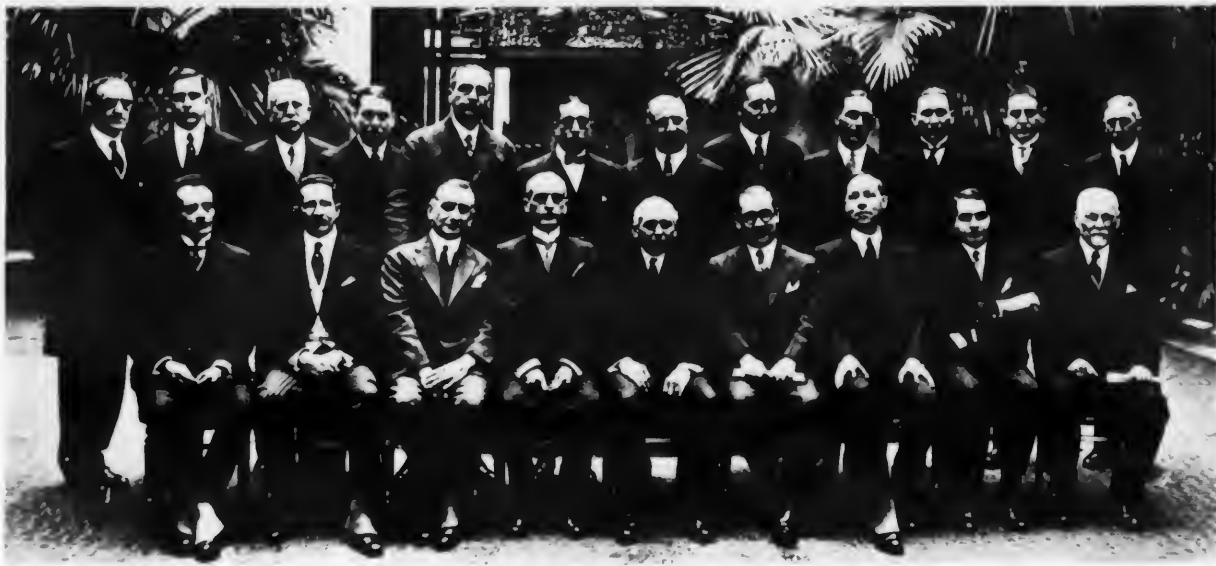


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GOVERNING BOARD AND EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Photograph taken in the patio of the Pan American Union, after the meeting of April 1, 1925.

Seated, left to right: Dr. Ricardo Jaimes Freyre, Minister of Bolivia; Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama; Señor Don Francisco Sánchez Latour, Minister of Guatemala; Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister of Uruguay, Vice Chairman of the Governing Board; Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States, Chairman of the Governing Board; Señor Don Manuel C. Téllez, Ambassador of Mexico; Dr. Enrique Olaya, Minister of Colombia; Señor Don J. Rafael Oreanuno, Minister of Costa Rica; Señor Don José del Carmen Ariza, Minister of the Dominican Republic.

Standing, left to right: Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Dr. Héctor David Castro, Chargé d'Affaires of Salvador; Don Arturo Señor Padró, Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba; Señor Samuel de Sousa Leão Gracie, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; M. Hannibal Price, Minister of Haiti; Dr. Francisco Ochoa Ortiz, Minister of Ecuador; Dr. Eusebio Ayala, Minister of Paraguay; Señor Don Luis Bográn, Minister of Honduras; Dr. Felipe A. Esplá, Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina; Dr. José Antonio Tixerino, Chargé d'Affaires of Nicaragua; Dr. Francisco Gerardo Yanes, Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela; Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union.

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OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION



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THE NEW MINISTER OF HAITI

ON THE first day of April, 1922, the Haitian Council of State met in the city of Puerto Príncipe and, acting as a National Assembly, proceeded to the election of a new President of the Republic. That same day M. Joseph Louis Borno was proclaimed Chief Executive of Haiti.

The administration of President Borno has been distinguished from the beginning by a sincere and intelligent effort to cultivate and strengthen all existing friendly relations with the neighboring nations, and more particularly with the United States. A striking proof of this policy is his recent appointment of Dr. Hannibal Price as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti in the United States, since the latter possesses to a marked degree those qualities of mind and spirit which will enable him to adequately interpret that policy in his dealings with the Government in Washington.

Doctor Price was born in the city of Cap-Haïtien, July 9, 1875. Upon the completion of his preparatory studies in Haiti he entered the Collège de Beauvais from which he was graduated while still a mere youth.

Several years later, after the completion of his legal preparation, Doctor Price became a member of the faculty of the National Law School of Haiti, where for some time he taught administrative law.

He made his entrance into the field of politics as *Rédacteur* in the private office of President Hyppolite and, later, of President Sam. In 1911 he was appointed secretary of the Haitian Legation in Washington, holding the position until 1913, when he returned to



Photograph by Clinedinst.

DR. HANNIBAL PRICE

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiario of Haiti to the United States

Haiti, where he became counselor to the National *Bureau du Contentieux*. Some time later, Doctor Price was named Counselor of State, a position which, in conjunction with that of consulting counsel to the American financial counselor in Port au Prince, he held until his recent appointment as minister to Washington.

Doctor Price is the author of a number of important legal works, among which special mention should be made of *Aperçus sur l'Institution Communale en Haïti*, published in 1902; the didactic work entitled *Cours de Droit Administratif Haïtien* published in 1907; and a most useful and practical compilation of Haitian law, under the title of *Dictionnaire de Législation Administrative Haïtienne*, published in 1924, a reference to which was made in a previous issue of the *BULLETIN*. It may be added that Doctor Price is a life member of the *Société Française de Législation Comparée*.

The *BULLETIN* of the Pan American Union takes this opportunity of presenting its most respectful felicitations to His Excellency, the minister of Haiti, together with its most sincere wishes that his important mission may be crowned with the fullest measure of success.





SEÑOR DON LUIS BOGRÁN

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras in the United States

THE NEW MINISTER OF HONDURAS IN THE UNITED STATES ∴ ∴

HIS EXCELLENCY Señor Don Luis Bográn, recently appointed by the President of Honduras Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States, presented his credentials to President Coolidge at the White House on March 9, 1925. In the speech which accompanied the presentation Doctor Bográn referred eloquently to the cordial relations at present existing between his country and the United States, relations which, in his opinion, can not fail to further confirm the long-standing friendship between the two nations.

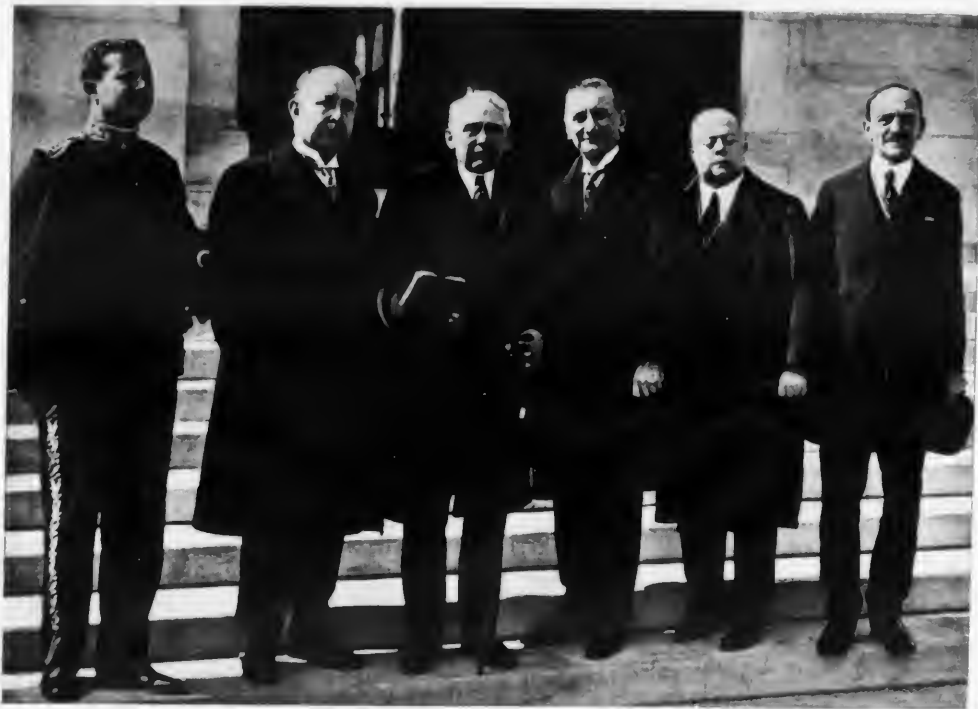
On February 24, 1886, Doctor Bográn was born in the city of Santa Bárbara, his father being General Luis Bográn, then in the first of his two successive terms as President of the Republic, and his mother that distinguished lady, Señora Teresa Morejón de Bográn. After his preparatory education in the Independencia School of his native city, Señor Bográn entered the Polytechnic Institute of Terre Haute, Indiana, from which he was graduated in the civil engineering course in 1907. As a young civil engineer Señor Bográn gained his first experience in a year's work on the National Railways of Mexico and, later, in his own country where, from 1913 to 1918, he held the important position of General Manager of the National Railways. This enterprise owes to his untiring efforts the completion of the bridge over the Ulúa River and the prolongation of the railway line to Potrerillos. In the intervals of his professional practice Señor Bográn found time further to promote the economic life of the country by devoting attention to the development of agriculture and stockraising, two industries of great importance to Honduras.

As mayor of Santa Bárbara in 1912, as vice president of the Cortés Nationalist Committee in 1923, and as special representative in Washington of the Provisional President of Honduras in 1924, Señor Bográn has rendered additional useful and patriotic service to his country.

In 1922 Señor Bográn married Señorita Cristina Fortín, the charming daughter of one of the best-known families in Honduras, who accompanies the minister in his mission to Washington, and who has already won a warm welcome in the Pan American diplomatic circles of the Capital.

SPECIAL MISSION OF GUATE-
MALA

His Excellency, Gen. José M. Orellana, President of Guatemala, as an act of friendly homage to the United States appointed a Special Mission to participate in the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President Coolidge. The Mission was composed of Señor Roberto Lowenthal, Minister of Foreign Relations, with the title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Señor Carlos Palma, Secretary of the Mission; and Gen. F. Aguilar, Military Attaché. In the photograph, taken in front of the Pan American Union, are the distinguished members of the Mission, together with the Secretary of State of the United States, the Honorable Frank B. Kellogg; Señor Don Francisco Sánchez Latour, Minister of Guatemala in Washington; and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.



CODIFICATION OF INTER- NATIONAL LAW OF THE AMERICAS ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

REMARKS OF CHARLES E. HUGHES, SECRETARY OF STATE, AS CHAIRMAN
OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, AT A
SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GOVERNING BOARD HELD ON MONDAY,
MARCH 2, 1925.

IT IS a high privilege to present the subject of this special meeting to the governing board of the Pan American Union. It is a subject of transcendent importance, as it relates to the establishment among the nations of the reign of law and to the endeavor of the American Republics to hasten the fulfillment of this purpose by a more definite formulation of the rules of international law. It was fitting that the American Republics, free as they happily are from many of the historic antagonisms and rival ambitions which have vexed the peace of other parts of the world, should take the lead in this effort, and through the painstaking studies of American jurists gratifying progress has been made.

At the meeting of the governing board of the Pan American Union on January 2, 1924, it was my privilege to present to you, and the board adopted, a resolution referring to the action of the Fifth International Conference of American States and to the proposed international congress of jurists to be held at Rio de Janeiro, and inviting the cooperation of the American Institute of International Law in the essential task of the codification of international law. The executive committee of the American Institute cordially accepted this invitation and has now presented the result of its labors in a series of projects or draft conventions.

There are 31 of these projects covering a wide range of subjects dealing with the American international law of peace. They represent the labors of distinguished jurists of this hemisphere. I shall not attempt to state their titles, and it is sufficient to say that they embrace a declaration of the rights and duties of nations, statements of the fundamental bases of international law and of the fundamental rights of the American Republics, and the formulation of rules with respect to jurisdiction, international rights and duties, and the pacific settlement of international disputes. It is natural, as is pointed out by the executive committee of the American Institute

of International Law, that the law to be applied by the American Republics should, in addition to the law universal, contain not a few rules of American origin and adapted to American exigencies, and that the old and the new taken together should constitute what may be called American international law, without derogation from the authority of the law which is applicable to all nations.

In the letter presenting these projects for the consideration of the representatives of the American Republics the executive committee of the American Institute directs attention to American initiative in this work of codification. It is recalled that the first codification of the rules and practice of nations was the "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," prepared by Dr. Francis Lieber, which was issued in 1863 by Abraham Lincoln. This code was found to be accurate and comprehensive. It furnished the basis and the inspiration of the important labors of Bluntschli. The Second International Conference of the American Republics held in 1901-1902 in Mexico City provided for the appointment of a committee to draft codes of public international law and private international law to govern the relations of the American Republics. While the convention then proposed was not ratified, the interest in the subject continued, and the question of the codification of international law was again taken up at the Third Pan American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906. The resulting convention was ratified, but the work was unavoidably delayed, and the international commission did not meet until 1912. This happened to be on the eve of the World War, which interrupted the consideration of the subject. After the war the initiative was again taken by an American jurist, when Mr. Elihu Root, one of the advisory committee of 10 jurists meeting at The Hague in 1920 to formulate a plan for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice, proposed to that committee the recommendation of a series of conferences to restate the established rules of international law and to formulate desirable amendments and additions. This recommendation appropriately recognized the vast importance of the development of a body of law which would govern, and be applied by, international judicial institutions. It is regrettable that there should have been such long delay in carrying forward this plan which had the full support of the advisory committee. Appreciating the importance of expert preliminary work, the proposal for international conferences to restate, improve, and develop the rules of international law carried with it the recommendation that there should be suitable preparatory efforts on the part of jurists, which alone could save from failure in such an enterprise the conferences of Governments.

The Fifth Pan American Conference, which was delayed because of the war, was held in Santiago, Chile, in 1923, and the plan to take appropriate measures for the codification of American international law was again brought forward. Provision was made for the appointment of an American international commission of jurists, which accordingly has been constituted and will soon meet at Rio de Janeiro. It is, as I have said, preliminary to the undertaking of this congress of jurists that the governing board of the Pan American Union has asked the aid of the American Institute of International Law, which has so promptly and efficiently been rendered.

These projects, or draft conventions, are not submitted to the governing board either for approval or for criticism at this time. In expressing our gratification, we are not dealing with texts or passing upon particular proposals. These projects, or draft conventions, are submitted to the governing board with the recommendation, which I take pleasure in making, that they be transmitted by the members of the governing board to their respective Governments for their consideration with an appropriate expression of our gratitude for the high-minded and expert endeavors which have so happily attained this point of achievement.

What is far more important, at this moment, than any particular text or project is the fact that at last we have texts and projects, the result of elaborate study, for consideration. We have the inspiration and stimulus of this action full of promise for the world. We feel that, thanks to American initiative, we are on the threshold of accomplishment in the most important endeavor of the human race to lift itself out of the savagery of strife into the domain of law breathing the spirit of amity and justice.

It is significant that the executive committee of the American Institute of International Law has stated that their projects relate to the international law of peace. Their members were a unit in believing that the law of war should find no place in the relations of the American Republics. We have dedicated ourselves to the cause of peace. Fortunately, we have no grievances which could furnish any just ground for war. If we respect each other's rights as we intend to do, if we cooperate in friendly efforts to promote our common prosperity as it will be our privilege to do, there will be no such grievances in the future. There are no differences now, and there should be none, which do not lend themselves readily to the amicable adjustments of nations bent on maintaining friendship.

I believe that this day, with the submission of concrete proposals which take the question of the development of international law out of mere amiable aspiration, marks a definite step in the progress of civilization and the promotion of peace, and for that reason will long be remembered. For in this effort we are not unmindful of the

larger aspects of the question, and it is our hope that the American Republics by taking advantage of this opportunity may make a lasting contribution to the development of universal international law.

Mr. Hughes then offered resolutions that the projects of conventions on the codification of international law submitted to the board should be transmitted by the members to their respective Governments, and expressing to the American Institute of International Law the appreciation of the board for the valuable service that had been rendered.

BOUNDARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRAZIL, COLOMBIA AND PERU

THE first half of the month of March, 1925, will be notable in the annals of history for the solution of several problems of great international significance, in each of which leading members of the Pan American family of nations were protagonists. The flight of time and the growth of the more intimate relationships to-day existing between the nations of the world have undoubtedly contributed, in no small measure, to opening the way for setting at rest certain long-standing controversies which for generations have troubled the peace of this hemisphere.

One of these memorable solutions was the settlement of the boundary question between the Republics of Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. An unpublished treaty was signed on March 24, 1922, by the plenipotentiaries of Colombia and Peru, for the purpose of terminating the long-standing boundary dispute between the two countries. By the terms of this treaty Peru agreed, in return for the recognition by Colombia of Peru's title to certain disputed territory north of the Putumayo River, to admit Colombia's right of ownership to a strip of territory adjacent to the line between the confluence of the Apaporis and Yapurá Rivers and the village of Tabatinga on the Amazon River, which line had been recognized by Brazil and Peru as their common boundary by a convention concluded in 1851.

The territory lying east of this line and inclosed between the Yapurá and Amazon Rivers had long been in dispute between Colombia and Brazil, the former country asserting claim thereto by virtue of a Spanish-Portuguese treaty signed at San Ildefonso in

1777 which apparently assigned the area in question to Spain. Brazil, on the other hand, contended that as she had exercised uninterrupted jurisdiction in that region for many years and as her title to it had been recognized by Peru, there could be no further question regarding its status. Colombia declined to admit that its claim of title had been affected by the action of Peru and took the position that Colombia rather than the latter State was the legatee of Spain's sovereign rights in that region.

In these circumstances, the Governments of Colombia and Brazil communicated their views on the subject to the Honorable Charles E. Hughes, then Secretary of State of the United States, and requested that this Government use its good offices to compose the difficulties that had arisen between them. The Peruvian Government also expressed through the Peruvian ambassador at Washington its desire that the whole matter be harmoniously adjusted and asked the Secretary of State to look into the question and see if some suggestion could be made which would provide a harmonious solution.

As a result of informal suggestions made by the United States to the Governments of the countries interested, a meeting took place at the Department of State on March 4, 1925, at which were present, in addition to the Secretary of State, Dr. Hernán Velarde, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Peru, Dr. Enrique Olaya, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Colombia, and Senhor Samuel de Souza Leão Gracie, chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of Brazil.

Mr. Hughes stated that he had invited Messrs. Velarde, Olaya, and Gracie to his office to consider the boundary treaty between Colombia and Peru signed in Lima March 24, 1922, in respect to which observations of a friendly nature had been made to the Peruvian Government by the Brazilian Government. Mr. Hughes stated that the three Governments concerned had requested his good offices in the settlement of this question and, after carefully considering the matter, he desired to suggest as a solution of the difficulty the following:

FIRST, the withdrawal by the Government of Brazil of its observations regarding the boundary treaty between Colombia and Peru;

SECOND, the ratification by Colombia and Peru of the above-mentioned boundary treaty;

THIRD, the signing of a convention between Brazil and Colombia by which the boundary between those countries would be agreed to on the Apaporis-Tabatinga line, Brazil agreeing to establish in perpetuity in favor of Colombia freedom of navigation on the Amazon and other rivers common to both countries.

Mr. Gracie then stated that he was authorized by his Government to accept the friendly suggestion which the Secretary of State had just made and that in consequence he was instructed by his Govern-

ment to inform the Peruvian ambassador that Brazil withdraws its observations regarding the Colombian-Peruvian treaty above mentioned on the understanding that Peru will make as a condition in settling its boundary question with Colombia, the recognition of the Apaporis-Tabatinga line as described by the treaty of 1851 and in consequence Brazilian dominion over the territory to the east of that line. Mr. Gracie added that should Colombia agree to recognize the above-mentioned Apaporis-Tabatinga line Brazil was ready to agree in the same convention to establish in perpetuity in favor of Colombia freedom of navigation on the River Amazon and other rivers common to both countries.

Doctor Olaya then stated that he had instructions from his Government to accept the friendly suggestion just made by the Secretary of State. Doctor Olaya added that he was authorized to state that on the condition that the treaty of March 24, 1922, between Colombia and Peru, should be ratified by both Governments the Government of Colombia would agree to conclude immediately thereafter a treaty with Brazil recognizing as the frontier between the two countries the village of Tabatinga, and from that place to the north the direct line until it meets the River Yapurá at its junction with the Apaporis, and in consequence Brazilian dominion over the territory to the east of that line, it being understood that Brazil in the same treaty will agree to establish in perpetuity in favor of Colombia freedom of navigation on the Amazon and other rivers common to both countries.

Doctor Velarde then stated that he also was authorized by his Government to express its acceptance of the friendly suggestion which the Secretary of State had just made in the sense that his Government would immediately advise the Peruvian Congress thereof, repeating at the same time its recommendation that it approve the boundary treaty with Colombia.

The ambassador of Peru, the minister of Colombia, and the chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of Brazil then stated that they desired to express the gratitude of their respective Governments for the good offices of the Secretary of State exerted in such an amicable manner in the interest of harmony between the three interested Republics.

The Procès Verbal of the meeting, drawn up in quadruplicate in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, was signed by the Secretary of State of the United States of America, the ambassador of Peru, the minister of Colombia, and the chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of Brazil.



THE MEXICO OF TO-DAY

AT THE "Mexican Radio Night," held in the Pan American Union the evening of March 12, the place of honor in the exceedingly attractive program, which consisted chiefly of vocal and instrumental music, must be allotted to the clear, straight-forward and intensely interesting speech of His Excellency, Señor Don Manuel C. Téllez, the Ambassador of Mexico.

The ambassador was introduced to his vast and widely distributed audience by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, in the following words:

It is to be your privilege this evening to listen to the diplomatic representative of our great neighbor to the south, the Republic of Mexico. His appointment as ambassador—the youngest ambassador ever accredited to the Government at Washington—comes as a recognition by his Government of the splendid service which he has rendered to his country as well as a tribute to his splendid qualities of mind and heart. He personifies, as few other men in Mexico, the new spirit of progress which is to-day carrying our great neighbor to new and higher levels of national progress and efficiency.

Mexico is to-day moving slowly but surely toward the realization of new and higher standards of national welfare. Under the leadership of her great President, General Calles, she is endeavoring not only to increase her national wealth, but to protect the welfare of the masses of her people.

The future of our relations with Mexico demands that the people of the United States not only appreciate but sympathize with the new social ideals toward which Mexico is striving. With such a sympathetic understanding, combined with a constructive spirit of cooperation, the two countries will move forward in that inspiring path of harmony and mutual helpfulness which means so much to the development of democracy on the American Continent.

It is my privilege to present to this vast audience His Excellency, the Mexican Ambassador, Hon. Manuel C. Téllez.

The text of the ambassador's address, which was delivered in impeccable English, and which greatly impressed all those who had the good fortune to "listen in," is as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Through the kind efforts of Doctor Rowe, able Director of the Pan American Union, and his efficient collaborators, and the generous courtesy of the Radio Corporation of America, we have once more been offered the opportunity of addressing the radio audiences of the United States on the subject dearest to us—Mexico. We appreciate with deep sincerity these opportunities since even if our talks are, as they necessarily must be, circumscribed to very narrow limits they enable us to present to these intelligent and ever increasing audiences some of the characteristics of our people and of our country, as well as some aspects of the vital problems with which we are confronted; and thus by enlarging the circle of people that in the United States are interested in and broadening the scope of their knowledge of things Mexican, to attain the object for which we strive—to be better understood, and therefore better esteemed.

On a previous occasion we placed before you a few facts concerning Mexico; we told you that our territory which stretches from the southern frontier line of the United States far into the tropical zone has the physical shape and is literally a horn of plenty, as with little or no effort we can produce nearly everything. It is a fact of common knowledge that Mexico, with its production of over 5,000,000 pounds of silver a year, is at present and for centuries has been the greatest contributor to the silver markets of the world; in the production of mineral oil we rank only second to the United States, our annual output reaching 200,000,000 barrels, with yet unlimited possibilities, as our seemingly inexhaustible resources have just been touched; we produce yearly more than 60,000 pounds of gold, 110,000,000 pounds of copper, over 300,000,000 pounds of lead, and buried and awaiting exploitation in our mountains are mineral resources of all kinds, from antimony to zinc. We told you before that on account of our geographical situation, which gives us the benefits of all productive latitudes, our territory in the vegetable kingdom has beauties and riches untold. In our midlands we reap the crops of our prairies with but little labor and in our bountiful tropical region the plenty of paradise is freely found. I fear this may sound to you like a radio attempt at bedtime stories, but the testimony of any traveler will assure you that in the City of Mexico, the City of Spring Eternal, while gazing at the lofty peaks of our volcanoes crowned by perennial snow, you may, all the year round, from January to December, enjoy the fragrance of wild roses and the familiar taste of strawberries; that, further south, a bewildering variety of luscious fruits, the majority of which are here unknown, grow wild, ready for the hand that may pick them. Let me also remind you that through the efforts of the toilers of our two countries many of the products with which the bounty of nature has so generously provided us are a daily contribution to your comforts and happiness—the mahogany and other hardwoods of your furnishings; the cocoa and chocolate, the coffee, the vanilla, the bananas and pineapples of your table, and even the peanuts and chewing gum that delight your children.

The people of a country thus provided for ought certainly to prosper and be content and happy. Why, then, the long internal strife, of which so much and so many things unfavorable have been heard in this country up to a very recent time?

This is the question, the whole of the Mexican problem which, with your leave, I will briefly endeavor to explain.

At the outbreak of the strife, some 15 years ago, a time when Mexico, for her possibilities, for her resources, for her noted institutions of learning, and for the peace that had prevailed for some time, permitting the country to attain high material progress, was considered a happy sister in the sorority of nations, out of her population of over 14,000,000, no more than 3,500,000 were able to read and write and no less than three times that number—the great majority of whom are the backbone of the nation, the natives—were not only illiterate but intellectually and economically destitute. Comfort and happiness can not, indeed, be the lot of a community thus integrated.

Were these natives as incapable, as ignorant, as unfit as they were destitute? Certainly not. The wonderful cultures they evolved when they were the lords of their own destinies, and their adaptability to all trades and callings when given an opportunity alike bear testimony to this. The reasons for their stagnation, for their apparent backwardness, were alien to themselves, and to break the barriers that were thus hindering their progress toward the light of modern civilization, as men useful to themselves and to the community, was the self-imposed task of the men who initiated the struggle.

The first objective of these men was necessarily the control of government, so as to restore those rights and political liberties without the enjoyment of which there can be no free men and no democracy. When this was attained, they labored to incorporate in our laws such principles as in our judgment were necessary—first, for the permanent preservation of those rights and liberties, and secondly, for the insurance of a free education and an unhindered opportunity which will enable everyone to work for his own moral, intellectual, and material betterment.

Within the limits of human possibilities that work has now been accomplished. A stabilized government elected by the common people, coming from the common people and working, with its consent and good will, for the people and obedient to its mandate, has now before it the task of contributing with unrestricted endeavor to the betterment and the happiness of the people.

To attain this end our policy is, giving due consideration to the rights of all, through rational, practical education and constant hard labor to raise the standard of living and the respectability—that is to say, the human values of the previously helpless majority—so that they may actually become an effective part of the activities and the potentialities of the nation.

Mexico of to-day is working for the future; we are putting all our earnest effort and all our sincere endeavor in building up a better Mexico, better for ourselves and better for everybody else.

Our road is hard and our progress must necessarily be slow, but our faith and our determination are unflinching; our ideals high and our purposes unselfish. Whatever our devotion, our efforts and our endeavors may accomplish, will be, with deliberate purpose in the service of the common destinies of mankind.

FRONTIER TEACHERS ∴

By CARLETON BEALS¹

RECENTLY, on a high sierra in the tropical Mexican State of Guerrero, I watched a long cavalcade wind along the brow of a ravine and vanish from a sheer skyline that sent the eye hurtling down over a vast empire to the Pacific. The queer, slow-moving file brought to mind those Aztec processions in which the priests wound up to their star-pointing teocallis, to tear out the hearts of their human sacrifices. It revived the gold days in California when long mule teams struck through the mountain wilds to find fortune. But perhaps my first word, "cavalcade" is too pompous; for the train of people was not going to placate a heathen god, nor was it seeking the gold that glitters. It was made up of Indian Mexicans going to greet the visiting Government "missionary teacher" (*maestro misionero*) and open a People's House (*Casa del Pueblo*) where they and their children might congregate and study to add a broader cultural unity to their racial unity.

¹ Author of *Rome or Death*, and *Mexico—An Interpretation*.

Under the Bureau of Indigenous Culture in the Department of Education has been built up during the past four years a special corps of native rural teachers, known as "missionaries," who go out to teach the more isolated racial elements. In spite of the name, the work of these teachers is nonreligious. At present there are about one hundred and ten missionary teachers so-called, ten "cultural missionaries," and six hundred special rural teachers.

Their work is intimately connected with the new "nationalistic" ferment that is at work everywhere in Mexico. This ferment is the result of the mixing of various conflicting historical ingredients—above all else Indianism. The history of Mexican independence has been the history of the rise of Indianism. But while in the past the



A CASA DEL PUEBLO (PEOPLE'S HOUSE), OCOTOMANI

The numerous People's Houses established in the indigenous centers aim to build up a community culture

resistance of the submerged element to economic and racial exploitation (of the Spaniard, the creoles, the French, and the Americans) has taken the most violent forms, to-day Indianism has become synonymous with social liberation. True, as a result of the roughshod methods of Díaz and the marching and counter-marching of thirteen years of revolution, the separatist barriers of the various Indian groups have been considerably lowered. But as a result modernism and racial freedom have converged into one tendency, a tendency which is stirring up a new national renaissance. This renaissance is rooted in a renewed vital political, social, and artistic consciousness among the submerged race stocks.

Official Mexico has been obliged to pay attention to these new racial and nationalistic activities and even has come partially to realize the illimitable cultural values inherited by the masses from civilizations great before the United States was founded. In various directions the Government has been looking to the solidification and resuscitation of the native régimes.

Take archaeological research. The Bureau of Anthropology functions under the Ministry of Agriculture. This is not a haphazard arrangement. Anthropology and archaeology in Mexico are closely related to the local agrarian life of the native races. The preservation of ancient monuments (and the bureau, under the guidance of Dr. Manuel Gamio,² has just completed the restoration of the Pyramid of Quetzalcoatl at San Juan Teotihuacán, one of the greatest archaeological projects ever terminated by any government) is carried on to revive group psychology, to restore native pride, to promote solidarity, teamwork, cooperation; to reevaluate the racial heritage and incorporate it in the national life. The prelude to the tapping of this vast cultural wealth is the recreation of group pride and consciousness.

We talk about an Americanization problem; relatively it is not so pressing or involved as the Mexicanization problem. Mexico is not a racial or cultural unity. More than two million inhabitants can not speak Spanish. Thirty-five per cent of the population is pure Indian, of races as diverse as the Maya, Apache, Nahuatl, Otomí. Fifty-five per cent is mestizo—mixed blood, and most of the Mestizos live after the Indian fashion. Few can read or write; most are in the abyss of primitive poverty, threatened with degeneration wherever they jostle the more industrialized sections. But nevertheless they have had the stamina to survive and multiply in an imperialistic



PROFESSOR JULIÁN SIERRA

Dean of the Faculty of Chemistry and Science, University of Mexico, on his tour o' inspection to learn how best to assist the Indians in improving their handicrafts

² Since the Inauguration of President Calles on November 1 of last year, Dr. Gamio has been made Assistant Secretary of Public Education, and the work of the Bureau of Anthropology has been incorporated into that of the Department of Education.

world and in a nation long upturned by civil war. They, indeed, are the root cause of that civil war.

Mexico needs much from the outside world; but it has come to realize after 30 years of dictatorship under Díaz, when the national resources were flung recklessly into the laps of foreigners, and after a decade of resentful, disillusioning revolution, that the successful absorption of foreign culture is dependent upon a prideful conservation of the national culture; that hand in hand with the improvement of economic conditions by the introduction of foreign technical methods must be worked out an organic method of salvaging and stimulating the worth-while values inherent in native life and art. Those values have been woefully ignored for 400 years; but they have never been extensively destroyed, and a healthy, happy Mexico depends upon their proper rejuvenation.

II

The most direct work is being done by the missionary teachers.

"The aim of these missionary teachers," according to Señor Enrico Corona, former head of the Bureau of Indigenous Culture, "is to bring the native races into the civilized *bloc*." President Díaz had his formula for accomplishing the same end—a brutal rough-and-ready method. He snatched Yaquis away from Sonora and sold them into slavery in Yucatán at \$65 a head, and some of them walked penniless the whole length of Mexico to regain their *patria chica*. He lifted the Indians out of their race habitat and flung them into his conscript armies. When a factory manager needed "hands," the Rurales, the highest-paid body of rural police in the world, swept down upon the nearest village and herded the Indians through the factory gates. When they became rebellious, these same Rurales mowed them down with machine guns, piled their bodies on flat cars and ran them out to the most convenient dumping spot. But to-day, for the first time in the history of Mexican education since the days of the Spanish *padres*, the Government is concerning itself with the rural and native population. The Department of Education, under the enlightened administration of Dr. José Vasconcelos,³ whose slogan is "Action and education for the people," is attempting to make effective throughout the country a new formula. Through the missionary teachers the department is endeavoring to unify and elevate the Indian cultures, thus making them the basis for the improvement of the people. In this way the members of the native lower classes may be brought into the body politic as valuable members of the community, as free men and women, as equals, not as peons or coerced factory hands.

³ Under the new Secretary of Public Education, Dr. José Manuel Puig Casaurane, work in rural and Indian education will be still further expanded.



OPENING OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY IN CAPUTITLAN
The establishment of public libraries is one of the activities of the Department of Education

Dr. Vaseoncelos has stated: "I see no difference between the ignorant Indian and the ignorant French or English peasant; as soon as all three are educated they become part of the civilized life of their respective nations and contribute to the betterment of the world." This is a broad statement; but he does not believe that the Indians can be successfully wrenched from their settings; the whole environment must be lifted.

III

Constructive education in Mexico still means facing the frontier with all its dangers. Take an interurban train out of Mexico City to San Jerónimo, to Contreras, to Xochimilco, walk a few miles and you bump squarely into the frontier, into Indian Mexico. And face to face with the frontier and its hardship and adventure and shifting standards the missionary teachers are carrying on their work.

They penetrate into the most outlying districts; teachers sometimes have to ride horseback a whole week after leaving the railroad station. In some places they arrive only to find that the Indians have fled to the mountain fastnesses.

And they suffer real hardships. Often they must sleep on the ground, eat the scant beans and tortillas that comprise the Indian diet, face danger from pumas and wolves, danger from assassination. In Durango beyond Tepehuanes I accompanied one of these missionary teachers up three-thousand foot cliffs. One night, trailing under the moon along the brow of a vast ravine, we lost the faint track. With the cry of timber wolves wailing across the ridge, we wandered about until three in the morning. A typhoid epidemic was raging, but we were obliged to drink milk out of unsterilized cups. Teachers from the moist lowlands—and they work for from three to five pesos a day—come back to the central plateau staggering with fever. One showed me where a worm-like parasite had burrowed under his toenail; another, an abscess in his hip where a poisonous fly had laid her larva. . . .

A missionary teacher from Chiapas sent me the following: "San Pablo . . ., the municipal center, is composed of a palace for the Ayuntamiento and a badly roofed retreat (called a church) in which may be found half a dozen images of such antiquity that they have completely lost the character the artist originally sought to give them; while scattered here and there may be counted some twenty houses—empty. Their owners occupy them only when they come down from the mountains to consider some Government order. These conferences are celebrated when they wish to elude or make difficult the enforcement of some law or regulation. . . . In general, the only permanent dwellers in the place are the municipal agent, the school-teacher, his family, and about a dozen pupils."

This missionary then went on into the mountains to the tinier villages, the very names of which betray the problem involved: Pat-Pom, Blanco Tzalatón, Huaquileim, Toxho, Canteal, Pakanán, Cachuit, Potzacoale, Meonlum, Tzemanil, Chiehinsulum, Saclum, Jolyulantic, Haechohen, Itzalachón, Juagulatón, Yaxhaljenl. . . .

Often the missionary's work must begin with two or three more receptive individuals; often it must be done in some little clearing fringed by black jungle, or at best in a dirt-floored ixluatl-thatched *jacal*, creaking with scorpions. On the other hand, some localities have enthusiastically cooperated. In the state of Oaxaca, the natives of the following villages: Yatjachi, Alto Yojavi, Zouchina, Tultzi, Mixistlán, Lacjehina, etc., offered to provide centers and pay all teachers that the Government might send them.



AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE MISSIONARY TEACHER

In Rio Lagartos, fifty miles from the nearest railroad station, the missionary teacher's arrival was early awaited

A peculiarly difficult state has been Chiapas. Except for the seacoast line into Guatamala, it has no rail communications. Only 32,000 of its 360,000 inhabitants, practically all of whom live in a very primitive way, are literate. The Bureau of Indigenous Culture, as a result of the survey work of the missionary teachers, is constructing a hundred new rural schools and two normal institutes, the latter to train native Chamula teachers.

The missionaries seek out the most accessible centers for the establishment of People's Houses. In some instances these houses were the first new local buildings erected since the revolution. After the centers are decided upon and the People's Houses have been erected (over four hundred to date), the missionaries are followed by teacher specialists from all departments: chemists to improve the soil; art directors to improve the pottery and serape designs and

make both of more commercial worth; textile experts to improve the weave of cloths and blankets.

The actual teaching of the children (and adults) is confined to intensive periods between sowing and harvesting seasons and conforms to a very practical program. The elementary subjects, the three "R"s, are taught in connection with actual agricultural needs. The first year's course includes simple methods of soil testing; the use of farm implements; the proper preparation of the land and seed, the sowing, the harvesting.

In the second year: Storing, packing, and shipping of products; the combating of pests, plagues, and sicknesses; fertilizers. According to locality bee culture, animal husbandry, poultry raising, etc., are taught.

But the missionary's duties are not confined to practical instruction; he labors to develop the social unity and to acquaint the whole community with modern customs and methods. Group solidarity was the characteristic of the earlier indigenous régimes; hence strong emphasis is everywhere placed upon community effort. From the children in the schools to the adults in the fields the people are taught how to form purchasing, agricultural, and marketing cooperatives. The women are taught how to make best use of their scant resources; how to beautify their homes; hygiene; the care of babies; how to avoid having overburdensome families.

IV

Señor Corona, then head of this work in Mexico City, said as we stood beneath a beautiful piece of native painting in his office in the Secretariat of Education: "The People's Houses that we are establishing in the indigenous centers aim to avoid the reservation idea of the United States; they aim to build up a community culture. We can not exclude the more backward elements of the population from the benefits of our civilization. After all, I and the next man are in blood more Indian than Spanish. Our slogan for these People's Houses is: 'The school for the community and the community for the school.' That is not original, but in reality, given the problems confronting the missionary teachers, the establishment of these People's Houses in localities where no unifying cultural force has existed since the decline of the Church is an epoch-making departure. The People's House constitutes a new directing idea; it not only teaches the A, B, C's and the fundamental principles of arithmetic, but imparts better means of fighting for life; it hopes to teach methods of increasing local production which shall require infinitely less energy than is now expended and at the same time not disrupt the social fabric."

And he added, "I believe firmly that if the dwellings, the tools, the environment, the economic conditions, the system of education, in a word, if all the special social and geographic conditions of the Indian and the medium in which he lives are modified in his favor, he will embrace contemporary civilization in the same way as the member of any other race."

This seemed all very simple and natural as he explained it to me in his soft Mexican-Spanish—rather a prosaic process necessitating only time and patience and sincerity. But for three months I have been seeing men and women facing danger, sickness, death. I pictured, as he talked, the solitary figures of teachers clambering through great deserted reaches of mountain and jungle; I pictured them working through a blizzard in the northern sierras; I saw them



A MISSIONARY TEACHER

Arrival of a teacher at San Juan del Río, Querétaro. To reach their districts, the missionary teachers occasionally have to ride horseback for several days

sweating through the hot reaches of Colima and Michoacán, where malignant fever whirs on wings of death and the *pinto* brings its discoloration and decay. I saw them in a tropic clearing, ringed about by black impassable vegetation that writhes over a hundred feet into the air, saw them teaching (often without books, without pencils, without paper) groups of scantily attired Indian children, all huddled perhaps under some thatched *ramada* which, when the afternoon thunderstorm sweeps down across the tree tops, runs ankle deep with yellow swirling water, carrying scorpions, centipedes, reptiles from jungle above.

My remark was: "You have chosen an excellent name for your pioneers—'Missionary Teachers.'"

"Yes. These self-sacrificing teachers are carrying on the noble traditions of the early church fathers, the traditions of Las Casas, who

crossed the ocean fourteen times to protest against the maltreatment of the Indians, the traditions of Junípero Serra and Magá Catalá, who founded missions from Central America to California."

"But the aim is entirely different?"

"True enough. Our teachers are not going out to impose a foreign religion and an alien culture. They are going out to preserve the best of the ancient patrimony. They are Mexicans going out after centuries of spoliation and anarchy and bloodshed to help found a more coherent indigenous culture which will prove capable of progress in civilized practices. They are helping to create, with the knowledge derived from the bitter experiences of one hundred years of so-called independence, a peaceful modern Mexico based upon racial, political, and economic freedom."



PUPILS OF A NEW RURAL SCHOOL AT SANTIAGO, COLIMA

Elementary subjects are taught in connection with actual agricultural needs

TAKING COUNSEL FOR WELFARE OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By KATHARINE F. LENROOT

Assistant to the Chief, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor

TWENTY-THREE days after leaving New York the five delegates designated by the State Department as members of the Fourth Pan American Child Congress attended the long-anticipated preliminary session in Santiago, Chile. Twenty of those days had been spent in a memorable voyage through the blue Caribbean and the tropical beauty and engineering marvels of Panama, then closely following the mountainous, arid west coast of South America, with fascinating stops at Trujillo, Peru; Lima, the City of the Kings; Mollendo, where because of the heavy swell we were hoisted ashore by means of a derrick operating a kitchen chair suspended by ropes; Antofagasta; and beautiful Valparaíso, the first harbor we had seen since leaving Balboa.

In Lima we had been given our first real glimpse of Latin American charm and hospitality. Two of us spent our one evening there with some of the members of a woman's club (the Centro Social de Señoras), which has been a pioneer in Peru in developing opportunities for commercial education for girls and encouraging them to break away from the tradition against business life for women. We had seen a charming little playground in Chile's nitrate port, Antofagasta, made possible through the mayor's interest in children, and some of us had had an opportunity of visiting a milk station in Valparaíso. Now we were to meet for the first time the delegates of 15 American countries to the congress which for a week was to discuss ways and means of making America a safer and a better place for children.

This was only an informal, organizing session. The congress was officially opened the following day, October 12, with due ceremony, in the presence of the president of the Junta de Gobierno—the committee of three which had been governing the country after the September *coup d'état*. As the National Congress was not in session the meetings of the Child Congress were all held in the Chamber of Deputies (Cámara de Diputados), which corresponds to our House of Representatives.

The president of the congress was Señor Don Ismael Valdés Valdés, the president of the Superior Council of Public Charity of Chile—a life position held in great esteem. He opened the preliminary session and then called upon the venerable and charming pioneer in child welfare work, Dr. Luis Morquío of Uruguay, director of a large hospital for women and children in Montevideo. Several others spoke briefly, and before adjournment each delegate was asked to rise and state his or her name and affiliation.

The officials of the congress included such distinguished Chileans as Dr. Gregorio Amunátegui, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction under the Junta de Gobierno, formerly rector of the University of Chile; Dr. Alejandro del Río, soon afterwards appointed the first minister of the new Department of Health, Charity, and Social Welfare; and Dr. Arturo Seroggie, chief of the pediatrics clinic of the University of Chile and son-in-law of President Alessandri.

At the formal opening session President Valdés Valdés gave an address dealing mainly with the prevention of dependency and the maintenance of home life for children. At the closing session the report of the committee on conclusions was adopted, and other business was transacted. With one exception, all the other sessions were section meetings and were sufficiently small—attendance ranging from about 15 to 50 or 60—to permit informal discussion. For each theme one or more Chilean "relators" were appointed, whose duty it was to study the papers submitted in advance and prepare a résumé of the subject with conclusions. The author of each paper was given 10 minutes for oral presentation and usually submitted conclusions. Each day the section subcommittee on conclusions met to discuss the conclusions presented and prepare a report for the general committee on conclusions.

In the hygiene section the subjects discussed included demography, eugenics, prenatal care, maternity care, wet nurses, prevention of tuberculosis, milk supply, housing, school hygiene, and care of sick children. The secretary of this section was an able young woman physician, Dr. Cora Mayers, one of the physicians who had recently visited the United States under the auspices of the League of Nations and the Rockefeller Foundation.

The sociology section considered the protection of abandoned and neglected children, the creation of State organizations for the study of child welfare problems, the creation of special State funds for child protection, the protection of children of preschool age and of older children, causes and results of family disorganization, the struggle against poverty, the repression of vagrancy and mendicancy, and the protection of defective and physically handicapped children. Several unusually interesting and able women took part

in the discussions of this section. Among them was Dr. Ernestina Pérez, one of the first two women physicians in Chile, who graduated in medicine in 1889 and who, it is said, has gained distinction in Europe as well as in America. She is especially interested in the Chilean League of Social Hygiene and is eager that Chile shall have "baby weeks." Then there was Señorita Elvira Santa Cruz Ossa, a distinguished journalist who writes under the name of Roxane and who has been one of the prime movers in the establishment of playgrounds in Santiago. Her discussion of the struggle against poverty was an able and courageous statement of fundamental causes. Señora Amanda Labarca, professor of philosophy in the University of Chile, discussed the causes of child dependency and neglect and some of the means of dealing with it. A young Argentinian, Señorita Smith Bunge, who has the distinction of being the first woman civil engineer in Argentina, discussed the school cooperative movement in Buenos Aires.

Perhaps the subject most warmly debated in the sociology section was that familiar theme, foster-home care versus institutional care for children. Foster-home care has been little developed in the Latin-American countries, although babies are boarded with wet nurses by foundling asylums. The low proportion of middle-class families in most of the countries and the absence of the small farmer—much of the land being held in large estates—make it very difficult to develop a foster-home system, though the plan had two warm advocates among the Latin Americans. Of more immediate value in view of present conditions was the stress placed by several delegates on aid to mothers in their own homes, investigation of cases, and careful study of the children. The trained social worker is practically unknown in most of the countries represented, and dependent children are cared for mainly in large institutions which have no facilities for investigation, though medical examination of the children on admission seems to be well established.

The legislation section was composed almost entirely of members of the legal profession, including university professors and the head of the National Labor Office, Señor Moisés Poblete Troncoso, who is also professor of social economy and labor legislation in the University of Chile and a close student of labor legislation in the United States. The subjects of discussion included child labor, adoption, establishment of paternity and inheritance of illegitimate children, juvenile courts, juvenile delinquency, reform schools, the legal powers of the mother, guardianship of minors, and the promotion of thrift among children. Juvenile courts have been established in only a few places in South America, notably in Buenos Aires, but the discussions showed that the subject had been given careful consideration and that the general principles of juvenile-court organization were well understood.

The congress in plenary session approved the project, presented by Doctor Morquio, for an international American bureau of child protection, with headquarters in Montevideo, which is to be a center for study, documentation, consultation, and propaganda with reference to children. It declared its adherence to the declaration of Geneva on the rights of children and to the International Labor Office. The Fifth Pan American Child Congress is to be held in about two years in Habana, Cuba, a meeting place which should make possible the attendance of a larger delegation from the United States.

A feature of the congress was the child-welfare exhibit, in which the United States was represented. Three models—one of a maternity and infancy center, one of a playground, and one of a cottage institution for dependent children—were sent down by the Children's Bureau and through the generosity of Mrs. M. C. Migel, a delegate from the United States who is Chilean by birth, were purchased and presented to the newly established permanent museum of child care, which is housed in the beautiful new national library.

The limitations of this article do not permit descriptions of the interesting hospitals and children's institutions visited in Santiago, of the beautiful city itself whose charming hospitality makes guests of a fortnight loath to depart, nor of the handsome embassy of which we are so proud and the kindness and thoughtfulness of the United States ambassador, Doctor Collier, who did much for the comfort and pleasure of the delegates. Chile has many problems to solve, relating to health, popular education, and the care and protection of children, but she also has able, intelligent citizens eager to achieve the best that is possible for the children and to cooperate with those from other lands who are interested in the same problems.

From Chile a more than two-day trip across the Andes and the Argentinian pampas brought us to Buenos Aires, often called the Paris of America. Three of the delegates to the Child Congress—the chairman, Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Mrs. Migel, and the writer—were commissioned to attend also the First International Congress of Social Economy to be held in that city. Dr. C. P. Knight of the United States Public Health Service and Miss Rose McHugh of the National Catholic Welfare Conference were unable to attend this congress. Dr. Guillermo A. Sherwell, secretary general of the Inter American High Commission, whose office is in Washington, represented that commission and a number of scientific societies, he and Doctor Lindsay going later to Lima to attend the Third Pan American Scientific Congress. Mr. Leon C. Estabrook, who had been loaned to the Argentine Government by our Department of Agriculture for a number of months, was also a delegate.

The Buenos Aires congress was not limited to American countries, a number of European countries being represented. The congress was organized by the Argentine Social Museum, founded in 1911 to collect and document material bearing on social questions, organize special studies and conferences, support social legislation, and carry on other similar activities.

The congress was opened on Sunday, October 26, in the presence of President Alvear of the Republic, cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps. There were two plenary sessions at the close of the congress, which adjourned November 4. The others were section meetings, there being six sections. Problems of child welfare were included in the subject matter of four sections of the congress—statistics and social questions in general, education, labor, and social hygiene. The other two sections dealt with social museums and with agrarian questions.

A paper which aroused great interest and enthusiastic response was the "Code of the rights of children," presented by Doctor Sherwell of the United States. Among other subjects, the code treats of the child's rights to health, to a good home, to education which prepares for a complete life, to healthful recreation, and to opportunities adapted to his special needs and capacities.

Doctor Sherwell also presented a paper on "Social work as a profession," which was especially timely inasmuch as those interested in social welfare in South America are beginning to realize the necessity for trained social workers. His resolutions on training for social work and his "Code of the rights of children," and also resolutions pertaining to the importance of child-welfare statistics,² were unanimously approved by the Congress on Social Economy and later by the Third Pan American Scientific Congress in session in Lima. At both these congresses Doctor Lindsay presented papers on labor legislation in the United States, and at the Santiago congress he presented a paper on child-labor legislation.

In the social hygiene section there were interesting discussions of methods of prevention of alcoholism and drug addiction, and frequent reference to prohibition in the United States with somewhat warm debate as to whether it is or is not successful. Prevention of venereal disease; prevention of tuberculosis in childhood; organization of ministries and bureaus of health, sanitation, and charity; housing and nutrition; organization of school medical services—these and other subjects were considered by this section.

The congress affirmed the desirability of forming social museums in countries where they do not exist and of international cooperation

² *Editor's Note.*—These resolutions were published at the close of the article on *The First International Congress of Social Economy*, which appeared in the April issue of the BULLETIN.

through a secretariat established in connection with one of the existing museums. The next congress is to be held in Montevideo.

Among the leading members of the Congress of Social Economy were: Dr. Montes de Oca, lawyer and statesman, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, president of the superior council of the Argentine Social Museum—his hobby is public elementary education, and he showed us with well-founded pride four of the nine elementary schools of the district over which he presides as chairman of the board of education; Dr. Eduardo Crespo, president of the executive committee of the congress, who arranged a very interesting visit to the juvenile court of Buenos Aires; Dr. Tomás Amadeo, lawyer and engineer, university professor, and general secretary of the Social Museum; Engineer Alejandro E. Bunge, Director General of Statistics of Argentina, university professor, especially interested in the exchange of students and professors between the United States and Argentina; Dr. Alejandro M. Unsain, the brilliant and witty chairman of the labor section, Assistant Director of the National Department of Labor, and university professor; Dr. Alberto Zwanck, professor of medicine in the University of Buenos Aires, who is especially interested in health education and in the establishment of public-health nursing—a profession almost as little developed in South America as that of social work.

Of the glimpses of public-health work in Uruguay, which is putting expert medical care and hospital treatment within the reach of the middle as well as the poorer classes free of charge or at extremely moderate cost and which is developing infant-welfare centers along lines familiar to us in the United States; of the women's organization in Buenos Aires which for several years has been conducting baby-week campaigns and permanent educational work in child welfare; of the very advanced national child labor law of Argentina which has just gone into effect, and of many interesting and significant experiences which the members of the delegation were privileged to enjoy, space does not permit description. We returned with renewed enthusiasm for our own tasks, which somehow took on greater significance as part of a movement to promote the health and happiness and enlarge the opportunities of the children of all America. The assembly of Chilean boys in a school supported by North Americans, singing in English Katherine Lee Bates' hymn, *America the Beautiful*, seemed to bring north and south very close together.

"O beautiful for spacious skies,
 For amber waves of grain,
 For purple mountain majesties
 Above the fruited plain.
 America! America! God shed His grace on thee,
 And crown thy good with brotherhood
 From sea to shining sea."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RE- CENT STANDARDIZATION CONFERENCE :: :: :: ::

By ALBERT W. WHITNEY

American Engineering Standards Committee

THE March issue of the BULLETIN contained the resolutions adopted by the First Pan American Conference on Standardization, which was held at Lima in connection with the Scientific Congress. Something is needed, however, besides the resolutions themselves if the significance of the action that was there taken is to be understood.

During the war the countries at war were confronted by the problem of securing an increased production in the face of a decreased labor supply. It was found that standardization afforded far the most effective approach to this result, and to it must be given much of the credit for the success of some of the great undertakings of the war, such as the mining of the North Sea.

The process was found to be so powerful that it has been continued as a peace-time measure for repairing the wastes of the war and for securing that greater efficiency that will make the benefits of life more generally available. Some 17 countries have formed standardizing bodies for the promotion of standardization on a national basis.

Standardization, however, properly transcends not only the bounds of the particular industry, but national bounds as well, and the conference in Lima was held for the particular purpose of starting a movement for standardization upon a Pan American basis.

In the United States standardization is already playing an exceedingly important part in industry. One readily recognizes, for instance, that it is standardization of production that has made the automobile available to the public generally instead of being merely a luxury for the rich. In the other American countries, however, the field has hardly been touched. The first problem of the conference was therefore to lay the basis for the development of standardization work in the Latin-American countries. The second, but more fundamental problem, was planning for the development of the work on a Pan American basis.

The three ways in which standardization bears most directly upon Latin-American problems are as follows: First, it will make these countries able to carry on their industrial development in a more effective manner. By making use of standardized practices they will avoid the mistakes of the older industrial countries and will be able to put their industries at once on a highly efficient basis. Second, it will make them as buying countries better able to obtain dependable material; they will be able to buy, for instance, cement and steel and electrical equipment according to standard specifications. Third, it will make it possible for them to place the production and marketing of their own raw products upon a more effective basis.

This third point is far the most immediately important from the standpoint of the good of the countries themselves. It not only applies to the grading of raw products but to their production and marketing as well, and it applies not merely to those things that are already being produced but to the development of new fields, such as the production of fruit for foreign markets.

While standardization by the individual countries will go far to secure these results, a Pan American movement will carry the development still further. Just what degree of uniformity it may be possible to bring about among the various States is, however, problematical. Their problems and requirements are to a considerable degree alike, and since the progress of the world is now distinctly in the line of not merely national but international standardization, it seems highly probable that under these very favorable circumstances and in a field that is comparatively clear some important results can be reached on an international basis. In fact, this may prove to be the opportunity and occasion for securing a very considerable advance in a genuine world standardization movement.

The resolutions are directed toward these two main results—namely, first, the starting by the separate countries of organized standardization work, and, second, the tying together of such efforts in a central clearing house which is to be the Inter-American High Commission.

It was provided furthermore that the next conference is to be held in the United States either two or three years from now. It is probable that an important advance can be made at that time. It is to be hoped that the work in the various countries will be well under way and that a good start will have been made at unification through the Inter-American High Commission. This progress, taken in connection with the very strong showing that the United States will be able to make on that occasion, both in the field of private work and Government work, should be all that is needed to put the movement well on its feet.

Many persons supposed that definite action would be taken at the Lima meeting with regard to the introduction of the metric system. Detailed consideration of this very complicated and controversial question on this occasion would have been out of place and even inimical to the success of the larger undertaking. Important as it is to have uniformity in this field, it is not so important to have such uniformity as to get the larger and more immediately practical aspects of standardization recognized as a principle of industrial and business organization. The question of uniformity of weights and measures will then come along as one of the important problems to be taken up in a concrete, practical way at the proper time. As a matter of fact, this particular subject was referred for study to a committee to be composed of representatives from all the American States, such a committee to report at the next conference.

The immediately material advantages of an organized standardization movement among the American States as a basis for greater efficiency in their commercial and industrial development and as a basis for better commercial relations is, however, by no means all that is to be expected from such a movement. It is clear to anyone who has studied the situation that there will in the future be increasingly closer relations between the American States. These relations must be carried on in a spirit of sympathy and mutual understanding. Otherwise they will not only be not productive of good results but a source of irritation.

There is no way in which individuals or nations can come to know and understand each other so effectively as in working together on important undertakings that are of mutual interest and in which cooperation is essential.

Standardization in a high degree possesses these qualities. It is something that, on the one hand, is of the highest practical importance and that, on the other hand, essentially demands cooperation. It is exactly in such joint undertakings as these that the American States must look for a better understanding and appreciation of each other. The Pan American standardization movement may well prove to be an exceedingly important avenue to a better and more understanding friendship among the American peoples.



THE THEATER IN SPANISH-AMERICA¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By JOSÉ CIMOINO

The Eminent Peruvian Dramatist

SUCH is the youth of the drama as a settled cultural expression in Spanish-America that we still lack a serious criticism of it. Save certain writings on Florencio Sánchez, the indisputable standard bearer of our dramaturgy, the emerging dramatic authors of the southern continent have had no other publicity than that which came to them through the American and European tour of the eminent Argentine tragedienne, Camila Quiroga. On that occasion European criticism found an opportunity for praise of and interesting speculation on this new source of theatrical wealth.

It is to Uruguay and Argentina that the leadership of the Spanish-American drama belongs. It was in Uruguay that Florencio Sánchez wrote; it was in Buenos Aires that he found his interpreters and the greater part of his public. Peru and Chile follow in dramatic importance; and we can safely say that the Spanish-American theater derives its sustenance from these four countries. Although each of the three smaller has a budding national theater of its own, Buenos Aires is the theatrical capital of Spanish-America quite as clearly as is New York that of Anglo-Saxon America.

In speaking of Spanish-American playwrights we must bear in mind that they fall into two main classes—those who take their material from their environment and those who seek their types and milieus in the European theater. The first group is of course the more arresting, mirroring as it does a new and highly potential branch of humanity. To Florencio Sánchez, who also dealt skillfully with universal themes, we owe the full flowering of this tendency. It was he who brought the Argentine *Gaúcho* to the boards, with his primitive violence, his distinct and tragic problems, his rude and picturesque language. *Barranca Abajo* (Over the Cliff) is representative of this manner in its author, and of this school in the theater to which it belongs—the Argentine-Uruguayan, or Río de la Plata, theater. It is the tragedy of an old *Gaúcho* whose home life crumbles around him, “a thing less secure than the nest of a bird.”

¹ Translated from the original Spanish by Luis Muñoz Marín.

Sánchez has a *pléyade* of followers; fully one-half of the dramatic writing produced on both sides of the Río de la Plata originates in the desire to make a theatric reality of the *Gaúcho* and his peculiar world. Out of the melting pot of Buenos Aires came the special temperaments that, in dealing on the stage with the life of the pampas, have given it a wide dramatic range and an originality sufficient to nourish abundantly and variously the theater on both sides of that great river. Perhaps the younger writers, in spite of frequent technical shortcomings, have visualized new and subtle motivations within the eternal sorrow and passion that sweep through life and literature.

This is the Río de la Plata school, outside of Argentine and Uruguayan authors devoted to other moods and manners; it exists because the plains and cities of those countries are rich in men and women who are clamoring to be made characters and in lives that are begging to be made plots. They are sons and daughters and cities of new races, imbued, perhaps, with subtle modalities of illusion and sorrow foreign to other worlds. Some such situation brought the Russian story tellers to the forefront of European and American interest.

Russia had its *Muzhik*, a bovine being whom the Russian intellectuals exhibited in his complete moral and material misery as the type of what supreme ignorance and supreme abuse can make of men. They were insignificant characters, but novel to the point of inverisimilitude so far as the western publics were concerned. Before the war Russian literature frequently gave us a sense of archeological discovery. The Río de la Plata countries have their *Gaúcho*, with his strong simple spirit (I am not conscious of sentimentalizing), who can feel powerfully the rush of life because his nerves and his heart have the vast vigor of his rustic health, and who surprises us with his naive phrases because (I am not quite conscious of sentimentalizing) he can only express what he feels. Such a character, even when shown in threadbare plots and situations, can be no less interesting than some new and rare stone mounted in lead.

But the *Gaúcho* is not the only typical expression of this theater. Sánchez' comedy *En Familia* (Within the Family) is a great realistic study of an upper-middle-class Spanish-American family in process of moral decay. The father provides, when he does, by borrowing, as he says, "from those who don't know me well enough"; the two young ladies of the house will starve but will not hear of moving to a working-people's quarter of the city; an adolescent brother knows that "what ails me is not neurasthenia but plain laziness"; and the youngest boy, 12, steals his sister-in-law's ring, pawns it ("A man must have money"), and, pressed about the matter, first becomes indignant and then gives up the pawn ticket. The conflict arises from the fruitless attempt of an elder son, a good-hearted and business-

like fellow, to stop the toboggan. In his universal phase Sánchez produced *Los Muertos* (The Dead), in which he portrays the actions of a man morally dead; and *Nuestros Hijos* (Our Children), in which a Spanish-American father refuses to chastise an erring daughter. In neither of these plays is he the master that he becomes when he treats the growths of his native soil and his native cities as life, and not as problems. *Los Muertos* is an attempt at Ibsenism which suffers from the altitude of its goal. Moreover, Sánchez was too much a son of his environment to be able to rise sufficiently above it to indict its morality convincingly. However, those acquainted with Spanish-American fatherhood will realize that *Nuestros Hijos* is revolutionary stuff.

Sánchez-Gardel, Cuitiño, and Iglesias Paz have given us such well-written and interesting works as *Los Mirasoles* (The Sunflowers), *El Amigo Raquel* (Good Fellow Rachel), and *La Fuerza Ciega* (Blind Force). The first is a finely spun comedy of life and love in a village, quiet but rich—a dramatic madrigal. *El Amigo Raquel* is an effort at originality, made with considerable success. Raquel wants to be a man among men, strong as men, and as casual as men in the enjoyment of the petty freedoms that are denied the women of her race. No matter how moralistic it may seem to the Anglo-American public, it is perfectly typical that Raquel should defeat herself by her very effort, as she does in Cuitiño's comedy. At any rate here was a play dealing with flapperism in Uruguay several years before life dealt with it even in the United States. *La Fuerza Ciega* is a frankly Echegarayan drama. (As Echegaray once won a Nobel prize and is not unknown to Anglo-American audiences, let me add that in our modern critical parlance the term Echegarayan denotes an abuse of bombastic feelings and manners.) In spite of this defect it is one of the strongest productions of the Argentine theater, as the characters show interesting humanities in essence, if not always in manner. It depicts the tragedy of a secret rivalry between father and son. The scenes are of unutterable cruelty, and in the capable hands of Camila Quiroga the chief female rôle becomes a creation of her own.

Contrary to the political tendency, there is a palpable spiritual urge making for the unity of Spanish America in its own eyes and in the eyes of the world. Camila Quiroga obeyed this strong urge when, with her company, she took Spanish-American drama on a tour of the smaller Spanish-American capitals (too small to support an organic local movement) and of the larger capitals of Europe. Camila Quiroga, with Pablo Podestá, the original interpreter of Sánchez, has exercised an inestimable influence in the development of our theater and no study of it, however cursory, is complete without a tribute to that splendid woman and that splendid actor.

The Peruvian theater finds its first great dramatist in Felipe Sassone, but his plays are essentially Spanish, his first successes having come in Spain and the most capable interpreter of his work being the Spanish actress, María Palau. Sassone's personality is multiple and picturesque. Poet, novelist, dramatist, Bohemian, he is most accomplished in the last two capacities. It is in those capacities, at any rate, that he will pass into history and anecdote. His chief work is *Calla, Corazón* (Be Silent, Heart), a high comedy in five acts that reveals Sassone as a veritable technical magician. I am tempted to say that Sorrow is the central character of the play; one can almost see it stalking the stage—the sorrow of a life stunted by circumstances, borne by a woman of exceptional character, who could escape and grow were it not for the sacrifice, implied in the title, which she feels impelled to make for the happiness of beings who fling happiness to the four winds. * * *

There is some distance between Sassone and the other Peruvian playwrights in the matter of quantity and fame. Sassone is in the vanguard of those writing in Spanish to-day for the theater. Another exponent of the Spanish-American theater, born in Peru and working and producing there half the time, is Ernesto Villarín. His comedy *A Cartas Vistas* (With Cards on the Table) has enjoyed runs in Lima and Buenos Aires. This comedy proves him an affirmative value. Here the good sense of a spiritually distinguished woman triumphs in the sex duel over the agile and restless spirit of her husband. Leonidas Gerovi's development as a dramatist was interesting and perhaps significant. He produced unrelieved localistic trash for years while he remained at Lima. Then he went to Buenos Ayres and surprised everyone with his marvelous comedy of manners *La Casa de Todos* (Everybody's House), a work that may be mentioned safely in the same breath with Sánchez's *En Familia*. In a household replete with relatives, the essential anarchy of the Spanish spirit is shown at its most amusing.

The beginnings of a Peruvian national theater—in the narrow and perhaps most important sense of that term—had been inauspicious. National environments had been portrayed chiefly for the purpose of exploiting popular low-comedy types superficially and with an eye on the box office. Marcial Elguero, in his comedy *Conquistadora* (She Conquers), mordantly satirized this cheap parade of local themes; and in 1923 a tendency that may eventuate in a definite union of the broad human theme with national environments was inaugurated with the successful production of two plays by Humberto Del Águila and two by José Chioino. Del Águila develops his first play, *La Dama Blanca* (The White Lady), in a milieu of superstition very typical of the interior of the country. Against this brooding background move complex, paradoxical characters, interesting in a wordly

as well as in a dramatic sense. In *Los Triunfadores* (The Victorious) this author seeks to prove that those who are to be victorious can afford only to take care of themselves. In my own comedies I have endeavored to reflect our native environment in a manner to make the emotional values as understandable by other Spanish-American as by exclusively Peruvian audiences. Of my plays I consider *El Retorno* (The Return) the best, technically and dramatically. In a Peruvian atmosphere it deals with the Shavian theme of the social rights of geniuses.

The figure of Armando Mook dominates the Chilean theater. And his drama *La Serpiente* (The Serpent) towers singularly above his other productions. Camila Quiroga won for it the approval of her Paris audience—certainly not the least critical audience that can be assembled. *La Serpiente* depicts the destruction of a successful young artist by the sensuality of a woman. The theme, of course, is far from new. What is both powerful and subtle in Mook's tragedy is the exquisitely evil manner in which Eve handles the spiritual instruments which civilization has placed at the command of her passion.

The Spanish-American theater is disconcerting. It has many of the defects of its youth; it is often childish and pompous; it discovers threadbare truth; it suffers from the political disunion of the Spanish-American nations; it encounters a terrible obstacle in the poverty of most Spanish-American cities, flows to Buenos Aires, and there loses much of the native flavor of soils, other than that washed by the Río de la Plata; it can be, in its best expressions, exquisitely and earthily sophisticated. Such as it is, we love it and pity it and worship it. And, above all, we have a sober hope for it—or at least a hope as sober as a Spanish-American emotion can be.



COLON THEATER, BUENOS AIRES

THE ANTOFAGASTA-BOLIVIA RAILWAY ::

By STEWART E. McMILLIN

United States Consul at Antofagasta, Chile

THE Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway gives access to some of the most beautiful and important lands of the Andes cordillera, and puts the tourist in communication with the romantic country of the Incas. It includes a direct night service provided with sleeping coaches and diners supplying nearly all the modern appliances for ease and comfort in traveling.

In itself the railroad is interesting, due to its narrow gauge tracks of 76 centimeters, or less than half the gauge adopted by American and European roads. Notwithstanding its narrow track the trains travel with considerable velocity, and with a smoothness rarely surpassed. Its passenger and sleeping cars lose little in comfort compared with cars on broad-gauge lines and its freight cars carry a weight of 20 tons on the 76-centimeter-gauge and 30 tons on the meter-gauge tracks.

The principal line leaves the Chilean city and port of Antofagasta, situated upon the Pacific at $23^{\circ} 38'$ of south latitude and $70^{\circ} 24'$ of longitude west of Greenwich. Antofagasta, which has a population of some fifty-five to sixty thousand people, is 590 miles from Valparaiso and is separated from Europe some 28 to 29 days via the Trans-Andine Railway. Antofagasta is 18 days from New York on West Coast steamers, via the Panama Canal. Beautiful and comfortable steamers belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., the Compania Sud Americana de Vapores, the Grace Line and other companies ply the Pacific coast, leaving Valparaiso almost daily. Passenger steamers commonly leave Valparaiso at 1 p. m. and reach Antofagasta at 6 to 7 a. m. on the second day thereafter. Some of the smaller passenger steamers, namely those of the Compañia Sud Americana de Vapores, stop at numerous interesting ports and reach Antofagasta in three to four days after sailing from Valparaiso. There is moreover a 15-day service between this port and Liverpool, England, via Callao, Peru and the Panama Canal.

The night trains (Tuesdays and Thursdays) of the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railroad carry passengers from Antofagasta to Uyuni, where the meter-gauge track begins. From here the route goes to Oruro and La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, where trains arrive in good time

to appreciate the spectacle offered by imposing Hlimani with its cap of snow, and the unequalled panorama displayed by the city of La Paz when the train leaves the heights and begins zigzagging down to that beautiful city of old Spanish architecture, so delightfully situated.

From Antofagasta the road ascends rapidly to 3,955 meters. At Portezuelo, only 29 kilometers away, it has already reached a height of 554 meters above sea level, giving a gradient of 1 in 50, which at various points reaches 1 in 30. At O'Higgins, kilometer 36, one reaches the junction of the branch (111 kilometers long) leading to the nitrate plants of "El Boquete." The end of this branch is at some 1,714 meters above sea level.



THE PORT OF ANTOFAGASTA, CHILE

The Pacific terminus of the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway

At Prat, 59 kilometers from Antofagasta, is the junction for the branch leading to the port of Mejillones, to the north of Antofagasta, which was opened in 1906 by the Railway Company of Antofagasta, which port is said to be the best natural harbor on the Pacific coast of South America. Its roadstead would hold all the fleets of the world, and it is so well protected from the storms of the southwest that the boats anchored there never suffer the least inconvenience in the heaviest of storms. Mejillones is likewise connected directly with Antofagasta by a line which runs for some distance along the sea, offering pleasant and interesting views. It is 70 kilometers long (about 44 miles).

Another port, called Caleta Coloso, which is the terminus of the Agnas Blancas Railroad, is situated 10 kilometers south of Antofagasta and joined to it by a branch of the Antofagasta-Bolivia enterprise.

At Baquedano station, kilometer 96, the northern section of the Chilean Government railroad, the Longitudinal, crosses the principal line of the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railroad

At kilometer 116 the most important nitrate district of this part of Chile begins. It ends at kilometer 172. Within this 35-mile stretch of barren land 24 nitrate *oficinas* are situated which in



A NITRATE OFICINA

About 70 miles east of Antofagasta, the railway enters the nitrate zone, dotted with numerous *oficinas*, or plants

organization and machinery are among the most advanced of the Republic.

On leaving the nitrate zone we have the first glimpse of the Andes and shortly afterward cross the River Loa. The oasis town of Calama is reached 239 kilometers from Antofagasta. Here the first verdure of farms is seen, irrigated by this river, though up to this point the river has traversed a sterile desert.

The night train stops for the first time at Calama, at 6 o'clock in the morning. In the time of the Incas Calama was already a copper mining center. Now the River Loa there furnishes power for a large powder-manufacturing concern, The South American Explo-

sives Co. which was installed and is managed by Americans. It was incorporated under Chilean law and is the joint enterprise of an American and of an English powder company.

The city is situated 2,265 meters (about 8,920 feet) above sea level, and many passengers en route to Bolivia prefer to remain here at least a day to accustom themselves somewhat to the altitude before going higher and into Bolivia; although aside from light pains in the head there is nothing to fear from the altitude save in the rare case of a serious affection, where the oxygen apparatus used in the train can be employed to restore the patient to normal. That is rarely needed in Calama, but higher up, especially before descending into the crater city of La Paz the apparatus is occasionally



CHUQUICAMATA COPPER MINE

A portion of the Chile Exploration Company's works at Chuquicamata

required for that illness of the altitudes, called *puna*, which is simply the scarcity of oxygen in the rarefied air of the heights, acting on organisms unaccustomed to it.

At kilometer 254 comes the short branch (10 kilometers long) leading to the Chuquicamata copper mine, situated at 2,694 meters (about 10,606 feet) above sea level.

This mine, which in reality is formed by a prolonged succession of little mountains, was acquired in its greater part by a New York syndicate called The Chile Exploration Co. An especial process of electrolysis is used upon the ore in great quantities to extract the copper. During the year 1923, 11,308,500 tons of rock were taken from the mine, of which 7,121,000 tons were mineralized and there-

fore subject to treatment, while the balance was not mineralized, and therefore waste. The average of rock extracted was therefore 31,000 tons per day, though much of the time as great a quantity as 50,000 tons is extracted in a day. For this work some 12,000,000 pounds of explosives per year are used. The daily average of workmen employed for the year was 5,013. To transport the rock 50 locomotives and hundreds of cars were used, the ore being loaded on to the cars by means of 10 great electric shovels. Copper coming from the plant appears in 18 different forms, but the greater part emerges in what is known as wire bars, practically pure, and ready for commerce to draw it out into wire or make it up into appliances. A visit to this great plant can not fail to be of interest to the traveler on the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway.



A VIADUCT ON THE ANTOFAGASTA-BOLIVIA RAILWAY

At kilometer 300, a little north of Conchi station, the railroad reaches the Río Loa viaduct, one of the most interesting engineering structures of the world, at some 3,100 meters above sea level. It stands 102.4 meters above the surface of the river, or about double the height at which trains cross the waters of the Firth of Forth. The viaduct is a well-proportioned structure of steel consisting of six sections of lattice beams, 24.4 meters each in length, and supported by obelisk steel towers.

From Conchi station, near the viaduct, there is a 20-kilometer branch to the copper mine of Conchi Viejo, the end of the branch reaching a height of 3,400 meters (about 13,386 feet) above sea level.

At San Pedro station, kilometer 313, and at 3,223 meters above sea level are situated the collecting tanks, erected over excavations from the solid rock, for the drinking water supply installed by this railway company for Antofagasta. This company has spent £1,250,000 in furnishing water for the city of Antofagasta, to the nitrate *oficinas* and to its own shops and industries. No other supply of sweet water may be had. From these tanks a water-main 313 kilometers long delivers the pure water furnished by the snows of the Andes to all the *oficinas* and villages along its right of way until the port of Antofagasta is reached, where the principal supply is offered. To fill these tanks the water is taken from three springs, including the cascade at Siloli, situated some 60 kilometers to the



LLAMAS IN THE BOLIVIAN ANDES

Uyuni is the first point along the journey where the llama is seen used as a beast of burden

northeast of the railroad line, and at a height of 4,420 meters (about 17,395 feet) above sea level. This waterfall spring has a daily flow of 6,000 tons, and is furnished to its patrons below through water-mains 11 inches in diameter.

A little after leaving the San Pedro station the railway skirts the bases of those majestic volcanoes St. Peter (San Pedro) and St. Paul (San Pablo). From the crater of the first goes up a constant column of smoke, and although it has shown no signs of dangerous activity in the past few years, it is evident that it has been in eruption during comparatively modern times, since the railroad traverses a deposit of lava a third of a mile wide which appears to be as fresh as if it had been deposited only a year ago.

Constantly ascending, the road reaches Ascotán at kilometer 362, the summit of the principal road. At this point the altitude is 3,955 meters (about 15,571 feet) above sea level, and the road descends rapidly to a level of 3,729 meters at Cebollar, kilometer 389, where the way traverses a marvelous lake of borax some 24 miles long, the property of the "Borax Consolidated," a British concern which exploits it. The landscape is filled with snow-covered peaks of mountains whose sides lower down are colored with various metal outcroppings. The borax lake holds pools of green water here and there, the whole bringing memories of Switzerland to the traveler. From Cebollar station a short branch runs to the calcine plant of the company. This borax lake is said to be the world's greatest deposit of that substance, and the principal source of the world's supply.

At Ollagüe station, kilometer 437, the last of the Chilean section, comes the branch (46 kilometers in length) which the Antofagasta Railroad constructed in 1917 to serve the important group of copper mines of Collahuasi, which figure among the richest known. This branch, together with that of Río Mulato to Potosí, appear to be the highest railways on the globe, since their rails reach the height of 15,809 and 15,814 feet respectively above sea level, and the branch to Collahuasi well merits the visit of persons whose lungs do not suffer from the altitude. This is not so much because of the height but because of the truly lovely panorama of snow-clad peaks shown during the entire distance, among which towers gigantic Ollagüe, 6,100 meters (about 24,015 feet) high. It is the only point of the Antofagasta railroad likely to be affected by winter snowstorms. It was completely blocked for four days during July, 1908.

A short distance after leaving Ollagüe station the line crosses the frontier separating Chile and Bolivia, at kilometer 442, or at 274.64 miles from Antofagasta, and thence the road runs to Uyuni, Bolivia, kilometer 612, at an almost uniform altitude of 3,700 meters above sea level.

Uyuni is a city of some 5,000 inhabitants, many of whom are Indians, and their market is worth the trouble of a visit. Here for the first time we see the llama used as a beast of burden. These animals used to be employed on a great scale in the carrying of tin and silver ore over the mountains from Potosí, some 200 kilometers away. They traveled in droves of 100 or more, and were 15 days on the trip. Each animal carried 100 pounds, more or less, and refused to travel if its load were greatly in excess of this.

From Uyuni a private railroad runs to Huanchaca's famous silver mine, situated within mountains of the same name, at 4,140 meters (about 16,300 feet) above sea level. At the end of the line

one comes to Pulacayo, a city of about 8,000 inhabitants. These mines, formerly jointly owned by French and Americans, are now largely owned and entirely directed by the French, but Americans are still employed largely in the management locally in most administrative offices.

We leave Uyuni for Oruro, and at Río Mulato, kilometer 717, begins that branch of the Bolivia Railway which extends to the historic city of Potosí. The length of this branch is 174 kilometers, and the height above sea level, at kilometer 82, is 4,822 meters, or 2 meters higher than the branch to Collahuasi, already mentioned. The trip from Río Mulato to Potosí takes eight hours.



Photograph by I. F. Scheeler

A GENERAL VIEW OF POTOSÍ

One of the oldest cities of the New World

Of all the cities of South America Potosí is one of the most famous. The richness of its silver mines attracted a great number of Spanish colonists with the beginning of the conquest, and the great quantity of precious metal exported formed a large part of the riches of Spain during the reign of Charles V and Philip II. Here was established the first mint in South America, the machinery being made, even to the screws, in the Province of Tucumán, Argentina, and transported to its site on the shoulders of Indians. It may still be seen in Potosí. The city itself is full of churches and monasteries erected by the Spaniards, and some of them possess relics and sculptures unique of their kind. The tourist is fascinated by the attractions offered

by one of the oldest cities of the New World which belonged to ancient Spain, owing to the old *Conquistadores* its very existence out of their eagerness for gold, an ambition characterizing the ancient conquests.

At kilometer 802 on the principal line Huari is reached, where, on the left, one catches sight of the mysterious sweet-water lake, Poopó, into which 212,000 cubic feet of water pour per minute, but from which only 2,000 cubic feet empty within the same time.

At kilometer 925 (574.76 miles) from Antofagasta the road reaches Oruro, the terminus of the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway. Oruro is



ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF URURO

The terminus of the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway. The route to La Paz continues over the Bolivia Railway Company's line

a city of 8,000 inhabitants situated at more or less 3,696 meters (about 14,552 feet) above sea level. The houses are for the great part constructed of adobe with whitewashed exteriors, and are painted in different colors, lending a picturesque appearance to the streets. Valuable silver mines and tin mines are all about the city, as indeed they are in almost all parts of Bolivia, since this country is the richest in the world where minerals are concerned. At the present time, due in great part to the liberality of the Government presided over by Don Juan Bautista Saavedra, President, the country is being covered with a network of railroads constructed and exploited by the company controlling the Antofagasta-Bolivia road.

From Oruro to La Paz, capital of Bolivia, the route continues, but over the Bolivia Railway Co.'s line, which is, however, administered by the Antofagasta road, the whole of which is therefore known as the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway.

The importance of this enterprise may be gathered when its railway material is enumerated. In the Chilean section there are 154 locomotives in daily service, 121 passenger cars, sleepers and various, and 3,358 freight and cattle cars.

A short time ago two railway motor cars, suited for carrying four wounded or infirm persons in each, were equipped and placed in use



LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

A general view of the city, with snow-capped Illimani in the distance

by the company at a cost of £3,000 each. They can be converted to especial passenger transportation, and their wheels accommodated to the 1 meter narrow gauge of the Chilean Longitudinal Railway which, as has been said, connects with this road at Baquedano, some 45 miles northeast of Antofagasta.

For some distance after leaving Oruro the way goes over marshy uninteresting ground, but presently it gives way to rough and stony land with the beginnings of vegetation which serves to feed the llamas and donkeys seen in ever-increasing numbers, and a little further on it gives way to fertile fields with abundant pasturage, the grazing grounds that have, from time immemorial, fed the herds of the Incas and their descendants.

On reaching Viacha a branch road is encountered uniting La Paz with Lake Titicaca, and here for the first time one catches sight of famous Illimani towering above the plain, its snow-capped peak reaching an altitude of 6,458 meters, or about 25,425 feet.

Shortly afterward the road begins to descend toward the city of La Paz de Ayacucho,¹ better known simply as La Paz, set within the crater of a great volcano. The city lies within a rich and fertile valley, and both city and valley develop new and unexpected vistas of beauty as the road zigzags downward. The city's buildings are types of ancient styles of architecture; numerous old churches and quaint scenes and customs are to be found there.

The route from La Paz to Lake Titicaca is easy, and passes near many famous prehistoric ruins of the Incas, the most notable of which is that of Tiahuanaco. Titicaca is the largest lake in South America, measuring 222 kilometers in length by 111 kilometers in width; its waters are sweet; the level of the surface is 3,812 meters, or 15,003 feet above the sea.

¹ La Paz (the peace) celebrates in its name the end of South America's struggle against Spain, and the peace following the Battle of Ayacucho, in Peru, which gave the countries their liberty.



LAKE TITICACA

COLOMBIAN AND AN- DEAN MUSIC¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

By VICOMTE DARD D'ESPINAY

IN the month of December, at which time the Indians of the Department of Boyacá, Colombia, go in procession to pay homage to the Virgin of Chinquinquirá, they are invariably accompanied by their very strange orchestra. This orchestra, which is composed principally of stringed instruments, includes *bandolas*, *tiples*, and *requintos*, all of which resemble small guitars, tambourines, wooden rattles, and *chuchos* (percussion instruments which produce wild rhythmic sounds), flutes, and Pan's pipes, and, finally, *zampoñas*, a kind of ocarina of terra cotta. None of these rudimentary instruments, however, quite succeeds in producing our scale. They are not pentatonic, like Incan instruments, since, while they possess a more extended scale than the latter, they are nevertheless incomplete.

Grouped with a certain art, these instruments accompany the human voices of the religious procession mentioned. What is the result? Music? Beyond a doubt, and music which resembles no other hitherto known. Its themes are wholly original; they owe nothing to the Old World, any more than do the language, the architecture, or, in a word, the civilization of the American indigenes.

As an example of the themes played by this fantastical assemblage of musical instruments the following may be cited:



It may be wondered whether such strains as these are to be irretrievably lost to the rest of the world, whether their echo is doomed to die on the road to Chinquinquirá, in the forests and the deep valleys of Santander and the foothills of the Andes, their probable birthplace. They certainly will be lost if the fine work of the Colombian composer, Emilio Murillo, who, drawing inspiration from these themes, has assimilated and adapted them, thus making a new contribution to musical art, continues to remain unknown. It is to be hoped that this will not be permitted, for both this characteristic Colombian

¹ From *Revue de l'Amérique Latine*, Paris, September 1, 1924.

music and its composer, who has created an entirely new *genre*, which produces entirely new sensations in the listener, are worthy of being introduced to the world, and especially to Europe.

This music unquestionably had its origin in the deeply-rooted Indian music of central Colombia, Boyacá, and southern Santander. It continued to develop during the Spanish colonial epoch and now shows the effect of that influence without, however, the preponderance of the latter. The *pasillo*, for example, is entirely Colombian, being quite unknown in Spain.

Emilio Murillo is the incarnation to-day of this phase of Colombian music, as much by his composition as by his interpretation, which is still unequalled. His first inspiration dates back probably a score of years to a trip taken in the Guateque region of Boyacá. This region, which enjoys a mild, temperate climate, abounds in fruit trees and is inhabited by tall Indians of markedly Mongolian features and a light complexion. Here the natives sing the *guatecano* in duet form, the themes of which are so original and harmonious. Murillo's *fantasies-caprices* show the influence of these themes, adapted from native sources, as we shall see.

Murillo in his compositions unquestionably used the original themes and in their harmonic development followed the European school, principally Chopin, Debussy, César Franck, and others. The technique of our great masters helped him considerably in successfully setting, or rather, in assembling and unifying the motives and themes referred to.

It may be said at once that the themes of Murillo's music are purely American. The characteristics which give his music novelty and originality are peculiarities of syncopation, the independence of the left hand, a special cadence, the simultaneous use of the pedals, and in general its exotic quality.

The syncopation is the result of assimilation from indigenous sources. The score for the left hand, which is entirely independent, is a veracious transcription of the sounds of various Indian instruments, such as the *triple* and the *requinto*. It must be practiced alone before the composition can be played as a whole; to coin a neologism, the left hand must be Colombianized, as it were. It is evident that work of this sort requires frequent auditions of these odd instruments, for only thus can the left hand reproduce on the piano close counterparts of the indigenous instruments. Complete independence of the hands is absolutely necessary to an exact interpretation of the *fantasies* and *pasillos* of Murillo, and a direct consequence of this independence is the extraordinary resulting cadence. At a first hearing it may appear incomprehensible or erratic, but to the trained observer this cadence will appear simply what it is—difficult. The most appropriate time seems to be $3/4$ or $6/8$. Attempts have been

made to write it in 2/4, but this invariably alters the musical character of the work. This cadence, so difficult of adequate rendition, is therefore seen to be of prime importance. The simultaneous use of the pedals must likewise be observed; indeed, the atmosphere of Emilio Murillo's national music requires that the use of the pedals be correlated with the independence of the hands. Finally, this music has a haunting, elusive quality which disappears when actually approached, particularly when an attempt is made to transcribe it; it is like a bird which forever escapes the grasp. This strange new quality eludes and defeats the skilled pianist, even one of great talent.

Some claim to see in the works of Murillo the influence of the *bambuco*. I do not share this opinion, since I rise above the purely musical question, in itself limited. In the first place the Indian folklore music in America is much older than the *bambuco*, which is of African origin and which was introduced with the negro slaves. The original *bambuco* thus imported has undoubtedly been transformed by its American environment. In Cuba a *bambuco* can be heard which has almost the same characteristics as that played by the negroes in southern Colombia on the marimba. What more natural and probable than that during the modifying process undergone by this African theme it should acquire something from the Indian music, something expressive of the emotions of the primitive inhabitants of similar regions? The *bambuco* during its Americanization had perforce to become a form of New World music, with the result that all *bambucos*, wherever played, show great similarity of form and are, in my opinion, dominated and unified by the same fundamentally American characteristics.

A number of Murillo's adaptations have been successfully orchestrated by Sr. Martínez Montoya, who never fails to preserve the essential and novel character of these compositions. In spite of this, it is nevertheless true that the work of this great Colombian composer is too little known. It is possible that the principal reason for this is the great difficulty of execution. Mademoiselle Chaminade, the eminent woman composer, who was in New York at the same time as Murillo, in 1910, stated then that she was greatly attracted to the work of the latter, but was not slow to confess that her fingers were not nimble enough to adapt themselves to this new type of composition or to interpret the disconcerting cadence of the strange musical themes Murillo interprets.

Summarizing, it may be said that in the work of Murillo may be heard the haunting strains of the ancient dances of the Colombian indigenes; that it possesses inspiration; that it includes a technique of its own the form of which is entirely new; and that whatever the reason may be, one must deeply regret that his five great *fantasies-caprices* are still unpublished and that the edition of his 20 *pasillos* is lost.

The question still remains: Does not Colombian music, that gorgeous tropical efflorescence, deserve to be known and appreciated in Europe? Can musical art look upon the passing of this music, together with its creator, unmoved, without regret?

It would be perhaps entirely too rash to affirm that this music would find in Europe an immediate and enthusiastic welcome, but it can certainly be affirmed that it would be a pity should these new riches remain unknown and undeveloped and that the surest way of making them known and enjoyed would be to confide their execution to the extraordinarily expert hands of Emilio Murillo himself.

The foregoing is an attempt to briefly describe some of the peculiarities of the original music of Boyacá and southern Santander, together with a few allusions to the African *bambuco* in its Americanized form. It would, however, be unjust to make no reference to the Incan music, whose curious strains in various forms are also found in Colombia.

Incan music appears to have spread over Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and southern Colombia. Mgr. Federico González Suárez, that eminent Ecuadorean historian, assigned Pasto as the extreme northern limit of the domination of the Incas and their language, but the music of the Quichuas appears to have exceeded these limits and to have penetrated as far as Popayán. Music, even that of the Incas, is a poor respecter of frontiers, so that I in speaking of it do not hesitate to cross the boundaries marked.

Whence came this music called Incan? Was it born in these regions or was it introduced by successive migrations, the traces of which are as difficult to follow as are most other South American migratory movements? In the absence of exact scientific evidence one may conjecture that, contrary to the idea long current, the Quichua civilization is not derived from that of the Aymarás, who formerly lived near Lake Titicaca, but that, like the Quichua race, it must have originated in the great Central American Nahuatl branch in its advance toward the south. It would, indeed, be an interesting task to note the points of similarity between Incan and Mexican monodies, but one which exceeds the limits of this brief sketch.

In any case, it can surely be asserted that Incan music is exclusively American, and if, as some imaginative persons have believed, resemblances to Asiatic themes can be traced therein, such resemblances should, in my opinion, be ascribed exclusively to those similarities existing between all manifestations of primitive music, the majority of which are based on pentatonic or otherwise incomplete scales. Moreover, the origin of music in general, like that of articulate speech, is unknown, although it is known that their birth and development were more or less simultaneous. It is likely, therefore, that both

the language and the music of the Quichuas are not only American but that they actually originated in the region inhabited by that people.

Quichua music still survives in the Andean ranges in its pre-Columbian form. We have certain proof of this fact in the instruments found in ancient tombs, instruments clearly adapted to the playing of those themes which we call purely Indian. These themes after the Conquest were crossed, according to the region, with colonial Spanish music (*yaravies*, *huainos*, *marineras*) or the South Colombian *bambuco*, or they underwent an independent evolutionary process, as in the case of the *pirucha* in Ecuador.

Let us now examine briefly and rapidly these different instruments.

Among the instruments in actual use one should distinguish between those of ancient origin, examples of which have been revealed in excavations and through stone carvings, and those of modern origin, currently employed in Indian orchestras. Among the former, wind instruments, which are the preferred and the most important of all, should be mentioned first, followed by percussion instruments, which are the earlier of the two. Among the modern will be cited only the stringed instruments.

The flute (*queña* or *güena*) is certainly the most popular and generally used instrument in Incan music. It is made in different lengths of bone and reeds, but its mouthpiece is always of the same type. After the flute comes, in order of use and preference, the Pan's pipes or syrinx, called *antara* in Peru and *rondador* in Ecuador. The original *antara* appears to have had only a single row of resonant tubes. If memory serves me correctly, a kind of *antara* of terra cotta was found in the course of recent excavations, but this model appears to have been definitely abandoned. The syrinx is now made of reeds only. Several models are found in Ecuador, some of which are very large as well as very complicated, and there are examples which have two rows of tubes.² The *capador*, which is smaller, is more within the range of ordinary human lungs. Finally comes the primitive war trumpet or *queppa*, which is also called the *pututu* and which produces the most harsh and barbaric sounds. These instruments are also found to a greater or less degree in southern Colombia.

Of the percussion instruments which are so useful and important in giving to the music of the Sierra its characteristic value and rhythmical and monotonous accompaniment, it can be said that the Incas made them of anything at hand which would serve the purpose—bone, terra cotta, shell, wood, skins, etc., and that they were rigged, shaken, and struck in innumerable ways. The most interesting are the drums (*huancars*), the timbrel (*tivía*), the bass drum (*bombo*), the spherical bells (*machiles*), the cymbals (*chilchiles*), etc.

² Cf. studies of Mme. Bécard d'Harcourt, published in the Dictionary of the Conservatoire de Musique

Of the modern stringed instruments, which are often made of primitive and original materials, there may be named a kind of mandolin (*bandurria*), the *charango*, which is somewhat similar to a guitar, the *charango* of armadillo shell, and the Indian harp commonly used but of small dimensions, particularly in Ecuador, where it is no larger than a lyre.

It remains to be added that I owe my knowledge of these instruments to my distinguished friend, Don Pedro Traversari, formerly director of the National Conservatory of Music at Quito, who possesses a collection which is unique even in South America.

With the aid of these instruments the scales, or rather the defective pentatonic series of scales used by the Incas, has been reconstructed in our diatonic musical notation. The term series is used with intention, since the use of one single Quichua scale is a contingency not yet determined. The ideal scale would be the succession of intervals in our scale of C major with the suppression of the half tones. There would then be the following succession: C, D, E, G, A. But this is only a theory, since most of the Indian leitmotifs are minor, and until a new order and belief obtain I recognize no minor scales but those containing our old "sensible note." I am aware that, in imitation of the musicians of the Middle Ages, certain authors would like to recapture this pentatonic scale, which is ideal for both modes, and to qualify these as minor or not in accordance with the number of minor thirds. I reject this entirely too theoretical opinion. Moreover, this succession of tones would entail the absence of modulations and of chromatics, and if the latter are unknown in Quichua, it is none the less true that a few slight modulations are sometimes found, as we shall see further on, in spite of the fact that Incan music is termed by the theoretic pontiffs as "monodic." It must, moreover, never be forgotten that Incan is one of the most flexible and whimsical of musics. Also, let us not lay down too academic or strict rules, thus risking the introduction of lamentable anachronisms in the study of the musical meditations of the former inhabitants of "Tahuantinsuyu."

Pure Indian monodies always find their inspiration in the liturgical chants or dances so highly honored in the Andean sierras. These melodies are always melancholy, reflecting the sad and impassive Indian character. The minor mode suits these monodies better than any other, the concluding stress being generally inclined toward a low note in a minor third. The measure or time most frequently employed is a slow $2/4$ time, or nearly that, or else a slow or rapid $6/8$. There are also others which could be described as syncopated, jerky, and breathless which require, variously, the $3/4$, $5/4$, and, more rarely, $4/4$ time, this last measure being apparently limited to Ecuador (the

piruchá). The cadence is at times so free that it absolutely refuses to be captured or defined.

It is well to again emphasize the fact that Incan music is too flexible and whimsical to permit of exact limits being set to its composition, the theories here set forth being merely an effort at analysis.

One of the principal characteristics in the execution of Incan music is the importance of the always monotonous accompaniment given dance music. This accompaniment is achieved by the aid of percussion instruments, the spectators keeping time with the dancers' movements by clapping their hands and making the most rhythmic noise possible with their feet, all without apparent effort, the facial expression meanwhile being as imperturbable as if they were conducting the most solemn rite.

This purely Indian music has been modified by subjection to modern European or local influence. The chief modified types are the *yaravies* (songs), the different *huainos* (dances), all influenced by Spanish music of the colonial period, and the *marinera*, a creole dance which recalls the Bolivian *cueca* and the Colombian *bambuco*.

The *yaravies*, which are exclusively Peruvian, are usually plaintive songs written in a slow succession of major thirds, quickly followed by the minor third of the same key. The rhythm is rather free, very often $3/4$ time.

Among the *huainos* may be distinguished the *huanito*, the *San Juanito*, the *cashua*, the *cachaspate*, the *zapateado*, the *khachampa*, and many others. The *bambuco* is a mixture, according to taste, throughout Colombia.

It may be asked what has been done to set down in musical notation these Incan airs, transmitted down the ages only by oral tradition. The answer is that although they have been studied and made known to a considerable extent, relatively few careful adaptations have been published, and these few are very little known in America, and still less in Europe. The Quichua monodies have unquestionably suffered necessary modifications during their transcription into our diatonic scale, modification which has often meant enrichment. It is nevertheless true that some composers have succeeded better than others in preserving the originality of the principal themes and in developing them agreeably. Robles in Peru, my esteemed friends Pedro Traversari and Sixto M. Durán in Ecuador, as well as Emilio Murillo in Colombia, are those who have been most successful in the adaptation of this music. I have no hesitation in saying that, to me, Murillo's *Hymn to the Sun* is the inspired work of a master hand.

We have in this hymn abundant proof of the freedom within the pentatonic scale. Murillo collected the motif of this hymn in

Cuzco from the single *queua* of a llama driver, who at dawn rendered the following modest but most original homage to the Sun:



The intervals in this work were doubtless those of *mi*, *fa* sharp, *sol*, *si*, *re*, etc.

This liturgical ode is a complete reflection of the melancholy landscape, the mountains with their resounding echoes, the high, cold plateau and its scanty vegetation. Murillo demonotonized it, as it were, enriched and enlarged it by adding a short, characteristically Incan dance motif. The whole composition is absolutely unhampered in its movement and entirely successful. The dance motif took more or less this form:



or this:



A, which is binary, renders the expression better than B, which is ternary.

Upon my arrival at Bogotá, I could hardly wait to obtain the music of this *Hymn to the Sun*, of which I had heard so much at Quito. Alas, no one is a prophet in his own country, not even in Colombia! The *Hymn to the Sun* was absolutely unknown there.



THE "ESCOLA ARGENTINA," RIO DE JANEIRO

One of the new schools of the Federal District of Brazil. Upper: Façade of the building. Lower: The Argentine Ambassador to Brazil, Dr. Mora y Araujo, thanks Dr. Carneiro Leão, Director General of Public Instruction, in the name of the Argentine Government for having named the school after his country

A GENUINE PAN AMERICAN GESTURE ∴ ∴ ∴

DR. A. CARNEIRO LEÃO, Director General of Public Instruction in the Federal District of Brazil—the city of Rio de Janeiro and its environs—and one of the foremost educational leaders of that great Republic, has adopted the laudable and interesting policy of dedicating, one by one, the schools of the district to the respective Republics of the American continent.

According to his plan, each school in the Federal District will celebrate the national holidays of the American country whose name it bears, and both the pupils and the teachers will carry on epistolary correspondence with the pupils and teachers of that country.

Through this plan the interest of every one connected with the schools of the district is awakened in the life of other countries, the natural consequence being a distinct advance in first-hand knowledge, the breaking down of prejudice, and the fostering of a spirit of cordial sympathy and friendship toward all nations, more particularly toward those of the American Continent.



"ESCOLA REPUBLICA DO PERU," RIO DE JANEIRO

The second school in the Brazilian capital to be named after one of the American Republics

The first of the schools to be thus named was the "Escola Argentina," or Argentina School, the dedication of which took place November 8, 1924. The inauguration ceremonies were attended by high administrative and educational authorities and by the Argentine ambassador, Dr. Mora y Araujo, who emphasized the importance of the interchange of letters between the schools of the different nations, expressing his enthusiastic hope that the plan would be adopted by the Brazilian Director of Instruction and announcing the adoption of a reciprocal policy in Argentina.

The second school to be christened after a member of the Pan American family of nations received the name of Escola Republica



INAUGURATION OF THE ESCOLA REPÚBLICA DO PERÚ

The presiding officials at the inauguration, which took place on December 9, 1924, the centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho. In the center is Dr. Alnor Prata, Mayor of the Federal capital, who was chairman of the meeting. On his right are Sr. Victor Maurtua, Minister of Peru to Brazil; Colonel Zarate, Military Attaché of the Peruvian Legation; Sr. A. Carneiro Leão, Director General of Public Instruction; Dr. Goulart de Andrade, Inspector of Schools; and Sr. Chernont de Britto, Inspector of Schools. On his left are seated Dr. Felix Pacheco, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senhora Felix Pacheco; Senhora Victor Maurtua; Senhora Placer Prata; and Senhora Zarate.

de Perú. The dedication ceremony was no whit less imposing than in the former case, being attended by the Peruvian ambassador, Sr. Victor Mauro, as well as by the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sr. Felix Pacheco, the prefect of the Federal District Dr. Alnor Prata, and other high Government officials, in addition to a distinguished assemblage representative of the educational and social elements of the capital.

In due time other schools will be named, the christening of each of which will mark a distinct step forward in the achievement of the Pan American ideal of international peace and friendship.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HEALTH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL AMERICA ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

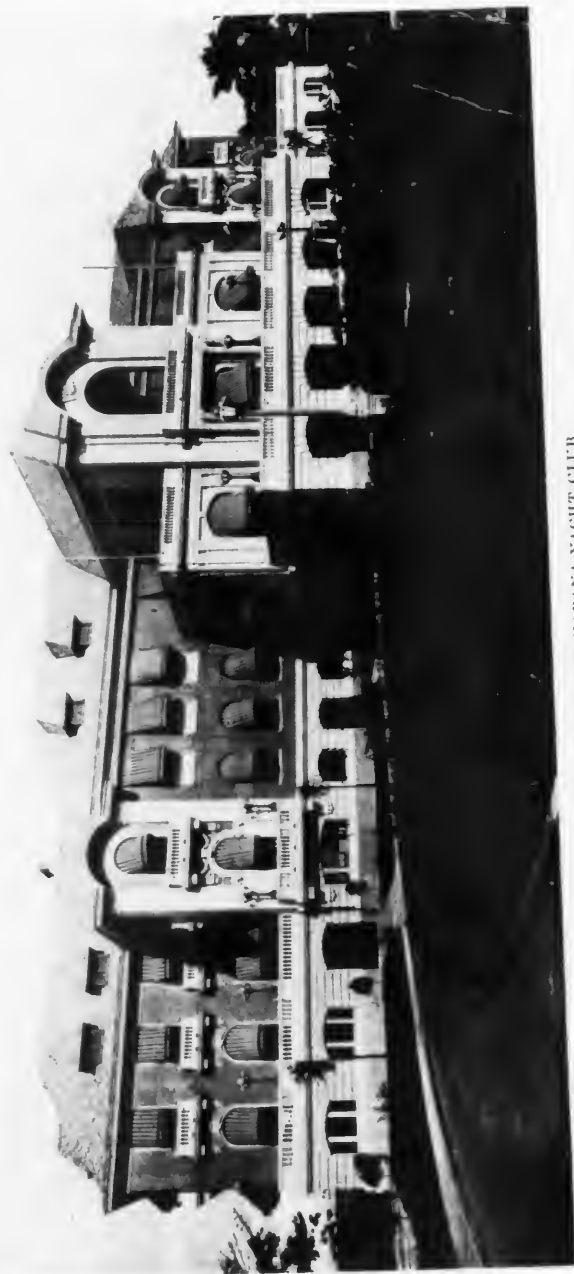
FROM the foreword by Dr. M. J. Rosenau of the Harvard Medical School to the valuable volume¹ containing the proceedings of the important conference named above, which was held at Kingston, Jamaica, from July 22 to August 1, 1924, the following paragraphs are extracted:

The International Conference on Health Problems in Tropical America had its inception in June of 1923, when Dr. Wm. E. Deeks, general manager of the medical department of the United Fruit Co., initiated a plan for a round-table conference of the nine medical superintendents of the hospitals of that company in Central America. The purpose of the round-table conference was to consider sanitary and administrative questions, to discuss tropical diseases, to standardize practice, and to promote preventive medicine and hygiene in tropical lands. As the plan developed it became evident to Doctor Deeks that it would be advantageous to invite a few scientists who had made notable contributions in this particular field to meet with his group of hospital superintendents. The idea gradually grew until it developed into an international gathering to which eminent and active workers representing all phases of the medical and sanitary sciences connected with tropical medicine came from the four quarters of the globe. Delegates were invited to represent universities, medical societies, health organizations, and governments.

The conference was made possible through the vision and imagination of the officials of the United Fruit Co. whose generous hospitality in the way of transportation, hotel accommodations and entertainment added to the success and pleasure of the gathering. The United Fruit Co. has been a pioneer and leader among corporations in looking after the health of their employees. It called a conference with the expectation that not only would it be of value to them, but would also prove a contribution to tropical medicine the world over. In England it has long been the custom for the guilds and large business corporations to act as patrons of science and to finance the promotion of fundamental knowledge on which the welfare and progress of mankind is based. The delegates to this conference now record with satisfaction that an American corporation has taken the initiative in an unusual and promising direction.

Following the scientific sessions at Kingston, the members of the conference were given an opportunity to inspect and study the medical and sanitary work of the United Fruit Co. in its divisions in Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia. The members of the conference take this means of thanking the government officials, medical faculties, scientific societies, corporations, and private individuals in those countries, and also in Cuba, Jamaica, and the Canal Zone, for the many courtesies and facilities which they enjoyed.

¹ *Proceedings of the International Conference on Health Problems in Tropical America*, United Fruit Company, Boston, Mass., 1924



NEW HOME OF THE HABANA YACHT CLUB

The facade of the new club house recently completed at Playa Maripano, a suburb of the Cuban capital. The inaugural reception, celebrating the opening of the club's new home in January of this year, was a brilliant event.

The facade of the new club house recently completed at Playa Marlimao, a suburb of the Cuban capital, Havana, was the subject of a new home in January of this year, was a brilliant event.



THE HABANA YACHT CLUB

Upper: The club, as seen from the water. Lower: The piers



THE HABANA YACHT CLUB

Upper: One of the terraces overlooking the beach Lower: The dining room



THE HABANA YACHT CLUB

Upper: One end of the ballroom. Lower: The ladies' parlor

FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL TRADE EXHIBITION

AN International Trade Exhibition will open its doors on September 15, 1925, in the beautiful city of New Orleans, better known, perhaps, to the average citizen as a city of quaint and delightful old-time customs than as a great business center and the second port of the nation in importance. "Its main purpose," say the regulations of the exhibition, "is to provide a permanent and suitable place under one roof where the manufacturers of the world will be represented and where the buyer and seller may meet under the most favorable conditions possible and where successfully, pleasantly, and economically they may conclude their business transactions."

Not only has the United States Government given its official sanction to the proposed exhibition, but it has also aided in a practical manner by placing at the disposition of the exhibition authorities a huge steel and concrete building, easily accessible to railway lines and located on the bank of "The Father of Waters"—a building which is ideal for housing a great variety and number of exhibits.

Contrary to the character of most expositions, the International Trade Exhibition does not simply commemorate an event, nor is it an affair to make money for its promoters. It is an organization by public-spirited citizens, without hope of profit, which is indorsed and aided by the United States Government, to establish a mart of trade where buyers will meet sellers and where the manufacturer can display his wares to good advantage; where he can come in contact with large numbers of buyers from all parts of the world and where selling and buying will naturally follow.

In view of the importance to the business world of an exhibition of this character, President Coolidge has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, by a joint resolution approved March 2, 1925, "the President of the United States is authorized to invite by proclamation, or in such other manner as he may deem proper, the States of the Union and all foreign countries to participate in the proposed permanent exhibition to be held by the International Trade Exhibition at New Orleans, Louisiana, beginning September 15, 1925, for the purpose of exhibiting samples of fabricated and raw products of all countries and bringing together buyers and sellers for promotion of trade and commerce in such products;"

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the said joint resolution, do hereby invite the States of the Union and all foreign countries to participate in the exhibition mentioned by exhibiting samples of their fabricated and raw products.

The uncommonly favorable location of New Orleans with respect to Mexico, the Central American Republics, the West Indian Republics, and even those of the southern continent (via the Panama Canal) should make this trade exhibition of unusual interest to the importing and exporting trade of those countries, and it is confidently hoped that they will not be slow to perceive and make use of the advantages to be derived from participation therein.

"SEEING BUENOS AIRES"

A MONOLOGUE¹

By G. S. B.

"Yes, we arrived Wednesday, and we're going back on the same boat Thursday."

"Indeed! Aren't those ships just lovely. It was such a gorgeous trip, and so much to see."

"No, I didn't get off at Rio. It was so dreadfully hot that day."

"This country is such a dream, and such a wonderfully big city. Why, already I have oodles of notes. I am something of a writer, you know. I have a connection—am a sort of associate editor—with our paper in Seutica. My husband pokes fun at me, but I'm going to surprise him when I get back. Yes, I intend to write a book."

"Oh, certainly, at the Bonanza. My husband always picks the best hotel. His company pays all expenses, you know. Then we both like to stay at an American or English hotel, where we feel at home. No, I never eat native cooking! I had an uncle who traveled in the Far East, and he told about the horrid natives serving birds' nests!"

"My, but it's been so good of you ladies to invite me here. Such good tea, and this lovely homemade cake—real American. I didn't

¹From *American Weekly*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 21, 1925.

dream that there were so many Americans in Buenos Aires. Just like an oasis in the desert, one might say."

"Oh, dear me, we have been whirled about and entertained so much since our arrival that my poor head rocks sometimes! But, don't you know, I believe it's just these rapid impressions that writers need. One simply can not write at one's best when things become commonplace."

"Oh, my, yes; we were at the Tigre. But, do tell me, what a silly thing for the railroad to name so many stations alike. I believe we passed at least three places called Bovril."

"I had such a dreadful experience at the consulate yesterday. I shall write a personal letter to Washington when I return. I brought my passport for a visé, and the young man told me I must come to-day. To think that my time here is not more valuable than his silly shipping papers which he said he must get out."

"No, fortunately, he didn't ask for my income-tax receipt. The only one we have is quite old. It's all so ridiculous, anyway. My husband and I move about so much that we don't have any place to enter our returns."

"Yes, another cup, thank you, and some more of that adorable angel cake. I am so glad to see that you ladies do not follow this horrid practice of wine drinking. I am very active in the temperance league, you know. Wouldn't it be ideal to start one here! Yes, Mrs. Levinsky, we Nordics must spread our gospel to the world; I shall send you ladies a supply of literature on the subject when I get back. It is so good that our noble Constitution forbids liquor. I am such a believer in the righteousness of the law."

"Oh, one thing, my dear—I wish some one of you ladies could tell me where to buy bird-of-paradise plumes. I promised to bring some for friends, and I have just the dandiest idea to sew them in the hem of my heavy skirts to get by those horrid customs inspectors in New York."

"No; we will hardly have an opportunity to get out into the country, but I suppose there isn't much to see anyway. I can just visualize those monotonous pampa plains stretching away in the distance. I can get the information on the corn and whatnot they raise there out of any guide book, you know."

"Well, this time I must be going, really. Don't bother to walk out with me. Oh, thanks, then, but I really never have difficulty in getting about."

"No, I don't speak Spanish, but I think it's such a lovely, sweet language. I have learned so many words. Just to get around, you know. The porters at the hotel are so obliging; they tell me just what to say when I go shopping. It's so simple, too. I am a follower of the Bellman method of memory training by association of ideas. But my husband is just so busy he won't take the time to learn. He says he will insist on a knowledge of English as the first requisite for his agent here. He says he just can not be bothered with letters in foreign languages."

"Ah, here comes a cab now."

"*Cochie, aquí! Spārow, spārow!*"

"Well, good-by, ladies, I really must be going. Thanks awfully for the wonderful tea!"

"*Cochie, Hotel Bonanza, savvy?*"



CAJA N.^o DE AHORRO POSTAL
GOBIERNO Y CAJEROS MERCANTILES ARGENTINA



THE NATIONAL POSTAL SAVINGS
BANK OF BUENOS AIRES

The prize winning design for the new building was prepared by the architects Squitieri and Croce-Mujica were the successful architects in the recent competition. The structure, of the Spanish Renaissance style of the sixteenth century, is to cover an area of 45,000 square feet, and will cost 2,000,000 pesos. Seven floors and two basements will contain the bank offices and a postal station with the necessary service for the postal employees. There will also be medical clinics and dining room for employees.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

CÓRDOBA-VILLA DOLORES AIR LINE.—In January regular air mail service was begun between Córdoba and Villa Dolores, the planes of the Junker 185 horse-power type making the trip in 45 to 50 minutes while formerly, by automobile, seven to eight hours were necessary. During January 50 flights were made, in which 215 passengers and 1,140 kilograms of mail and small packages were transported, the total flying time being 41 hours, and the total distance flown 6,150 kilometers.

GOVERNMENT OIL LANDS.—The Minister of Agriculture, in his effort to increase the output of government petroleum lands, outlined the following plans for 1925 after consultation with the administrator:

The financial estimate for 1924 was based on an output of petroleum and manufactured products of an estimated value of 16,233,140 pesos national currency. As a matter of fact the amount produced was worth 19,332,858 pesos, including sales and reserves, or an increase of 19.10 per cent over the estimate. In 1925 the second year's program of the four-year development plan, as approved by presidential decree of December 31, 1923, is to be carried out. This includes in Comodoro Rivadavia the drilling of 100 wells for exploitation and 8 for exploration, besides 48 wells which should have been drilled in 1924, or the drilling of 156 wells in all by the end of 1925.

In Plaza Huincul the unfinished program of 1924 will be concluded during the first half of 1925, as many wells being drilled as funds for labor and equipment permit.

The 1925 budget provides for the erection of four oil storage tanks each of 10,000 cubic meters capacity, in the Comodoro Rivadavia field, and one of similar size at Plaza Huincul. It is hoped that during this year the storage and sale plants at Concepción del Uruguay, Mar del Plata, and Bahía Blanca may be ready for service. Plans are also being made for the erection of a 10,000 cubic meter tank in Rosario and another of 6,000 cubic meters at Paraná.

During 1925 a new oil tanker of upward of 10,000 tons capacity is to be added to the transport service, and the construction of a still larger tanker begun for completion early in 1926.

The first refinery, with a daily capacity of 2,000 tons, is to be put into service on December 15, 1925. It is located at La Plata.

The wages of the day laborers on the Government oil lands were increased for the year 1925 by 4,059,582.72 pesos national currency. The practice of promotion, extra pay for length of service, extra pay for fathers of families, and sums given to laborers for special work or useful suggestions in oil production—all these are factors which have an effective influence toward unity and cooperation upon the entire force of workers, both in the present and for the future.

The 1925 budget for Government oil lands, as approved by ministerial resolution, includes an appropriation of 57,680,000 pesos national currency.

ARGENTINE BEEF TO BELGIUM.—A Belgian firm recently made an offer through the Argentine legation in Brussels to act as agent for the handling of 1,000 tons of Argentine beef quarters per month, this beef to meet certain requirements for the Belgian market. Offers were also made for mutton, hares, and pork.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN DAIRYING AND CHEESE MAKING.—As a result of the visit of the Italian Minister of Agriculture to Argentina the Lodi Dairy Institute, located in Genoa, has offered scholarships for a six months' intensive course to two Argentine agricultural students, awarded to the winners of competitive examinations in chemistry, bacteriology of milk, manufacture of milk products, and Italian.

BOLIVIA

PETROLEUM OUTPUT OF BERMEJO NO. 2 WELL.—The Standard Oil Co. of Bolivia commenced drilling the Bermejo No. 2 well, located near the Bermejo River, on January 17, 1924, and according to a recent report made by the company on the development of the work the daily production of this well was 500 barrels of oil of 26° Baumé. Considering the encouraging results obtained at Bermejo No. 2 it is expected that at subsequent drillings of other wells oil will be found in quantities sufficient for exploitation. One kilometer north of No. 2 a new well, Bermejo No. 3, will be drilled. A road is now under construction leading to this well by which the necessary machinery and equipment for the work will be transported as soon as the road is completed.

COLONIZATION PROJECT FOR EASTERN BOLIVIA.—The petition presented to the Bolivian Congress by an association of Portland, Oregon, for 300,000 hectares of public lands in the eastern section of the Republic for the purpose of establishing a colony, has been approved by the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate for consideration. The lands requested are located in the canton of Cabezas, in the Province of Cordillera. The association engages to bring 300 families to establish the colony, and in the event of not bringing the full number of families the association loses the right to 1,000 hectares for each family less than the stipulated number.

EXPERIMENTS FOR PROVIDING VEGETATION FOR HIGHLANDS.—In pursuit of the important and interesting study of providing vegetation for the arid highlands of Bolivia, experiments are now being made with a collection of seeds from plants which have been cultivated successfully on the Abyssinian plateau. Forty-eight different vari-

ties of plants, selected by Señor Jorge Eschenich, agricultural expert, have been planted at the experiment grounds in La Paz, and a new lot of seeds is expected to arrive shortly, which will be placed in another experiment ground now being completed.

BRAZIL

IMMIGRANTS AND COLONIZATION SERVICE.—During the year 1924 the Colonization Service sent to the interior of the Republic 11,259 immigrants in addition to 2,429 other laborers. Of the former, 1,877 were single persons and of the latter 1,311, the remainder being members of family groups. The number of immigrants given free hospitality during 1924 at the Ilha das Flores, the immigrant station of Rio de Janeiro, was 10,536.

CONSTRUCTION IN SÃO PAULO.—It is reported by *Wileman's Brazilian Review* for January 21, 1925, that with the year 1924 the city of São Paulo commenced to construct more than 2½ houses per working hour, this number increasing to 3 per working hour, or 24 a day, by the end of the year. In August, 1924, 318 licenses for new construction were given; in September, 537; and in October, 557.

SLAUGHTERING OF CATTLE RESTRICTED.—Beginning January 12 of this year, the slaughtering of cows and heifers in municipal abattoirs and plants engaged in packing, drying, or chilling meat was restricted by decree of the Minister of Agriculture, who was later to issue regulations for the different sections of the country.

PUBLIC WORKS IN TWO STATES TO BE CONTINUED.—As noted in last month's issue of the *BULLETIN*, the President of the Republic issued a decree stopping all construction of public works, because of the failure of Congress to pass the appropriation bill for this year. Two States, however, Parahyba and Bahia, have decided to continue the public works already started within their boundaries. In Bahia these include the completion of the last of the irrigation reservoirs, that of the Riacho do Peixe, which will store 8,000,000 cubic meters of water; the digging of artesian wells; road construction; and further work on the State map, whose completion will fill a long-felt want.

CACAO EXPERIMENT STATIONS.—When sending to the cacao experiment stations located in Ilhéos, Bahia, and Goytacazes, Espirito Santo, instructions as to research to be carried on in connection with cacao growing, such as tests of the best varieties, yield per hectare, growth with and without shade, and similar activities, the Minister of Agriculture asked the directors of the stations to plant also tea plants and quinine, camphor, chaulmoogra, and other trees, and to maintain nurseries of cacao trees and of useful forest trees, such as eucalyptus and teak.

PARCEL POST.—Regulations have been issued governing the size of parcel post packages sent to foreign countries. The maximum cubic contents of those sent to other American countries, except Venezuela, will be 50 cubic decimeters, the largest dimension not to exceed 1 meter 5 centimeters.

FORESTRY.—The Paulista Railway Co., which has more than 80 kinds of trees in its nurseries, is cultivating about 10 varieties on a large scale with a view to utilizing the wood eventually for construction timber, railway ties, posts, and other purposes.

An exhibition of many varieties of wood native to the State of Pará was held in Rio de Janeiro last January, where it excited much favorable attention.

TRIAL TRIP OF AIR MAIL SERVICE.—A trial trip for the air mail service which the Latécoère Co., proprietor of the France-to-Morocco air line, proposes to establish from Rio de Janeiro to Buenos Aires was successfully accomplished last January with Breguet biplanes. The flight south was made in 36 hours 45 minutes, including stops. The company hopes to establish a mail service from Europe to Buenos Aires by way of Africa, the city of Natal, in the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Norte, to be the first landing in the western hemisphere.

NEW COMMUNICATIONS IN MINAS GERAES.—The construction of a new road 183 kilometers in length from Mathias Cardoso to the municipal district of Espinosa, on the boundary between the States of Minas Geraes and Bahia, has been authorized by the president of the former State, the cost being estimated at approximately 300 contos. An automobile highway from Dôres da Boa Esperança to Villa Nepomuceno, via Coqueiral, was opened to traffic in December of last year, its length being 34 kilometers. The cost of construction, 30 contos, was borne by the municipal district.

An interesting motion-picture film has been taken of the Victoria to Minas Railway, both of the old section and of the part now under construction which, as has already been noted in these pages, will open up the valley of the Doce River, where there are rich deposits of iron as well as fertile land for agriculture. The film also shows the hospital and other provisions for safeguarding the health of the railway workers.

ROADS IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL.—The State Government has made appropriation of 1,000 contos for highway repairs in various parts of the State.

CHILE

COST OF LIVING.—*La Información*, published by the savings banks of Chile, gives in its September-October, 1924, issue, the following

index numbers on the cost of living in Chile. The calculations are based on the paper peso:

| Years and months | Light and heat | National foodstuffs | Imported foodstuffs | Beverages | Clothing | Transportation | Total |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|-------|
| 1913 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1914 | 106 | 116 | 112 | 100 | 102 | 101 | 108 |
| 1915 | 108 | 128 | 136 | 100 | 128 | 111 | 120 |
| 1916 | 106 | 109 | 144 | 106 | 140 | 109 | 117 |
| 1917 | 101 | 112 | 141 | 110 | 147 | 107 | 118 |
| 1918 | 108 | 110 | 151 | 110 | 155 | 106 | 121 |
| 1919 | 128 | 132 | 238 | 110 | 177 | 110 | 143 |
| 1920 | 151 | 165 | 256 | 127 | 207 | 112 | 168 |
| 1921 | 174 | 151 | 230 | 136 | 208 | 126 | 169 |
| 1922 | 184 | 146 | 227 | 131 | 229 | 138 | 173 |
| 1923 | 186 | 152 | 236 | 131 | 230 | 138 | 176 |
| Jan., 1924 | 190 | 140 | 228 | 131 | 229 | 138 | 172 |
| Sept., 1924 | 195 | 185 | 211 | 150 | 215 | 151 | 196 |

NITRATE.—The production of nitrate for the first 11 months of 1924 was 21,811,789 metric quintals, while exports for the same period were 20,621,018 metric quintals.

SUBWAY IN SANTIAGO.—A concession for the construction of an electric subway in Santiago was granted to Sr. Luis Lagarrigue in October, 1924. The terms of the concession require that construction must be started within a year, and that the first section, between Plaza Argentina and Plaza Delicias, must be completed within five years thereafter.

FRUIT SHOW.—According to press notices, the Agronomic Society of Chile was planning to hold a fruit show in Santiago the last of March or the first of April. In addition to the exhibits of fresh fruit, especially varieties preferred for export, there were to be demonstrations of methods of drying, canning, preparing such products as juices and syrups, and packing fresh fruit for export. Motion-picture films were also to be shown.

In this connection it should be noted that the model fruit cannery of the Government on the Quinta Normal near Santiago has offered to can at cost all fruit sent in by growers.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—A German specialist in agricultural chemistry has arrived to take charge of the study of soil analysis, fertilizers, forage plants, and related subjects at the experiment station of the National Society of Agriculture. One of his duties will be to study the possibility of introducing the manufacture of beet sugar.

COLOMBIA

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The declared exports from Colombia to the United States in 1924 amounted to \$61,341,066, compared with \$50,826,790 for the previous year.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL MISSION.—A Japanese mission composed of prominent business men representing banking and commercial firms arrived in Bogotá on January 16 last. This mission is visiting

the countries of the New World with the purpose of developing trade relations with Japan.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—A large Dornier flying boat was received at Puerto Colombia on January 16 for the Colombian-German Aerial Transport Co. This superseaplane, equipped with twin motors developing 400 horsepower each, is designed for landing on the open sea as well as on inland waterways, and is the largest craft of its type to be used in Colombia, having capacity for 10 passengers and ample space for mail and baggage. It is also equipped with wireless apparatus.

OPENING THE BOCAS DE CENIZAS.—Last January the Controller of the Currency issued a statement to the effect that in the budget law for 1925 there was a surplus of 3,696,242 pesos, which is the sum required by the contract between the Ministry of Public Works and the Ulen Co. for the work of widening the Bocas de Ceniza at the mouth of the Magdalena River in order to permit the passage of large vessels.

COSTA RICA

RICE CROP.—The rice crop gathered this year in the rich region of Guanacaste was so abundant, having been estimated at 40,000 quintals, that next year many farmers expect to plant large areas in this province to rice and other grains. When the new roads are built in this province, Guanacaste bids fair to become the grain center of the Republic.

CUBA

TRAVELING IN CUBA.—The well-known newspaper *The Havana Post* recently published a special edition for the winter tourist season of 1924-25. This issue carried many articles of interest for the tourist including articles descriptive of the beauty and industrial wealth of the island, suggestions for traveling from one point to another, and many details of general interest relating to the numerous attractions persons visiting the "Pearl of the Antilles" will find there.

PROMOTION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY.—In order to encourage the better cultivation and improvement of land for sugar planting, a bill has been prepared proposing the establishment of five prizes of \$80,000 each for distribution among the first sugar planters who successfully plant, cultivate, and grind sugar-cane on 20 caballerías of ground (in Cuba a caballería is about $33\frac{1}{3}$ acres) during four consecutive crops. The tracts used for this purpose must be what is known as exhausted land, that is, land on which sugar-cane has been raised for not less than 15 consecutive years.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR 1924.—The customs receipts for 1924 were approximately 18 per cent greater than during 1923, according to the

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figures of the customs receivership. The total for these collections in 1924 was \$4,283,750, whereas in the preceding year the total was but \$3,625,621. In view of the fact that these receipts are security for the public debt of the country, and are the source of the funds used for service on this debt, the increase is particularly gratifying.

EXPORTS FOR FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1924.—Exports from the Dominican Republic for the first eight months of 1924 reached a total value of \$25,785,893, the leading exports, both in quantity and value, being cacao, sugar, coffee, and tobacco.

DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY INDUSTRY.—With the idea of developing this important industry the proprietor of a dairy farm in La Vega, having a herd of approximately 100 milch cows, has installed modern American machinery for the manufacture of butter and cheese at his farm. The plant is designed to produce daily from 70 to 80 pounds of cheese and from 50 to 150 pounds of butter.

PROGRAM OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Of the funds provided by the short-term loan of \$2,500,000 Congress has apportioned the sum of \$1,170,500 for the continuation and completion of the public works program. Among the works provided for are roads and highways, for the most important of which the funds have been distributed in the following manner: Macoris to Rincón, a distance of 26 kilometers, \$130,000; Hato Mayor to Sábana de la Mar, 60 kilometers, \$80,000; Moca to Jamao, 40 kilometers, \$60,000; Bayaguana-Monte Plata-Baya, \$63,500; and Barahona to the Sánchez highway, 60 kilometers, \$60,000.

The sum of \$250,000 is allotted to irrigation and \$100,000 for the first payment on the purchase of the light and water plant of Puerto Plata and Santiago.

ECUADOR

PASSENGER SHIPS ALLOWED TO TOUCH AT PUNÁ.—By virtue of a legislative decree passenger and mail steamships engaged in rapid service are authorized to touch at the roadstead of Puná, provided the respective companies have agencies in Guayaquil. The island of Puná is at the mouth of the Guayas River in the Gulf of Guayaquil. The agencies are obliged to facilitate by means of steamboats, without charge to the Government, the transportation of passengers and mail between Puná and Guayaquil. It is expected that ships not making the port of Guayaquil at present, because of the time required for going up the Guayas River, will take advantage of the permission granted by this law.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT PORT OF GUAYAQUIL.—According to figures of the statistical department of the Guayaquil customhouse the value of the total imports through that port for

the first six months of 1924 amounted to 21,949,306 sucres, and the total exports for the same period were valued at 23,438,904 sucres.

REVENUES FOR SANITATION OF GUAYAQUIL.—A surtax of one-tenth of the import duties collected at the Port of Guayaquil has been imposed by a law of October 19, 1924, for the purpose of providing revenue for the sanitation of Guayaquil. According to the same law an export duty of 0.80 sucre for each 46 kilos of cacao exported through the customhouse of Guayaquil will be collected at that port; this revenue will also be used for the sanitation of Guayaquil. (*Commerce Reports*, March 2, 1925.)

GUATEMALA

UNITED FRUIT CO. CONTRACT.—A contract was made in January by the Government with the United Fruit Co., whereby the latter is granted temporary possession of the public lands on the banks of the Motagua River from its juncture with the Caribbean Sea to El Rico Bridge. The company undertakes to pay an annual rent of \$6,000 United States currency for the grant, \$12 in addition for each mahogany or cedar tree felled, and 1 cent for each bunch of bananas exported. It is expected that this revenue may reach \$80,000 annually. In addition, the Government mail will be transported free by United Fruit Co. ships and a wireless station will be erected at Livingston, the port of Izabal Province. The company is entitled to open a new port on the Gulf of Amatique and import, free of duty, machinery and supplies for its railroad and telephone lines to be built on the newly-leased land.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—In January an agricultural association of the farmers and planters of the Department of Santa Rosa was formed with headquarters in the town of Barberena. It is believed that before long a Federal agricultural association will be formed to include all the local groups working for agricultural progress.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—It is reported by the Guatemalan press that the building of the various branch lines of the International Railroad of Central America is to be rapidly forwarded. The work on the line from Zacapa, Guatemala, to Salvador, is being speedily completed. The line from San Miguel, Salvador, to Honduras is to be undertaken next. This line starts from San Miguel, the capital city of the Department of San Miguel, Salvador, running via the Goascorán River, the city of Nacaeme, and the Negro River, which is the boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua, and then joining the Honduran-Nicaraguan section of the line.

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK LAW.—See page 516.

HAITI

TARIFF ON SUGAR.—A recent law places an import duty of 16 centimes a kilo on sugar up to 96 degrees of polarization and an import duty of 25.5 centimes per kilo on sugar between 96 degrees and 98.5 degrees polarization. These duties include all taxes, surcharges, and also a wharfage fee of 3 gourdes per thousand kilos. Refined sugar as specified in the present tariff shall continue to pay the same duty as heretofore. All sugar exceeding 98.5 degrees of polarization shall be considered as refined and taxed accordingly.

COFFEE-CLEANING MACHINES.—The first small coffee-cleaning machines for public use are being placed at interior points in the coffee-producing regions. These machines consist of three units, a hand decorticator, a fanning mill, and a platform scale. These are designed to aid the farmer in better cleaning and preparing his coffee for market. This equipment is placed beyond the points served by the large central cleaning plants.

HONDURAS

MINING CONCESSION.—A concession of 200 hectares for metal mining has been granted to a resident of La Ceiba. This concession, which lies in the mining region known as Santa Cruz, in the Department of Santa Barbara, is supplied with water power from the Chamelecón and Camalote Rivers. The concessionary is to share the waters of these rivers with the farmers of the region by shutting off his flow of water at the close of the working day.

AGRARIAN LAW.—See page 517.

MEXICO

NATIONAL RAILWAYS.—The administration of the National Railways of Mexico, which has latterly been lodged in a bureau responsible to the President of the Republic, was transferred by presidential decree of February 14 to the Department of Communications.

IRRIGATION.—With the aid of a monthly Federal subvention of 10,000 pesos, work is actively continuing on the San Miguel de Mexquitic Dam in the State of San Luis Potosí which will, when completed, store enough water for the irrigation of 3,000 hectares of land. About 400,000 or 500,000 pesos more must be expended on the dam, which has already cost 320,000 pesos. Two other irrigation projects are also under construction in the same State.

The State legislature of Querétaro has appropriated 20,000 pesos for engineering studies regarding irrigation in the San Juan del Río district.

HIGHWAYS.—A new automobile highway from Morelia, the capital of the State of Michoacán, to Pátzcuaro, situated on the beautiful

lake of that name, has recently been completed. The inhabitants of Morelia are also rejoicing at the termination of the highway from that city to Zitácuaro, which connects there with another leading via Toluca to Mexico City, so that the entire journey to the latter may now be made by motor in about 12 hours, much more rapidly than by rail, as the route is long and roundabout.

PETROLEUM.—The Petroleum Bureau of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor has announced that 289 wells were brought in during 1924, their daily production being 986,933 barrels, an increase over 1923 both in the number of wells and production. Some of the new wells are located in entirely new fields. By its total production for 1924 of 139,497,476 barrels, or 22,177,659 cubic meters, of crude petroleum, valued at 271,678,619 pesos, Mexico retained second place in world production.

CENSUS FIGURES.—The following figures, obtained in the 1921 census, have recently been published by the National Statistics Bureau:

| Territorial division | Population | Area (sq. kilometers) | Density of population per sq. kilometer |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|---|
| Aguascalientes..... | 107,581 | 6,472 | 16.62 |
| Campeche..... | 70,067 | 50,952 | 1.38 |
| Chiapas..... | 422,683 | 47,415 | 5.68 |
| Chihuahua..... | 401,622 | 245,612 | 1.64 |
| Coahuila..... | 394,341 | 150,395 | 2.62 |
| Colima..... | 91,749 | 5,205 | 17.63 |
| Durango..... | 338,511 | 123,520 | 2.74 |
| Guanajuato..... | 890,364 | 30,585 | 28.13 |
| Guerrero..... | 531,565 | 64,458 | 8.26 |
| Hidalgo..... | 627,991 | 20,884 | 30.07 |
| Jalisco..... | 1,191,957 | 80,683 | 14.77 |
| México..... | 870,846 | 21,400 | 41.11 |
| Michoacán..... | 935,654 | 60,083 | 15.57 |
| Morelos..... | 103,519 | 4,964 | 20.85 |
| Nayarit..... | 157,093 | 27,053 | 5.80 |
| Nuevo León..... | 336,412 | 65,103 | 5.17 |
| Oaxaca..... | 949,978 | 94,211 | 10.06 |
| Puebla..... | 1,023,428 | 33,995 | 30.10 |
| Querétaro..... | 220,231 | 11,480 | 19.18 |
| San Luis Potosí..... | 445,681 | 63,241 | 7.05 |
| Sinaloa..... | 341,265 | 58,488 | 5.83 |
| Sonora..... | 275,127 | 182,553 | 1.50 |
| Tabasco..... | 178,389 | 25,837 | 7.04 |
| Tamaulipas..... | 287,957 | 79,602 | 3.62 |
| Tlaxcala..... | 178,570 | 4,627 | 44.34 |
| Veracruz..... | 1,165,104 | 71,896 | 16.20 |
| Yucatán..... | 358,221 | 38,608 | 9.30 |
| Zacatecas..... | 379,329 | 72,843 | 5.21 |
| Distrito Federal..... | 906,063 | 1,483 | 610.96 |
| Territorio de la Baja: | | | |
| California, Distrito Norte..... | 23,537 | 70,028 | 0.34 |
| California, Distrito Sur..... | 39,294 | 74,025 | 0.53 |
| Quintana Roo..... | 10,966 | 50,137 | 0.22 |
| Islas..... | 684 | 5,475 | 0.13 |
| | 14,234,799 | 1,969,153 | 7.22 |

NICARAGUA

AGRICULTURAL EXPORT CROPS.—United States Consul Harold Playter of Corinto reports as follows on some of the exportable agricultural products of Nicaragua:

Estimates of the 1924-25 coffee crop are from 200,000 to 225,000 quintals of 100 pounds. First estimates placed the probable crop at 250,000 quintals, but later reports indicate 225,000 as the more likely figure, due to the heavy crops of the two preceding years, last year's yield being 400,000 quintals, the highest on record. The price, however, is nearly double that of last year, so that barring transportation and labor troubles, the 1925 export value will probably equal or exceed the 1924 export value of \$5,000,000.

The estimates for sugar export remain at 250,000 quintals, though the amount shipped will depend upon United States market prices, the sugar being sold chiefly in California. The 1924 shipment was about 230,000 quintals.

The cotton crop, due to floods, volcano eruptions and insect pests, is much reduced this year, though a larger area than usual was planted.

ATLANTIC COAST DEVELOPMENTS.—In his inaugural message of January 1, 1925, President Solórzano said that it was his purpose to open communications, improve the livestock, and encourage wheat raising along the Atlantic coast so that these naturally rich regions might achieve the importance which, with better communications and agricultural facilities, they may readily assume in the national life and wealth.

PANAMA

PEDRO MIGUEL—CHORRERA HIGHWAY.—The new motor highway from Pedro Miguel to Chorrera, a popular interior resort in the dry season, makes that town easy of access from Panama, since a good road already existed from the capital to Pedro Miguel. Previously it was necessary to make the journey from the capital by water to the port of Chorrera, completing the trip by horseback or cart.

PROPOSED PUBLIC WORKS.—On February 4, 1925, President Rodolfo Chiari submitted a message to the National Assembly proposing the dredging of Panama Bay, the construction of docks and Government warehouses permitting the docking and unloading of large vessels there, the construction of a highway from Panama to Colón, and from Colón to Porto Bello to encourage traffic between the Pacific and Atlantic regions and to develop the central region of the Isthmus; and also the dredging of the entrance to the port of Aguadulce, which would be equipped for use day or night.

BANANA SHIPMENTS.—The *Star and Herald* of January 24, 1925, gives the following figures on banana shipments:

During the calendar year 1924, bunches of bananas to the number of 840,321, at an estimated value of \$625,549.44, were shipped from the Gatun Lake area. In 1922 only one-fourth as many, or 208,688 bunches, were shipped. The following table shows the increases of shipments month by month and a comparison of the years 1922, 1923, and 1924.

| Month | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| January..... | <i>Bunches</i> 8, 217 | <i>Bunches</i> 17, 067 | <i>Bunches</i> 34, 658 |
| February..... | 9, 117 | 11, 304 | 38, 437 |
| March..... | 11, 631 | 24, 435 | 49, 493 |
| April..... | 17, 223 | 21, 693 | 46, 409 |
| May..... | 23, 480 | 31, 185 | 49, 033 |
| June..... | 19, 012 | 39, 333 | 67, 002 |
| July..... | 18, 051 | 33, 853 | 69, 884 |
| August..... | 17, 818 | 45, 734 | 70, 319 |
| September..... | 17, 208 | 44, 593 | 97, 230 |
| October..... | 20, 319 | 44, 986 | 100, 631 |
| November..... | 19, 827 | 45, 316 | 118, 183 |
| December..... | 26, 785 | 40, 197 | 101, 042 |
| Total..... | 208, 688 | 399, 716 | 840, 321 |

The greater portion of these bananas are brought from the plantations to Gamboa, Frijoles, Monte Lirio, or Gatun by water, transported to Cristobal via the Panama Railroad, and thence shipped to the eastern seaboard of the United States. During the year, however, 959 tons of bananas were shipped from Cristobal to the west coast, mostly to San Francisco, one or two small consignments, however, going to Vancouver, Canada.

PARAGUAY

IMMIGRATION IN 1924.—According to the *Diario* of Asunción for January 28, 1925, the immigrants who entered Paraguay in 1924 through the port of Asunción and were placed through the Bureau of Colonies numbered 458, of the following nationalities: Germans, 359; Austrians, 6; Argentines, 12; Brazilians, 44; Czechoslovaks, 4; Spaniards, 5; Chilean, 1; Italians, 11; English, 3; Letts, 2; Russians, 3; Americans, 3; Turks, 1, and Swiss, 4. Among these immigrants there were 148 agriculturists, 1 architect, 12 carpenters, 18 cooks and other domestic workers; 3 butchers; 18 merchants; 1 dentist; 14 clerks; 1 bookbinder; 1 tanner; 3 electricians; 5 engineers; 8 gardeners; 10 day laborers; 2 blacksmiths; 1 photographer; 1 male nurse; 3 school teachers; 19 mechanics; 1 physician; 20 dressmakers; 2 saddlers; 3 bakers; 1 tailor; 1 telegrapher; 1 printer; 4 barbers; 1 shoemaker; 1 machinist; 1 miner; 1 lathe maker, and 74 women and children without any profession. Of the immigrants 263 were unmarried, 186 married, and 9 widows; 297 were men and boys, and 161 women and girls.

STREET RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The American Light & Traction Co. of Asunción planned to open to service, on January 31, the extension of one line to the port and another entirely new line.

ICE FACTORY.—It has been reported by the daily press that a new ice factory is to be established in Asunción, its service being needed to supply the city.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—In February work was begun on the new telegraph line between Encarnación and Colonia Hohenau.

COTTON FORECAST FOR 1924-25.—The forecast of the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Defense for cotton given on January

31, 1925, predicts a total yield of 13,626,000 kilos, the largest yields being the following:

| District | Kilograms |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Central..... | 4, 965, 000 |
| Paraguari..... | 2, 863, 000 |
| Cordillera..... | 1, 864, 000 |
| Guairá..... | 1, 303, 000 |

PERU

IRRIGATION PROJECT IN PROVINCE OF CAMANÁ.—The Government has granted a concession for the irrigation and exploitation of 150,000 hectares of unimproved land in the Province of Camaná, Department of Arequipa. The concession stipulates that 50 per cent of the specified land shall be colonized and that no party may acquire more than 10 hectares. The concession also gives the right to draw water for irrigation from the Camaná, Majes, Calca, and Sihuas Rivers.

DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.—An interesting announcement in the Peruvian press is to the effect that radio broadcasting was to be regularly initiated in the Republic early in March. The broadcasting station is a replica of 2LO at Marconi House, London, and will work on a wave length of 300 meters. The importation of radio material was made partly from the United States and partly from Great Britain, 600 receiving sets of all kinds being expected in Lima shortly. According to an article in the *West Coast Leader*, broadcasting will be under the control of a company which has obtained a monopoly concession from the Government and which it is understood will cover broadcasting expenses by revenues derived from the exclusive right to sell receiving sets and parts.

In connection with the development of radio, the Peruvian Radiotelegraphic Service has announced the opening for public service of a new wireless station at Piura, in operation since January 1, 1925. The following is a list of the stations operating in Peru: Etén, Cachendo, El Encanto, Isla del Frontón, Hablanaves (Callao), Ilo, Iquitos, Leticia, Masisea, Pisco, Piura, Puerto Maldonado, San Cristóbal, and Trujillo. The rate for radiotelegrams between these stations is 12 centavos per word.

URUGUAY

URUGUAYAN SEAL CATCH.—The fine skins from the 1924 Uruguayan seal catch are being held by the fisheries division awaiting offers from prospective purchasers. These skins, numbering 1,100, are lying in salt in a Government warehouse in Montevideo, where they may be inspected. (*Commerce Reports*, March 16, 1925.)

MEAT EXPORTS.—During December, 1924, the following meat exports were made to European markets by packing houses: Frozen beef: Swift, 50,811 quarters, weighing 3,646,652 kilos; Uruguayan,

3,416 quarters, weighing 219,676 kilos; and Artigas, 37,040 quarters, weighing 2,783,354 kilos, making a total of 91,267 frozen beef quarters, weighing 6,649,682 kilos; frozen mutton: Swift, 14,417 carcasses; Artigas, 3,663 carcasses; Uruguayan, 25,469 carcasses, giving a total of 43,549 frozen mutton carcasses; jerked beef: Swift, 6,250 bundles, weighing 374,241 kilos; Pedro Ferrés and Co., 1,714 bundles, weighing 115,246 kilos; Alberto Bergamino, 1,907 bundles, weighing 129,900 kilos, making a total of 9,871 bundles of jerked beef weighing 619,387 kilos; canned meat: Swift, 6,022 cases; Uruguayan, 1,000 cases; Pedro Ferrés and Co., 1,338 cases; Antonio Vivo, 220 cases; Moretti Ruiz, 300 cases, giving a total of 8,880 cases of canned meats.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.—The *Mañana* of Montevideo for January 14, 1925, reprints from *Negocios* of that city the following figures on agricultural exports for 1924:

The agricultural exports for the first nine months of 1924 totaled 8,567,000 pesos, a large increase over those of any of the five preceding years, as indicated in the following comparison:

| Year | Pesos |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1919..... | 2,470,000 |
| 1920..... | 1,316,000 |
| 1921..... | 2,108,000 |
| 1922..... | 1,838,000 |
| 1923..... | 2,400,000 |
| 1924 (9 months)..... | 8,567,000 |

The report states that it is not unreasonable to suppose that the total agricultural export for the year will exceed 10,000,000 pesos, or more than the total agricultural export of the previous five years.

VENEZUELA

TRANSANDINE HIGHWAY OPEN.—The first automobile to travel over the remarkable Transandine Highway from Mérida to Caracas arrived in the capital on January 29 in perfect condition with its four passengers, who suffered no discomfort during the journey, covering the distance of approximately 600 kilometers in 31 hours running time, according to the following schedule:

| | Hours |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Mérida to Valera..... | 7 |
| Valera to Carora..... | 7 |
| Carora to Barquisimeto..... | 3½ |
| Barquisimeto to Acarigua..... | 2 |
| Acarigua to San Carlos..... | 2½ |
| San Carlos to Tinaquillo..... | 3 |
| Tinaquillo to Valencia..... | 1½ |
| Valencia to Maracay..... | 1½ |
| Maracay to Caracas..... | 3 |

This new route, which crosses the mountains at an altitude of 4,118 meters, will be a great convenience to travelers, inasmuch as

the trip from Mérida to Caracas was formerly undertaken under great difficulties and discomfort, lasting 2 weeks, the old route extending 895.25 kilometers, 42.50 of which were traveled by land, from Mérida to Bobures; 816.25 by sea, from Bobures to La Guaira; and 36.50 by railway from La Guaira to Caracas. Latterly the journey had been shortened to five days by new roads.

The great Transandine Highway traverses some of the most healthful and productive regions in the Republic of Venezuela, which have in the higher altitudes a mild and even climate and an extraordinarily fertile soil well adapted to the cultivation of grain; and in lower altitudes a warmer climate, not exceeding 23 degrees Centigrade in the coffee and 28 in the sugar zones. Delicious fruit is also found in those parts of the Republic.

A trial automobile trip was also taken from Coro to Caracas by the Secretary General of the State of Falcón who, starting from Coro traveled directly over the new Falcón-Lara road to Carora, taking the Transandine Highway from that point and arriving in the capital in a short time.

PRODUCTION IN THE STATE OF MÉRIDA.—The approximate annual production in kilograms of this rich State, now provided with a direct outlet to the coast by the Transandine Highway, is the following: Unrefined sugar (*panela*), 15,682,044; maize, 14,720,000; coffee, 7,049,040; potatoes, 3,741,000; peas, 1,666,948; black beans, 1,306,400; and rice, 101,200. In addition to these, wheat is a very important crop, its production amounting to 8,313,304 kilograms, which is manufactured into flour in the 97 mills distributed through this State.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

BRAZIL

FEDERAL BUDGET OF EXPENDITURES.—The budget law for expenditures in 1925 was signed by the President on January 12. The appropriations for the departments are fixed as follows:

| | Contos of reis gold | Contos of reis paper |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Interior..... | 3, 520 | 99, 978 |
| Foreign Affairs..... | 5, 266 | 2, 042 |
| Navy..... | 1, 000 | 95, 076 |
| War..... | 200 | 177, 939 |
| Agriculture..... | 235 | 44, 902 |
| Communications..... | 9, 807 | 375, 832 |
| Treasury..... | 64, 385 | 248, 830 |
| | 84, 413 | 1, 044, 599 |

STATE BUDGETS.—Information has been received as to the following State budgets for 1925: Pará: Receipts, 12,450 contos; expenditures, 11,596 contos; São Paulo: Receipts and expenditures, 288,981 contos, an increase over the 1924 budget of 87,470 contos.

CHILE

SAVINGS DEPOSITS.—The combined number of depositors in the National Savings Bank and the Santiago Savings Bank increased from 1,160,280 on September 30, 1923, to 1,239,517 on September 30, 1924, deposits meantime rising from 278,186,463 pesos to 322,464,783 pesos.

COSTA RICA

COOPERATION OF BANK.—The successful management of the Co-operative Bank & Building Co., which has proved such a benefit to the laborers and small farmers in San José, has awakened a spirit of cooperation among the inhabitants of the province of Cartago, the Agricultural Society and Agricultural Credit Bank, in which loan and savings sections have been established, having recently been opened in its capital.

CUBA

BONUS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT.—The President of Cuba has signed a measure providing for the payment of a bonus to Government employees and providing for part payment of the floating debt obligation out of the surplus of the 1923-24 budget. The bill provides for the payment of \$2,822,079 as a 50 per cent bonus due Government employees since 1921 and for the payment of \$3,500,000 as a 25 per cent installment on the unpaid portion of the claims approved by the Debt Commission. It also provides that the four succeeding budgets shall each contain provision for the settlement of at least 25 per cent of the balance due, and from the date of the payment of the first installment interest shall be paid on the amounts due at the rate of 6 per cent until final settlement is made. (*Commerce Reports*, March 2, 1925.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1925.—The receipts for the fiscal year 1925 are estimated at \$10,702,090.93, and the expenditures at \$10,689,313.22. The budget law distributes the expenditures in the following manner:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Legislative power..... | \$223, 220. 00 |
| Executive power..... | 172, 020. 00 |
| Interior, Police, War, and Navy..... | 964, 104. 00 |
| Foreign relations..... | 284, 593. 41 |
| Treasury and Commerce..... | 640, 694. 00 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Justice..... | \$678, 887. 88 |
| Agriculture and Immigration..... | 193, 025. 00 |
| Public Works and Communications..... | 881, 458. 00 |
| Sanitation and Charities..... | 97, 920. 00 |
| Special expenditures..... | 6, 553, 390. 93 |

The special expenditures include the service of the foreign debt.

URUGUAY

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—The customs revenue for the fiscal year 1924–25 up to January 29, 1925, totaled 10,317,316.28 pesos. For the corresponding period of 1923–24 it was 9,098,977.40 pesos, thus showing a balance of 1,218,338.88 pesos in favor of the present fiscal year.



BOLIVIA

FUNDS FOR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—With the view of providing funds for celebrating the centennial of independence in August of the present year, Congress passed a law dated January 13, 1925, creating various temporary taxes. According to this law all employees drawing a salary over 100 bolivianos shall pay a centennial tax of 1 per cent of their income. Government officials and members of Congress shall also pay, without exception, the same tax of 1 per cent of their incomes. Clergy and professional men in the active exercise of their profession shall pay during one year a monthly tax of two bolivianos. Property owners shall pay in a lump sum a tax of one and a half per thousand on the value of their property. This law expires one year from the date of its promulgation.

BRAZIL

NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.—Dr. João Luiz Alves, formerly Minister of Justice in the cabinet of President Bernardes, and well known as an eminent jurist, has been appointed a justice of the supreme court.

CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE OF FEDERAL DISTRICT.—Decree No. 16752 of December 31, 1924, enacts a new code of civil and commercial law for the Federal District.

SPECIAL ATTORNEY FOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT VICTIMS.—Decree No. 4907 of January 7, 1925, creates the position of special attorney

for free legal assistance to victims of industrial accidents in the Federal District.

CHILE

TAXES ON CONCESSIONS.—A decree law of December 19, 1924, fixes certain taxes to be paid in the future on concessions covering private docks and railroads, electric service, and water for irrigation, motor power, or industrial uses in general.

COLOMBIA

EXEMPTION OF PORT CHARGES FOR TOURIST SHIPS.—By law No. 45 of November 27, 1924, steamships engaged in tourist travel touching at Colombian ports are exempt from port charges. This exemption does not cover the use of privately owned piers. This same law provides that Colombian consuls shall issue passports free of charge to tourists traveling on such steamers.

DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS.—Congress recently passed a law authorizing the immediate publication of the manuscript containing the material for a dictionary of architectural terms prepared by the eminent Colombian philologist, Rufino José Cueros.

CUBA

PROPAGANDA AND COLONIZATION PROJECT.—A bill now before the House of Representatives proposes granting a concession for a term of 30 years to a company for developing means of transportation, encouraging immigration to the Republic, and establishing colonies.

GUATEMALA

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK LAW.—The patent and trade-mark law was changed recently by presidential decree No. 882 to include provisions adequate for present business conditions. The full text of the decree was published in the *Diario de Centro America* beginning with the issue of January 7, 1925.

HYDROCARBON DEPOSITS REGULATIONS.—The regulations governing the exploration and exploitation of deposits of petroleum, tar, hydrocarbonic gases, or solids of the nature of paraffine or asphalt whether in the form of wells, springs, or mines, either subterranean or surface, have been approved, going into effect on January 12, 1925, upon their publication in *El Guatemalteco*, the official paper, of that date.

HAITI

PASSENGER TAX.—A law of January 23, 1925, published in *Le Moniteur*, of January 29, requires that every person leaving a Haitian port or arriving in Haiti from a foreign port shall pay a tax of 10

gourdes. This tax shall be collected, in the name of the Government, by the steamship's agent. A list, in duplicate, of the passengers on outgoing steamers shall be furnished by the company's agent to the officer of the port, giving the name, age, nationality, profession, and place of residence in Haiti of each passenger, and also, in the case of steamers arriving in Haitian ports from abroad, the agent shall submit to the maritime authorities a list, in triplicate, containing the information mentioned above, about passengers disembarking at Haitian ports.

HONDURAS

AGRARIAN LAW.—The agrarian law governing the division of national lands into homesteads and town and village lands, cultivated and fenced public lands, rental of national lands, railway rights, and reserved zones, with general and temporary provisions, became effective January 1, 1925, the full text being published in *La Gaceta* (the official journal) of January 24, 1925.

The Government by this law concedes to heads of families of Honduran nationality the right to acquire a free homestead. Such homesteads will contain 20 hectares, one-sixth to be devoted to reforestation and the rest to agriculture.

The chief town of every municipal district has the right to 30 square kilometers of national land for municipal property to be granted from the nearest national holdings.

Each village of 100 or more inhabitants which has two primary school buildings, constructed in accordance with the plans of the general board of public instruction, has the right to 16 square kilometers of public land for village property.

In zones of influence extending 40 kilometers on either side of national railway lines, whether constructed or planned, no other railroad may be constructed by private enterprise. All spurs or branches necessary for the exploitation of property located in the zones of influence must be part of and form a junction with the national railroad, plans for the same being submitted to the Government for approval.

MEXICO

LABOR ATTACHÉS OF EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.—President Calles issued in February a resolution in accordance with which a labor attaché will be appointed to serve in each embassy and legation of Mexico for the purpose of promoting diplomatic and mercantile relations through the interchange of labor ideas. Sr. Canuto Vargas, who was appointed to Washington, has the honor of being the first labor attaché.

AGRARIAN DEBT LAW.—By a law of January 7, 1925, the State governments are empowered to create an agrarian debt, in con-

formity with Paragraph VII of Article 27 of the Constitution, as soon as their respective legislatures have passed the necessary laws for the creation of small properties by the division of large estates. Only one emission of bonds may be made for this purpose, to run for at least 25 years, the annual interest and amortization not to exceed 4 per cent. Funds for interest and amortization may be secured by appropriations made for this purpose in the State budget, and from annual payments, beginning with the second year after purchase, made by persons who buy the property into which the estates are partitioned.

FOREIGN TRADE IN NARCOTICS.—A presidential decree of January 8, 1925, regulates the importation and exportation of opium, morphine, cocaine, coca leaves and extract, and poppies. For either importation or exportation, permission must be obtained from the Department of Public Health, and in the former case, shipments must be accompanied by licenses from the proper authorities of the country of export and may be brought into the country only through certain specified ports of entry. Preparations containing not more than 2 per cent of opium, 1 per cent of opium extract, 0.2 per cent of morphine, its salts or derivatives, except codeine and dionin, 20 per cent of coca leaves, or 2 per cent of coca extract may be imported without permission, but a record of the same must be kept by the customhouses.

The importation of *marihuana*, opium for smoking, and heroin, its salts and derivatives, is strictly prohibited.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BILL.—The bill on industrial accident compensation and prevention which was framed with the aid of a commission of experts by the committees on labor and social welfare of the Chamber of Deputies during the recent session of Congress has been submitted to the labor unions of the Federal District for their opinion.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

CHILE-ECUADOR

PROFESSIONAL DEGREES.—By law No. 4039, approved by the Council of State on September 3, 1924, the convention between Chile and Ecuador on the mutual recognition of professional degrees signed in Quito December 17, 1917, was ratified by Chile. (*Diario Oficial*, Chile, September 20, 1924.)

COLOMBIA

POSTAL CONVENTION.—By virtue of law No. 43, promulgated November 26, 1924, the postal agreement known as the Bolivian Postal Convention, signed in Caracas July 17, 1911, by the representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, was approved by the Colombian Government. (*Diario Oficial*, Colombia, December 1, 1924.)

COSTA RICA-CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS

CONVENTIONS, PROTOCOLS, AND DECLARATION RECENTLY RATIFIED.—By a decree published in *La Gaceta* of December 10, 1924, the following conventions, protocols, and declarations, were recently ratified by the Costa Rican Government:

Convention for the establishment of an international Central American tribunal and its additional protocol; protocol whereby the United States agrees to send 15 arbitrators to serve on tribunals established; extradition convention; convention for the establishment of international commissions of inquiry; and declaration to the effect that the Spanish text of the treaties and conventions concluded between the Republics of Central America at the conference on Central American affairs is the only authoritative text.

The ratification by the Costa Rican Government of other Central American treaties was mentioned in the *Bulletin* for February, 1925.

GUATEMALA-GERMANY

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The diplomatic representative of Germany in Guatemala and the Minister of Foreign Relations of Guatemala signed in the city of Guatemala on October fourth, 1924, a commercial convention whereby the treatment of the most favored nations is to be mutually conceded in commercial, consular, and maritime affairs with the exception of coastwise trade. Rights conceded by Guatemala to any other Central American Republic will not, however, come under the provisions of this convention unless such rights have also been granted to a third nation.

This convention was approved by the President of Guatemala on December 22, 1924, and was put into effect on January 12, 1925, being published in the *Guatemalteco* of December 27, 1924.

HONDURAS-CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS

CENTRAL AMERICAN CONVENTIONS RATIFIED.—The Honduran National Congress ratified the following conventions on February 27, 1925:

A. Convention for the establishment of the International Central American Tribunal, with annexes A and B and protocol. Although this convention was rejected by Salvador it now goes into effect,

having been ratified by three Governments, i. e., Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras.

B. Convention for the limitation of armaments. This convention has been ratified by all five Central American Governments and goes into effect.

C. Convention for the establishment of international commissions of inquiry. This convention has now been ratified by the United States, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras, and the ratifications doubtless will be exchanged soon.

MEXICO

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION.—President Calles signed on December 30, 1924, the Senate's ratification of the Universal Postal Convention, signed in Stockholm on August 28, 1924. (*Diario Oficial*, January 27, 1925.)

PANAMA-UNITED STATES

CONVENTION ON SMUGGLING OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.—By law 68 of December 24, 1924, the National Assembly approved the convention between the Republic of Panama and the United States, signed in Washington June 6, 1924, to aid in the prevention of the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into the United States. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Panama, January 8, 1925.)

This convention was ratified by the Senate of the United States on December 12, 1924. (*Congressional Record*, December 12, 1924.)

URUGUAY-VENEZUELA

TREATY OF GENERAL OBLIGATORY ARBITRATION.—On January 21, 1925, the Senate and Chamber of Representatives of Uruguay approved the treaty of general obligatory arbitration between Uruguay and the United States of Venezuela signed by their diplomatic representatives in the city of Montevideo on February 28, 1923. (*Diario Oficial*, Uruguay, January 26, 1925.)



BRAZIL

RADIO FEATURES.—Among the educational features offered by the Radio Society of Rio de Janeiro may be noted the broadcasting of some of the most famous classical operas by noted singers. A loud speaker is installed on such occasions in a public place for the benefit

of those who have no receiving sets. Other educational attractions are lessons in English, chemistry, and telegraphy.

CHILE

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.—The Ramón Barros Luco school for 1,000 students, recently built in Valparaíso, presents several interesting features. The large edifice, which is entirely of reinforced concrete, is three stories in height, in addition to a basement, and cost 1,869,500 pesos. In addition to the usual classrooms and offices, it contains manual training shops, a gymnasium, and medical and dental clinics. The building has a flat concrete roof, which may be utilized for many purposes.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES.—The children's sections of the National Library and that of the National Institute, both in Santiago, have lately been enlarged and made more accessible to their youthful patrons. A large attendance was reported during the summer vacation months, one small historian devoting himself to writing a series of biographies of Chile's heroes of peace.

COSTA RICA

STORY HOUR IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.—For the purpose of making the children's section of the National Library in San José more attractive, in view of the fact that very few children's Spanish books are published and that the appropriation made for them is comparatively small, the librarian has established the Story Hour, or *Hora del Cuento*, requesting the cooperation of the parents, more especially of the mothers and grandmothers, teachers, and other persons interested in children, and the voluntary services of those qualified for telling stories. One hour a week—in the afternoon in order that more children will be benefited by the stories—there will be some one at the library to tell the children a Bible story, a legend, a myth, the biography of some celebrity, or an historical story, and familiarize them with the folklore of their own as well as of other countries.

CUBA

PRIMARY AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—The 3,295 schools operating in the Republic during the month of September, 1924, had in all 6,113 classrooms. During the school term 1924-25, 68 zones were visited by as many traveling teachers, who served in 145 school centers. At these school centers the daily average number of pupils enrolled was 1,639 boys and 1,086 girls, making a total of 2,725, of whom 2,415 were whites and 310 colored, that is an average of 14.87 pupils per center, the average daily attendance being 79.11 per cent.

Further school statistics may be found in the March, 1925, issue of the BULLETIN.

CUBAN TEACHERS VISIT THOSE IN FLORIDA.—Following the visit of Florida teachers to Cuba last year a delegation of Cuban teachers attended the annual meeting of the Florida Education Association at the end of 1924. The contacts made in this interchange of visits will bring large returns in the way of international friendships and better understanding.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REGULATIONS FOR STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD ON GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIPS.—The Secretary of Public Instruction has issued regulations governing students going abroad to study on Government fellowships. The Dominican Government will support a certain number of students abroad who will take special or professional courses as indicated by the Secretary of Public Instruction, in the following subjects: Medicine and surgery, law, engineering, and agriculture. Every student is obliged to complete the course or courses undertaken by him in whatever university he may be placed. The Government will furnish \$100 a month to each student for his expenses.

ECUADOR

POPULARIZING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Owing to the fact that the teaching of English has been suspended in the schools, a group of citizens has presented a petition to the Board of Directors of the Mejía Institute requesting that the English language be included among the subjects taught in the evening classes.

HAITI

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—A decree of December 22, 1924, prescribes the type of examinations that are required of all students in order to pass from one grade to another. These examinations, covering all the subjects of the course, are partly oral and partly written. Under the grading system adopted, more importance is given to the native language (French), Latin, mathematics, and natural sciences, than to the other subjects.

MEXICO

NURSERY SCHOOL.—The first nursery school in Mexico City was recently established in the Benito Juárez school. Here mothers employed outside the home may leave their small children for the day under the care of trained teachers. The children will be given their meals in the school. It is planned to extend this service to other parts of the city.

INTELLECTUAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—Sr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc, the Secretary of Public

Education, has expressed to the *Mexican American* his advocacy of intellectual interchange between the neighboring Republics as the most effective means of bringing about better friendly, economic, and intellectual relations. For this purpose he hopes to further the interchange of professors and students, to make still more successful the summer school of the University of Mexico, whose fourth session in 1924 was attended by hundreds of American and Mexican teachers, and to promote the reciprocal communication of results of investigations and other matters of interest between universities and scientific bodies.

Señora Concepción Romero de James, whose headquarters are in New York, has been commissioned to make the interchange of students between Mexico and the United States more effective and constant.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN OAXACA.—Under the expert leadership of Dr. Manuel Gamio, Assistant Secretary of Public Education, archaeological and anthropological studies similar to those carried out in the valley of Teotihuacán are about to be undertaken in various parts of the State of Oaxaca, where important remains of the Zapotec civilization exist.

BROADCASTING STATION.—A powerful broadcasting station, which has been heard all over Mexico, Cuba, Central America, the United States, and Canada, has been installed for the Department of Public Education, for the purpose of broadcasting from Mexico City for the benefit of pupils in the public schools throughout the Republic entertainments and lectures and various other educational features.

NICARAGUA

EDUCATION.—President Solórzano, in his inaugural message on January 1, 1925, made the following statement regarding education:

Following the example of my predecessor, His Excellency don Bartolomé Martínez, I shall make an effort to maintain a higher budget for public instruction * * * so that the needs of our increasing school population shall be adequately met. It will be a great honor and a satisfaction to me if, when I leave office, I can leave a numerous and brilliant army of teachers of both sexes to educate Nicaraguan children.

I intend also to strive for such organization of the civil service that each employee shall be placed in the position which his aptitude indicates; his possession of that place shall be assured as long as he fills it satisfactorily, and he shall be guaranteed against the uncertainties of illness or age with a suitable and well-earned pension.

PANAMA

ROTARY SCHOLARSHIP.—The Panama Rotary Club plans to establish a \$500 scholarship fund for education in a college of the United States to be loaned each year to a Panaman student in a local school. It is the plan of the local Club to ask the Rotary Club of the State in which the boy goes to college to give him friendly oversight. The

student, after receiving his college training, is to return to Panama, where in two or three years he is expected to begin to pay back installments of the money advanced by the Rotary Club for his education.

PARAGUAY

SECONDARY EDUCATION COURSE.—The Colegio Presidente Franco of Asunción opened a secondary education section at the beginning of the second half of the present school year.

PRISON SCHOOL.—The prisoners attending school in the public penitentiary of Asunción in January have sent a letter of thanks to the Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction for the appropriation of funds for the purchase of equipment for the school.

SALVADOR

BETTER ACCOMMODATIONS FOR KINDERGARTEN.—Kindergarten No. 4 of San Salvador has moved to a more commodious building. The new course was begun on February 3, 1925.

TEACHERS' PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.—The annual physical examination of teachers for the issuance of their health certificates for the year was begun in January.

VENEZUELA

A PATRIARCH OF EDUCATION.—In the *Nuevo Diario* for January 4, 1925, a tribute was paid to Sr. Lic. Agustín Avelado, educator and philanthropist, who recently celebrated the anniversary of his 88th birthday in company with a number of his former pupils. Many of the latter, who have distinguished themselves in letters, science, and politics gathered to express their esteem and appreciation, for Sr. Avelado was the founder of the Colegio de Santa María in Caracas, acting as its principal for many years, and of an orphan asylum maintained by his and other donations.

ELECTION OF NEW OFFICERS OF THE CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF VENEZUELA.—On January 15 Dr. Alejandro Urbaneja, the retiring president, and members of his staff gathered in the auditorium of the University at Caracas to receive the newly elected president Dr. Diego Carbonell, the reelected vice president, Sr. Antonio Febres Cordero, and the secretary, Dr. José Manuel Hernández Ron.

NEW SCHOOL.—By a presidential decree published in the *Gaceta Oficial* for February 9, 1925, a new primary elementary school for boys will be established in Egido, State of Mérida, and named after Monseñor Jáuregui, who devoted his life to teaching.



LABOR

ARGENTINA

NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES.—The Province of Córdoba recently passed a law prohibiting throughout the Province work in bakeries, pastry shops, and similar places between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. For the preparation and setting of bread employers may hire workers for a maximum of two hours for this specified class of work only. In the case of exceptional circumstances the labor office may make a temporary arrangement in accordance with the regulations of the unions of workers and employers. Infractions of this law are punishable by a fine of 100 to 500 pesos national currency.

BRAZIL

NATIONAL LABOR COUNCIL.—Judge Ataulpho N. de Paiva and Dr. Gabriel Osorio de Almeida have been elected president and vice president, respectively, of the National Labor Council for 1925. BULLETIN readers will remember that the council was created by law in 1923 for the study of labor problems.

SPECIAL ATTORNEY FOR LABOR ACCIDENT VICTIMS.—See page 515.

CHILE

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—This association (Asociación del Trabajo) has a membership of 1,156 firms, 217 of which joined in 1924, and employs a total of 130,000 workers. During the past year the association found places for 16,836 workers, provided treatment for 25,249 in its clinics, and increased its industrial accident insurance to 5,423,046 pesos.

UNION OF PRIVATE EMPLOYEES.—Following the recommendation of the Congress of Private Employees held in Valparaíso last December and the example of other cities of Chile, the various organizations of private employees in Santiago have united in one union, which will have approximately 12,000 members.

MEXICO

PREVENTION OF STRIKES.—The Federation of Labor Unions of the Federal District voted in February to require that any member union having a dispute with employers should submit to the federation a statement of its grievances, which will be studied by a com-

mittee of that organization. A union striking without proper effort at conciliation is not to receive the support of other unions members of the federation.

LABOR ATTACHÉS OF EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.—See page 517.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BILL.—See page 518.



SOCIAL PROGRESS

ARGENTINA

FIRST MUNICIPAL RESTAURANT FOR CHILDREN.—In February the first municipal restaurant for children in Buenos Aires was opened under the direction of the Public Charities. A luncheon of simple healthful dishes, with a dessert and glass of milk, will be served for 20 centavos to a maximum of 150 children every week day.

VACATION COLONIES FOR CHILDREN BELOW NORMAL IN HEALTH.—The *Prensa* of Buenos Aires for January 25, 1925, published an interesting account of the vacation colonies for children below normal in health conducted in the city parks, from which account the following is quoted:

Four years ago the Municipal Council approved an ordinance for the establishment of vacation colonies for children below normal in health, including in its annual budget the sum of 400,000 pesos national currency for the maintenance of these colonies. Their purpose is to provide during vacation time proper nutrition and supervised play and rest in the open air for children whose physical condition is below normal. There were in January three of these colonies in Buenos Aires: one in the Parque Nicolás Avellaneda, which in the first half of the summer cared for 1,700 children, and for 1,500 in the second half; one in the Parque de los Patricios with capacity for 1,000 children; and the third in the grounds of the Sociedad Rural Argentina at Palermo, which accommodates 800 children. Two more, each with a capacity for 800 children, were to be established early this year. Admission to these colonies is on certificate from the Public Charities that the child is in need of special care.

FREE MUNICIPAL GYMNASIUM COURSES.—The municipal government of Buenos Aires has decided to establish free gymnasium courses of four months in the city parks, the first to be given in the Parque Nicolás Avellaneda at such hours as will permit the participation of the greatest possible number of people.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOSPITALS.—The municipality of Buenos Aires apportioned to the Public Charities this year 18,000,000 pesos for the improvement of hospitals and asylums. With this money work has been continued on Rawson Hospital, and bids accepted for the construction of the hospital for chronic cases and Salaberry Hospital,

which will soon be under way. A call for bids has also been issued for the construction of the Nueva Pompeya Hospital and for additions and repairs to Pirovano Hospital. The hospital just named is to have an emergency ward, and in connection with the out-patient clinic donated by the Jockey Club a few years ago, a new pavilion will be built which will have clinics for venereal diseases on the ground floor and wards for men and women on the second floor. New pavilions are also to be constructed for patients suffering from eye diseases, and for those with ear, nose, and throat affections. Extensive improvements will also be made in the service departments and existing wards, where an orthopedic clinic will be added.

SANITATION CENTERS AND DISPENSARIES.—The president of the National Department of Hygiene has been giving particular attention to the construction of new sanitation centers and dispensaries in the provinces. The corner stone of such a station was recently laid in Salta, where a two-story building is to be erected to house the disinfection, antimalarial, antivenereal, antitubercular, and maternity services. In the Province of Jujuy plans have been completed for public baths, dispensaries, and a hospital for tubercular patients. In the Provinces of Catamarca and Santiago del Estero new hospitals are to be built, while the Province of Tucumán is to have a regional hospital with a microbiological institute for the study of tropical diseases.

WORKERS' HOUSING.—The city government of Buenos Aires has recently passed an ordinance authorizing a competition for plans for three groups of cheap houses, each group to be constructed at a cost of approximately 2,000,000 pesos national currency. Three first prizes and three second prizes are offered to architects resident in Argentina. The winners of the three first prizes will supervise the construction of houses according to their plans, while the winners of the second prizes will be awarded 10,000 pesos. The building contracts will be let by bid.

BOLIVIA

CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS.—In connection with the forthcoming centennial celebration of independence next August the Child Welfare Society of La Paz is organizing the First National Congress of Child Welfare, which will be held in that city. The purpose of this congress is to encourage the founding of similar societies in all the principal cities of the Republic.

RED CROSS DISPENSARY.—On January 17 last the Bolivian Red Cross opened the public dispensary established by that society in La Paz. The dispensary is well located and equipped with all necessary medical appliances, operating tables, and disinfecting machines. Dr. Juan Manuel Balcázar is in charge of the dispensary,

and has associated with him a staff of competent physicians and internes from local hospitals, all of whom give their services free.

BRAZIL

CHILD WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.—According to a report of the Brazilian Children's Bureau, there were in Brazil last year the following number of institutions and organizations devoted to child welfare, aside from schools:

Prenatal and maternity care: 51 maternity hospitals and 5 institutions giving home care at confinement.

Postnatal care: 24 milk stations, 2 child health centers, 47 day nurseries, and 4 clinics for examination of wet nurses.

Institutional care: 220 orphan asylums, 3 foundlings' homes, and 3 schools of correction.

Care of sick children: 67 dispensaries and clinics, 15 children's hospitals, and 5 sanitariums.

Special prophylaxis: 4 vaccination centers and 10 Pasteur institutes.

General child welfare: 63 organizations engaged directly or indirectly in activities promoting child welfare.

RED CROSS.—The Red Cross reports the following figures for its clinical services during 1924:

Consultations, 48,976; prescriptions, 2,065; treatments, 73,710; laboratory examinations, 50; operations, 2,495; electrical treatments, 1,443; treatments by mechano-therapy, 2,984; massage, 5,467; hypodermic injections, 3,327; radiographs, 194; and radiosopic examinations, 4.

COURSE ON MALARIA.—Early this year a course on methods of suppressing malaria was given in the Rural Health Bureau of the National Department of Public Health by Brazilian specialists and two physicians of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

WATER AND SEWERS IN SÃO PAULO.—The State of São Paulo is planning to spend 120,000 contos of reis on the water and sewer system of the capital of that State, the money to be raised by a bond issue.

CHILE

IMPORTANT STEP IN CHILD WELFARE.—By a decree of January 13, 1925, a Council for Child Welfare has been created in Santiago, under the presidency of the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Besides certain members who serve *ex officio*, the council will be composed of representatives elected by various Santiago organizations whose work is allied with child welfare. The council is charged with the inspection of public and private institutions of child welfare, and with the study of all problems related to the subject.

RED CROSS ON ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.—The island of Juan Fernández, on which Alexander Selkirk, the author of Robinson

Crusoe, spent the lonely years which gave him the basis for his famous story, is the seat of a chapter of the Chilean Red Cross, an interesting account of which is given in a recent number of *The Canadian Red Cross*. The Red Cross on the mainland organized a first-aid station equipped with supplies for emergencies and remedies for common ailments; sent stretchers; made arrangements for a special wireless service to Valparaíso, 360 miles away, for medical advice in case of serious illness; and established a reading room well provided with newspapers, magazines, and a victrola. Out of a total population of 260 on the island, 120 have joined the Red Cross. The health service functions efficiently under the charge of a policeman who was formerly a nurse in a Valparaíso hospital.

WORKMEN'S HOUSING.—The plaster house built in Santiago in 1922 by the Housing Council as an experiment proved so successful in its construction that 11 additional houses of the same type were built as a small garden suburb. One house has five rooms, four have four rooms, four others three rooms, and the remainder two rooms. These houses have all been sold at prices ranging from 10,500 pesos to 20,000 pesos, payable in installments over a period of 14 years 6 months. The council believes that substantial construction, although expensive at the outset, saves much expenditure for repairs.

COLOMBIA

PROMOTION OF CHILD WELFARE.—By virtue of law No. 48, promulgated November 24, 1924, Congress authorizes the Treasury Department to subsidize, up to the amount of 300 pesos a month, all hospitals already having or establishing in the future maternity wards and free dispensaries for prospective mothers and children under 10 years of age. The same law obliges all factories where 50 or more women are employed to establish day nurseries where working mothers may leave their children to be cared for. The local authorities in all the departments of the Republic are obliged to encourage and assist in founding, in their respective capitals and principal cities of the departments, day nurseries, free milk stations, and similar institutions for the protection and welfare of children.

The employment of children under 14 years of age in any work that may endanger their life or health is absolutely forbidden, especially in factories manufacturing glass or other articles in the composition of which lead, phosphorus, arsenic, mercury, or explosives are used. It is also forbidden to employ child labor in mines of any description, including petroleum fields, or for night work in bakeries. Furthermore, the work a child shall perform in the industries in which children under 14 years of age may be employed will be governed by regulations issued by the departmental assemblies, and in no case shall a child work over six hours a day.

The departments must appropriate in their yearly budgets funds for providing dental and medical treatment for needy school children, as well as for those working in factories.

The national committee of the Colombian Red Cross will proceed, in cooperation with the National Board of Child Welfare, created by this law, to found the Juvenile Red Cross, for which the Secretary of Instruction and Public Health will issue the necessary regulations.

COSTA RICA

PUBLIC HEALTH CLINIC.—Dr. Louis Schapiro, of the Rockefeller Foundation, who devoted many years to the prophylaxis of hookworm in the infected regions of this country, recently returned to San José for the purpose of establishing a public health clinic, which will be under the direction of Doctor Taylor.

CHILDREN'S CLINICS HOLD COMPETITION.—A competition was held from December 15 to January 1 by the Children's Clinic, the Milk Station, the Day Nursery, and School Dental Clinic of San José, prizes of 25 colones each having been offered to the mother who had carried out to best advantage the instructions she received at the Children's Clinic in connection with her children and her home; to the mother who had attended the clinic most regularly; for the largest and healthiest family; to the child who had attended the School Dental Clinic regularly and taken the best care of his teeth; and to the healthiest and rosiest child of from 1 to 5 years of age chosen from the children attending each clinic.

NEW NATIONAL STADIUM.—A national appropriation of 50,000 colones has been made for the construction of a stadium on La Sábana, near San José, to promote physical education throughout the country. In this new stadium international Olympic games and other public entertainments will be held under the direction of a national council of physical culture consisting of 10 members who will be appointed by the President of the Republic.

The proceeds of the sale of tickets for public entertainments will be applied to building expenses, improvements to the athletic field, upkeep and building of streets in that locality, the promotion of physical culture, and the purchase of sport equipment for the smaller municipalities, preference to be given to the establishment of school playgrounds in the principal centers.

CUBA

NEW WARDS FOR CHILDREN IN HABANA HOSPITAL.—Last February two excellent new wards for children were opened in the Mercedes Hospital of Habana. In the dispensary for out-patients is found equipment for pasteurizing milk, the use of which is offered free to needy mothers of sick children. In the garden adjoining the hospital a playground has been arranged for convalescent children.

ASYLUM FOR MENTALLY DEFICIENT CHILDREN.—The Department of Public Health plans to establish in Habana an asylum for mentally deficient children, which will include a trade school. The idea is to provide some place where children discharged from the reformatory at Guanajay may be cared for instead of being left again to follow their own free will and fall into bad habits.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALAN ROTARY CLUB.—The Rotary Club of Guatemala is soon to be fully organized in accordance with the statutes of the Rotary International.

OLYMPIC GAMES.—On January 4 to 18, 1925, the fourth Guatemalan Olympic games were held in the Campo de Marte of Guatemala City. The Guatemalan Sports League and other associations for physical culture and sports participated in the track meet, shot-put jumps, and other athletic events.

ANTIFLY CAMPAIGN.—The Guatemalan Red Cross is carrying on an active antily campaign, part of which is the exhibition of motion pictures showing the life history and habits of the fly.

MEXICO

PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE PRESS.—The BULLETIN has had the good fortune to receive a copy of the interesting page devoted to public health by *El Globo*, of Mexico City, under the able editorship of Dr. A. Brioso Vasconcelos, a department inaugurated January 29 last. Dr. Brioso Vasconcelos says: "Our efforts will be devoted to spreading the principles of preventive medicine which concern everyone, and to preaching the gospel of public health, which makes nations prosperous, great, rich and happy."

RED CROSS NOTES.—The city of San Luis Potosí has the honor of having organized the first chapter of the Mexican Junior Red Cross, but it is expected that the children of Mexico City will soon be given an opportunity to join this organization, which was so strongly advocated by the Pan American Red Cross Conference held in Buenos Aires.

The Red Cross chapter of the capital has opened a course for nurses in its hospital, this course to follow that of the National School of Medicine.

PLANS OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—Among the agencies which the Department of Public Health is planning for the benefit of the public, the following have been mentioned in the news of recent date:

Federal campaign against venereal disease, including dispensaries in army barracks; a cancer institute to be connected with the General Hospital in Mexico City; 12 dispensaries in Mexico City and the Federal District for the treatment of children's diseases; a dispensary in Mexico City for the treatment of poor persons suffering from tuberculosis; the regulation of the sale of food on street stands in the capital; and a national sanitary convention, to open September 5, 1925, in Mexico City.

PANAMA

SCHOOL OF NURSING.—On January 31, 1925, 12 young Panaman women were graduated from the School of Nursing of Santo Tomás Hospital in Panama City. In his address on this occasion, Dr. Alfonso Preciado, superintendent of the hospital, gave some interesting facts concerning the development of the school. Although legal authorization for the school was given by decree No. 61 of 1908, from 1909 until 1917 the school labored under great difficulties. In 1918, 10 nurses were graduated; in 1919, 9; in 1920, 7; in 1921, 8; in 1922, 9; in 1923, 7; and in 1924, 12. Of the 76 former graduates of the school 18 are now employed in the Santo Tomás Hospital; 5 in the provincial hospitals; 3 in the Panamá Hospital; 1 with the Red Cross; 1 with the United Fruit Co. at Bocas del Toro; 1 in Santa Marta, Colombia; 2 in Cuba; 7 in Honduras; 1 in Barranquilla, Colombia; 1 in La Cumbre; 1 in Peru; 2 are studying obstetrics; 23 are married or living with their families; 3 dead; 1 is engaged in home nursing; while the whereabouts of 6 are unknown.

SECRETARY GENERAL OF RED CROSS.—Sr. Roberto Jiménez has recently accepted the nomination of the executive committee of the National Red Cross as secretary general to replace Dr. Aurelio A. Dutari.

PARAGUAY

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR THE AGED.—The President has authorized the expenditure of 33,271 pesos legal currency for the installation of water, drainage, and a heating plant in the section for aged persons in the National Asylum.

PUBLIC EDUCATION REGARDING TUBERCULOSIS.—From time to time the antituberculosis dispensary in Asunción is issuing through the daily press instructive articles on the dangers and methods of prevention and cure of tuberculosis. It is hoped that popular knowledge of the proper methods of caring for tubercular patients and better personal hygiene and public sanitation will diminish the spread of the disease.

PERU

CHILD WELFARE BOARD.—The work in favor of child welfare accomplished by this board during the two years of its existence is deserving of the highest credit. One important result of its labors is the establishment of a children's bureau, modeled after the United States Children's Bureau, at Washington, D. C. This bureau, acting as a central agency for all activities of the Child Welfare Board, will keep in touch with all institutions interested in child welfare. Investigations will be carried on by the bureau as to the causes of infant mortality in Lima, as well as elsewhere in the Republic. Since February first another "Gota de Leche," or free-milk station, has been in operation in Lima, established by the Child Welfare Board, and provided with a competent staff of physicians, nurses, and visiting nurses; it is hoped to make this institution one of the best of its kind in the Republic. Another important activity of the Child Welfare Board is the establishment of a practical school for nurses under the direction and management of two trained nurses brought from Germany under contract for this work. The board also organized the celebration of "Mother's Day," held on Easter Sunday. Prizes will be awarded to mothers having the greatest number of healthy children, to those who have nursed the greater number of their own offspring, and to the mother whose child is most perfect physically.

SALVADOR

VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.—Orders have been issued in San Salvador for the vaccination and revaccination of the school children to prevent smallpox.

HOSPITAL.—During 1924 the San Salvador Hospital attended to 190 patients suffering from 52 different diseases. Twenty-nine physicians served as staff medical officers.

LIBRARY IN THE GOTA DE LECHE.—Don Isidoro Nieto of Santa Ana conceived the idea of starting a library of books on children's diseases and the care of children as a part of the service of the Gota de Leche, or free-milk station, in that city. Several works dealing with the care and feeding of infants have been received from physicians and other persons for this purpose.

RED CROSS NOTES.—The supreme council of the Salvadorean Red Cross approved the following reforms to the statutes of the organization:

The Red Cross is to exercise its influence continuously for the physical and moral development of the individual in order to produce good citizens; it is also

in times of peace to offer aid to sufferers in calamities or public misfortunes. The Government recognizes the legal existence of the Salvadorean Red Cross as a public benefit and utility to the whole country. It shall be the only Red Cross society authorized to use the insignia, emblem, and name of the Red Cross, no other Red Cross society being recognized during its existence in Salvador. It is made a corporate organization and granted exemption from the use of sealed paper and stamps for its official documents.

URUGUAY

AMERICAN SPECIALIST VISITS MONTEVIDEO.—Dr. James C. Case, on his way home after acting as representative of the American College of Physicians at the Third Pan American Scientific Congress in Lima, visited Montevideo in the latter part of January, where he lectured to the School of Medicine on the use of the X-ray, as he is a well-recognized authority in this branch of therapy and author of a number of works on radiology.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF VETERINARIANS.—Members of the Asociación Rural del Uruguay met in January to plan for an International Congress of Veterinary Medicine. A memorandum was presented to the Minister of Industries regarding the importance of such a congress in relation to stock raising and commercial relations with the other countries of America and of Europe.

THREE WOMEN LAWYERS.—On January 31, 1925, the friends of three young women lawyers, Señoritas de Artecona, Dematteis, and Álvarez Vignoli, gave a reception in honor of their graduation from the law school.

VENEZUELA

NEW SECTION OF VARGAS HOSPITAL.—During the celebration of the Centenary of Ayacucho, X-ray, pathological, and pediatric sections were opened in the Vargas Hospital, in Caracas, which is under the direction of Dr. L. G. Chacín Itriago and the Sisters of the Order of San José de Tarbes, while improvements were made in all the other sections, the maternity ward having been completely modernized. Clinics are now open three times during the week to those who can not afford medical attendance.



GENERAL NOTES

COSTA RICA

DOCTOR ROWE'S VISIT TO COSTA RICA.—On Sunday, January 18, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, arrived in Port Limón, being warmly welcomed by Sr. Rafael Huete, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, in representation of the Government, who accompanied the guest to San José, where the Minister of Foreign Relations, the chargé d'affaires of the American Legation, and other distinguished persons received him cordially upon his arrival at the station.

The following day Doctor Rowe had the honor of calling on the President of the Republic accompanied by Sr. Alfredo González

Flores, Dr. Octavio Beeche, and Mr. Harold M. Deane, chargé d'affaires of the American Legation.

Doctor Rowe's next visit was to the National Cemetery, where he went to pay tribute to the memory of Juan Rafael Mora, President of the Republic from 1849 to 1859. Later in the afternoon Doctor Rowe laid a wreath at the foot of the National Monument commemorating the battles of Santa Rosa and Rivas against the filibusters during the year 1856-57.

Doctor Rowe was the guest of honor at an elaborate banquet given by the Costa Rican Government in the foyer of the National Theater, the President of the Republic and members of the cabinet and diplomatic corps, and other Government officials and distinguished persons honoring the occasion with their presence, and at an official banquet given by the American chargé d'affaires, Mr. Harold M. Deane, which was attended by the President of the Republic, the Secretary of Foreign Relations, and other distinguished members of society.

A demonstration of appreciation and esteem on the part of some of the most distinguished men who have participated in the Government of the Republic was the lunch given in honor of the Director General of the Pan American Union by Mr. John Meiggs Keith, member of the Inter-American High Commission, at his residence in San José, among the guests being ex-Presidents Señor Bernardo Soto, Señor Cleto González Víquez, Señor Alfredo González Flores, and Señor Julio Acosta, their host doing the honors of the occasion with his accustomed hospitality and charm of manner. Mr. Keith and Sr. Alfredo González Flores then escorted Doctor Rowe to the town of Heredia, where he was entertained at a charming tea given by ex-President González and Señora Delia F. de González.

CUBA

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE.—The President of Cuba has designated a commission composed of five engineers to prepare a technical report for the consideration of the Secretary of State on arrangements for the Sixth International American Conference to be held in Habana.

GUATEMALA

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN GUATEMALA.—Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, visited Guatemala City in the latter part of February, 1925, where he was honored with a banquet given for him by the President and also by many other entertainments of an official or social nature. While in Guatemala City, Doctor Rowe, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Relations and other Government officials, visited the Parque Barrios, where he laid a wreath at the foot of the statue of Justo Rufino Barrios, noted president of Guatemala.

NICARAGUA

DOCTOR ROWE IN NICARAGUA.—Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, arrived aboard the American cruiser *Tulsa* at the port of Corinto on January 24, whence, after his reception by a special delegation, he took the train to Managua. He was

declared a guest of the Republic, being honored by a reception given for him by President Solórzano, a reception at the American Legation, and other entertainments.

URUGUAY

GABRIELA MISTRAL IN URUGUAY.—On January 31, 1925, Gabriela Mistral, the Chilean poet and educator, arrived in Uruguay on her way home from a trip to Europe, after two years spent in Mexico, where she collaborated with Señor José Vasconcelos in the educational program which reduced illiteracy in Mexico by 50,000 persons in one year.

Señorita Mistral was met at the dock by an official reception committee composed of the most distinguished intellectuals of the country, among them Juana de Ibarbourou, the Uruguayan poet. Speeches were made and an open-air demonstration given in Gabriela Mistral's honor in one of the city parks of Montevideo.

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| ARGENTINA | | |
| Official publication on Argentine foreign trade, first six months of 1924..... | 1925 Jan. 23 | Henry H. Morgan, consul-general at Buenos Aires. |
| Road improvement in Argentina..... | Jan. 30 | Do. |
| Gasoline and kerosene storage tanks in Rosario..... | Feb. 9 | Robert Harnden, con- sul at Rosario. |
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| Production of cotton in the Bahia consular district..... | Jan. 10 | Homer Brett, consul at Bahia. |
| Commodity shipments from Bahia..... | Jan. 13 | Do. |
| Review of the nut industry of the Amazon Valley during 1924..... |do..... | Jack D. Hickerson, consul at Para. |
| Declared exports to the United States from Para consular district dur- ing 1924..... | Jan. 17 | Jack D. Hickerson. |
| Cocoa beans shipped from Bahia in 1924..... | Jan. 19 | Homer Brett. |
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| Copra in Brazil..... | Jan. 30 | Robert R. Bradford. |
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| Cotton crop in Pernambuco consular district..... | Jan. 31 | Do. |
| Rice industry in Rio Grande do Sul..... | Feb. 6 | William F. Hoffman, vice consul at Porto Alegre. |
| Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro during December, 1924..... | Feb. 10 | Robert R. Bradford. |
| CHILE | | |
| Nitrate shipments from Iquique during calendar year 1924, metric tons.. | Jan. 15 | Harry Campbell, con- sul at Iquique. |
| Decreasing market for coal in northern Chile..... | Jan. 30 | Do. |
| The Antofagasta-Bolivian Railway, its history, service and land trav- ersed..... | Jan. 31 | Stewart E. McMillin, consul at Antofa- gasta. |
| General information on the Arica-La Paz Railway..... | Feb. 1 | Egmont C. von Tresc- kow, consul at Arica. |
| COLOMBIA | | |
| Establishment of company to plant, cultivate, and harvest sugar cane, and manufacture sugar..... | Jan. 1 | Lawrence F. Cotic, vice consul at Buena- ventura. |
| Review of commerce and industries of Cartagena for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1924..... | Jan. 20 | Lester L. Schnare, con- sul at Cartagena. |
| Colombian budget for 1925..... | Jan. 24 | M. L. Stafford, consul at Barranquilla. |

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| COLOMBIA—continued | | |
| Colombian business prospects for 1925..... | 1925 Feb. 1 | M. L. Stafford, Consul at Barranquilla. |
| Estimate of coffee production in Colombia for 1925..... | Feb. 5 | Do. |
| Progress in Colombia in 13 years..... | ..do.. | Do. |
| Mileage and routes of Colombian railways..... | ..do.. | Do. |
| Purchase of the Banco Mercantile Americano de Colombia by the Royal Bank of Canada..... | Feb. 13 | Lester L. Schnare. |
| COSTA RICA | | |
| Citrus fruit growing in Costa Rica..... | Feb. 4 | John James Melly, consul at Port Limon. |
| Revenues and operating expenses of the Ferrocarril Pacifico, 1924..... | ..do.. | Henry S. Waterman, consul at San José. |
| January, 1925, report on commerce and industries..... | Feb. 5 | Do. |
| Addition to State Insurance monopoly law..... | Feb. 10 | Do. |
| Advertising and marketing in the Port Limon consular district..... | Feb. 16 | John James Melly. |
| CUBA | | |
| Review of commerce and industries of Cuba for January, 1925..... | Feb. 6 | Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana. |
| Accumulation of rejected merchandise at Latin-American ports..... | Mar. 2 | Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas. |
| Pilferage and theft at the ports of Nuevitas..... | ..do.. | Do. |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | | |
| Review of commerce and industries of Puerto Plata district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1924..... | Jan. 28 | W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata. |
| Installation of modern dairying plant in the Republic..... | Feb. 2 | Charles Bridgham Hoerner, consul at Santo Domingo. |
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| January, 1925, report on commerce and industries, railway improvement work, etc..... | Feb. 11 | B. B. Bils, vice consul at Guatemala City. |
| HAITI | | |
| A survey of the commerce and industries of the Cape Haitien district during the year 1924..... | Feb. 10 | Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien. |
| Summary of trade for January, 1925..... | Feb. 21 | Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince. |
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| The exports of bananas from Cristobal..... | Feb. 3 | George Orr, consul at Panama City. |
| Manganese mining in Colon district..... | Feb. 7 | Odin G. Loren, consul at Colon. |
| January, 1925, report on commerce and industries..... | Feb. 16 | George Orr. |
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| Organization of fish industry in Peru..... | Feb. 11 | C. E. Guyant, consul at Callao-Lima. |
| December, 1924, report on commerce and industry..... | Jan. 25 | Do. |
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| Sugar production and exports for 1924..... | Jan. 22 | W. J. McCafferty, consul at San Salvador. |
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| The foreign trade of Salvador for 1923..... | Feb. 5 | Do. |
| The market for soaps, perfumes, etc..... | Feb. 7 | Do. |
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| Uruguayan foreign trade, Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1924..... | Jan. 22 | Do. |
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| Uruguayan budget for fiscal year 1924-25..... | Feb. 12 | Do. |
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| The national debt of Venezuela..... | Jan. 14 | Harry J. Anslinger, consul at La Guaira. |
| Coffee report of Maracaibo for the year 1924..... | Feb. 1 | Albert H. Geberich, consul at Maracaibo. |
| Monthly report on coffee, January, 1925..... | Feb. 7 | Do. |
| Crude petroleum exported from Maracaibo, January, 1925..... | Feb. 11 | Do. |
| Highway development in the Maracaibo consular district..... | Feb. 12 | Do. |

