

THE
MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF THE
Bureau
OF THE
American Republics

WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

OCTOBER, 1894

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK. (English and Spanish.)	
Chapter IV—The Cow (Continued). Compiled	
by E. T. Riddick - - - - -	215
COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.	
(English and Spanish.) - - - - -	229
MEXICO—Presidential Message. (English and Span-	
ish.) - - - - -	239
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—Cotton Industry - - -	252
BRAZIL - - - - -	259
SALVADOR—Tariff Exemption. (English and Spanish.)	261
COMMERCIAL NOTES - - - - -	264

SINGLE NUMBERS, 10 CENTS

PER ANNUM, \$1.00

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

Director—CLINTON FURBISH.

While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the Bureau of the American Republics, no pecuniary responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.



THE MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

OCTOBER, 1894.

AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(ENGLISH AND SPANISH.)

CHAPTER IV.

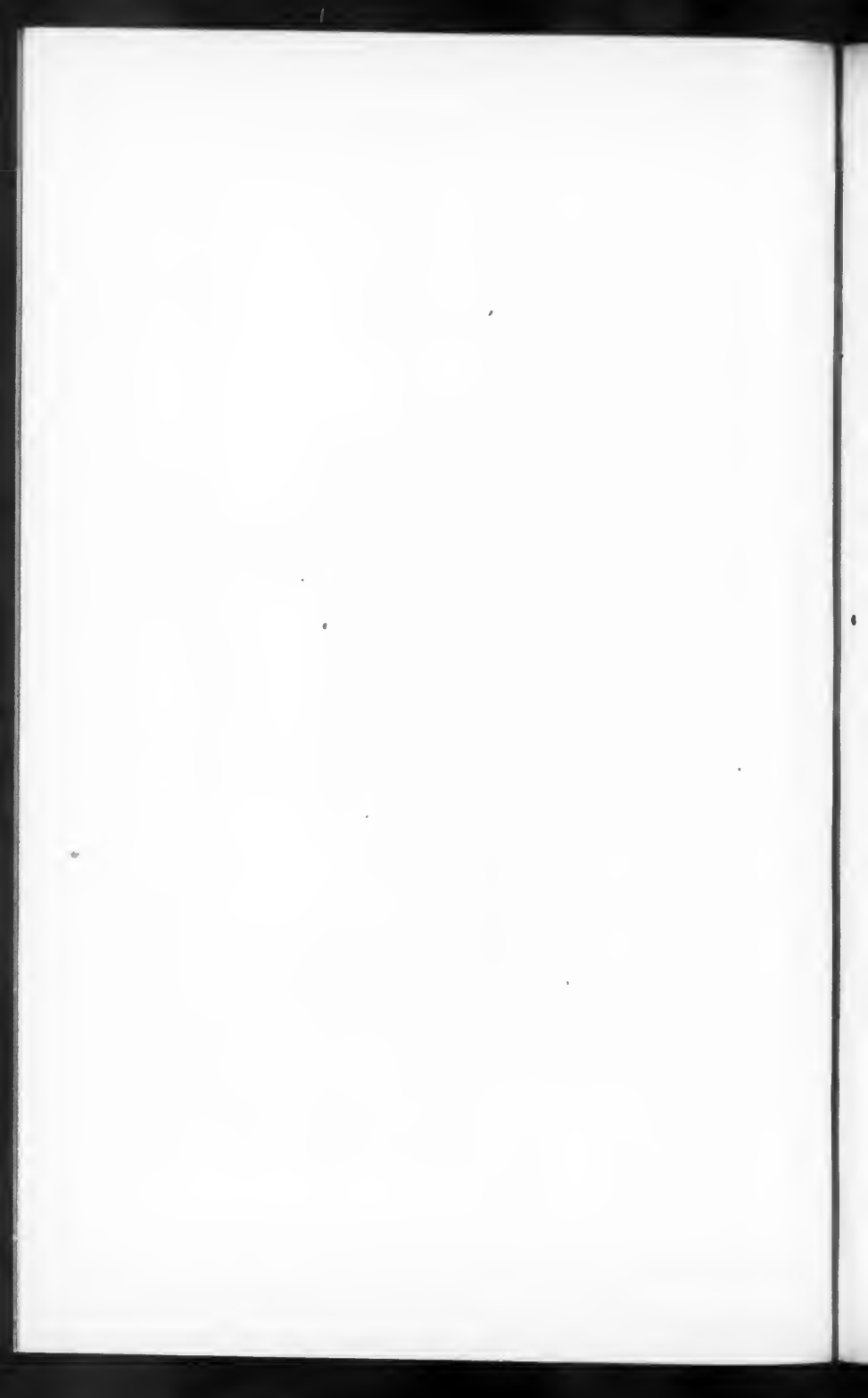
THE AYRSHIRE COW.

It has been said, and with much truth, that reputation is oft got without merit and lost without deserving. This applies most truly to the Ayrshire cow. This cow has been bred and reared for the dairy for more than a century with all the skill and perseverance possible, by the most careful and expert breeders, and, up to a very recent period, possessed the highest reputation as the most profitable animal for this special use. As a milker and as producing excellent milk, and as free from the common proclivity to disease, and especially as a cheese producer, this cow has ranked first among the dairy breeds. But that evanescent attribute of most things, popularity, has in late years forsaken this cow, and little is now said in her favor. And this in spite of all justice and her special merit. The reason of it is quite apparent. There is not so much money for the professional breeders in this cow, and the others which are less numerous and of more recent introduction have been found more profitable to sell. The Jersey and the Dutch, or Holstein, have taken the priority in this respect, and have, by dint of profuse advertising and persevering puffing, been brought into notice, to the



• SHORTHORN OR DURHAM BULL.

seeming discredit of the Ayrshire. The Ayrshire, however, still holds a high place in a quiet way in the dairy, and will always do so, because of the distinct peculiarity of her milk. It is the best milk for cheese and for domestic use. And this depends upon her natural disposition and the character of her milk. Figure and form and color are not essential qualities in a cow that will fix the value permanently or for profitable use. But yet no exception can be taken against the Ayrshire on these accounts, for she is a handsome, well formed animal, and typical of a milker. She is a good feeder and by no means hard to suit in regard to pasture or ability to turn food into milk and butter. But it is as a milker and producer of cheap and good milk that she is pre-eminent. Her milk is not as rich in fat as that of the Jersey or the Guernsey, but in this respect it is of more value for special purposes. The fat globules of Ayrshire milk are smaller than those of any other cow. And on this account, the milk is better adapted for cheese and for family use than any other. The cream rises more slowly and is more intimately mixed with the milk, and is thus more easily taken into the system and turned into nutriment. As infants' milk, for which there is a very wide use, that of the Ayrshire is preferable to any other, as it is more nutritious and healthful. It more nearly approaches the natural mother's milk in this respect, and if the physicians knew the value of it in this peculiarity more generally, no other milk would be needed for this purpose. Some physicians who have made a study of milk for this use insist on the use of that from a fresh and healthy Ayrshire cow, and some have taken the trouble to visit the dairy and select the cow whose milk is to be supplied to the family for the use of the infant. The fat in milk is the most important part of it for several reasons. It is the most particular constituent of it in the digestive process, and as regards the proportion of fat and the more minute division of it in the milk, that of the Ayrshire most nearly approaches that of the human female than any other. Consequently, for domestic use it is the best and safest.



SHORTHORNS OR DURHAMS.

The origin of this valuable breed has always been a subject of more or less dispute—ardent admirers of the Shorthorn claiming an almost unbroken line of pure descent and improvement solely by careful selection, feeding and management; others, perhaps partisans of other breeds, claiming that whatever improvement has been made, and in fact, whatever excellence the breed might possess, has been brought about by judicious but stealthy crosses with superior individuals of other breeds. That there was a time when the Shorthorn ancestry were only native cattle, even the most earnest advocates of their purity must admit; but it is also true that, if there have been any radical out-crosses since the breed became definitely known as such, they have been exceedingly stealthy ones.

Their probable history begins with the cattle of the mainland of Europe, in the provinces bordering on the Baltic and North Seas. These cattle possessed many of the qualities now claimed by Shorthorns, including color and size; but there was a general disposition toward excellence in milking qualities rather than the full, rounded, symmetrical, beef outline of a majority of modern Shorthorns as bred for range improvement in the Western States. As early as 1740, permanent records were kept by the more careful breeders; and, according to Mr. Bates, there were fine Shorthorns upon the estate of the Earl of Northumberland as early as the year 1600.

DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Widely varying in color, we find almost all markings except black, brown, and brindled; in some families pure deep cherry red, in others snowy white, and between these two extremes are red and white in all grades as to size and arrangement of spots—red roan, white roan, roan and white, and speckled or "turkey" roan. In size, the Shorthorn ranks among the largest of known breeds, bulls of mature age ranging from 1,900 to 2,300 pounds, and cows from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, with occasional individuals considerably ex-



POLLED ANGUS BULL.

ceeding these figures. The general form is square, with well-filled points, straight back, keeping the line even and well up at the rump, quarters deep and full, but not bulging; ribs well sprung, giving a wide back and rounded barrel; muzzle clear orange yellow (in some families light drab); wide open nostrils, and rather thin-fleshed lips; eyes clear, bright, and surrounded by rings of orange-colored flesh; horns clear or cream-flecked, short and usually curving inward; ears thin and delicate, showing clear orange wax; neck short and fine in the cow—in the bull heavy, and rising with age; back level; loin full, buttocks wide apart; tail small just above the brush; brisket wide and full; and legs close, fine boned and well-proportioned to size of body.

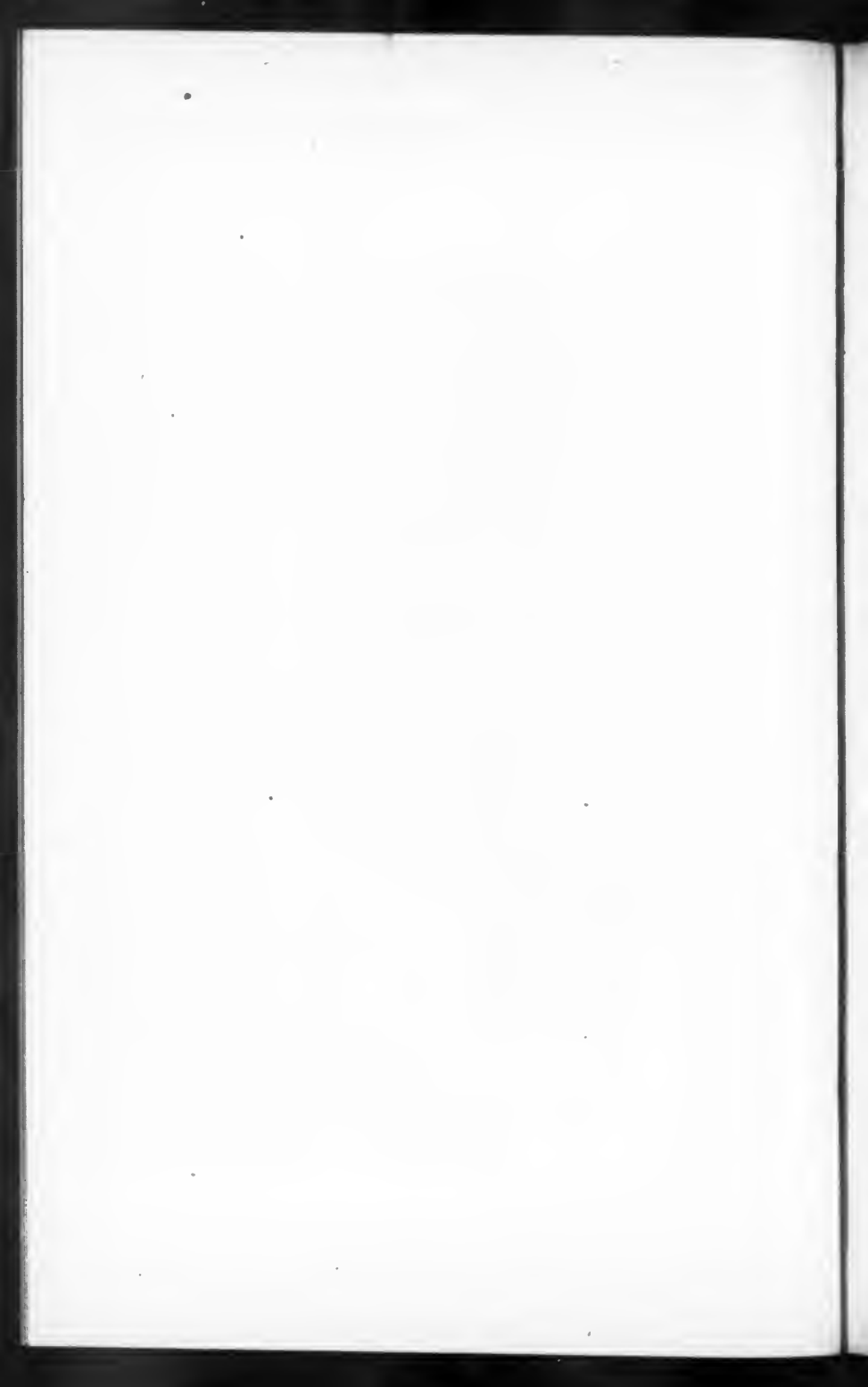
The Shorthorns are emphatically general-purpose animals, although, perhaps, the majority of breeders persist in classing them with the purely beef breeds. When selected and bred for milk, they are exceedingly valuable as dairy stock, but it must be admitted that the general tendency to breed and feed for show has greatly increased their beef capacity at the expense of milking qualities. In some of the strains of families—as notably the Princess and Duchess strains—the dairy features have been carefully preserved, and even among the most pronounced beef families an occasional excellent dairy cow will be found.

RED-POLLED CATTLE.

The Red-Polls, while tracing their history well back into the last century, have only recently attracted any considerable attention. Their origin is somewhat clouded in obscurity. Suffolk county, England, had from very early times a breed of polled cattle, and it is more than probable that this Suffolk breed, had much to do with molding the type of and dehorning the Norfolk breed, which was the first to attract attention from outside parties.

DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Color a deep rich red, with only the brush of the tail white, occasionally white on the udder in cows, but this, while not



regarded as an absolute disqualification, is not favored. Size above medium, mature bulls weighing from 1,700 to 2,100 pounds, and cows from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds. The head is neat, with a tuft of hair curling over the narrow frontal points, and a light colored, clear-cut muzzle. The neck is clean and fine, with little dewlap; ribs springing—not broadly arched, but filling the demand for rounded outline of barrel; legs clean, fine and short. In the cow, the udder should be large, but not meaty; when empty it should hang in creases or folds: milk veins should be prominent, and knotted or puffed.

It must be confessed that most of the modern breeders of Red-Polls have been too intent on securing size and beauty of contour to preserve, as carefully as they should, the really valuable dairy qualities of the breed. If a change be not made in this direction, we shall soon be compelled to say of them, as we might now say of the Shorthorns, that they were originally excellent dairy stock, but have been greatly injured by the pernicious custom of feeding high for the show ring.

Red-Polls are, in general appearance, hornless Devons (see also illustrations), and they are bred and advertised as general-purpose cattle. They are claimed, and we think fairly, to be the rivals of the Shorthorns for general use in the Western United States. They are quiet, good feeders, easy to handle and ship, and, as all must admit, attractive in color and form. If the Red-Polls are carefully bred, and we may expect to see them grow rapidly in public favor, and secure on their merits high rank as a combined milk and beef breed.

DEVONS.

Lying south of the Bristol Channel, on the map of England, may be found the country or shire of Devon. Much of its physical geography, as also that of the country adjoining it on the west, Cornwall, presents characteristics strikingly similar to that of Wales. Indeed, the people of these lower western counties were as safe from Roman incursions, behind the vast forests which covered the alluvial deposits of lower

England, as were the people of Wales in their rugged mountain fastness.

In Wales, we have at present the North Wales and Pembroke breeds as undoubted descendants of these wild cattle; and in the shire of Devon, occupying more especially its northern slope, has existed for generations the ancestry of the Devon breed—familiarily known in England as the "North Devons," to distinguish them from the cattle occupying the lowlands of Devon and the countries to the east. That the breed is of remarkably pure descent is attested by the wonderful impressiveness in marking offspring. Within the present century their size has been increased, beef capacity improved, and milking qualities especially advanced. The Earl of Leicester was among the most noted of early English breeders, followed by Lord Somerville and Lord Western, who were not only breeders but did much, also, to improve the quality of the animals bred.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVON.

Color a rich deep red throughout, excepting a central tuft of long white hair in the brush of the tail, and a white spot on the udder in cows, and above the purse in bulls. Upper line almost perfectly straight from the head to the tail; in the bull, the neck is of course somewhat arched above this level. The head is neat and trim, rather long in the cow, but short and masculine in the bull, and well pointed to a bright flesh colored muzzle; eyes prominent, bright, wide apart, and encircled by rings of flesh-colored skin; horns rather long, slender, curving outward, forward, and upward, waxy clear at base, and tapering to almost needle-like points of darker shade. The ear is sprightly; neck small at head, without dewlap, and full and broad at the shoulders; fore-quarters quite apart, showing good lung power, and slanting well back, a feature in strict keeping with their well-known activity. The barrel is round and close-muscled; loins even; hips square; rump smooth; tail long, slender, and invariably tipped with white; flank low cut; brisket deep, and legs short, straight, and cleaned fleshed.

Probably the most prominent trait of the Devon is his sprightly energy. In the early days of the present century, when the fertile prairies of the Great West held their virgin soil unbroken, the farmers of New England found abundant exercise in removing the stones, stumps, and saw-logs with which their land was covered. For this purpose oxen were employed almost exclusively, and the grades from those early imported Devons were eagerly sought.

As work oxen, the Devons have no superior in the world; they lack, perhaps, the weight necessary to move enormous loads, but their remarkable quickness, combined with an intelligent observance of the driver's will, make them invaluable for work of certain kinds. For beef, little recommendation is needed; the improvement of the breed has, with many breeders, been almost entirely in this direction.

The Devons are probably as nearly general-purpose animals as may be found among the present known breeds. In size they are medium, bulls, when matured, weighing from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, and cows from 900 to 1,100 pounds.

(To be continued.)

GANADO AMERICANO.

CAPÍTULO IV.

LA VACA DE AYRSHIRE.

Se ha dicho, y con mucha razón, que la reputación se adquiere á menudo sin tener mérito y que se pierde también sin merecerlo. Esto se aplica con mucha verdad á la vaca de Ayrshire. Esta vaca ha sido criada por más de un siglo con todo el cuidado y la perseverancia posible por los criadores más expertos, y hasta hace poco poseía la más alta reputación como el animal de mayor utilidad para el uso especial de producir leche. Por la cantidad y la excelencia de esta, por estar generalmente libre de enfermedades, y por las

circunstancias especiales que la hacen productora de queso, esta vaca se ha mantenido en primera línea. Pero en los últimos años ha perdido su popularidad y dejado de estar de moda. Al presente poco ó nada se dice en su favor, á pesar de lo que en justicia se debe sin duda alguna á sus méritos especiales. La razón de este descrédito ha de encontrarse en que la crianza de estas vacas no es tan provechosa para los ganaderos como el de otras que son menos numerosas ó de mas reciente introducción. La vaca de Jersey y la de Holstein han tomado preferencia en este respecto, y á fuerza de anuncios repetidos han logrado sobreponerse á la de Ayrshire. Esta, sin embargo, conserva siempre, aunque no lo pregone, un alto lugar entre las vacas de leche, y ese puesto lo conservará siempre á causa de la especial bondad de su leche que es la mejor que se conoce para hacer queso y para usos domésticos. Ni la figura ni el color son cualidades esenciales que puedan fijar permanentemente el valor ó la utilidad de una vaca; pero ni aún bajo este concepto puede decirse nada contra la de Ayrshire porque es un animal hermoso y bien formado. Es también fácil de alimentar y no exige gran cuidado en cuanto al pasto que deba dársele para que produzca leche y mantequilla de buena calidad. En estos dos puntos es una vaca de primer orden, y si su leche no es realmente tan rica en grasa como la de la vaca de Jersey ó de Guernsey, es sin embargo de mucho valor para objetos determinados. Los glóbulos de su leche son más pequeños que los de la de cualquiera otra vaca, y de aquí resulta que aquella sea la mejor de todas para hacer queso y para los usos de familia. La crema sube más despacio y está más íntimamente mezclada con la leche, y por esto es mas fácil de asimilarse para la nutrición. Para alimentar los niños, uso á que se la destina con grande generalidad, es preferible á todas las otras, por haberse demostrado que es la más nutritiva y saludable. Es la que más se aproxima en estas cualidades á la leche humana; y si los médicos estuviesen más enterados de esta peculiaridad de la leche de la vaca de Ayrshire no recurrirían á ninguna otra. Hay algunos facultativos, sin embargo, que han estudiado este punto y que

hasta se han tomado el trabajo de visitar un establo y escoger por sí mismos la vaca con cuya leche debía alimentarse el niño. Los que han hecho este estudio reconocen que es la mejor leche. Los elementos grasos que hay en la leche son los mas importantes para los efectos nutritivos, y entran en la digestión como una de las cosas más importantes. En cuanto á la proporción de grasa y su mayor dilución en la leche, la de la vaca de Ayrshire en la que más aproxima á la humana, como se ha dicho anteriormente. Para usos domésticos es sin duda la mejor y la más segura.

LAS VACAS DURHAM Ó DE CUERNOS CORTOS.

Siempre se ha disputado más ó menos acerca del origen de esta importante raza. Sus mas ardientes admiradores pretenden una ascendencia pura ininterrumpida por largo espacio de tiempo, sin que el mejoramiento dependa de otra causa que de una cuidadosa selección, buen alimento y el trato adecuado. Otros, que son tal vez partidarios de otras razas, pretenden que todas las ventajas que las vacas Durham poseen son solo el resultado de cruzamientos ocultos, pero juiciosamente hechos, con individuos superiores de las otras razas. Que haya habido un tiempo en que los antepasados del ganado de Durham eran solo ganado ordinario del país, es cosa que se admite hasta por sus más fervientes admiradores; pero también es verdad, que, si ha habido algún cruzamiento radical después de que la raza quedó definitivamente establecida, ha de haber sido tan excesivamente oculto que no se sabe por nadie.

Lo probable es que este ganado proviene del continente de Europa, especialmente de los territorios bañados por el Báltico y el Mar del Norte. El ganado de aquellas localidades poseía muchas de las cualidades que hoy adornan al de Durham, incluyendo en ellas el color y el tamaño, pero mostraba además una disposición general á producir excelente leche, que no caracteriza la mayoría del actual ganado de Durham, que se usa en los Estados del Oeste para mejorar la raza de animales destinadas para el matadero. En época tan

temprana como 1740 se tomaron observaciones cuidadosas sobre este ganado; y, según Mr. Bates, había animales muy buenos de esta clase en las haciendas del Duque de North-emberland en el año de 1600.

DESCRIPCIÓN Y CARACTERES.

Aunque varían mucho en el color, casi ninguna de estas vacas es negra, ó bermeja, ó del color mezclado llamado en inglés "brindle." En algunas familias el color es rojo puro subido de cereza; en otras es blanco como la nieve. Y entre estos dos extremos las hay rojas y blancas de todos matices, especialmente en las manchas, que también varían mucho en sus dimensiones. El ganado de la raza de Durham figura entre los de mas tamaño. Los toros en perfecto desarrollo tienen un peso que varía de 1,900 á 2,300 libras. El de las vacas es de 1,200 á 1,600. Hay sin embargo alguno que otro individuo cuyo peso excede considerablemente á estas cifras.

La forma general del animal es cuadrada, con todos los órganos bien desarrollados, el lomo derecho y simétrico, la parte posterior ancha y bien desarrollada, pero no abultada ni saliente en demasía, las costillas bien arqueadas dejando bastante espacio para formar la cavidad abdominal, el hocico de color anaranjado claro, y en algunas castas plumizo, con las ventanas de la nariz bien abiertas, y con los labios poco carnosos, los ojos claros, brillantes y rodeados de manchas circulares en forma de anillo de color anaranjado claro, los cuernos de color claro ó salpicados de manchas de color de crema, cortos en tamaño y generalmente encorvados hacia adentro, las orejas finas y delicadas y de color también anaranjado claro, el pescuezo corto y fino en la vaca, pero ancho, y cada vez mas fuerte según la edad en el toro; la cola corta en la parte que precede al manojo de pelo, la papada ancha y plena, y las patas, próximas una á otra, de huesos finos y bien proporcionadas al tamaño del animal.

Los Durham son propiamente animales útiles para todo, pero la mayoría de los criadores persiste en clasificarlos entre los destinados puramente para el matadero. Si se crían

las vacas de esta clase para hacerlas lecheras dan resultados muy valiosos, pero debe admitirse que la tendencia general á criarlas y alimentarlas para ser exhibidas en concursos y exposiciones ha aumentado grandemente las cualidades que las hacen útiles para el matadero, disminuyendo su mérito como vacas de leche. En algunas familias, notablemente entre las Princesas y las Duquesas, se han conservado con cuidado las cualidades que las hacen buenas productoras de leche, y aun entre aquellas familias en que mas predomina el desarrollo de la carne que ha de venderse en el mercado, se encuentra de vez en cuando alguna vaca de leche de la mejor cualidad posible.

GANADO ROJO Y SIN CUERNOS.

(RED-POLLED CATTLE.)

Los animales de esta raza (Red Polled) remontan en su historia hasta el siglo pasado; pero no han empezado á atraer considerablemente la atención del público sino en los últimos años. Su origen está bastante envuelto en oscuridad. El condado de Suffolk, en Inglaterra, ha tenido desde los primeros tiempos una raza de ganado sin cuernos y es más que probable que á ella se deba en mucho el haber modelado el tipo, y hacer desaparecer los cuernos de la raza de Norfolk, que fué la primera en llamar la atención del público en general.

DESCRIPCIÓN Y CARACTERES.

Este ganado es de color rojo pronunciado y con el pelo de la cola blanco. Hay algunas vacas de esta clase que tienen la ubre también blanca: pero aunque esto no es una tacha absoluta, hace desmerecer al animal que la presenta. Su tamaño es poco más que mediano, los toros en perfecto desarrollo pesan de 1,700 á 2,100 libras, y las vacas de 1,100 á 1,400. La cabeza es bien cortada y presentando en la frente un manojo de pelo largo y rizado, el hocico bien hecho y de color claro, el pescuezo fino y bien delineado, con papada poco voluminosa, las costillas arqueadas, pero no mucho, sino solamente lo suficiente para dar la capacidad bastante al

abdomen, las patas finas, limpias y cortas. En la vaca la ubre debe ser grande pero no carnosa; y cuando está vacía debe colgar formando pliegues. Los canales para la secreción de la leche deben ser salientes y bien marcados.

Debe confesarse que la mayor parte de los criadores modernos de los Red-Polls han cuidado demasiado de obtener animales notables por su tamaño y la belleza de su forma, descuidando, en contra de lo que debían haber hecho procediendo con mejor acierto, las grandes ventajas que pueden sacarse de estas vacas cuidándolas para hacer lecheras. Si no se cambia de sistema pronto podremos vernos en el caso de decir como se dice ya de los Durham, que fueron originalmente una excelente raza para la lechería pero que poco á poco se han ido degenerando en este concepto y sufriendo perjuicio grande á consecuencia de la perniciosa costumbre de darles demasiado alimento para hacerlas lucir en las exposiciones. Los Red Polls se parecen en su aspecto general á los Devons, menos los cuernos (véase la lámina), y en general se les cria y anuncia como animales de utilidad general. En los Estados del Oeste se les considera, con razón á nuestro juicio, como rivales de los Durham para aquel objeto. Son quietos, se alimentan bien, son fáciles de manejar y de embarcar, y, como todos admiten, de forma y color agradables. Si se crían con cuidado los Red-Polls podemos esperar verlos crecer rápidamente en el favor del público y conquistar un alto rango como animales igualmente propios para la producción de la leche y para proveer de carne á los mercados.

LOS DEVONS.

Al sur del Canal de Bristol, en Inglaterra, se encuentra el condado de Devon. Hay mucho en su geografía física, y en la del de Cornwall que está inmediato á él por el lado del Oeste, que lo hace notablemente semejante al país de Gales. En realidad las gentes de estas localidades del Oeste de Inglaterra se encontraron tan libres de las incursiones de los romanos, detrás de las vastas selvas que cubrían los depósitos aluviales de la Baja Inglaterra, como lo estuvieron las de Gales protegidas por las asperezas de sus montañas.

En Gales tenemos al presente las razas llamadas del Norte y de Pembroke, que pueden considerarse como descendientes indudables del ganado salvage; y en el condado de Devon, especialmente en su parte del Norte, ha existido por generaciones la raza que lleva su nombre y que en Inglaterra es familiarmente conocida bajo la designación de "North Devons," para distinguirla más especialmente de la que habita las tierras bajas de aquella región y los territorios hacia el Este. Que esta raza es de descendencia notablemente pura se atestigua por la maravillosa facilidad con que transmite y perpetúa sus caracteres distintivos. En el curso del presente siglo se ha aumentado su tamaño, se ha mejorado la cantidad y calidad de su carne para los usos del mercado, y se han desenvuelto mucho sus cualidades por lo que hace á la producción de la leche. El Duque de Leicester fué uno de los primeros y más notables individuos que se dedicaron en Inglaterra á la crianza de este ganado. A él le siguieron Lord Somerville y Lord Western, que no solamente fueron simples criadores, sino que hicieron también mucho para mejorar la calidad de los animales.

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL DEVON.

El color del Devon es rojo oscuro sin mezcla de otros matices, excepto en el pelo con que termina su cola, que es blanco, y excepto también en la ubre de las vacas donde hay una mancha blanca, la que también se encuentra en la bolsa de los testículos de los toros. La línea desde la cabeza hasta la cola es casi perfectamente recta, aunque en el toro por supuesto el pescuezo se encuentra algun tanto arqueado. La cabeza es fina y bien cortada, un poco larga en la vaca, pero corta y masculina en el toro, terminada por un hocico de color de carne; los ojos son salientes, brillantes, bien separados y rodeados de manchas en forma de anillos también de color de carne. Los cuernos son un tanto largos, delgados, encorvados hacia fuera, hacia adelante, y hacia arriba, de color de cera claro en su base, y oscuro en lo demás, terminando gradualmente en punta tan aguda como un aguja. Las orejas son muy vivas, y el pescuezo pequeño en la

parte inmediata á la cabeza, sin papada alguna, y ancho y desarrollado en la parte anterior. La parte delantera es voluminosa y presenta mucha capacidad para contener los pulmones. El cuerpo aparece inclinado suavemente hacia la parte posterior, cuyo carácter está en perfecta armonía con la bien conocida actividad del animal. La caja del cuerpo es redonda y bien provista de músculos, los lomos son parejos, la parte de atrás cuadrada y suave; la cola larga, delgada é invariablemente terminada con un puñado de pelo; los costados muy bajos, el antepecho hondo y las patas cortas, derechas y musculosas, pero enjutas.

Probablemente el carácter más notable del Devon es su gran viveza. En los primeros días del presente siglo, cuando todavía no se había tocado el suelo virgen de las fértiles praderas del Gran Oeste, los agricultores de la Nueva Inglaterra encontraron abundante ejercicio removiendo las piedras, troncos y raíces con que sus propios terrenos estaban cubiertos, y para este objeto empleaban bueyes casi exclusivamente, y los que se buscaban con más empeño eran los de la raza de Devon recientemente importados.

Como buey de trabajo el Devon no tiene superior en el mundo. Quizás le falte el peso necesario para mover enormes cargas, pero su notable prontitud unida á su inteligente obediencia á la voluntad del que lo maneja lo hacen de inmenso valor para trabajos de ciertas clases.

Como animal destinado para el matadero poca recomendación se necesita. El mejoramiento de la raza en este sentido ha sido el objeto que se han propuesto casi exclusivamente muchos de los criadores.

Los Devons son probablemente tan útiles para objetos generales como cualesquiera otros de los animales de las otras razas conocidas. Su tamaño es mediano. Los toros en perfecto desarrollo pesan de 1,200 á 1,600 libras y las vacas de 900 á 1,100.

(Continuará.)

THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The Cotton States and International Exposition to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, during the fall of 1895 is intended primarily to bring together an epitome of human effort and a collection of the important products in all countries of the Western Hemisphere. Its scope is, however, international, and exhibits are invited and expected from all the other continents.

This Exposition takes its name from one of the most favored regions on the globe, extending from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, with its broad range of soil, latitude and climate, made broader and more extensive by a topography which includes every geological formation known to the earth, carrying in its folds almost the entire series of the mineral kingdom.

The agricultural products of this region equal in value the exports of the United States, and its manufactured products are more than sufficient to pay for the imports of the entire country. These products are within easy reach of salt water along 3,000 miles of shore line, with numerous harbors that float the ships of all nations.

The United States Government has aided this Exposition by an appropriation of \$200,000 for an exhibit, similar in plan and scope to the one made at Chicago. In the debate on the appropriation the most distinguished orators of all political parties vied with each other in enthusiastic commendation of the enterprise. That debate and the action of Government placed the Exposition at once upon an international plane. Inquiries are already coming in from foreign countries. President Diaz has announced his determination to make an exhibit of the resources and products of Mexico, and semi-official advices from Caracas indicate that the Gov-

ernment of Venezuela contemplates a display of its products here. Information received through the Belgian consul at Atlanta is to the effect that the King of Belgium is considering the advisability of placing in this Exposition a magnificent collection of the resources of the Congo basin. The indications are that the Exposition will not be lacking in picturesque features. A Mexican village will be a unique attraction, and similar ones will come from other countries. But while encouragement will be given to picturesque and bizarre attractions, there will be no toleration of fakes and humbugs.

Feeling that one of the first and best results of the Exposition would be to bring about a fuller exchange of the wares and products of the countries of North, South, and Central America, and thereby to open at once the new era of commercial expansion and industrial development which thoughtful men predict for the Western World, the management dispatched its first commissioners to the Southern Republics.

The first of these, Col. Isaac W. Avery, of Georgia, is by profession a journalist and historian of this State, and was for a long time closely connected with public affairs at Washington. For several years he has been engaged in a successful effort to promote direct trade between the South Atlantic and European ports. He is admirably equipped to present the claims of the Exposition to the governments and public men of South America. He sailed from New York early in October for Rio de Janeiro and from Brazil will go to Uruguay and Paraguay. Mr. Charles H. Redding, Commissioner to Mexico, has already met with success in the exhibits announced from that country.

One of the most important appointments yet made is that of Mr. W. P. Tisdell, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to represent the Cotton States and International Exposition in Central and South America. Mr. Tisdell has extensive acquaintance and business connections in those countries, and was for two years a representative of the World's Columbian Exposition in South America. He sailed from New York on the 10th of October and will visit in turn Guatemala, Hon-

duras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, and probably Venezuela and Ecuador.

In the matter of transportation an important concession has been secured from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. In a recent letter to President Collier, Mr. Tisdell says:

"I can offer free transportation, as far as the Pacific mail lines can be utilized, for exhibits, and can make reduced rates of travel to and from the States to commissioners and others who will visit the Exposition."

The Exposition will be held at Piedmont Park, two miles from the city. The site covers 189 acres of ground, on which \$300,000 has already been expended. The park will be reached by five well-equipped electric lines, and also by the tracks of the Southern Railway Company. Within the grounds an intramural railway will afford easy and quick access to all the buildings.

It is not proposed to build cheap imitations of the World's Fair buildings, or to spend money in tawdry decorations, but to erect substantial, imposing, roomy, well-ventilated and well-lighted structures, which will fully protect all classes of exhibits and furnish every facility for effective display.

Besides the Government building, which will be one of the most imposing, the plan includes the following edifices; the third dimension is the height from floor to cornice:

Mauufactures and Liberal Arts	216 x 370 x 65
Machiuery	100 x 500 x 48
Mining and Forestry	80 x 320 x 60
Agriculture	150 x 300 x 65
Electricity	91 x 250 x 65
Trausportation	126 x 4 3 x 50
Woman's Building	150 x 250 x 65
Fine Arts	100 x 200 x 65
Negro Building	150 x 250
Tobacco building, plan not competed.	

In addition to these, will be the buildings erected by States and foreign countries. The Legislature of Louisiana has already, by resolution, provided for a State exhibit, and it is expected that all the Cotton States and many of the others

will be represented. The governors and commercial bodies have already given the Exposition their indorsement.

Atlanta is an ideal site for the Exposition. Its elevation of nearly 1,100 feet above sea, its freedom from extremes of heat or cold and its immunity from epidemics make it one of the most desirable residence cities in the United States. Its population of 100,000 is rapidly growing. It is the heart of the Piedmont region and the leading city of the Cotton States in point of enterprise and progress.

There are many reasons why this Exposition will interest the people of South and Central America. A special reason is that the Cotton States, with their mixed populations, are working out the same social and industrial problems which confront the Southern Republics. Brazil, with its four millions of recently emancipated slaves, has undertaken the reorganization of its labor system—the same task which the Cotton States began thirty years ago.

Foreign exhibits will be admitted to the United States free of duty. The following proviso is part of the appropriation act:

All articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said Exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs, fees or charges, under such regulation as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the Exposition to sell for delivery, at the close of the Exposition, any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the Exposition buildings, or on its grounds, subject to such regulation for the security of the revenue, and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such parties, and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

LA EXPOSICIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE LOS ESTADOS ALGODONEROS.

La Exposición internacional de los Estados Algodoneros que se ha de celebrar en Atlanta, Georgia, en el otoño de 1895, tiene por primordial objeto ofrecer á los ojos del mundo un epítome adecuado de los esfuerzos de la actividad humana en el hemisferio occidental, y una colección bien ordenada de los productos mas importantes de esta porción del universo. Su carácter es sin embargo internacional, puesto que se espera que concurren á ella todas las demás naciones del Viejo Mundo, á cuyo efecto se les han hecho las invitaciones oportunas.

Esta Exposición toma su nombre del de una de las regiones mas favorecidas del globo, que es la que se extiende desde el Potomac hasta el Rio Grande, abrazando una grande variedad de terrenos, latitud y climas, diversificada mucho más todavía por causa de sus especiales condiciones topográficas, que incluyen cuanta formación geológica es conocida en la ciencia, y permiten que se encuentre en su suelo la serie entera de los objetos y sustancias que constituyen el reino mineral.

El valor de los productos de la agricultura en esta región se equipara al de las exportaciones todas de los Estados Unidos, y el de los artículos manufacturados á que la industria da nacimiento en la misma son más que suficientes para pagar el precio de la totalidad de las mercancías importadas en el país. Estas riquezas, lo mismo la fabril que la agrícola, tienen fácil salida al oceano, por numerosos puertos abiertos en una extensión de costa de más de tres mil millas, y frecuentados por buques de todas las naciones.

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha prestado auxilio á esta Exposición, concediéndola un crédito de \$200,000, para organizar con ellos una colección análoga en carácter á la que el mismo Gobierno presentó en Chicago. En el debate que

tuvo lugar cuando se trató de conceder dicho crédito tomaron parte activa los oradores mas distinguidos de todos los partidos, y todos ellos rivalizaron unos con otros en recomendar elocuentemente la empresa. Ese debate y la acción del Gobierno imprimieron desde luego á esta última una tendencia internacional.

De los países extranjeros se han recibido ya diferentes comunicaciones, solicitando informes respecto de este certamen. El Presidente Diaz ha anunciado su determinación de hacer que México esté representado por una colección de sus productos naturales y manufacturados. Y de Caracás ha llegado, aunque solo semioficialmente, la noticia de que el Gobierno de Venezuela se propone tener en el concurso idéntica participación. Según lo informado por el Cónsul de Bélgica en Atlanta, el Gobierno de Bruselas se ocupa en estos momentos de estudiar la conveniencia de que aparezca en este concurso una magnífica colección de los productos del Congo.

Todo indica, por otra parte, que la Exposición no carecerá tampoco de rasgos pintorescos. Habrá en ella una representación perfecta de una aldea mexicana, que llamará mucho la atención, y representaciones semejantes de las poblaciones de otros países se exhibirán junto con ella. Pero á la vez que se conceda la atención debida á todo lo que sirva para aumentar el atractivo de la Exposición, se evitará también con cuidado todo lo que envuelva charlatanismo y falso brillo.

Estando como están los promovedores del pensamiento bajo la impresión de que el primero y el mejor de los resultados de esta Exposición será el de que se desarrollen en mayor escala los cambios y el tráfico comercial entre las naciones del Norte, del Centro, y del Sud de América, y de que entre por lo tanto dicho comercio en aquella era de mayor expansión, á que aspiran todos los hombres pensadores del Nuevo Mundo, han enviado ya sus agentes y representantes á las demás Repúblicas.

El primero de estos Comisionados, que es el Coronel Isaac W. Avery, de Georgia, periodista de profesión, é historiador

de su Estado, ha vivido por largo tiempo ocupado en Washington en los asuntos públicos. Por muchos años ha dirigido sus esfuerzos, con notable éxito, en el sentido de fomentar el tráfico directo entre los puertos del Atlántico en la parte del Sud de este país y los puertos de Europa, y se encuentra en circunstancias y aptitud admirables para explicar los fines y propósitos de la Exposición de que se trata á los Gobiernos y hombres públicos de Sud América. Se embarcó en New York á principios de Octubre con dirección á Rio Janeiro; y del Brasil pasará á Uruguay y Paraguay.

Mr. Charles H. Redding, que es el Comisionado nombrado para México, ha conseguido ya resultados notables, y asegurado la promesa de que se enviará por aquel país la colección anunciada.

Uno de los nombramientos de mas importancia que hasta ahora se han hecho es el del Coronel William P. Tisdell, Agente de la Compañía de vapores de la Mala del Pacífico, para que represente á la Exposición en los países de la América Central, y en algunos otros de Sud América. Mr. Tisdell tiene un vasto conocimiento de esos países, se encuentra con ellos en multitud de relaciones de negocios y fue por el espacio de dos años el representante de la Exposición Universal de Chicago en la América meridional. El 10 de Octubre salió de New York y visitará sucesivamente las Repúblicas de Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, y probablemente Venezuela y Ecuador.

En el particular de los transportes se ha obtenido de la Compañía de vapores de la Mala del Pacífico una concesión importante. En una carta del Presidente de la misma, el Señor Collier, dirigida á Mr. Tisdell, se dice: "Puedo ofrecer transporte libre, en toda la extensión utilizable de la línea de los vapores de la Mala del Pacífico, á los artículos que deban exhibirse, y puedo ofrecer reducción en los pasages de ida y vuelta á los Comisionados y otras personas que visiten la Exposición."

Esta se celebrará en el Parque de Piedmont, que está á dos millas de la ciudad de Atlanta. El terreno ocupa una extensión de 189 acres, en cuyo arreglo conveniente se han

empleado ya \$300,000. Podrá tenerse fácil acceso á este Parque por medio de cinco líneas de ferrocarril eléctrico, perfectamente equipadas y bien servidas, y por las del ferrocarril ordinario que pertenece á la Compañía denominada "Southern Railway Company." En los terrenos mismos de la Exposición habrá un ferrocarril intramural, que permitirá á los visitantes, trasladarse de un punto á otro con rapidez y comodidad.

No existe la intención de construir edificios que sean imitaciones baratas de los de la Exposición Universal de Chicago, ó de gastar dinero en adornos sobrecargados. Los edificios que se construirán serán sólidos, de aspecto imponente, espaciosos, bien ventilados y de todo punto á propósito para el objeto á que se les destina. En ellos se hallarán bien protegidos todos los artículos, y se encontrará también cuanta facilidad pueda desearse para que la exhibición de los mismos artículos se haga de la manera que por los expositores mismos se estime ser mas ventajosa.

Aparte del edificio del Gobierno que será uno de los mas notables, habrá, según los planes hasta ahora formados, los mencionados en la siguiente lista. Los números de la tercera columna, representan la altura del edificio desde su suelo hasta la corniza.

Edificio de las Manufacturas y artes liberales.....	216 x 370 x 65
Id. de la Maquinaria.....	100 x 500 x 28
Id. de las Minas y riqueza forestal.....	80 x 320 x 60
Id. de la Agricultura.....	150 x 300 x 65
Id. de la Electricidad.....	91 x 250 x 65
Id. de los Transportes.....	126 x 413 x 50
Id. de las Mujeres.....	150 x 250 x 65
Id. de las Bellas Artes.....	100 x 200 x 65
Id. de los Negros.....	150 x 250
Id. para el Tabaco, su plan no está completo todavía.	

Además de los anteriores habrá los edificios particulares de los Estados de la Unión y los de los países extranjeros que concurren á la Exposición. La Legislatura de Louisiana ha dictado ya las oportunas medidas para que se organice una colección de los artículos y productos de su territorio; y se

espera que los Estados algodoneros y muchos de los demás del país determinarán hacer lo mismo. De sus diferentes Gobernadores, y de las grandes asociaciones comerciales que en ellos están establecidas, se han recibido ya señaladas muestras de aprobación y simpatía.

Atlanta es una localidad que pudiera llamarse ideal para el efecto de celebrar en ella esta Exposición. Su elevación á cerca de 1,100 piés sobre el nivel del mar, y el hecho de que se encuentra enteramente libre así de los calores excesivos como de los extremos frios, junto con su inmunidad contra las epidemias, la hacen ser una de las ciudades mas apetecibles de los Estados Unidos para el objeto de vivir en ella. Su población que llega ya á 100,000 habitantes está creciendo incesantemente. Está situada en el corazón de la región de Piedmont, y es la ciudad más principal de los Estados algodoneros, en cuanto á espíritu de empresa y progreso rápido.

Hay multitud de razones para hacer creer que esta Exposición interesará á los pueblos de la América Central y del Sud, y entre ellas descuella la de que los Estados algodoneros, con su población mixta, están empeñados en resolver los mismos problemas sociales é industriales que se encuentran planteados en aquellas Repúblicas. El Brasil con sus cuatro millones de recién emancipados esclavos ha emprendido la reorganización de su sistema de trabajo, que es la misma tarea en que tuvieron que empeñarse hace treinta años los Estados algodoneros.

Los artículos extranjeros que vengan destinados á la Exposición serán admitidos sin pagar derechos de aduanas. La siguiente determinación forma parte de la Ley de Presupuestos en que se concedió el crédito:

“Todos los artículos que se importen del extranjero con solo el objeto de exhibirlos en la Exposición, y estén sujetos á derechos de aduana, serán admitidos libres de toda carga, con sujeción sin embargo á las reglas que para el caso prescriba el Secretario del Tesoro. Será lícita la venta de todo lo importado de esta manera, y que se encuentre efectivamente expuesto al público en cualquiera de los edificios, ó en los terrenos de la Exposición, pero la venta ha de ser á

condición de no entregar el artículo hasta que se termine el concurso, y de estar sujeta también á las reglas que dicte el mismo Secretario del Tesoro par seguridad del pago de los derechos de importación. Y todos los artículos así vendidos, ó los que se retiraren de la Exposición para entregarlos al consumo, tendrán que pagar los derechos de importación que señalen las leyes que estén entonces vigentes. Y todas las penas que señalen las mismas leyes serán aplicables y se aplicarán á todas las personas que resulten culpables de cualquiera venta ó retiro de mercancías que se haga ilegalmente."

MEXICO.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE AT THE OPENING OF
THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH
CONGRESS OF THE UNION, SEPTEMBER 16, 1894.

The passages of the message which have a bearing upon commerce, and in general the material interests of the Republic, are the following :

MINING INDUSTRY.

“The mining industry continues its ever-increasing development. The records of the department for the promotion of public welfare show it conclusively. The number of applications for grants of mining property has considerably increased. The number of settled cases transmitted by the mining agencies has also grown larger. Between the date of my last message and the last day of the last month 519 patents, or titles of ownership of mining property, have been issued, covering 3,281 units of mining property of one hectare each.

“Amongst the mining enterprises worthy to be mentioned on account of the importance of the work done by them, the French company, which exploits the copper mines at Boleo, in the territory of Lower California, ranks in the first place. Less than ten years ago Santa Rosalia was a locality entirely uninhabited, and now it has a population of 4,700 inhabitants. The village has been provided with water by means of an iron conduit of sixteen kilometers in length, built by the company. A breakwater is now being built by the same, in order to improve the harbor, and the construction of the warehouses and office rooms of the Custom-House, as well as the harbormaster's quarters, also undertaken by it, has been finished. The railroad lines which establish communication

between the Custom-House and the offices of the company, as well as with the several mines which belong to it, have a length of a little over thirty-five kilometers. During the fiscal year, which ended on the 30th of June ultimo, the yielding of the mines belonging to this company amounted to 131,000 tons of copper ore, and the quantity of ore which was smelted and otherwise worked, represented by figures not much different from the above, yielded 9,500 tons of pure copper.

"Under the act of Congress, promulgated on the 6th of June ultimo, which granted privileges to the mining companies undertaking the exploration and exploitation of gold mines, a company has been organized in this city, with a capital of \$3,000,000, whose field of operations will be the auriferous deposits of the State of Oaxaca. A contract to that effect has been duly entered into by the said company with the Department for the Promotion of Public Welfare.

"Another contract of analogous nature, also for the working of gold mines in Lower California, is now under negotiation."

AGRICULTURE.

"Progress is also noticeable in agriculture, especially in relation to the purchase of lands suitable for the raising of coffee, and in the organization of companies having for their object not only that special cultivation but also the cultivation of other products of the tropical regions not less noble.

"Our farmers, partly stimulated by the advantages offered to them by the last act of Congress on the subject, and partly schooled by the sad experience of the last years of drought, have undertaken to find out the best manner of using the water, both as a motive power and for the purposes of irrigation. The crops which in some States were threatened by the late coming of the rainy season, are now in a very promising condition, in consequence of the general rains which have prevailed throughout the country ever since last July."

INVITATION TO ATTEND THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS AT
DENVER, COLO.

"An invitation has been extended through our Minister in Washington to the Government of the Republic, to be represented at an Irrigation Congress to be held during the first days of the present month at the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado. The Department for the Promotion of Public Welfare appointed a proper representative, who started in due time from this capital."

PUBLIC LANDS.

"During the period to which this message refers 430,000 hectares of public lands have become private property. That number embraces denouncements of vacant lands, sales of surveyed lands, opening of lands adjacent to towns or cities and set apart to be used in common by their inhabitants, and concessions granted to surveying enterprises. The conveyances have been made in the form and manner provided for by the laws in force before the 30th of June ultimo.

"The new law on public lands began to be in operation on the 1st of July, and in pursuance with its provisions land agencies have been established in the capitals of the States and Territories."

IRRIGATION CANALS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

"Under the direction of a scientific commission at Sonora, a new irrigation canal has begun to be built on the right bank of the Yaqui River. The works for another canal, undertaken on the left bank of the same river by the Colonization Company that has control of the lands adjacent to that side of the stream, are greatly advanced.

"Near the Mayo River several irrigation canals have been opened by private individuals.

"Lands have been distributed among those colonists who have come and settled in the new towns founded on both sides of the two rivers above named. The efforts made by both the Government and private individuals to settle and

cultivate the lands of those regions have been attended with success. Peace and confidence will be affirmed there by these means."

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,

"In regard to the manufacturing industries I shall call attention to the fact that a manufactory of articles of jute has been established at Orizaba. The owners of that establishment will not only take advantage of that material, but also of some of the other excellent fibers produced by our soil.

POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.

"The proceeds of the mail service during the last year amounted to \$1,220,017, which shows an increase of \$49,127 in comparison with the yieldings of the previous year.

"The Commission appointed to revise the Postal Code has finished its work, which is now being examined by the proper department. The revised Code will be promulgated as soon as possible.

"A decree has been issued by which a domestic parcels-post system is established in Mexico. Postage on parcels has been considerably diminished. It used to be 32 cents per pound; now it is 12 cents per 500 grams. Small commercial transactions have been thereby facilitated.

"Postage on periodical publications and on schoolbooks has also been reduced to a great extent. Periodical publications used to pay 4 cents per pound; now they pay only 2 cents per 500 grams. School books used to pay 8 cents per pound; they now pay 2 cents per 500 grams."

TELEGRAPHIC LINES.

"Between the month of April ultimo and the present date 602 kilometers of telegraphic lines have been built, and the whole telegraphic net, which now measures 41,642 kilometers, has been repaired and left in good condition. Thirteen thousand six hundred telegraphic posts have been replaced by new ones."

RAILROADS.

"Notwithstanding the serious difficulties which, owing to the depreciation of silver, the public prosperity has had to encounter, our railroad system has been enlarged during the last three months to the extent of 111 kilometers. The whole system now measures 11,100 kilometers.

"The railroads which have extended their lines are: The Mexican Railroad, the line of railroads of the Federal District, which is already 209 kilometers long; the Interoceanic Railway, which on the Morelos line has reached Puente de Ixtla; the Merida and Campeche, the Tecoluitla to Espinal, the Izucar de Matamoros to Acapulco, and the Puebla Industrial Railroad, which now reaches Huejotzingo. The Mexico, Cuernavaca and Pacific Railway is being pushed with the same energy which was displayed at the beginning of its construction, and has completed its sixty-ninth kilometer.

"The Hidalgo Railway has made considerable improvement in its tracks and some of its stations, and has decided finally about the location of the line of Tulancingo to Tuxpan.

"The International has begun the construction of a new branch, which starts from 'Reata Station' and will connect the trunk line with the city of Monterey. The maps and plans have been finally approved.

"The Monterey and El Golfo Railway has made important improvements, especially at the Monterey and Tampico stations.

"The Vera Cruz and Boca del Rio Railroad has completed its lines and finally organized its service.

"It is very gratifying to me to be able to close this short statement of the progress made in our country in the matter of railroads, by informing the Chambers that the Istmo de Tehuantepec Railroad has been finished. The work being done there now is for the purpose of perfecting the lines. Progress is being made also at Salina Cruz, one of the terminal points of the road, for the construction of a pier which extends 246 meters into the sea, up to a depth of nine feet, thus allowing large vessels to come alongside the pier, and

load and unload their respective cargoes with facility. It is very probable that the line will be open to the public service by next October.

"It is seen, therefore, that the spirit of enterprise in regard to this matter has not lessened at all. During the last three months fourteen railroad concessions, without subsidy, have been granted. Some of them are for lines entirely new, while some others are to amend or modify other lines already granted. All of them have had for their object to improve, by rapid and easy communication, the agriculture of the country as well as its mining and industrial interests."

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

"The wagon roads whose preservation belongs to the Federal Executive have been attended to as extensively as permitted by the present circumstances of the Treasury.

"The drainage works of the valley of Mexico have continued without interruption. The works in the tunnel have been done regularly ever since the Board of Directors took immediate control of the same. They are at present in a remarkably fair way of progress. The preparatory gallery, which has a length of 10,021 meters, is already finished. The lining has been completed only to the extent of 9,500 meters. The balance will not take long to be finished. As to the grand canal, I can say that the volume already excavated is represented by 9,084,000 cubic meters.

"The works for the preservation of the rivers and canals in the valley of Mexico have been continued. The San Juan Canal has been widened, and the current of the River Chico has been rectified. Proper studies and surveys are being made to utilize in the proper way the waters of the valley.

"Works for the improvement of the Santa Rosalia harbor have been undertaken, according to a contract. The break-water which will form the harbor has been already built to an extent of about fifty meters, which is a fifth of the total length.

"Proper attention is being paid also to the establishment

of lighthouses at Salina Cruz, the terminal port on the Pacific of the Tehuantepec National Railroad. A lighthouse was inaugurated to-day at Ceibaplaya, which is expected to be of great service to the coastwise trade.

"A breakwater has been built at Ciudad Juarez, which will protect that city against the invasion of the waters of the Rio Bravo. Spurs No. 3 and 9½ have been completed.

"The works to improve the harbor of Vera Cruz are going on satisfactorily. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the northwestern dam, and of the break-water parallel to the seashore."

MÉXICO.

DISCURSO DEL PRESIDENTE EN LA APERTURA DEL CONGRESO 17º DE LA UNIÓN, EL 16 DE SE- TIEMBRE DE 1894.

Los pasajes del discurso presidencial que hacen relación al comercio y en general á los intereses materiales de la República son los siguientes:

INDUSTRIA MINERA.

"La industria minera sigue en creciente desarrollo, como lo indica el movimiento del ramo en la Secretaría de Fomento. El número de solicitudes de concesión aumenta considerablemente, así como el de expedientes concluidos que remiten las Agencias de Minería, habiéndose expedido, desde la fecha de mi anterior informe hasta el día ultimo del mes próximo pasado, quinientos diez y nueve títulos de propiedades mineras correspondientes á tres mil doscientas ochenta y una pertenencias de una hectárea.

"Entre las empresas mineras dignas de mencionarse, por la importancia de las obras que ha llevado á cabo, se encuentra la compañía francesa que explota los minerales de cobre

bel Boleo, en el Territorio de la Baja California. Hace poco menos de diez años que el lugar de Santa Rosalía estaba enteramente desierto, y hoy cuenta con cuatro mil setecientos habitantes. La compañía ha llevado el agua á la población por medio de una cañería de hierro de diez y seis kilómetros de longitud. Construye un dique para mejorar el puerto, y ha concluído los almacenes de la aduana marítima y las oficinas de la misma aduana y de la capitanía del puerto. Los ferrocarriles que ponen en comunicación las oficinas de la aduana con las de la compañía y con los grupos de minas que explota, se extienden á poco más de treinta y cinco kilómetros. Durante el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de Junio último, la producción de las minas fué de ciento treinta y un mil toneladas de minerales de cobre, y la cantidad de mineral beneficiado, muy poco diferente de la anterior, produjo más de nueve mil quinientas toneladas de cobre puro.

“En virtud de la ley del Congreso promulgada en seis de Junio último, concediendo franquicias á las empresas que se dedicaran á la exploración y explotación de criaderos de oro, se ha organizado en esta ciudad una compañía, con capital de tres millones de pesos, para la explotación de criaderos auríferos en el Estado de Oaxaca, habiendo celebrado el contrato respectivo con la Secretaría de Fomento. Está para ajustarse otro con una empresa que ha de trabajar minas de oro en la Baja California.”

AGRICULTURA.

“También se nota movimiento en la industria agrícola, sobre todo en la compra de terrenos para el cultivo del café, y en la organización de empresas para la explotación y exportación del mismo fruto y de otros no menos nobles de las regiones tropicales. El mejor aprovechamiento de las aguas, en riegos y como potencia, ocupa asimismo á nuestros agricultores, estimulados en parte por las franquicias que otorga la última ley que expidió el Congreso sobre la materia, y en parte aleccionados por las consecuencias de los últimos años de sequía. Las cosechas, que se vieron amenazadas en algunos Estados por el retardo en la estación lluviosa, presentan en

la actualidad un aspecto halagador, á consecuencia de que las lluvias se generalizaron en todo el país desde el mes de Julio."

INVITACIÓN AL GOBIERNO PARA HACERSE REPRESENTAR EN EL CONGRESO DE RIEGOS EN DENVER, COLORADO.

"Invitado el Gobierno de la República, por conducto de su Ministro en Washington, para hacerse representar en un Congreso de Riegos que había de tener lugar en los primeros días del presente mes, en Denver, Estado de Colorado, se nombró por la Secretaría de Fomento un representante, que salió de esta capital en tiempo oportuno."

TIERRAS PÚBLICAS.

"Durante el período á que se refiere este informe, se han reducido á propiedad particular cuatrocientas treinta mil hectáreas, por denuncios de terrenos baldíos, por ventas de terrenos deslinados, por fraccionamiento de ejidos y por adjudicación á empresas deslindadoras; habiéndose hecho las enajenaciones con arreglo á la legislación que estuvo vigente hasta el 30 de Junio del presente año. El 1º de Julio comenzó á regir la nueva ley sobre enajenación de terrenos baldíos. En virtud de ella han quedado establecidas, en las capitales de los Estados y de los Territorios, las agencias que han de entender en los asuntos del ramo."

CANALES DE IRRIGACIÓN Y OTRAS MEJORAS.

"Bajo la dirección de la Comisión científica de Sonora, se dió principio á un nuevo canal de riego en la orilla derecha del Río Yaqui, y continúan muy adelantados los trabajos en el canal que construye en la orilla izquierda la empresa de colonización de los terrenos inmediatos á aquel río. En el Mayo, se han terminado también algunos canales de riego abiertos por particulares. Se han hecho distribuciones de terrenos á colonos que han ido á establecerse en los nuevos pueblos fundados á las márgenes de ambos ríos. Los trabajos emprendidos por el Gobierno y por los particulares, para colonizar

y poner en cultivo las tierras de aquellas regiones, van teniendo buen éxito ; con lo que se conseguirá afirmar en ellas la paz y la confianza."

INDUSTRIA MANUFACTURERA.

"En cuanto á la industria manufacturera, llamaré la atención hacia el hecho de haberse establecido en Orizaba una fábrica de efectos de yute, cuya empresa se propone elaborar, además de esa fibra, algunas otras de las excelentes que produce nuestro suelo."

COMUNICACIÓN POSTAL.

"Los productos del correo en el año próximo pasado ascendieron á un millón doscientos veinte mil diez y siete pesos, excediendo á los del anterior en cuarenta y nueve mil ciento veintisiete.

"La comisión nombrada para proponer las reformas al Código Postal ha terminado su proyecto, que, revisado por la Secretaría del ramo, se pondrá en vigor tan pronto como sea posible.

"Se ha expedido un decreto estableciendo para el interior del país el sistema de transporte de paquetes postales. Para ellos se reduce considerablemente el porte ; pues de treinta y dos centavos por libra, se ha disminuído á doce por quinientos gramos, facilitando así las pequeñas transacciones mercantiles.

"También en el porte de las publicaciones periódicas y de los libros de instrucción primaria se hizo reducción notable ; en las primeras, de cuatro centavos libra, á dos centavos por quinientos gramos ; y en los segundos, de ocho centavos libra, á dos centavos por los mismos quinientos gramos."

LÍNEAS TELEGRÁFICAS.

"Del mes de Abril á la fecha, se han construído seiscientos dos kilómetros de líneas telegráficas, y se han conservado y consolidado los cuarenta y un mil seiscientos cuarenta y dos kilómetros, que mide actualmente la red ; habiéndose empleado en las reparaciones trece mil seiscientos postes nuevos."

FERROCARRILES.

"No obstante las serias dificultades que oponen á la prosperidad pública la baja y fluctuación de la planta, nuestra red de ferrocarriles ha aumentado en extensión, durante los últimos tres meses, ciento once kilómetros. Hoy tiene en totalidad once mil ciento.

"Las Empresas que han prestado su contingente para el aumento referido, son: la del Ferrocarril Mexicano, la de Ferrocarriles del Distrito Federal, que alcanzan ya una extensión de doscientos nueve kilómetros; la del Interoceánico, que ha avanzado en la línea de Morelos hasta Puente de Ixtla; la de Mérida á Campeche; la de Tecoluitla al Espinal, la de Izúcar de Matamoros á Acapulco, y el Ferrocarril Industrial de Puebla, que se halla en explotación hasta Huejotzingo. El de México á Cuernavaca y el Pacífico, conservando su actividad inicial, ha construido hasta el kilómetro sesenta y nueve.

"El Ferrocarril de Hidalgo ha perfeccionado notablemente la vía y algunas de sus estaciones, habiendo, además, terminado la localización definitiva de la línea de Tulancingo á Tüxpam.

"El Internacional ha iniciado el proyecto de un nuevo ramal que, partiendo de la estación "Reata," unirá la línea troncal con Monterrey. Se han aprobado ya los planos respectivos.

"El de Monterrey al Golfo ha realizado mejoras importantes, muy particularmente en sus estaciones de Monterrey y Tampico.

"El de Vera Cruz á Boca del Rio ha integrado la vía y regularizado su servicio.

"Muy satisfactorio me es cerrar esta breve exposición de los progresos de las vías férreas en el país, poniendo en conocimiento de las Cámaras que se ha dado cima á los trabajos del Ferrocarril del Istmo de Tehuantepec. Continúan las obras de perfeccionamiento de esa vía; y al término de ella, las del muelle de Salina Cruz avanzan en el mar doscientos cuarenta y seis metros. hasta encontrar una profundidad de más de nueve, permitiendo á los buques de mayor calado

atracar á él y verificar con facilidad la carga y descarga directa de los trenes. Es muy probable que en el próximo mes de Octubre se abra al tráfico la línea.

“No desmaya, pues, en nuestros días, el espíritu de empresa para la construcción ferroviaria, según lo confirman, en el último trimestre, las catorce concesiones sin subvención (nuevas y de reformas á las anteriores), cuyo objeto ha sido beneficiar, por tan útil medio de comunicación, algunas regiones donde más se favorezca á la agricultura, la industria y la minería.”

OTRAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS.

“Las carreteras cuya conservación corresponde al Ejecutivo Federal, se han atendido hasta donde lo han permitido las circunstancias actuales del Erario.

“Los trabajos del Desagüe del Valle de México han continuado sin interrupción alguna. Los del túnel se han prosseguido con toda regularidad, desde que están haciéndose bajo la inmediata vigilancia de la Junta Directiva. Hoy se encuentran notablemente adelantadas. La galería preparatoria se halla terminada en su extensión total de diez mil veintitún metros, y su revestimiento se ha hecho en nueve mil quinientos, por lo que estará terminado en muy pocos días. En cuanto al gran canal, el volumen excavado es de nueve millones ochenta y cuatro mil metros cúbicos.

“Se han continuado las obras de conservación de los ríos y canales del Valle de México, habiéndose hecho la ampliación que exigía el canal de San Juan y la rectificación del Rio Chico. Síguese estudiando un proyecto para regularizar convenientemente las aguas del Valle.

“En el puerto de Santa Rosalía se han emprendido las obras de mejoramiento, conforme al contrato relativo. El malecón que formará el recinto del puerto, está ejecutado en una extensión de poco más de ciento cincuenta metros, quinta parte de la longitud que deberá tener.

“Está llevándose á cabo el proyecto general para el alumbrado marítimo de Salina Cruz, puerto terminal, en el Pacífico, del Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec. Hoy se inaugura

en Ceibaplaya una luz, cuyo establecimiento era necesario para el comercio de cabotaje.

“En Ciudad Juárez se construyó un malecón para proteger á la ciudad contra la invasión de las aguas del Rio Bravo, y se hallan terminados los espolones tres y nueve y medio.

“Continúan las obras del puerto de Vera Cruz, y se ha logrado en ellas considerable adelanto, así en el dique del Noroeste, como en el malecón paralelo á la playa.”

CENTRAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, MEXICO CITY.

Monthly summary for September, 1894.

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (DEG. FAHR.).	
Monthly mean in shade.....	62.6
“ “ “ sun	63.1
Maximum in shade	77.0
“ “ “ sun	88.9
Minimum in shade.....	50.9
“ “ “ open air	43.2
Total range in shade	26.1
“ “ “ open air	35.7
BAROMETRICAL PRESSURE (<i>Inches</i>).	
Monthly mean.....	23.06
Maximum.....	23.20
Minimum.....	22.95
Greatest range in 24 hours.....	0.16
Total range in the month.....	0.26
RELATIVE HUMIDITY (<i>Satur. 100</i>).	
Monthly mean.....	68
CLOUDS.	
Prevailing direction.....	NE.
Number of cloudy days.....	20
“ “ “ clear days.....	0
WINDS (<i>Miles per hour</i>).	
Prevailing direction.....	NW
Mean velocity.....	2.90
Maximum.....	25.70
RAINFALL (<i>Inches</i>).	
Total in month.....	3.42
Greatest fall in 24 hours.....	1.64
Number of rainy days.....	21
EVAPORATION (<i>Inches</i>).	
Monthly mean in shade.....	0.07
“ “ “ sun.....	0.22
Maximum in 24 hours in shade.....	0.11
“ “ “ “ sun.....	0.33

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Minister of the Interior of the Argentine Republic, in his report recently submitted to Congress, says :

" Last year our railways were extended 252 kilometers, which gives a total of 13,961 kilometers of railway in the Republic, and representing thirty-one kilometers for every 10,000 inhabitants. In the United States the proportion is thirty-nine to every 10,000 inhabitants. The total capital represented by the railways of the Republic is \$436,422,437, in gold, as follows :

Government lines.....	\$44,424,304
Guaranteed lines.....	86,031,080
Private companies.....	240,785,183
Provincial, with and without guarantee.....	65,181,870
	436,422,437

The earnings of these lines for the year were as follows :

Government lines.....	\$1,472,583
Guaranteed lines.....	10,572,459
Private companies.....	47,658,821
Provincial lines.....	7,060,807
	66,764,670

This shows an increase over the previous year of \$7,372,878, or about 12.41 per cent, which, considering the crisis, is wonderful.

The working expenses for the year were :

Government lines.....	\$1,373,020
Guaranteed lines.....	9,497,454
Private companies.....	23,056,308
Provincial companies.....	5,493,327
	39,420,109

The expenses increased \$7,344,133 over previous year, which is solely attributable to the rise in gold.

The net earnings for the year were :

Government lines	\$194,126
Guaranteed lines.....	2,199,453
Private companies.....	24,602,513
Provincial companies.....	1,567,480
	<hr/>
	28,563,572

The losses were:

Government lines	\$94,563
Guaranteed lines.....	1,124,448
	<hr/>
	1,219,011

The total traffic returns for the year were :

Number of passengers	12,969,145
Tons of cargo.....	6,295,992
Tons of luggage	64,094

An increase over previous year of 1,381,566 passengers, 898,632 tons of cargo, 6,870 tons of luggage.

The Government has set apart \$2,000,000 in gold to meet the guarantees, payable \$500,000, gold, quarterly.

COTTON IN ARGENTINA.

Below is given the first two of a series of articles to be published by "The Review of the River Plate" on the subject of cotton industry and cotton growing in the Argentine Republic.

I.

Perhaps the only industry which has not been affected to a very marked degree by the crisis of the past few years is the manufacturing cotton industry, which every year is taking firmer root in the country.

As yet the cultivation of the cotton plant has received but little attention from capitalists, but before many years have past greater attention will be given to its development on account of the large field open for the supply of raw material to the numerous factories established throughout the country. Before treating on the cultivation of the cotton plant in Argentina, we will review the numerous factories which use

cotton for their prime material, which at present has to be imported.

We will only describe a few of the principal hosiery factories, so that it can be seen that no pains have been spared by the promoters to place this nascent industry on as firm a footing as possible.

We will begin with the hosiery factory belonging to Messrs. R. Monteros & Co., situated in the Calle Victoria and known as the San Carlos Factory. This factory was founded early in 1891, and occupies an area of 4,831 square meters. There is a branch established in Belgrano, which is principally used as dye-works. There is also a large warehouse for the storage of goods in the Calle Rivadavia. This factory turns out vests, socks and drawers of knitted cotton. There are about 427 machines. A portion of these, known as the Brandon knitter, turn out 600 dozen pairs of elastics for men's socks, and 200 dozen wristbands for vests. There are also buttonhole machines and others for sewing the wristbands on to the vests; knitting machines which turn out 160 meters of textures for ladies and children's vests, and several Wigston machines which knit 120 to 150 kilos per day. The remaining machinery comprises Brandson's automatic knitters for seamless socks, with an output of 600 dozen pairs per day. The machinery is moved by a sixty-horse-power engine, and the establishment is lighted throughout by electric light.

The socks and vests when taken off the knitters are pressed in Birrop steam presses capable of dealing with 15,000 to 16,000 pieces per day. A North American engineer is in charge of the knitting machinery, which is worked by women, the total number of operatives employed amounting to about 500 persons of both sexes. The daily output of the establishment is about 600 dozen socks and 200 dozen vests, and the amount of cotton yarn consumed, 500 kilos per day and 3,000 kilos of woollen yarn per year. The factory price of the socks is from \$2.50 to \$4.85 per dozen, and for vests from \$7.80 to \$18 per dozen.

The wages paid vary from \$2 to \$6 per day. The capital

invested in the factory amounts to about half a million dollars paper. The proprietors are contemplating important alterations so as to enable them to be better able to meet the demand.

In 1892 Messrs. Joselin Huergo & Co. established a cotton factory in the Calle Venezuela, which possesses forty knitting machines of various sizes, all being of the latest invention. The daily consumption of cotton is from 150 to 200 kilos. The daily output is about 100 dozen vests.

The motive power is supplied by a five-horse-power engine. The factory employs about 150 to 200 operatives, who earn on an average \$3 per day. The vests fetch from \$12 to \$17 per dozen. The building is lighted throughout with the electric light. About £40,000 have been sunk in the establishment.

We next come to the quilt and vest factory of Messrs. Castagneto & Lastreto, situated in the Calle Cordoba. The quilt factory was established in 1883, and that for vests in 1892. The former department is fitted with the following machinery: A four-horse-power engine driving five Singer's machines for common quilts; six large knitting machines and two small ones; one beginning machine, one opening machine and one carder. There are eighty stretching frames in the main building and twenty in an adjoining building. The top floor of the building is used as a warehouse.

The next section turns out twenty dozen daily, and when the new works, which are at present in hand, are completed, this number will be greatly increased. About 200 operatives are employed, who earn from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per day. The annual consumption of cotton is about 70,000 kilos, first class, and 30,000 kilos of second and third class. The annual output in the quilt department is about 25,000 counterpanes, which are sold at from \$3 to \$90 each. The buildings stand on a space of seventy meters by ninety. The capital employed is about \$150,000.

II.

In 1893 Messrs. Baibiene and Antonini established their hosiery factory in the Calle San José, on land having a superficial area of one thousand square meters. The machinery is principally of North American manufacture and comprises 11 winding machines, with 40 spindles each; 55 knitting machines for making vests, and 1 special knitting machine for making the collars; 4 rectilineal machines for the manufacture of wristbands and elastics for drawers and vests; 2 wristband machines, 5 buttonhole makers, 5 machines for stitching on buttons, 6 for crochet and embroidery work, and six for double seams. The stocking department contains 24 frames for ladies' stockings, 26 knitters for elastics of same, 50 frames for men's socks, 7 presses, and 200 machines of various systems for seaming and finishing the goods. The motive power is supplied by a forty-horse power engine. The entire building is illuminated by electric light. The factory employs from 350 to 400 operatives of both sexes, who are under the direction of an American foreman. Wages average from \$1.80 to \$3 per day, there being some operatives who earn as much as \$4 per diem.

The daily output consists of 300 dozen vests, 200 dozen pairs of ladies' stockings, and 350 dozen pairs of men's socks. The factory price for these goods averages—men's vests, \$12 to \$40; women's vests, \$6 to \$30; men's socks, \$3.60 to \$5, and women's stockings, from \$2 to \$5. The factory uses 250 kilos of yarn per day, all of which is imported from Germany, France, and England. The capital represents about \$300,000.

Messrs. Juan Esteban and Co. founded a vest factory in the Calle Cangallo, in 1891, possessing seventy machines of various systems, among them the chain system. About two hundred female operatives are employed who earn on an average \$3 per day. The monthly output consists of 1,200 to 1,500 dozen vests, which sell from \$10 to \$30 per dozen. Sr. Esteban is making preparations for the cultivation of a large area of land for cotton planting, and also intends extending

his factory so as to be able to make vests, stockings, drawers, etc. This gentleman is also credited with the intention of establishing a spinning factory in Buenos Aires.

La Fabrica Algodonera is the name given to the hosiery factory of Sr. Alfredo Rivero, in Calle Cordoba. This establishment was started in 1893, and is at present only worked on a small scale. One hundred operatives are engaged, and the monthly output averages from 1,800 to 3,000 dozen vests of different kinds, colors and sizes, from the finest to the coarsest.

In the same year Messrs. Enrico Dell'Acqua and Co. opened their hosiery factory in Calle Callao. This firm has its headquarters in Italy, with branches in Sao Paulo (Brazil) and Buenos Aires. The share capital is 1,500,000 liras. At present seventeen machines are at work. The weekly output comprises 300 dozen vests and drawers. The yarn is imported from Italy. About fifty hands are employed.

Sr. Pedro Azum fitted up in 1893 a miniature factory in Calle Salguero, for the manufacturing of cotton, wool, and silk hosiery. There are eight very fine knitting machines and four seamers. Six hundred kilos of yarn are consumed monthly, and the output is sixty dozen articles, which sell from \$66 to \$120 per dozen. This gentleman is also deeply interested in the formation of a Company for acquiring all the raw cotton grown in the country.

Messrs F. Pachianotti & Co. has a small vest factory in Calle Catamarca with an output of 100 dozen per day, for which work 100 women are required. There are eighty machines driven by an eight-horse-power engine.

Mr. A. Burnichon in 1890 established a factory for the manufacture of quilted counterpanes of imitation cashmere, indiana and damask, fine satin, silk, satin, etc., quilted petticoats, and also for the preparation of medicinal cotton. The yearly output comprises some 8,000 to 10,000 counterpanes which are sold at the factory from \$7.50 to \$80 each. About 1,500 kilos of medicinal cotton are made every month. The factory imports more than fifty tons of raw cotton every year.

Machinery is now being laid down for making wick for candles and for matches. Spinning machinery has been ordered from Europe. Mr. Burnichon also proposes to be one of the first cotton growers in this country.

There is another knitting factory also in the Calle Catamarca belonging to Sr. E. Chaillon, founded in 1893, with a capital of \$50,000, gold, possessing fifty knitting machines, and sixty for other work, and giving employment to 100 men and women. The output is about 100 dozen vests of fine quality per diem. Sr. Chaillon formerly had his factory in Paris, but removed it to Buenos Aires on account of this being a better market. He is also growing cotton on a large scale in the Province of Corrientes.

BRAZIL.

The *Diario Oficial* of August 24 publishes an "edital" of the Ministry, of Agriculture containing the conditions under which the service for the navigation of the Amazon and its affluents, at present carried on by an English company, is hereafter to be conducted. To the existing lines from Belem to Manaos and Iquitos, on the frontier of Peru, and those of the Purus, Madeira, Negro, etc., the Brazilian Government has added a new line from Belem to Oyapock, touching at Macapá, Bailique, Araguary, and Amapa, situated on the coast of the disputed Franco-Brazilian territory. The steamers destined for this service are required to be constructed upon the most modern models, with a speed of twelve English miles, a frigorific chamber, and to be capable of carrying 200 to 500 tons of merchandise. They must also be fitted to convey fifty first-class passengers and two hundred second-class, and the plans are to be submitted for the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, as must also be the tariff of rates to be charged for the conveyance of goods and passengers. A reduction of 50 per cent is required to be made on merchandise and passengers sent by order of the Government, except in relation to the Ministry of Agriculture, the museums of Belem and Manoas, and expositions, official or promoted by the Government, when the transportation will be gratuitous. In addition to the new Oyapock navigation service, the Government imposes on the party to whom the concession shall be granted the obligation of building a "trapiche" at Manaos, within a period of two years, and at Itacoatira and Piratinim, within a period of five years, counting from the day on which the navigation shall be inaugurated. The concession will be for five years, and tenders must be presented to the Ministry of Agriculture on the 10th of October next. The Minister of Agriculture reserves the right of deciding without appeal

in case of any differences arising between the Government and the concessionaire.

The following item treating of Brazilian commercial affairs, is taken from a recent copy of the *European Mail*:

"The course of Brazilian finances just now is particularly encouraging, and the trade prospects in that Republic are brightening to a very appreciable extent. The exchange is now much nearer to the neighborhood of 1s. than it has been for some considerable time, and it can hardly be recognized how important this improvement in exchange is to those railway and other companies working in Brazil which have to remit to London their profits for distribution. Thus, the improvement which is daily taking place in Brazilian railway securities—and which, we are convinced, is likely to continue for some time to come—is justified in that the various companies' earnings are worth considerably more pounds sterling than they would have been a few months back with the exchange at 9d. And not only in this respect is the position more favorable. The traffic increases on the Brazilian lines are decidedly encouraging and point to a revival of trade. It is not indeed too optimistic to think that the revival in Brazilian matters—and, indeed, in all South American affairs—will reach very large proportions."

Referring to the rise in the Rio exchange, the following extract from the *Bresil* is understood to state the position fairly:

"The pacification of the country is assured, the coffee crop is abundant, the deliveries are larger than ever, and prices are well maintained, besides which, the production of cotton and rubber is exceptional this year. In a word, the credit of the country is rising in Europe, besides which, the recent conferences between Count Figueiredo, the president of "Banco Nacional Brasileiro," and the Ministers, together with several financiers in Rio, is thought to have some connection with the said movement."

The Lisbon *Jornal do Commercio* says that late news with regard to the Brazilian coffee crop places the production at 8,000,000 bags, the previous estimate having been 7,000,000 bags. Our contemporary, taking the average of the two estimates, puts the value of the crop in the neighborhood of £30,000,000.

SALVADOR.

TARIFF EXEMPTION.

I am glad to report to you that the Government of Salvador has just made a material concession to the export trade of the United States, of which our exporters should take advantage.

In a report dated January 31, 1894, *I advised the Department that the President of Salvador had issued a decree imposing an additional duty of 25 cents (gold) per quintal (100 pounds) on all articles thereafter to be imported into this Republic, whether they had been previously on the free list or not. On the 5th of February I addressed a letter to the Minister of Foreign Relations, in which I said:

"I beg you to kindly advise me whether the decree in question covers 'the products and manufactures of the United States,' which, according to the *memoria* of your department, 'are to be admitted in Salvador free of customs duties and of any national or local tax.'"

After several presentations of the matter since then, I

[Extract from May Consular Reports, page 80.]

*"Import Duty of Salvador.—Consul A. L. Pollock, of San Salvador, under date of January 31, 1894, reports that an additional duty of 25 per cent (gold) per 100 pounds has been levied, by a decree of the President of Salvador, on all goods hereafter imported into Salvador. This includes all articles which were admitted free, with the exception of corn, rice, beans, and salt. The new tax is applied to the building of the railroad from La Unión to San Miguel, and importers will receive stock in that enterprise to the amount of the additional duty they pay."

received to-day the following communication from the Minister of Foreign Relations, to wit:

"The Minister of the Treasury, in a note of yesterday, tells me that although by virtue of the decree of January 29 (31) of this year a duty of 25 cents (gold) per quintal (100 pounds) has been levied on all kinds of merchandise, the Government will in the future abstain from collecting it with respect to the products and manufactures of the United States. In this way I answer your note dated February 5, giving you all due apologies for the delay in my reply, which has been entirely independent of my will."

As the impost in question remains in force on all other foreign goods, the advantage gained for our exporters is apparent. I have requested, by telegraph, the consular agents at Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, and Santa Ana to inform importers of the decision.

ALEXANDER L. POLLOCK,

Consul.

SAN SALVADOR, *April 11, 1894.*

SALVADOR.

EXENCIÓN DE DERECHOS.

Tengo el gusto de informar á V. que el Gobierno del Salvador acaba de hacer una concesión importante al comercio de exportación de los Estados Unidos, de que deben aprovecharse los que entre nosotros se dedican á este negocio.

En un informe fechado el 31 de Enero de 1894 dí aviso al Departamento de que el Presidente del Salvador había expedido un decreto por el cual se impuso un derecho adicional de 25 centavos en oro, por quintal, á todos los artículos que se importasen después de aquella fecha, aplicándose esta

medida hasta á aquellas mercaderías que se encontraban en la lista de las que debían admitirse libres.*

Con fecha 5 de Febrero escribí una carta al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores en que le decía lo que sigue:

"Suplico á V. se sirva bondadosamente informarme si el decreto en cuestión es aplicable á 'los productos y manufacturas de los Estados Unidos' que según la Memoria de su Ministerio 'deben admitirse en Salvador libres de derechos de aduana, ó de todo otro impuesto nacional ó local.' "

Después de varias representaciones sobre este punto, hechas con posterioridad, me ha llegado hoy la siguiente comunicación del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores:

"El Ministro de Hacienda me dice en nota de ayer que aunque por virtud del decreto de Enero 29 de este año se impuso un derecho adicional de 25 centavos en oro, por quintal, á todas las mercancías importadas, el Gobierno se abstendrá en lo futuro de hacer efectivo ese derecho con respecto á los productos y manufacturas de los Estados Unidos. Dejo con esto contestada su nota del 5 de Febrero, presentando al mismo tiempo mis excusas por la demora en dicha respuesta, que ha sido en absoluto independiente de mi voluntad."

Como el impuesto de que se trata permanece vigente con respecto á todas las demás mercaderías extranjeras, es aparente la ventaja obtenida por nuestros exportadores. He pedido por telégrafo á los agentes consulares en Acajutla, La Libertad, La Unión, y Santa Ana, que den conocimiento de esta decisión á todos los importadores.

ALEXANDER L. POLLOCK,
Cónsul.

SAN SALVADOR, *Abril 11 de 1894.*

[Extracto del "Consular Report" del mes de Mayo de 1894, página 80.]

*"Derecho de importación en Salvador.—El Consul A. L. Pollock, de San Salvador da cuenta con fecha de 31 de Enero de 1894, de que por decreto del Presidente del Salvador se ha impuesto un derecho adicional de 25 centavos en oro, por cada 100 libras, sobre todas las mercancías que en lo adelante se importen en el Salvador. Esto se hace extensivo á todos los artículos que se admiten libres de derechos, excepto el maíz, el arroz, los frijoles, y la sal. El nuevo impuesto ha de aplicarse á la construcción del ferrocarril de La Unión á San Miguel, y los importadores recibirán en acciones de aquella empresa el derecho adicional que tengan que pagar."

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

HONDURAS.

[From Report of British Consul at Amapula, February 9, 1894.]

During the last six years trade between this port and Germany has increased more than 75 per cent, owing to the fact that two German steamship lines have been established between this coast and Hamburg via the Straits of Magellan. At first it was believed that such a line would prove a losing speculation, but practical results established by the "Kosmos" line, the first venture, were such as to warrant the establishment of another line, the "Kirsten," from the same country, and to-day we have both lines doing each a paying carrying trade, to say nothing of commerce diverted from other countries to German markets. These lines together send out to this coast about fifteen large steamers per year, and they so time their voyages as to go back loaded with coffee or other produce. As these steamers offer freight rates lower, and deliver goods direct from wharves in Hamburg to wharves in Central American ports without the expense and breakage of transshipment at the Isthmus of Panama, much merchandise formerly ordered only from England is now bought in Germany.

PARAGUAY.

[From a recent German official report.]

As yet Belgium defies all competition in good quality cheap firearms and appurtenances. It would now, however, be well for us to try and get a footing, as there is an increasing demand for these goods.

The sale of German beer is still considerable in spite of the heavy competition it has to face from Norwegian beer, and the produce of the Quilmes brewery near Buenos Aires. It is, therefore, important that we maintain our standard of

quality, about which complaints are being made. Light beers, of the Pilsener type, are preferred here.

Cordage is imported mainly from Spain. Germany should now endeavor to get a firmer footing here.

In hats and caps Germany has not yet succeeded in gaining over any of this trade, which is in English, French, and Belgian hands. Our hats, although not of superior quality, are dearer than the others, and they also leave much to be desired on the score of finish.

PERU.

The United States are leaving no stone unturned to increase their trade with the South American Republics. They have just established a new line of steamers, the "Merchant Line," the vessels of which import kerosene, resins, calico, preserved foods, sewing machines, etc. The line, which appears to be very successful, is under the charge of Messrs. Grace & Co.—*Belgian Consul at Mollendo, May 1, 1894.*

URUGUAY.

Notwithstanding the interference of the *fêtes*, the custom-house receipts for August show an increase of \$100,000 over those for the corresponding month last year, and of \$200,000 as compared with 1892. They are also \$150,000 in excess of the return for July last:

Importation	\$774,441 30
Exportation	44,977 01
Departments, estimate	66,000 00
Total	<u>\$885,418 31</u>
Same month, 1893.....	780,806 00
Same month, 1892.....	682,353 00

The Montevideo *Times* observes:

"These figures are satisfactory in every way, and show both that the steady advance on the customs revenue of last year is fully maintained, and that the season is already

recovering from the depression of the winter months, which made itself acutely felt in June and July. We have little doubt but that this advance will be sustained during the rest of the year. This solid phase of the customs revenue should be of great assistance to Señor Borda's government in putting its financial affairs into a satisfactory shape."

The exports from Montevideo to the United States during August comprised 39,000 dry hides, 507 bales wool, 3 bales stag skins and 6 bales carpincho skins. The total exports to the United States for the year have been 261,500 dry hides, 2,838 bales wool, 80 bales hide cuttings, 149 bales hair, 1,024 tons bones, 6 bales stag skins and 9 bales carpincho skins.

The exports of jerked beef during the second half of August were: 46,266 bales, weighing 77,690 quintals, to Brazil; 9,000 quintals to Cuba, and 3,200 quintals to Puerto Cabello.

The Montevideo custom-house returns for August show that the revenue for the month amounted to \$885,418.31, an increase of \$104,611.80 when compared with August, 1893.

CHILE.

The Chilean Minister of Finance has submitted to a mixed commission the budget of items of public expenditure for 1895, amounting to \$57,000,000 in paper and £800,000 sterling. This, at present rate of exchange, represents a total of \$73,000,000.

The Permanent Nitrate Committee's public statistical circular for October states: Total exports to Europe, September, 1,480,000 quintals; loading for Europe, October 1, 3,700,000 quintals; arrivals in Europe, September, 73,700 tons; deliv-

eries in Europe, September, 46,800 tons. Visible supply, Europe, October 1—stocks and afloat—283,160 tons.

The Chilean Council of Ministers has drawn up a bill to be presented to Congress on its reassembling, empowering the President to purchase from the present concessionaires of the Transandine Railway the portion of the railway lying within the limits of the Republic and which is completed.

The purchase is to carry with it all the material and franchises belonging to the company.

ECUADOR.

[From United States Consular Reports, October, 1894.]

The following statistics are furnished by Consul-General Geo. C. Dillard, Guayaquil:

CACAO.

Cacao received at Guayaquil up to April 30, 1894: arriba, 55,812 quintals (of 100 pounds); balao, 3,263 quintals; machala, 4,344 quintals; total, 63,419 quintals, against 102,467 quintals for same period in 1893.

The appearance of the crop at present would indicate that the supply of arriba for May and June will be very plentiful, but for the following months there will be a great falling off. As the rains, which were suspended in March, came again in April, the orchards are flowering again, and there may be a fair after-crop of arriba in October and November. The general opinion as to the total cacao crop is that it will be 25 per cent less than that of 1893—that is 300,000 quintals.

COFFEE.

The coffee crop of 1893 reached over 50,000 quintals, being considerably larger than for any previous year. As there is now much more land in coffee than last year, a still larger crop is expected this year; and the information from the Daule, Boliche, and Zaguachi districts is very favorable.

The crop of 1894 is expected to reach 60,000 quintals at least. The new crop begins to come in during July and August.

The attention of agriculturists has been directed to the planting of coffee in the mountain districts, from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, and there is a vast extent of available land which can yet be utilized for the growth of coffee.

When handled properly, the coffee grown in Ecuador is of superior quality, and I have no doubt but that, in a few years, it will deserve a separate classification in our markets as Guayaquil coffee.

Besides the coffee lands tributary to Guayaquil, there is a large area of the very finest coffee lands in the upper provinces of Esmeraldas and Manabi.

COLOMBIA.

The Department of State is officially informed by the Consul-General of the United States at Panama, of the enactment of a law by the Legislature of the State of Panama, Colombia, levying a tax of 10 per cent on all imports into that State. Before becoming operative the law must be approved by the Congress of the Republic.

HAITI.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

[From United States Consular Reports, September, 1894.]

Vice-Consul-General Terres informs the Department of State, in a report from Port au Prince dated August 1, that the Haitian Government has revived the passport law of 1864, requiring identification of persons arriving in or departing from that country, and the issuing of certificates as to the fulfillment of certain formalities on penalty of a fine of \$500 or \$1,000. Passports to leave the country are required on penalty of a fine of \$300. A person leaving a foreign port to go to Haiti must obtain a passport, or *visé* of passport

from the Haitian Consular agent there, on penalty of a fine of \$300 on arrival, the fee for passport being \$1 and the *visé* 50 cents.

VENEZUELA.

[United States Consular Reports, September, 1894.]

Consul Plumacher, of Maracaibo, under date of August 6, transmits to the Department of State resolutions, or orders, of the Venezuelan Executive, directing that "glutinous paste" being a prepared food shall be scheduled in the fourth tariff class, and that "wire manufactured in the form indicated at the foot of the said resolution for fencing pastures and fields" shall be introduced through the Custom-Houses free of duty.

COSTA RICA.

[From United States Consular Reports, October, 1894.]

Consul Harrison R. Williams, under date of San José, July 2, makes the following report to the Department of State:

LUMBER.

The native woods of Costa Rica principally utilized as lumber consist of two or three varieties of cedar, as well as several cheaper and less durable woods unknown in northern countries.

Of imported lumber, pine is the only kind used in any quantity, with some oak brought for use of the railroad in its repair shop. The principal objection to pine and other foreign lumber is that in a very few years it is attacked by insects, which eat through the stoutest pieces and completely destroy them.

The value of lumber imported from the United States during the year 1893 was \$3,816 in American gold. There is an import duty of, say, 2½ cents in American currency per kilogram (2.2046 pounds) on lumber such as boards, rafters, and for construction purposes generally.

According to a Government decree dated July 28, 1890, all

lumber for construction imported for use in Port Limon is free of duty untill July 29, 1895.

Cedar is worth about \$6 and mahogany about \$8 (American money) per ton of 40 cubic foot.

In view of the small demand for foreign lumber and the condition of general building at the present time, there is very little to be suggested in the way of extending trade. Sawmills are being erected in different parts of the country, and native woods are well adapted for most local building purposes.

DYEWOODS.

The principal wood exported is fustic, very little, if any, being shipped to the United States, nearly all going to Europe, principally to Germany and France.

There are on an average from 15,000 to 16,000 tons shipped per annum from the Pacific side, and a small quantity from the Atlantic side. In consequence of these shipments the supply of this dyewood is becoming exhausted. In fact, reliable parties engaged in this business state that within the next five or six years this class of wood will have all been cut. This refers to the accessible supplies on the coast and within easy handling distance. Inland there is a very large quantity, but the cost of bringing it down to shipping points would exceed the value of the wood.

The value of the wood is about \$5 in gold per ton, delivered alongside the vessel, the price varying accordingly as the vessel loads in the Gulf or outside on the coast.

Fustic brings from £4 to £5 (\$19.46 to \$24.33) per ton in the United Kingdom, and about the same price in Germany and France.

Lately a decree was issued by this Government imposing a duty of \$1 (Costa Rica currency)* per ton on fustic, as well as on all other woods. Fustic is the principal dyewood exported

Information as regards the other dyewoods is impossible to obtain.

* 45.7 cents American on July 1, 1894.

WHEAT FLOUR.

The standard of living in Costa Rica does not differ from that which prevails in the United States. The inhabitants of the cities eat wheat flour, while the country people feed principally on corn meal. The quality of flour most used is of the first class, and is imported from St. Louis, San Francisco, and New Orleans.

In the year 1893 flour to the value of \$289,418, in American gold, and wheat to the value of \$21,418 were imported. None but American wheat and wheat flour are imported.

The import duty on flour is 4 cents per kilogram (2.2046 pounds) and wharfage $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per kilogram, or, say, $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents and five-eighths of a cent in American gold, respectively.

The import duty on wheat is 2 cents per kilogram, wharfage $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per kilogram, or, say, seven-eighths of a cent and five-eighths of a cent, respectively, in American gold. Wheat destined for the San José flour mill pays only one-fifth part of duty and wharfage.

Wheat and flour are paid for by means of drafts at three, sixty, and ninety days' sight on New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

Wheat and flour are shipped from the United States by three different lines: New York to Port Limon, the Atlas line, one steamer weekly; New Orleans to Port Limon, one steamer weekly; San Francisco to Punta Arenas, Pacific Mail line, one steamer fortnightly.

There are no obstacles at present to the trade in American flour, as the entire quantity of flour and wheat consumed in Costa Rica comes from the United States. As to the prospect of extension of business, the question is rather that of maintaining the present status.

Flour in Costa Rica is mostly consumed by bakers. There is very little baking done in private houses, nearly all of the bread being prepared in the bakeries.

GUATEMALA.

The contract for the construction of the unfinished part of the Guatemala Northern Railway has been let, and it is thought the work will be completed within one year from the present time.

The road as now projected will be about 160 miles long, and will connect Port Barrios on the Gulf of Honduras, and the capital of the Republic.

At Guatemala City connection will be made with the Central Railway of Guatemala, extending from Guatemala City to San José on the Pacific Coast, thus forming a trans-isthmian line.

El Guatemalteco, the official paper of the Government of Guatemala, publishes in its issue of August 29 ultimo the statement made by the Commissioner of Customs of the Republic, of the receipts of the government through his department, from January 1 to June 30, 1894, as follows:

Import duties.....	\$1,518,539 36
Export duties.....	930,393 12
	<hr/>
	2,448,937 48

In addition to the above the following amounts were paid into the treasury during the same six months:

Reshipment duties	\$869 99
Fines.....	3,710 18
Sale of forfeited articles.....	4,070 26
Difference in the exchange.....	<hr/> 747,021 72
Sum.....	<hr/> 755,672 15
Grand total.....	<hr/> 3,204,609 63

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed will be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics :

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—

Buenos Aires.
Cordoba.
Rosario.

BOLIVIA—

La Paz.

BRAZIL—

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

CHILE—

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

COLOMBIA—

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

COSTA RICA—

San José.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Puerto Plata.
Samana.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—

Guatemala.

HAITI—

Cape Haitien.
Port au Prince.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

HONDURAS—

Ruatan.
Tegucigalpa.

MEXICO—

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

MEXICO—*Continued.*

Tuxpan.
Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—

Managua.
San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—

Asuncion.

PERU—

Callao.

SALVADOR—

San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Colonia.
Montevideo.
Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—

La Guayra.
Maracaibo.
Puerto Cabello.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, U. S. A., 1894.

It is impossible to comply with requests for the free distribution of the publications of this Bureau. The demand for Handbooks and Bulletins has increased so rapidly as to make compliance impossible, because of the limited editions published. The lists of applicants desiring to be supplied with every Handbook and Bulletin issued by the Bureau largely exceed any edition published, and these lists would be constantly increased if the requests received daily at the Bureau were acceded to. Yet, it is well understood that many requests are received from persons having good reasons for desiring the information asked for, and both willing and able to pay the slight cost of these documents.

Recognizing these facts, the Bureau some months ago issued a circular announcing that thereafter the publications of the Bureau would be sold to all applicants at a small price. This was done with a view of extending rather than limiting the circulation of the information published by the Bureau, and at the same time securing the utmost impartiality in such distribution. It was believed that this course would result in a more general circulation of the information secured in saving the unnecessary labor of replying to requests from persons who apparently had no special interest in the publications applied for, and that all who had a well-grounded intention of embarking in business in foreign countries, or extending business already established, would be able to afford the slight expense involved in the payment of the cost price of the Bureau documents.

The result of this experiment has more than justified the hopes with which it was undertaken. With exceptions too rare to be noted, the plan embraced in the circular has met with the cordial approbation of the business men of the

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

country, and if the progress made thus far in extending the circulation of these publications shall be continued it will be possible to largely increase the numbers of each edition of future publications.

Many of the earlier Bulletins have been included in more recent publications. This applies especially to the tariffs, commercial directories and newspaper directories of the different Republics.

Suggestions from manufacturers and dealers as to their special needs of information will receive prompt attention by the Bureau.

The following list embraces a catalogue of the Bulletins and Handbooks published since the organization of the Bureau, of which copies may be secured by remitting to the undersigned the price named in inclosed list.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

	Cents.
3. Patent and Trade-mark Laws of America.....	5
4. Money, Weights and Measures of the American Republics.....	5
6. Foreign Commerce of the American Republics.....	20
8. Import Duties of Brazil	10
10. Import Duties of Cuba and Puerto Rico.....	15
11. Import Duties of Costa Rica.....	10
13. Commercial Directory of Brazil	5
14. Commercial Directory of Venezuela.....	5
15. Commercial Directory of Colombia.....	5
16. Commercial Directory of Peru.....	5
17. Commercial Directory of Chile.....	5
18. Commercial Directory of Mexico.....	15
19. Commercial Directory of Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay.....	5
20. Import Duties of Nicaragua.....	10
21. Import Duties of Mexico (revised).....	15
22. Import Duties of Bolivia.....	20
23. Import Duties of Salvador.....	5
24. Import Duties of Honduras.....	10
25. Import Duties of Ecuador.....	5
26. Commercial Directory of the Argentine Republic.....	5
27. Import Duties of Colombia.....	5
28. Commercial Directory of Central America	10

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATION

	Cents.
29. Commercial Directory of Haiti and Santo Domingo.....	5
30. First Annual Report of the Bureau, 1891	10
32. Handbook of Guatemala.....	35
33. Handbook of Colombia.....	30
34. Handbook of Venezuela	35
36. Import Duties of Venezuela.....	5
38. Commercial Directory of Cuba and Puerto Rico.....	10
39. Commercial Directory of British, Danish, Dutch and French colonies.....	10
42. Newspaper Directory of Latin America.....	5
43. Import Duties of Guatemala	25
44. Import Duties of the United States.....	5
45. Import Duties of Peru.....	25
46. Import Duties of Chile	25
47. Import Duties of Uruguay.....	25
48. Import duties of the Argentine Republic.....	25
49. Import Duties of Haiti.....	10
50. Handbook of the American Republics, No. 3.....	50
51. Handbook of Nicaragua.....	50
52. Handbook of Santo Domingo	50
53. Immigration and Land Laws of Latin America.....	40
55. Handbook of Bolivia	40
61. Handbook of Uruguay	50
62. Handbook of Haiti	50
63. How the Markets of Latin America May Be Reached	40
64. Handbook of Ecuador.....	50
67. Handbook of the Argentine Republic	50
68. April Special Bulletin, Costa Rica.....	25
New United States Tariff Law.....	05

PUBLICATIONS NOT NUMBERED.

Commercial Directory of Latin America.....	40
Second Annual Report of the Bureau, 1892.....	5
Third Annual Report of the Bureau, 1893.....	15
Manual de las Repùblicas Americanas, 1891 (Spanish edition of Handbook No. 1)	50
International American Conference Reports and Recommendations, including Reports upon the Plan of Arbitration, Reciprocity Treaties, Inter-Continental Railway, Steamship Communication, Sanitary Regulations, Customs Regulations, Common Silver Coin, Patents and Trade-Marks, Weights and Measures, Port Dues, International Law, Extradition Treaties, International Bank, Memorial Tablet, Columbian Exposition—	
Octavo, bound in paper	\$0 50
Octavo, bound in half Morocco	1 50

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	Cents.
Monthly Bulletins, \$1 per annum; single copies.....	10
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, first volume, 852 pages, bound in cloth, contains upwards of 24,000 commercial terms in English, Spanish and Portuguese.....	3 00

Money may be sent by postoffice money order, payable to the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics. All other remittances are at the risk of the sender. *Postage stamps will not be received.*

CLINTON FURBISH,
Director.

The second volume of the Code of Commercial Nomenclature is now in press and will be ready for delivery about the 1st of October. This is the final edition of the English, Spanish, and Portuguese edition, containing about 24,000 terms, including about 830 pages. Price, bound in cloth, \$3.

El segundo tomo del Código de Nomenclatura Comercial se encuentra en prensa y estará listo para distribuirse para el primero de Octubre próximo. Este tomo es el último de la serie inglesa, castellana, y portuguesa, consta de 830 páginas y contiene cerca de 24,000 vocablos. Su precio, encuadernado en tela, \$3.

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

