

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

BULLETIN
OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE
AMERICAN
REPUBLICS

VOL. XXIX

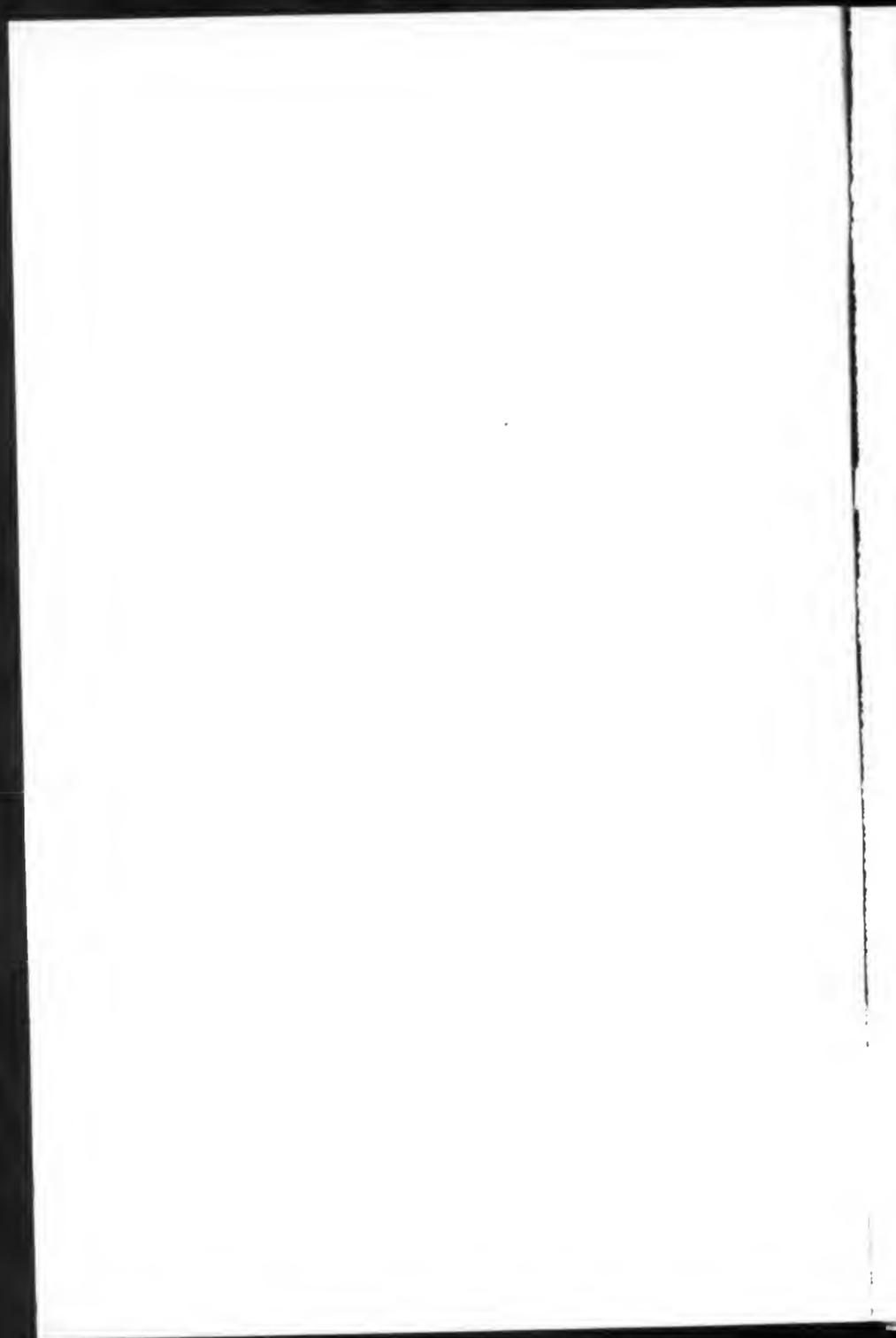
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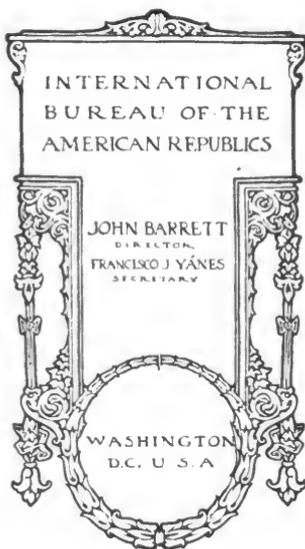
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OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE
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1909



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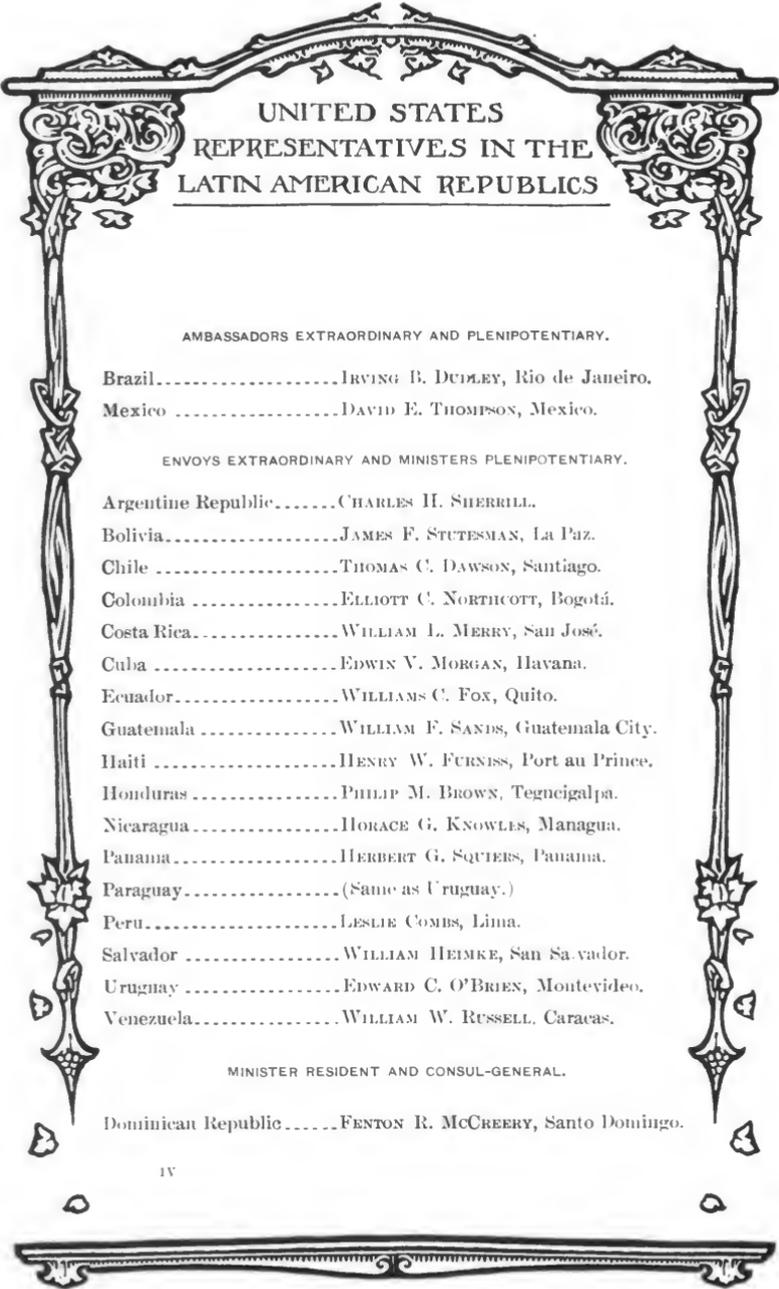
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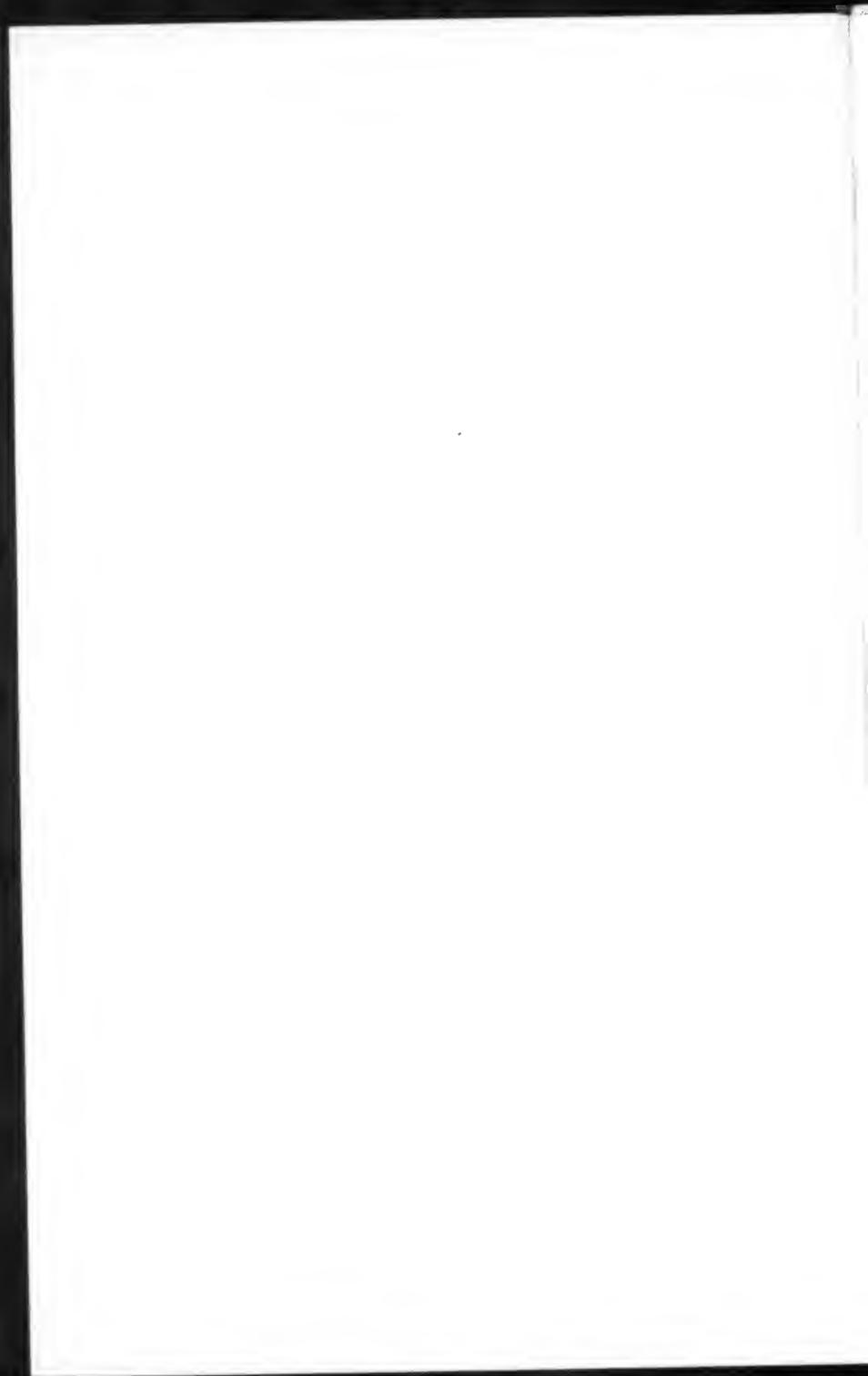
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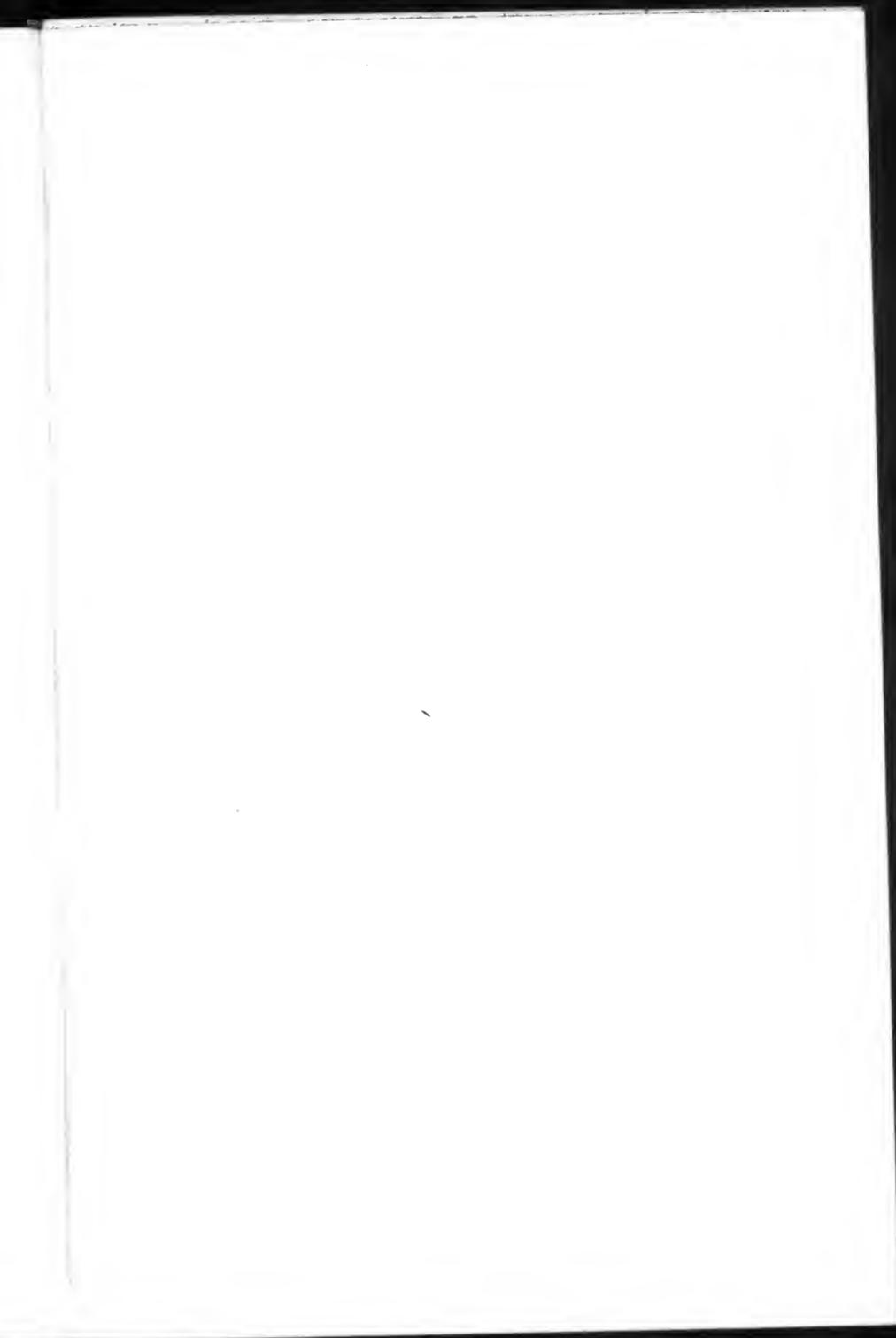
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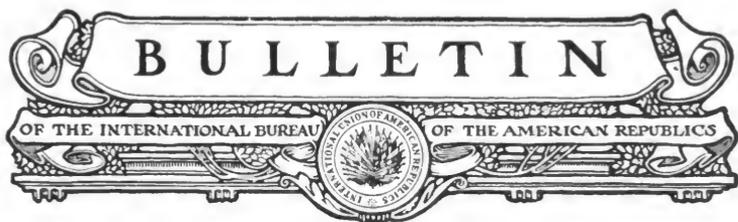






GENERAL RAMÓN GONZÁLES VALENCIA,
PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA.

General Valencia was elected on August 3, 1909, by the Colombian Congress for one year, to fill the unexpired term of President Reyes who recently resigned. He was Vice-President of the Republic in 1905, but resigned the office in March of the same year.



BULLETIN
OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

VOL. XXIX.

OCTOBER, 1909.

NO. 4.

IT is gratifying to note the widespread attention which the press of the world is giving to the International Bureau and its MONTHLY BULLETIN as a result of the Bureau's increased efforts to develop closer relations of commerce and friendship among the American Republics, and to make the countries of Latin America better known throughout the United States, Europe, and the Orient. If all the editorial comment on the Bureau and the BULLETIN which appeared during the month of August, for instance, was reprinted in this issue, it would require more pages of space than could be spared. The quotation in full of one of these editorials, taken from a representative newspaper, will show the general trend of the others. The Director, while appreciating the complimentary reference to himself, wishes to go on record as stating that the credit which is given to him belongs to the entire staff of the Bureau as much as to himself, and that his efforts would have been in vain had he not had the earnest support of such men as Mr. ROOT, when he was Secretary of State, and now of Secretary KNOX, on the part of the United States, and, on the other hand, of all the Ambassadors and Ministers representing the Latin-American Republics. In its issue of August 13, the "News," of Buffalo, New York, said:

The Bureau of Republics in Washington is made up of all the independent countries of the Western Hemisphere. It grew out of Mr. BLAINE'S far-reaching idea of a close compact between the American Republics for their mutual good.

For years the Bureau has been headed by JOHN BARRETT, and he has proved to be a master hand at his task, for under his direction the Bureau has grown to magnificent proportions and the work it has done has won such favor that Mr. CARNEGIE, who is alert to put money where it will do the most good, is building a \$1,000,000 home in Washington for it.

There is every month a BULLETIN, as it is called, issued by the Bureau and published in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. In quality of matter, in beauty of illustration, in grade of bookwork, the magazine ranks with the very best printed in any language and on any subject, except, perhaps, periodicals devoted to the fine arts.

Director BARRETT merits the most warm praise and deserves an appreciation not easy to limit for the excellent work that he has done from the beginning and that he continues to do with ever-increasing efficiency. It is due as much to him as to any other man that through the labor of the Bureau the relations between the United States and the American Republics are so nearly ideal as they are and that the feelings of the people in both continents are so cordial as to make this half of the globe the just envy of the other half.

Mr. BARRETT'S Bureau is one of the tasks undertaken by the Government that has the backing of twenty-one Republics associated for its maintenance. It is carrying out a great statesman's idea in the noblest manner, and the most useful. It is something unique in the world's history that in Washington there is an office in which every citizen of every independent country in the western world may feel at home. That might be glory enough for some men, but it is only the beginning of the admirable work of Mr. BARRETT and his associates who represent the Republics interested in the Bureau.

THE MEETING OF THE PRESIDENTS.

Commenting on the satisfactory relations between Mexico and foreign countries President DIAZ, in his message to Congress on September 16, spoke as follows with regard to his meeting with the President of the United States:

Having been invited by the President of the United States of America to meet him at the border during the course of his journey through the Western States of the American Union, I could not but accept the invitation, couched, as it was, in the most courteous terms, bearing in mind, too, the desirability of cementing the relations of the two Governments by means of an interview of mere courtesy, at which there is no intention of treating any question affecting international relations. * * * It has been arranged that the interview is to take place on October 16 next, at El Paso, Tex., and that President TAFT is to return the visit forthwith at Ciudad Juarez.

GROWTH OF TRAVEL TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

All reports coming into the Bureau from the steamship companies and tourist agencies show that there will be this fall and winter and next spring a most noteworthy increase in the number of travelers going from the United States and Europe to the Latin-American countries. The well-known agencies of both COOK and CULVER are making preparations for additional excursions beyond those originally planned, while the Hamburg-American Company has received enough applications for passage on the *Blücher*, which will make the trip to South America, leaving next January from New York, to assure the success of the undertaking. Considering the fact that next summer, which will be winter south of the Equator, will be a season of unusual activity and interest, in view of the International Pan-American Conference and of the International Agricultural and Transportation Expositions, to be held at Buenos Aires, there is every reason why 1910 should set a new record for travel to South America.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS IN ARGENTINA.

The agricultural and transportation exhibitions which will be held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1910 will be perhaps the most important of their kind which have ever been held in countries south of the Equator, and it is hoped that there will be a worthy participation from the United States. It may be difficult, because of the shortness of time, for the United States Government to make a sufficient appropriation to provide for a general government exhibit, but it is believed that the manufacturers of railway material and agricultural machinery will send exhibits which will be creditable. Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Dr. L. S. ROWE, and Director BARRETT, of the International Bureau, have been requested by Mr. E. M. NELSON, Secretary-General of the Agricultural Exhibition, to act as a committee in the United States to call the attention of the agricultural interests in the United States to the opportunity and importance of participation. They have discussed the matter carefully with Mr. F. C. COOK, a prominent Argentina gentleman, who has recently been in the United States, and who has acted as a representative of the organization having charge of the Agricultural Exhibition. He has returned to Argentina, believing that there will be a fair exhibit on the part of the agricultural interests of this country. It is hoped that the United States Agricultural Department, by the aid of an appropriation which may be secured from the coming session of Congress, will consent to the transfer of the exhibit which it now has at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle, Washington, to Buenos Aires. This exhibit has been prepared with great care and will attract a great deal of attention in South America. Secretary-General NELSON has recently informed Director BARRETT that the date for filing requests for space and participation on the part of exhibitors has been extended from October to the 1st of December of this year. It is therefore hoped that this extension of time will cause many firms and persons to prepare exhibits who otherwise would not feel that they could do so.

HONORS TO AMERICAN DIPLOMATS.

The satisfactory adjustment of the questions at issue between the governments of Venezuela and of the United States has led to the conferring of special honors upon the Commissioner of the United States, Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN. The negotiations between Mr. BUCHANAN and Señor Don F. GONZALEZ GUINAN, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Venezuela, were characterized by most cordial manifestations of mutual respect and esteem, and upon their close the Order of the Bust of Bolivar of the Second Class, which ranks next to that reserved for heads of nations, was conferred by the Venezuelan Government upon the special envoy from the United States. At the same time



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HONORABLE WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN,

The eminent authority in Latin-American affairs, Special Commissioner of the United States of America in Venezuela.



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HONORABLE HORACE G. KNOWLES,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Nicaragua,
formerly accredited to Serbia, Roumania, and Bulgaria in the same capacity.

courtesies of a similar character were extended to other officials of the United States Government.

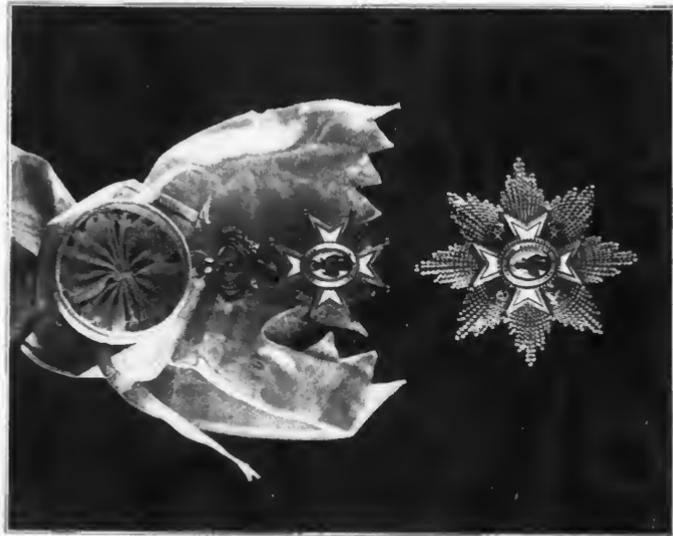
Hon. HORACE G. KNOWLES, Minister from the United States in Nicaragua, has received from King Peter of Servia the cross and star of the Order of St. Sava, the highest compliment royalty in that country can pay to a foreigner. Mr. Knowles, prior to his present mission, was United States Minister at the courts of Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria, and it is on account of the distinguished services rendered the countries to which he was accredited that the dignities were conferred. The emblems are remarkable specimens of the goldsmith's art, the cross being of gold and enamel and the star of silver and gold, bearing in its center the enameled figure of St. Sava.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THE OCTOBER ISSUE.

This issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN contains many interesting and instructive special articles, among which are "Guatemala's Temples of Minerva;" "The Argentine National Exposition;" "Municipal Organizations of the Capitals of Latin America: Bogota;" "Chicle, the Basis of the Chewing Gum;" "Ecuador's National Exposition;" "The American Cathedrals;" "The Flags and Coats of Arms of the American Republics: Guatemala," and "The Holidays of the American Republics: Guatemala." No one, no matter how critical, can look over this list without being impressed with the comprehensive and educational character of the material now published in the BULLETIN. Such special articles may reduce the space given to ordinary statistical data, but the experience of the Bureau proves conclusively that the majority of the desirable class to be interested read these special articles in preference to the drier statistical records. The latter are most valuable and useful, and the Bureau will continue to publish them as fully as possible and also to provide them to all those who may write for them, but there is no question that the growing popularity and the influence of the BULLETIN are largely due to its efforts to present the matter within its covers more in magazine than in the ordinary government document form.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND LATIN AMERICA.

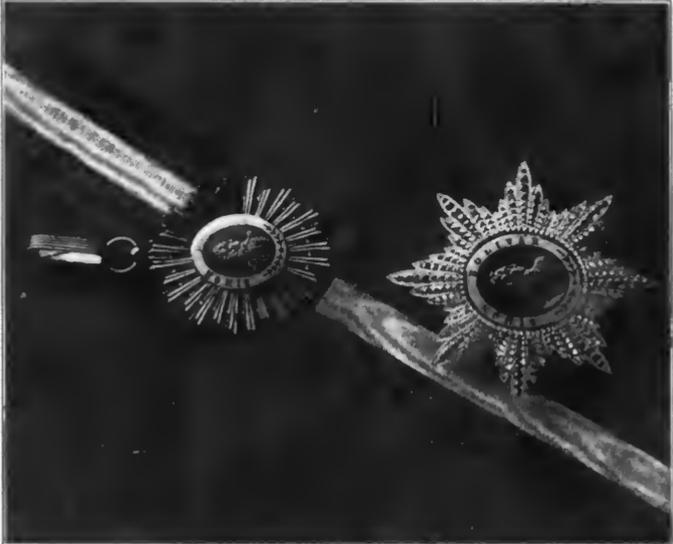
The Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX, in pursuance of his policy of closer intercourse with Latin-American countries, has created a new section in his Department, to be known as the Division of Latin-American Affairs. Hon. THOMAS C. DAWSON, at present United States Minister to Chile, has been appointed as the chief, with Mr. WILLIAM T. S. DOYLE as assistant. The scope and aims of



THE CROSS AND STAR OF THE ORDER OF ST. SAVA.

Conferred by the King of Serbia upon Hon. Homer G. Knowles, formerly United States Minister to the courts of Serbia, Roumania, and Bulgaria.

Photograph by Harris-Ewing.



THE ORDER OF THE BUST OF BOLIVAR OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Conferred by the Venezuelan Government upon Hon. William I. Buchanan as Special Envoy from the United States of America to that Republic.

this new division do not conflict with nor antagonize the administrative purposes for which the International Bureau of the American Republics was created and developed. The volume of Latin-American business in the Department of State has increased so much during the last few years, that in, order to attend to it properly the establishment of a new division has been found expedient, just as the organization of a Far Eastern section was required for the adequate handling of increased relations with the Orient. The choice of Minister DAWSON for chief of the new division has been welcomed by all in view of his exceptional qualifications and his uncommon knowledge of Latin-American affairs, acquired in the diplomatic service. Mr. DOYLE is also fully conversant with the laws, customs, and methods of Latin-America, and will prove an able coadjutor.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE NEW DIVISION OF LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN DOYLE, who has just been appointed assistant chief of the newly created Division of Latin American Affairs of the State Department, was born at Menlo Park, California, in the year 1876. He received his early education at private schools and at Santa Clara College in that State. Later he entered Georgetown College, District of Columbia, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1897 and of LL. B. in 1900. After graduating in the law Mr. DOYLE became associated with his father in the prosecution of the Pius Fund of the Californias before the Hague Tribunal. Later he practiced law in Washington, D. C., and accompanied former Secretary of State ELIHU ROOT on his South American trip in 1906 as private secretary. Mr. DOYLE has since that date been employed in the State Department in various capacities in relation to South American affairs.

THE LONDON "TIMES" AND LATIN AMERICA.

The new and broadening work of the International Bureau of the American Republics has awakened the London "Times," one of the most influential newspapers in the Old World, to the advisability of publishing a series of articles about the commercial, material, geographical, and general conditions and characteristics of the Latin-American Republics. These will probably appear some time during the coming December. Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER, formerly Director of the United States Census and at present the principal correspondent of the London "Times" in the United States, is making a trip to Latin America in order to prepare material for these articles and to secure discussion of the different papers from prominent men in that part of the world. Mr. H. I. ELLIOTT, of



W. T. S. DOYLE,

Assistant Chief of the newly created Division of Latin-American Affairs in the State Department.

the Washington staff of the London "Times," is also preparing material with the assistance of the International Bureau. The Director has been requested to write an introductory paper for this Latin-American series.

WESTERN EVENTS OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.

In the latter part of October there will be a succession of events in the Southwest and Central West of the United States which have a direct bearing on the relations of this country with its sister Republics to the south. The meeting of President TAFT, of the United States, and President DIAZ, of Mexico, at El Paso will be in every sense one of the principal historical occasions of this decade, and should have a broad influence in developing closer relations of mutual confidence and good will between these two countries. From El Paso, President TAFT will proceed to St. Louis and then make a steamboat trip down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, where he will attend a great convention that is called to consider the improvement of the waterways of the Mississippi Valley. A number of other steamboats will accompany that carrying the President, and on these will go not only governors of different States, but several of the Latin-American Ministers and Ambassadors. The committees in charge of these events invited the President of Panama and the President of Cuba to come to New Orleans and there meet the President of the United States, but it is understood at this writing that it was impossible for these invitations to be accepted. The purpose of the trip down the Mississippi and of the gathering at New Orleans is to awaken the interest of the country to the necessity of improving the channel of the Mississippi and the commercial facilities of the Gulf coast so that not only internal but foreign commerce may be developed thereby, especially trade with the Latin-American countries which border on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, and which will be reached by the opening of the Panama Canal.

CONSUL-GENERAL OF GUATEMALA IN NEW YORK.

Dr. RAMÓN BENGOCHEA, the present Consul-General of the Republic of Guatemala in New York City, is a physician of note in his own country, having held the rank of Surgeon-General in the Guatemalan Army. He received his early education in that Republic, where he also studied medicine, receiving his doctor's degree from the Faculty of the University of Guatemala. Doctor BENGOCHEA has been highly honored by various appointments from his Government, among them being those of Professor in the Medical Faculty of the University, Surgeon-General in various Departments, Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine in the University, Chief of Military Sanitation, and Colonel in the Army. He has been sent on various diplomatic missions to Mexico and Honduras and has served



SEÑOR DON RAMÓN BENGOCHEA,
Consul General of Guatemala to the United States at New York.

as the representative of Guatemala to various scientific and industrial congresses both in this country and abroad. He was also at one time Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Salvador and on two occasions Chargé d'Affaires of the Guatemalan Legation in Washington.

LATIN AMERICA AND DRY FARMING.

Secretary JOHN T. BURNS of the Dry Farming Congress, to be held at Billings, Montana, from October 26 to 28, has invited the International Bureau to send a representative to its meeting and discuss the conditions in the Latin-American States relative to the possible advancement of agriculture and commerce by the encouragement of dry land farming. Such remarkable progress has been made in dry farming throughout certain sections of the United States that it holds out good prospects for large sections of the Latin-American countries which are semiarid. There is hardly an important Latin-American country that does not possess sections where it is almost impossible to carry on irrigation and yet where there is not sufficient moisture to conduct farming under the old and ordinary conditions. The successful experiments which have been made in the new and up-to-date dry farming hold out a new future for such districts, with a corresponding increase of population and wealth.

MR. ROBINSON'S BOOK ON PANAMA.

The Director has referred in a previous issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN to an address delivered at Colon, Panama, by Mr. TRACY ROBINSON, who has had his residence for many years on the Isthmus. Recently it has been the privilege of the Director to read carefully Mr. Robinson's book entitled "Panama; a Personal Record of Forty-six Years, 1861-1907," and he has found it one of the most interesting publications in regard to that country which has yet been published. It gives the point of view of a man who is more familiar with the local, political, geographical, and material conditions than possibly any other man living. Its historical statements are particularly interesting, and there is weaved into it enough of incident and recollection to make it a most readable book. It is published by the Star and Herald Company, of New York and Panama, and has a neat and attractive appearance with its good quality of paper, printing, and illustrations.

CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT COLON, PANAMA.

Dr. JAMES C. KELLOGG was born in Woodville, Mississippi, December 9, 1859. He attended the public schools of New Orleans and afterwards



DR. JAMES C. KELLOGG,
Consul of the United States of America at Colon, Panama.

studied at the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee. In 1878 he went to Europe, where he spent five years in studying chemistry and pharmacy. Returning to the United States he entered the pharmaceutical department of Vanderbilt University, graduating in one year and taking the founder's medal in 1885. He went to St. Louis, where he practiced for over a year. He reentered Vanderbilt University and in 1888 graduated as a doctor of medicine, again taking the founder's medal. After serving at this university as an interne for one year he entered the consular service, being appointed consul at Stettin, Germany, in 1890. He resigned in 1893 to take up special work in medicine in the principal cities in Germany, where he remained five years. In 1899, having returned to the United States, he commenced the practice of medicine in St. Louis, but in 1905 returned to the consular service, being appointed consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, and was transferred to his present post at Colon, Panama, in May, 1905.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

Elsewhere we have made mention of the intention of the London "Times" to publish a series of articles in regard to the progress and development of the Latin-American countries. In the issue of July 26 the "Times" had the following to say, under the head of "South American Interests:"

South America, through the Bureau of the American Republics here, with which twenty-one countries are affiliated, has been intently watching the course of the tariff bill. It has developed, through the efforts of Mr. JOHN BARRETT, its Director, into a considerable influence toward the development of both commerce and friendship between the United States and Latin America. The Bureau to some extent is responsible for the remission of the duty on coffee, in which Brazil is keenly interested, and is striving to prevent the duty on hides in the interests of Argentina, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Uruguay, and Cuba, as also to check an increased duty on other South American products. It is taking an active part in the movement for the creation of an international bank in South America, and it hopes to promote the passage next session in Congress of a bill providing for improved shipping facilities.

MINISTER GODOY'S LIFE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

The friends of Mr. JOSÉ F. GODOY, the Mexican Minister to Cuba, who has been also associated frequently with the Mexican Embassy in Washington, will be glad to know that he is preparing a life of President DIAZ and is now at work on the finishing touches of the manuscript. It is probable that the book will appear during the coming winter. Mr. GODOY's standing as a scholar and his experience as a diplomat qualify him to undertake a careful biography of one of the most prominent characters in American history. President DIAZ is in every sense

a constructive statesman, and few countries have had executives who have done so much for real prosperity and genuine progress as he has done during the two decades and more that he has administered the affairs of that great Republic.

CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT PARA, BRAZIL.

GEORGE H. PICKERELL, who has been Consul at Para since 1906, was born at Columbus, Ohio, July 12, 1858, and received his early education in the public schools of that city. He entered the consular service in 1898, being appointed in that year as Consul at St. Michaels in the Azores, where he remained until transferred to his present position. The increasing development of the trade of this port of Brazil makes the post one of much importance in connection with Latin American trade with the United States.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS AT DENVER, COLORADO.

At the great Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, which was held in Denver, Colorado, from the 17th to the 20th of August last, special attention was given to the subject of the development of closer relations of commercial exchange between the United States and the countries of Latin America. One of the most notable addresses was that delivered by H. H. HAINES, secretary of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, pointing out carefully the amount of business that was already done through the port of Galveston with the countries bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, and showing how, upon the completion of the Panama Canal, this trade would vastly increase. Mr. HAINES is an enthusiastic believer in the future of Latin-American commerce, and is planning to visit South America in the near future in order to see what the opportunities are for an exchange of commodities between his section of the United States and those countries. The conference also gave close attention to the address delivered by the Director of the International Bureau upon the general subject of Latin-American opportunities as far as they affect the trans-Mississippi section of the United States. The committee on resolutions strongly recommended the improvement of steamship facilities between North and South America, and urged upon the United States Congress the necessity of the Government giving special attention to this matter. It had been hoped that several of the Latin-American ambassadors and ministers could be present and participate in the Congress, but they were prevented at the last moment by unavoidable causes. Special credit is due ARTHUR F. FRANCIS, the capable secretary of the Congress, for its success. The cooperation, moreover, of such men as Hon. THOMAS F. WALSH, of Colorado, and Colonel PRYOR, the outgoing and incoming presidents, respectively, had much to do with the carrying out of the programme.



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

GEORGE H. PICKERELL,

Consul of the United States of America at Para, Brazil.

BOOK NOTES

Chile, a Study (*Landeskunde von Chile*). The author, Dr. CARL MARTIX, of Puerto Montt, Chile, was born on the 16th of September, 1838, in Jena, Germany. His early years were passed in the native schools and he took his degree of doctor of medicine in Berlin. For some years he was an instructor in medicine in the universities of Germany, where he developed a great interest in ethnology and zoology. He then took a trip to Brazil, where he was a special favorite of the Emperor, DOM PEDRO, in their scientific companionship. He returned later to Germany and again was active there in many scientific branches, himself founding societies for scientific research. In 1869 he went to Chile at the invitation of the German residents there, but instead of settling in either Santiago or Valparaiso, where his learning would have made him welcome, he chose the small town of Puerto Montt, because in that neighborhood he found not only climatic conditions to his taste, but a growing German colony in which he thought his services could be of most value. Here, or on the neighboring island of Chilloó, with the exception of a more or less lengthy visit to Germany, he passed the remainder of his life, dying, after years crowned with honor and work, on the 28th of October, 1907. The practice of medicine was really but a small part of his activities. He was a scientific man, first and foremost, but his intense mental zeal was so great and his intellectual passions so diversified that his inquiries extended into every branch of human knowledge. He published over forty pamphlets and special studies, three-fourths of which dealt with the physical and ethnological conditions in Chile. He was a member of many learned societies, was recognized as an authority in Europe as well as in South America, and the manuscript which he left at his death was the result of a loving labor of thirty-five years. The book has been carefully edited by his intimate associates, both in Chile and Germany. It will be seen, therefore, that this is the mature product of a man as well entitled to speak on his subject as any person can be. It is voluminous, to be sure, yet there is not a single chapter or paragraph or statistical table but that is full of information, given in such language that even the popular reader can become absorbed in it. There are 777 pages, 73 photographs, a map, and an extensive bibliography. Every conceivable subject, from the geography of Chile, the construction of the ground, the climate, population, politics, the relation of state and church, the railroads and commerce, is carefully treated. A special section is devoted to the individual provinces,

with description of their chief cities. The book is of course exhaustive, and yet the language is so clear, the statements so direct, and the opinions so impartially expressed that it becomes a wonderful storehouse of fact and philosophy. For instance, the chapter on the foreigners in Chile contains data which, it might be stated, have never before been put into print. This German acknowledges that the English are of more importance than any other nation there. He asserts that the 700 Yankees are exercising a decided influence on present conditions of the country, and he shows how the Araucanian blood is still an important factor to be considered in the future growth of the nation. It is impossible to think of a subject in the whole range of a nation's development which this author has not touched upon. Authorities without end and from all sources are quoted as mere dry statistics, or to substantiate the value of an opinion. The book is monumental, and at the same time it can be stated that for certain purposes it is the best contribution in the Columbus Memorial Library concerning the Republic of Chile. (A publication of the Geographical Institute of the University of Jena. L. Friederichsen & Co., Hamburg, 1909.)

Brazil in 1909, by J. C. OAKENFULL. Published under the auspices of the Brazilian Government Commission of Propaganda and Economic Expansion, this book is practically an official statement of the economic conditions prevailing in the vast Republic. In the treatment of the question, the writer has prepared a valuable book of reference and one that might serve as a standard for all future compilers. Undismayed by the gigantic character of his task, Mr. OAKENFULL has condensed within the compass of 240 pages a comprehensive account of old and modern Brazil, covering its immense resources, their present state of development, future possibilities, etc. The section devoted to agriculture and the leading crop, coffee, emphasizes a justifiable grievance of the Brazilian grower, stating that the planter's best efforts to produce a high grade of berry bring the greatest profit to the foreign merchant, who buys at the lowest figure and sells the Brazilian production at the price and under the name of Mocha or finest Java. The relative output of Brazilian and eastern coffees abundantly disproves the claim that the bulk of coffee consumed by the householder of the world is other than Brazilian in origin. The proportion of Brazilian to other coffee grown for the market is under present conditions about 4 to 1, and formerly the ratio was much greater. In setting forth the material greatness of the country, the historical and scientific features are by no means disregarded. The chapters devoted to a consideration of the ethnog-

raphy, geography, discovery, settlement, and subsequent history of the Republic are supplemented by short sketches of the artists, learned men, and scientists of modern times, many of whose names are of world-wide distinction. SANTOS-DUMONT, renowned in the realm of aeronautics; RUY-BARBOSA, the publicist; JOAQUIM NABUCO, classical scholar, orator, and diplomat; ASSIZ BRAZIL, diplomat, agriculturist, and economist; JOSÉ CARLOS RODRIGUES, editor of the greatest newspaper printed in the Portuguese language; and CAPISTRANO DE ABREU, historian, are a few of the famous men of Brazil of whom mention is made and whose achievements are well known.

One of the interesting functions of the Bureau is to supply information concerning the export business and means of handling it which must be adopted by merchants of the United States if they wish to place themselves on the same footing with English, German, or French manufacturers. It has sometimes been difficult to cite an available authority for many of the statements made in personal letters. This difficulty need no longer be feared, however, since the appearance of a book called "Elementary Lessons in Exporting," by B. OLNEY HORN, published by the Johnston Export Publishing Company, 135 William street, New York, 1909. The lessons are called elementary, but they are more than that, and one who reads the 425 pages carefully and follows the information given is sure to be well posted on export rules and regulations, to have clear and concise statements as to the methods adopted, and to know to what sources of information he must apply for carrying out the daily routine of his business. There are two parts to this exporters' guide. The first, of 120 pages, discusses the "Relations with foreign buyers," "Correspondence," "Commission houses," and "Advertising;" then "Packing," "Invoicing," "Necessary formalities," "Ocean freight rates," "Financing export shipments," and "Credit relations." Facsimile documents for the legal procedures are attached to this section, and all through it are given very careful explanations of terms, phrases, and abbreviations current in foreign business transactions. The second part of the book is called "Exporters' Gazetteer." It embraces a slight history, a geographical statement, a resumé of production and commerce, and data concerning languages, money, rates and routes, shipping facilities, and customs tariffs of every country on the globe from Abyssinia to Zululand. No more practical guide for the shipper has ever been published. In addition, there are ten "Conversion tables" by which the values of weights and measures, moneys, interest and discount, etc., can be readily determined. It would be worth while to make several quotations from this book, but

a still better plan is to advise every merchant or student who must consider the export problem to keep it on his desk along with a dictionary and almanac.

That popular interest all over Europe concerning the Republics of Latin America is steadily increasing, and is perhaps to-day even more advanced than it is in the United States, is well evidenced by two very recent books just acquired by the Columbus Memorial Library. These are both in French and give, therefore, the French point of view. The first is a study of Bolivia ("*La Bolivie*," by WILLIAM VAN BRANXT, published by J. Lebégne & Cie, Brussels). It is a large duodecimo of 475 pages, divided into 15 chapters, covering all matters—historical, geographical, political, economical—relating to the past, present, and future of that Republic. It is certainly complete in both its descriptive and statistical matter, and its date of 1909 shows that it presents the latest available figures. This is well illustrated by the chapters devoted to the railways and by the bibliography at the end. It is pleasant to note that the BULLETINS of the International Bureau of the American Republics receive abundant credit as sources of authority. The second is a study of Colombia ("*La République de Colombie*," by HENRY JALLIAY, published by Vromant & Cie., Brussels). This is of much the same character, each chapter being devoted to a resumé of conditions in that Republic, both past and present. While not so large as the former book, it is somewhat better illustrated. Every effort is made to present for the general reader such facts as will arouse his interest and give him a favorable opinion, although the author allows himself judicious criticisms where they are needed.

Brazilians have always been fond of history and within recent years many valuable studies about their country have been published. The Columbus Memorial Library is pleased to acknowledge the receipt of two more volumes relating to the history of what is now the State of Pernambuco, but what was at one time called "The Capitania de Pernambuco." One is a collection of documents of the early period of settlement of that region, and has a number of official and other reports relating to the government management of the port of Recife. The volume is the twenty-eighth of the Annals of the National Library of Brazil, and will be of great value for all students of the history of South America. The other is a compilation, with historical notes, of the periodical literature that has been published from earliest times within the State of Pernambuco. It is published to celebrate the first hundred years of the growth of the press in Brazil,

1808-1908, while it shows that the first paper to see the light in Pernambuco itself appeared in 1821. Since that date there have been 1,619 papers of one kind or another published there, some of which are still in active existence. Each paper has an historical and descriptive paragraph allotted to it. This volume is a companion to one recently published by the State of Pará and now in the Library here. Both are valuable sources of information in regard to the newspapers of Brazil.

Travel to Central America is to-day no more difficult than a journey to Europe. Guatemala, once rather isolated from the Gulf of Mexico, shows a convincing proof of this statement, and "Guatemala and Her People of To-day," by NEVIN O. WINTER (Boston, L. C. Page & Co., 1909), contains chapters descriptive both of the time before the railroad and of the present day. It is a sketchy book, with enough quotation of figures to show that the author has carried his subject to date. It is worth mentioning that Mr. WINTER asserts with positiveness that travel throughout Guatemala is safe, safer even than in the United States, and that the native is honest in every respect. He is not complimentary to American residents, stating that the country is infested by men who have lost all sense of decency. Travelers in other parts of Latin America have noticed this unfortunate fact, but within the last few years the name "American" has regained its earlier prestige.

"*Bulletin Commémoratif de l'Exposition Nationale de 1908*" (Bulletin of the National Exposition in 1908). Issued through the Statistical Bureau of Brazil, this bulletin, charmingly bound in limp leather and of exquisite letterpress, is an authoritative statement of Brazilian conditions at the time of the great exposition. While the bulk of the volume is devoted to detailed statistical tables of trade, industries, production, etc., an introduction of considerable extent (in French) covers in more general terms the status of the country in the economic world. A feature of the publication is the series of photographs of the public men of Brazil to whose efforts and cooperation the exposition was due, and of the artistically designed edifices and gardens which rendered the occasion noteworthy. The headings to the extended statistical data are furnished not only in Portuguese and French, but also in the Esperanto form.

Aztecs and Mayas, by THOMAS DIVEN. The Antiquarian Company, 59 Dearborn street, Chicago, 1909. This book, while con-

taining many interesting statements, is characterized by an almost absolute rejection of all hitherto established interpretations of archaeological truths. Concerning the subject the writer states: "The literature of the whole archaeological world as far as my researches go is in error." Further, the assertion is made "that no tribe of Indians on our hemisphere had reached the point where they could register a connected narration in hieroglyphs or otherwise; that they could only represent by pictographs; that all the efforts they made were only to aid the memory, while they depended solely upon tradition for their chronicles."

Readings from Modern Mexican Authors, by FREDERICK STARR. The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, 1904. This book represents a collection of such fugitive writings as have appeared from time to time in various Mexican publications by authors of established reputation and worth in their own land. The compiler and translator, desirous of acquainting scholars and readers of other countries with the beauties of Mexican literature, has grouped the subject-matter under the following general heads: Geography, history, biography, public questions, literature, drama, narrative, fiction. Each selected writing is preceded by a biographical sketch of the author, so that, while the volume is by no means a large one, it contains, in brief, a comprehensive digest of the best thought of Mexico to-day.

A handy little volume has been written by Bishop THOMAS B. NEELY on South America. He has succeeded in crowding into eight chapters a very succinct narrative on the South American Continent, with well-constructed paragraphs about its history, present conditions, and the outlook for religious activity. The early part of the book is altogether narrative, while the latter part is rather controversial, but the subject is handled in such a philosophical way that no one who has the true interest of his country at heart can take offense at the liberal statements made in it.

HUGH C. WEIR is very fond of the phrase "red blood." He uses it in every chapter of "The Conquest of the Isthmus" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1909), and thereby gives a picture of the present-day conditions in Panama, which is perhaps rather more emotional than present-day facts would warrant. The author resorts to exaggeration supposedly for the sake of contrast, and his style is quite that of the newspaper writer who has not taken time to digest the

information given him. The story is well told, however, and shows in a vivid way what has been accomplished on the Isthmus and the manner in which the Isthmian Canal Commission carries on its work.

A kaleidoscopic picture of the Eastern Empire has just been published by The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind., in "The Chinese," by JOHN STUART THOMSON. The book is intended to be a companion volume to ALBERT HALE'S "The South Americans," by the same publishers. Apart from this fact, however, it is of decided value to those studying what the German calls "Weltpolitik," for there are several paragraphs dealing with modern commerce and business in China, with contrasting comparisons of the purchasing and productive power of the Far East and Latin America.

The United States: With Excursions to Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Alaska. Handbook for travellers. By KARL BAEDEKER. With 33 maps and 48 plans. Fourth revised edition. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909. Prepared and edited in the same manner as all the famous guide books bearing the name of BAEDEKER, the sections devoted to the tours in Cuba and Mexico are of particular interest.

The Republics of Latin America are interested in each other in the same degree that both Europe and the United States are interested in them. "Brazil: Its Life, Activities, and Future," is a story of an Argentine newspaper man's travel in search of information through a good part of the country. He describes particularly Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and the State of Minas Geraes. His observations are well founded and his manner of telling them thoroughly readable.



WHAT IS IN THE MAGAZINES

The fourth article furnished by Prof. PAUL S. REINSEN in the New South America series for the "World To-Day" appears in the September number of that magazine and treats of developing railways in a unique continent. The topography of South America renders the construction of railways a very different matter from road building in the United States. Gigantic ranges of mountain cut off the west coast from the vast interior water courses, and at the present writing not one railway is as yet completed which connects the great river systems of the east slope with the Pacific coast. The river still retains its primary importance as a highway of commerce, but railways are being constructed to serve as connecting links between river and ocean and between different fluvial areas. In the Argentine Republic and Brazil extensive railway systems connect the various river courses; the Longitudinal railway in Chile is intended to link up the great stretch of that Republic; and the Transandine line is gradually piercing the Andean Range between Chile and the Argentine Republic. In Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Colombia railways are being financed by capitalists, and the links in the great Pan-American line which is to connect New York and Buenos Aires are being made the basis of plans in many of the Republics. That these plans are being carried out in the face of enormous structural difficulties is made plain by the writer, and the published photographs of mountain passes, of feats of engineering successfully accomplished in spite of almost unsurmountable obstacles, demonstrate the inexhaustible energy and fixedness of purpose which are opening up the wealth of a continent to the exploitation of the world.

"The Scottish Geographical Magazine" in recent issues makes valuable contributions to literature of the River Plate region or the ancient pampean sea. In the August number Dr. ALBERT HALE describes the Plata Valley as it is to-day and forecasts its future possibilities under the present impetus given to Latin-American progress. In support of his forecast as to its industrial future the writer states: "It has been estimated that the world's stock of wheat will be behind the demand for it made by an increased population in 1931, and the region of the ancient pampean sea can grow wheat for 100,000,000 people. But better still, this wheat can be got to market with greater expedition and with less cost than from any other similar acreage.

Every section of the food-producing belt of the Plate is within 500 miles of ocean transportation." Of equal interest are the notes by Dr. DAVID CHRISTISON, published in the September number, made during a residence in the River Plate region forty-three years ago. These have bearing upon the great cattle and sheep farming sections to the south, and in view of the fact that the shipping of refrigerated meats has assumed such immense proportions in Argentine commerce, the writer's lament, prior to this condition, is of interest: "I have seen," he says, "10,000 beautiful legs of mutton lying rotting on the plain at once. I can not help thinking that some method of preserving this immense supply of meat for our use may ere long be discovered, and the traveler may be spared the pain of seeing such a lamentable waste of food in one part of the world while thousands of hard-working people in other parts can scarcely keep themselves from starvation."

The residual brown iron ores of Cuba form the subject of a paper in the August number of the "Bulletin of the American Institute of Mining Engineers." The purpose of the writer, C. M. WELD, is to set forth certain features concerning the character and probable genesis of these deposits, which give promise of adding about 1,000,000,000 tons of iron ore to the world's supply. The most conspicuous is the Mayari deposit, situated about 15 miles south of Nipe Bay, where a company controlling over 18,500 acres of ore-bearing land containing 500,000,000 tons of ore has installed the necessary plant and equipment with docks and railways. The ore field at Moa Bay, covering from 13,000 to 15,000 acres, contains approximately 350,000,000 tons, and smaller deposits are located at Cubitas, at Taco Bay, and Navas near Baracoa. The development of these huge fields has directed study toward several metallurgical problems attending their use in the manufacture of iron and steel, and it has been announced, as a result of exhaustive experiments, that steel rails of more than usual excellence have been manufactured from the ores.

Spanish America as seen by European eyes, especially viewed as a part of the policy of Pan-Americanism, forms the topic of much comment in foreign periodicals. The August and September numbers of the American "Review of Reviews," in considering the leading articles of the month, reproduce extensive extracts from Spanish and French papers. In "Nuestro Tiempo" a scholarly essay by Señor Don CARLOS ARRIBO TORRES demonstrates that the national processes in the Republics of South and Central America are "legitimate results of the history of the mother nations. The Republics

have condensed into one century of life many centuries of history. They came newly born into a world already grown old. Guided by a mirage of impossible millenium they have passed through many transitions. Their errors were to attempt the ideal, but they have worked, have labored, and have striven." M. VIALATE, in the "*Revue des Deux Mondes*," presents a French view of the policy of the United States toward the Republics to the south. He reviews the results of the three Pan-American Conferences, and quotes the words of ex-President ROOSEVELT and of Mr. JOUX BARRETT, the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, urging reciprocal good will and sympathetic comprehension on the part of the sister nations.

The closing paper of the Latin-American series, prepared by the Director of the International Bureau for the "Independent," treats of the island Republics Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic, and appears in the issue of that magazine for August 26. As in the case of the countries previously described, emphasis is given the immense possibilities dormant in these highly productive regions, and many indications are cited of the awakening, both at home and abroad, to the realization of what the future holds for them in the way of material progress. Of Cuba it is stated that \$150,000,000 in American money have recently been invested in the island; that immigration increased 400 per cent between 1903 and 1907; that the railway mileage equals that of the State of Tennessee, and, as is well known, the soil and climate are unsurpassed. Haiti and the Dominican Republic are only beginning to develop their wonderful natural resources, but their products have an established position in the world's markets. Supplemental to the main questions discussed, the writer reiterates his opinion that Latin America is destined to be one of the vital factors in the life of the twentieth century, and urges upon the United States an active participation in the promotion of this destiny.

Peruvian craftsmanship as indicated by the collection at the Natural History Museum of New York is the subject of interesting comment in the September "Craftsman." The specimens displayed are chiefly resultant from explorations made by Mr. ADOLPH BANDELIER, and demonstrate the high degree of civilization attained by the Inca race previous to the Spanish conquest. The articles were recovered mainly from ancient graves, as the custom prevailed in Peru, as elsewhere, of providing the departed soul with such neces-

series of life as might be of service in the long journey to eternal repose. Household utensils, clothing, ornaments, and food were common items deposited in the graves of the dead, and delicate weaves, rich metal working and fine pottery attest the skill of the workman of that day. Photographs of the articles accompany the descriptive notes, and particular attention is directed to what is said to be the finest example of Peruvian loom work ever recovered. It is a poncho, as the outer garment of the Peruvian men is called, and is woven of vicuña wool of soft and silky texture. Although it dates from before the fifteenth century it is brilliant and beautiful in color and the interwoven designs are particularly graceful.

In describing the marvelous west coast of Mexico, Sinaloa, and the valley of the Fuerte in "Overland Monthly" for August, Joux ALARON states that with properly applied irrigation processes the region is perhaps one of the richest on earth. The territory is almost virgin, not 1 per cent of its values having yet been exploited. Commencing with the opening of the new Southern Pacific Railroad on July 1, 1908, there has been more advancement in twelve months than in the preceding twenty years. It is also prophesied that during the next ten years more progress will be made than in the past three hundred years. The Yaqui section is being thrown open for exploitation, and, having the backing of prominent capitalists, the success of the project is past question.

The recent discovery of the North Pole renders of great interest everything connected with polar expeditions, and Lieutenant SHACKLETON's account of his reaching farthest south on his journey to antarctic regions, of which the first chapter is printed in "McClure's Magazine" for September, is a valuable contribution to literature on the subject. In the winter quarters selected for the party, Mount Erebus was a conspicuous feature of the background, and the ascent of the volcano by six members of the party was successfully accomplished. The height of the mountain was ascertained to be 13,350 feet and its vast crater had a width of half a mile and a depth of between 800 and 900 feet. In the October number of the same magazine the account of the sledge journey across the ice and the planting of the British flag within 111 miles of the South Pole will be published.

In volume 1, number 3, of the "Records of the Mexican National Museum of Archaeology" (*Anales del Museo Nacional de Arqueología*) the first installment of an article concerning the attempt of AARON BURR against the Mexican Government is published. The writer, Lic. V. SALADO ÁLVAREZ, has consulted authoritative documents in his consideration of the subject and has furnished a valuable chapter in the history of an expedition which at one time threatened to embroil the United States and Mexico.

An interesting résumé of economic conditions prevailing in Costa Rica forms the subject of a letter sent to "The Economist" for July 31 by a visiting correspondent. The delightful climate and abundance of fruits and vegetables are noted as self-evident facts, and attention is directed to the lack of political troubles, the prosperous business enterprises, and the growing importance of this Central American State in connection with the opening of the Panama Canal.

The story of cocoa (cacao) culture and manufacture is told in the "Tea and Coffee Trade Journal" for September. Of this article the United States is said to have imported 83,000,000 pounds during 1908, of which 40,000,000 pounds came from the West Indies, 17,000,000 from Brazil, 14,500,000 pounds from other South American countries, 1,250,000 pounds from the East Indies, and nearly 1,000,000 pounds from European countries into which it had been imported from tropical regions.

"South America," with which has been incorporated the publication of "*Industria*," a British commercial magazine, is publishing a series of articles of a historical character covering the various Latin-American countries. In its issue for August, Guatemala is the subject of the paper prepared by a government official. Important details of interest to merchants and financiers are given.

Other articles, appearing in magazines of recent issue, of interest to students of Latin-American affairs, are:

"Caravonica cotton," by Dr. PÉRR OLSSON-SEFFER, and "Banana-growing in Mexico," by ARNOLD DRAKE METCALFE—"Mexico Today," August; "An outline of economy climatology of Brazil" (concluded), by Prof. R. DE C. WARD—"Bulletin of the Geographical

Society of Philadelphia." July; "Review of modern cyanide practice in the United States and Mexico," by S. F. SHAW—"Bulletin of the American Institute of Mining Engineers," July; "The Candelaria mining district of Mexico," by CHAS. A. DIXSMORE—"The Mining World," August 28; "Recent important events in the Mexican mining fields"—August issues of "Los Angeles Mining Review;" "Cultivation of sugar cane, of rubber, cotton, pecans"—"La Hacienda," August; "Going for trade in the Tropics," by A. M. HAYS—"Advertising and Selling," September; "The growth of American investments in Mexico," by GEORGE D. COOK," and "Agricultural development of the Mexican west coast"—"Bankers' Magazine," September; "The Darien, Republic of Panama," by G. W. LACI-SZYRMA—"The Mining Journal," July 31; "Antimony in Peru," "Gold mining in Costa Rica," "Mexican notes"—"The Mining Journal," August 14; "Review of mining in Latin-America"—"The Mining Journal," September 4; "South American tour of Prof. HERAM BINGHAM"—"Outing," August; "Sulphur mining in Mexico"—"Mines and Minerals," September; "Further Antarctic reports of the expedition of 1901-1904," by Prof. J. W. GREGORY, and "The observation of air temperature in the Tropics," by G. T. McCAW—"The Geographical Journal," September; "The passing of the South American dictator," by JOHN R. SPEARS—"The Munsey," August.

NOTE.

Through an inadvertence, the figures published in the August BULLETIN (p. 325) in regard to the ascent of Mount Huascarán in the Peruvian Andes by Miss ANNIE PECK, give the limits of ascent as 20,500 instead of 24,000 feet. It was far from the intention of the BULLETIN to undervalue in any degree the remarkable achievement of Miss PECK, in whose energy and daring America takes just pride and in recognition of which the Peruvian Government, by a special decree, caused a medal of honor to be struck for presentation to the intrepid explorer.

LATIN-AMERICAN NOTES

In 1908 Paraguay exported 41,340 bales of cotton, weighing 5,035 tons.

Three million dollars have been appropriated by the Argentine Congress for naval purposes.

Negotiations are being carried on for an arbitration treaty between Brazil and Turkey. The treaty with China has already been signed.

Two thousand two hundred and sixty-four Panama Canal medals were received September 3, on the *Colon*, and will be distributed to the men who earned them between May 4, 1904, and January 1, 1909.

The municipal loan for \$15,000,000 floated by the city of Buenos Aires has been taken by Messrs. Baring Brothers in bonds bearing 5 per cent. at 94 $\frac{3}{4}$.

The gunboat *Morclos*, commanded by Capt. E. M. Izaguirre, represented Mexico at the Hudson-Fulton centennial celebration, held in New York from September 25 to October 9, 1909.

A loan of \$16,500,000 has been negotiated for the Cuban Republic through Speyer & Co., of New York, and the first installment of \$5,500,000 was placed at the disposal of the Government on August 26 last.

A million tons of cement will be used in the construction of the Panama Canal, about 20,000 tons of which will be shipped monthly from the United States, the transportation covering a period of approximately four years.

The aeroplanists of the world will be invited to participate in the centenary celebration to be held in the City of Mexico in September, 1910. Prizes aggregating between \$50,000 and \$100,000 will be offered.

The Argentine Republic was represented at the Fulton-Hudson celebration by the training ship *Presidente Sarmiento* and by an official delegate appointed by the Argentine Government.

Ten wireless telegraph stations are being erected at different points on the Argentine coast. Each of the towers is to be 40 meters high, and will be provided with lamps of 300 candlepower.

The Federal Government has appointed Dr. VIEIRA-SOUTO, chief of the mission for Brazilian economic expansion in foreign countries, Commissioner-General of Brazil to the Universal Exposition of Brussels to be held in 1910.

A cooperative pharmaceutical society, entitled "American Drug Store," has been incorporated in Buenos Aires with a capital of \$200,000. Argentina imports over \$18,000,000 worth of drugs and medicines annually.

A delegation of Brazilian students is to go to Paris in October to return the visit of the five delegates from the universities and principal schools of France sent to the Students' Congress which was recently held in São Paulo.

A destructive flood visited Monterey, State of Nuevo Leon, on August 28 last, causing the loss of hundreds of lives and millions of dollars of property. The Red Cross Society in the United States promptly sent funds and assistance to the sufferers.

It is stated that the National Railways of Mexico are to spend \$12,000,000, silver, annually in improvements of their lines. Bridges and heavier rails will be important items in the proposed improvements.

There are in the United States about 100 Ecuadoran young men in the different colleges and universities preparing themselves to become civil, mechanical, electrical, naval, and mining engineers. Another 100 have been sent to Europe for the same purposes.

The municipality of Manaus has been authorized to issue bonds to the value of 1,100,000 milreis (approximately \$330,000) to effect the consolidation of the municipal debt. The bonds will have a nominal value of 500 milreis each and will bear 5 per cent interest.

The first meeting of the Brazilian Geographical Congress was held in Rio de Janeiro on the 7th of September, the anniversary of the independence of Brazil. The organization of this congress is due to the efforts of Mr. J. ARTHUR BORROUX, second secretary of the Geographical Society of Rio de Janeiro.

The development of hydro-electric energy, of which great examples are to be seen in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia, is likely to be one of the greatest lines of industrial development in Brazil in the near future.

Work on the tunnel through the Andes on the line of railway between Valparaiso and Buenos Aires is progressing rapidly, and at the present rate will be completed before the end of the current year, when there will be good rail connection between these two cities.

The Brazilian Government is considering the adoption of a sliding customs tariff with a view of favoring those countries which facilitate the importation of native products. This measure seems to be inspired by the increase in duties which Germany has levied on the importation of Brazilian coffees.

There are nearly 654,000,000 coffee trees in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, the estimated yield of which in 1909-10 is 11,238,029 bags of coffee. This amount, plus 861,250 bags which it is calculated will be exported through Santos from the south of Minas and Paraná, represents practically the export quota of the Republic.

A practical proof of the disappearance of yellow fever from the city is found in the fact that the English Minister to Brazil is to move the Legation to Rio de Janeiro from Petropolis, which has heretofore been the residence of the diplomats, principally owing to the fact that it was considered dangerous for foreigners to live down in the city.

Eight steamers have recently been chartered to load lumber in the United States for the River Plate. The sufficiency of steamers offering the same rates as sailing vessels is apparently driving out sailing ships from the growing lumber trade between the Gulf ports of the United States and the River Plate countries.

American investments in Brazil at present are made nearly altogether through Europe. Though the United States took about one-fifth of the great coffee-valorization debt loan, placed by the government of São Paulo with the guaranty of the Government of Brazil, the loan was placed through London and Paris.

The electrification of the street railways of Rio de Janeiro as a development of the hydro-electric power system, recently put into service, is progressing rapidly. While many of the supplies are American, a considerable share of the business has gone to Europe as a result of close prices.

"*O Paiz*," of August 12, 1909, contains the notice of a project for the construction of a large up-to-date hotel at São Paulo. Mr. SOUQUIÈRES A. DANIEL, who is at the head of this enterprise, has petitioned the state legislature to grant the company special privileges for a period of twenty years, such as exemption from property taxes, water and sewerage taxes, etc.

The Patagonian Meat Preserving Company, established in the Territory of Santa Cruz, Patagonia, slaughtered 52,700 sheep during the season 1908-9, preparing 250,000 tins of preserved meat of 6 kilograms (13.20 pounds) each, 550,000 pounds of grease, 88,030 pounds of extract of meat, and 9,000 tins of tongues, all of which were exported to London.

The largest deposit of decomposed whiting encountered in recent years has been located in the Mexican State of Campeche with about 3,000,000 tons in sight, for the working of which a company has been organized with a capital of \$600,000 gold. A refining plant has been erected at Mobile.

On September 7, the anniversary of the Independence of Brazil, the new series of Pan-American stamps created for postal exchange between Brazil and other States of the American continent was issued. These new stamps, which reduce the postage from 300 to 200 reis, bear at the top the inscription "Estados Unidos do Brasil" in white on a blue background.

Consul GEORGE A. CUAMBERLAIN, of Pernambuco, Brazil, reports that the municipal council of Recife (Pernambuco) has prohibited the use of glazed tiles on the fronts of houses within the city limits. The law carries no explanation, but it is supposed that the prohibition is based on the ground that the glare from the tiles is detrimental to the eyesight.

A wireless-telegraph apparatus, improvements in phonograph apparatus to increase the sound, and a patent for "certain useful improvements added to a system to alter the temperature" were among the important patents granted for a ten-year period by the Republic of Panama in 1908, reports Vice-Consul CLAUDE E. GUYANT, of Panama City. A horseshoe designed to prevent the stumbling of horses was granted a patent for four years.

The Chilean Government has appointed a commission under the direction of the *Ministro de Industria y Obras Públicas*, at Santiago, to study the question of electrifying the section of the state railways between Santiago and Valparaíso, a distance of 115 miles. It is proposed to complete the double tracking of this portion of the state railways, for which about one-half of the grading has been completed.

The adoption of mileage books by the Paulista Railroad of Brazil is reported by Vice-Consul DIRK P. DE YOUNG, of Santos. A book of 3,000 kilometers, or 1,864 miles, costs about 2 cents per mile, with graduated lower rates down to 1½ cents per mile for books of 12,000 kilometers, or 7,456 miles—reasonable fares considering the high cost of living generally. It is believed that the Mogyana and Sorocabana roads will also shortly adopt these mileage books.

Twenty-four regular lines of passenger and freight steamers connect Uruguay with the United States and Europe, six plying between the United States and Uruguay, and the remaining eighteen lines plying between Montevideo and the principal seaports of western and Mediterranean Europe. These lines all touch at various South American ports, chiefly Brazilian ports, and nearly all continue to Buenos Aires, thus serving also as a means of intercommunication between Uruguay and other South American countries.

THE MONTH OF OCTOBER IN PAN-AMERICAN HISTORY

- October 1, 1777.—Signing of the Treaty of San Ildefonso (Spain), by the terms of which the long-standing dispute between Spain and Portugal over their American possessions was finally settled.
- 1821.—After a siege of fourteen months the city of Cartagena, Colombia, held by the Spanish, surrenders to General Mox-TILLA, in command of the patriot army.
- 1883.—Opening of the Exposition of National Products, at Montevideo, under the auspices of the Sociedad Rural del Uruguay.
- 1902.—The First International Coffee Congress meets at New York City.
- October 2, 1889.—The first Pan-American Conference, assembled at Washington, D. C., is formally opened, Secretary of State JAMES G. BLAINE presiding.
- October 3, 1823.—A treaty of friendship is signed between Colombia and Brazil.
- October 4, 1824.—The Mexican people adopt a second Constitution, establishing a Federal Union of States.
- October 5, 1502.—COLUMBUS, on his fourth and last voyage, discovers the coast of what is now the Republic of Costa Rica.
- October 7, 1849.—The famous American poet, EDGAR ALLEN POE, dies at Baltimore, Maryland.
- October 8, 1867.—The United States Government purchases the territory of Alaska from Russia.
- October 9, 1820.—The citizens of Guayaquil, Ecuador, declare their independence and separation from Spain.
- 1880.—The Haitian people adopt the present Constitution of the Republic.
- October 10, 1789.—The Haitian general, TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, aiding the French, drives the British from the island after they had conquered the whole western coast.
- 1824.—Gen. GUADALUPE VICTORIA is elected the first President of the newly established United States of Mexico.
- 1868.—The Cuban patriot CARLOS MANUEL DE CÉSPEDES initiates the revolutionary movement known in history as the "Declaration of the Yara."
- October 11, 1614.—New Amsterdam (now New York City) is settled by the Dutch, under the auspices of the Amsterdam Company.
- October 12, 1492.—CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS discovers the New World, landing first at Guanahani, one of the Bahama Islands, which he named "San Salvador."
- 1822.—DOM PEDRO I is proclaimed at Rio de Janeiro the constitutional Emperor of Brazil.

- October 14, 1813.—General BOLIVAR is proclaimed "Liberator and Captain-General of the Armies of Venezuela."
- October 15, 1535.—The first Viceroy of New Spain, DON ANTONIO DE MENDOZA, arrives at Veracruz.
1802.—By a treaty with Spain, France acquires possession of the territory of Louisiana.
- October 17, 1777.—The British General BURGoyNE surrenders his forces to General GATES, of the Patriot Army, at Saratoga, New York.
1805.—DESSALINES (JACQUES L), Emperor of Haiti, is assassinated by his troops, who had rebelled against him.
1880.—The Congress of Bolivia adopts the present constitution of the Republic.
- October 18, 1540.—HERNANDEZ DE SOTO fights a desperate battle with the Mobile Indians; 2,500 Indians are shot or burned, and DE SOTO loses 18 killed and 150 wounded, besides 80 horses and nearly all the baggage lost.
- October 19, 1625.—The Cathedral of Lima is solemnly dedicated. Its corner stone was laid by FRANCISCO PIZARRO on January 18, 1535.
1781.—CORNWALLIS surrenders to WASHINGTON at Yorktown, Virginia, with 7,000 men.
- October 20, 1883.—A treaty of peace is signed between Chile and Peru, at Aconc.
1800.—The United States of Brazil are formally recognized by Great Britain.
- October 21, 1520.—MAGELLAN enters the straits named after him.
- October 22, 1901.—The Second Pan-American Conference is formally opened at Mexico City.
- October 23, 1818.—The Republic of Chile adopts a Constitution.
- October 27, 1681.—WILLIAM PENN, with 100 immigrants, first lands at New-castle.
1858.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT, twenty-sixth President of the United States of America, is born at New York City.
1904.—The first underground railway in New York City is opened to the public.
- October 28, 1492.—COLUMBUS discovers the island of Cuba, describing it as "the most beautiful island eyes ever beheld."
1701.—The city of Philadelphia is first chartered by PENN.
1838.—Honduras declares its separation from the Central-American Union.
1886.—The Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, a present of the people of France to the United States of America, is dedicated in the harbor of New York.
- October 29, 1821.—The Costa Rican people depose the Spanish authorities.
- October 30, 1893.—Closing of the Chicago World's Fair.
- October 31, 1875.—Opening of the International Exposition at Santiago, Chile.

GUATEMALA'S UNIQUE OCTOBER FIESTA OF MINERVA

MINERVA was the Roman goddess who presided over all handicrafts, inventions, arts, and sciences. Like other deities of the Roman theology, she was more a myth than an individuality, and many functions and activities could be ascribed to her. It is no wonder, therefore, that she was supposed to have a powerful influence over education, and that many



TEMPLE OF MINERVA, GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA.

On October 28, 1899, President Manuel Estrada published a decree setting apart the last Sunday in October of each year as a national holiday to celebrate the benefits of public instruction. The exercises and festivities are participated in by teachers, pupils, and the general public, and are held in temples erected and dedicated to this purpose.

tributes were paid her to lend her sympathies toward intellectual progress. Pallas Athene, in Greece, was similarly worshiped, and the schools in both countries celebrated certain days to the honor of these goddesses.

Temples were dedicated to Minerva in several parts of Rome, and annually a great festival of Minerva was held, when the schools had holiday. Honor to Minerva was on this account a token of reverence for education, and the establishment of a temple was a material sign of the intellectual ambition of a people.

In Guatemala the ancient custom of Italy has recently been revived, preserving the poetry of the Latin, as well as intensifying its symbolic and practical meaning to meet the requirements of their modern life. The Festival of Minerva has been for several years past one of the great events of the year, and it is worth the attention of American students to notice what educational influences are at work in that Central American Republic, and the effects accomplished.



THE FESTIVAL OF MINERVA IN GUATEMALA.

The avenue leading from the city to the Temple of Minerva is thronged with school children in parade. On the way, they pass various pavilions erected by organizations, both national and foreign, in honor of the event.

The origin of the Festival of Minerva can be definitely traced to an inspiration of President ESRADA CARRERA. In the last years of the preceding century his beloved mother and wife had taken unusual interest in certain phases of the school problem of the country, and had given more than passing notice to the needs and ambitions of the children of the country. The President himself was keenly alive to problems of modern education and had desired to emphasize, by some significant token, during his term of office, the interest taken by himself and those near him in the upbuilding of the intellectual

forces and moral character of the youth of Guatemala. The idea occurred to him, therefore, to appoint a national holiday consecrated to education and the children of the nation, and on the 28th of October, 1899, he wrote his memorable Decree No. 604, which, translated, reads as follows:

Since it is the duty of every government which has at heart the progress and well-being of its people to use all means in its power to improve their condition, morally and physically, both now and in the future, by taking care that the education given to its youth be sincerely founded; and since it is eminently proper to crown in a worthy manner the labors of the teacher into whose hands



A PROCESSION OF MINERVA IN GUATEMALA.

All the citizens of the Republic take part in the parade. Private seminaries, as well as the national schools, are represented.

are entrusted the future of the nation, and also to stimulate, by manifestations of public appreciation, the ambition and energy of the nation's pupils:

Therefore I decree that the last Sunday in October of each year (beginning with the present year, 28th of October, 1899) be set aside for the worthy celebration of a national holiday dedicated exclusively to the promotion of education. Let this be a festival in which the faculties and the alumni of all the teaching bodies in the Republic shall be represented.

To this national holiday was given the name of the Festival of Minerva (*La Fiesta de Minerva*). Throughout all Guatemala this last Sunday in the month of October is devoted to the praise of education, the popular analysis of educational conditions in the Republic, and to the children who are to become the future guardians of the destiny of the nation.

Guatemala has an area of about 47,000 square miles and a population of approximately 2,000,000. To provide for primary instruction for the children there are now 1,330 primary schools and 51,820

pupils. That is, over one-fortieth of the entire population went to the grade schools. But of course the higher schools had their quota as well. There are normal schools in several cities in the Republic for each sex, institutions for technical training, schools of commerce (what would be called business colleges in the United States), a conservatory of music, an academy of music and art, and plans are under way for the establishment of a training school with special reference to instruction for women in domestic arts. The State maintains also faculties for giving instruction and degrees in law, medicine and pharmacy, and engineering. In addition to these facilities, numerous



A CORPS OF CADETS IN GUATEMALA.

The boys in the national schools of Guatemala take pride in showing their skill in military tactics before the multitude assembled at the Temple of Minerva.

private schools, supervised by the Secretary of Education, add to the total of the educational facilities of the nation. Every effort is made, also, to select a standard that will in the long run provide an education most beneficial to the inhabitants of the people of Guatemala.

It was this portion of the populace for which the Festival of Minerva was conceived; they take the largest share in it and enjoy it most. It has become the great holiday of the school children who thus, at the close of the public school term in October, have not only a unique celebration with which to end their work or to begin their play, according to the view they take of it, but also an inspiring remembrance of the event which will still be fresh when the opening of the next session comes round. No claim is made in Guatemala

that education has advanced to the high degree of pedagogy shown in Europe or the United States; neither is it asserted that all school children have available opportunities for instruction. The country is yet, in the matter of education, too new for the complete adoption of the methods prevailing in France, England, Germany, or the United States. In fact, it is by no means proved that such education is exactly what is needed or desired in Guatemala. Education to the Latin character must be something different from that given to the Anglo-Saxon. Fundamentally there is only one essential problem



TEMPLE OF MINERVA AT QUEZALTENANGO.

Quezaltenango is the second city of the Republic, and vies with the capital in the beauty of its Temple and the elaborateness of its parades on the day of the Festival.

in view, and that is the offering to the coming generation of the country whatever education is best suited to fit the people of Guatemala for the "struggle for life," a phrase adopted in its evolutionary sense into the idiom of the land. It is consequently to the honor of the President, ESTRADA CABRERA, that he realized the condition necessary to elevate the possibilities of the people, and that he, therefore, in order to popularize the idea of education throughout the country, instituted the national holiday, and has done so much since the first year of its celebration to encourage it.

The Feast of Minerva is therefore the symbol in the popular mind of the ideals in education toward which the people should strive.



TEMPLE OF MINERVA, AMATTITLAN, GUATEMALA.
Every city selects for its temple the most beautiful location possible. The site in Amattitlan may be compared to those in Greece and Rome.

And there is no doubt but that it has been a mighty stimulus for a worthy end. It has already placed Guatemala among the civilized nations desirous of best promoting public instruction, and it will demonstrate, as time goes on, that spirit and practice march hand in hand.

The last Sunday in October is a day of national festivities. In every city and town, in every hamlet where few or many people can come together, public gatherings are held for praises of Minerva and the education of the people. In the villages there are erected temporary structures dedicated to this tutelary goddess, and about this the neighbors gather, bringing the school children with them, to listen to music, but principally to hear some well-prepared oration that will arouse their national pride and instill into their hearts a living ambition to profit, as soon as they are able, by the opportunities the Government intends to offer them.

In the larger cities this function assumes a more elaborate character, and the artistic instincts of the Latin are given full sway. In many of them, notably in Guatemala, Quezaltenango, San Marcos, Culiapa, Escuintla, Antigua (Guatemala), and Huehuetenango, permanent structures have been erected to which the name of Temple of Minerva has been given. These temples are situated in a large park (*plaza*) or in an even more extensive field (*campo*) on the outskirts of the city. Leading to each is an avenue (*avenida*), all of them bearing the name of the goddess. Along the *Avenida de Minerva* are erected buildings representing some branch of industry, some organization of public or private activity, and various nations of the world. For instance there is a booth for the press of Central America; a pavilion for the North American colony, one for the German colony, and others of this class; an arch erected to the youth of Guatemala; pavilions in honor of agriculture, industry—symbolized by the railways—and others constructed in commemoration of banks and commerce.

All ceremonies take place near the Temple of Minerva, either within its arches or on the open field near by. Toward this spot the entire populace of the city moves on the morning of the appointed day. There are processions of school children, of the army, clubs and associations, guests, visitors and citizens. The program may vary from year to year, but there are sure to be exercises by the schools, competitive drills, exhibitions by societies or organizations of one kind and another, as well as general amusements in which all the people can join. There have been foot races among the boys, picturesque groupings by the smaller girls, base ball games by those who are enthusiasts in the sport and are eager, therefore, to instruct their less favored companions to that end, horse races, such as the Latin-American cowboy so dearly loves, and in the evening fireworks exhibitions are given, the day ending with a reception and a dance.

These are the incidental amusements, however, naturally pertaining to any holiday. The essential features of the occasion, and those which emphasize the purpose of this Festival of Minerva, are the



CAR OF MINERVA.

This magnificent work of art was presented to President Estrada Cabrera by the Guatemalan Consular Corps, in celebration of the Annual Festival.

ceremonies illustrating the necessities and advantages of education, and the speeches delivered by prominent citizens to inspire devotion among the people to the intellectual progress of the nation.

Schools will, for instance, show by practical examples what has been accomplished during the past year; or they will denote the efficiency of the training received by demonstration at the desk. Many booths will have exhibitions of the pupils' progress, while in other parts of the field teachers and scholars as a body will unite in receiving guests and entertaining them.

The speeches, in like manner, glow with the praise of education. There is no undue flattery in them of the character of the educational system or results of the present day; in fact, there may be just criticism of the shortcomings of the tentative methods adopted. There is always suggestion of the improvements to be made and of

WHITE HOUSE.
WASHINGTON

July 3, 1902.

That education which properly fits a people to do successfully whatever part in the world's work comes to them is the surest means of continuing the upward progress of civilization.

Theodore Roosevelt

A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The most distinguished people of the world have written their sentiments expressive of admiration of the effort made by Guatemala for the encouragement of education.

the newer ideas, from both within and without the nation, to be introduced as experience may point the way. These speeches are therefore indicative of the aspirations of the Guatemalan people, and stimulative of their artistic and industrial ambitions. It would be worth while to quote some one of these speeches offered to the youth of the country, but it should have an individual setting. Perhaps this coming year's festival may give rise to an unusually brilliant oration, and the BULLETIN will, in that case, take pleasure in presenting it to its readers.

But there is another feature of the Festival of Minerva which must not be ignored. This is the publication annually of an "Album of Minerva," as a permanent storehouse of the happenings, congratulations, and prophecies of the event. In this album are found many

Give me White Paper!

This which you use is black and rough with smears
of sweat and grime and fraud and blood and tear
Covered with the story of men's sins and fears

Of battle and of famine all those years
When all God's children had forgot their birth
And drudged and fought and died like beasts of earth.

Give me White Paper!

One storm-torn seaman listened to the Word,
What no man saw he saw, what no man heard he heard
In answer, he compelled the sea

To eager men to tell
The secret she had kept so well,
Left blood and guilt and tyranny behind
Seeking still West the hidden shores to find
For all mankind that stainless scroll unfold
Where God might write anew the story of the World!
Give me white Paper

For the Minerva

from Edward E. Hale

Roxbury Massachusetts

U. S. of America

July 13, 1902

of the speeches already mentioned; poems dedicated to the nation's holiday of education; music, from native and even foreign composers, offered as a tribute to Minerva; resolutions from organizations all over the world congratulating Guatemala on its unique celebration. Equally interesting, however, are the letters written to the Government and to the President of Guatemala expressing some sentiment—poetic, philosophical, or practical—with the good wishes of the writer for the influences on the future of the country. Most of these letters are reproduced in facsimile, and when they have been written in a foreign language there is appended a translation so that the original sentiment may not be lost by the native reader. It is truly astonishing how widespread has been the knowledge of this Guatemalan tribute to education and how sympathetically all scholars and men of action have given recognition to it. Presidents of Republics have written, ROOSEVELT, ESTRADA PALMA of Cuba, DIAZ of Mexico, ROCA of Argentina, CAMPOS SALLES of Brazil, FALLIÈRES of France; men of letters like EDWARD EVERETT HALE, MITRE of Argentina, COPPEÉ of France, HAUPTMANN of Germany; educators like ANGELL of Michigan; statesmen like JOHN HAY; diplomats and writers like JAMES BRYCE. This album is really an epitome of the world's opinion on the forward march of education.

It is a reasonable assumption that any nation, any government, actuated by such a sincere desire to foster the intelligence and tastes of its people and to aid them in their struggle to advance from generation to generation, is guided by sincere and noble motives. Shortcomings there may be, and impartial criticism will discover them, but meanwhile praise and approval should be given without stint to Guatemala for its conception of the Festival of Minerva.





1810

1910

**CENTENARIO
DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA
EXPOSICION INTERNACIONAL**

DE FERROCARRILES Y TRANSPORTES TERRESTRES

BUENOS AIRES

MAYO A NOVIEMBRE 1910

THE ARGENTINE RAILWAY EXHIBITION IN 1910 . . .

It is a strange condition, but a true one, that the manufacturers of the United States have less appreciation of the great opportunity offered them for trade in South America than have the manufacturers of other nations.

THIS is the beginning of an interesting interview published in a metropolitan newspaper only a few days ago, and illustrates the fact which the International Bureau of the American Republics has been trying to emphasize both through the BULLETIN and in numerous letters of the personal correspondence. This fact is that the commercial world of the United States has not realized, and does not even yet realize, the immense importance of the international exhibition to be given by the Argentine Republic this coming year.

The gentleman above mentioned goes on to say:

Next year we shall hold in Buenos Aires an exposition to commemorate the first centenary of Argentine independence, and every country in Europe is making big preparations to participate. Germany, already an extensive seller to Argentina, is to have a display that will be the finest, perhaps, ever made by that country.

This statement is confirmed over and over again by commercial agents, travelers, and students now returning from South America. Many of them call personally or write to the Bureau with still more emphatic statements of the magnificent plans of the Argentine Government, of details of the efforts made by all countries in Europe for worthy representation in this exhibition, and of the backwardness of manufacturers in the United States in this direction.

The activity of the English is equally to be noted along with that of Germany, France, Spain, and Italy. They have secured permission from the authorities to erect a permanent tower at the entrance to the exposition, decorated by a clock, which will be a symbol of the enduring value of the relationship between the British Empire and the Argentine Republic. The manufacturers are no less eager to take advantage of the opportunity, and the exhibition of their industrial products is intended to surpass anything ever before given in America.

Other nations show the same ambition, excepting the United States. The merchants and manufacturers of this country seem to be unaware of the splendid chance they have to do something worthy of their power and capacity as a comparative object lesson to South America. They are either slow to realize how important it is for our future intercourse with this part of the world that they be exhibitors, or there has not been sufficient publicity given to the exposition to arouse their energies. To some extent the latter is a reasonable solution.



STATUE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Presented by the Italian residents of Argentina to the National Railway Exhibition in celebration of the centenary of the independence of the Republic.

Yet the International Bureau of the American Republics (and the *BULLETIN*) has tried persistently and systematically to call the attention of manufacturers to the importance of acting now. Many newspapers have been urged to assist in spreading information concerning this exposition in Buenos Aires and to popularize knowledge about it both among manufacturers who may be thereby induced to exhibit their products there, and also among travelers and tourists who will be inclined to visit that beautiful city and see for themselves, at that time, the actualities of its progress.

Some effect has really been accomplished by this plea for publicity made by the Bureau. No better proof of this can be given than to quote an extract from the "Washington Post," which voices the growing demand in the following editorial:

More and more the United States is beginning to realize that the South American States furnish a great field for the extension of our commercial relations. There is a market ready to hand; all it needs is cultivation. Our business men have been slow in taking advantage of this market ready at their doors, but the tide is now rapidly turning in that direction.



ENTRANCE TO THE ARGENTINE NATIONAL RAILWAY EXHIBITION, FACING CABILDO, ARANA, AND GUTENBERG AVENUES.

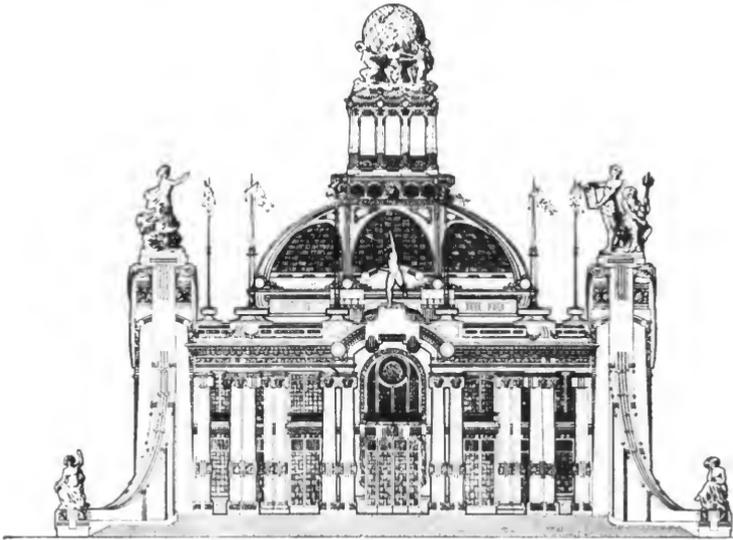
One of the greatest of the South American States, Argentina, is preparing to commemorate in 1910 the centennial of its independence by holding an exposition of the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources, not of Argentina alone, but of all the South American countries, and in this exposition all the countries of Europe are making extensive preparations to participate. An effort is being made to awaken American manufacturers and producers to the importance of taking a leading part. Argentina is not only one of the largest of the South American States, but it is one of the most progressive, and is growing rapidly in wealth, and for some years has enjoyed a high season of prosperity. Our relations with that country should be especially friendly. All the great nations of the earth, the producing nations, are seeking markets for their surplus. Germany and France are especially vigorous in this direction, and the governments of those countries let slip no opportunity to increase or widen trade.

As all the countries of South America will take part in the Buenos Aires exposition, American representatives would come in contact with those of the other South American States. Moreover, the attention of all the South American countries would be drawn to our exhibit, and our manufacturers would have an opportunity to learn what those countries want and to cultivate commercial relations through them.

This exposition furnishes us a golden opportunity, both as a people and as a government. We should eagerly seize it.

This is the proper spirit, and it is to be hoped that others of the daily press will support the work of the Bureau in this regard.

Another side of the matter may be shown by the work the Bureau itself is doing. Some weeks ago a representative of a large commercial organization visited here. His attention was at once called to the Buenos Aires Exposition. He was given pamphlets descriptive of it, and he was urged to impress upon the members of the body the necessity of bringing the exposition promptly to their notice. On his return home this was done, and at last accounts it was stated that steps had been taken to secure space on the exposition grounds.



GRAND CENTRAL PAVILION.

On the other hand, the Bureau was recently surprised by a letter from an industrial body in which it was said that the writer had recently been informed by friends in Europe that Germany and England were busy with plans for the Buenos Aires Exposition. The writer claims to have received no information on the subject, and asked, therefore, if it would not be wise for the Bureau to try to arouse some interest among United States manufacturers toward preparing a suitable exhibit of the productive energy of the country.

The writer was at once told that the Bureau had already gone far beyond the initial steps of his suggestion. He was supplied with a copy of the *BULLETIN* for May, 1909, containing a full account of the exposition and the official programme. Other pamphlets were

sent, and a long letter was written showing that the Bureau had been extremely active in spreading information in every direction.

This indifference of the public is in marked contrast to that manifested by the great producing centers of Europe. The periodical press of Germany, England, and France are letting no opportunity slip to demonstrate the prime importance of making a splendid display at this Buenos Aires Exhibition. Manufacturers' associations all over Europe have already taken steps toward worthy representation in South America, for they well know that every Republic in that continent will be interested; that merchants, travelers, and officials of all classes will be in attendance at the exhibition; and that from the showing made there it will be possible to judge the relative interest foreign exhibitors take in the development of South America and the ambition displayed to reach these growing markets.

The BULLETIN has thought it advisable, therefore, to make this second appeal to the people of the United States to seize the oppor-



ENTRANCE PORTICO TO THE INDUSTRIAL PAVILIONS, FACING ALVEAR AVENUE.

tunity to enter, with whole heartiness, this Argentine Railway Exhibition, given in Buenos Aires to celebrate, in 1910, the centenary of the Republic.

It is very probable that the Government will extend the limit for foreign exhibitors, so that there yet remains time to prepare for a suitable presentation from North America.^a A favorable move is about to be taken to the effect that exhibitors will be protected on all patented articles during the period of display. Other concessions of like nature will be granted. The Government is eager to encourage the exhibition of every appliance that can possibly find entry, and a liberal interpretation has been given to the character of products that can come within the scope of the exhibition.

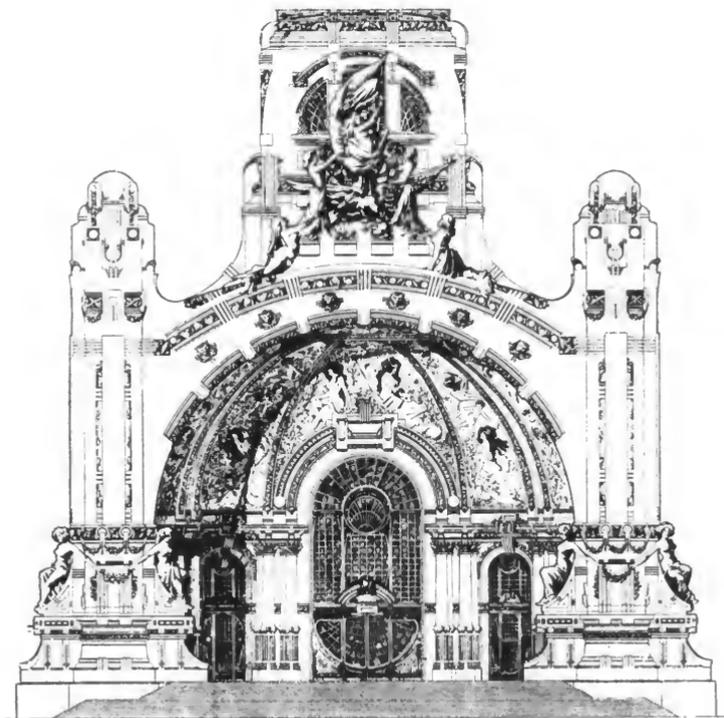
The BULLETIN for May, 1909, contains a full translation of the official announcement, but an epitome of the programme is given below, so that those who read for the first time may find here information to meet their immediate needs. The accepted designation is "International Exhibition of Railways and Land Transport to be held in Buenos Aires in 1910." The opening day is May 25, 1910,

^a Further extension has been granted until October 31, 1909.

and the closing day November 25, 1910, but this period may be extended. The following subdivisions have been established:

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

This includes everything that can possibly be referred to the matter of transportation. Practically every feature of modern industrial



PAVILION FOR PUBLIC FUNCTIONS AND CELEBRATIONS.

life can in some way be included within this department. The foreign exhibits are to be made here.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

All features of Argentine industrial activity are to be made here, although foreigners already domiciled in the country will be allowed space in this division.

EXHIBITORS.

Thirty-seven rules are given for the protection to and assistance of exhibitors, all tending to facilitate the movement of goods to and from the exhibition.

PROGRAMME.

This establishes groups of exhibits according to the following sections:

- I.—Railways and tramways moved by other than electric power.
- II.—Electric railways and electric tramways.
- III.—Automobiles.
- IV.—Cycling.
- V.—Post-offices, telegraphs, telephones, and other means of communication.
- VI.—Beasts of burden, horsemen, and vehicles for teams.
- VII.—Public roads, highroads, suburban streets, and sporting tracks.
- VIII.—Military transport and sanitary service in the transport of sick and wounded.
- IX.—Baggage, packing, etc.
- X.—Municipal transport, and apparatus pertaining to the fire service.
- XI.—Decorative fine arts applied to the transport industry.
- XII.—Hygiene and sanitary assistance.
- XIII.—Providence, assistance, and patronage in favor of employees of transport companies.
- XIV.—Galleries for manufacturing in action.
- XV.—Aeronautics.

Finally are given the names of committees, the procedure for securing concessions for exhibits, and the rate and charges. Communications can be addressed to "The Executive Committee of the International Exhibition of Railways and Land Transport, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic."



CHICLE, THE BASIS OF CHEWING GUM" ∴ ∴ ∴

NEARLY three billion pieces of chewing gum are manufactured in the United States annually, practically all of which is made from one product of tropical America. This clearly accounts for the \$1,500,000 in chicle, annually exported by our sister Republics, and brings to light the workings of a most gigantic industry.



(Copyright by C. B. Waite, Mexico City.)

CHICLE TREE (CHICO ZAPOTE), MEXICO.

In the fifteenth century chicle was known to the intrepid Spanish explorers, who reported that the Indians employed the gum to quench thirst and relieve exhaustion; but the universal use of the gum can not be said to have begun until as late as 1876. Since that time the demand for this almost mysterious commercial commodity has increased to such an extent that importing firms have been obliged to

^a By Russell Hastings Millward.



A CHICLE TREE IN A TROPICAL FOREST.

It is through such dense jungles as this that the search for chicle and other wood products must be carried on.



A CHICLERO AT WORK.

The gatherer of the chicle gum climbs the tree by a native rope device. He carries with him the machete with which he makes the incision for collecting the gum.

search the markets and exploit the growing of the tree in order to obtain a supply sufficient to meet existing requirements.

Prior to 1888 chicle sold for from 7 to 8 cents per pound; in 1896 it sold for 36 cents per pound; and now it is selling for \$2 per pound.

The tree, *Achras Sapota*, from which the chicle is obtained, is indigenous to northern South American countries, Central America, and in the Mexican States of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco, Chiapas, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Puebla, Jalisco, San Luis Potosi, and the Territories of Tepic and Quintana Roo.

As yet the systematic cultivation of the *Achras Sapota* has not been carried on to any great extent, but experiments have shown that trees planted at a distance of 10 feet apart, or 400 to the acre, will yield from 5 to 6 pounds of chicle gum when from 8 to 10 years old and from 12 to 15 inches in diameter. In its wild state the tree is usually found in groups, frequently growing to a height of from 40 to 50 feet; it is straight, and has a long, clear length, thus making it most desirable for timber. While it grows well in a variety of soils, it seems to thrive best in a rich clay loam, with good drainage and an annual rainfall of about 90 inches. Lands well adapted to the growing of the tree vary in price from \$3 to \$15, gold, per acre, and are being largely dealt in at the present time.

The wood is of a reddish color, closely resembling mahogany, is quite hard, heavy, compact in texture, and fine grained. Prehistoric door frames and rafters of Sapota wood are found among the Mexican ruins, and are still in an excellent state of preservation. This wood is to-day greatly in demand by cabinetmakers, who employ it in the manufacture of high-grade furniture and household fittings.

For many years the Sapodilla pear, which also comes from the *Achras Sapota* tree, was a popular variety of fruit found in the markets throughout Latin America; but now, on account of the great demand for chicle gum and the attractive rewards offered for its gathering, the fruit is seldom dealt in by the natives.

The operation of gathering chicle and preparing it for the market is similar to that employed in the maple-sugar industry in the United States. Throughout the rainy season, and while the sap is up, the tapping is done by the chicle gatherers, or "*chicleros*," as they are called. Their outfit is most simple, and consists in nothing more than a piece of rope and a machete. By means of this rope, which is fastened about the waist and slipped around the tree, the *chiclero* is enabled to hold any desired position and wield the machete in cutting the incisions or gullies.

Great care must be exercised in tapping not to cut too deeply, as excessive bleeding of the sap will cause the rapid decay of the tree. It is possible for a *chiclero* to gather, properly, from 10 to 15 pounds of the sap per day, for which he is paid, in most cases, a contract

price of from 10 to 15 cents per pound; but on many of the large estates an effort is now being made to effect payments for the labor by the day, week, or month, and in this way prevent the destruction of the trees frequently caused by a greedy desire on the part of the *chiclero*, when under contract, to obtain as much sap as possible without regard to the injuries sustained by the trees.

In granting concessions to gather chicle in the national forest reservations, the Latin-American Governments demand that natives shall be properly instructed in the gathering and preparation of the gum, as promiscuous tapping will not be longer tolerated.

In some instances trees have been tapped for twenty-five years, where care has been taken, although after that time they produced



A GROUP OF CHICLE GATHERERS IN MEXICO.

but from one-half pound to 2 pounds of sap. However, if allowed to remain untapped for a period of five or six years, they will then produce from 3 to 5 pounds of gum. Authorities differ in regard to the average height of the Sapota and the length of time required for its maturity; but a general average height can be placed at from 25 to 40 feet, and maturity is reached at from 40 to 50 years. A tree 25 years old, and producing from 20 to 25 pounds of chicle each year, will measure 25 to 30 feet in height, and 22 inches in diameter.

In tapping the trees a V-shaped incision is cut spirally all around the tree, the arms of the cut extending upward, in order to permit the sap to flow freely to the bottom, where a receptacle is placed at the end of the gully. The sap has the appearance of milk as it flows from the tree, but it afterwards takes on a yellowish color, and

thickens until it is about the same consistency as treacle. In this state the sap averages about 8 pounds to the gallon.

After gathering the sap it is carried to the boiling sheds, and by a rather primitive boiling process is brought to the proper consistency. As the operation continues, it is necessary to knead the mass from time to time, in order to extract the water. The gum, if properly handled, will take on a light gray color, although there is considerable variation in the shades and colors of the products received from the different districts. In the old days much deception was practiced by the *chicleeros*, who, in order to increase the weight, would insert stones, bark, sand, or wood in the boiling chicle, before it was



PRIMITIVE METHOD OF BOILING THE CHICLE GUM.

After gathering the sap, the mass is boiled in primitive kettles in the open air until the water is evaporated and nothing but the pure gum remains.

formed into loaves. This clever deception is a thing of the past, however, as the contracts to-day call for a pure straight article, and there is little opportunity of adding any foreign substances.

Much of the chicle is shipped in rough, uneven loaves to the United States via Canada, where it is refined and dried out to one-half of its original weight, thereby saving 50 per cent of the duty.

Under the Wilson bill the gum was admitted free; but in accordance with the tariff-revision act of 1897 a duty of 10 cents per pound was fixed, which is the present rate.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, there were imported into the United States 5,450,139 pounds of chicle, valued at \$1,987,112, as compared with 929,959 pounds, valued at \$156,402, in 1885.



THE FIRST STEP IN TRANSPORTING CHICLE GUM TO MARKET.

Chicle, after boiling, is pressed into rough, uneven loaves, packed into bags, and hauled to the nearest depot for transshipment abroad.

Repeated attempts have been made to mix, adulterate, or substitute chicle in every conceivable manner, but nature insists that the gum shall only be used to furnish unlimited molar action, and that it can not be artificially prepared by chemical or mechanical means. No

medicinal use has yet been discovered for chicle; but in the manufacture of chewing gum various digestants, such as pepsin, have been added and the product pronounced by eminent medical authorities as pure, free from any injurious substances, and beneficial in the relief of various forms of dyspepsia and indigestion. In the strict sense of the word, chewing gum is an indestructible residuum, the user having the advantage of both the finest confection and a medicament as well. Its distribution extends in the Western Hemisphere from Hudson Bay to the Argentine Republic; in the East, from London to Hong-



A NATIVE VESSEL ON AN INTERIOR RIVER IN MEXICO.

If chicle can not be hauled directly to a port of shipment, it is carried on local vessels to the nearest ocean-going steamer.

kong; and the inhabitants of the Australian and South African colonies are large and ever-increasing consumers. It is estimated by a prominent manufacturer that sufficient chewing gum is produced each year to supply every human being on earth with two sticks, and that the daily energy expended in the consumption of this popular masticatory is equal to that necessary to light a city of 250,000 inhabitants for the same period.

There are numerous factories scattered throughout the United States, where can be witnessed the interesting processes by which chewing gum is manufactured. The factories are sanitary in every

particular, and methods of absolute cleanliness prevail in each department. An official report by the Department of Commerce and Labor states that a chewing-gum factory was the second cleanest plant inspected in the United States.

The process of manufacture consists in simply mixing and boiling the gum, in copper kettles, to a required consistency, and adding some flavoring extract, such as vanilla, peppermint, or wintergreen,



A PORT IN MEXICO FROM WHICH CHICLE GUM IS BEING SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA VIA CANADA.

and sugar, after which it is transferred to large centrifugal receivers. Here it is whipped into a dough, and afterwards removed to tables and kneaded in powdered sugar. It is then rolled into sheets, cut to desired sizes, dried, wrapped by machinery in attractive papers, and placed in boxes ready for the market, the entire process being at all times under the closest inspection.

A visit to any of the chewing-gum factories will convince the most skeptical that the product is nothing more nor less than a pure and wholesome article and absolutely harmless to its vast and faithful army of consumers.

ECUADOR'S CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

THE capital city of the Republic of Ecuador was the scene of international festivities on August 10, the date set for the formal inauguration of the Quito Exposition, held in honor of the centenary of the nation's independence.

Preliminary decrees issued by the Executive to the people and to the military had awakened popular enthusiasm, and sister nations showed their interest through the participation of their representatives and by a series of entertainments in celebration of the national event.

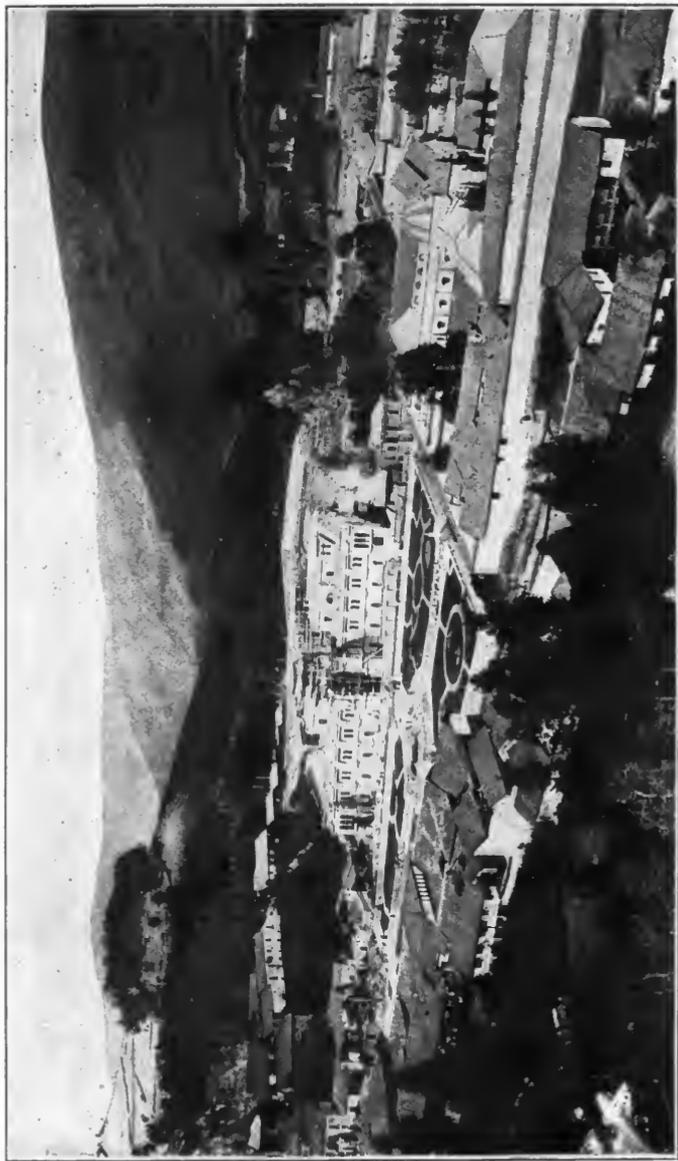
The day was declared a national holiday, special festival editions of the papers were issued, street processions and public concerts were features of the occasion, and at night a gala opera performance of "La Bohème" and a display of fireworks brought the day to a close.

The opening programme, within the National Exposition Building, embraced the playing of the national anthem by the army band; followed by an inaugural address delivered by the Minister of Fomento, Señor Don F. J. MARRÍNEZ AGUIRRE; the singing of the exposition anthem by the pupils of National Conservatory of Music; an address of welcome on the part of the exposition committee, and the playing of the national hymns of America. In these ceremonies the diplomatic corps and prominent officials participated, having previously assembled at the National Palace at the invitation of President ELOY ALFARO.

The reception of the diplomatic corps by President ALFARO was made the occasion of felicitations by the United States Minister, Hon. WILLIAMS C. FOX, who spoke in behalf of his colleagues, congratulating the Government and people of Ecuador upon their century of progress. In the reply of the President special tribute was rendered the notable standard set by the United States in the establishment of national liberties.

A special issue of commemorative stamps was placed in circulation on August 9, to run until December 31, 1909.

Conspicuous among the celebrations in honor of the exposition was a dinner on August 8, at which the United States Commissioner, Mr. ERNEST H. WAXDS, was host of the President, officers of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the foreign commissioners, and distinguished citizens of the Republic. The following night the Chilean legation entertained at a ball.



Photograph by Dole.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ECUADORAN EXPOSITION FROM THE PANACILLO, QUITO, JULY 7, 1909.

As originally planned, the exposition was to have been national in scope, but subsequently a number of foreign countries, including the United States, France, Spain, Italy, Colombia, Chile, and Peru, became actively interested and have made notable displays, in most cases erecting characteristic buildings for their exhibits.

The foreign commissioners representing the nations participating are:

United States—ERNEST H. WANDS, Commissioner.

France—BOBOT DESCOUTURES, French Minister to Ecuador.

Italy—ALFONSO ROGGIERO, Italian Consul at Guayaquil.

Spain—MANUEL M. COLL Y ALTABAS, Spanish Consul at Quito.

Chile—PEDRO LUIS GONZALES, Commissioner.

Peru—RICARDO COLMENARES, Commissioner.

Colombia—VICENTE URRUTIA, Commissioner.

The Commissioner of the United States, reporting on the nature and extent of the exposition at the time of the opening, says:

The site of the exposition is about 1 mile from the center of the city on the road to the temporary station of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad at Climba-calle. It faces the Panecillo, at the foot of which the city of Quito extends, and some of the peaks of the volcanic mountain of Pichincha add to the grandeur of the surrounding scenery. The Panecillo is a huge hill which is said to have been piled up by human hands. The same incredible story is told of the hill of Callo, which is said to have been erected by the ancient inhabitants as a shelter against the eruptions of Cotopaxi.

To reach the exposition from the business part of the capital the visitor follows the Carrera Maldonado, leaving to the left the house in which MEJIA was born. The road, which formerly was in a deplorable condition, has been rebuilt in the course of the last year.

The exposition grounds are surrounded by a wall of masonry and at the rear of all the buildings rises a beautiful hill crowned with a grove of eucalyptus trees.

The main building, erected by the Ecuadoran Government, faces a park. This building is of two stories and from above the principal entrance rises a graceful dome 30 meters high from the base of the building, representing a weight of 4,200 quintals. At the top of the dome is perched the condor of the Andes, with wide-stretched wings. The vestibule, under the dome, with a floor of jasper and walls covered with majolica ware, sustains two jasper staircases, running up to the second floor. In the front is a gallery containing a representation of the delivery of the exposition palace to the people by the Republic. The parlors for official receptions are in the center on the second floor, and on each side of this beautiful salon are rooms for exhibits. Those on the left side are decorated in green and those on the right in red.

The park in front of the building is luxuriant with rare and beautiful flowers and in the center of it has been erected an illuminated fountain, with a jet 8 meters high, surrounded by eight smaller streams.

Back of the main building is a "patio," built on both sides, and closed by two arches, united by a bridge. In front of the "patio" and above the arches is a medalion of General ALFARO, the President of the Republic.

The Chilean and Colombian pavilions, built on similar architectural lines, follow almost immediately behind the main structures of the Ecuadoran Gov-



SEÑOR DON FRANCISCO MANRIQUE,
Director-General of Public Works of Ecuador, and Chief of
Construction of the National Centennial Exposition.



SEÑOR DON JUAN FRANCISCO GAME,
Director-General of the National Ecuadorian Exposition. Mr.
Game's grandfather was an American citizen by birth, and
fifty years was the head of one of the largest commer-
cial houses in the Republic. He has been Chairman of the
Central Committee of the Exposition since the work was
undertaken, and has recently been advanced to the above
position.

ernment. They are two-story buildings and each has a floor space of about 350 square meters. The Chilean exhibit is particularly interesting. Wines and nitrate occupy the most prominent position in the display. The other exhibits include sugar, cereals, hay, seeds, flour, bran, dry and preserved fruits, manufactured chocolate, vegetables, sirup, butter, wax, hides, lumber, furniture, vehicles of different varieties, textiles, plate glass, cement, matches, varnishes, inks, chemicals, coal, live plants, samples of printing and lithographing.

The Peruvian exhibit is installed in a wing of one of the main buildings of the Ecuadoran Government. It consists of wines, chemicals, liquors, coca, Peruvian bark, coffee, cacao, minerals, etc.

The French exhibits occupy a wing opposite that set aside for Peru. Among the things sent from France are furniture, porcelain, tapestries, glassware, copper decorations, wines, canned goods, etc.

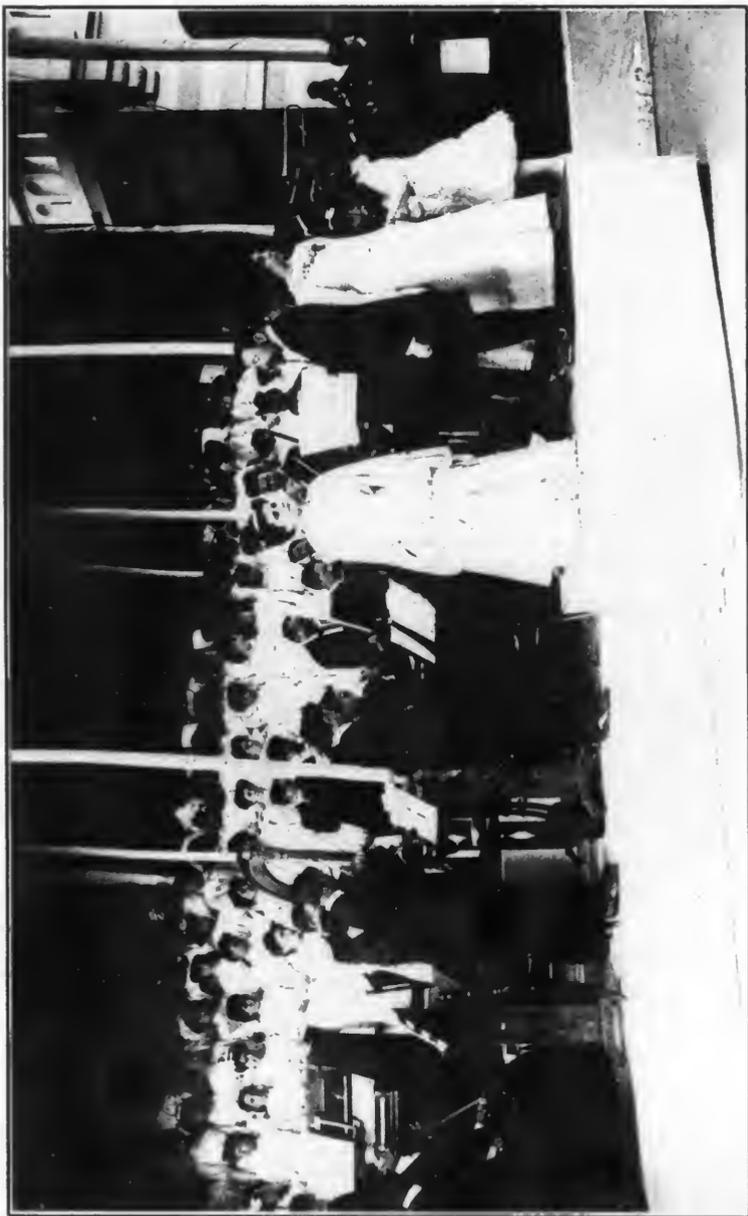


OPENING OF THE PAVILIONS OF CHILE AND COLOMBIA.

On an avenue to the right of the main buildings are the pavilions of Spain and Italy. The Italian building is two stories high and is built in three sections. One is used for a reception room, and of the other two, one is used for the industrial exhibit and the other for fine arts.

The Spanish building, which is not yet completed, will be of carved pumice stone.

The American building, which has been erected at one corner of a large plot of ground attractively laid out with shrubs and flowers, is worthy of special notice for several reasons. Strange as it may seem it is the first all-wood frame building to be erected in Quito. Frame houses are common in Guayaquil and other parts of tropical Ecuador, but in the mountains adobe burnt bricks and pumice stone are the usual building materials. The edifice is unique also in that it contains the first mangle wood used for building purposes in Quito, and it has the first hardwood floors, constructed of narrow matched boards, and polished. Practically all the material for the building was



INAUGURATION OF THE EXPOSITION—SINGING THE NATIONAL HYMN.

brought from Guayaquil, and surmounting the difficulties and delays incident to the transportation and congregation of the equipment for this pioneer undertaking reflects great credit on the perseverance and ingenuity of Mr. JOHN P. PAGET, the contractor and erector of the structure.

The contract for the building was awarded by Commissioner WANDS, February 27 of this year, and by March 24 the framework and a large part of the rest of the material was completed and loaded on cars at Duran, the tide-water terminal of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway. The last carload of this shipment, however, did not reach Quito till April 19, the delays being due partly to difficulty in procuring shipping orders and partly to washouts and landslides. On May 24 three cars, shipped from Duran May 21 and loaded with more building material, were in a wreck near Tambillo. One car went into a



HONORABLE ERNEST H. WANDS,

Commissioner of the United States of America to the National Ecuadoran Exposition, at his desk in the American Building.

ravine with the locomotive, and 20 per cent of the cargo was a total loss. The salvage from this wreck did not reach the building site until the 5th of June.

Ground was broken for the structure on April 3 and all the framework was in place June 6.

The building is a reproduction, on a small scale, of the White House in Washington. It is about 80 feet long and 50 feet wide, with four rooms and a transverse corridor on each of its two floors. Two porches, with tall white columns, ornament the exterior and relieve its severity. Until the middle of July all the carpenter work was done by men brought from Guayaquil for that purpose, but after that time some parts were erected by "serranos," the natives of the mountain country. These men, though unaccustomed to modern tools, which they use in a backhanded fashion, are marvelously skillful with the adz and the broadax.

A review of the material used in constructing this edifice is an interesting study of the woods of the country. The frame is of mangle, a tree that grows in the swamps along the Guayas River, frequently to a height of 75 or 80 feet, with a diameter at the butt of 30 inches. The wood is very hard and heavy, weighing 65 pounds per cubic foot, so that it can not, of course, be floated to the sawmills, but must be transported on rafts of some other material. The flooring in the building is of roble, a wood similar to white oak in texture and working qualities and with a surface that can be highly polished. The boards for the walls and for the finish are white and red cedar. A small amount of eucalyptus procured in Quito was used. This wood is very hard when well seasoned, but it is suitable only for interior work, because it cracks and splits badly when exposed to sun and weather. It is not particularly good for decorative purposes or for finish. To complete the catalogue of woods, the roof is made of split bamboo covered with paroid.



BUILDING OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEARING COMPLETION.

The interior of the pavilion is artistically decorated in colonial style, and the mahogany furniture, upholstered to match the wall furnishings, blends with the general scheme of the building, as well as providing comfort for visitors.

The garden in which the house is situated is most attractively laid out in walks, flower beds, and grass lawns, and is about 25,000 square feet in extent.

Ecuador, the first of the Latin-American countries to reach the hundredth anniversary of independence, is a country of great possibilities. With great mineral resources and large cultivable areas, it offers a field for enterprise in all industrial branches.

The capital, Quito, and the principal seaport, Guayaquil, are thus described by Lient. A. C. HIDALGO, a native of Ecuador, a former student and at present resident in the United States:

The capital of Ecuador is Quito, the highest city of its size in the world, being 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. It has about 120,000 inhabitants.

Quito has a clear, healthy, and temperate climate, maintaining a perpetual spring, which makes it one of the most charming cities of South America. It has a mean temperature of 40° F. every day in the year.

It is situated at the foot of the volcano of Pichincha, whose ice-covered sides catch the sun's rays by day and the moonbeams by night, sending, like a huge mirror, a reflection of dazzling beauty and loveliness to the city below.

The regular army has five military bands at the Quito garrison. Every afternoon between the hours of 5 and 6 and on Thursdays and Sundays from 8 to 11 the bands play in the parks, avenues, and boulevards, where young and old gather and promenade.

Quito has many fine government buildings and all modern improvements, such as electric lights and electric cars. It has also a fine university, first-class



JAPANESE KIOSKS IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

hotels, good theaters, hospitals, museums, a library of 80,000 volumes, about 100 churches and many monasteries.

Owing to the inequalities of the ground, the streets are very irregular and uneven.

The society at the capital is one of the best in South America. The city has achieved fame for the cure of consumption, and people all over the world go there, no matter what stage the disease has reached, and many find lasting cures. This peculiar virtue in the climate of this city is due to its great elevation.

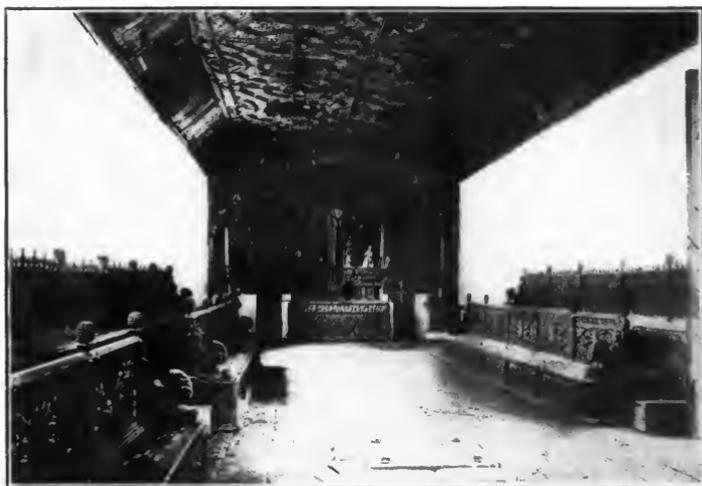
Quito is connected with Guayaquil, the metropolis of the country, by a new American railroad. Persons traveling between these two cities experience a great change of climate in going from the Tropics to the frozen belt.

The trip is delightful. Words can not describe the innumerable sights; crossing large cocoa and cacao plantations, whirling over ice lakes, ascending steep mountains, where the clouds hang very low, while the background is the

majestic Chimborazo of sheeted ice, or the imposing Cotopaxi, which is in perpetual activity, throwing light for miles around.

The largest city of Ecuador is Guayaquil. It is also the chief seaport and is considered the second in size on the Pacific Ocean. This city has about 150,000 inhabitants.

A disastrous fire visited the city in 1806, destroying 80 blocks, the loss amounting to \$10,000,000. It has been reconstructed along modern lines, and to-day is one of the prettiest cities in the world.



CHAPTER HALL, SHOWING ALTAR, OF THE OLD PALACE IN QUITO, WHERE THE ACT OF INDEPENDENCE OF AUGUST 16, 1809, WAS SIGNED.

Guayaquil lies at the head of an estuary of the Gulf of Guayaquil, and many rivers flow into this gulf. Steamers bring the leading products here—cacao, coffee, and rubber, and they are put on ocean steamers and sent to all parts of the world.

The city is lighted by gas and electricity, and has two electric car companies. The parks, statues, boulevards, theaters, jockey clubs, hippodrome, and large avenues make it a town beautiful.

All nationalities and religions are found here. The Catholic religion predominates. The mean temperature is 70° F.—never more than 85° nor less than 50°.

Guayaquil has 6 daily papers, 10 reviews and magazines, 8 banks, 2 savings banks, 80 public schools, 6 high schools, 3 markets, and many factories.

CATHEDRALS OF THE NEW WORLD^a :: :: :: ::

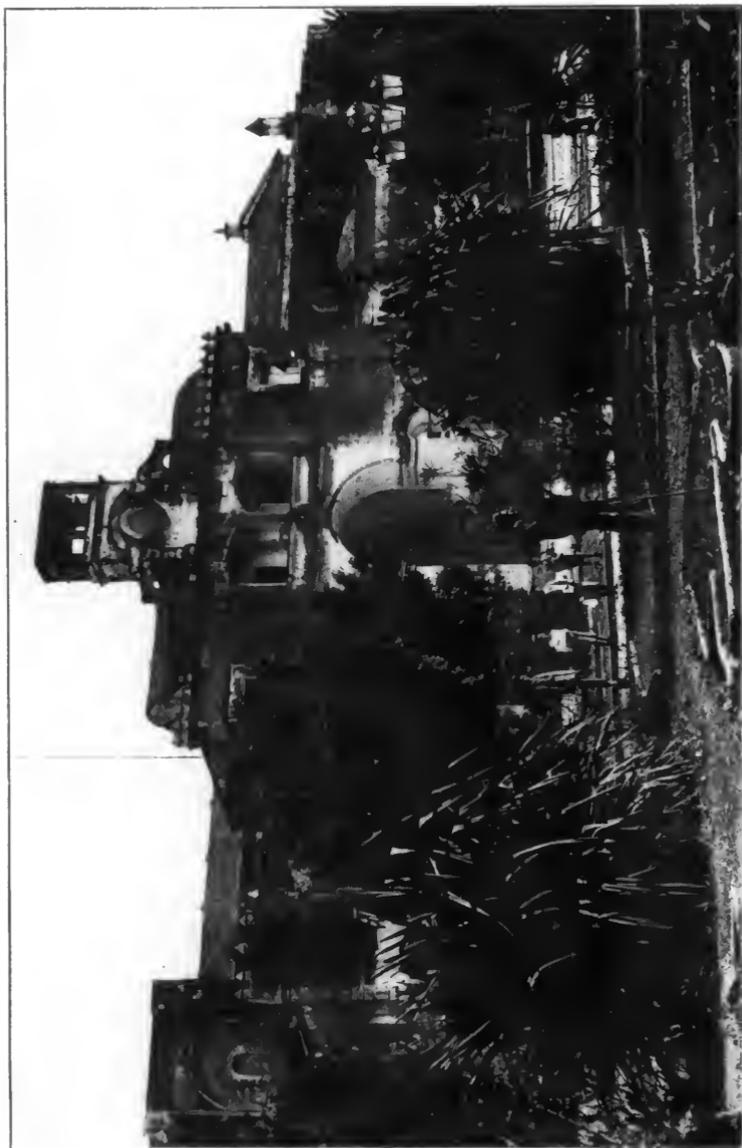
NORTH AMERICA.

WHEN the Spanish discoverers and explorers of America drove the prows of their frail vessels through unknown seas in search of the India of their dreams, they left Europe stirring with that new life which was to blossom in the Renaissance. The Dark Ages were just closing and the wealth of knowledge and art so long hoarded in monasteries and castles, barred from the flow of human life, was about to burst forth like a flood to refertilize European civilization. Crumbling architecture was being restored, churches and palaces were being founded, great engineering works undertaken. In many respects, indeed, the wonderful activities and achievements of that time may be compared with those of our own, in spite of the differences in methods, materials, and purpose. When Columbus left Palos in 1492 St. Peter's at Rome was in the hands of builders filled with the new ideas, but waiting for the genius of BRAMANTE and MICHEL ANGELO; the cathedral of his native Genoa was being greatly enlarged and embellished; that of Seville was nearing completion; that of Toledo was just finished. For three hundred years the Gothic beauty of Burgos had been growing to its perfection in 1521, the year in which Cortez took the City of Mexico; and in the same year the beautiful cathedral at Granada, which enshrines the tombs of the Catholic kings and commemorates the deliverance of Spain from the Moors, was begun. This is but a part of the list that might be compiled of architectural monuments like these which, in Spain as elsewhere, were expressing the newborn energies and aspirations of Europe.

This passion for building crossed the ocean in the breasts of the Spanish discoverers and first colonists, who, although they celebrated their earliest religious services in tents by the seashore or beneath the branches of unfamiliar foliage, were impelled to erect as soon as possible temples big and splendid enough to express the master motives of their age—religion and art.

As Hispaniola, or the island of San Domingo, was the first land permanently settled, so Isabela, the capital, now the city of Santo Domingo, founded in 1496, contains what is probably the oldest cathedral church in the New World, begun in 1514. Within it

^aThe second article will be devoted to the Cathedrals of South America, by Fanny H. Gardiner.



CATHEDRAL OF SANTO DOMINGO.

Here, in the capital of the Dominican Republic, are preserved the bones of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America.

rested the body of COLUMBUS until this part of the island was ceded to the French in 1785, when the Spaniards carried what they supposed to be his remains with them to Cuba. Since that time other remains have been found here which the people of Santo Domingo, with justice, claim to be the true relics of the Discoverer, and as such they are revered and jealously guarded within a handsome modern monument.

At Port au Prince, Haiti, there is a cathedral, long under construction and yet unfinished, of mixed French Gothic and Romanesque style. The French cathedral at St. Pierre, Martinique, was destroyed by the eruption of Mount Pelée, and the bishop's seat was removed



TOMB OF COLUMBUS IN CATHEDRAL, SANTO DOMINGO.

to Fort de France. Owing to the fact that the Government of Cuba rested for nearly forty years at Santiago, from 1518-1582, it happens that this town boasts a cathedral which antedates that of Havana, but it is not remarkable as compared with many of the Spanish colonial edifices. The cathedral at Havana, and indeed that at Santo Domingo, has much to inspire enthusiasm from the artistic standpoint, but Havana has been interesting as the temporary sepulchre of what were called the bones of the great admiral. His sarcophagus and the memorable inscription were set into the wall of the chancel at the left of the high altar until after the war of 1898, when his descendant, the Duke of Veraguas, removed the much-disputed bones to the family mausoleum in Seville.

CORTÉZ landed and burned his ships on the beach near Vera Cruz in 1519; determined upon the conquest of Mexico in the name of Spain



Courtesy of Collier's Weekly.

VIEW OF THE NEW CATHEDRAL IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION IN PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI (TAKEN IN JANUARY, 1909).



THE CATHEDRAL, HAVANA, CUBA.

This imposing edifice was erected in 1724 by the Jesuits for use as a college, and became the Cathedral in 1789. It is in the old town, a short distance from the President's Palace.



Miller Photograph.

INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL, HAVANA.

The Cathedral has long been popularly known as the Columbus Cathedral, but the name is "Cathedral of the Virgin Mary of the Immaculate Conception," and it was erected on the site of another church by the Jesuits in 1794. The interior walls are finished in dark marbles, the columns of highly polished mahogany, with gilt-bronze capitals, the choir stalls of mahogany, beautifully carved. The high altar is of Carrara marble. The walls and ceiling contain many beautiful paintings, and the Cathedral is said to contain a small painting by Murillo, representing the Pope and the Cardinals celebrating mass preparatory to the sailing of Columbus.

and the Catholic Church. He marked his subjugation of every town and province by founding substantial works of engineering and architecture, wonderful, indeed, when one considers his slight acquaintance with the materials, the labor, and the climate that confronted him and the magnitude and beauty of the results. His aqueducts, bridges and roads, fortifications, government buildings, and palaces must go unmentioned, as the purpose of these articles is to bring into prominence only the cathedrals of America. On entering the City of Mexico CORTEZ destroyed the *teocalli*, or Aztec temple, and erected on its site a small chapel for the Indians, traces of which still remain. In it was installed the seat of the first bishop of Mexico, who came out in 1528 as a suffragan of the Bishop of Seville, but the corner stone of the present cathedral was not laid until 1573. This is the most stupendous of all the Spanish colonial cathedrals, the largest in all the Americas, and said to be outranked only by St. Peter's in Rome and St. Paul's in London. It had cost at the time of its completion about \$2,000,000, a sum as colossal in those days as the dimensions of the edifice itself. The façade is elaborately carved and the two enormous towers contain some of the largest bells in the world. The interior is disappointing, however, the effect of space and distance being spoiled by the position of the choir in the middle of the nave, as at Seville and many other Spanish churches. The twenty fluted columns and the really fine dome are pleasing, but there is little decoration, and the wooden floor cheapens the appearance. It must be remembered that Spanish and Spanish-American churches are not generally furnished with pews. The worshippers sit or kneel on the bare floor or stand to listen to the sermon unless they bring little camp stools of their own. In the cathedral of the City of Mexico there are numerous side chapels, some interesting tombs, a few paintings (one by Murillo) and a small baptistery, which stands between the cathedral and the Metropolitan Church. These three buildings form a solid mass facing the plaza, or Zocalo, where all the electric car lines now meet and depart. In this plaza is a pretty garden with some rare and curious plants, and at the side of the cathedral there is a market pavilion for the sale of flowers and birds.

Mexico has twenty-two dioceses and as many cathedrals, although not all the churches so designated were built for that purpose. Parenthetically it may be said that not all large churches in foreign countries are cathedrals, a statement that would be superfluous were it not that so many American travelers speak of them as such. The word "cathedral" is derived from the Greek word *cathedra*, meaning a chair or seat. In those religious denominations whose head is called a bishop (or particularly in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches), his seat or chair, installed in any edifice, confers



Courtesy of A. Briquet, Mexico City.

CATHEDRAL OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

This view was taken February 6, 1906, and represents one of the best views of the Cathedral. Since then several changes in the building itself and the surroundings have taken place, and the recent earthquake caused severe damage to the entire building.



CATHEDRAL AT GUADALAJARA, MEXICO.

Guadaluajara is the second largest city in Mexico, and in many respects the most modern. It has a large foreign colony. The corner stone of the cathedral was laid in 1571 and the completed building was consecrated in 1618. It has two towers, 235 feet high, being, with those of the cathedral at Puebla, the highest in the Republic. In one of the towers is a bell called the "Little Bell of the Courier," which is struck only on some special occasion. Among the admirable features of the interior is the high altar of fine Italian marble, adorned with four statues of white marble, all made in Genoa. The magnificent organ, the first in the Republic, is over the principal entrance. This cathedral has the celebrated painting of the Virgin, by Murillo, similar to one by the same artist in the Louvre.

upon it the dignity of being a cathedral, but naturally the desire to surround this seat of authority with becoming ceremonial led to the erection of churches designed for the purpose. The church divides the country into sees or dioceses, just as the Government divides it into Provinces or States, although these do not always correspond in area. The bishop is the religious governor of his diocese, and the cathedral is his seat, just as the political head governs his State and resides at its capital. Among the cathedrals of Mexico deserving mention is that of Puebla, which antedates that of the capital, having been founded by the first bishop in 1536. Its interior adornment is the richest of any in the country; its aisles are divided by massive columns; its floor is laid in colored marbles, and its high altar, pulpit,



CATHEDRAL AT GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA.

After the disastrous earthquake at Antigua in 1773, the capital of Guatemala was removed to the site it now occupies. The present building is, therefore, of comparatively recent construction, although it presents the favorite characteristics of Latin-American architecture.

and sounding-board are of the beautiful tinted onyx which is quarried in the neighborhood. The cathedral of Guadalajara, begun in 1571, lies along one of the prettiest plazas in all Mexico, and its two-pointed, but not very lofty, spires contain bells intimately associated with the history of the city. The interior has recently been decorated in white and gold, and the choir removed to the western end of the nave, so that the high altar is well seen. In the sacristy is a painting by Murillo, which is one of the treasures of Mexico.

"Oaxaca," says a writer of three hundred years ago, "is a bishop's seat, not very big, yet a fair and beautiful city to behold, which standeth three score leagues from Mexico in a pleasant valley." It was also the titular estate of Cortez and has been the home of Presi-



Copyright by C. B. Waite, Mexico City.

CATHEDRAL AT MORELIA, MEXICO.



RUINS OF THE CATHEDRAL AT ANTIGUA, GUATEMALA.

The ruins at Antigua are all that remain of the once wealthy city, which was the early colonial capital of Guatemala. In 1773 the place was destroyed by an earthquake, and thickly dotted over the surrounding plain are the ruins of nearly eighty churches and the palace of the Spanish Viceroy, with the arms of Spain carved in the stone.

dents JUAREZ and DIAZ, Ministers ROMERO and MARISCAL, and other prominent Mexicans. The see dates from 1535, and its cathedral front "is guarded by many saints disposed in niches, many of whom have been sorely shaken by earthquake." Morelia has an impressive cathedral founded in 1640, said to be a duplicate of that at Valladolid and kept in perfect repair. It contains many treasures, including a silver font, at which both the patriot MORELOS and the Emperor ITURBIDE were baptized. Merida, the capital of Yucatan, has a cathedral completed in 1598 at a cost of \$300,000, remarkable for a fine dome and a circular choir filled with elaborately carved stalls.



CATHEDRAL AT SAN SALVADOR.

This is a fine specimen of Latin-American ecclesiastical architecture, but is distinguished from many others of the same period by the feature of pointed arches instead of the usual square or rounded arches prevailing in this class of buildings.

The cathedral of the State of Vera Cruz is at Jalapa, and is hardly worthy of note, while that of San Luis Potosi was only raised to cathedral dignity in 1854. That of Monterrey is but about one hundred and fifty years old and has suffered much by the vicissitudes of war. Zacatecas cathedral (such only since 1862) was an old parish church dating from 1612; it has an elaborate front of brown stone and a modernized interior decorated in white and gold. It was formerly richly equipped with a silver altar, font, and other treasures, but these were lost when the State confiscated all church property (about 1856).

Central America was subjugated by ALVARADO, the envoy of CORTEZ, in 1523. The capitals of the States into which this part of



CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER, LEON, NICARAGUA.

This building was thirty-seven years under construction, having been completed in 1719, at a cost of \$5,000,000. The walls are of stone and from 18 to 20 feet thick, and the style of architecture is Moorish, resembling the Cathedral at Seville, Spain. The great altar consists of silver elaborately chased.

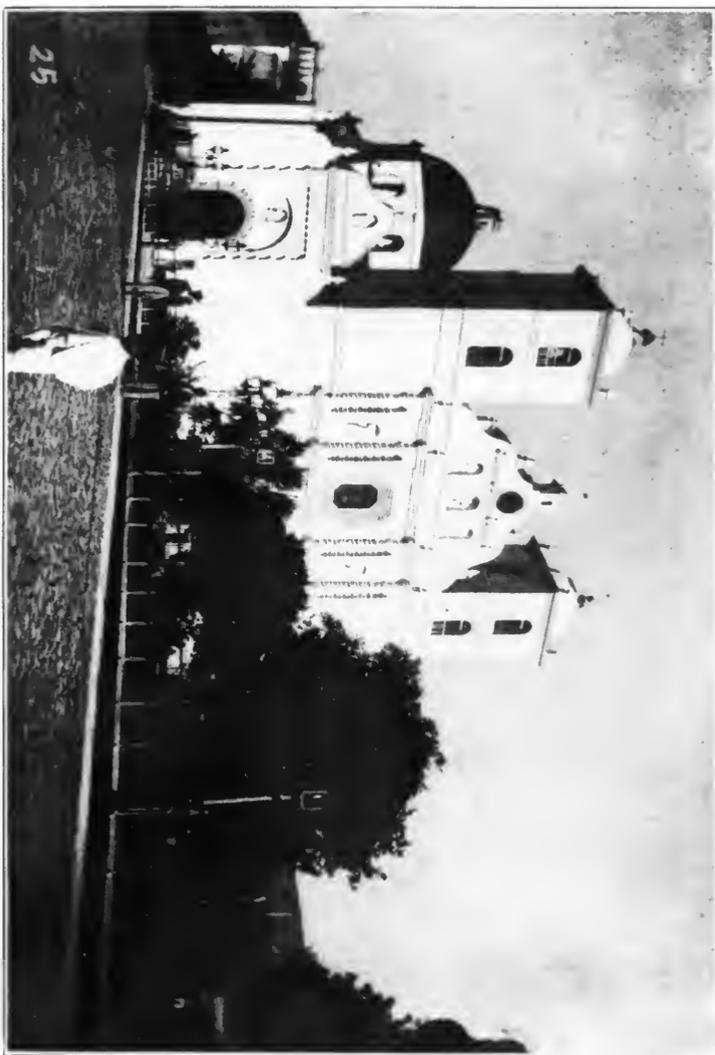
our continent is divided contain cathedrals for the local heads of the Catholic Church. Some of them are very old, some are very imposing and carry out as far as possible the dominant ideas of the age of conquest. The city of Guatemala is modern; that is to say, it was founded in the memorable year of 1776 after the old capital, Antigua, 25 miles distant, was destroyed by earthquake. There, however, are still shown the remains of "the majestic but ruined cathedral, 300 feet long by 120 broad, nearly 70 feet high and lighted by 50 windows, showing that La Antigua, founded 1542, was once one of the finest cities of the New World.



CATHEDRAL AT SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA.

The building faces Central Park, one of the many delightful places of recreation in this beautiful city.

We have in the United States two examples of Spanish colonial architecture, although they bear no comparison to those of Mexico in size or wealth of decoration. The earlier is that at St. Augustine, Florida, founded in 1682. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1887, but has been carefully restored so as to preserve the original style, and its ancient bells rehung. The second is that of New Orleans which, while it occupies the site of two previous French edifices, one destroyed by hurricane in 1723 the other by fire in 1788, was rebuilt in 1794 at the entire charge of a Spanish nobleman resident in the city while the colony was under the dominion of CHARLES IV of



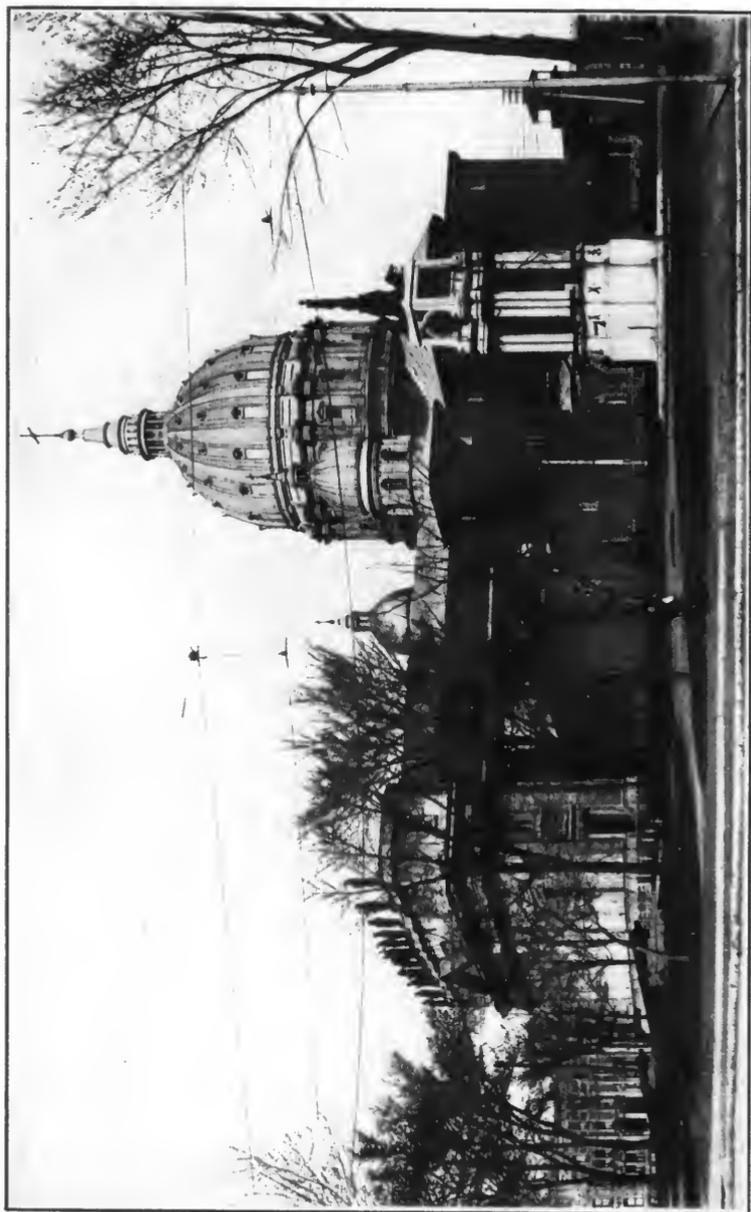
CATHEDRAL OF SAN MIGUEL, TEGUCIGALPA (CITY OF THE SILVER HILLS), HONDURAS.
This edifice was erected in 1782 and occupies an entire square fronting the Plaza. It is built of burnt brick and the architecture is half Moorish in style. Statues adorn the niches and the interior is embellished with ancient paintings.

Spain. This is the statement inscribed on his tomb before the altar of St. Francis, and mass for his soul is celebrated every Saturday. Nevertheless the cathedral is dedicated to St. Louis, patron saint of France, and the recent decorations illustrate his life. The original design was of the late heavy Spanish renaissance style, with three round towers, upon which steeples were raised in 1851 and the façade, fronting Jackson Square, enlarged and improved.

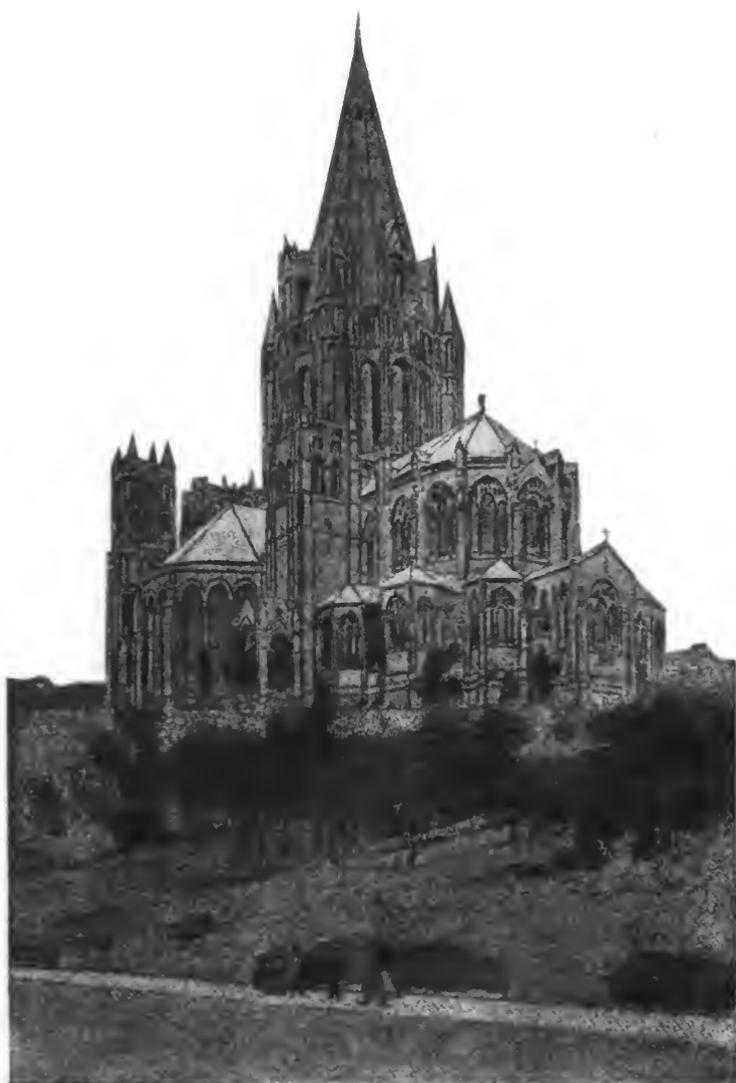
We are indebted to the French for two large cathedrals on our continent. That of Quebec was founded in 1660 by Mons. Laval the first bishop of New France. It is 216 feet long by 108 feet broad and its tower is lofty and well proportioned. The exterior is plain, but the interior excels that of the grand and more modern cathedral of Montreal, begun in 1824, which in size is the fourth largest completed cathedral on our continent. Montreal was granted a Roman Catholic bishop in 1836 and his chair was first installed in St. James's, a handsome church which is a small model of St. Peter's, at Rome. The actual cathedral is in the Norman Gothic style, with great arches 50 feet high at the entrance, the façade showing to great advantage from the Place d'Armes. One of its towers contains the largest bell in America and its great east window, 64 by 32 feet, is rich and pleasing. Contrary to Spanish custom, this French cathedral is furnished with pews which are set upon a floor slightly inclined from the entrance to the chancel, besides which there are pews in the double row of galleries supported by clustered pillars. It is said the church will accommodate 15,000 people.

Facing this cathedral of the Roman Catholic Church is that of the Protestant Episcopal, or Church of England. It was begun in 1805 and is a conspicuous ornament to the city of Montreal, although as compared with its neighbor its size is inconsiderable.

The first English explorers of the New World were neither settlers nor builders, and very different from the Spanish was the attitude of the Puritans toward the spirit and works of the Renaissance. The fruit of that gorgeous period had ripened, and in its decay it was malodorous, so that the reformers turned their faces from its degenerate and profligate offspring and, both in England and Holland, they whitewashed everything that bore evidence of pagan or papistical derivation. In the same way the Spaniards two centuries earlier had whitewashed everything left standing by Mohammedan and Jew, and it is noteworthy that they never consciously imitated Moorish architecture and design in their New World edifices. The Puritans, as LOWELL says, "preferred to sit upon bare benches to hear the word of God," and their first churches, dubbed "meeting-houses," were destitute of ornament and symbolism. A few Episcopal churches in the South and a few of other denominations and of later



ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL, MONTREAL, CANADA.
This is the fourth largest completed cathedral in America. It will contain 15,000 people, and in one of its towers hangs the largest bell on the continent.



Drawn by Jules Guérin.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, NEW YORK CITY (FROM THE ARCHITECTS' PLANS).

The extreme dimensions of this cathedral are 520 by 280 feet, being cruciform in plan. Work was begun fifteen years ago. At present the walls and arches of the great tower, the choir, and sanctuary have been completed. The dome, 135 feet in diameter, is one of the four great domes of the world.

date in New England and the old Middle States are noble and dignified in their solidity and severity, but it is only recently that church architecture in the United States began to develop its present imposing and artistic proportions. Foremost among the denominations to enlarge and embellish their churches are the Episcopalians, whose traditions, derived from the Church of England, have never been lost sight of. This was wonderfully demonstrated when in September, 1907, the Bishop of London visited Washington to assist in laying the corner stone of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. It is claimed that a vision of such a cathedral was an integral part of the

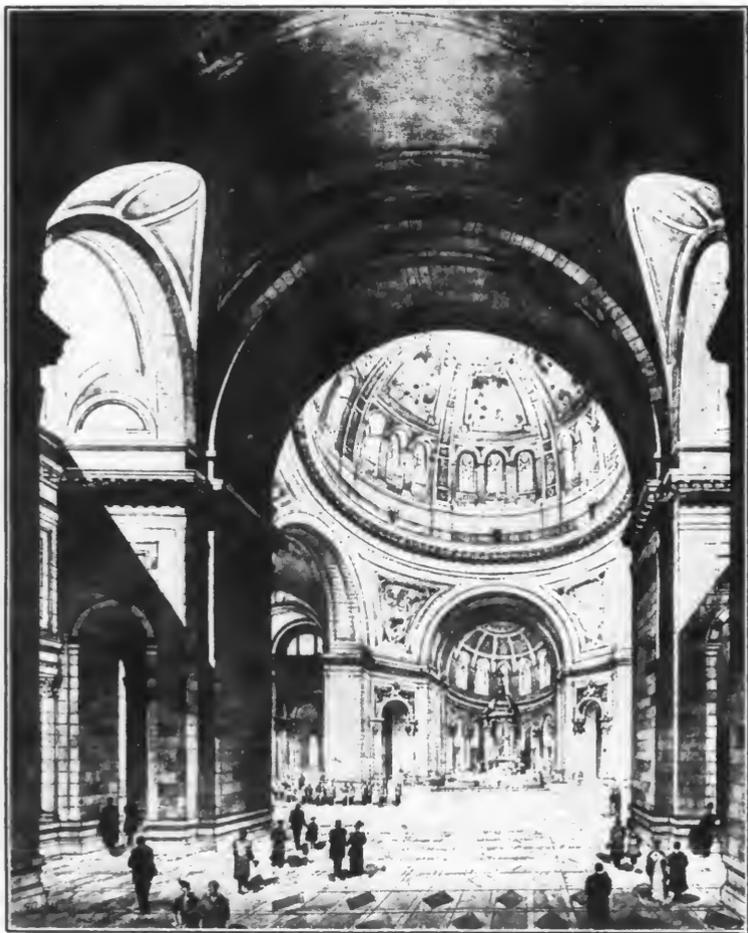


THE NEW CATHEDRAL OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

(From architect's drawings.)

The design has been to obtain a cathedral which, while of the Twentieth Century in feeling and purpose, would embody also the features that gave so much charm to the churches of the Middle Ages. There are twenty-four large windows in the great dome, and the transepts on each side of it are lighted by great rose windows.

scheme of the "Federal City" planned by Major L'ENFANT under President WASHINGTON. The cathedral is still a vision, but its proportions have been reduced on paper to "specifications" and "elevations" by which we may foresee its future beauty and grandeur. Many are the interesting gifts already made to the foundation—the Canterbury pulpit, the Glastonbury cathedra (or bishop's chair), the Jordan font, the Jerusalem altar, the peal of fifteen bells, and others. The style adopted is the Gothic of the fourteenth century and it is to be a reminder of the best features of the cathedrals of England. It presents an ideal which is to grow with our national life and last for ages to come.



THE INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

The plan of the interior is very open, affording from every part a clear view of the altar and permitting a fine grouping of the chapel organ galleries, etc. The seating capacity is 3,000 in pews, and 4,000 by the addition of removable chairs.



THE CATHEDRAL AT SANTIAGO, CUBA.

Authority for the establishment of a cathedral at Santiago was given by papal decree in 1522. Construction was begun in 1528, but was many times interrupted by poverty, by assaults of pirates from France and England, and by earthquakes. A second edifice was begun in 1666, and this building was dedicated in 1671. A devastating earthquake ruined it in 1678. In 1686 the task was again undertaken, dedication being celebrated in 1690. For the third time an earthquake destroyed it, in 1766. Severe shocks occurred in 1800, 1801, and 1802 and caused further ruin. In 1810 the first stone of the present cathedral was laid, and the building was consecrated in 1818. The earthquake of 1832 was the most severe since that of 1766, but repairs were soon made, and the structure as it now stands was completed in 1887.



THE WEST FAÇADE OF CATHEDRAL IN SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

This is the first cathedral to be erected in America. Work on it was begun in 1514. The early name was "de los Indios." The first mass in the New World was celebrated January 6, 1494, in Isabela, on the northern coast of the island. The west façade of the building is well preserved, its pillar and rounded arch showing traces of the Moorish influence upon the architect of the fact that Spain had just conquered the Moor and reclaimed the mosque at Cordova and the Alhambra at Grenada.

The same may be said of the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, slowly rising on Morningside Heights, New York City. Aside from the treasures of art it is accumulating, which have an educational as well as a religious value, we may refer to one original feature, its Chapels of the Seven Tongues, to accommodate the various nationalities that seek our shores, an idea somewhat parallel to the polylingual confessionals at St. Peter's, in Rome.

The beautiful Roman Catholic cathedral in process of erection at St. Paul, Minnesota, is to have "Chapels of the Nations, six in num-



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

ber, dedicated to the apostles of the several races from which are derived the people of the Northwest." The plan of this cathedral follows "the main lines of the original plan of St. Peter's in Rome as laid out by BRAMANTE and MICHAEL ANGELO;" that is, the nave and transepts are shorter than usual, and their intersection will be crowned with a great dome 96 feet in diameter, the cross over which will stand 280 feet from the floor. "The main entrance is under a monumental arch which frames the rose window and the three front entrances leading to the vestibule located



CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(FROM THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWING).

The building is to stand on the highest part of Mount St. Alban, 400 feet above the Potomac River. Its roof line will be about on a level with the top of the Washington Monument. The great central tower will rise 220 feet in height. When finished, it will be one of the most splendid examples of Gothic architecture of the New World.

under the organ gallery. At each end of the vestibule under the towers are two chapels, one to be the founders' chapel, the other to contain the baptismal font," while at the ends of the transepts will be the two great chapels of St. Peter and St. Paul.



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK CITY.

It seems to be a fact that American people and architects incline toward the Gothic style more than any other for church purposes, and there is perhaps no purer and more pleasing example of this than the Cathedral of St. Patrick, Fifth avenue, New York City. Its

harmonious proportions and tones, without and within, charm both soul and sense, and it is one of the greatest ornaments to that city of magnificent constructions. The corner stone was laid in 1850 and the building completed in 1879.

The Cathedral of St. Paul, at Pittsburg, in much the same style, has the advantage of being set high and apart from other buildings, so that its beautiful spires pierce the air without competition from such skyscrapers as dwarf St. Patrick's, Old Trinity, Grace, and other churches in New York. Baltimore has a Cardinal's cathedral,



THE CATHEDRAL AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

The first stone of the Cathedral Church was laid the 7th day of July, 1806, and in 1906 the centenary was celebrated. The building is 190 feet long, its width, including the arm of the cross, is 177 feet, and its height from the floor of the nave to the summit of the cross on the dome is 127 feet.

and the beautiful new building for the diocese of Richmond, Virginia, must be mentioned.

Many are the cathedrals of both the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches whose foundations are being laid or planned in the various dioceses of our country. Mr. ROOSEVELT said he believed implicitly "in the good that will be done by and through this cathedral" (speaking of the one in Washington), and those who live beside them and tread their "solemn pale" under "windows richly dight" must fall under the spell of their beauty and be touched with reverence for the spiritual things they represent.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION OF CAPITALS OF LATIN AMERICA ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

BOGOTA.

BOGOTA of the Holy Faith, the capital of Colombia, is not the Bogota of the Chibchan Empire and residence of the Emperor, although it is located within 6 miles of the site of the ancient city and takes its name therefrom. Bogota—its free title, "Santa Fe de Bogota," is not now used—is a Spanish-built city on the site of the little Indian village of Tensaquillo. In 1538 GONZALO XIMENES DE QUESADA built at Tensaquillo twelve small houses in honor of the twelve apostles on the skirt of the two mountains which now bear the names of Guadalupe and Monserrate. One of these houses, that occupied by QUESADA himself, still stands in Bogota and is a point of interest to curious travelers. QUESADA named the country New Granada, after his native province in Spain, and the new city he founded, Santa Fe, after the celebrated camp where the armies of FERDINAND and ISABELLA the Catholic encamped in their long siege which at last broke the Mohammedan power in Spain. To his eyes the site of Santa Fe de Bogota resembled the Santa Fe de Granada. In both there was the level plain fringed with the mountains, the last rising to about the same height. The level country watered by the Fanza and its tributaries brought to his mind recollections of the plain of Granada watered by El Jenil.

Bogota, Quito, La Paz, and Caracas are the four mountain capitals of South America, which, although in the Torrid Zone, are yet cool and pleasant places of residence. Bogota is almost too cool, its average temperature is about 60° F. This is ideal for walking but almost too cool to sit long in the open air. There are but few vehicles in Bogota. In former days two or three high dignitaries and the archbishop kept carriages which were seldom used, but for the rest everyone walked or occasionally rode on horse or mule back. Now carriages and other wheeled vehicles are more numerous in Bogota, but yet not so common as in other South American cities. Local transport to and from the city is for the most part by pack animals.

The great Andes range of mountains, coming up from the south through Chile, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador, in Colombia splits into

three branches. One of them, going off to the northwest, passes through the isthmus in a low line of hills to rise again into the high mountains of Central America and Mexico and continue through the United States and Canada as the backbone of the continent. The middle range runs nearly straight north to the Caribbean Sea. The third turning to the northeast passes into Venezuela and forms the mountain wall which shuts off the valley of the Orinoco from the sea and ends at Cape Paria, opposite the island of Trinidad. It is in this last range, the Eastern Cordillera, about midway from where



PRINCIPAL PLAZA, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA.

Plaza Bolívar is the principal square of the capital of Colombia. In the center of a garden of flowers, shrubs, and trees is a handsome statue of Gen. Simon Bolívar, the liberator of five South American Republics. The capitol, municipal building, and cathedral are built around this square.

the three ranges diverge to where the eastern one enters Venezuela, that the High Plain of Bogota lies, about 70 by 30 miles in size, like a huge high-rimmed and flat-bottomed bowl, more than a mile and a half above sea level. Across the western rim of this bowl lies the valley of the Magdalena River, and across the eastern rim stretch away for a thousand miles and more the plains of the Orinoco.

The Plain of Bogota is watered by numerous small streams which near the eastern edge unite into one, the Fanza River, which, breaking through the rocky barrier, falls 600 feet straight down into a deep gorge and then rapidly traversing the valley of Anapoime seeks the Magdalena.

The climate of the Plain of Bogota is almost invariable. The temperature rarely rises or falls more than 5° above the mean, yet the people of Bogota have four seasons, two of which they call winter and two summer. The winters are the wet seasons and the summers are the dry seasons. These words are relative. It is never very wet nor very dry, just as it is never very cold nor very warm in Bogota. The annual rainfall is about 42 inches and nearly all of it falls in the two winters, from March to May and from September to November, yet there are but few days in these months where it is not possible to be out of doors without an umbrella.



NEW PRESIDENTIAL PALACE IN BOGOTA.

The city is 8,760 feet in altitude and the average of the plain is nearly as much. Crops grow irrespective of seasons and may be sown or reaped at any time between January and December. Two and three crops are often gathered in a single year. The staple is the potato, which had its origin in the Andes; maize, wheat, and rye are also grown. On account of the high altitude the fruits of the north Temperate Zone do not ordinarily produce well, but garden vegetables grow to perfection. Of course, none of the tropical fruits are seen at this altitude, except when brought up from the lowlands.

Bogota is about 250 miles from the Pacific and 800 miles from the Atlantic, but in reality it is nearer the latter than the former, since

the high Andes shut off from any road to the west and the Magdalena opens a comparatively easy one to the north.

In the days of QUESADA and until recently the route has been by boat from Barranquilla up the Magdalena to the rapids at Honda. This is about 600 miles. From here the way was by horse or mule back, or in the early days by the *silla*, a chair strapped to a man's back, to Bogota. Three high mountain ranges and as many deep valleys to be crossed made the journey interesting but tedious. The trip took about thirty days at the least. Gradually this time was shortened as the steamboat service improved and connecting links of railway were built. In January of 1909 the last iron link was forged when the Girardot Railway joined the Sabana Railway at Facatativa,



PATIO OF THE NEW PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, BOGOTA.

thus establishing direct communication with the coast. The time now is about eight days down from Bogota to Barranquilla, or to Cartagena as follows: From Bogota to Girardot by rail, 24 hours; from Girardot by steamer to Ambalema, 12 hours; from Ambalema by rail to Honda, 12 hours; from Honda by steamer to Barranquilla, 70 hours, or from Honda by steamer to Calamar, 64 hours, and thence by rail to Cartagena, 6 hours.

Bogota has a population variously estimated at from 100,000 to 150,000 inhabitants. The city is a mixture of the very old and the very modern. In general appearance the city is not unlike Caracas, Quito, and other South American cities. The residences are of adobe and rather unattractive as seen from the street, but always comfortable and often richly furnished inside. The street front is

often occupied by shops which have no connection with the residences, which are entered by an archway between the shops which leads into the patio. Around the patio on the ground floor are the storerooms and offices, and near the entrance a broad staircase leads to the upper story or residence proper. The drawing-rooms have front windows overlooking the street, and a balcony at the rear overlooking the patio. On the right and left sides are bedrooms opening on to the same balcony which surrounds the patio. At the back is the dining room, also opening on to the balcony. In the larger residences there is a second patio behind the first, with more bedrooms above. On the street side there is also a balcony overlooking the sidewalk. This type of house, although none other could be more com-

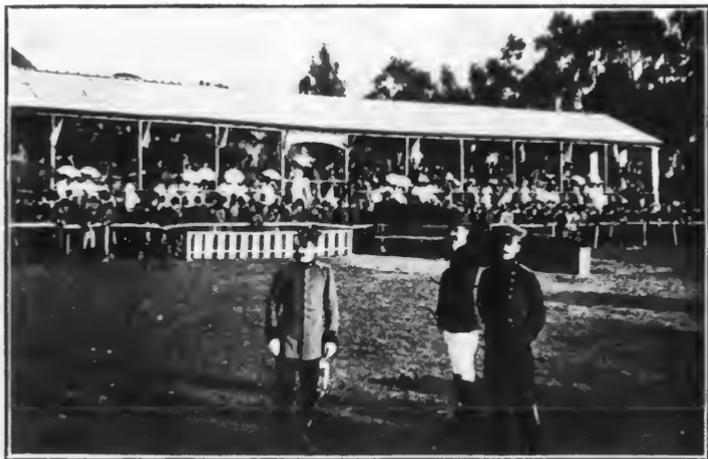


PRINCIPAL STAIRWAY IN THE NEW PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, BOGOTA.

fortable, does not lend itself to making a handsome city as viewed from the streets. The stranger, were he to go away from Bogota without entering any of its residences, would carry with him the impression that it was a poor and meanly built city, not knowing that the interiors of these squat houses will compare favorably with those of the best European and North American residences. The city has had gas since 1876, and for about eight years has been lighted with electricity. The power for the latter is from the Funza River. The power plant is just above the fall of Tequendama, and utilizes water taken about a quarter of a mile above the fall. From the plant a high-tension power-transmission line extends 15½ miles to Bogota. On the outskirts of the city there is a station from which cables are laid in underground conduits through the city. These cables sup-

ply power for the lighting of streets and houses and for running machinery.

The street-car system in Bogota has been extended until the service is quite modern and complete. The city is laid off in the ordinary checkerboard plan of cities of North and South America, with streets crossing at right angles. The streets running from northeast to southwest parallel to the hills are called *carreras* and numbered *carrera 1*, *carrera 2*, etc. The streets crossing these at right angles and running up the slopes of the hills are called simply streets (*calles*), and numbered in the same fashion. Sometimes the *carreras*, or high roads, are called simply "calles," as is the case of the two principal streets, *Calle Florian* and *Calle Real*, the latter also called "de la República" or "San Francisco."



THE RACE COURSE "LA MAGDALENA," BOGOTA.

Fine horses are bred in the plateau surrounding the city, and the race meeting held in the capital is one of the social events of the season.

The chief open square or park in Bogota is the Plaza Bolivar, which is the hub of the city. In the center is a garden with a bronze statue of the great Liberator. On the south of the plaza stands the capitol building, an imposing and well-proportioned structure of white granite. On the east of the plaza is the cathedral and the old Spanish vice-regal palace, now used as shops and offices. The cathedral occupies the site of the first Christian church, built by QUESADA in 1538. It is a handsome building, with double towers and a small dome. Inside it is finely although plainly decorated. The building of the cathedral began in 1572, and was not completed until early in the nineteenth century. There are about thirty churches in Bogota, the oldest of which is the Ejipto Church, built in 1556. The churches of Las

Nieves and Santa Barbara date from 1581. The Plaza de Los Máartires (of the martyrs), in the western part of the city, is so named for the patriots in the war of independence, who were killed on the spot by order of the Spanish General MURILLO. There are also the San Fran-



A STREET IN THE REAR OF THE CATHEDRAL, BOGOTA.

The city, being on a plateau, has adopted a domestic architecture suitable to the climate. The roofs are usually of tiling and the houses still retain many of the features of the Spanish régime.

cisco, the Centenario, and other plazas. Near one of these—the small Plaza de Las Nieves—is the QUESADA house mentioned above.

The President's palace, in which resides the Chief Executive of the Republic, near the Plaza Bolivar, is quite a fine building inside, although not so imposing from the exterior.

Bogota is, or should be, celebrated as a health resort. Tropical diseases, malaria, yellow fever, and the rest are unknown. Consumption does not exist among the natives, and marvelous tales are told of the cure of strangers who came to Bogota in the last stages of the white plague.

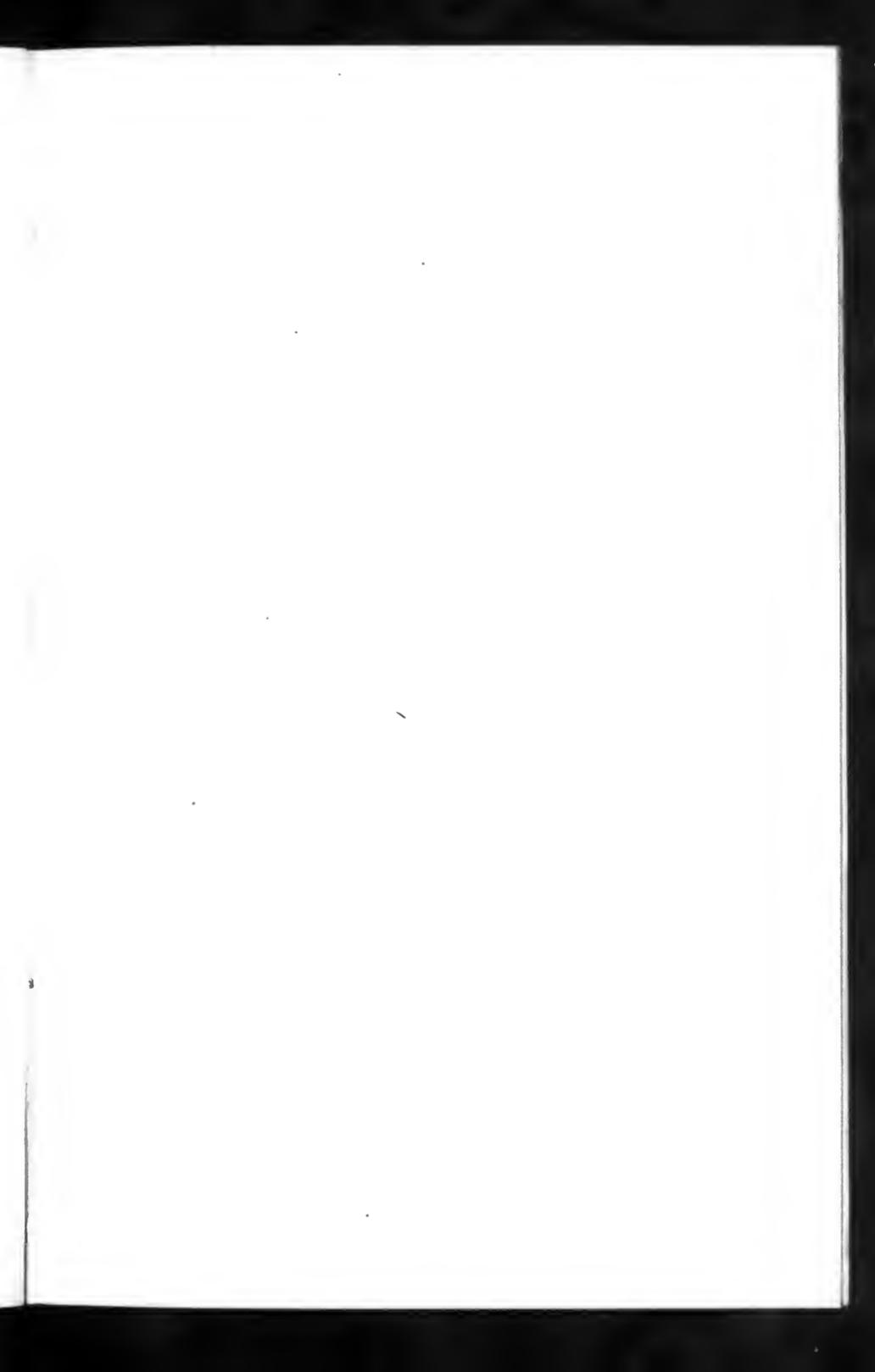
Bogota has a national university, with faculties of philosophy, natural sciences, law, medicine, and engineering; an ecclesiastical seminary, institute of fine arts, and good public and private schools. The National Library contains some 80,000 volumes.

Two years after the foundation of the city, the Emperor CHARLES V. in 1540, created it a city and granted a coat of arms, composed as follows: On a gold field, a black eagle rampant, with golden crown, and seizing in either claw a pomegranate by the stem, bordered with pomegranate branches of gold on a silver field. In 1565 PHILIP II conferred upon Bogota the title of very noble and royal city. The pomegranate, in Spanish *la granada*, which gave the name to the province, is the symbol of love and charity.

Bogota became the capital in 1561 and was erected into an archbishopric in 1564. Recently the municipality of Bogota has been abolished, and at the present time the city is governed and denominated as the Capital District, embracing the former municipality.

The governor is appointed, and may be removed by the President of the Republic, and may, at the discretion of the latter, take part in the deliberations of the Council of Ministers.

An administrative council, composed of five principal and five substitute members appointed by the Chief Executive, exercise the functions of the extinct municipal council. This administrative council is presided over by the governor, but elects its own vice-president. The laws and ordinances are enacted by the council, subject to revision and approval of the Chief Executive.





GUATEMALA.

FLAGS AND COATS OF ARMS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

GUATEMALA.

AFTER the 15th of September, 1821, the date of the independence of Guatemala, the country continued to be divided between those who were in favor and those who were against the union with Mexico. On the 5th of January, 1822, the new nation decided, under an act of annexation, to become a part of the Mexican Empire, and naturally the flag and coat of arms were those of Mexico, but on the 1st of July, 1823, an assembly of representatives of Guatemala and the other Provinces of Central America resolved to proclaim the independence of the whole country, both "from Spain and from Mexico and from any other nation, whether of the Old or of the New World." By decree of the 21st of August, 1823, the coat of arms adopted was an equilateral triangle, at the base of which there were to be five of the twelve most notable volcanoes of Central America, to represent the five States on a piece of land washed by both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In the upper part there was a rainbow over the volcanoes, and under the arc the cap of liberty, shedding rays. Around the triangle and in circular form were the following words in golden letters: "Provincias Unidas del Centro de América" (United Provinces of Central America).

The flag was to be of three horizontal stripes, the upper and lower blue and the middle white, in which should be the coat of arms; in the pennants the stripes are vertical; in the merchant flag and pennants no coat of arms was used and in the center stripe the following words were inscribed in silver letters: "Dios, Unión, Libertad" (God, Union, and Liberty).

By a decree of the 20th of January, 1825, the coat of arms was placed on a large quiver, the superior extremity protruded from the circle and is crowned with blue and white arrows in it; the lower part of the quiver rested on a piece of land in which there were many trophies, among them the flag with the national colors. From the rings of the upper part of the quiver and resting on the circle of the shield hung two cornucopia, symbols of plenty; from the lower rose two

palms closing the circle, and a bow and arrow crossed the base of the triangle, which was in the center. Around the circle were the words in golden letters: "Estado de Guatemala en la Federacion del Centro" (State of Guatemala in the Federation of the Center).

The Union did not last and, on April 17, 1839, Guatemala became an independent State. After the dissolution of the federal compact, on the 14th of November, 1843, a new coat of arms was adopted, which was the one used on the obverse side of the Central American coin, but so arranged that the sun and the volcanoes should be in the center of the shield. The motto on it was "Guatemala en Centro América, 15 de Setiembre de 1821" (Guatemala in Central America, 15th of September, 1821), and there was on the quiver an olive crown. On the 21st of March, 1847, the name of Guatemala was changed to that of Republic of Guatemala, and on the 6th of April, 1857, the Government was empowered to make changes in the coat of arms, but preserving the inscription "Guatemala Respublica sub Dei Optimi Maxime Protectione" (The Republic of Guatemala under the Protection of God Almighty). The changes were decreed on the 31st of May, 1858. The shield was divided transversely into two quarters; the upper one on an open field azure with vertical bars argent; and the lower with three volcanoes on a light sky-blue field, over the shield was a sun and in each side of the two flags with the national colors displayed, and the extremities gathered downward and knotted at the poles; on the right side of the shield an oak bough, and on the left one of laurel; on a white waving ribbon the legend in golden letters: "Guatemala Respublica sub Domine Optimi Magna Protectione." The flag remained unchanged.

A law of March 14, 1851, confirmed by that of May 31, 1858, established the national flag. The flag consisted of seven stripes, the uppermost and lowermost; that is to say, the first and seventh, blue; the second and sixth, white; the third and fifth, red; and the fourth, or center, yellow.

The man-of-war flag had the coat of arms in the yellow stripe, but the mercantile flag did not bear it.

The present flag of Guatemala is the one provided for by the decree of August 17, 1871, in which President GARCÍA GRANADOS declared that the revolution which had just been made imposed the duty of adopting a new flag which would better harmonize with the fundamental laws establishing the independence of Guatemala, and that this would be done by restoring the colors fixed by the National Assembly on the 21st of August, 1823. The flag consists of three vertical stripes, of equal dimensions, blue and white, the latter in the center. The national flag bears in the white stripe the coat of arms, which is omitted in the merchant flag.

The coat of arms was also decreed by GARCÍA GRANADOS on the 18th of November, 1871. It consists of a shield with two rifles and two swords of gold entwined by laurel branches, in a field of light blue, a roll in the center with the following inscription: "Libertad, 15 de Setiembre de 1821" (Liberty, 15th of September, 1821), and in the upper part a quetzal as a symbol of the independence and autonomy of the nation. The quetzal used by Guatemala as the national bird is indeed a bird of freedom. It never survives captivity, even when taken in early life. In the ancient days of the Indians, none but the royal family could wear its beautiful feathers; the tail ones, which sometimes reach a length of 3 feet, are of a peacock green, ranging to indigo, and contrasting with the scarlet breast and the dark wings of the proud and unconquerable bird.



NATIONAL HOLIDAYS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

GUATEMALA.

THE kingdom of Guatemala, conquered by PEDRO ALVARADO in 1524, included the present Central American Republics. Isolated from the centers of rebellion by its geographical position, the reports of the uprisings only reached Guatemala much distorted and after great delays, and were presented not so much as political movements but as antireligious crusades. The loyalists took advantage of every occasion to make the common people believe that opposition to Spain was visited by the wrath of the Almighty, citing the earthquake which destroyed Caracas and other towns of Venezuela, on the eve of the anniversary of the revolution, in 1812, as a punishment of the patriots for their unholy ideals.

Notwithstanding this, as it was afterwards said by GAINZA in calling the First Guatemalan Congress in 1822, "Guatemala, placed in the middle of the two Americas, was a calm spectator of their efforts for independence, but her sons heard with pleasure the cry of Liberty, and observed with joy the steps of those whom they always considered as their brethren, and if they did not give expression with their lips to the feelings cherished in their hearts, nevertheless they were true to America, loving what she loved, and desiring what she panted for," and her men of worth commenced to stir the people and to sow the seeds which were soon to bear fruit. The subsequent imprisonments and banishments were of no avail, and in 1811 several uprisings occurred in different parts of Central America, showing, even in their failure—due to a lack of understanding among the different sections and unity in leadership—that these countries of the Continent were of one mind—separation from the European metropolis.

With the advent of the Constitution of Spain, in 1820, liberal newspapers were published in Guatemala, and an active propaganda was initiated in favor of emancipation, by such men as CORDOVA and MOLINA and MARURE. The fervent speeches of BARRUNDIA inflamed the patriotic souls, and, strengthened by the Mexican revolution, the majority wanted to strike without delay, while the others were inclined to await the outcome of their neighbor's attempt. On the

14th of July, 1820, the weak Spanish Captain-General URUTIA yielded his authority to GAVINO GAINZA, and the latter joined in the plans for separation. On the night of the 14th of September, 1821, the leaders called the people to arms, and by 8 o'clock in the morning of the following day the market place and the public square were filled with enthusiastic crowds clamoring for action. In the meanwhile, in the palace, there was a council in which the Archbishop, Captain-General GAINZA, the provincial deputation, and councilmen took part to determine whether Guatemala should remain in expectancy, to form later on a part of the Empire of Mexico, or to strike there and then and stand by herself. Cheered by thousands of Guatemalans the advocates of absolute independence carried the day; the assembly proceeded to draft the Declaration of Independence, and not until GAINZA, the chosen Chief Executive, who had leanings toward Mexico, had taken the oath of absolute independence from all nations of the Old as well as of the New World, did the people disperse; and so, on that memorable 15th of September, without the loyalists being ill-treated, did Guatemala break the ties that bound her to Spain.

Besides the 15th of September, Guatemala had, up to 1871, other dates which were kept as national holidays, but on the 2d of August of that year President GARCÍA GRANADOS decreed that the 15th of September, 1821, was the one truly national and worthy of being celebrated, for the others but perpetuated the memory of party triumphs, obtained in fratricidal struggles, and therefore ought not to be considered as national. For the purpose of maintaining alive the significance and importance of the 15th of September the Declaration of Independence was ordered printed and distributed in the feasts that were to be held on that day throughout the Republic.

The other national holiday is the 30th of June, to commemorate the triumph in 1871 of the liberals under General GARCÍA GRANADOS and J. RUFINO BARRIOS, who defeated the autocratic government that had been for thirty years in power and who reestablished the free institutions of the Republic.

SUBJECT-MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1909.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
ARGENTINA.		
Projected underground tramway in Buenos Aires.....	June 23, 1909	R. M. Bartleman, Consul-General, Buenos Aires.
Argentine export statistics for 1907	July 21, 1909	Do.
Bulletin of Finance.....	July 27, 1909	Do.
<i>Trade notes.</i> —Population of Buenos Aires, Rosario, and the Argentine Republic. Tons of wheat, oats, barley, and linseed exported from Bahía Blanca from January 1 to July 1, 1909. Four tenders received by city of Buenos Aires for loan of \$15,000,000 Argentine gold (\$14,447,000 United States currency). Guaranty of members of Buenos Aires Jockey Club of interest on loan of \$15,000,000. Approval by Buenos Aires city council of the amalgamation of the city tramways. Progress on railway line from Rosario to Puerto Belgrano, near Bahía Blanca. Exports of certain meat products for first six months of 1909. New commercial journal, "El Comerciante Argentino," published in London. Commission appointed by the Argentine Government to study construction of a port at the seaside resort, Quequen. Census of live stock in May, 1908. Emigrants arriving in June, 1908. Shallow-draft turbine passenger steamers to be placed on the run between Montevideo and Buenos Aires in November, 1910.	July 28, 1909	Do.
BRAZIL.		
Lighterage and dockage at Rio de Janeiro.....	July 18, 1909	G. E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.
Planting trees for railroad ties in Brazil.....	July 23, 1909	Do.
Pan-American postage in Brazil.....	July 24, 1909	Do.
<i>Industrial notes.</i> —Immigration to São Paulo; hardware; tools; yerba mate.	July 28, 1909	Do.
Notable railway improvement.....	Aug. 2, 1909	Do.
Inauguration of the Pernambuco port works.....	Aug. 3, 1909	Louis J. Rosenberg, Consul, Pernambuco.
CHILE.		
Importations into Chile by International Parcels Post....	July 12, 1909	Alfred A. Winslow, Consul-General, Valparaiso.
Sewer system for Chillan, Chile	July 21, 1909	Do.
Government railways in Chile	July 27, 1909	Do.
Life insurance in Chile	July 29, 1909	Do.
New docks and crematory.....	do	Do.
Studying water-power resources.....	do	Do.
Bee culture in Chile.....	do	Do.
COLOMBIA.		
Dispatch with photographs relative to coffee culture in the Department of Santa Marta.	July 28, 1909	Eugene Betts, Vice-Consul-General, Bogota.
List of coffee estates and names of their owners or managers in District of Santa Marta.	Aug. 11, 1909	Charles C. Eberhardt, Consul, Barranquilla.
List of more important banana growers of Santa Marta District.	do	Do.
COSTA RICA.		
Tabular statements of imports and exports of 1908.....	June 16, 1909	John C. Caldwell, Consul, San Jose.
Commerce and Industries of San Jose.....	June 19, 1909	Do.
New power plant for Electric Light and Traction Co....	June 25, 1909	Do.
CUBA.		
Shipment of Cuban-grown vegetables and fruits to the United States from Havana during the fiscal year 1908-9.	Aug. 7, 1909	J. L. Rodgers, Consul-General, Havana.

Reports received to September 20, 1909—Continued.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
MEXICO.		
Report on commerce and industries of Tampico for 1908..	July 24, 1909	P. M. Griffith, Consul, Tampico.
Tourists in Mexico.....	Aug. 12, 1909	Do.
Cost and profit of a banana plantation	Aug. 17, 1909	W. W. Canada, Consul, Veracruz.
Newspaper clipping regarding conditions at Tuxpam.....	Aug. 18, 1909	Do.
Report of the Mexican National Packing Co.....	Aug. 20, 1909	Arnold Shanklin, Consul-General, Mexico City.
NICARAGUA.		
Data regarding the exposition to be held at Leon, Nicaragua, in 1910.	July 24, 1909	J. de Olivares, Consul, Managua.
PANAMA.		
Translation of Decree No. 28 of 1909	Aug. 2, 1909	C. E. Guyant, Vice-Consul-general, Panama.
PARAGUAY.		
Native lace industry of Paraguay.....	May 31, 1909	E. J. Norton, Consul, Asuncion.
Commerce and industries for 1908	June 3, 1909	Do.
URUGUAY.		
Supplementary report on frozen-meat industry	June 26, 1909	F. W. Goding, Consul, Montevideo.
Lumber interests of Uruguay.....	July 13, 1909	Do.
New law for limited liability companies	July 14, 1909	Do.
The Uruguay Pan-American Railway	July 20, 1909	Do.
Beginning of structural steel building in Uruguay.....	July 21, 1909	Do.
VENEZUELA.		
Contract for cold storage and exportation of meats and meat products.	July 26, 1909	I. A. Manning, Consul, La Guayra.
Contract for navigation by steamer between various ports near and on the Gulf of Paria.	July 28, 1909	Do.
Banking in Venezuela.....	July 29, 1909	Do.
Cattle and stock foods classified for customs purposes.....	July 30, 1909	Do.
Panama-hat industry in Caracas.....	July 31, 1909	Do.
Tariff revision in Venezuela.....	Aug. 6, 1909	Do.
Rubber industry in the Orinoco Basin.....	Aug. 7, 1909	Do.
Contract for manufacture of porcelain, glazed ware, etc., including house tiles.	Aug. 11, 1909	Do.
Packing biscuits, etc., for the Tropics	Aug. 18, 1909	Do.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

EXPORTS OF FROZEN MEAT, FIRST HALF OF 1909.

From January to June, 1909, shipments of frozen meats from the various refrigerating companies of the River Plate were: Frozen sheep and lambs, 1,971,723; quarters of frozen beef, 806,683; and chilled beef, 501,923 quarters. In all branches a decided gain as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year is to be noted.

For the year 1908 shipments of the three items were 3,672,162, 1,579,163, and 789,348, respectively.



ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.

These gardens comprise an area of about 1,000 acres. They are artistically laid out, with artificial lakes and attractive walks lined with shrubbery and trees. As in the United States of America, the gardens become popular resorts on Sundays and holidays.

PROPOSED NEW CABLE TO EUROPE.

The Western Telegraph Company is negotiating with the Argentine Government for the establishment of cable communication by a new route between the Argentine Republic and Europe. The plan includes the laying of a cable more than 3,300 miles long from Argentina to Ascencion Island, an English possession 750 miles northwest of St. Helena, and the opening of independent cable and telegraphic communication with the United States, Brazil, and

Chile. The company offers a reduction of 50 per cent from the present cable rates on business of the Argentine Government and guarantees quicker service than that obtained heretofore.

TRAMWAY RETURNS, FIRST HALF OF 1909.

The tramway companies of Buenos Aires, in their report for the first half of 1909, give the number of passengers carried by their systems as 135,984,481, and receipts as \$2,169,836 national currency.

The length of electric lines is given as 630 kilometers.

The service of the Electric Light Company of the capital for the same period was represented by 24,304,990 kilowatts for traction, 14,401,767 for light, and 5,731,920 for power; substantial gains being noted as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The "Review of the River Plate" for August 6, 1909, publishes an exhaustive résumé of the operations of the company during 1908.

Rosario tramway returns show 9,201,428 passengers carried over the 160 kilometers of electric line open to the public.

EXPORTS OF HIDES TO THE UNITED STATES, 1908.

The value of hides exported from Buenos Aires and Rosario in 1908 to the United States was \$6,908,721.86. The duty on hides having been removed in the United States, it is estimated that the annual exports of that product from the Argentine Republic to the United States will now be \$14,000,000.

According to statistics published in January, during 1908 this country sent to the United States the following quantities of hides:

	United States.	Total ex- ported.
Ox hides:		
Dry.....number.....	1,352,757	2,844,838
Salt.....do.....	112,245	1,403,649
Horse hides, dry.....do.....	1,141	109,022
Sheepskins.....bales.....	7,669	76,371
Goatskins.....do.....	2,851	5,359

CONDITIONS OF STOCK IMPORTATION FOR CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

A government decree of June 18, with reference to the importation of breeding stock destined to the agricultural exhibit to be held in conjunction with the Centennial Exposition at Buenos Aires in 1910, provides:

Clause 1.—The importation of live stock bound for the International Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Buenos Aires in June, 1910, on the occasion

of the hundredth anniversary of the Argentine emancipation, shall be permitted from the following countries:

(1) Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, England, and Australia^a, with permission to import cattle, horses, sheep, and goats.

(2) Turkey, only horses.

(3) England, with permission to further import pigs.

(4) Every country from which importation is allowed must have an official service for testing breeding cattle destined for exportation.^b

Clause 2.—The breeding stock imported from above-named countries must fulfill the following conditions:

(a) Be accompanied by an official certificate of the country of origin, legalized by the Argentine consulate, certifying the perfect health of the animals for import, the good sanitary condition of the farm, and the absence of contagious disease in the place of origin.

(b) Be accompanied by a second official certificate, also legalized, certifying that the animal was free from any contagious disease at the precise moment of shipment.

(c) Importation of breeding stock is only allowed through the port of the capital.

(d) The observations shall last—

(1) Ten days for cattle.

(2) The time necessary for clinical examination and mallein test of horses.

(3) Eight days for sheep and goats.

(4) During the observation tuberculin and mallein tests shall be applied to cattle and horses, and any animal in any way suspicious shall be considered unfit for importation.

(5) Animals suffering from contagious or parasitic disease shall undergo the dispositions of article 51 of the actual regulations of the official testing service or, if the owner should prefer, be reshipped for some foreign port with the necessary precautions.

Clause 3.—The live-stock department will adopt the convenient measures in order to effect the execution of the present decree, submitting them to the Department of Agriculture for their approbation.

Clause 4.—The Foreign Office will charge the Argentine legations with making this decree known to the Governments of the countries in which they are representatives and which might be interested in knowing its clauses. The legations will also provide for the publication of the notice to the greatest extent.

THE OSTRICH INDUSTRY.

A recent census shows the number of ostriches in the Republic to be 422,783, as compared with 82,497 in 1895, embracing 409,961 American and 12,822 African birds. One-fourth of these ostriches are in the Province of Buenos Aires; the Provinces of Entre Rios, Corrientes, Cordova, San Luis, and La Pampa, respectively, ranking next in importance in the industry. The African ostriches, requiring

^a Tasmania is included in Australia.

^b The Republic of Uruguay may send any live stock. Remaining countries of North and South America are only allowed to send horses.

a dry and sandy region, are principally found in the Provinces of Buenos Aires and Cordova.

Formerly nearly all the plumes were exported, but since 1907 a constantly increasing quantity is used in the Republic. The following table shows the exports of ostrich feathers from 1904 to 1908, inclusive:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1904	46, 733	1907	37, 607
1905	40, 226	1908	27, 431
1906	75, 577		

There is a seemingly unlimited demand for ostrich plumes in the markets of the world, England alone importing annually about \$6,000,000 worth, while large quantities go to the United States, France, and the principal European countries. First-class ostrich plumes are sold at from \$240 to \$300 per kilogram.

DELEGATE TO INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONGRESS AT BERNE.

President **ALCORTA** has accepted the invitation of the Government of Belgium to participate in the Eighth International Railway Congress to be held at Berne in July, 1910, and has appointed Engineer **PABLO NOUGUÉS**, chief of the division of traction and shops in the Department of Railways of the Argentine Government, as the representative of the nation in said Congress.

APPOINTMENT OF PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

In compliance with the resolution of August 13, 1906, of the Third International American Conference, recommending the creation of special divisions in the Department of Foreign Affairs, President **ALCORTA** has appointed a committee composed of Dr. **MARIO RUIZ DE LOS LLANOS**, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Drs. **HORACIO CALDERON** and **JACINTO CARDENAS** to promote the acceptance of the resolutions adopted by the International American Conferences, and to furnish the International Bureau of the American Republics with all information necessary for the preparation of its work.

COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS OF AMERICANS.

The President of the Republic has appointed Dr. **FRANCISCO P. MORENO**, Director of La Plata Museum, and Drs. **ROBERTO LEHMANN-NITSCHKE** and **JUAN B. AMBROSETTI** to initiate the preliminary work for the Congress of Americans which will meet in Buenos Aires in May, 1910, and in Mexico in September of the same year.



BOLIVIA

TRADE DISTRIBUTION IN 1908.

Figures published in the "South American Journal" for August 14, 1909, give the total valuation of Bolivian trade during 1908 as £6,165,009, imports figuring for £3,394,385 and exports for £3,770,624.

The principal exports and their valuations were: Tin, £2,474,064; rubber, £432,166; silver, £644,648; copper, £113,452; bismuth, £28,200; gold, £4,738.

The countries supplying the bulk of imports were: Germany, £850,627; United States, £680,344; Great Britain, £549,038; Chile, £312,516; France, £221,845; Belgium, £116,531; Italy, £118,630; Peru, £98,095.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Consul-General of Bolivia in New York advises that the exports to Bolivia from New York and San Francisco in 1908 decreased considerably, amounting to \$804,121.66 and \$153,872.91, respectively, as compared with \$2,127,755.92 and \$715,264.58, respectively, in 1907. There has been a gradual increase in the exports from New York to Bolivia since 1899, at which time the total commerce amounted to \$169,142.89.

During the first half of 1909 there was a notable increase in the exports from New York, San Francisco, and New Orleans to Bolivia, the totals for the period amounting to \$660,667.77, \$183,915.76, and \$2,775.38, respectively.

The principal articles exported from New York to Bolivia during the first half of 1909 were as follows:

Railway material -----	\$387,003.00		Kerosene -----	\$12,207.98
Machinery -----	32,740.35		Miscellaneous -----	85,522.56
Cotton goods -----	133,577.09			
Groceries -----	9,616.79		Total -----	660,667.77



BRAZIL

FOREIGN TRADE, FIRST HALF OF 1909.

Figures issued in August relative to the foreign commerce of Brazil during the half year January-June, 1909, show imports valued at £16,907,575 and exports £23,493,257, a trade balance of £6,585,682 being thus indicated. For the corresponding period of 1908 imports were reported to the value of £18,556,427 and exports £18,792,917.

Export values are thus shown to have advanced by £4,700,340, due mainly to a rapid rise in the price of rubber, while imports declined to the extent of £1,648,852.

The staples of export, their quantities and values during the period are reported as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Coffee.....bags.....	4,529,527	£8,900,739	Cacao.....kilos.....	13,418,129	644,255
Rubber.....kilos.....	21,848,163	8,802,793	Cotton.....kilos.....	3,391,457	172,105
Tobacco.....	21,319,127	1,034,169	Hides.....kilos.....	19,039,482	921,039
Sugar.....	41,213,028	378,677	Skins.....kilos.....	2,241,793	587,550
Maté.....	22,573,772	659,684			

Rubber shipments increased by £3,050,299, or 53 per cent, as compared with the first six months of 1908; tobacco, by £560,920, or 118 per cent; coffee, by £295,413, or 3 per cent; sugar, £352,102; hides, £219,624; skins, £188,094; and sundries, £33,888.

Cacao is the only product showing a decline in both quantity and value, the decrease of 1,121,909 kilograms causing a shrinkage in value amounting to £347,062.

FOREIGN TRADE, 1908.

Official figures of the foreign trade of Brazil for the year 1908, as furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of Rio de Janeiro and given both in *milreis* and pounds sterling, show total values aggregating 1,273,062,247 *milreis* (£79,646,690), exclusive of specie. In this total, imports figure for 567,271,636 *milreis* (£35,491,410), compared with 644,937,744 *milreis* (£40,527,603), and exports for 705,790,611 *milreis* (£44,155,280), as against 860,690,882 *milreis* (£54,176,898) in the preceding year. Specie and bank notes figure on the import list for 2,265,429 *milreis* (£141,736) in 1908, and 69,815,327 *milreis* in 1907.

The countries having the largest share in the import and export trade of Brazil in 1908, as compared with 1907, were the following:

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1907.	1908.
Germany.....	£6,218,348	£5,271,682
Argentina.....	3,630,709	3,596,206
Austria-Hungary.....	678,256	568,286
Belgium.....	1,609,493	1,656,954
United States.....	5,172,714	4,298,439
France.....	3,498,800	3,199,077
Great Britain.....	12,135,110	10,224,565
Italy.....	1,434,821	1,204,624
Portugal.....	2,355,429	1,836,408
British Possessions.....	945,767	942,996
Uruguay.....	1,126,947	1,094,935

EXPORTS.

Countries.	1907.	1908.
Germany.....	£9,276,673	£6,964,846
Argentina.....	1,759,699	1,855,171
Austria-Hungary.....	1,527,970	1,581,787
Belgium.....	2,930,123	979,323
United States.....	17,432,353	17,706,932
France.....	7,205,838	3,376,069
Great Britain.....	8,657,955	6,521,890
Holland.....	2,136,520	2,030,716
Portugal.....	375,347	194,134
British ports (order).....	880,186	483,899
Uruguay.....	744,075	805,635

RUBBER SHIPMENTS.

Consul GEORGE H. PICKERELL, of Para, gives the exports of crude rubber from Para, Manaus, Iquitos, and Itacoatiara for the past five fiscal years ending June 30 as:

	Kilos.
1905.....	33,088,273
1906.....	34,251,089
1907.....	37,666,777
1908.....	36,422,806
1909 (11 months).....	36,349,638
Estimated shipments for June, 1909.....	1,600,000

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The use of the telephone in Brazil is becoming very general. There are at the present time 39 telephone systems which have from 2,200 to 3,500 subscribers. Of these systems, 15 are the German, 9 are the Kellogg, 3 the Bell, 4 the American system, and the others Swedish and French.

The capital of the companies operating these lines varies from \$900 to \$1,190,000. Five lines alone have more than 500 subscribers.

The telephone system of Rio, the most important one, operated by an American syndicate, had 21,000 miles of underground wires and 3,520 subscribers at the end of 1908.

The Bahia system, also American, has 1,400 miles of wire and 554 instruments of the Bell system. The Pernambuco system has about 1,000 miles of wire and 631 instruments. This is a German and Norwegian system. The Pelotas system (Rio Grande du Sud) has 32,400 miles of wire and 1,479 instruments, and São Paulo, the most important after Rio de Janeiro, has 3,300 miles of wire and 1,997 Kellogg instruments.

An American company is establishing a line between Rio de Janeiro, Petropolis, Nitheroy, Campos, and other important points in this district.

THE MARKET FOR COAL.

The total imports of coal into Brazil from all countries in 1908 amounted to \$9,719,334, the imports of briquettes, or patent fuel, amounting to \$871,798. In 1907 the imports of coal were \$10,004,213

and of briquettes \$1,138,286. The total imports from the United States in 1908 amounted to only \$19,015, as compared with \$67,659 in 1907. The general decrease in the use of coal in 1908 as compared with 1907 was the result of decreased shipping, due to smaller crops and to decreased industrial movement because of depressed business generally.

In the semiannual call for bids for furnishing coal for the use of the Central Railway of Brazil, the trunk line of the Republic, the Brazilian governmental authorities have provided that of the 80,000 tons required 10,000 tons may be American coal, provided that previous to the submission of the bids samples of the coal offered may



PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL.

This city of over 90,000 inhabitants is the capital of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Being situated at the north end of the Lagoa dos Patos, an enlargement of the Jacuhy River, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean, it has both a large interior and export trade. It has a harbor well provided with docks, and the city is clean, healthful, and thriving.

be had both for testing purposes and also as a measure of the quality of coal to be furnished under the contract when awarded. This latter condition prevents Americans from competing unless they are represented by agents with a line of samples on hand.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IRON INDUSTRY.

Based on a report of the Brazilian Geological Survey, the President of the Republic has recommended that the Federal Congress give whatever aid may be necessary in establishing and maintaining

the smelting of iron ore which exists in vast deposits in different parts of the country, and in the manufacture of steel and kindred products. Consul-General ANDERSON, in a recent report to the Department of State, gives the imports of iron and steel into Brazil during the last three years at over \$100,000,000, and says that a number of foreign interests are interested in a plan for the exportation of iron ore to Europe and the United States. One of the chief difficulties in the development of the industry in Brazil is the transportation of fuel, but the Government intends to increase the carrying capacity of the Central Railway of Brazil and to provide excellent terminal facilities in connection with the new dock works in Rio de Janeiro, so that ships carrying cargoes of iron ore can return laden with coal and other merchandise. It is believed that Congress is favorably disposed to the granting of subsidies to companies that will establish smelting plants and iron and steel foundries. At present the use of iron in the Republic is largely confined to railway work, but a development of the industry and a cheapening of the product would lead to its extended use in the building trades and similar industries.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS IN BAHIA.

Vice-Consul TAYLOR, of Bahia, Brazil, reports that one of the professors of the Polytechnic Institute of that city estimates the diamond production of the State of Bahia from 1845 to 1908, inclusive, at 2,706,898 grams, or 12,351,575 carats. The largest production, 481,013 carats, occurred in 1881. The diamond production of the State of Bahia for 1906, 1907, and 1908, was 154,307, 189,948, and 298,046 carats, respectively.

EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

The exports of hides and skins from Brazil, according to a report of Consul-General ANDERSON, of Rio de Janeiro, was very active during the first three months of the current year, amounting to \$1,262,648, as compared with \$688,788 during the same period of 1908, and the shipments of hides to the United States greatly increased during the first quarter of 1909, as compared with the same quarter of 1908. The value of hides shipped from Brazil in 1908 was \$6,414,667, as compared with \$8,328,960 in 1907. There has been a notable increase in the exports of hides and skins from Brazil to the United States during the last few years, a steady and constant demand having been produced in the latter country for Brazilian goat, sheep, and kid skins.

RAILWAY NOTES.

Consul-General GEORGE E. ANDERSON, of Rio de Janeiro, reports that the Government has entered into a contract with the Belgian syndicate, which is building a railway from the port of Victoria to

the interior of the country, to build a branch line to Diamantina, and on to Curvelho, on the Central of Brazil Railway. This branch road will give Diamantina a great boom, and enable the owners of the diamond and gold mines in the district to transport their machinery and supplies to that place by rail, instead of by mule back, as at present. A large part of these mining properties is owned by Americans, who have been long waiting and working for this new improvement.

President PEÇANHA has asked authority from Congress to make the necessary contracts and issue the necessary bonds for the electrification of the Central of Brazil Railway in and near Rio de Janeiro, for the reason that the number of passengers carried increased from 13,423,779 in 1903 to 20,128,387 in 1908, while the means of giving service have not been proportionate, resulting in failure to meet unusual demands, as on Sundays and holidays. It is understood that the preliminary estimates and surveys of the government engineers provide for the third-rail system, and that the work, without materially interfering with traffic, can be finished within two years, at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000.

Vice-Consul DIRK P. DE YOUNG, of Santos, states that there is a plan in the city of Joinville, the principal foreign-trade center of the Brazilian State of Santa Catharina, to build an electric railway to Lake Sagaussu, an ocean harbor 10 miles distant, where vessels can enter successfully. At present Joinville freight is handled by barges via the port of San Francisco, but the irregular condition of the river has caused the plans for the new method. Joinville is the principal jobbing center for a rich agricultural district, besides having manufacturing interests.

The survey and preliminary work of the new railroad from Mogy-Mirim to Santos has been completed. This road will fall south of the São Paulo Railway, staying clear of her 40-kilometer zone, free from competition, but will connect Santos with São Paulo, as the former does, by another cable system. It is estimated that the new road will be completed in about two or three years, after which time the freight rate on coffee from the interior to the seaboard will be materially reduced.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Up to the present time Brazil has concluded arbitration conventions with seventeen different countries, of which all but two have been signed since January, 1909. The countries covered are Chile, Argentina, United States, Portugal, France, Spain, Mexico, Honduras, Venezuela, Panama, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Cuba, Great Britain, Bolivia, Nicaragua, and Norway. Arbitration treaties with other countries are under negotiation.

The Fourth Latin-American Medical Congress which met at Rio de Janeiro in August, 1909, was a great success, and was attended

by many foreign delegates. Useful sanitary measures of general interest were proposed and interesting papers were read by the different delegates. Lima was unanimously chosen as the next meeting place of the Congress.

The contract which the Brazilian Government made with Messrs. EDMOND BARTISSOL and DEMETRIO NUNES RIBEIRO for the construction of the port works at Pernaubuco has by a recent presidential decree been transferred to the "*Société de Construction du Port de Pernaubuco*."

An English corporation, known as the "Cruzeiro Mining and Finance Company," has recently been authorized to operate in Brazil. As its title indicates, the company has for its main objects the purchase and operation of mines, the negotiation of loans, construction of public works, etc.

The Department of Industry and Public Works of Brazil has called for bids for the establishment of a steamship service between Rio de Janeiro and Paraty, with calls to be made at the ports of Maugaratiba, Bahia do Abrahão and Angra dos Reis. The conditions governing the bids are published in the "*Diario Official*" of July 13, 1909.



FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1909.

Figures covering the foreign trade of Chile during the first six months of 1909 show a total valuation of ₧236,725,307 (\$86,404,737), of which ₧113,327,774 (\$41,364,637) are credited to imports and ₧123,397,533 (\$45,040,099) to exports.

In the corresponding period of 1908 total trade values aggregated ₧284,311,423, divided into imports, ₧139,176,672, and exports, ₧145,134,751.

In a decline of ₧25,848,898 on the import list, machinery and tools figure for over 50 per cent, or ₧13,627,021; and in the ₧21,737,218 decrease credited to exports, a decline of ₧28,633,663 in mineral products is noted, offset to some extent by a gain of ₧6,378,382 in vegetable exports.

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF COMMERCE IN 1908.

In a total valuation of imports by Chile during 1908 amounting to ₧267,264,169 of 18d., against ₧293,681,855 in 1907, the proportions

furnished by the leading countries were as follows, the figures for 1907 being also given for purposes of comparison :

Countries.	1908.		1907.
	Value.	Per cent.	
Great Britain.....	₧83,920,023	31.40	₧113,502,732
Germany.....	75,763,197	28.35	74,310,374
United States.....	24,385,123	9.12	31,124,384
Australia.....	17,168,811	6.42	7,397,112
Belgium.....	12,757,365	4.77	10,197,301
France.....	11,945,367	4.47	16,093,564
Argentine Republic.....	10,535,067	3.94	10,015,251
Peru.....	10,233,863	3.82	8,765,298
India.....	7,583,264	2.83	3,986,616
Italy.....	6,052,025	2.26	8,231,834
Spain.....	2,186,279	.81	2,707,171
Uruguay.....	970,148	.36	1,591,722
Brazil.....	685,064	.25	1,626,836

Export valuations for the year amounted to ₧314,274,093, as compared with ₧274,455,222 in the preceding year, distributed mainly as follows:

Countries.	1908.		1907.
	Value.	Per cent.	
Great Britain.....	₧149,355,719	47.52	₧139,666,884
Germany.....	67,595,074	21.50	55,819,019
France.....	19,114,971	6.08	16,224,686
Belgium.....	8,657,584	2.75	3,724,218
Italy.....	1,540,268	.49	1,308,501
Spain.....	1,920,495	.61	1,218,910
Austria-Hungary.....	1,332,689	.42	698,450
Holland.....	7,140,566	2.27	11,562,645
Portugal.....	3,438,136	1.09	9,735,775
United States.....	44,063,669	14.02	24,843,462
Peru.....	3,431,874	1.09	2,820,653
Argentine Republic.....	2,814,931	.89	2,746,681

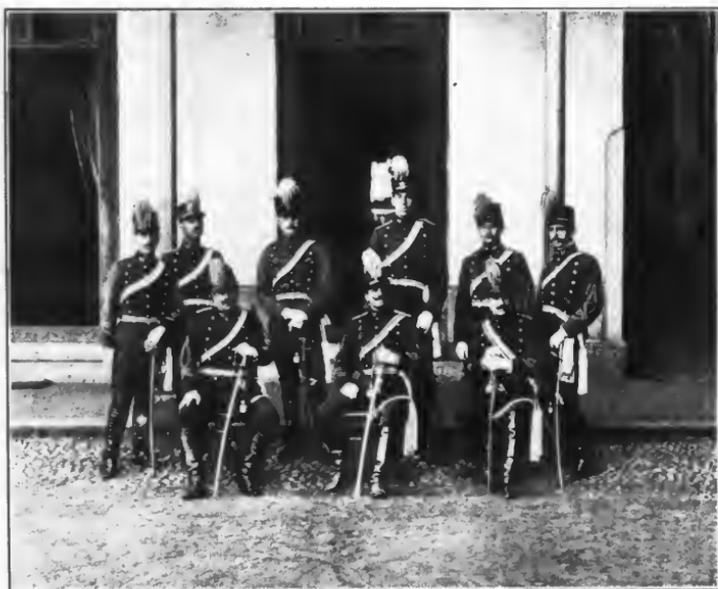
The gain on the part of the United States as a receiver of Chilean merchandise is thus shown to have been ₧19,220,207, or over \$7,000,000, though shipments from the United States to Chile declined in the sum of ₧6,739,261 (\$2,500,000).

On the list of imports textiles rank first, valued at ₧55,828,127, of which Great Britain furnished nearly one-half, followed by Germany, India, France, Italy, and the United States. Machinery and mechanical appliances are next in order, valued at ₧53,433,831, of which Germany supplied nearly one-half, Great Britain coming second and the United States third. Minerals are third on the list, valued at ₧46,902,528, of which Great Britain and Germany furnished the bulk, or over ₧35,000,000, in about equal proportions, Belgium and the United States following. Of oils and fuels to the value of ₧46,850,020 imported, Australia and Great Britain supplied the greater part in nearly equal proportions, the United States ranking third, followed by Peru and Germany.

Mineral products comprised practically the whole of Chile's exports, being valued at \$271,459,104, as a receiver of which Great Britain stands preeminently first with \$124,340,442, followed by Germany, \$59,530,514; the United States, \$43,448,189, and France, \$17,107,059.

RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been notified, through the courtesy of the Minister of Chile in the United



OFFICERS OF THE CHILEAN ARMY.

The Chilean army is considered one of the best trained in the world. It has been drilled and developed on the German system. Military service is compulsory and some 15,000 men are being instructed annually, while 500,000 citizens are enrolled in the National Guard.

States, Señor Don ANÍBAL CRUZ, that this Government has ratified the Sanitary Convention signed by its representative at the Washington Conference of 1905, record of which has been transmitted to the Department of State of the United States.

The convention regarding the practice of liberal professions in the Republic, as signed at the Second International Conference of American States in the City of Mexico in 1902, has also been ratified by the Chilean Government and notice thereof filed with the Mexican Government.

THE CONVERSION OF PAPER MONEY.

The minister of Chile in the United States has furnished the following information concerning the conversion law of the Republic:

Article I. The time fixed by the law of December 29, 1904, for the conversion of legal-tender paper money has been deferred until January 1, 1915; but if before that date the average international rate of exchange should have been 17 d. for a period of six months, the President of the Republic shall order the conversion to be effected within the following six months.

In the same manner the other periods of time provided for in said law of December 29, 1904, are postponed for a period of five years.

Article II. The conversion funds, by virtue of the laws now in force affecting exclusively the payment of paper money, shall be increased: (a) by 500,000 *pesos* gold, of the value of 18 d., which the Treasury Department shall deliver monthly to the mint, taking same from the customs revenues on and after January 1, 1910. The President of the Republic shall deposit these funds in Europe or the United States, in the form and under the conditions prescribed by the law of December 29, 1904.

(b) The product of the sale of nitrate lands and of the transfer of lands in the Territory of Magellan, in accordance with law, before January 1, 1915.

Article III. During the first half of 1914, or before, if the conversion of paper money should be decreed in accordance with this law, the President of the Republic shall have the funds intended for coinage brought to Chile.

Article IV. Article 15 of law No. 1992, of August 27, 1907, which authorizes the raising of a loan not to exceed £4,500,000, for the purpose of completing the conversion fund, is hereby repealed.

Article V. Prior laws in contravention of the present one are hereby repealed.

NITRATE PROPAGANDA ASSOCIATION.

The nitrate interests at Iquique recently petitioned President MONTT for the renewal of the Nitrate Propaganda Association. A short time thereafter an additional petition was presented to him by the merchants, bankers, commission houses, and industrial establishments of Valparaiso, setting forth the advantages of renewing the Nitrate Propaganda Association and urging upon the President the desirability of prompt action in the matter in order to promote the financial and business interests of the Republic.

A commission was appointed by the Government to consider the subject. This commission recommends that the State receive a sum equal to 1d. for each 46 kilograms of nitrate exported, to be expended in promoting the nitrate industry, either by reducing the cost of pro-

duction, increasing the consumption, or in opening new markets; that the scientific and industrial propaganda remain under the direction of the Nitrate Association Propaganda; that the State deliver annually to the Nitrate Association an amount sufficient for the payment of its services, and that the commercial propaganda and the development of the nitrate industry, in so far as the cost of production and the propaganda at home and abroad are concerned, be placed under the direction of an Advisory Nitrate Council. The commission further recommends the establishment of a technical industrial nitrate laboratory, the centralization of the sale of nitrate, the systematic examination of present nitrate deposits, the search for new deposits, and the placing of sacks used in the exportation of nitrate on the free list.

There is an export tax of 56 cents United States gold per Spanish quintal of 101.42 pounds.

On January 31, 1909, there were 145 separate nitrate works in Chile, and it is a very difficult matter to get all the interests together. There are several strong companies that own several plants each, and it is among these that the most opposition to combining is found.

The following table, furnished by United States Consul WINSLOW at Valparaiso, covers the average cost of nitrate per quintal in United States gold under the several conditions given during the month of May for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908:

Selling conditions.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
On board steamer in Europe.....	\$2.46	\$2.38	\$2.21	\$2.12
On board steamer in Chile with freight paid.....	2.26	2.34	2.46	2.19
Alongside steamer in Chilean port.....	1.84	1.96	2.13	1.79

During May, 1909, the price of nitrate was quoted as low as \$1.60 United States gold per quintal, to be delivered alongside steamer in Chilean ports.

EXPOSITION AT SANTIAGO.

Consul ALFRED A. WINSLOW, of Valparaiso, writes that according to the best information obtainable there the exposition of American products that was to have been held in Santiago during October and November, 1909, has been postponed until the spring of 1910.

The Chilean public seems quite enthusiastic over the enterprise, and the Chilean Government has freely granted the use of three large well-arranged buildings built for exposition purposes. Provision has been arranged for the entry of all exhibits in bond.

Though under private auspices, the circular issued by the company in charge states that the enterprise has been approved by the Department of State and the Department of Commerce and Labor, the International Bureau of the American Republics in Washington, many leading manufacturers, as well as the Government of Chile,

which has agreed to place at the disposal of the company three buildings in the beautiful government park of Santiago for the coming exhibition.

RAILWAYS, JUNE 30, 1909.

On June 30, 1909, the railways under construction in the Republic represented a length of 1,127 kilometers, 219 kilometers of which corresponded to the Longitudinal Railway, 689 to branches of the cordillera, and 219 to branches of the coast. The cost of construction of these lines is £2,817,910, of which sum the Arica to La Paz Railway represents £2,750,000.

Consul ALFRED A. WINSLOW states that of the railways in operation in Chile, 1,581 miles belong to the Government and 663 miles to private corporations. The Government railways have 9 tunnels aggregating 7,500 feet in length, 300 bridges over 16 feet in length, and 330 bridges over 49 feet in length. The cost of the Government railways, including equipment and workshops, was \$71,259,160.91. The gross receipts in 1908 were \$8,548,655.72; operating expenses, \$11,903,538.02, or a loss of \$3,354,882.30, as compared with a loss of \$5,101,281.62 in 1907 and \$1,300,707.58 in 1906. In 1908 the Government bought rolling stock to the amount of \$7,531,900.42.

The rolling stock of the Government railways consisted in 1908 of 463 locomotives, 526 passenger coaches, and 6,782 freight cars. The total number of passengers carried in 1908 was 10,997,556, and the total mileage run 304,507,879, while the total number of tons of freight hauled during the same year was 3,972,272 with a ton mileage of 555,578,634.

Several Government railways are being constructed, and a double track is being laid on the main line between Valparaiso and Concepcion, via Santiago.

LOAN FOR PORT WORKS.

The Government of Chile has negotiated with London bankers a loan of £3,000,000, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, £1,100,000 of which is to be used for the improvement of the port works at Valparaiso, and the remainder for railway construction and equipment.

CULTIVABLE AREAS.

According to the best estimates obtainable, furnished by United States Consul WINSLOW from Valparaiso, there are 37,065,000 acres of land either under cultivation or suitable for cultivation in Chile out of a total acreage of 186,119,673, or only about 20 per cent of the whole. Of the 37,065,000 acres suitable for cultivation only 7,828,128 acres were under cultivation in 1902, or about 21 per cent. The lands

under cultivation are employed about as follows, in acres: Devoted to wheat, 2,471,000; cleared for grazing, 1,482,600; natural prairie land, 1,235,500; meadow lands, 1,235,500; barley, 494,200; corn and beans, 444,780; vineyards and orchards, 247,100; potatoes, 123,550; pease, lentils, and chick pease, 93,898; total, 7,828,128.

Much of the land suitable for cultivation that is not covered by the foregoing statement is found in the large landed estates containing from 10,000 to 50,000 acres, of which not 25 per cent is under cultivation; most of the balance is Government land, principally covered with dense forests.

Since 1902 more new lands have been put under cultivation in Chile than ever before during a like period, and in general the methods employed are much in advance of what they were then, and since that year agricultural machinery has been imported to the value of \$6,612,775 gold, of which the United States supplied about 70 per cent.

PARCEL-POST SHIPMENTS.

In reporting that the importations into Chile by parcel post are increasing very rapidly, and cover a wide range of articles, Consul ALFRED A. WINSLOW, of Valparaiso, states that during 1907 these imports amounted to \$366,250 United States gold, against \$989,720 for 1908, which shows a gain of about 170 per cent for the year. The increase was so rapid that the customs department of the post-office was often so crowded with work that much delay was experienced. The Chilean Government is arranging for more commodious quarters and will put on an adequate force to handle the increasing business. During 1908 the more important lines of goods imported by parcel post were as follows: Watches, jewels, etc., \$225,215; silk goods in general, \$227,287; lace, gloves, dresses, etc., \$160,102; leather goods, feathers, etc., \$43,945.

The five countries supplying the bulk of this business are the following: United States, \$86,666; France, \$356,470; Germany, \$266,109; England, \$132,690; Switzerland, \$49,968. It is understood that quite a large proportion of these goods was brought in by the retail dealers of the country, who find it much more profitable than paying freight on small packages.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS ON DEPOSIT JUNE 30, 1909.

On June 30, 1909, the funds of the Government of Chile on deposit in the sixteen depository banks of the Republic, not including the current-account balance in the Bank of Chile, amounted to ₧27,471,898.69. The following banks had deposits of over ₧1,000,000: National Bank, ₧7,047,977; Bank of Chile, ₧5,186,628; Mortgage Bank, ₧3,408,579; Bank of Santiago, ₧3,040,794; Bank of the Republic, ₧3,000,237; and the Spanish Bank of Chile, ₧2,695,806.



MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT HOLGUIN.

On July 20, 1909, President ad interim JORGE HOLGUIN delivered an interesting message to the National Congress of Colombia, in which he stated that the policy of the Government would continue to be that of moderation and respect for public liberties, the securing of domestic peace, and the encouragement of the normal development of the country.

He further stated that the Government continues to observe its traditional policy of friendship and amity with foreign powers, and especially with the countries of Latin-America. The unpleasant relations which formerly existed with Venezuela are now most amicable and cordial, and the Minister of Colombia in Caracas has recently been the recipient of marked honors at the hands of the Venezuelan Government, and a further evidence of good will of a practical nature is shown by the opening of Venezuelan rivers, on the borders of the two nations, to Colombian traffic. The celebration of a treaty between Colombia and Venezuela looking to the settlement of all questions now pending or which may in future arise between the two countries is recommended.

The treaties made with the United States and Panama will be considered by the Congress of 1910. The celebration of a boundary and arbitration treaty with Peru is urged.

The attention of Congress is called to the condition of the finances of the Republic, and the desirability of solving the problem of paper currency and the betterment of the monetary system of the country in a safe and conservative manner in the interests of the nation.

Public instruction in Colombia is in a satisfactory condition, and it is proposed to foment and develop as much as possible the cause of education. The public schools of the Republic number at the present time 2,987, with an enrollment of 200,965 pupils. Industrial night schools have been established in the principal centers of population, and intermediate and higher education is receiving the fostering care and attention of the Government.

During the last few years Colombia has carried forward a vast project for the construction of public works, especially with regard to means of communication, and the building of railways, the opening of navigable rivers, and the improvement of ports, all of which have received the special attention of the Government.

APPROVAL OF TREATIES.

The treaty concluded between the representatives of Brazil and Colombia during 1908, covering the navigation of the Amazon and commercial rights thereon, has received the approval of the Government of Colombia, publication thereof being made in the Bulletin of Foreign Affairs for May, 1909.

The principal points of the treaty as affecting vessels of all nationalities are:

No dues shall be levied on merchandise in transit by the river Amazon in vessels of any nationality.

Bales containing merchandise in transit shall not be opened by customs authorities in the intermediate ports.

In place of old dues called "beaconage and light dues," Colombia and Brazil shall collect, for the benefit of navigation, only tonnage dues on the total capacity of the vessel. Merchant vessels of less than 30 tons are exempt from tonnage dues, and on vessels up to 600 tons the dues range from \$5 to \$25.

Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and with France have also received the approval of the Government.

DUTIES ON WINES.

An executive decree of Colombia, effective January 17, 1910, fixes the duty on imports of red wines in barrels, casks, or demijohns at 2 cents per kilogram and at 3 cents per kilogram if imported in bottles.

White or colored wines, sweet or dry, such as Bordeaux, Madeira, Sherry, Muscatel, Malaga, Oporto, Vermouth, etc., in casks, barrels, or demijohns, 5 cents per kilogram, while the same class of wines bottled, as well as foaming wines, with the exception of Champagne, are subject to a duty of 15 cents per kilogram, and medicinal wines to 10 cents per kilogram.

The foregoing duties are subject to a surcharge of 70 per cent.

NEW NORMAL SCHOOLS IN THE REPUBLIC.

A recent decree of the Colombian Government has established additional normal schools for males at Medellin, Manizales, and Ibaguè, and for females at Neiva and San Gil. The faculty in each will consist of one director professor, with a salary of \$80 gold per month; 1 subdirector professor, salary \$45 per month; 4 professors, at \$20 per month; 2 monitors, at \$40 per month; and a porter, at \$12.50 per month. Certain expense accounts are also allowed.

Normal schools will be allowed a subvention of \$400 per month for the school year of ten months, which will be used to pay the board

the school year of ten months, which will be used to pay the expenses of as many poor students as possible, and the governors of the departments are to oversee the contracts made for the care and maintenance of these pupils. The decree provides for the establishment of a primary school in connection with the normal, which school shall be taught by the master students of the normal for practice in teaching.

United States Consul MANNING, at Cartagena, states that the curriculum provided for these normal schools covers a wide range of studies. It includes religion and morals, civics, pedagogy, Spanish language (including grammar, rhetoric, ideology, orthography, composition, and punctuation), caligraphy, lineal drawing, arithmetic and mental calculus, geography, history, hygiene, and deportment, principles of agriculture, gymnastics (military training for males and calisthenics for females), bookkeeping, and commercial arithmetic for males; music and singing, especially the national hymn. Dramatic reading, aesthetics, and recitation will be taught in the annexed school.

In the school for girls manual training will be a branch of instruction, particularly cutting, fitting, and sewing; culinary art and domestic economy. Where possible, shorthand will be an added branch.

REPEAL OF A RAILWAY CONCESSION.

The concession of February 20, 1905, to HENRY G. GRANGER, for the construction, exploitation, and equipment of a railway from the Gulf of Urabia to Medellin, was repealed by the Government of Colombia on July 14, 1909, because of the failure of the concessionaire to comply with the terms of the contract.

OPENING OF PORTS.

Barranquilla and Puerto Colombia, which were closed to traffic by a legislative decree of July 5, 1909, were again opened to the commerce of the world on July 12 of the same year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1908.

The receipts of the Government of Colombia in 1908 were \$17,223,818.39, made up of the following items:

Customs duties	\$6,500,000.00
Tax on liquors.....	2,100,000.00
Tax on slaughterhouses and hides	1,450,000.00
Receipts from salt mines.....	1,100,000.00
Receipts from real property.....	997,995.00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	5,075,823.39
Total.....	17,223,818.39

Expenditures to the same amount were made for the following items:

Finance and Treasury.....	\$6,962,858.03
War Department.....	2,731,150.87
Public Works and Fomento.....	2,288,485.48
Posts and telegraphs.....	1,377,713.84
Public instruction.....	767,556.15
Other expenses.....	3,006,054.02
Total.....	17,223,818.39

PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES AT CUCUTA.

On August 3, 1909, the Executive decreed that 50 per cent of the customs duties collected at the port of Cucuta be payable in American or English gold coin, gold sight drafts, or paper currency at the legal rate of exchange, instead of all silver coin as formerly.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION ON THE MAGDALENA RIVER.

On October 10, 1909, the Government received bids for the carrying of the mails on the Magdalena River for a period of two years. The result of the bids has not yet been made public, but the maximum price that the Government is authorized to pay for this service is \$2,000 gold per month. The contract requires the approval of the President and his cabinet before becoming operative.

RESCISSION OF SALT CONTRACT.

The Government of Colombia has, by mutual agreement of the parties in interest, rescinded the contract made with MANUEL MARIA GONZALEZ V for the extraction of salt from the Zipaquira salt deposits.

PRICE OF SALT AT THE GOVERNMENT MINES.

Executive decrees of July 10 and 18, 1909, fix the rates at which salt will be sold by the Government at the different salt mines of Colombia. The prices vary considerably, according to the location of the salt mines and the quality of the product.

CONCESSION FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF TROPICAL PRODUCTS.

The American vice-consul at Barranquilla advises that the Government of Colombia has granted a concession to the French Company of the Sinn River for the exploitation during a period of twenty years of timber, of the rubber, ivory nuts, ipeacuanha, copaiba, and sarsaparilla found on the public lands and forests of the Atlantic coast. The company agrees to pay to the Government for each cedar, mahogany, or ceiba log, 15 feet in length or fraction thereof, and for

each long ton of other woods, \$1, and, in addition, for each 50 kilograms (110.23 pounds) of rubber, \$4; ivory nuts, \$0.30; ipecacuanha, \$6; copaiba, \$3; and for each 50 kilograms of sarsaparilla, \$0.05.



EXPORT DUTY ON BANANAS.

The President of Costa Rica promulgated on July 7, 1909, a law enacted by the Federal Congress on June 30 of the same year, placing, on and after October 29, 1910, an export tax of 1 cent American gold on each bunch of bananas exported, regardless of the quality of the fruit or the size of the bunches.

For a period of twenty years, or until October 29, 1930, neither the exports of bananas nor the banana industry shall be subject to any federal or municipal tax, unless the same be for some national purpose, such as wharfage or the like, in which case damages will be paid to the parties in interest.

The export tax must be liquidated in American gold or in sight drafts on New York approved by the Treasury Department.

By a contract between the Government and the United Fruit Company, which controls the banana business of the country, the company waives its right to exemption from October 29, 1908, or for the last two years of the exemption period, and will pay tax on all bananas exported after that date.

BANKS AND BANKING LAWS.

By the present banking law of Costa Rica banks of issue may circulate notes to the extent of their paid-up capital, holding a gold reserve of 50 per cent of the issue. Consul JOHN C. CALDWELL writes from San Jose in regard to a modification of the law:

Congress by a decree of June 18 empowered, until December 31, 1919, the present banks of emission to issue notes with a reserve of 40 per cent, the limit of reserve being thus reduced 10 per cent. Any new bank of emission which may be established until that date will be subject to the old law, unless authorized by a special law to issue with the lower reserve granted to the present banks. On January 1, 1920, the old law, of a 50 per cent reserve, is to again come into force.

The two oldest banks here—Banco de Costa Rica and Banco Anglo-Costa-Ricense—have already issued notes to the amount of their paid-up capital. The Banco Comercial de Costa Rica, established in 1905, has not yet issued to its full limit. A fourth, Banco Mercantil de Costa Rica, established within the past year, is preparing to become a bank of issue, and will undoubtedly be given the benefit of the 40 per cent reserve.

TIMBER CONCESSION.

Consul CHESTER DONALDSON, of Port Limon, reports that the Government of Costa Rica has given a concession for cutting and exporting cedar and mahogany from a tract of 400 square miles near Guapiles. The concessionaire is to pay 70 cents for each tree cut and 58 cents for each log exported, which will make a tax of about \$2 for each tree. The concession is considered quite valuable.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH MEXICO.

On August 11, 1909, the President of Costa Rica approved the postal convention made with Mexico on June 29, 1909, the full text of which, consisting of fifteen articles, is published in "*La Gaceta*," of San José, for August 19, 1909.

CACAO PRODUCTION.

Cacao production is reported by United States Consul DONALDSON to have steadily increased during the last three years, and to be rapidly becoming one of the principal exports from Costa Rica, ranking now after bananas, coffee, gold, and silver. The amount exported does not indicate the production, as the home consumption of cacao is large and a few years ago exceeded the production. Since 1904 the planting of cacao has been increasing and the results are now beginning to show. The exports of cacao from Port Limon in 1906 were 387,700 pounds; in 1907, 611,300 pounds; and in 1908, 784,450 pounds. From the outlook about 1,000,000 pounds will be exported in 1909, as many large plantations are just reaching the bearing age. There is abundant cacao land in the northeastern part of this Republic not yet taken up which can be obtained reasonably from the Government, which offers every encouragement to settlers, giving them tracts of 100 acres each and paying a subvention of \$0.12 for each cacao tree when 3 years old. From 300 to 400 trees are planted to the acre, and at 5 years old should bear 5 pounds of cacao each.

**FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.**

The report issued at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Cuban Republic showed a balance of assets and liabilities at \$9,967,783.56.

The loan for \$16,500,000 announced on July 21 was taken by Speyer & Co. in Cuban bonds, of which \$5,500,000 are to be issued in the near future and the remainder within two years.



DRYING COFFEE IN COSTA RICA.
A fine grade of coffee is grown in the Republic. Over \$2,000,000 worth of this product was exported in 1908.

The customs receipts of the Republic for the last few years have averaged \$23,000,000 annually, independent of special taxes amounting to nearly \$3,500,000 a year since they were created as a special revenue applicable to the service of the loan placed with the same company a few years ago.

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO.

Shipments of tobacco from Cuba from January 1, to June 30, 1909, include 152,908 bales of leaf, against 116,111 bales in the preceding year; 87,151,904 cigars against 78,701,912; and 5,802,843 cigarettes compared with 7,101,791 in 1908. The United States continues to take the bulk of the product.

EXPORTS OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1908-9.

Consul-General JAMES L. ROGERS, of Havana, reports that the shipment of Cuban-grown vegetables and fruits to the United States during the fiscal year 1908-9 consisted of 16,257 crates of onions, 3,255 crates of potatoes, 204,603 crates of tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, okra, squash, etc., 4,781 crates of alligator pears, mangoes, maney, anon, etc., and 24,348 crates of oranges and grape fruit. New York took nearly all the onions, 53 per cent of the potatoes, 67 per cent of the tomatoes, 48 per cent of the special fruits, and 60 per cent of the oranges and grape fruit. Nearly all the rest went to Mobile and New Orleans for distribution to northern cities of the United States.

The total shipment of pineapples for the year ended June 30 was 1,263,466 crates of 80 pounds each. Of these, 862,844 were carried to New York by the Ward Line steamers; 207,613 to Mobile by the Maunson Line; 114,807 to New Orleans by the Southern Pacific steamers, and 78,202 to Knights Key, Florida, by the P. & O. boats. This pineapple crop was distributed from the ports of entry named to nearly all of the great cities east of the Mississippi River.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SETTLEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS.

On May 28, 1909, Congress passed a law prescribing that obligations originating prior to July 1, 1904, should be presented to the Department of Finance and Commerce for examination and settlement, in accordance with the provisions of the law concerning the payment of the public debt before January 1, 1910, and if not presented before that time will be considered lapsed. Obligations adjusted by the

CUBA



AREA 44,000 SQUARE MILES
6 PROVINCES + DEPENDANCIES
THE ISLE OF PINES AND MORE
THAN 1200 CAYS ~

TOTAL POPULATION - 2,098,980.
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE 42.47.
KILOMETER 16 4

LOCATION & PROVINCE	ORIENTE - AREA 12,468 SQ.MLS.	CAMAGÜEY - AREA 10,500 SQ.MLS.	SANTA CLARA - AREA 8,560 SQ.MLS.
LOCATION & PROVINCE	FINAR DEL RÍO - AREA 5,000 SQ. MLS.	MATANZAS - AREA 3,700 SQ.MLS.	HAVANA - AREA 2,772 SQ.MLS
<i>Note Area of the Isle of Pines not included here</i>			
POPULATION			
HAVANA	536,010	100,000	300,000
SANTA CLARA	457,451	100,000	300,000
ORIENTE	455,086	100,000	300,000
FINAR DEL RÍO	240,872	100,000	300,000
MATANZAS	129,612	100,000	300,000
CAMAGÜEY	118,239	100,000	300,000

AREA AND POPULATION OF PROVINCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

Department of Finance and Commerce, and which the creditors have failed to collect before January 1, 1910, will be canceled and the amount deposited with the fiscal agent of the loan, to be delivered to the creditors, if claimed within the period fixed by law. Said deposits will bear no interest.

Certain wharves and other property of a public nature belonging to private parties will be expropriated by the Government under the law of eminent domain.

TAX ON LIQUORS.

A special law, consisting of ninety articles, was promulgated on June 16, 1909, prescribing the revenue to be collected on domestic and imported spirituous liquors.

Spirituous liquors produced in the country are subject to a tax of 60 cents per Dominican gallon of 3,240 cubic centimeters. Imported liquors must pay a duty of 39 cents per liter of pure alcohol, that is to say, 39 cents per liter for each degree of the centesimal scale of Gay-Lussac at 15° C.

Denatured alcohol manufactured for industrial and domestic purposes is free from taxation.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Dominican Republic was established under the law of May 28, 1909, published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of June 3 of the same year. The law provides for the immediate establishment of sections of demography, census, sociology, and commercial and administrative sections, and for such other sections in future as may be needed in the compilation of the statistics of the Republic.



ISSUE OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

On June 23, 1909, the Treasurer of the Province of Guayas, in conformity with an executive decree of June 22 of the same year, issued 2,500 treasury certificates, valued at 1,250,000 sucres (\$608,750), bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, in payment of a loan of a like sum, redeemable from the entire receipts from export duties of all the ports of the Republic after the payment of the treasury certificates of the same class issued on July 5, 1908. From the date on which the aforesaid certificates commence to be redeemable from the export duties referred to, they shall be receivable in payment of said duties in all the ports of Ecuador.

GUATEMALA

DELEGATE TO REUNION OF ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President of Guatemala has appointed Dr. LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE delegate to the Eighteenth Reunion of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, October 5 to 9, 1909.

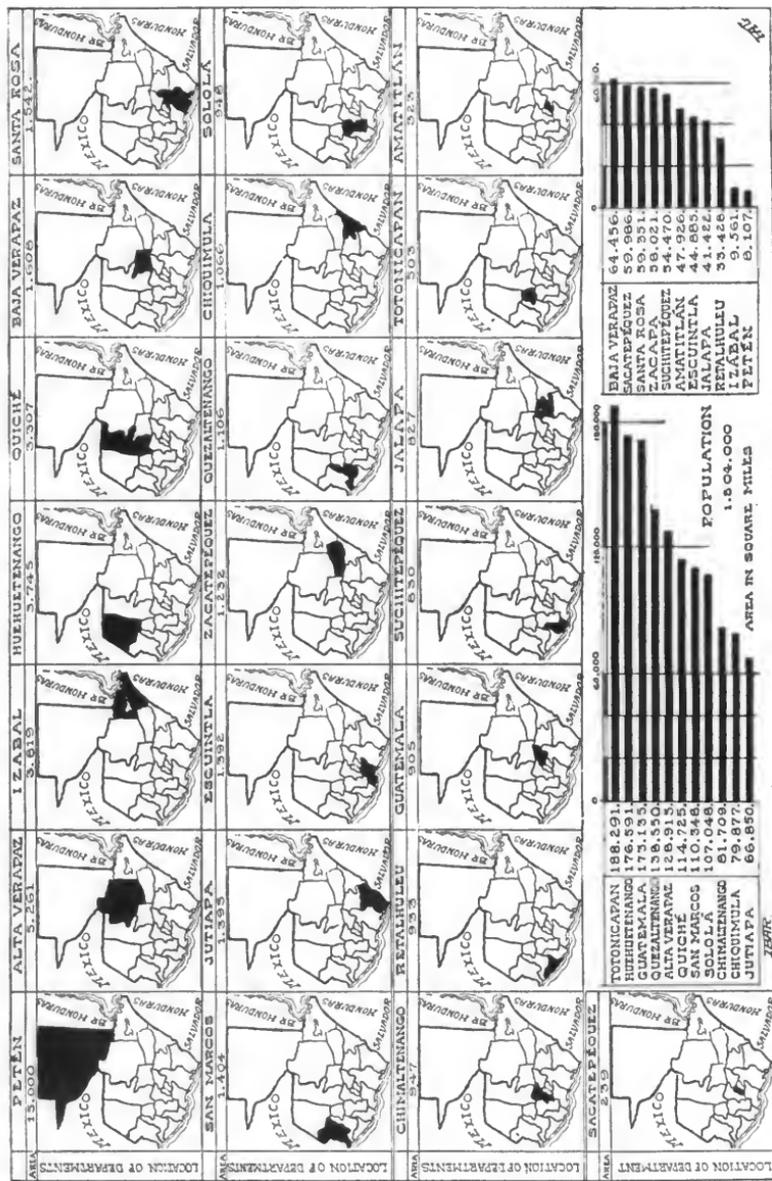


A PUBLIC PARK IN GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR.

The new part of Guayaquil, like most Latin-American cities, is well supplied with public parks or plazas. The walks are of cement or gravel, surrounded by well-kept flower beds containing tropical plants with vari colored leaves and blossoms. Concerts are given in these plazas in the evenings and on Sundays and holidays, and like those of their northern neighbors they are the places of public resort and recreation.

PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF BRUSSELS.

The Government of Guatemala has accepted the invitation of the King of Belgium to participate in the International Exposition to be held at Brussels, from May to November, 1910, and has appointed its Vice-Consul in that city, Mr. EUGENIO TIMERY, as the representative of the Republic. Exhibits will be made of coffee, cacao, sugar-



AREA AND POPULATION OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA.

cane products, cabinet woods, fibrous and medicinal plants, oleaginous fruits, and mineral substances.

REGULATIONS FOR STOCK COMPANIES.

By a decree of the Guatemalan Government, effective from January 1, 1909, a tax of 5 per cent was established on the dividends received by the shareholders of all existing joint-stock companies, or such as may hereafter be organized; also of 2 per cent on the nominal value of shares on each transfer thereof. All stock companies are required to register in the Minister of Interior and of Justice.

TELEPHONE LINE FROM THE CAPITAL TO QUEZALTENANGO.

The Government has contracted for the construction of a telephone line between Guatemala City and Quezaltenango, the consideration being \$550 per mile. The posts of the Government telegraph line will be used for the stringing of the wires, and the installation is to be completed within a period of three months.

SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR BARBER SHOPS AND BAKERIES.

The Superior Board of Health of Guatemala has prepared rules and regulations governing barber shops and bakeries, and the President of the Republic approved and promulgated the same on June 18, 1909. These rules and regulations provide the strictest hygienic and sanitary measures for the protection of the public, disinfectants and sterilizing apparatus being employed in barber shops, and pure and unadulterated flour and other materials being required in the manufacture of bread and pastries. The kneading of dough by hand is prohibited, and rigid measures are taken to prevent the spread of disease, and especially of tuberculosis, through the use of bakery products.



FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The United States Department of State has been advised by Mr. H. W. FURNISS, American Minister at Port au Prince, that a law has been promulgated by the Republic of Haiti which adds an additional duty of 25 per cent gold on all imports into that Republic, which law became effective August 24, 1909. The proceeds of this

surtax are to be used to guarantee a loan which the Haitian Government proposes to obtain from the merchants and bankers of Port au Prince. In a report to the Department of State, made prior to the promulgation of the new law, the Minister said:

The Haitian Secretary of Finance has approached the merchants and bankers in this city as to taking up a temporary loan for 2,000,000 gourdes (to-day \$400,000 gold), on the following conditions:

One million in gourdes is to be payable in 50-cent nickel pieces, which the Government claims will be destroyed. The other million in gourdes to be payable in either nickel pieces or paper currency at the option of the subscriber, the amount to be used by the Government for current expenses.

The Government agrees to convert the money subscribed on a basis of 4 to 1—that is, 4 gourdes to 1 dollar gold. (The rate to-day is about 5 to 1.) It



ABATTOIR AT PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI.

Good pasturage abounds in Haiti, especially in the plateaus of the interior, and the raising of cattle and shipping of hides is a growing industry. Modern methods for slaughtering cattle and handling meat products are rapidly being adopted.

also agrees to pay interest at the rate of one-half per cent per month and brokerage at one-half per cent. The money subscribed is to be payable in four monthly installments, commencing in August.

The Government proposes to give as guaranty for the loan the proceeds of a 15 per cent in gold surtax on all imports which it is proposed to levy, commencing September 1, 1909, and which surtax will be abolished six months after the reimbursement of the loan. The Government proposes to sell monthly the proceeds of the surtax created and apply the amount so received to the pro rata payment of the subscribers to the loan.

I understand that the loan has been entirely subscribed and that the Government now awaits the sanction of Congress to make it effective.



MEXICO

FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1908-9.

The volume of foreign trade carried on by the Mexican Republic during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, according to figures issued by the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department of the Government, was represented by ₡387,606,242.46 (\$198,800,000). In this total imports are credited with ₡156,504,447.22 (\$88,750,000) and exports with ₡231,101,795.24 (\$115,500,000).

Compared with the preceding fiscal year, there was a net diminution of ₡76,891,422.82 (\$38,400,000), the decline in imports being ₡65,253,016.99 (\$32,600,000) and in exports ₡11,638,405.83 (\$5,800,000).

The general import classifications for the two years show the following valuations and comparisons:

	1908-9.	1907-8.	Comparison.
Animal products.....	₡ 12,568,348.29	₡ 17,265,462.83	- ₡ 4,697,114.54
Vegetable products.....	29,366,503.58	30,668,276.75	- 1,301,773.17
Mineral products.....	44,584,428.34	69,651,258.02	- 25,066,829.68
Textiles and manufactures thereof.....	15,880,423.03	30,639,230.18	- 14,758,807.15
Chemical and pharmaceutical products.....	9,655,737.67	10,349,051.02	- 693,313.35
Wines, liquors, etc.....	5,566,386.09	7,163,890.97	- 1,597,504.88
Paper and manufactures thereof.....	4,648,301.71	6,134,037.89	- 1,485,736.18
Machinery and appliances.....	20,121,500.47	28,638,023.84	- 8,516,523.37
Vehicles.....	4,313,292.32	7,410,726.76	- 3,097,434.44
Arms and ammunition.....	2,532,100.34	3,650,558.61	- 1,118,458.27
Miscellaneous.....	7,267,425.38	10,176,947.34	- 2,909,521.96

Although a considerable decline is to be noted in the general classification of textiles and manufactures thereof, it is important that an increase of ₡2,402,885.11 is assigned to textile fibers to be employed in the manufactories of the country.

Export values for the two years, as classified by the report, were as follows:

	1908-9.	1907-8.	Comparison.
Mineral products.....	₡ 144,273,543.17	₡ 158,469,327.07	- ₡ 14,135,783.90
Vegetable products.....	67,930,590.01	70,204,937.00	- 2,274,346.99
Animal products.....	13,939,349.96	9,659,563.00	+ 4,279,786.96
Manufactured products.....	2,551,206.75	3,009,423.00	- 458,216.25
Miscellaneous.....	2,407,105.35	1,456,921.00	+ 950,184.35

Silver shipments totaled ₡73,841,592.59 against ₡93,012,766.23, a decline of ₡19,171,173.64, whereas exports of gold exceeded those of the preceding year by ₡7,288,781.48, the valuations for 1908-9 and 1907-8 being ₡39,210,080.32 and ₡31,921,298.84, respectively. With the exception of copper and plumbago, all other mineral prod-

ucts show satisfactory gains, lead values advancing from ₧5,344,541 to ₧6,396,986, a gain of ₧1,052,445.

In vegetable products a gain of ₧3,308,232 was made in shipments of guayule, the year's exports being valued at ₧4,541,071. Coffee also showed an increase in export values, figuring for ₧12,544,327 in 1908-9 against ₧10,592,486 in the previous year. Henequen shipments declined by ₧3,136,619 to ₧23,882,721 and tobacco decreased in export value from ₧2,818,133 to ₧1,707,299.

Hides and cattle figure largely in the gain reported for exports of animal products; ₧9,016,477 and ₧3,980,459 being the values assigned, respectively, to the shipments under these heads, the former showing an advance of ₧2,929,024 and the latter of ₧1,752,763.

Trade distribution, by grand divisions, was as follows:

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1908-9.	1907-8.	Increase or decrease.
Europe.....	₧61,631,887.25	₧99,161,729.28	-₧37,529,842.03
Asia.....	1,812,978.74	2,224,507.69	- 411,528.95
North America.....	78,447.93	225,005.89	- 147,157.96
Central America.....	91,974,075.88	118,823,721.69	- 26,849,645.81
South America.....	30,819.28	118,860.78	- 88,041.50
West Indies.....	610,417.39	696,577.72	- 86,160.33
Oceania.....	164,392.60	142,704.24	+ 21,688.36
	201,428.15	363,756.92	- 162,328.77

EXPORTS.

Europe.....	₧55,101,672.90	₧69,490,502.01	-₧14,388,829.11
Asia.....	15.00	1,090.00	- 1,075.00
North America.....	173,472,467.14	170,310,600.06	+ 3,161,867.08
Central America.....	843,450.53	828,158.00	+ 15,292.53
South America.....	52,103.67	48,749.00	+ 3,354.67
West Indies.....	1,612,086.00	2,061,102.00	- 449,016.00
Oceania.....	20,000.00		+ 20,000.00

While the United States, by reason of its commanding position in the trade of Mexico with the Americas, showed the greatest proportionate decline in import valuations, it is also the ranking country among the receivers of Mexican merchandise, which show an increase for the year.

United States goods were shipped to Mexico to the value of ₧90,537,649.71, a decline of ₧27,464,326.55 as compared with 1907-8, and exports of Mexican products to that country were made in the amount of ₧172,946,292.14, a gain of ₧2,822,704.66 over the preceding fiscal year.

With most of the other countries of America, Mexican trade showed an advance in values for the year both as regards imports and exports, the principal decline on the import list being with the Argentine Republic.

PROGRAMME OF CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The Centennial of Mexican independence is to be observed throughout the country, commencing with the "fiesta," May 1 to 20, 1910, and culminating with the principal ceremonies on September 14, 15, and 16, which have been declared legal holidays. The national committee will organize a contest revealing the intellectual advancement of the country in 1910, and also open a contest for the composition of a patriotic hymn. Under the committee's auspices the Fourth Medical Congress will also be held in Mexico City in September, 1910.

The commission which has charge of the arrangements for the celebration has prepared an interesting programme. A leading feature will be an aeroplane contest for purses aggregating \$50,000, to be held in September. A national athletic meet will also be held here during the same month.

The inauguration of many public improvements will take place as part of the festivities. On September 1 the corner stone of the new government building for the Museum of Archeology and Fine Arts will be laid. The inauguration of the new halls for specimens of flora and fauna collected by the exploring commission for the Republic will take place on the same day.

The corner stone of the new city jail building will be laid September 2. On the evening of that date the opening of the lecture course, organized by the superior board of health in connection with the exposition of hygiene and public health, will take place.

The inauguration of the new insane asylum and the enlargement of the penitentiary of the federal district will take place on September 3.

The ceremony of honoring the Mexican flag, in which thousands of school children will participate, will be given on September 4.

The national seismological station will be inaugurated on September 5.

Elaborate ceremonies will be carried out on September 6 in inaugurating the new national university building.

A number of primary public-school buildings will be inaugurated on September 7.

On September 8 the opening of the new amphitheater of the national preparatory school and the new building of the Government Department of Foreign Relations will take place. An automobile parade in honor of the nations diplomatically accredited to this Government will be given in the afternoon.

The new normal school for women will be opened on September 9.

A number of improvements to the municipal water-supply system will be formally inaugurated on September 10.

The new building of the War Department will be dedicated on September 11.

The inaugural session of the pedagogical congress on primary instruction will be held September 13. On this date several buildings for the use of the military will be dedicated.

A great civic procession will take place September 14. At night a grand torchlight procession will march over the principal streets.

On September 15 a grand historic pageant will be given. Lectures and fiestas will be held in various public buildings. Free performances will be given in all the theaters. At 11 p. m. the official ceremony of celebrating the centenary of independence, including the singing of the national hymn, will occur. Bonfires will be lighted upon the mountains and hills surrounding the city and will be kept burning for three hours.

The monument to independence will be inaugurated on September 16. This ceremony will be followed by a great military parade, horse



A SCHOOLHOUSE IN PACHUCA, MEXICO.

Pachuca, the capital of the State of Hidalgo, is one of the oldest mining towns in Mexico. Many new edifices dedicated to education have been erected during the last five years.

races, and other sporting events. Band concerts will be given in ten plazas of the city.

National championship fencing matches will be held on September 17. The first session of the pedagogical congress of secondary instruction will be held.

The monument to JUAREZ, located on the south side of the Alameda, will be dedicated on September 18.

The third historical lecture will be given on September 19.

The corner stone of the new legislative palace building will be laid on September 20.

The inaugural session of the pedagogical congress of professional education will be held September 21.

A grand concert will be given at the Arben Theater on September 22.

A tablet commemorative to MORELOS will be placed in the citadel on September 23.

The third and last public lecture on hygiene will be given on September 24.

A second grand historical pageant will be given on September 25.

The congress of archeologists will inspect the pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacan on September 26.

Grand balls will be given in all the theaters and upon many of the public plazas and market places on September 27.

The closing session of the medical congress will be held September 29.

On September 30, the closing day of the festivities, a grand concert will be given at the Arben Theater. President DIAZ will preside. The monument to MORELOS in San Cristobal Ecatepec will be dedicated on this day.

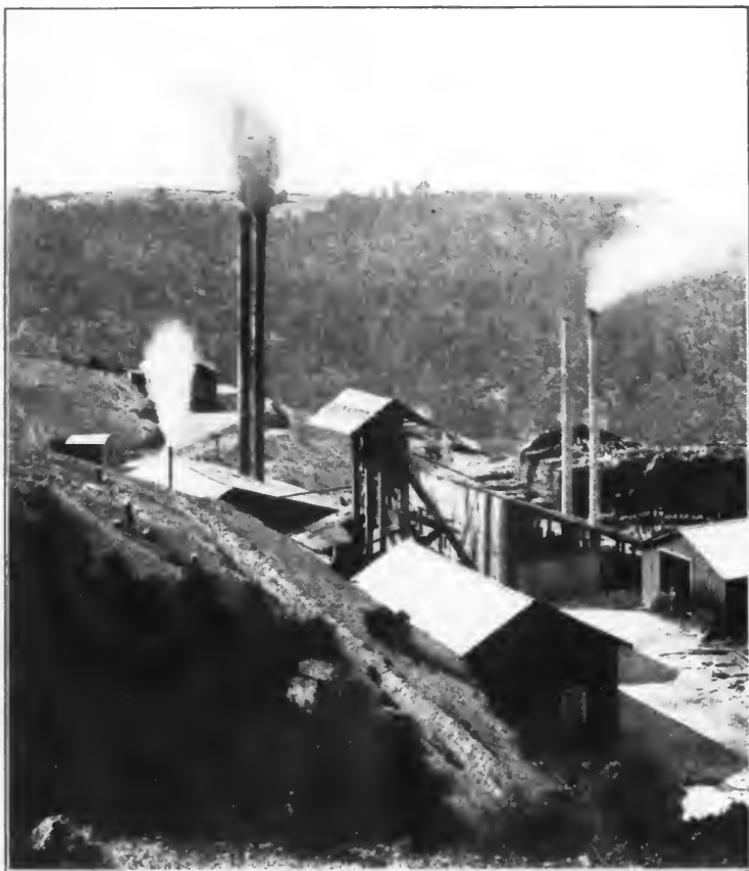
STATUS OF THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILROAD.

In the course of a consideration of the acquisition of the Mexican section of the Pan-American Railroad by Hon. DAVID E. THOMSON, "The Mexican Herald" for August 27, 1909, states that the line is 457 kilometers (280 miles) in length, connecting Gamboa on the Tehnantepec National with the Gnatemalan border at Mariscal, in the State of Chiapas. On the opposite bank of the Suchiate River is the town of Ayutla, Gnatemala.

The contract for the construction of the Pan-American road in Mexico was entered into with the Mexican Government, under a liberal concession, August 28, 1901. The company is organized in New Jersey, with a capitalization of \$10,000,000 gold. However, but little of the capital stock has been issued and the road is at present owned by the Pan-American Construction Company. The road has an outstanding issue of 5 per cent gold bonds amounting to \$3,653,000 of an authorized issue on existing mileage of \$6,026,699. The further indebtedness of the company amounts to about \$900,000.

Under the company's concession it was to receive a subsidy of \$9,600 gold per kilometer, and for a term of ten years the Government will not permit the building of lines parallel in whole or in part within 20 kilometers on either side of the track. On the subsidy account the Government has paid the company a total of \$3,847,165 silver and retains \$652,800 pending the completion of permanent metal bridges, stations, etc.

With insufficient equipment the road has shown a net earning over operating expenses that is most encouraging. The country through which it passes is capable of much greater development, and the tributary population is about 300,000 people. The southern portion



MINING IN MEXICO.

Mexico is one of the leading mineral-producing countries of the world. The value of its mineral exports for last year was over \$80,000,000, half of which was of silver.

of Chiapas is one of the richest sections of Mexico, and with the completion of the bridge across the Suchiate it is hoped to attract a fair proportion of Guatemalan freight to be shipped via Salina Cruz or Coatzacoalcos.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 1908-9.

The customs receipts of the ports of the Republic during the fiscal year 1908-9 amounted to \$3,478,423.98 silver, made up of import duties, \$3,315,137.21; port dues, \$126,816.03, and export duties, \$36,470.74.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM 1877 TO 1908.

During the thirty-one years from 1877 to 1908 Mexico produced 250,571 kilograms of gold, valued at \$334,228,518 silver, and 40,225,278 kilograms of silver, valued at \$1,649,528,978 silver, or a total value in Mexican silver during the period referred to of \$1,987,757,496.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Postal Money-Order Convention between Mexico and the United States, concluded in Washington on February 2, 1909, between the representatives of the two Governments, approved by the Mexican Congress on May 3, 1909, and ratified by President DIAZ on June 26 of the same year, became effective October 1, 1909, and will continue in force until one year after either country shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it.

Under this convention postal money orders will be issued between Mexico and the United States, but shall not be applicable to the Canal Zone and the Philippine Islands, except as provided for in Article XVII, which prescribes that the Post-Office Department of the United States shall act as the intermediary in the settlement of accounts arising from an indirect exchange between Mexico on the one hand and the Canal Zone and the Philippine Islands on the other.

INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

On July 26, 1909, the Republic of Mexico was included in the arrangement of Madrid of April 14, 1891, relative to the international registration of trade-marks.

PARCEL-POST CONVENTION WITH CANADA.

The parcel-post convention made in the City of Mexico on May 4, 1909, between the representatives of the Governments of Mexico and Canada, the full text of which was published in the "*Diario Oficial*," of Mexico, of July 12, 1909, became effective October 12, 1909, and will continue in force for a period of six months after either of the contracting parties has notified the other of its intention to terminate the same.

NEW TRADE ROUTES.

United States Consul JOHN E. KEHL, of Sydney, reports on an experimental new trade route trip conducted by the Canadian government. The object of the government is to make a test of the practicability as regards cost of carriage between Montreal and Canadian ports on the Pacific Ocean by way of Mexico.

It is the intention to have freight carried by water from Montreal and other Canadian ports en route to a point near Veracruz, in Mexico, thence overland by the Tehuantepec Railway, a distance of about 200 miles, to Tehuantepec, on the Pacific seaboard of Mexico, and thence by water again to the final coast place of destination. It is claimed that by this route, notwithstanding the fact that the total distance is several times as far as by the direct overland railway line, freight can be carried from Montreal to British Columbia ports 20 per cent cheaper than by the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Consul ARMINIUS T. HAEBERLE, of Manzanillo, reports that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Company has ordered three ships to run from Hongkong and other oriental ports to Manzanillo and Salina Cruz, Mexico, and to South American ports as far as Valparaiso and Coronel, Chile, returning by the same route.



PARCEL-POST CONVENTION WITH MEXICO.

The exchange of ratifications of the parcel-post convention, approved by the Mexican Senate on October 23, 1907, and ratified by President DIAZ on April 23, 1909, and by the Congress of Nicaragua on February 6, 1908, and approved by President ZELAYA on June 16 of the same year, was made in Mexico on July 27, 1909, by the authorized representatives of the two countries. The convention will continue in force until twelve months after one of the contracting countries notifies the other of its intention to terminate the same.

BANK FOR REGULATING EXCHANGE.

In addition to the American banking project in Nicaragua, recently announced, Consul JOSÉ DE OLIVARES, of Managua, now reports that French capitalists are also seeking a concession. The Nicaraguan Congress has been convened to decide which parties shall be authorized to establish a bank to guarantee and settle the equivalent in gold of the national bills.



PANAMA

ESTIMATE OF POPULATION.

The Statistical Bulletin of the Republic estimates the population of Panama at 419,029. The estimate is based upon a compilation of figures made by the Director-General of the Statistical Bureau, who states that the first official enumeration of the population was made in 1843, showing a total of 119,000 inhabitants. A second enumeration, in 1851, placed the number at 138,000; a third count, taken in 1870, gave a return of 220,542; and a fourth census, in 1880, showed 307,598 inhabitants.

In 1879 the population of the municipal district of Taboga was 1,568 and at the last census it was found to be 3,400, an increase of 117 per cent in thirty-nine years. Allowing an average increase of 90 per cent for the whole country, the statistical office arrives at the result given above.

CITIZENSHIP AND THE NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS.

Decree No. 46, of July 30, 1909, prescribing conditions of citizenship and the naturalization of foreigners in Panama, is published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of August 16, 1909. Chapter I, consisting of 17 articles, specifies who are Panamians, and Chapter II, composed of 18 articles, treats of the naturalization of foreigners, enumerates the classes of persons eligible to citizenship, and prescribes the procedure necessary to follow in the naturalization of foreigners.



PARAGUAY

COMMERCE IN 1908.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics of Paraguay, the imports and exports of the Republic in 1908 amounted to \$3,929,724 and \$3,731,745, respectively. The imports consisted of foodstuffs to the amount of \$981,919; textiles, \$727,471; hardware, \$319,947; beverages, \$253,274, and notions, \$135,135, with a considerable commerce in drugs, hats, clothing, firearms, perfumery, books, and hides and skins. The imports came principally from Germany, \$989,047; Great Britain, \$868,257; Argentina, \$743,660; France, \$355,558; Italy, \$323,578; Spain, \$256,189, and the United States, \$214,467. The ex-

ports went principally to Argentina, \$1,830,365; Germany, \$812,186; Uruguay, \$529,204, and Belgium, \$146,013. The United States received only \$1,231 of the export commerce of the Republic.

BUDGET FOR LAST HALF OF 1909.

The budget submitted to Congress by the President of the Republic, covering the receipts and expenditures of the second half of 1909, estimates the former at \$496,000 gold and \$26,636,000 currency, and the latter at \$665,612.16 gold and \$24,004,247.20 currency. The Executive recommends the repeal of all laws and decrees authorizing expenses not included in the budget.



RESTRICTION OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

An executive decree was issued on May 14, 1909, prohibiting the entrance into Peru of Chinese immigrants having less than L500 in cash. Chinese emigrants en route to Peru at the time of or before the issuance of the decree were excepted from the effects thereof.



IMPORTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1909.

In January, February, and March, 1909, the imports of the Republic of Salvador amounted to \$1,204,996, silver, and consisted principally of cotton goods and thread, to the value of \$378,120; boots and shoes, \$45,511; groceries, \$21,923; drugs and medicines, \$63,156; flour, \$74,561; woolen goods, \$24,893; hardware, \$62,771; matches, \$18,204; silks, \$38,816; coffee sacks, \$32,758; machinery, \$10,344; materials for soap and candles, \$27,174; wines, \$18,650; and coal oil, \$12,323.

The principal countries from which these imports were made were United States, \$404,479; Great Britain, \$337,374; Germany, \$164,063; France, \$107,230; Belgium, \$34,784; China, \$31,685; Spain, \$23,967; and Austria-Hungary, \$7,068.



CUTTING AN EXTENSION OF THE PARAGUAY CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY AT PIRAPO, PARAGUAY.

THE COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF BALSAM.

As is well known, the imports of "Peruvian" balsam into the United States are mainly derived from Salvador. The following report on the culture and curing of the article in that country, by Consul-General ARTHUR HUGH FRAZIER, of San Salvador, will therefore be of interest:

Outside of the country of its origin the commercial name for balsam is Peruvian balsam. This misnomer is a strange survival of Spanish colonial rule, when all products of the colonies situated on the Pacific were assembled at Callao, Peru, for transshipment in the fleets of merchantmen which at stated intervals set out from that port for the mother country. Although balsam trees are found in Guatemala and Nicaragua, it may safely be said that Salvador is the only country in the world where the production of balsam is a recognized industry. Its home is the so-called "balsam coast," stretching from the port of Acajutha on the north to the port of La Libertad on the south and extending inland to the mountain ranges of volcanic origin, which in Salvador rise gradually from the sea level to an altitude of 2,000 feet. Within this somewhat limited area the balsam tree is found singly or in groups; occasionally the regularity of the grouping suggests a plantation, but in general the trees grow wild and uncultivated. The balsam tree belongs to the Leguminosae family and is known by the botanical name of *Toluifera peruviana* Baill. or *Myrocephalon peruviana* Klotzsch. It rarely exceeds 75 feet in height and remains green throughout the year. Wherever enough trees grow near together the grove is fenced in by the owner, but single, isolated trees are regarded as the property of some particular native, who generally establishes his hut near by.

The method of obtaining the balsam is as follows: Beginning at a point a foot or more above the ground, a section of the trunk of the tree about 6 inches wide by 10 inches long is carefully pounded with a round stone or blunt instrument until the outer bark can be detached, leaving the second layer exposed; upon this exposed surface a piece of cotton cloth is made fast by wooden pegs driven into the tree. At the end of about five days a small quantity of balsam oozes from the bark and is absorbed by the cloth. After the first flow of balsam has ceased, the surface stripped of the outer bark is warmed by means of a torch until it becomes thoroughly heated; this process has the result of inducing a second flow, which is taken up by the successive application of cloths until no more balsam appears. The burnt section is next gashed with a machete, and after several days a still further flow of balsam takes place. The final yield is obtained by removing the various strata of bark down to the wood with a knife, reducing the bark to a powder and boiling out the residue of balsam with water.

The entire process, which often takes as long as six weeks, is then repeated, continuing the removal of the bark upward along the trunk of the tree until an inconvenient height is reached. The balsam tree shows extraordinary vitality under this treatment, and is able to withstand severe mutilation without losing its vigor or its properties for the secretion of balsam.

After a sufficient number of cloths have been saturated with balsam they are placed in caldrons containing water and boiled for a certain length of time; the impurities rise to the top and are skimmed off, while the balsam, having a higher specific gravity, sinks to the bottom of the caldron. The cloths are afterwards subjected to pressure in a primitive but highly efficient press until



ROAD BUILDING IN SALVADOR—VIEW OF ROAD LEADING TO PUERTO DE LA LIBERTAD.

Salvador is the most densely populated of the Latin-American Republics. Large quantities of coffee, indigo, sugar, and rice are exported from this seaport, and the government pays a great deal of attention to improving the means of transportation by building roads and bridges.

the last vestige of balsam is forced out. The resulting flow of liquid is caught up in jars, where it is again separated from the water and impurities by boiling and decantation. The balsam, after being run into galvanized-iron cases of 55 pounds capacity, is then ready for shipment.

According to the report of Dr. PAUL PREUSS, published by the Kolonial Wirtschaftliches Komitee, Berlin, 1901, to which the writer is in other respects indebted, the chemical analysis of balsam gives the following results:

Specific gravity.....	1.1404
Cinnamoin.....per cent..	64.72
Rosin.....do.....	18.00-18.23

Doctor PREUSS estimates that the average tree yields from 3 to 5 pounds of balsam in a year.

Balsam is used in medicine as a treatment for wounds and as a remedy for skin diseases; it is also used in the preparation of certain perfumes and hair tonics.

Hamburg is the principal market for balsam, and Hamburg quotations fix the price for the world. Within the last two years prices have fluctuated from 12 to 22 marks per kilogram (\$2.86 to \$5.24 per 2.2 pounds). The price at the beginning of 1909 was 14 marks (\$3.33) per kilogram. Below is given a table showing the export of balsam from Salvador to the United States and Germany compared with the total export for the past three years:

Year.	Ger- many.	United States.	Total export.
1906.....	\$50,290	\$19,250	\$72,740
1907.....	20,590	24,310	68,910
1908.....	38,580	20,795	82,639



LOAN FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

The contract for the issue of the loan of \$5,999,984.75 (Uruguayan gold) to be applied to public works in the Republic, was signed on July 8, 1909, by the minister of finance on behalf of the Government and the representative of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

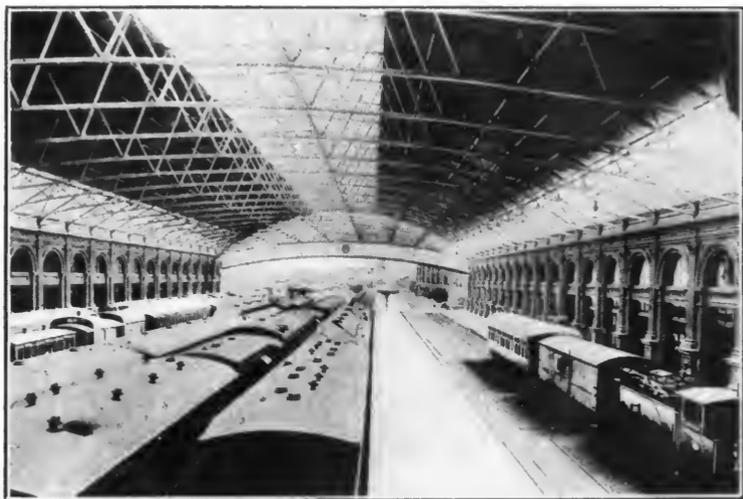
The authority for the loan was granted by the act of June 14. The purchase money, which constitutes the nominal capital in bonds of the Public Works Loan, was to be delivered in national gold money in Montevideo within twenty days from the signature of the contract against delivery by the Government of the whole of the bonds of the loan with the interest maturing October 1.

The loan is represented by 64,643 bonds, each of the value of \$93.75, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, payable quarterly.

THE PLANTING OF NEW COLONIES.

In connection with the colonization clause contained in the recently granted concession for the carrying out of the Pan-American railway project in Uruguay, wherein the company undertakes to colonize 40,000 hectares along the line, the Central Uruguay Railway has presented a plan for the establishment of colonies along its lines.

It is proposed to contract for the introduction of 250 families of foreign agriculturists, to each of which a farm of at least 40 hectares (98.8 acres) shall be supplied. Proprietary rights shall be acquired by the colonists by the payment of an annual sum which shall redeem the capital and interest at 6 per cent in fifteen years. Arrangements



RAILROAD STATION AT MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

Uruguay, operating over 1,400 miles of railway, takes second rank among the Latin-American republics in its proportion of railway mileage to square miles of territory.

are also made for the supply of animals, seeds, machinery, and implements to intending colonists, the same to be paid for in annual installments.

The projected railway from Coronilla to Santa Rosa also includes a colonizing scheme, and other plans are being made for the establishment of colonists in Colonia and other sections. At Sarandi del Yi a colonization project embracing 23,000 hectares is being carried to a successful issue.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, 1908-9.

Customs revenues of the Republic of Uruguay for the financial year ending June 30, 1909, totaled \$13,875,136, an increase of \$494,341 over the preceding fiscal year.

The amount creates a record in the ascending scale of Uruguayan customs receipts during the past five years.

TRADE-MARK LAW.

The new trade-mark law of the Republic of Uruguay of July 13, 1909, provides that there may be used as marks, denomination of articles, or the names of persons in a distinctive form, emblems, monograms, engravings or prints, seals, vignettes and reliefs, ornamental borders, fanciful words or names, letters or numerals of a special design, forming a combination, the receptacles or wrappings of articles, and any other sign by which it is desired to distinguish the manufactures of a factory, the articles of a trade, or the products of the agricultural, mining, lumbering or cattle-raising industries, and that same can be placed on the receptacles or wrappings or on the articles themselves that it is desired to distinguish.

To obtain a trade-mark, application shall be made to the Minister of Industry, Labor and Public Instruction, accompanied by three copies of the mark it is desired to make use of, a duplicate description of the same, a receipt showing the payment of the prescribed fee, and the necessary power of attorney, or authorization, in case of foreign patents. A brief résumé of the patent, signed by the Minister, shall be published in the "*Diario Oficial*" for a period of fifteen consecutive days. Counterfeiting, altering, or imitating fully registered trade-marks is punishable by fine or imprisonment, and the infringers and their accomplices are liable for damages. The law consists of 59 articles.

DENUNCIATION OF TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

In accordance with the previously prescribed formula, the Government of Uruguay has denounced the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation at present in operation with the Kingdom of Belgium, and the pact will become noneffective from May 19, 1910.

RAILWAY CONTRACT.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of July 20 publishes the terms of the contract that has been signed between the Government of Uruguay and the Pan-American Trans-Continental Railway Company for the construction of a railway from the northern border of that Republic to its southern border at Colonia, of which mention was made in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for February, 1909. The importance of this enterprise lies in the fact that the line will be a por-

tion of the Pan-American plan to secure rapid transit between New York City and Pernambuco, Brazil, by high-speed steamers, thence by rail to Valparaiso via Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. The greater portion of this railway is finished and in operation, there remaining to be completed about 25 miles in southern Brazil and the projected section of 373 miles through Uruguay, with some 13 miles between Argentina and Chile, making a total of about 400 miles.

The Uruguay portion, 378 miles long, to be called "The Interior Railway of Uruguay," starts on the Brazilian border, at San Luis, passes through a magnificent agricultural region rich in minerals to Trinidad, thence to Colonia, on the River Plate, opposite to and 26 miles from Buenos Aires, where the terminals will include docks, warehouses, and elevators, the depth of water allowing large ocean steamers to load and discharge cargoes.

The Republic of Uruguay guarantees a minimum interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on an expenditure of £5,500 per kilometer (\$26,765.75 for each 0.62 mile), of a line between Trinidad and San Luis (248 miles), no deduction to be made in payment of the full guaranty unless the net profits earned by the railway exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. The existing railways of Uruguay are operated at a profit, most of them on 50 per cent of the gross receipts.

When the net profits exceed 6 per cent the company must hand over to the Government two-thirds of such excess, and all exceeding, until all guaranteed interest advanced is paid. All profits exceeding 8 per cent are handed over to the Government, or the tariffs are reduced, at the option of the Government; but if the reduced profits fall below 8 per cent the Government is to make good the deficiency. The concession is for ninety years, the minimum interest being guaranteed for the first thirty-five years. The guaranteed interest is payable out of the 45 per cent of the custom-house receipts reserved for the payment of the Uruguay consolidated debt, and the railway guaranties. Approximately the capital guaranty amounts to \$12,000,000 American money. The line must be finished within four years after the date of approval of the concession.

The company is also required to invest in the fixed port works of Colonia not less than \$1,070,630 and a further sum of \$145,995 in steamers and lighters for the exclusive use of that port, the total sum to be expended within three years. The company further agrees to colonize at least 15 square leagues of land with a minimum of 1,000 families fitted for agricultural life and work, and to maintain that number for thirty-five years.

The company receiving this concession, according to the report on the subject by United States Consul GORING, at Montevideo, is composed wholly of capitalists in the United States, and as this is the first extensive venture in Uruguay financed by American capital it

doubtless will prove an important factor in advancing our commercial interests, especially as practically all of the material used in constructing this great enterprise will come from the United States.

NICKEL COINAGE PROVIDED FOR.

The "*Diario Oficial*" for July 23, 1909, publishes a law of the Uruguayan Republic providing for the coinage of \$500,000 worth of nickel money.

The work is to be effected in a state (official) mint in the following proportions: \$250,000 in 5-cent pieces (5,000,000 pieces); \$200,000 in 2-cent pieces (10,000,000 pieces), and \$50,000 in 1-cent pieces (5,000,000 pieces).

Tenders for the work are to be invited.



CHARACTER OF EXPORTS, 1908.

The official Statistical Bulletin of the Venezuelan Government for June, 1909 (*Boletín de Estadística, Junio, 1909*), recently issued gives the total valuation of exports from Venezuela during 1908 as 75,716,292.51 bolivars (\$15,000,000), and of imports, 50,849,880.66 bolivars (\$10,000,000).

The leading articles shipped abroad and their valuations for the year were:

Coffee.....	\$7,206,000	Gold	\$267,000
Cacao.....	3,769,000	Asphalt	195,000
Rubber.....	1,404,000	Pearls.....	65,000
Hides.....	790,000	Heron feathers.....	18,800
Cattle.....	297,000		

In an exhaustive report on the trade of the Republic for the year in reference, made by United States Consul ISAAC A. MANNING, at La Guaira, the distribution of exports to leading countries was stated as follows:

United States.....	\$6,843,433	Germany	\$793,932
France.....	4,832,504	Spain	657,770
Great Britain.....	1,330,755	Austria-Hungary	408,610

FIRST VENEZUELAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The "Medical Gazette," of Caracas, publishes the rules and regulations governing the First Venezuelan Medical Congress, to be held in Caracas in July, 1911, in celebration of the Centennial of the Independence of the Republic. The doctors, pharmacists, dentists,

etc., of the Republic are invited to participate. The congress will be divided into the following sections: Tropical pathology, general medicine, general surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, hygiene and demography, pharmacology, dental surgery, and veterinary science.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS AT CARACAS.

Congress has authorized the President of the Republic to arrange, in such manner as he may deem most desirable for the interests of the country, to raise the funds necessary for the construction in the Federal capital of Venezuela of a system of sewers, an increase in the supply of potable water up to 300 liters per inhabitant, and the paving of the streets of Caracas. The Executive is further authorized to organize a system of hygiene throughout the Republic in accordance with the most modern scientific principles adopted in other countries.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN CIUDAD BOLIVAR AND MARACAIBO.

The Fluvial and Coastwise Navigation Company of Venezuela has arranged with the Government to establish a regular semimonthly steamship service, consisting of one or more vessels, between Ciudad Bolivar and Maracaibo, touching at Cristobal Colon, Port Sucre, Carupano, Guanta, La Guaira, Port Cabello, La Vela, and other intermediate points, when it is thought that the traffic to be obtained will justify the same. Freight carried for the Government will be charged for at a reduction of 50 per cent of the tariff rates, the Government paying the company 8,000 bolivars (\$1,600) monthly and granting it the privilege of repairing its vessels in the national docks of the Republic at a discount of 25 per cent from the regular charges, as well as the franking privilege over the Federal telegraph lines.

The Fluvial and Coastwise Navigation Company of Venezuela, with a capital of 6,000,000 bolivars (\$1,200,000), will also establish a steamship service on the Orinoco River, its tributaries, the coast ports of the Republic, and Port of Spain, Trinidad.

FROZEN MEAT INDUSTRY.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of July 10, 1909, contains the full text of the contract made by the Government of Venezuela with ESTEBAN HERRERA SUCRE for the establishment of the frozen meat industry in the Republic, with the special view of exporting the products. The first plant will be at Port Cabello. The concessionaire is to pay the Government 5 bolivars (\$1) for each beef and 3 bolivars (60 cents) for each goat or hog butchered for use in the establishment. The concession will terminate on September 6, 1917.

MARITIME SANITARY POLICE REGULATIONS.

The maritime sanitary police regulations of Venezuela as published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" for June 9, 1909, in so far as they affect merchandise imported into the Republic, forbid the introduction of the following goods proceeding from areas infected with cholera or plague, whatever their condition:

Articles of personal or domestic use not new, used linen, worn clothes, bedding, etc., excepting those carried as baggage and owing to change of residence.

Old rags, carpets, used lace, etc.; but rags from areas of infection may be admitted when in hydraulically compressed packages inclosed with metal bands.

New waste of tissues or thread from industrial manufacturing establishments, new artificial wool, or new waste paper shall not be regarded as rags, nor is their importation forbidden.

Articles of personal and domestic use carried as baggage, or owing to a change of residence, shall not be subjected to disinfection save in the case where, owing to circumstances which have been remarked on board, they could, in the opinion of the health officer, be considered as infected or suspected of infection.

Goods not included in the foregoing category and transported by sea, loose, without packing, or with defective packing, which, during the voyage, have been in contact with rats known to be plague-infected, shall be disinfected. If disinfection is not possible, they shall be held in deposit in some isolated part of the port or on a pontoon for a period not exceeding two weeks from the date when they are unloaded. This without prejudice to the measures applicable to the vessel which has transported them in accordance with the provisions of the present regulations.

Goods in transit through the Republic destined to other localities may be allowed disembarkation and transport in transit if the packages are in good state and in such condition as not to require manipulation during the journey.

Correspondence, excluding postal parcels, shall not be submitted to disinfection or any other restrictive measures.

All goods arriving in a ship with a clean bill of health shall be admitted to free circulation except as specifically provided in the regulations.

Dried or fresh hides in the rough, hair of animals, and in general, animal products, even where there is a clean bill of health, may be the object of measures of disinfection to be determined by the sanitary inspector.

When there is on board organic matter susceptible of transmitting contagious diseases, if it is impossible to disinfect it and it is dan-

gerous to give it free pratique, the inspector shall order its destruction after having duly certified as to the necessity of the measure.

Disinfection shall be obligatory in the following cases:

1. Soiled or used bedding, clothing, linen, transported as merchandise.

2. Old carpets.

3. Rags and old cloths for paper, unless placed in the following classes, when they shall be admitted to free pratique.

(a) Rags pressed by hydraulic force, transported in packages, bound with iron bands, unless the sanitary authorities have legitimate reason to consider them infected.

(b) New waste matter which proceeds directly from weaving, knitting, cutting, or bleaching establishments; artificial wools and new paper waste.

Merchandise disembarked from ships not having a clean bill of health shall be considered as contaminated and therefore their disinfection shall be ordered in the lazaret or in the pontoons.

Merchandise proceeding from infected countries shall be admitted to transit without disinfection, provided always that they possess a covering that precludes all danger of transmitting infection.

Letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, newspapers and other business papers (except postal parcels) shall not be submitted to any restrictions and disinfection.

Live animals other than cattle may be the objects of disinfection.

Certificates of origin may be required for animals embarked on ships coming from ports in the neighborhood of ports in which an epidemic is prevalent.

EXPORTS OF CACAO IN 1908.

In 1908, Venezuela exported 16,303,197 kilograms of cacao, valued at 18,527,193 bolivars (\$3,705,000), about five-eighths of which, or 9,875,646 kilograms, were shipped to France.

CONFIRMATION OF THE MATCH MONOPOLY.

The courts of Venezuela have confirmed the rights of the Venezuelan Match Company under the concession of 1905, and the Government has therefore prohibited the manufacture of matches in Venezuela.

The Government has also prohibited the importation of matches into the country, with the exception of Bengal lights.

PARCEL-POST REGULATIONS.

The United States Consul at La Guaira reports that the Venezuelan Government will not fine consignees receiving from different consignors a number of packages by parcel post, if the former can

prove by invoices that they are not responsible for the receipt of the packages at the same time. The law allows 20 kilograms shipped at one time from the same consignor, but weight in excess of this amount is subject to a surcharge.

RUBBER FROM THE ORINOCO VALLEY.

The United States Consul at La Guaira reports that in 1908 balata rubber to the value of \$1,081,806 was exported through the port of Ciudad Bolivar, the United States taking \$480,805; France, \$313,918; Great Britain, \$188,954; and Germany less than \$100,000. The United States ranked first as a receiver of the exports of india rubber from this region in 1908, taking an amount valued at \$104,987, while Germany, France, and England took, respectively, \$30,499, \$7,688, and \$7,654.

During the first six months of 1909, the balata and india rubber exported from Ciudad Bolivar to the United States amounted, respectively, to \$145,561 and \$163,265. The price of crude rubber in Ciudad Bolivar ranges from 32 to 40 cents per pound, and of india rubber from 65 to \$1.10.



