru, and Chile.

#### GUATEMALA.

The Guatemalan press reports that an American firm, in combination with a banking company of Guatemala, is advancing large sums of money to the coffee growers for the PURCHASE OF GUATEMALAN COFFEE on a large scale. The firm referred to advances these funds to the coffee growers on their production of coffee, at a rate of 8 per cent per annum. If, when the times comes to liquidate this account, the agriculturist should not accept the price offered by the company, he remains at liberty to sell to whomever may offer a better price, taking advantage of competition, by paying only 2½ per cent more on the sum advanced to him. That is to say, the coffee growers pay 10½ per cent annually on such sums as have been advanced to them in case they decide not to sell their product to the company.

In accordance with an estimate on the probable PRODUCTION OF CEREALS during the present year which has just been published by the bureau of agriculture, the area of cereals under cultivation during the first six months was distributed as follows: Corn, 122,067 manzanas (a manzana equals 1¾ acres); beans, 3,994 manzanas; wheat, 2,705 manzanas; rice, 3,489 manzanas; potatoes, 1,198 manzanas; yuca, 289 manzanas. Up to last August the condition of the crops was considered normal in the cooler sections of the department of Jalapa; in the municipalities of Sansare and Sanarate in El Progreso; in the municipalities of Palencia, of Guatemala; and in the departments of Huehuetenango, Santa Rosa and Sacatepequez.

In connection with the festivities on the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of Guatemala, last September, there took place in the city of Quezaltenango an EXHIBITION OF CATTLE AND SHEEP at which there was a large attendance. Prizes and diplomas were awarded to those exhibiting the best specimens.

In the early part of July, 1919, the governor of Quiché officially opened the new ROAD which now connects Quezaltenango with Totonicapan and Quiche, extending through the hills of Maria Tecum, and winding up into the mountains to a height of about 13,000 or

14,000 feet, through the towns of Santo Tomas de Chichicastenango and Omaso. Recently, several persons made the trip between the two terminals in automobiles without incurring any trouble, demonstrating the excellent construction of the road.

By a presidential decree bearing the date of August 7, 1919, the General Inspector of ENEMY ALIEN PROPERTY was ordered, in accordance with the provisions of decree No. 742 of October 5, 1918, to proceed to take over the electrical plant of Quezaltenango, as well as the property of the Occidental Telephone Co. through such regular legal formalities that, when the companies finally become nationalized the former shall be the property and under the immediate control of the municipality of Quezaltenango, and the latter under the immediate management of the National Bureau of Telegraphs and Telephones.

#### HAITI.

A very interesting article on the MINING AND AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES OF HAITI appeared in a recent issue of *Le Matin*, a daily newspaper published in Port au Prince. The writer, M. J. R. Chenet, after having recalled the early exploitation of the gold mines of the island at the time the latter was known as Hispaniola, states that even to-day nuggets are frequently found in the Riviere Doree (Golden River) in the region of Dondon and Grande-Riviere. Copper as well as several other minerals are known to exist in commercial quantities in different parts of the Republic.

According to press information two large SUGAR PLANTS will be established shortly in the Quartier-Morin and Fort Laliberté.

By a decree published in *Le Moniteur*, the Haitian official gazette, the President of the Republic has authorized the ROYAL BANK OF CANADA to establish a branch office in Port au Prince and transact a general banking business in the country.

Owing to the drought which materially reduced the crops in different parts of the country the President of the Republic, by a decree dated September 12, has prohibited the EXPORTATION OF THE FOLLOWING HAITIAN PRODUCTS: Corn, rice, millet, cassava, potatoes, beans, bananas, white and sweet potatoes, starch, fowls, and coal. The decree covers in a general way all foodstuffs produced in the country.

#### MEXICO.

In accordance with the statements made in the recent presidential message, the improvement of the general condition of the Republic has been shown to be remarkable, especially in the branches of industry and commerce. The mining industry has been the principal factor in the development of the country. During the year referred to, 3,466 MINES WERE RECORDED, covering a surface



of 89,405 hectares, and 764 applications were favorably acted upon and the respective titles issued. There were also issued 64 permits to prospectors, and 96 for preliminary work on mines on which title had not yet been secured, while proceedings were begun to declare void 695 titles. There are now 3,736 mines which are being worked, an increase of 3 per cent over those in operation last year; but the increase in the profits on metals and minerals has advanced 20 per cent, silver and copper being in the lead. Last year the VALUE OF THE MINING PRODUCTION was about 305,000,000 pesos.

In 1918 the PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM amounted to 10,147,588 cubic meters, or 63,820,836 barrels, and judging from the amount already produced from January, 1919, to the present date, it may reach 15,875,000 cubic meters, or 80,000,000 barrels—an increase of 20 per cent over the production of the previous year. It should be borne in mind that the production represents only 10 per cent of what could be obtained from the 310 producing wells which have been bored and the potential product of which is nearly 300,000 cubic meters, or 1,800,000 barrels, daily. During the time in question 31 permits for boring wells were issued, 16 of them having already been worked, with a production of 47,470 cubic meters, or 298,591 barrels, daily. The piping system for petroleum has been increased by 73 kilometers, making the present extension of the system 1,245 kilometers, not including 60 kilometers additional which will soon be in operation.

Fifteen permits have been issued for the construction of tanks for the STORAGE OF PETROLEUM. There have already been erected 25 steel tanks, with a total capacity of 7,674,000 cubic meters, or about 48,000,000 barrels.

The President has done everything possible in order to establish in the country the greatest possible number of PETROLEUM REFINERIES, as he maintains that the refining of this product is the most important part of the petroleum industry. At present there are only four refineries, but work will soon begin in the refineries which are now being installed by the Texas Co. of Mexico and the Atlantic Refining Co. The total capacity of the refineries so far established amounts to 14,300 square meters, or 90,000 barrels daily, and 22 per cent of the total of the exported petroleum is represented by the refined article.

During the year referred to, six temporary permits were issued for the EXPLOITATION OF SALT MINES, two for the exploitation of nitrates, and five for guano.

With regard to the INDUSTRIAL CENSUS, the President's message states that it has been taken slowly during the past two years and is about to be completed. He adds that up to September last 3,805 industrial establishments had been registered, which, being

distributed in accordance with a general classification, are thus grouped: Food industries, 693; textile, 213; metal, 614; electrical, 40, and sundry, 2,245. Taken as a whole, these establishments represent a capitalization which amounts to about 240,000,000 pesos, employing 35,000 workers.

#### NICARAGUA.

The President, considering that the decree of June 1, 1861, no longer covered the necessities of modern shipping in the Great Lake of Nicaragua and San Juan del Norte River, has just issued REGULATIONS FOR INTERIOR SHIPPING on the lakes and rivers of the Republic. The right to operate shipping lines will be given only to vessels under the Nicaraguan flag, or to such others as permitted by international treaties or contracts with the Government. The Regulations also call for the organization of a body of merchant marine in the principal ports of the national lakes and rivers.

Recently a national company has been organized to exploit the BALSAM trees in the Department of Chontales, and to export the product to the United States.

During the latter part of July three United States stockmen came from Salvador to Nicaragua to contract for the IMPORTATION OF BLOODED STOCK to improve the strains of Central American stock. The visiting stockmen have informed the Nicaraguan press that it is the purpose of the Salvadoreans to import some 10,000 cattle, of which 4,000 will be Holstein.

A tobacco merchant of Maysaya calculates the NATIONAL CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO at 10,000 quintales per year. The last crop produced 12,000 quintales.

According to reports of the Managua press a considerable amount of CORN HAS BEEN EXPORTED TO EL SALVADOR, and the business is creating a prosperous condition in the Department of Chinadega, where corn is cultivated extensively.

According to the Agricultural and Stockmens Review of the departments of the Republic, the Department of Managua is the principal seat of COFFEE CULTIVATION, having 223 "fincas," or plantations engaged in the cultivation of 29,978 manzanas of land, planted with 10,799,800 coffee trees, which yield a crop of 67,440 quintales of coffee.

This same Review states the work on the construction of the highway between the Great Lake of Nicaragua and Bluefields has been begun. The first section, the work of the Government, will go direct from the lake to the above-mentioned port; the second section, which belongs to the Bluefields Fruit Steamship Co., will lead to the main establishment on the large agricultural and stock-raising plantations

owned by the company. When these roads are constructed the departments of Chontales and Bluefields will be the two of most importance in the Republic. The same Review in describing the DEPARTMENT OF CHONTALES says: "Bathed along a coast of 90 miles by the eastern waters of the Great Lake it enjoys an easy way of communication with the departments of Granada and Rivas through navigation on the lake, and through these departments Chontales will have access to the cities of the Pacific. High in the mountains of the interior the rivers Mico and Grande have their sources and flow through a country which as it grows commercially will be kept in communication with the Atlantic by these rivers. Chontales' geographical position with respect to the rest of the departments is most advantageous, since on one side it has the lake and on another the rivers which give it means of transportation to both oceans. So far nothing has been done to develop these natural waterways, but as the country progresses they will be improved. Chontales is situated in the middle of the Republic and will be a center between the two oceans for the development of agriculture, mining, and cattle raising."

## PERU.

The President issued a decree on the 19th of August preventing the EXPORTATION OF ALFALFA SEED as a protective measure for insuring sufficient feed for stock.

According to data published by the Compañía Salinera, of Peru, the SALES OF FOOD made by them in Lima from the 1st of January, 1917, to the 30th of June of the present year amounted to 2,451,165 soles (sole equals about \$0.486 U. S. gold).

A commission of engineers has been appointed by the President to INVESTIGATE THE IRON MINES on the coastal regions of the department of Ica, situated to the south of Rio Grande, extending from Nazca to the sea.

A Lima newspaper reports that the Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co., of Tokyo, a short time ago bought a piece of property covering 300,000 hectáreas of land on the right bank of the Huallaga River, between Huanuco and Tingo Maria, for the GROWING OF MEDICINAL PLANTS. The forests of the eastern part of the country are very rich in such plants, among them the chinchona, from which quinine is made. The company has a capital of 5,000,000 yen (yen equals \$0.4985) and is one of the most important in its line in the Far East.

THE COPPER OUTPUT of the Cerro de Paseo Co., from January to July, inclusive, for the present year amounted to 32,090,160 pounds. The output of the Baekus & Johnston Copper Co. for the same period was 13,967,610 pounds, making a total of 46,057,770 pounds of copper produced by two companies in the first seven months of the year.

A BRANCH OF THE HOLLAND COMMERCIAL SOCIETY OF THE PACIFIC was organized about the 1st of September by a group of Dutch merchants and business men. This is the first Dutch company to enter the commercial field in Peru.

#### SALVADOR.

A company known as THE MARITIME AGENCY OF LA LIBERTAD, with a capital of 200,000 pesos (peso equals \$0.8019 U. S. currency), has been formed in that port, and will engage in the loading and unloading of cargoes and all business related thereto.

In the session of the national assembly held on the 19th of August the tax of 2.50 pesos per 100 kilos proposed by the ministry of the treasury to be placed on EXPORTATIONS OF SUGAR AND COFFEE was approved.

#### URUGUAY.

According to official reports the EXPORTS for the first four months of the present year were as follows: 22,000 tons of wool, valued at \$20,205,652; preserved and frozen meats, valued at \$19,595,099; hides, valued at \$6,899,446. The total export values amounted to \$50,780,992, of which the three above-mentioned products represented 90 per cent. The exportation of corn, wheat, flax, oats, alpiste (birdseed), and other grains in the same four months amounted to only \$382,609; flour and spaghetti, \$352,758; fruits and vegetables, \$2,268, and forage \$1,931. The exportation of farm products did not exceed \$740,000.

According to reports from the ministry of the treasury, the FOREIGN COMMERCE of the country during the first four months of 1919 totaled \$62,366,185, of which \$11,580,193 were imports and \$50,785,992 exports. The imports were \$206,849 less than in the corresponding period of 1918, while the exports showed an increase of \$12,504,160, over those of the same period of 1918. The values given for the exports are the real values, but the valuation of the imports is that given in the customs tariff.

During the first four months of 1919 the ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED were as follows: Beeves, 415,025; sheep, 358,119; hogs, 7,644; as against 373,330 beeves, 96,265 sheep, and 4,267 hogs in the corresponding period of 1918.

Of the South American countries, Uruguay is second only to Argentina in the PACKING-HOUSE INDUSTRY. Of the 1,033,804 beeves slaughtered in 1918, in Uruguay, 782,831, or four-fifths of the total, were for the packing houses; of the 326,548 sheep slaughtered, 119,768 were destined for the packing houses, and of 52,536 hogs 15,298 went to the packing houses. The number of animals slaughtered in the past five years for packing houses is shown in the

following figures: Beeves—1914, 435,064; 1915, 575,137; 1916, 542,809; 1917, 775,278; 1918, 782,831. Sheep—1914, 110,869; 1915, 157,950; 1916, 192,955; 1917, 87,934 and 1918, 119,768. Hogs—1917, 12,854, and 1918, 15,298. Three refrigeration plants or packing houses are in operation in the country—i. e. Swift & Co. of Montevideo, La Frigorífica Uruguaya, and El Frigorífico Artigas. Other packing houses established in Brazil or Argentina maintain offices in Uruguay for the purpose of buying live stock

During the first six months of 1918 the EXPORTATION OF MEATS by Uruguayan packing houses showed a total of 32,048 mutton and 264,399 quarters of beef. The same period in 1919 showed 238,160 mutton and 560,263 quarters of beef, or a sixfold increase in the exportation of mutton and the doubling of the export of beef.

#### VENEZUELA.

The National Congress has approved a contract made by the President for the building of a RAILROAD between the port of Cotorrera on Lake Maracaibo and Villa Rosario in the district of Perija, State of Zulia.

The National Congress has also approved a resolution of the department of public works, dated the 11th of June, which concedes to the Caribbean Coal Co. an extension of one year to date from June 26 last, in which to pay the remainder of the guaranty provided for by article 11 of the law governing railroad concessions; and a two years extension from the same date in which to begin the construction of the RAILROAD FROM LOS CASTILLETES to Santa Rosa, or to "El Filón del Espejo."

The owners of gardens in Caracas have formed a HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY in order to improve floriculture in the country according to the newest method.

The Press of Caracas gives an account of an invention by the director of the workrooms of the Arts and Crafts School for Men, of a MACHINE TO MAKE SEALED BANDS to guarantee the safety of the contents of mail bags, customs bags, bank pouches, and for other similar purposes.

Presidential decree of the 13th of August regulates the law of June 4 covering the MANUFACTURE, SALE, AND CARRYING OF FIREARMS.



# ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

## ARGENTINA.

The balance sheet of the Argentine Bank on July 30 last showed the following items among the assets: Discounts and rediscounts, 338,211,511 pesos, paper; advances on account current and securities, 287,311,227 pesos, paper, and 5,009 pesos, gold; and guaranteed collectible credits, 26,588,349 pesos, paper, and 16,349 pesos, gold. The cash on hand on the date mentioned was 309,271,166 pesos, paper, and 36,036,484 pesos, gold. The deposits 1,193,996,956 pesos, paper, and 3,139,622 pesos, gold.

The Buenos Aires customhouse collected REVENUES from January 1 to July 18, 1919, aggregating 10,225,557 pesos, paper, and 4,385,522 pesos, gold. These, added to the import duties, make the total receipts 68,295,984 pesos, paper, or 2,254,895 pesos more than those of the previous year.

The Conversion Bank (Caja de Conversion) had on July 18 last gold deposits as follows: Local deposits, 280,056,197 pesos; bonds for deposit in legations, 103,742,188 pesos; or a total of 383,798,385 pesos.

The department of finance makes the following statement of the **CONDITION OF ARGENTINE BANKS** on July 30 last: Deposits on account current, time, and savings deposits, 10,720,200 pesos, gold, and 2,858,001,962 pesos, paper; discounts and advances, 3,017,931 pesos, gold, and 2,004,598,408 pesos, paper; on hand in the country, 53,849,423 pesos, gold, and 829,457,235 pesos, paper; total paid-up capital, 47,865,413 pesos, gold, and 354,345,178 pesos, paper.

Carlos A. Tornquist, a noted financier, estimates that the receipts of the Argentine Republic for **PRODUCTS EXPORTED** during the period of the war between October 1, 1917, and September 30, 1918, amounted to 750,600,000 gold pesos; capital attracted to the country, 20,000,000 gold pesos; sale of banks abroad, 7,500,000 gold pesos; interest on foreign war bonds, 500,000 gold pesos; funds brought to the country by the Bank of the Argentine Nation, 3,150,000 gold pesos, or a total of assets amounting to 781,750,000 gold pesos. The liabilities are given as follows: Value of merchandise imported, 479,400,000 gold pesos; financial and other remittances, 167,800,000 gold pesos; decrease in foreign mortgages, 27,700,000 gold pesos; short-time loans, 20,000,000 gold pesos; entry of Argentine bonds, 5,000,000; subscription to war loan, 12,700,000; loan to French and British Governments, 177,300,000; and increase of gold in the country, 58,042,900 gold pesos; or a total of 947,942,900 gold pesos.

## BOLIVIA.

On December 31, 1918, THE AMOUNT OF GOLD ON DEPOSIT in the banks of Bolivia was as follows: Baneo de la Nación Boliviana; 7,916,997 bolivianos (boliviano equals \$0.3893); Banco Nacional de Bolivia, 3,467,519 bolivianos; Banco Mercantil, 1,622,350 bolivianos; Banco Francisco Argandona, 980,337 bolivianos; making a total of 13,987,203 bolivianos.

THE BANCO DE LA NACIÓN of Bolivia, of which 65 per cent of the shares are owned by the Government, declared on June 30, 1918, a net profit of 1,510,495 bolivianos, and on December 31, 1918, 1,558,295, or a total of 3,068,790 bolivianos. The reserves for the year were raised during 1918 to 2,000,000 bolivianos, which added to other convertible funds amounts to 2,009,381 bolivianos representing 21 per cent of the payable capital, putting the bank on a very solid basis. The circulation of the bills of the bank, amounting to 20,388,896 bolivianos on December 31, 1917, in 1918 went up to 25,984,984 bolivianos, or an increase of 5,596,088 bolivianos. The profits of this bank from the date of its foundation in 1911 up to the 30th of June, 1919, amounted to 15,762,249 bolivianos. The state of the bank on the 30th of June last was as follows: Cash on hand, \$13,277,654 bolivianos; bills in circulation, 26,613,141 bolivianos; foreign assets 18,434,302 bolivianos; deposits, 18,526,162 bolivianos; investments in notes, 36,510,374 bolivianos; net profit, 1,563,998 bolivianos.

The profits from the TOBACCO MONOPOLY were as follows: June 30, 1918, 476,112 bolivianos; December 31, 1918, 532,144 bolivianos; and June 31, 1919, 521,536 bolivianos. In accordance with the contract made with the tax administrative company, the Government receives 70 per cent of the collections.

In the five-year period 1914-1918, inclusive, THE CUSTOMS REVENUE was as follows: 1914, 9,219,647 bolivianos; 1915, 6,437,859 bolivianos; 1916, 9,669,349 bolivianos; 1917, 13,745,716 bolivianos; 1918, 16,151,025 bolivianos; making a total of 55,223,598 bolivianos. The first three months of the present year the customs revenue was 2,653,938 bolivianos, as against 3,484,823 in the like period of 1918.

## BRAZIL.

The board of directors of THE SÃO PAULO RAILROAD CO. presented a statement on June 25, giving the figures for 1918. The company carried 1,976,889 passengers, 315,851 animals, 422,954 tons of coffee, and 1,033,782 tons of general freight. In 1918 there were 10,868 immigrants transported free, making a total number of 711,635 immigrants that the company has transported into the interior of the State of São Paulo since 1882, and whose transportation would have amounted to \$875,000. The receipts for the year were 31,409 contos and the outlay 18,927 contos (conto paper

equals about \$275 U. S.), showing a profit of 12,401 contos, which, with the surplus of the previous year, amounts to 15,210 contos, distributed as follows: Interest on the external indebtedness, 1,681 contos; amortization of the same, 1,418 contos; dividends for the first and last half of 1918 at the rate of 10 per cent, 9,200 contos; put with the reserve fund, 200 contos; for pension fund, 129 contos; forestry service, 586 contos; leaving a surplus of 2,004 contos for 1919. The outside indebtedness of the company was reduced to £1,691,200 sterling, the reserve fund raised to 4,400 contos, and the pension fund to 1,870 contos. The directorate proposes to continue the work on the Nova Odessa-Piracicaba branch. Plans and surveys have been made for the continuation of the Piratininga line up to the headwaters of the Tiribica, an extension of 90 kilometers. The company owns 7,586 hectares of timberland, the acquisition and development of which represents an investment of 3,200 contos. Up to March 31, the company had planted 5,697,600 trees, of which 5,625,800 are eucalyptus, 1,685,500 of them having been planted in 1918. The company's capital has been raised from 92,000 to 100,000 contos by means of an issue of 40,000 shares, selling for 200,000 reis a share.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY, RIO GRANDENSE, of Porto Alegre, has secured a loan of 2,000 contos to cancel its floating debt and improve its lines and offices. The loan is contracted by an issue of 13,500 bonds of 200,000 reis, nominal value each, with 8 per cent annual interest and 2 per cent annual amortization.

The government of the State of Paraná has contracted with the American capitalist Mr. Samuel Adviz, to found an AGRICULTURAL AND LOAN BANK, with a guaranteed capital of 15,000 contos.

A SYRIAN BANK is soon to be founded in São Paulo, and the manufacturer, Seuor Mauri Jafet, will be a member of its board of directors.

A NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., with a capital of 1,000 contos, has been founded in the city of Santos. The president of the company is Deputy Azevedo, Jr., and the secretary is Senhor George Cox.

#### CHILE.

The Government has authorized the COINING OF 20,000,000 PESOS, NICKEL, in 10, 20, and 5 cent pieces, and copper 1 and 2 cent pieces, also the coining of 5,000,000 PESOS, SILVER, in 1 peso coins. There will also be issued to the amount of 4,600,000 pesos, the ONE PESO BILLS now held in the fiscal office of the issuance of currency, to replace worn 1 peso bills. The composition of the nickel coins will be 25 per cent nickel, with the same marks and legends as the present silver coins, changing the letters designat-



ing the value to numerals. The composition of the copper coins will be 95 per cent copper, 4½ per cent tin and 1 per cent zinc. The silver coins will be 50 per cent silver, 9 grams in weight and 29 millimeters in diameter. The law also provides that nobody shall be obliged to accept more than 50 pesos in nickel money.

The ministry of the treasury has issued a decree authorizing the directorate general of accounting to ISSUE FISCAL BONDS to the amount of 5,000,000 pesos, currency, under the guarantee of the State, with 7 per cent interest and 1 per cent amortization. The funds from these bonds will be distributed in the following manner: 3,000,000 for school buildings, and 2,000,000 for irrigating systems.

During the first seven months of the present year, the CUSTOMS REVENUES amounted to 37,717,104 gold pesos (gold peso equals \$0.3650) and 30,748,366 pesos currency. The export duty on nitrate was 9,345,292; on iodine, 554,825; and on borax, 40,778 pesos, gold.

THE BALANCE OF THE NITRATE RAILROAD operated by the Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Co. as concessionaire, in 1918 showed a profit of £31,864, which added to the profit of the previous year reached a total of £296,819 available for the present year. During the year the railroad transported 245,641 tons of freight, and 27,611 passengers, as against 92,523 tons of freight and 28,823 passengers of the previous year. The output of nitrate was 2,275,700 quintales.

THE STATEMENT OF LA ARAUCO CO. (LTD.), made on April 30, shows a profit of £11,063. In October of the past year this company declared a dividend of 5 per cent, and has now declared another for the same amount, both of these being tax-free. The company turned £50,000 into the reserve fund, leaving a balance of £25,850 for the present year. The railroad of this company turned in a net profit of £54,696, and the mines a profit of £117,657. During the past year 170,856 tons of coal were sold.

#### COLOMBIA.

The PROPOSED BUDGET OF 1920-21 presented to congress by the treasury department estimates the national income for the fiscal year from the 1st of March, 1920, to the last day of February, 1921, at \$19,740,750 gold, the principal sources of revenue being calculated as follows: Customs duties, \$10,000,000; salt mines, \$1,000,000; income tax, \$1,000,000; officially stamped paper and postage, \$900,000; excise tax, \$800,000; consular fees, \$800,000; telegraph lines, \$750,000; salt deposits, \$655,000; coining of money, \$600,000; oil companies, \$500,000; railways, \$407,000; canalization tax, \$400,000. The expenditures are fixed at \$19,324,000.

According to figures furnished by the ministry of the treasury on MONEY COINED IN COLOMBIA from January 1, 1918, to June 30, of the present year (i. e., in a period of 18 months), the mint of

Medellín coined \$5,661,909, of which \$2,246,742 were issued in 1918 and \$3,415,167 in the six months of 1919.

According to a TABLE OF PUBLIC REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FROM 1906 TO 1918, INCLUSIVE, the sum of the revenue of the 12 years was \$186,413,347, gold, and the expenditures \$188,534,603, gold, resulting in a deficit of \$2,121,256. The receipts and expenditures appear even from 1906 to 1914; the years 1916, 1917, and 1918 show deficits of \$2,255,265, \$1,484,865, and \$1,162,515, respectively; and only one surplus, of \$2,781,390, in 1915.

The President has authorized the municipality of Girardot to contract a LOAN OF \$5,000 for the construction of important public works.

About the middle of August the first issue of GOLD COINED IN BOGOTA was put in circulation. The coins are half condors, equal in value to an English pound sterling (\$4.8665), and are perfectly made.

AN EXCHANGE AND DISCOUNT BANK, with a mortgage and loan section called "Credito Caucaño," has just been founded in Popayán, capital of the department of Cauca.

BRANCH BANKS have been opened by the Banco Mercantile Americano and the Banco Lopez de Bogota in Bucaramanga, and by the Banco Lopez in Barranquilla; and a branch of the American Banking Corporation of New York in the city of Cali.

As an act of commemoration of the battle of Boyacá, on the 7th of August, the CENTENNIAL BANK, with a subscribed capital of \$100,000 gold, was founded in the city of Sogamoso.

The Banco Mercantile Americano de Colombia, for the use of its branches in Bogotá and other points in the Republic, has imported \$6,000,000 IN COINED GOLD.

The municipality of Medellín has contracted a LOAN OF \$250,000 with the Banco Alemán-Antioqueño of that city to build an electric street-car line that will cover the city from north to south and east to west.

The following data were given in the message read by the President at the opening of the present session of Congress: CIRCULATION OF MONEY, 7,700,000 pesos coined gold (peso equals \$0.973) 10,180,000 paper money, 6,460,000 silver coins, and 1,194,000 nickel coins; to this must be added 3,200,000 pesos in treasury certificates, and 1,200,000 small mortgage certificates of banks, making approximately a total of 30,000,000 pesos in circulation.

#### CUBA.

According to figures published by the general directory of commerce and industry the REGISTRATION OF STOCK COMPANIES during the fiscal year 1918-19, in all mercantile registries of the Republic shows a total of 303, with a total capital invested of \$301,678,944.





The companies cover the following lines: General business, 131; oil and mines, 43; sugar industries, 22; general industry, 94; insurance companies, 13.

On the 1st of September a new banking house commenced operations in Habana, known as the BANCO DE PROPIETARIOS INDUSTRIALES Y ARRENDATARIOS (Real Estate Bank), with a large capital and a handsome building on the Calzada de Reina.

On the same date the new offices of the BANCO MERCANTILE AMERICANO OF CUBA were opened in the lower floors of Palacio Barraqué, one of the best buildings in Habana. Since January of the present year, when this bank began operations, it has invested in Cuba over 10,000,000 pesos in loans, discounts, and advance payments to its clients.

A Habana daily paper states that upon recommendation of the minister of the treasury the President has authorized the COINING OF 3,000,000 SILVER PESOS, with their respective fractions of pesetas, reales, and nickels.

The first part of September a BRANCH OF THE BANCO NACIONAL DE CUBA was opened in the town of Cabañas.

THE CUSTOMS REVENUE OF HABANA during the months of July and August amounted to \$5,517,749, of which \$2,800,284 was collected during the first month and \$2,717,465 during the second.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

According to statistics published by the commission on customs revenues the IMPORT TAX IN 1918 amounted to \$3,900,000.

The REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE CUSTOMHOUSE OF SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS was \$485,529 gold for the first seven months of the year, collected as follows: January, \$42,879; February, \$75,302; March, \$71,021; April, \$71,261; May, \$60,741; June, \$63,467; July, \$100,858.

According to information given to the press by the DOMINICAN COMMISSION OF CLAIMS on the work accomplished by this body since 1917 up to the 31st of August, 1919, there were 8,905 claims, representing \$14,293,074 registered in this time, of which 2,642, representing \$1,412,846, were adjudicated, and 488, amounting to \$1,432,725, were rejected.

#### ECUADOR.

According to press reports a BANK is to be established at Latacunga from the proceeds of the sale of real property owned by Vicente Leon College, that institution taking 50 per cent of the stock, the remainder to be subscribed by the public. The sale of the property is not to be made until the public subscribes the 50 per cent referred to. The bank will have mortgage, issue, and discount sections.

The AZUAY BANK of the City of Cuenca has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent, and has reduced its annual rate of interest to 10 per cent. Rafael M. Arizaga, formerly minister of Ecuador in Washington, is chairman of the board of directors of this bank.

The President of the Republic has negotiated a LOAN of 500,000 sucres with the Commercial & Agricultural Bank of Quito, the proceeds of which are to be used for account of the Sibambe to Cuenca Railway.

In 1918 the RAILWAYS of Ecuador disbursed the following amounts: Ambato to Curaray, 147,558 sucres; Sibambe to Cuenca, 146,708 sucres; Quito to Esmeraldas, 249,477 sucres; Guayaquil to the coast, 3,000 sucres; Bahia to Quito, 9,334 sucres; and Guayaquil to Quito, for the correction of the San Juan Chico to Riobamba section, 24,200 sucres, or a total of 580,277 sucres.

The cost of the SANITATION of Guayaquil from January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1918, was 3,298,570 sucres, of which 472,279 sucres were paid to the contractors in 1918. Last year there were expended in the sanitation of other towns of the Republic 10,746 sucres, and during the first half of the present year, 15,832 sucres. (Sucre = \$0.4687.)

The total expended in PUBLIC WORKS during the fiscal year 1918-19 aggregated 1,238,143 sucres.

According to a message of the President to Congress on August 10 last, the FISCAL RECEIPTS for 1918 amounted to 14,015,445 sucres, including the balances on hand in the treasury and consulates of the Republic at the beginning of the year, plus the profits derived from the mintage of nickel coin authorized by Congress. The fiscal expenditures during the same year were 15,887,718 sucres, which produced a deficit of 1,872,173 sucres. The fiscal revenues were made up as follows: Import duties, 3,868,490 sucres; export and additional duties, 3,401,245; internal taxes, 6,490,125; and sundry receipts, 255,585 sucres, or a total of 14,015,445 sucres.

In 1918 the gross revenues from SALT amounted to 1,157,020 sucres, and the net revenues to 700,714, or a gain of 201,784 sucres over the net returns of 1917.

In 1918 payments were made on the PUBLIC DEBT as follows: To sundry creditors, 1,525,500 sucres, and interest and sinking fund for account of the Guayaquil to Quito Railway, remitted to London from December, 1918, to July of the present year, £120,500, or 1,205,000 sucres.

#### GUATEMALA.

The representative in Guatemala of the FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS, of London, has notified the Guatemalan press that by an order of the President of the Republic, on last July 1, the amount of the interest on the foreign debt of Guatemala of 4 per cent per annum was paid a year in advance.

By order of the official inspector of banks and banking institutions in Guatemala all such concerns must post in a conspicuous place a bulletin board on which shall be written daily the RATE OF EXCHANGE at which they buy and sell the following: Checks on the United States of America, Europe, Mexico, and South America; gold and silver money of the country and of any foreign nations; bank notes issued by the banks of the United States of America and by other countries.

## HAITI.

A law promulgated on September 2 authorized the President of the Republic to place at the disposal of the secretaries of state in charge of the public departments CREDITS totaling 4,602,774 gourdes and \$3,748,498. These credits, which will be employed to cover departmental expenditures during the fiscal year 1919-20, are distributed as follows: Foreign relations, 46,140 gourdes and \$89,277; finances and commerce, 814,180 gourdes and \$9,688; interior, 494,727 gourdes and \$1,306,877; public works, 223,900 gourdes, and \$622,380; agriculture, 60,236 gourdes and \$8,110; public instruction, 1,652,666 gourdes and \$65,969; justice, 1,069,935 gourdes and \$31,772; worship, 40,680 gourdes and \$59,850; public debt reserve fund, \$1,000,000; various governmental services, 200,309 gourdes and \$554,573.

A presidential decree of September 6 appropriated a sum of \$25,000 for the CONSTRUCTION OF A ROAD linking the town of Ennery and Hinche through St. Michel and Maïssade.

## MEXICO.

The following data relating to economic and financial matters has been taken from the last presidential message covering the time from September, 1918, to August, 1919:

The operations of the NATIONAL PAWNSHOP in the city of Mexico show a total of 1,800,000 pesos in loans; indorsements to the value of 4,220,172.25 pesos—an increase of over 500,000 pesos over previous reports.

The number of FOREIGN CLAIMS for damages caused during the revolution amount to 87, and these have been submitted to the advisory claims committee for their consideration. These claims represent a total of 13,469,191 pesos and are distributed by nationalities as follows: Spanish, 33; Turkish, 16; German, 19; French, 2; Italian, 2; Americans, 9; Chinese, 2; Gautemalans, 1; English, 1; Dutch, 1; Austrians, 1.

During the year the embassies, legations, and consulates of the Mexican Republic in foreign countries collected for the legalizing of signatures, customhouse manifests, consular invoices, licenses, and the issuance of certificates, the amount of 7,255,316 pesos, against

5,669,390 pesos during the previous year, and 1,148,963 pesos from 1909 to 1910. These COLLECTIONS are far in excess of the budget of the State department, which only amounts to about 2,400,000 pesos, and shows that the foreign offices not only meet all of their own expenses but also turn in a goodly income to the public treasury.

The TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE INSURANCE POLICIES carried by all the insurance companies operating in the Republic is distributed as follows: Life insurance, 56,101,498 pesos; accident, 824,000 pesos; fire, 875,446,433 pesos; property risk, such as personal property and real estate, 90,174,141 pesos.

The NATIONAL REVENUE for the 10 months from September, 1918, to June 30, 1919, amounted to 135,301,000 pesos. The income was distributed as follows: Customhouse duties, 27,600,000 pesos; exports, 6,450,000 pesos; harbor charges, 1,644,000 pesos, or a total of 35,694,000 pesos. Taxes on petroleum amounted to 13,100,000; metals, 11,900,000; common stamps, 11,550,000; federal tax, 27,100,000; other sources, 22,178,000; a total of 85,550,000 pesos. From consulates (approximate estimate), 5,000,000 pesos; post office and telegraph (approximate estimate), 7,400,000 pesos; nationalized properties and temporary national holdings, 730,000 pesos; and sundry sources, 649,000 pesos.

As a result of the liquidations that have been carried out, the commercial paper held by the banks, which a year ago represented a total of 81,000,000 pesos, at present amount to only 77,400,000 pesos. There is a proportional decrease in the CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION, which has decreased from 126,000,000 pesos last year to 119,000,000 pesos this year. The bank deposits have also diminished, although the reduction is small. A year ago they amounted to 41,000,000 pesos, while at last reports they were 40,000,000 pesos. At the same time the credits which the banks held against the national government have been reduced by nearly 1,000,000 pesos because of the several payments made to the bank. Currency retired from circulation, amounting to 94,500,000 pesos, has been burned.

#### NICARAGUA.

For the months of May and June of the present year the NATIONAL TAX REVENUE was 344,042 cordobas, of which 109,307 cordobas were collected in May and 234,735 in June. (Cordoba equals \$1.)

According to figures of the collector general of customs and direct taxes the revenue from the ADDITIONAL TAX of 12½ per cent ON IMPORTS in the present year amounted to 90,000 cordobas and the revenue from the direct tax on capital to 70,000 cordobas.

La Informacion, a newspaper of Bluefields, announces the appointment of Señor Martín Benard as FINANCIAL AGENT from the Republic of Nicaragua to the United States, to be located in Washington. The chief purpose of the mission is to negotiate with the



banking firm of Brown Bros. & Seligman for the purchase of the 51 shares of the Pacific Railroad and the bonds held by the firm. The agent will also try to make favorable terms for the construction of the Atlantic Coast Railroad.

#### PERU.

Presidential decree of August 13 makes the ruling that after the 1st of September of the present year the customs of Callao, the Caja de Lima (bank), the government treasury of Callao, the offices of the tax-collection company, the departmental committees, the municipalities, the charitable societies, and other official institutions which administer the public revenue in the Provinces of Lima and Callao, shall accept only the NOTES ("circular checks") lithographed in the United States, and shall, within the time limit mentioned, exchange the notes now on hand that were lithographed in Lima.

THE NET PROFIT for the six months period from January to June obtained by the Peruvian Steamship Co. and Callao Docks amounted to 203,503 Peruvian pounds (Peruvian pound equals \$4.8665).

The BANCO MERCANTIL OF PERU has opened a branch in Trujillo to conduct all kinds of banking business necessary to the development of the industries located in that region. This marks the beginning of the policy of the bank to establish branches throughout the Republic wherever the development of local trade warrants it. Branches of this bank have also been established in Arequipa, Callao, and Chiclayo.

In accordance with a presidential resolution the provincial council of Lima will levy a TAX OF 1 SOLE AND 50 CENTAVOS (about \$0.73) for every 100 meters of overhead or underground cable or telegraph wires of telegraph companies established in the city. This will have no effect on the law concerning the location of the poles.

#### SALVADOR.

The BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1919-20, just passed by the national assembly, estimates the fiscal revenues for the year at 13,360,450 pesos, distributed as follows: Customs revenues, 8,329,850; internal taxes, 5,030,600; and the expenditures as 13,541,533 pesos, proportioned as follows: National assembly and presidency of the Republic, 168,020; ministry of government, 3,345,127; department de fomento (promotion), 1,657,823; agriculture, 75,960; foreign relations, 334,185; justice, 919,054; public instruction, 1,269,381; public charity, 693,460; treasury, 878,521; public credit, 1,200,000; war, 3,000,000 pesos. The comparison of the income and the expenditures shows a deficit of 181,083 pesos.

Of the sum voted in the budget of the present fiscal year £51,074 sterling will be for the amortization of the interest of the CONVER-

SION BONDS and the expenses of the loan of 1908 on the coupons due August 15, 1919, and February 15, 1920.

The national assembly has received the draft of a law for its approval empowering the executive to contract a LOAN of \$10,000,000 to cover the deficit, pay the debts to banks, and other public necessities.

On the suggestion of the President the national assembly, the 1st of August, enacted a law changing Articles 8, 9, 36, 44, and 61 of the INCOME TAX LAW of June 16, 1916.

#### URUGUAY.

On August 5 the council of the administration sanctioned the LAW PROROGUING THE GENERAL BUDGET FOR 1918-19 until the end of the month.

THE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for July, 1919, were \$1,450,564. The receipts for the past July show an increase of \$479,944 over those of the same month of the previous year.

The STATE OF THE BANKS as given in the month of April of the past two years is shown in the following figures: Cash on hand, April, 1918—gold, \$47,521,333; currency in circulation, \$41,283,820; deposits on accounts current, \$42,334,870; time deposits, \$28,844,701; discounts and advance payments, \$98,095,208. April, 1919—cash on hand, gold, \$50,022,000; currency, in circulation, \$51,070,315; deposits on accounts current, \$57,645,194; time deposits, \$40,257,954; discounts and advance payments, \$125,647,773.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE collected from July, 1918, to April, 1919, was \$25,581,467, as against \$24,280,406 for the same period of the previous year. In the 10 months ending with April, 1919, the customs revenue came to \$9,958,848, representing the average customs receipt for the same period in the past five years.

From July, 1918, to April, 1919, the RAILROAD RECEIPTS amounted to \$8,374,332, or an increase of \$1,192,252 over the receipts for a like period of the previous year.

During the first four months of 1919, 1,289 MORTGAGES aggregating \$7,906,003 were executed as against 1,398 for \$8,982,872 in 1918; 1,649 representing \$8,216,344 were canceled, as against 1,717 for \$9,360,236 in 1918.

During the month of July two new importations of gold arrived in Uruguay, the first ship bringing \$1,800,000 and the second \$8,355,000, making a total of \$10,155,000.

The first part of July THE QUOTATION OF THE DOLLAR went up to 94 per cent, reaching 99 per cent by the end of the same month. It is hoped that a few days more will find it at par with the Uruguayan peso. The rise in value is due to the exportation of gold from the United States with the purpose of restoring the parity of the dollar, which has suffered a depression of 10 to 15 per cent in the exchange with some South American countries.

## VENEZUELA.

According to data published by the bulletin of the chamber of commerce of Caracas, in the 10-year period from the first of 1909 up to the 31st of December, 1918, the INDEBTEDNESS OF THE REPUBLIC has been reduced from 225,488,801 bolívares (bolívar equals \$0.193) to 143,542,473 bolívares, having amortized in this same period the difference, or 81,946,328 bolívares, and paid a large sum in interest. The total of 143,542,473 bolívares, representing the indebtedness in 1918, is divided as follows: Internal debt, 49,070,832 bolívares; foreign indebtedness, 94,471,641 bolívares.

The Bank of Venezuela calculates the AVAILABLE GOLD in the country on the 31st of December, 1918, at 62,528,056 bolívares as against 30,340,822 bolívares on December 31 of 1915, showing an increase of 32,187,234 bolívares in three years. This is a considerable increase, but as a matter of fact the amount of available gold is greater than the figures show, for lately foreign banks established in Caracas, and merchants have, from time to time, made heavy importations of gold from the United States of America. In July, for example, \$1,150,000 in coined gold was received at La Guaira consigned as follows: \$1,000,000 to the Caracas branch of the City National Bank of New York; \$100,000 to the Caracas branch of the Royal Bank of Canada; and \$50,000 for a commercial firm.

For the first six months of the present year THE NET PROFITS OF THE VENEZUELAN NAVIGATION CO. amounted to 554,532 bolívares, which were distributed according to the rules of the corporation as follows: Dividends (70 per cent), 387,473 bolívares; insurance fund (20 per cent), 110,706; reserve fund (5 per cent), 27,677; and guarantee fund (5 per cent), 27,677 bolívares.

Newspaper reports state that in Carúpano a number of merchants and business men have started a subscription to a COMMERCIAL BANK which is greatly needed in the commercial, agricultural, and local development of the eastern part of the Republic.

During the first six months of the present year the BANK OF VENEZUELA made a net profit of 1,595,014 bolívares, which, added to the surplus of the six months previous, gives a total of 2,204,300 bolívares distributed as follows: Reserve and guarantee funds, 551,075 bolívares; payments on the furnishings of the central and branch offices, 2,556 bolívares; payments on the bank building, 55,655 bolívares; dividends, 1,680,000 bolívares; leaving a surplus in the profit and loss account of 9,830 bolívares for the present six months period.

The net profits of THE WEAVING COMPANY OF CARACAS AND VALENCIA in the six months period from January to June of the present year amounted to 547,018 bolívares, distributed as follows: Reserve fund, 27,351 bolívares; 10 per cent dividend in July, 40,400 bolívares; six dividends of 1½ per cent to be declared monthly during

the present year up to and including January, 1920, 303,000 bolívares; guarantee fund, 121,565 bolívares. The reserves at the disposal of the company are the following: Reserve fund, 201,214 bolívares; guarantee fund, 486,943 bolívares; profit and loss account, 343,400 bolívares, making a total of 1,031,557 bolívares.



## INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

### UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

An arbitration convention between THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE extending for another period of five years the arbitration convention of March 28, 1908, was signed on March 28th last.

### UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

An arbitration convention between THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN, signed on March 8, 1919, extends for a period of five years the arbitration convention signed April 20, 1908. The convention was ratified by the President of the United States, July 29, 1919.

### UNITED STATES AND URUGUAY.

On the 2d of August, 1919, ratifications were exchanged at Montevideo of the Commercial Travelers Convention with URUGUAY, signed at Washington, August 27, 1918. The convention was proclaimed August 11, 1919.

### UNITED STATES AND THE NETHERLANDS.

An arbitration convention between THE UNITED STATES AND THE NETHERLANDS, extending for another period of five years the arbitration convention of May 2, 1908, was signed at Washington, March 8, 1919, and ratified by the President July 29, 1919. Ratifications were exchanged at Washington August 22, and proclaimed August 25, 1919.

### UNITED STATES AND GUATEMALA.

On August 25, 1919, ratifications of the Commercial Travelers Convention between the UNITED STATES AND GUATEMALA, signed December 3, 1918, were exchanged. A note referring to certain terms of the Convention was published in the July number of the Bulletin. The Convention was proclaimed August 27, 1919.

## UNITED STATES AND ITALY.

An arbitration convention between the UNITED STATES AND ITALY extending for another period of five years the arbitration convention of March 28, 1908, was signed at Washington March 20, 1919, and ratified by the President of the United States July 29, 1919.

A decorative flourish consisting of a horizontal line with ornate scrollwork and floral motifs at the ends and center. The word "LEGISLATION" is centered within this flourish in a bold, serif font.

## LEGISLATION

## CUBA.

On August 15 last the President of the Republic promulgated a law enacted by Congress amending the ORGANIC JUDICIAL LAW relating to municipal courts, assignment of judges of first instance, instruction and correctional, alternate municipal judges, appointments, promotions and term of service of officials of the judiciary, and inspection and vigilance concerning the administration of justice and with respect to lawyers and solicitors. In accordance with this law in order to practice law in the Republic of Cuba, one must be over 20 years of age and hold the degree of doctor or bachelor of laws or doctor of civil law conferred by the University of Habana, or an equivalent degree given by a foreign university recognized in Cuba under treaties or laws, and provided always that it has been revalidated by the University of Habana.

On August 8, the new ELECTORAL CODE went into effect, repealing the electoral law of September 11, 1908. This law makes all Cuban men over 21 years of age, listed in the electoral register, with the exception of inmates of asylums, persons legally declared incompetent, persons deprived of citizenship on account of crime, and members of the army and navy in active service, electors. The new code applies to electoral committees: There shall be a central electoral committee, provincial electoral committees, municipal electoral committees, and electoral executive boards, the first three named being permanent. The central electoral committee shall be composed of a member of the supreme court, a magistrate of the Audiencia of Habana, a professor of the law school of the University of Habana, and a political member chosen by each duly organized national party. The electoral executive boards shall be composed of a president, two members, and the political representatives of the accredited national parties.

The President of the Republic promulgated, on June 25, THE PENSION LAW FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. Compensation will be paid to all employees of the Government physically or mentally incapacitated in line of duty, and may be paid to employees with 20 years' service and over 55 years of age if desired by them. The pension will consist of 3 per cent of the last annual salary paid to the employee, multiplied by the number of years of service to the employee's credit, providing that such sum does not exceed 75 per cent of his last salary. If the last salary has not been paid a full year the base of computation will be the salary of the year previous to the last one, providing also that the pension shall not exceed \$2,400 annually. In the case of physical or mental disability the employee shall have the right to a pension equivalent to 50 per cent of his salary, whatever his age, providing that the 3 per cent of the last salary multiplied by the years he has served does not equal half of his last salary.

#### HAITI.

The text of the NEW ELECTION LAW was published in extenso in the *Moniteur*, the official newspaper, under the date of August 27. This law, which grants suffrage right to every male Haitian of the full age of 21 years, provides for the establishment of several new constituencies. After the results of the census are known the number of representatives in the legislative assembly will be established on the basis of one member for 60,000 inhabitants: until then their number will be limited to 36.

#### MEXICO.

On the 30th of last August the President of the Republic made operative a LAW FOR THE REPARATION FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE REVOLUTION. This law supersedes that of November 24, 1917. In accordance with its provisions a commission will be established in the city of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the department of the treasury to investigate the claims for damages both personal and property, caused by the revolution which took place November 20, 1910. The law provides for the consideration of claims based on damages caused as follows:

- (1) By the revolutionary forces, or those recognized as such by the government established at the close of the revolution.
- (2) By the forces of the same government in the exercise of their duties during the struggle against the rebels.
- (3) By the forces under the old federal army until its dissolution.
- (4) By outlaws, providing it may be proved that the damage was done as a consequence of the failure of the lawful authorities to afford proper protection.

No indemnity will be allowed in the cases referred to in No. 4 if the damaged person or persons shall have voluntarily given aid or recognition of authority to the rebels, or have shown any desire to aid them against their legal protectors, nor to those who were the authors or accomplices in the crimes against the constitutional government which resulted from the constitutional revolution, and also all those who were well-known enemies of the revolutions of 1910 and 1913 and of the new constitutional government.

As soon as the claims, and proofs accompanying them, shall have been received, the commission will render an opinion as to the award to be made and concerning which the interested parties will be notified so that they may state their acceptance of, or opposition to, such decisions. In the case of claims of foreigners who fail to accept the proposed award, the matter shall be brought to the attention of the President of the Republic for his final decision. The fact of appealing to the commission will act as waiver of all right to bring action through the courts. Foreign claimants who object to the decisions of the commission may present their objections directly to the commission or through diplomatic channels. These objections will then be submitted to the consideration of a commission of arbitration composed of three members, one of whom shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, another by the Diplomatic agent of the country to which the claimant belongs, and a third who shall be chosen by the first two. In the event of failure to agree upon the third member, the President of the Republic is authorized to appoint a citizen from a third nation. No diplomatic or consular agent shall be chosen as one of the arbitrators. The arbitration commission shall have exclusive charge of such cases as they have been appointed to consider, excepting when the President shall have entered into international agreements for the creation of mixed permanent commissions for the investigating of all of the claims of claimants of one and the same country.

The arbitration commissions shall reach their decisions through a majority of votes.

The right to bring actions for claims of damages caused by the revolution of November 20, 1910, up to the date of the law, shall become void after the 1st of September, 1920, and a claim for any subsequent damage must be filed within a year of the occurrence. The form and conditions of such indemnities as may be agreed upon shall be determined by a special law.



# PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

## ARGENTINA.

The national council of education has authorized a trial course in **HYGIENE TO BE TAUGHT** in three of the schools of Buenos Aires, as proposed by Dr. Jose F. Montellano. The system to be employed will confine the study of hygiene to fundamental conclusions of practical utility that have been established as truths, and will supply them in objective form. The purpose in view is to give to the student sufficient practical knowledge to protect his health, in such form that he will have a clear idea of the subject which he will retain throughout his life. Dr. Montellano has already prepared his first pictures which will contain microscopic exhibitions of the red and white blood corpuscles, the entrance of micro-organisms and the attack, destruction, and elimination of the same by the phagocyte. Under each section will be a description of its contents, the subject ending with the lesson that alcoholism and a disordered life destroy the function of the phagocytes. In like manner by depicting the processes of the most terrible diseases, and adequate methods of prophylaxis, it is hoped not only to accomplish the purpose of the course of study, but to furnish the teacher with a guide as to what may best be included in such elemental instruction.

The department of general inspection of the provinces has appropriated the necessary funds to open 60 new **SCHOOLS** in different parts of the country. It is hoped that the number may soon be raised to 100. The new schools will be apportioned in the following manner: 4 at Entre Rios; 30 at Cordoba; 6 at Santiago del Estero; 17 at La Rioja; 1 at San Juan; and 2 at Catamarca.

## BRAZIL.

The message read to the legislature of the State of São Paulo by President Arantes on July 14 gives the following notes on **PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO**: In 1918 there were 480,164 children from 7 to 12 years of age. The total number of students entering State, city, and private schools was 253,406, of whom 232,621 were in the primary courses. In the State there were 176 school groups, of which 30 were in the capital and 146 in the interior. There were 835 students admitted to the *gimnasios* Campinas and Ribeirão Preto of the capital of whom 63 finished the course. In the State during the year 11 normal schools with 3,423 pupils (999 boys and 2,424 girls) were opened. The number of graduates



was 856. The enrollment of the course in medicine and surgery was 234, of whom 27 graduated as doctors. The enrollment of the polytechnic school was 185, of whom 18 graduated as civil engineers and 6 as mechanical and electrical engineers.

The message of President Veiga, delivered August 1, to the legislature of the State of Rio de Janeiro, contained the following data in regard to PUBLIC INSTRUCTION in that State: There are 441 schools in the State, of which 292 are rural and 149 city schools. There are 42 school groups having a complementary school in the capital and a model school in Campos. The enrollment of the separate schools for the present year is 20,655 students. The President of the State has announced his intention of shortly inaugurating two professional schools in the capital—one for boys, to teach gardening and horticulture; and one for girls, with a general domestic science course. Two schools of this kind for girls are also to be established in the cities of Campos and Petropolis.

#### COLOMBIA.

Acting on the instructions of his government, the Colombian minister to the Republic of Argentina has engaged the services of AN ARGENTINE AGRICULTURAL PROFESSOR to hold a chair in the Superior School of Agriculture of Bogota. The classes in rural economics, farm bookkeeping, and agricultural science and chemistry will be under the direction of the new professor.

Data on the NUMBER OF STUDENTS, taken from the President's message of the latter part of July, show an enrollment for the school year as follows: Public primary instruction, 306,106 students; private primary instruction, 9,175 students; public secondary and professional instruction, 12,116; private secondary and professional instruction, 20,999; public art and industrial instruction, 2,407; private art and industrial instruction, 4,995; totaling a number of 355,798 students.

Dr. Antonio Jose Uribe was recently appointed by presidential decree DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE in the national university.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

In 1918 public instruction showed the greatest development recorded in the country since the national bureau of statistics was opened. The number of students enrolled in all the schools was 51,585, of which 64.40 per cent, or 33,122, were in average daily attendance. During the year 777 SCHOOLS were open and were provided with 1,209 teachers. The classification of the schools is as follows: Superior schools, 2; superior and primary schools, 6; primary schools, 769. Beside these elementary schools there is the UNIVERSITY OF SANTO DOMINGO, with a faculty of 28 professors,

9 doctors of law, 7 of medicine and surgery, 4 of pharmacy, 4 of dentistry, and 4 of mathematics. The students enrolled in the college numbered 121, assigned to courses in the following proportion: Law course, 30; notarial course, 9; medicine, 43; mathematics, 10; pharmacy, 12; school of dentistry, 17. The provinces having the greatest number of schools are: Santiago, 112 schools, 7,273 pupils, and 174 teachers; Santo Domingo, 107 schools, 10,112 pupils, and 292 teachers; Seybo, 107 schools, 2,040 pupils, and 63 teachers; and La Vega, 88 schools, 7,540 pupils, and 133 teachers.

#### ECUADOR.

Under the name of SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL STUDIES there has just been organized in Guayaquil a society whose principal object is to contribute to the development and extension of commercial studies in Ecuador, either by lectures, publications, or in any other manner that may be deemed expedient and which are in accordance with the law. Encouragement is to be given at the same time by means of rewards and prizes to all persons who, by their works and study, collaborate in the attainment of the ends proposed by the society. The by-laws were approved by the President of the Republic on July 2 last.

The following data on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION during the fiscal year just terminated were taken from a report which the Secretary of Public Instruction has just submitted to the Government. Since 1916 the schools have increased to the number of 230. Normal instruction in the Juan Montalvo and Manuela Cañizares institutes in Quito, and the Rita Lecumberry institute in Guayaquil has continued uninterrupted. Technical instruction, especially that given in the School of Arts and Crafts of Quito, has been extended and improved. The University of Quito proposes to adopt university extension work in the near future, especially in the sciences. The reopening of the school of philosophy and letters of this university has been ordered by the board.

There are now in operation in the Republic 1,630 primary schools, 1,327 fiscal schools, 168 municipal schools, and 135 private schools. In 1914 there were only 1,400 schools in Ecuador. The number of matriculates in the 1,630 schools referred to was 99,254, of whom 70,608 belonged to the fiscal schools, 14,670 to the municipal schools, and 13,976 to private schools. The percentage of attendance was 85.65. These schools have 2,317 teachers, 162 of whom are graduates from normal schools, 1,154 have other diplomas and certificates, and 1,001 have no certificates. The appropriation in 1918 for primary instruction was 1,300,000 sucres (sucre=\$0.4867), and in 1919 to 1,294,000 sucres.

There are 18 COLLEGES in operation in the Republic, 14 of which are national and 4 private. All the Provinces, with the

exception of Esmeraldas, have schools of secondary instruction. In 1919 the 18 colleges had 2,026 registered pupils, 1,674 of whom were in national colleges and 352 in private colleges. In 1914 the matriculates at these colleges numbered 1,840; in 1915, 1,778; and in 1916, 1,747. In 1917 the matriculates in the national colleges numbered 1,474, and in 1918, 1,540.

According to the President's message the total expenditures for account of INSTRUCTION in 1918 were 2,491,940 sucres.

#### GUATEMALA.

A CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC has been created in the capital of Guatemala by a decree issued on the 20th of last July, for the benefit of the capital's military band. Classes of music, theory, harmony, etc., will be held daily in accordance with the conservatory regulations.

Lieut. Jacinto Rodríguez Díaz, a graduate of the Guatemalan Military Academy, has been appointed by the national government to make a special study of AVIATION in the United States of America.

University students of Guatemala have lately established a UNIVERSITY CENTER for the purpose of maintaining solidarity among its membership, increasing social and athletic events, and promoting a closer relationship with similar institutions throughout America.

#### HAITI.

Under a law promulgated on August 19, 1919, PRIMARY INSTRUCTION in Haiti is hereafter divided into two sections—one to be known as Enseignement primaire élémentaire and the other as Enseignement primaire supérieur. The higher course will extend over a period varying from two to four years and will include among other matters modern languages, algebra, industrial arts, business sciences such as stenography, accounting, etc., and practical agriculture. The elementary course will cover six years. Both are open to boys and girls.

#### SALVADOR.

The national assembly voted the sum of 20,000 pesos to cover the costs of the CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLITERACY during the fiscal year 1919-20. To this end a national committee to combat illiteracy was formed as part of the department of public instruction. The committee is composed of the director general of primary public instruction, the director of the national institute, the director of the Boys' Normal School, the director of the Pestalozzi School of San Salvador, and the inspector of public instruction. This committee, which began its labors on the last of August, is to make recommendations at as early a date as possible, to the department of public instruction for means to end illiteracy in the country.



# GENERAL NOTES

## ARGENTINA.

On the 19th of July the Forty-ninth ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE MILITARY COLLEGE, the faculty and corps of cadets went to Buenos Aires to pay homage to the memory of Sarmiento, founder of the school, whose statue they visited. The Military College of Argentina was created during the administration of that illustrious statesman, by authority of a decree of the 11th of October, 1869. On the 22nd of June, 1870, the decree that organized the institution was promulgated and on the 19th of July of the same year, the decree calling for the opening of a course of studies was published.

On the 18th of July, in Buenos Aires, the closing session of the FIRST NATIONAL CHEMICAL CONGRESS took place. There were 158 subjects under consideration during the 16 sessions of the congress. The second chemical congress will meet in La Plata, in 1922. Definite plans have been made for the organization of the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF HISTORY which was recently created by the assembly in Buenos Aires of delegates from scientific institutions of the continent. The Academy will be located in Buenos Aires and will publish American biographies, histories, and works on archeology, as well as a general history and a bibliographical dictionary. Every two years a prize will be awarded for the best American work.

## BRAZIL.

According to statistics from the bureau of population, during the month of June the FIGURES ON IMMIGRATION were 1,360 persons, of the following nationalities: 1 American, 8 Argentinians, 1 Austrian, 51 Brazilians, 3 Belgians, 1 Chilean, 1 Columbian, 5 Danes, 37 French, 1 German, 7 Greeks, 176 Spaniards, 2 Dutch, 54 Italians, 27 English, 94 Japanese, 1 Norwegian, 849 Portuguese, 3 Peruvians, 3 Poles, 22 Russians, 4 Swiss, 3 Turks, 6 Uruguayans. The total number of immigrants entering during the first six months of 1919 was 5,688, the Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, and French predominating.

The Interurban Telephone Co. of Brazil has sought permission from the department of communications to TRANSFER THREE TELEPHONE CONCESSIONS to the São Paulo Telephone Co., of Toronto, Canada. The concessions are: A contract to lay a cable

from Rio to Nictheroy; the contract to construct telephone lines between Entre Ríos and Sapucaja, Penha Longa, Borto Novo, and Carmo; and the contract to join its telephone lines within the limits of the States of Río and São Paulo and the Federal district.

With the sanction of the government the Compagnie des Cables Sud-Américains will move the anchorage of its cables from Recife to Rio de Janeiro.

#### CHILE.

The Valparaiso newspaper men who for some time past have been earnestly trying to found a NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEWSPAPER MEN have just established an organization with which to carry on an active campaign to this end, and to endeavor to persuade all the editors of newspapers and magazines of the country at the national convention of the Chilean press which will be held on the 13th of February, 1920, to assist in officially drawing up a constitution for such an association and having it published. One of the principal purposes of the club of Valparaiso newspaper men is to unite in one great association all of the Chilean and foreign representatives of the press residing in the country. The convention will meet in whatever city the majority select.

In accordance with an agreement of the organization committee of congress and the governing board of the MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CHILE, the date for the meeting of the second Chilean medical congress has been postponed until the 10th of September, 1920, in order that those who are engaged in preparing important papers may have sufficient time to finish their respective works.

On the 5th of last September the MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CHILE celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. A great reception was held in the hall of honor of the University of Santiago, which was attended by many distinguished members of the medical profession of the capital. This association was founded September 5, 1869, by the medical students with the cooperation of the professors and the most distinguished physicians of that time and it is now the oldest of the scientific societies of the country and one which has been instrumental in raising Chile to the important position which it now holds in the field of American medical science.

In the early part of last September the METEOROLOGICAL STATION at Temuco was officially opened. It will have charge of the meteorological service, which is so very important for agriculturists.

A PROHIBITION LEAGUE against alcoholic beverages was established at Chellan early last September, the rules, regulations, and purposes of which are identical with the one organized some time ago at the capital of the Republic.

The commission for the taking of the NEW CENSUS OF THE REPUBLIC, which will be started in November, has already been appointed.

The following NATIONAL CONGRESSES were held during the month of September of the current year: The first congress of Primary education, the first congress of inspection of milk, and the ninth general scientific congress.

#### COLOMBIA.

According to newspaper notices the CENSUS OF THE POPULATION of the departments of Antioquia, Bolivar, and El Valle in 1918 was as follows: Antioquia, 817,530 inhabitants, of whom 79,146 were residents of the municipality of Medellin; Bolivar, 456,212 inhabitants, of whom 51,382 represent the population of Cartegena; El Valle, 271,630 inhabitants. Antioquia has increased by 76,593 inhabitants, and Bolivar, 40,783, in the last six years.

A law passed by congress on the 7th of August provides for the erection of a MONUMENT TO THE BRITISH LEGION, on which the principal relief figures or busts will be those of Col. James Rook, commander of the legion, and Gen. Daniel F. O'Leary, aide de camp of the Liberator.

In Cali a committee has been formed to make plans for the erection of a MONUMENT TO JORGE ISAACS, famous Colombian poet and writer, author of "Maria," the well-known Colombian novel.

VITAL STATISTICS of the city of Barranquilla for the first six months of present year show a total of 920 births and 632 deaths, or an increase of 288 in the population.

The South and Central American Telegraph Co. (Ltd.), of New York, has made a contract with the ministry of the government to establish, maintain, and operate a CABLE SERVICE between Cartegena and other seaports of the Atlantic coast, and connect them with the "All American system" of cables, and also with the cable system of Venezuela, if satisfactory to that government.

A Barranquilla paper states that, thanks to the interest of a Mexican engineer who resides in that city, the people of the United States will see on exhibition in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, various archeological treasures of Colombia and relics of a civilization that was passing when the historic caravels of Columbus anchored in Guanhany. The engineer presented these to a Chicago millionaire, who in turn presented them to the Field Museum. They constitute a fine COLLECTION OF GOLD RELICS OF THE COLOMBIAN INDIANS, and are extremely valuable as examples of the prehistoric art of Colombia. The ornaments consist of gold vestures with accessories for gala occasions, gorgets, cuirasses, head-

bands, strings of bells, insignia, etc., all of finely wrought gold, the work of Indian goldsmiths. The relics were found in a sarcophagus discovered by explorers in the township of Ayapel of the department of Bolivar.

Dr. Dionisio Arango was appointed by presidential decree of August 13, GENERAL PROCURATOR OF THE REPUBLIC.

TWO NATIONAL CONGRESSES have recently met in Colombia. The First National Judicial Congress met in Bogota, August 10, with Dr. Antonio José Uribe, honorary president of the Colombian Academy of Jurisprudence, presiding; the Fourth National Medical Congress met at Tunja for the centennial celebration on August 8.

#### CUBA.

By presidential decree of August 2, a concession was given to Señor Carlos I. Párraga to establish a PUBLIC TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE by means of cable communication between the Republic of Cuba, the American Continent, and the other Antilles. Before commencing operations the concessionaire must determine the points where he will join his cables and establish his land terminals, and must engage to maintain during the term of the concession (unlimited but not a monopoly) the service in satisfactory operation. The cable to be laid between the Province of Habana and the United States must be in working order within two years. The other cables the concessionaire may establish by the same time or at a later date.

A stock company, known as THE TEATRO DE LA COMEDIA, with a capital of \$100,000, has been organized in Habana to construct a theatre, or buy or rent land for the construction of moving-picture theatres, in the capital and other cities of the Republic.

On the 7th of August AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE of Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez was unveiled.

On the 10th of October, anniversary of the Grito de Yara, a handsome MONUMENT TO DOMINGO MUJICA, first martyr of the war for Cuban independence, will be unveiled in Jovellanos. Mujica was shot by order of Gen. Martínez Campos., August 20, 1895, in the Castillo de San Severino, Matanzas.

Under the name "CUBAN AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION" a company has been formed in Habana to take up all business connected with aviation. It will establish a school for aviators in the Republic, and organize a mail and passenger service between the United States and Cuba, and between Habana and the principal Cuban cities. The company will also take up the venture of advertising by airplane, and the buying and selling of apparatus and material for aviation.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

A commission of engineers has been appointed to supervise the construction of the ACQUEDUCT OF SANTO DOMINGO. The cost of the undertaking will be, according to estimate, \$1,036,595, gold. It is the most important public work yet undertaken in Santo Domingo.

On the 16th of August the fourth reunion of the MUNICIPAL CONGRESS OF CIBAO took place in the city of Santiago de los Caballeros.

## ECUADOR.

The ARMY of Ecuador is composed of the following units: Three regiments of artillery, 2 regiments of sappers, 10 battalions of infantry, and 3 squadrons of cavalry.

The Government of Colombia has accepted the proposal of the Government of Ecuador concerning the erection of a MONUMENT commemorative of the boundary treaty recently concluded between the two countries.

On August 10 last a municipal meteorological OBSERVATORY was inaugurated in Richacha.

The NATIONAL CONGRESS, in compliance with the requirements of the constitution, met in regular session in Quito on August 10, 1919. Burbano Aguirre was chosen president of the senate and Dr. Pacifico Villagomez speaker of the house of deputies.

The municipality of Guayaquil recently awarded Dr. Michael E. Connor, a United States hygiene expert, a GOLD MEDAL in acknowledgment of his services in connection with the sanitation of Guayaquil in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation. This foundation is also cooperating with Ecuador in a campaign against hookworm. The association of agriculturists of Ecuador have contributed 40,000 sucres to be expended for this purpose. Dr. Connor, under the direction of the bureau of sanitation, is in charge of the work.

A committee has been appointed to report on a MAP of Ecuador submitted to the Government for the use of schools.

The President has authorized the issue of 4,000,000 POSTAGE STAMPS commemorative of the first centenary of the independence of Guayaquil. The 1-sucre stamps bear the bust of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator.

The 7th NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF FINE ARTS was opened in the Alameda in Quito on August 12 last, the President of the Republic, his cabinet, and other distinguished officials taking part in the opening ceremonies.



## GUATEMALA.

The President, by decree No. 750, issued on the 1st of August of the present year, called a special session of the national legislative assembly for the purpose of studying the TREATY OF PEACE entered into at Versailles by the Allied Nations, among which is the Republic of Guatemala, and also to discuss other matters of importance. The first of these sessions was held August 12 last.

On the 21st of August of this year the MATERNITY HOSPITAL "JOAQUINA" in the city of Guatemala was reopened. This building had to be reconstructed on account of the great damage done by the earthquake which occurred two years ago. This is now one of the most attractive institutions to be found in the capital and one of the most useful in the country. During the eight years since its establishment assistance has been rendered to 3,361 women and 2,559 children.

Among the patriotic festivities which took place in the city of Guatemala on the 30th of June last, in commemoration of the anniversary of the victory of the liberal armies in the hills of San Lucas, in the year 1871, special mention should be made of the opening of the reconstructed MILITARY ACADEMY. The building was destroyed by the earthquakes of 1917-18 and has been restored to its previous architectural form with the exception of the front overlooking the west and the boulevard. The President of the Republic conducted the ceremonies and reviewed the historical past of the institution. Immediately following this the President assisted at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. García Granados, a former statue having also been destroyed by earthquake.

On the same day several MUNICIPAL WORKS which the municipality of Guatemala had recently completed were opened to the public. These were the municipal market of the southern section, the municipal crematory, and the municipal reservoir of El Calvario.

## HAITI.

Since the beginning of the current year several PUBLIC BUILDINGS in the national capital have been repaired and enlarged. Among them are the ministry building, the National School of Medicine, the government warehouses, etc.

A new HAITIAN CONSULATE has been established in Antilla, Cuba, in order to facilitate the increasing economic relations between the two countries. M. Elie Lescot is the first incumbent of this post.

On September 10 the members of the lawyers' association of Port au Prince elected a new council. The councillors for 1919-20 are M. Emile Deslandes, who was reelected bâtonnier, and MM. F. Soray, secretary, V. Gervais, Rampy, Gélín, Alfred, Dominique, L. Joseph, Cantave, and Raymond.

Results of the GENERAL CENSUS taken in the Republic, between September, 1918, and August, 1919, show a total population of 1,631,-250. However, according to a statement made public by the authorities, this figure should not be taken as accurate, as it appears that for various reasons thousands of people were not included in the returns.

#### MEXICO.

The second ordinary period of the SESSIONS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS were opened with the usual ceremonies in the city of Mexico on the first of last September, and on the same day the President's message was read. He gave an account of all of the acts of his administration during the year ended, as well as of the economic, military, and political situation of the country. The following data are taken from this document:

Statistics relating to EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION from September, 1918, to June, 1919, indicate a total of 47,978 emigrants, as against 60,068 immigrants, a showing of 12,050 in favor of an increase in population.

During this period the construction of three CATHOLIC CHURCHES and the opening of three PROTESTANT CHURCHES was authorized.

In order to show the moral as well as the material condition of the Mexican people, and to call the attention of business men and investors of foreign countries to Mexico, MOVING PICTURES have been taken of the centers of production, as well as of the principal cities, public events, and all other things which might show the true development of the country and its natural resources. In order to secure and distribute these abroad through delegations and consulates of Mexico, there has been established in the capital a moving-picture studio, which has already secured 80,000 meters of films.

For the purpose of cultivating and promoting DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS with all friendly nations, the Mexican Government authorized and sent 10 special missions last year, besides the 13 which had formerly been dispatched; and all friendly governments in their turn, have established their respective missions in the capital of the Republic. The number of foreign consular agents assigned to different cities of the Republic is 88.

During the period from September, 1918, to August, 1919, the number of NATURALIZED FOREIGNERS was 70, and 55 certificates of Mexican nationality were issued. In accordance with article 33 of the constitution, during the year referred to there were deported from the country 67 foreigners of different nationalities. The department of state legalized 4,856 documents.

There have been granted 1,656 PERMITS TO FOREIGNERS TO ACQUIRE REAL ESTATE in the Republic in accordance with article 27 of the constitution. Of these 127 were issued to Germans, 93 to Italians, 83 to English, 59 to Turks, and the rest to citizens of other nationalities.

The medical department connected with the railways is at present composed of 17 RAILROAD HOSPITALS established at the principal points of the systems, all of which are well equipped with the latest and most essential medical requirements. From the period comprising September, 1918, to August, 1919, 2,217 regular employees and 49,835 outsiders received medical attention.

The post office department has established two NEW POSTAL SERVICES—that of special press matter and immediate delivery, which have met with general approval from both business men and the general public.

The POSTAL SYSTEM, which had been extended to 45,605 kilometers last year, has been increased 3,902 kilometers, and there are now 2,463 post offices in the Republic.

The means for TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION improved remarkably throughout the country during the year. Fifteen new telegraph offices were opened to the public and the number of telegraph messages received and sent totaled 12,102,286. There were constructed 1,879 kilometers of new lines; 77,398 kilometers of lines were repaired, and 4,753 other damages corrected. At present the total extent of the telegraph system of the Republic measures 87,117 kilometers.

Seventy-six permits for the CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVATE TELEPHONE LINES were issued.

THE NATIONAL MERCHANT MARINE is composed of vessels having a total of 40,257 tons. Recently one schooner and a pilot motor boat which had been constructed in the country were launched. The vessels engaged in river navigation represent a total tonnage of 366,726.

#### NICARAGUA.

The director general of telephone and telegraph lines has ordered the construction of a TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINE from Managua to Matagalpa via Boaco.

Senior don Jesús Ulloa has been appointed MINISTER FROM HONDURAS TO NICARAGUA—He has occupied several posts in his government and has been the representative of Honduras in Guatemala and the United States.

The 19th of July was declared a NATIONAL HOLIDAY by presidential decree in order to celebrate the signing of the treaty of peace.

By order of the department of public works work has been begun on the CONSTRUCTION OF A PARK near the Laguna de Asososca, in the outskirts of Managua. The site chosen is very picturesque—250 feet above the level of the lake; from its crest can be seen the Xolotlán as well as the capital and the rich coffee plantations lying in the neighboring districts. There will be a children's playground fitted out with various gymnastic appliances and a "chute" down into the lake.

In order to improve and reduce the expense of communication between the departments not connected by railroad, where the mail service is slow, the directorate general of the telephone and telegraph lines has decided to establish a NIGHT LETTER TELEGRAPH SERVICE in the offices of the following departments that have night service: Bluefields, Chontales, Matagalpa, Jinotega, Esteli, and Nueva Segovia. The night letters may have 40 or more words, and will be sent at the following rate; First 40 words, 20 centavos; each additional 10 words, 5 centavos extra.

#### PERU.

The latter part of August the QUARANTINE STATION OF SAN LORENZO was officially opened for the segregation of first and second class passengers arriving at the port suffering from contagious diseases.

Executive decree of August 26 defined MILITARY REGION NO. 4 on the southeast frontier. The head of the new army district will be the city of Cuzco, and the departments of Puno, Cuzco, Apurimac and Madre de Dios will be under its jurisdiction. The object of the government is to complete the military organization of the Republic for the proper application of obligatory service in times of peace, and to facilitate the mobilization and concentration of troops in times of war.

On the 12th of August the President of the Republic organized his CABINET as follows: President of the council of ministers and minister of foreign relations, Dr. Melitón F. Porrás; minister of the government and police, Dr. Alejandrino Maguiña; minister of justice and public instruction, Dr. Arturo Osóres; minister of the treasury, don Fernando Fuchs; minister of war and navy, Gen. J. Ramónizarro; minister of industry, Dr. Matías León.

The President, in reorganizing the national navy to make it entirely independent of the army, has created a bureau of the department to be known as the GENERAL BUREAU OF THE NAVY, which will include: (a) the fleet, the river patrol fleet and the branches connected therewith; (b) the general secretarial department of the navy; (c) the technical department of the navy; and (d) five departments—i. e., personnel, material, administration, sanitation, cap-taincies.

## SALVADOR.

Under orders from the superior council of health the work of SANITATION IN SAN SALVADOR has been begun. Ten doctors and a number of assistants under the direction of the sanitary police have been placed at the disposal of Dr. Charles Bailey, chief of the office of uncinariasis, who is anxious to have the sanitation of the capital perfect.

At the request of the medical students the President has appointed Dr. Rafael Castro DIRECTOR OF THE ROSALES HOSPITAL, the first charity hospital in the country. The new director will immediately have isolation wards built for patients with contagious diseases.

The superior health council has begun plans for the construction of a QUARANTINE STATION on one of the islands in the Gulf of Fonseca, to prevent the entrance of contagious diseases into the country. The superior council of health is acting in conjunction with the superior council of health of Honduras through its accredited representative. The cost of the station will be borne by both governments, and it is possible that Nicaragua may be asked to share the benefits and up-keep of the same station.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE known as "El Trabajo" (Work) and published by the Confederation of Laborers of El Salvador, has made its appearance in San Salvador.

The national library of San Salvador has decided to issue a publication to be known as the "BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY" which will appear at the end of each month, show the number of readers and other statistics and matters related to the institution.

The Argentine consul general in Salvador has presented the national library of San Salvador with a COLLECTION OF WORKS BY ARGENTINE AUTHORS. The director of the library by means of this gift will have the nucleus for a section devoted to South American authors.

## URUGUAY.

On August 5 the new Minister of foreign relations, Senor Dr. Gabriel Terra, took the oath of office before the President. Afterward Dr. Terra received in special audience the diplomatic corps of Montevideo.

STATISTICS REGARDING THE POPULATION of Montevideo in the month of March, published by the Monthly Bulletin of the Municipal Statistics Bureau of that city, show that there were 35,837 new arrivals in the city and 39,737 departures; that the number of births was 849, and deaths, 549; and 209 marriages were performed, being 29 more than in the same month of the previous year.

## VENEZUELA.

On the 5th of August the President nominated Dr. J. A. Tagliorferro **DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE CENSUS**. The office charged with the taking of the national census was created by the law of June 27, 1919. The new census will be taken on the first, second, and third days of next January.

Gen. J. V. Gómez, President elect of the Republic, has presented to the Bolivian museum at Caracas a **VALUABLE HISTORICAL RELIC** consisting of a field-glass once the property of Simon Bolívar, the Liberator, which was given to him on his birthday.

Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, minister of foreign relations of Venezuela, has lately published in Caracas **FOUR ESSAYS ON HISTORIC PHILOSOPHY** entitled "La vida del Derecho—Sus Formas Primativas." The essays cover the primitive forms of law, its symbolic expressions, its idealization, sacred law, the fables and their historical function in the development of law, and the intimate relation between the evolution of law and the evolution of language.

The Scientific Students' Club of Caracas has instituted a clinic for charity patients and dedicated it to the memory of **DR. JOSE GREGORIO HERNANDEZ**, the well-known physician who lately died. The clinic will be a part of the "Amparo Infantil," the institution which relieves poor, sick, and illiterate minors and young people.

A **NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE** known as "Ariel" has made its appearance in Caracas under the direction of Agustín Avelodo Urbaneja.

The national government has sent three wireless operators to the United States to complete their training and learn the most advanced methods in **WIRELESS OPERATION** in order to bring the new system back to their own country. The three young men are Antonio E. Toro Key, J. R. Delgado, and Louis Jiménez.



# SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 21, 1919.

Title.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.		
Rejection by senate of cereal convention with Allies.....	1919. Apr. 11	W. Henry Robertson, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Monthly report for March.....	Apr. 15	Do.
Boletin No. 179, Argentine foreign commerce, first nine months of 1918.....	Apr. 30	Do.
Exhibition of British jewelry, silverware, etc., in Buenos Aires.....	May 14	Do.
Export taxes for May 1919.....	May 15	Do.
The Argentine insurance year, 1918.....	do.	Do.
Monthly report for April, 1919.....	May 20	Do.
Exports of mica.....	May 21	Do.
Restricted importation into Argentina of opium, cocaine, morphine, and Indian hemp.....	do.	Do.
Financial report of the Compania Italo-Argentina de Electricidad for 1918.....	May 26	Do.
Message of President to the fifty-eighth session of Congress, May 16, 1919.....	do.	Do.
Personnel of meat-packing establishments.....	May 27	Do.
Opening of branch of Royal Bank of Canada in Buenos Aires.....	do.	Do.
South American exports of frozen and chilled meats for April, 1919.....	May 28	Do.
Message and project of law relative to conciliation and arbitration in labor troubles.....	do.	Do.
Press Association of Buenos Aires.....	May 29	Do.
Weekly Bulletin of Buenos Aires prices current.....	May 30	Do.
Limited Liability Co. in Argentina.....	June 2	Do.
Message of President to Congress proposing a law relative to collective labor contracts.....	June 3	Do.
Investments in Argentina.....	June 6	Do.
Report on hoisting machinery in Argentina.....	June 11	Do.
Annual National Dairy and Farm Show and Child Welfare Exposition to be held October, 1919.....	July 19	Do.
BOLIVIA.		
Motion pictures in Bolivia.....	June 12	Ross Hazeltine, consul at La Paz.
The value of advertising in Bolivia.....	June 20	Do.
BRAZIL.		
Brazilian cigarettes in Europe.....	Apr. 15	A. I. Hasskarl, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Incorrect commercial methods.....	Apr. 23	Chas. L. Hoover, consul at São Paulo.
Prices of foodstuffs in the Federal district.....	Apr. 24	A. I. Hasskarl.
Market for telephone equipment.....	Apr. 30	Samuel T. Lee, consul at Porto Alegre.
Market for sawmill machinery in southern Brazil.....	do.	Do.
Exportation of frozen meats for Santos for 1918.....	May 5	A. I. Hasskarl, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Statistics regarding deaths in Bahia.....	do.	Edward Higgins, consul at Bahia.
Automobiles, motor trucks, tractors, and accessories.....	do.	Do.
A new hotel in Rio de Janeiro, "The Palace".....	May 7	A. I. Hasskarl.
British bank to establish branches in Rio Grande do Sul.....	May 9	Do.
Brazil notes—Aerial transportation—Manganese contract.....	May 10	Do.
Authorization of Yokohama Specie Bank in Rio de Janeiro.....	May 18	Do.
Exports of Brazilian products for three months of 1919.....	May 20	Do.
American shipping in Rio de Janeiro.....	May 23	Do.
Weekly Bulletin No. 1, American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil.....	May 24	Do.
Market for fireworks.....	May 29	A. T. Haeberle, consul at Pernambuco.
Exports of rubber during May, 1919.....	June 17	Geo. H. Pickereil, consul at Para.
Review of Brazilian trade during first four months of 1919.....	June 20	A. I. Hasskarl.
Colonization in Brazil.....	June 27	Do.
Brazilian Government encourages agriculturists and stock breeders.....	do.	Do.
Brazilian cattle industry.....	June 30	Do.
CHILE.		
Chilian nitrate movement for April, 1919.....	May 8	Arnold A. McKay, consul at Antofagasta.
Docking and terminal facilities on west coast.....	May —	Do.
Tobacco and cigarette industry in Chile.....	May 28	Thomas W. Voetter, consul at Valparaiso.
Exports from the port of Antofagasta during May.....	June 5	Arnold A. McKay.
Nitrate production for May, 1919.....	June 7	Do.
New steamship service between Chile and Italy.....	June 9	Thomas W. Voetter.
Disposition of manifests of cargo of vessels calling at Chilean ports.....	June 11	Do.
Cost of general provisions in Chilean nitrate region.....	June 26	Arnold A. McKay.

## Reports received to August 21, 1919—Continued.

Title.	Date.	Author.
COLOMBIA.		
Market for bicycles.....	1919, May 26	Claude E. Guyant, consul at Barranquilla.
Proposed new railroad between Ibague and Ambalema.....	May 31	Do.
Monthly report for April, 1919.....	do.....	F. J. Fletcher, vice consul at Cartagena.
Organization of Colombian company to further project for opening mouth of the Magdalena River.....	June 5	Claude E. Guyant.
Market for cotton bags.....	do.....	Do.
Coal mines in Department of Bolivar.....	June 26	F. J. Fletcher.
Market for preserves, jams, and jellies.....	June 30	Do.
Opportunities for American motion-picture films in consular district of Cartagena.....	July 3	Do.
COSTA RICA.		
Opportunities for sale of fruit trees and other nursery products..	May 31	Benjamin F. Chase, consular, San Jose.
The market for baled tin cans.....	June 6	Do.
Report on ice factories, iron foundries, and breweries.....	June 10	Do.
Market for American-made gloves.....	June 11	Do.
CUBA.		
The status of seamen.....	June 19	H. W. Harris, consul general at Habana.
Branch of Banco Internacional opened at Matanzas.....	June 25	R. C. Beer, vice consul at Matanzas.
New building constructions in Cienfuegos.....	Aug. 1	Frank Bohr, consul at Cienfuegos.
Market for American-made gloves.....	do.....	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
Commercial conditions in northern Dominican Republic.....	June 18	Geo. A. Makinson, vice consul at Santo Domingo.
Restricted use of motor trucks in Santo Domingo.....	June 25	Do.
ECUADOR.		
American goods for Ecuador incorrectly classified.....	May 3	Frederic W. Goding, consul general at Guayaquil.
To avoid customs fines in Ecuador.....	May 10	Do.
Observations made during trip to Quito.....	May 15	Do.
Fire works in Ecuador, imports for five years.....	May 16	Do.
Report on conditions for April.....	May 20	Do.
Addition to regulations of alcohol tax law.....	May 22	Do.
Ecuadorian propaganda in the exterior.....	June 11	Do.
Report on commerce and industries for May.....	June 14	Do.
Report on commerce and industries for June.....	July 17	Do.
GUATEMALA.		
Transfer of electric light plant at Guatemala City to an American company.....	June 6	E. M. Lawton, consul at Guatemala City.
Reinforced concrete construction in Guatemala.....	June 16	Chas. E. Kehoe, vice consul at Guatemala City.
The glove market.....	July 11	Henry S. Waterman, vice consul at Guatemala City.
Market for certain classes of confectionery.....	do.....	Do.
HONDURAS.		
Market for confectionery in Celba.....	July 2	Chas. N. Willard, consul at Celba.
The use of motor vehicles in district.....	July 30	Do.
MEXICO.		
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1918.....	May 24	John A. Gamon, consul at Acapulco.
The hospitals of Ciudad Juarez.....	May 27	Stephen E. Aguirre, vice consul at Ciudad Juarez.
British trade in Mexico.....	May 31	Chas. H. Cunningham, vice consul at Mexico City.
Agricultural machinery in Mexico.....	June 2	Do.
Cancellation of Japanese contracts in Mexico.....	do.....	Do.
Production of cotton and beans.....	do.....	Do.
Need of sugar refinery in Mexico.....	do.....	Do.
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1918.....	June 14	Thomas D. Bowman, consul at Frontera.
General business conditions in southern Sonora.....	June 19	Bartlet F. Yost, consul at Guaymas.
Resumption of marine transportation at port of Veracruz.....	do.....	Paul F. Foster, consul at Veracruz.
Annual report on commerce and industries, 1918.....	June 20	G. R. Wilson, consul at Matamoros.
Oil report for May.....	June 22	Claude I. Dawson, consul at Tampico.
New railroad in Michoacan.....	June 24	Chas. H. Cunningham.



## Reports received to August 21, 1919—Continued.

Title.	Date.	Author.
MEXICO—continued.		
Bids open for steamship service between Progreso and Quintana Roo.	1919. June 24	Chas. H. Cunningham.
Mexican-Guatemala Railroad Convention	June 25	Do.
Cancellation of recent embargo between Mexico City and Veracruz.	...do.....	Do.
Market for American tobacco in Mexico	June 26	Do.
The wheat situation in Mexico	July 7	Do.
Wheat production in northern district of Lower California	...do.....	Sydney Smith, consul at Ensenada.
Report on cultivation and production of beans	...do.....	Do.
Motion picture films in Mexico	July 8	Chas. H. Cunningham.
Circular No. 37, ordering the suspension of solicitudes of forfeiture (relative to mining claims).	July 18	Do.
The sugar market in Mexico	July 20	Do.
Interest of Mexican College in American agricultural implements.	Aug. 2	Edward A. Dow, consul at Ciudad Juarez.
Dental work in northern Chihuahua.	...do.....	Do.
NICARAGUA.		
Report on mahogany stumps and spurs	June 19	John O. Sanders, consul at Bluefields.
PANAMA.		
Needs of the cattle industry in Panama	May 30	Alban G. Snyder, consul general at Panama City.
Forest sawmills	June 3	Do.
Essentials for commercial development with Latin America	June 4	Do.
Bonded warehouse on Isthmus	June 18	Do.
Shipping bananas from Colon-Cristobal to New York	...do.....	Julius D. Dreher, consul at Colon.
Golf club in Panama	June 20	A. G. Snyder.
Monthly report, May	June 26	Do.
Market for confectionery	July 11	Do.
PARAGUAY.		
Paraguayan paper-money exchange	Apr. 14	Henry H. Balch, consul at Asuncion.
Registration of trade-marks in Paraguay	Apr. 15	Do.
Monthly report on commerce and industries	Apr. 23	Do.
Market for fireworks in Paraguay	May 15	Do.
Monthly report for April	May 24	Do.
Practice of handling exports and imports and the covering bills of exchange.	May 26	Do.
PERU.		
Opportunities for sale of fruit trees and other nursery stock	June 7	William W. Handley, consul at Callao-Lima.
Tea and pepper planting in Peru	...do.....	Do.
Population of Peru	June 10	Do.
Tungsten situation in Peru	June 14	Do.
Cold-storage plant for Lima	June 17	Do.
URUGUAY.		
British jewelry specialists visit Montevideo	Apr. 10	William Dawson, consul at Montevideo.
Belgian colonists interested in portable houses	Apr. 12	Do.
Japanese commerce with Uruguay	Apr. 15	Do.
Uruguayan Customs Regulations, Law of Dec. 18, 19	May 9	Do.
Postal parcels in Uruguay, consular fees to be collected on postal parcels containing merchandise.	...do.....	Do.
Sewerage at Montevideo	May 12	Do.
Seal killing in Uruguay	...do.....	Do.
Binding twine for farmers	May 15	Do.
Financing Uruguay's export trade	May 19	Do.
Postal savings bank in Uruguay	May 20	Do.
Customs regulations concerning damaged goods	...do.....	Do.
Uruguayan commission to study traffic questions in the United States.	May 22	Do.
Automobiles, licenses, duties, etc.	May 27	Do.
Insufficient housing facilities at Montevideo	June 26	Do.
Proposed budget extension in Uruguay	...do.....	Do.
VENEZUELA.		
Preliminary review of Venezuelan trade for 1919	June 5	Homer Brett, consul at La Guaira.
Importation of arms into Venezuela prohibited	June 7	Do.
Motion pictures in Venezuela	June 9	Do.
Economic report for May	June 19	Do.
Shipping prospects at La Guaira	June 23	Do.
National City Bank of New York is establishing a branch at Maracaibo.	June 30	Stewart Johnson, consul at Caracas.
Budget for fiscal year 1919-1920	July 10	Homer Brett.
Market for American-made gloves	July 11	Do.

# BOOK NOTES

[Publications added to the Columbus Memorial Library during September, 1919.]

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Actas y antecedentes. Primer congreso notarial Argentino. Buenos Aires, 1917. 252 p. 4°.
- Alberdi, Ensayo crítico. [Por] Martín García Mérou. Buenos Aires, "La Cultura Argentina," 1916. 326 p. 8°.
- Cantos del Peregrino. [Por] José Mármol. Buenos Aires, "La Cultura Argentina," 1917. 261 p. 12°.
- Charlas literarias. [Por] Miguel Cané. Buenos Aires, "La Cultura Argentina," 1917. 290 p. 12°.
- Dactiloscopia civil y dactiloscopia militar. [Por] Luis Reyna Almandos. Buenos Aires, Imprenta y Casa Editora "Juan A. Alsina," 1911. 9 p. 8°.
- Ensayos históricos. [Por] Bartolomé Mitre. Buenos Aires, "La Cultura Argentina," 1918. 254 p. 12°.
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