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Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

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Secretary.

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Chief Clerk.

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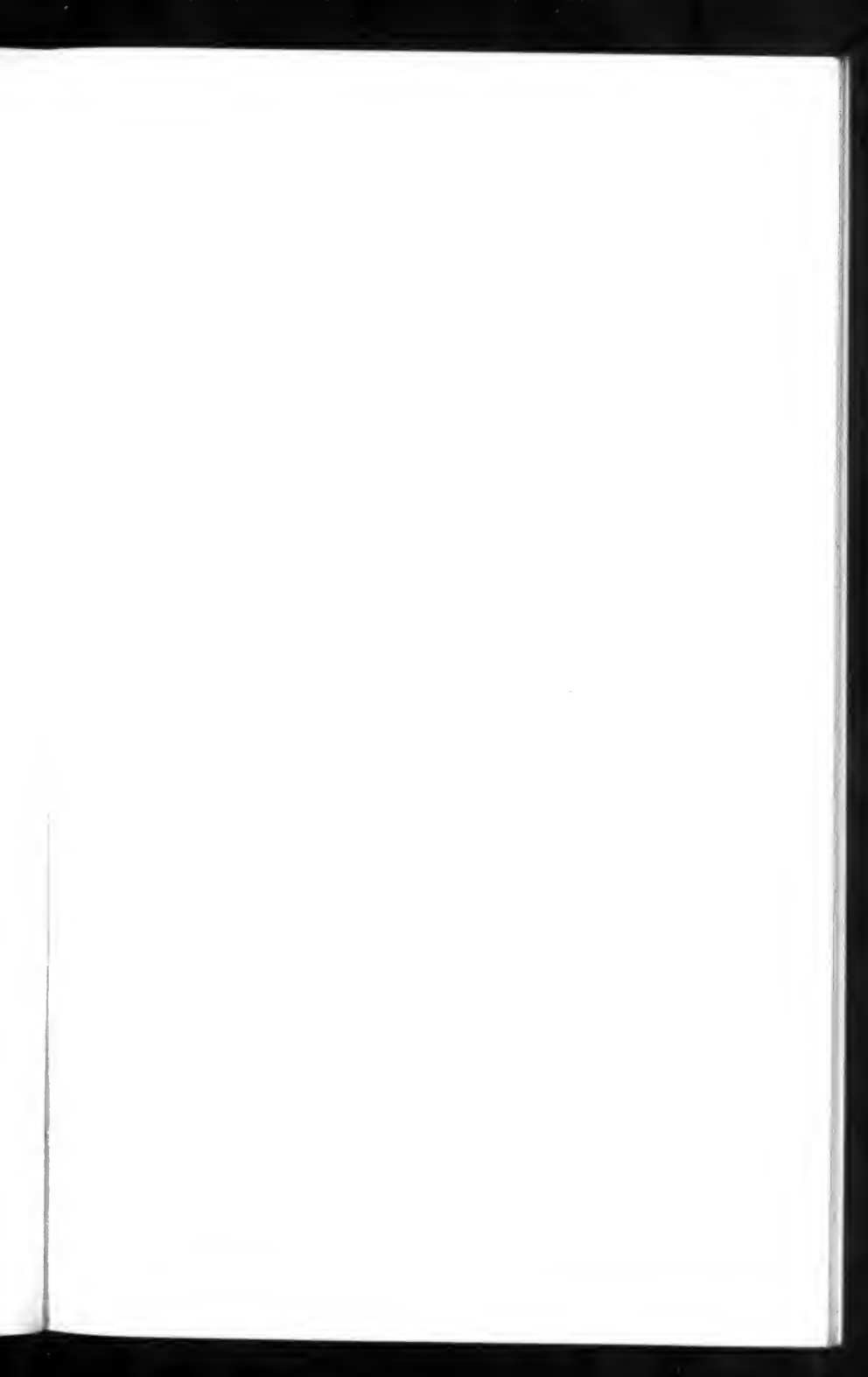
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SEÑOR DON PEDRO MONTT, PRESIDENT OF CHILE.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

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The attention of all persons interested in the progress of the International Bureau and the enlargement of its scope and work as planned by the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, in 1906, is invited to the Annual Report of the Director of the Bureau, which was submitted to the Governing Board at its meeting of November 8, 1907, and reprinted in this issue of the BULLETIN. The Director takes special pleasure in expressing his appreciation of the advice, support, and cooperation he has always received in the administration of the Bureau since he took charge in January, 1907, from the Chairman *ex-officio* of the Governing Board, Hon. ELIHU ROOT; the Assistant Secretary of State, Hon. ROBERT BACON; and from the individual members of the Governing Board. Without the interest they have shown, it would have been impossible for him to have inaugurated the changes and improvements which have done much to develop interest throughout the world in the Latin-American Republics. The Director also wishes to commend the able assistance he has always received from the Secretary of the Bureau, Mr. FRANCISCO J. YÁÑES, whose previous service in the Bureau and thorough familiarity with everything pertaining to Pan-American peoples and politics make him especially suited for his present duties. The report also recognizes the faithful and efficient service which has been rendered by all the members of the staff.

Although the Bureau is much handicapped at present by limited revenues, preventing the employment of a number of experts who are needed to carry out the resolutions of the Pan-American Conference and to make the Bureau a thoroughly useful and practical institution, it is probable that all the Governments will approve of the unanimous vote of the Governing Board at its May, 1907, meeting in favor of a 50 per cent increase in their respective appropriations. This additional income, if granted, will not be available until July 1,

1908; hence patience is asked of those critics of the Bureau who would expect more of it than its present revenues would permit. The Director has had in mind many changes and improvements in its work, which must be delayed until its finances will allow. No attempt is made here to give a résumé of the report, as it is published in full.

INTERESTING FIGURES OF PAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

In view of all the agitation that the Bureau has inaugurated in favor of the development of commerce between the United States and the Latin-American Republics, it is interesting to note the trade statistics of the first nine months of 1907. The exports of this period from the United States to Central America were \$21,888,898, as compared with \$18,636,831 for the same period of 1906, or an increase of over \$3,000,000. For the same time, imports from Central America were \$13,875,383, against \$11,598,907, or an increase of over \$2,000,000.

The exports to Mexico for these nine months were \$52,194,613, as against \$46,064,865, or a remarkable increase of over \$6,000,000. The imports from Mexico were valued at \$46,217,292, as compared with \$37,963,599, or a still more remarkable increase of over \$8,000,000.

Now, looking at the South American Continent, we find that the total exports for the first nine months of 1907 reached \$63,004,833, against \$55,951,107, a favorable advance of over \$7,000,000. The value of imports is still larger, for these aggregated \$115,124,189, as compared with \$99,033,331, or a growth of nearly \$16,000,000. There is only one unfavorable feature about these figures, and that is the balance of trade against the United States. The imports from South America exceeded our exports thither by about \$52,000,000.

In our trade with Cuba, we find that exports show an increase of \$4,000,000, and imports nearly \$9,000,000. Our exports to Haiti were \$2,000,000, and imports therefrom \$3,000,000. Trade with the Dominican Republic remained without noteworthy change, or nearly \$2,000,000 for exports and about \$3,000,000 for imports.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE.

As this issue of the BULLETIN goes to press, the Central American Peace Conference is meeting in the International Bureau of the American Republics. There have been few gatherings of this kind in the history of the United States which have had a more important bearing upon Pan-American relations. If the conference has a successful outcome, it will be difficult to place limitations upon the

administrative, material, educational, mining, and agricultural development that will be experienced in Central America. Millions of capital in the United States and in Europe will seek investment in Central America should the conference adjust satisfactorily the questions that will come before it. The people of the United States are quite familiar with the wonderful progress and wealth of Mexico, and they are just beginning to realize that all Central America has corresponding capacity. The delegates who are in attendance at this convention, and whose names were published in the October number of the *BULLETIN*, represent the foremost statesmanship of their respective countries, and, therefore, it would seem as if the final result could be viewed with optimism.

PAN-AMERICAN RIVERS AND HARBORS.

South America is showing to the United States that it is thoroughly progressive in the matter of the improvement of harbors and waterways. At this moment, when there is so much agitation for the deepening of the Mississippi River and its tributaries and the dredging of channels leading into the principal harbors of the United States, it is interesting to point out that, in proportion to population and wealth, the Latin American Republics of Brazil, Mexico, the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Uruguay are spending more money for the betterment of harbors and rivers than the United States. The man who is accustomed to think of the Latin American Republics as being backward in comparison with the United States in material growth should study carefully the vast and expensive undertakings of Brazil at Para near the mouth of the Amazon, at Rio Janeiro, at Santos, and at Rio Grande do Sul; in Uruguay, at Montevideo; in the Argentine Republic at Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Bahia Blanca; in Chile, at Valparaiso, and in Mexico at both terminals of the Tehuantepec Railway.

The various conventions that are being held in the United States to develop public sentiment in favor of spending more money on river and harbor improvements should be able to deduce strong arguments from what is being done in Latin America.

THE NATIONAL BRAZILIAN EXPOSITION OF 1908.

North Americans who are now planning how they may spend next summer, or what trips abroad they shall make during 1908, ought to include in their itinerary a trip to Brazil, in order to be present there during the great National Exposition that will take place from May to December. There is no more delightful climate in the world than that of Rio de Janeiro in July and August. Travelers leaving

the United States in June could not pass a more pleasant outing than that which would be afforded by spending that season of the year in Brazil. The journey should be continued to Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Chile, and return made by the west coast. Every day of such an excursion would be occupied with new and interesting sights. The new Rio de Janeiro is certainly one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and its sanitary conditions have been so much improved that yellow fever is no longer known within its limits. A movement is now being started to organize excursions from the United States to Brazil, at greatly reduced rates, of which it is hoped a large number of people will take advantage. A particular effort will be made to secure as many representatives of American newspapers and illustrated weeklies as may see fit to make the journey, so that they may demonstrate through their articles and illustrations the wonderful progress that Brazil is making.

Mrs. MARIE ROBINSON WRIGHT, the famous authoress of books upon South American countries, has just returned to the United States from an extended journey through Brazil, where she was shown particular attentions while obtaining data for a revised edition of her first book on Brazil. She reports evidences of wonderful material progress all over the country, and says that Brazil is sure to astonish the world with its progress during the next ten years.

Among the most interesting reports that are being received from South America are those of the American Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, Mr. GEORGE E. ANDERSON. Of these, none is attracting more attention than his description of the gigantic municipal improvements of Rio, which represent an expenditure of over \$35,000,000. Consul-General ANDERSON also points out clearly how maritime communication with Europe is showing a steady improvement, while that with the United States has been practically at a standstill.

LECTURES ON SPANISH LITERATURE.

As evidence of the growing interest in Spanish literature it is well to note the course of lectures on the subject which will be delivered under the auspices of the Hispanic Society of America by JAMES FITZ-MORRIS KELLY, Fellow of the British Academy, on Tuesdays and Fridays in November and December, in Havemeyer Hall of Columbia University. These lectures, in accordance with the notice sent out by Mr. F. P. KEPPEL, Secretary of that University, will be open to the public, and no tickets of admission will be required. The subjects include "The Cid," "Cervantes," "Lope de Vega," "Calderón," and "Modern Spanish Novelists." Columbia University and the Hispanic Society of America are to be congratulated on the efforts they are making to awaken new interest in studies of this kind.

A NEW BOOK ON SOUTH AMERICA.

While we have not space in this issue to give an elaborate review of Mr. ALBERT HALE's new book, "The South Americans," it is a pleasure to welcome from the press of BOBBS, MERRILL & Co., of Indianapolis, a thoroughly up-to-date book of this kind, which gives an excellent idea of the South America of the present time. There is a pressing need of more works of this character. The rapidly growing interest throughout the world in everything pertaining to South America warrants the publication of the views and impressions of men like Mr. HALE who have made a recent study of the South American governments and peoples.

A NEW MAGAZINE ON TROPICAL AMERICA.

Perhaps the most ambitious private plan for awakening particular interest in Latin America through some publication is that announced by the editors of "Tropical and Subtropical America." The first issue is announced to appear at the end of November. The editors state that their prospectus of its publication has been far better received than they had anticipated, and that they have decided to publish it on better paper and in more artistic form than originally designed. It will not only give the latest information on everything of interest pertaining to Latin America, but will make art work a special feature. There have been so many attempts to start publications in the United States which were to deal with Latin America, and which have failed, that it is hoped the experiment of the Tropical American Publishing Company will prove an exception to the rule.

LATIN AMERICA AT YALE UNIVERSITY.

Through an inadvertence, it was stated in the September issue of the BULLETIN that Prof. HIRAM BINGHAM, who made an extended trip early in the year through Venezuela and Colombia, was connected with Harvard University, while in fact he is lecturer on South American geography and history at Yale University. Special mention is made of this because Yale is to-day doing perhaps more than any other American university or college to develop interest in everything pertaining to Latin America and the Spanish language. There are now five or six men connected with the faculty who have been to South America and are interested in developing instruction in Latin-American affairs at Yale. The number of students who belong to that section of the University which is taking up the study of Latin

America and the Spanish language is growing very rapidly, and has now reached far greater proportions than was originally anticipated. The last Yale man of prominence to visit South America was Mr. Lee McClung, who made the round trip, going down the east coast and returning by the west coast and Panama. He reports a journey that opened his eyes to a new view of South America, and he expresses the hope that more people in the United States who are interested in foreign affairs will make a similar journey.

THE RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES OF PROFESSORS ROWE AND SHEPHERD.

The visit of Prof. L. S. ROWE to South America covered a period of nearly a year and a half, beginning with his arrival at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1906, as a delegate of the United States to the Third Pan-American Conference and ending with his return to the University of Pennsylvania in October, 1907. He will make known the conclusions drawn from his extended travels and his study of South American Governments, institutions, and peoples in a series of lectures which he will deliver not only before the students of the University of Pennsylvania, but under the auspices of the People's Institute at Cooper Union in New York City. No American of distinction, with the exception of Secretary Root, has been received more cordially in South America than Professor ROWE. He is enthusiastic over the necessity and advantage of developing closer relations between the United States and her South American neighbors along educational, intellectual, social and economic, as well as material and commercial lines, and he believes that the International Bureau must be the principal agency for achievement in this direction.

Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, of Columbia University, spent about five months in making the circuit of the South American countries, beginning with Ecuador and ending with Brazil. He comes back with the same enthusiasm as characterizes the utterances of Professor ROWE, and he is going to urge upon the students of Columbia and upon others who may hear the lectures, not only a study of South America, but a visit to that part of the world.

PRESIDENT MONTT AND THE PROGRESS OF CHILE.

It is a pleasure to publish in this issue a portrait of His Excellency Don PEDRO MONTT, the new President of Chile, who is giving that country a popular and successful administration. President MONTT is well known not only throughout South America, but in the United

States, where he was once stationed. The biographical sketch of his life, also published in this number, shows the remarkable experience he has had in statecraft. Although Chile has been suffering a little of late from a financial depression, which may come to any country, there are few nations in the world which have more abundant resources and wider possibilities of development.

A recent letter received by the Director of the Bureau from Mr. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, the American Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, says; "I believe there is a great future for this Republic. It has as great natural resources as any other country in South America. The nitrate fields of the north, the rich mineral deposits of the west slope of the Andes, the rich valleys of the central portion, and the mines and forests of the southern section, show that nature distributed her bounties lavishly in this part of the world, to say nothing of the magnificent climate Chile enjoys. It pains me to find the people of the United States are getting such a small proportion of these riches, when by good right we should have our share of them. We ought to be providing the machinery, capital, and energy very largely to develop these natural resources, instead of England and Germany. The people at home need waking up to these conditions, and I am glad to see you are getting things in motion along that line. Your Bureau can be of power."

In this connection, particular attention is called to the address of Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM before the Quill Club of New York, which is reproduced in full. Mr. YOACHAM's remarks disclosed many facts not generally appreciated in the United States.

ARGENTINE RAILROADS AND COMMERCE.

The attention of all shippers of goods to the Argentine Republic is called to an important statement published in this issue of the *BULLETIN*, which was prepared by one of the leading express companies of Buenos Aires. This is the kind of information that exporters desire to have before them and which they should follow in making shipments to a distant country like the Argentine Republic.

That railroads are becoming a great feature in the semipublic development of that country is shown by the "Mitre Railway Bill," the full text of which is given in this issue. In connection with this bill are given very interesting statistics about the railroad companies of the Argentine Republic, which are now twenty-two in number. Of these, eighteen are of English and one of French ownership, while three are owned and operated by the Government. They represent an invested capital of \$645,000,000, and handled, in 1906, approximately, 26,000,000 tons of freight.

The latest statistics as to exports and imports of the Argentine Republic continue to show a balance of trade in favor of the Republic. For the first nine months of 1907 the exports were \$240,878,611 and the imports \$202,835,218.

LAND LAW, BUDGET, AND LOANS OF BOLIVIA.

That the Bolivian Government is taking proper measures for the protection of settlers and immigrants is evidenced by the land law of June 20, 1907, reproduced in this issue. Other news from Bolivia includes the bill submitted to the Bolivian Congress authorizing the Executive to negotiate a loan of 6,250,000 *bolivianos* (approximately \$2,500,000), to be applied to sanitary measures in the various departmental capitals; the budget for 1907-8, in which the fiscal revenues and expenditures of the Republic are respectively estimated at approximately \$8,000,000, and a statement of exports of tin to London, which shows that 6,693 tons were shipped thither during the first six months of 1907.

THE RESOURCES OF SOUTHERN COLOMBIA.

There is no section of Colombia which is richer than the great Department of Nariño in the southern section of that country bordering on Ecuador. The journey which the Director of the Bureau made through Colombia and Ecuador in 1906, enabled him to see with his own eyes the vast natural resources of the districts of Colombia and Ecuador bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and it is with particular pleasure that he has been able to reproduce in this *BULLETIN* a résumé of a report made by the able Governor of Nariño, Señor Don JULIAN BUCHELI, to the Treasury Department of the Republic.

Mr. JACOB ALEXANDER, one of the few Americans who live at Pasto, the principal town in southern Colombia, and who has recently been on a visit to the United States, declares that all that section is entering upon a period of great development which will presently attract the direct attention of the United States.

That President REYES is continually endeavoring to take advantage of the natural resources of his country is shown by the decree of August 13, 1907, for the protection of the national forests, which contains specific restrictions to be applied to the exploitation of rubber and tagna or vegetable ivory. The discovery, moreover, of new platinum deposits in the Department of Canea is sure to attract the attention of all those who are troubled over the small supply of this valuable mineral.

REMARKABLE INCREASE OF CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN COSTA RICA.

The customs receipts of Costa Rica for the six months from April to September, 1907, indicate that the country is prosperous, and that its commerce is rapidly developing, for these receipts aggregated for that time approximately \$1,200,000, as compared with \$970,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The purchasing capacity of the Republic is growing and the people are demanding more as their own savings increase. Nearly all travelers who have traveled extensively through Central America return with excellent impressions of the contentment and prosperity of the inhabitants of Costa Rica.

PUBLIC WORKS AND EXPENDITURE IN CUBA.

Despite all of her troubles, Cuba seems to be making remarkable material progress. Improvements, public and private, are being started all over the Republic. New public works undertaken includes road building, water and sewer systems for towns and cities, harbor improvements, construction for flood prevention, new light-houses, and other aids to navigation. Governor CHARLES E. MAGOON, whose administration is being generally commended, has recently given an estimate of revenues, under the head of public works and expenditures, for the present fiscal year, of \$25,466,325, with expenses calculated at \$23,309,540.

THE NEW TRADE-MARK LAW OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

In response to many requests, the new trade-mark law, passed by the Dominican Congress which adjourned in June, is reproduced in this issue. This BUREAU is continually plied with questions pertaining to the trade-mark laws of all the Latin American Republics, which shows that manufacturers and exporters are becoming more interested in the field.

COMMERCE AND ARBITRATION IN ECUADOR.

Mr. HERMAN R. DIETRICH, Consul-General of the United States in Guayaquil, Ecuador, has submitted an interesting report showing for 1906, an increase of nearly 26 per cent over the preceding year in the total export valuations of Ecuador. These amounted to \$11,690,243. The imports in the same period were \$8,505,800, or an increase of about 8 per cent. This gives a balance of trade in favor of Ecuador of approximately \$3,000,000.

United States Minister Fox, formerly Director of this Bureau, has been much occupied with the meetings of the Arbitration Tribunal to settle difficulties arising between the Guayaquil and Quito Railway and the Government of Ecuador.

PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS IN GUATEMALA.

The full text of the regulations which will govern the Pan-American Medical Congress, to be held in Guatemala city during the summer of 1908, is published in this issue, and should be read carefully by all medical men and others who may plan to attend this important gathering. By the time this Congress assembles the new railroad from the Caribbean coast to Guatemala city should be completed, so that it will not be difficult to reach the capital. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that that city can be reached by land from Mexico or by sea from the Pacific coast in a comparatively easy trip.

In this connection it can be noted that the November issue of the "Overland Monthly," published in San Francisco, California, will contain an illustrated article on Guatemala, prepared by the Director of this Bureau in response to the special request of the editor, Mr. HAMILTON WRIGHT.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE HAITIAN REPUBLIC.

A résumé is published of the acts of the twenty-fifth Congress of Haiti, which adjourned on August 22, 1907; and attention is called to the additional data on cotton and cotton seed, as well as to some notes on the sisal-hemp supply.

MINISTER UGARTE OF HONDURAS.

Señor Dr. DON ANGEL UGARTE, the new Minister to Honduras, was received by President ROOSEVELT on November 4, 1907, when the usual speeches of felicitation were exchanged. Minister UGARTE has established his legation at the New Willard Hotel, and is accompanied here by his nephew, Señor DON MANUEL UGARTE. The new Minister is greatly interested in the development and progress of Honduras, and hopes that Americans having capital to invest will consider carefully the possibilities of the large undeveloped field in his Republic.

MEXICAN MATERIAL PROGRESS.

The latest reports from Mexico show that that country is continually making progress along important material lines. The new railroad in the State of Sonora will be of great advantage to the frontiers of the United States and Mexico, as it will connect the important mineral regions and put the west coast of Mexico into closer touch with the United States. The present conditions of Guadalajara are pointed out in the résumé of a paper furnished the Bureau by Señor DON OTTON CAMARENA.

The customs receipts of the Republic for the first nine months of 1907 aggregated \$7,133,947, gold, or an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1906.

The International Sanitary Conference will meet in Mexico city during the first week of December, and it is expected that there will be a good attendance of delegates from the different American Republics. Important questions are to be considered affecting Pan-American sanitary conditions. Most of the preparations, as far as the organization of the conference is concerned, are now in the hands of Dr. WALTER WYMAN, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and Chairman of the International Sanitary Bureau.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NICARAGUA.

Señor Don Pio BOLANOS, Consul-General of Nicaragua in New York, outlines economic conditions in Nicaragua which are of much interest. A Government monopoly of matches has been declared, which will come into force on January 1, 1908.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOCAS DEL TORO IN PANAMA.

Consul JAMES C. KELLOGG, of Colon, describes the development of Bocas del Toro, as affected through the banana interests and the privileges of the United Fruit Company.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY.

The message of President FERREIRA, of Paraguay, of which a résumé is published, shows a generally optimistic sentiment concerning the year 1906, with a favorable outlook for 1907. While Paraguay is somewhat isolated, from lack of railway communication with the coast of South America, it is a country of considerable natural resources which are sure to experience a great exploitation in the near future.

DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURES IN PERU.

Peru is greatly developing her manufacturing industries and in that way becoming less dependent upon supplies from the outer world. She has a climate and soil suitable for the growth of cotton and now has seven cotton factories in operation consuming raw material to the extent of 3,000 tons. In order to promote this industry the Government is giving its aid in every practical manner.

Although the trade conditions in 1906 show a slight decline in exports from the figures of 1905, the imports advanced \$3,250,000 over 1905. The total exports were \$28,479,404 and imports \$24,953,602. In this connection it is well to note that imports from the United States showed an advance of over \$2,000,000 and exports thither \$1,000,000.

URUGUAYAN INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The exposition fever has reached Uruguay, and a National Industrial Exposition is projected for February, 1908, in Montevideo, the capital.

The latest customs receipts of Uruguay, showing an advance of \$400,000 during the eight months' period, January to August, 1907, over the same period of the preceding year, indicate increased buying capacity for the people.

Notable action of the Government, which is attracting world-wide attention, is the abolition of the death penalty. The workings of the new law will be watched everywhere by students of sociology and penology.

REPORTS FROM VENEZUELA.

From Venezuela come reports in regard to the settlement of pecuniary claims, the examination of proprietary medicines, and the establishment of a porcelain factory in Caracas.

FISH CULTURE IN LATIN AMERICA.

An interesting paper is published in this issue on fish culture in Latin America, prepared by one of the best experts in the United States, Mr. John W. Titcomb, chief of the Division of Fish Culture in the Bureau of Fisheries, who was largely instrumental in establishing fish culture in the Argentine Republic.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS (New York) have reproduced from the British press, for American circulation, a fascinating book of life and travel in Peru under the title "The Andes and the Amazon." Many of the chapters have previously been read as papers before the Royal Geographical Society or published in the Society's journal, but the present collection puts a valuable and interesting work in the hands of the general public. The author, C. REGINALD EXOCK, F. R. G. S., Mining Engineer, has penetrated into the little explored regions of the Peruvian Andes and writes enthusiastically of the natural beauties of mountain and sky. With hardly less interest he describes the vast stretch of the "Montaña," that territory to the east of the Andes, beginning at the line of vegetation upon their eastern slope and base, extending throughout all the enormous region of rivers and forests traversed by the great affluents of the Amazon—the Marañon, Huallaga, Ucayali, Madre de Dios and others—and thence right into the heart of Brazil and up to the plains of the Argentine Republic. This is the agricultural and rubber-producing section of the Republic, whereas the Andes provides limitless possibilities for the exploitation of minerals. It is in the possession by Peru of natural outlets for her products both to Pacific and Atlantic ports that the writer sees the brightest possibilities for future development, and he earnestly recommends the construction of a railway to unite a Pacific Peruvian port with the headwaters of the Amazon, whereby the Atlantic may be reached. Iron, coal, copper, lead, silver, gold, and quicksilver exist in vast quantities, and though the location of the mines is, in many cases at altitudes of 15,000 to 17,000 feet above sea level, certain atmospheric conditions offset climatic rigors. The beneficial effect of the Panama Canal on the country's trade is noted as comparable to Chilean growth through proximity to the Magellan Straits route, and the economic status of the Republic is logically dealt with. To the explorer and nature-lover, as well as to the scholarly reader, Mr. Exock's book will make a strong appeal, for leaving at one side the more evident facts of national life, he enters into details of private and personal character, touching genially upon native idiosyncrasies and tendencies as evidenced by daily contact with the Peruvian of small towns and little traveled roads. Many sketches made by the author add greatly to the interest and value of the volume.

The collection of books in the Columbus Memorial Library have been notably augmented by the presentation of "*La Repubblica Argentina, arte, industria e commercio.*" This work, published in Italian for the International Exposition at Milan, 1906, describes in an interesting manner the commercial and industrial establishments

of the Republic. Commencing, as it does, with a short geography and description and comprising in its 396 pages articles on the various industrial enterprises, it forms a volume of special value to persons interested in the industrial welfare of the Argentine Republic. The entire volume is profusely illustrated with half-tone cuts of the government buildings in Buenos Aires, places of interest throughout the country, interior and exterior views of the industrial establishments mentioned in the text, portraits of prominent people, and an excellent series of pictures of the falls of Iguazu.

Chile—Its history and development, natural features, products, commerce, and present conditions are exhaustively described in a volume by G. F. SCOTT ELLIOT, with an introduction by MARTIN HUME; New York, CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 1907; 357 pages, 39 pictures and maps. About two-thirds of this work is devoted to the history of Chile from prehistoric times down to and including the Balmacedist civil war of 1891. The period from the abdication of the first president, BERNARDO O'HIGGINS, in 1823, down to the war with Peru and Bolivia in 1879 is almost a blank, and yet this is a half century rich in historical incidents and is the period of the real foundation and growth of the Republic. The section of the work devoted to the present is adequate in material and treatment. In fact, it shows that the author, when he trusts to himself and writes about the things that he has seen and knows, produces something more readable and better worth while than when he attempts an historical sketch but imperfectly digested. The chapters upon nitrates and mines, the frontier and great forest, and, in particular, the chapter on transports and communications, are admirable though brief. The introduction by Maj. MARTIN HUME, unquestionably the foremost writer of Spanish history, presents in eight pages an outline, in miniature, of Chile's history from the time Almagro and his starving 400 Spaniards and host of Peruvian Indians first saw from the inhospitable Andes its green valleys until, by the overthrow of Osorno at Maipú, the patriots gained the Yorktown of Chilean independence. Interesting treatment is given the accepted location of the pass selected for the crossing of the Andes by the Andean Railway, and the merits of other points of passage are discussed with vigor. The topographical consideration of the Republic is of more than ordinary value, and the bearing upon animal and vegetable life afforded by its immense latitudinal range and by the varying degrees of rainfall in the valley inclosed between the Andes and lower coast range is clearly defined, from the nitrate deserts of the north, where absolute dryness is necessary for the preservation of the easily soluble deposits, to the pastures of the south.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

NOVEMBER 8, 1907.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Governing Board of the
International Bureau of American Republics:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following annual report on the work and scope of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

INTRODUCTORY.

As the present Director did not take charge of the International Bureau until January 11 of this year, his observations must be confined largely to the period which has elapsed since then. His predecessor, Hon. WILLIAMS C. FOX, was appointed United States Minister to Ecuador after having served the Bureau faithfully for many years, first as Chief Clerk, next as Secretary, and finally as Director of the Bureau.

In carrying out the programme for the reorganization of the Bureau and the enlargement of its scope as provided by the Pan-American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro in the summer of 1906 the Director has been ably assisted by the Secretary of the Bureau, Mr. FRANCISCO J. YANES, and by all the members of the staff who were connected with the Bureau under the former administration. Although the volume of work has increased vastly, each member of the staff has cheerfully done his part, and the Director appreciates fully such cooperation in his efforts to make the Bureau a practical and popular agency for the development of Pan-American commerce and comity.

The Director desires, moreover, to thank the Chairman and the individual members of the Governing Board and the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States for the special interest they have manifested in the progress and welfare of the Bureau and for the good advice and support they have invariably given him in every matter that has been brought to their attention. He fully recognizes that it would be impossible to accomplish the best results for the Bureau without such powerful assistance.

NEW BUILDING.

Early in January, 1907, the Chairman of the Governing Board announced the gift by Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE of \$750,000 for the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics. The \$200,000 previously appropriated by the United States Government were used for the purchase of Van Ness Park, formerly chosen for the site of George Washington University, at the Corner of Seventeenth and B streets, as the location of this structure. On March

28 the programme and conditions of the architectural competition for the new building were issued. The contest closed on June 15, when a jury of award, composed of CHARLES F. MCKIM, HENRY HORNBOSTEL, and AUSTIN W. LORD, all of New York, three of the leading architects of the country, acting in conjunction with the Chairman of the Governing Board and the Director of the Bureau, unanimously selected as the winning design one submitted by ALBERT KELSEY and PAUL P. CRET, associate architects, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The plans and specifications, on which bids can be made by contractors, are now being carefully prepared by the architects and will probably be finished about December 15. It is hoped that the actual work will begin in January, 1908. While there has been some delay in the preparation of the plans, owing to the illness of one of the architects and to the necessity of revising the original drawings, there will be a counterbalancing favorable influence in the fact that bids submitted in January will probably be much cheaper than those which might have been submitted earlier, on account of financial and labor conditions. The foundations of the building ought to be nearly completed in April, 1908, so that an appropriate ceremony of laying the corner stone can be had in that month, when the weather should be favorable for outdoor exercises. Photographs of the architects' drawings of the building have been published in the leading newspapers of the United States and Latin America and have been the means of awakening much new interest in the institution. Of the twenty-one Republics contributing to the building fund, eleven have paid their quotas and ten are in arrears, representing an amount due of \$25,363.99. The \$200,000 appropriated by the United States was used, as stated above, for the purchase of the site, while the sum of \$28,390.55 already paid in by the other ten countries is deposited in the American Security and Trust Company. It is hoped that the Governments which have not yet paid their quotas may see fit to do so in the near future.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

The exhibit of the International Bureau of the American Republics at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition has been of great educational value. The Bureau was invited to take part in the Exposition and the sum of \$5,000 was allotted for this purpose. Later \$1,000 was transferred to the State Department by Hon. WILLIAM C. FOX, then Director of the Bureau. The Bureau's exhibit consists of a collection kindly loaned by the Philadelphia Commercial Museums showing natural products from all of the American Republics; original maps and publications of the Bureau; photographs of the members of the First and Second Pan-American Conferences; of the

Directors of the Bureau; and of scenes in Latin America, and documents of historic value. The most striking feature of the exhibit has been a large wall map of the countries of the International Union showing the main geographical features, railway and steamship lines, capital cities, and statistical tables of the area, foreign commerce, and population of each Republic. This map, together with the relief map indicating the route of the proposed Intercontinental Railway, the principal orographic features of the Andean Range, and the hydrographic basins of America, have been instrumental in teaching in a practical way thousands of visitors that South America, or Latin America, covers an area much larger than they expected.

The number of visitors to the Bureau exhibit from the time of the opening of the building to date may be estimated at from 30,000 to 33,000 per month, in round numbers. In order to make the Bureau and its work better known, a folder was specially prepared giving in condensed form data of interest to readers, and a small pamphlet was gotten out giving the history and scope of this institution. A large number of copies of the MONTHLY BULLETIN and other publications have been distributed freely to visitors who have shown genuine interest in Latin America, including the Director's illustrated articles "The Land of To-morrow," "Resourceful Central America," and "Latin America as a Field for United States Capital and Enterprise."

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN.

Several important changes have been made in the MONTHLY BULLETIN which have tended to increase its popularity, if a conclusion can be drawn from the opinions constantly received in the Bureau from subscribers and others who read it. Every day requests are coming in from institutions, firms, and individuals in all parts of the world who wish to be placed on the regular mailing list. In view of the limited income of the Bureau and the small comparative sum that can be used for printing, it has been necessary to establish a regulation that no names will be placed on the free mailing list unless specifically indorsed, in the United States by a United States Senator or Member of Congress, and in foreign countries by the home Foreign Office or the diplomatic representative in Washington. The changes mentioned include (1) an introductory review of the principal features of the BULLETIN so that each reader may know at a glance what it contains that is of interest to him; (2) the reproduction of appropriate photographs; (3) the omission of much useless statistical matter, and (4) the summarizing into more readable form of official commercial reports and data. Many other changes are contemplated which will be inaugurated as soon as the

facilities of the Bureau permit. That the BULLETIN has a well-established position and reputation is proved by the extent to which it is quoted, not only in the United States and Latin America, but in Europe.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BUREAU.

There could be no better evidence of the practical and valuable work that the Bureau is doing and in the growing interest in everything pertaining to Latin America, which was inaugurated by the visit of Secretary Roor, Chairman of the Board, to South America and supplemented by his visit to Mexico, than the character and quantity of letters of inquiry which come to the Bureau from day to day.

The volume of correspondence is now four times larger than it was one year ago, and it is all given careful attention with no permanent increase in the number of persons on the staff of the Bureau. Lists which have been made up from time to time of letters coming in and going out of the Bureau demonstrate the broad field which the Bureau covers. It is no exaggeration to state that the exchange of trade among the American Republics has been notably increased by the information and assistance which the Bureau has given to manufacturers, merchants, exporters, and importers, not only in the United States, but in the other countries of the International Union. For example, over one hundred manufacturing and exporting firms of the United States which before had no connection whatever with the Latin-American Republics have decided, as a result of the recommendations and advice of the Bureau, to enter that field, while a corresponding proportion of Latin-American business men have become interested in the development of trade with the United States. A remarkable feature of the correspondence has been the number of letters received from universities and colleges, professors and students, and librarians, requesting the opinion, cooperation, and help of the Bureau in the development of the study of the history and progress of the Latin-American nations and of the Spanish and Portuguese languages. The Bureau, for instance, has provided over fifty important libraries, in all parts of the United States, with lists of books about Latin America and has acquainted hundreds of students with facts which would assist them in their studies.

Scores of tourists and travelers who have heretofore only visited Europe and the Orient have sought information from the Bureau as to routes of travel to Latin America, and steamship lines connecting with that part of the world report a large increase in the number of persons traveling through these countries. There has been a corresponding growing movement among the people of Latin America to visit the United States instead of going only to Europe. A special

indication of this tendency was the recent excursion of fifty representative Brazilians to the United States.

The total correspondence of the Bureau now averages nearly two thousand letters a month received and answered. All these are carefully filed, and the information collected is kept in such form that it can be consulted at any moment. The character of the inquiries which, since the first of the year, have come to the Bureau show not only a decided interest in Latin America, but also that what is called in commercial parlance "the good will" of Latin America is desired by the manufacturers and merchants of the United States. The Bureau at the present moment is somewhat handicapped in furnishing certain classes of statistics and other specific trustworthy data on Latin America, because of a lack of information due, on the one hand, to the scarcity and, in some cases, lack of Latin American official data on the subject, and, on the other hand, to an insufficient force of experts who should devote their time to tabulating and collating the data in the library and files of the Bureau.

POPULAR INTEREST IN LATIN AMERICA.

In connection with popular interest in the work of the Bureau, the Director desires to submit, simply as evidence of such interest, that he has been called upon by universities, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and various organizations in all parts of the United States to deliver addresses descriptive of the history, development, and present day conditions of the Latin American Republics. In so far as the work of the Bureau would permit, he has endeavored to comply with these invitations, because they afford one of the best opportunities of informing the people about questions of importance. The leading magazines, reviews, and newspapers of the country have also requested the Director to prepare articles about Latin America, and he has striven to meet these requirements, because in that way he could reach a very large element of people who would otherwise remain without authoritative information regarding Pan-American progress. The records of the Bureau show that nearly three hundred invitations of the character described above have been extended to the Director since January 1, 1907.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE SCOPE AND WORK OF THE BUREAU.

The enlargement of the scope and work of the Bureau in the future as anticipated by the resolutions of the Third Pan-American Conference held in Rio Janeiro during the summer of 1906 is a subject which is receiving the serious attention of the Director. While he has planned many changes and extensions in the work of the Bureau in order to put these resolutions into effect, he has necessarily been

compelled to proceed slowly until the Bureau is assured of an increased income. It will be impossible to inaugurate completely the plans of the Third Pan-American Conference until the various Governments have doubled their appropriations in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Governing Board at its May meeting. A number of Governments have already reported their approval of this increase and the Secretary of State of the United States has recommended it to the Congress of the United States, but this additional revenue, if approved, will not be available until July, 1908. Of the twenty-one Republics which support the Bureau, seven are, moreover, still delinquent in their dues for past years to the total of \$8,692.17. It is hoped that these will be paid in the near future, so that the Bureau may have the benefit of this measure of income of which it has been so far deprived.

The Third Pan-American Conference called for the establishment of a special section of commerce, customs, and commercial statistics, and the Director will soon submit a specific plan for carrying out this resolution, which will involve considerable increase of expenditure. Another resolution called for a study of the monetary systems of the American Governments and the preparation of a report for the next conference. While much of the work under this head can be done by the different Governments, an expert will be required to collate the information coming from the various countries and prepare it for submission to the next conference.

Other resolutions call (1) for the gathering and classifying permanently all trustworthy information on the natural resources, projected public works, and legal conditions under which it is possible to obtain from the American Governments concessions of lands, mines, and forests; (2) for the study of the laws that regulate public concessions in the various countries of America, in order to make recommendations to the American Governments what agreements or dispositions would best contribute to the industrial progress and the development of the natural resources of the Republics of the Continent, so that this information may be placed before the next Pan-American Conference; (3) for studying thoroughly the plan for an intercontinental railway and ascertaining what the different Governments will do in the matter of concessions of land, subventions, interest guaranties on invested capital, exemption of duty on material for rolling stock and on construction material, and any other concessions that they may deem it advisable to grant; (4) for the collection and study of the material for the elaboration of a project containing the necessary bases of a contract which it may be advisable to conclude with one or more steamship companies for the establishment and maintenance of navigation lines connecting the principal ports of American countries; (5) for making recommendations to the

Governments represented at the Third Pan-American Conference that, with the aim of bettering the means of facilitating trade, they should conclude conventions among themselves, stimulating as far as possible a rapid service of communication by railway, steamer, and telegraphic lines, as well as postal conventions, for the carriage of samples, so that goods and commercial advertisements may circulate with rapidity and economy, etc.; and (6) for other classes of work which can only be carried out by a considerable increase in the staff and revenue of the Bureau, but for the accomplishment of which, however, preliminary steps have already been taken in so far as the limitations of the Bureau, under its present conditions, will permit.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

I. Some changes in the staff and salaries of the Bureau, with recommendations as to the reorganization of the force, will be submitted by the Director in a special report at the December or January meeting of the Governing Board.

II. The Central American Peace Conference, for which a protocol was signed on October 16, will hold its sessions in the building of the International Bureau. The entire second floor is being prepared for its meetings, and will be in readiness on November 11.

III. At the last meeting of the Governing Board the Director was instructed to prepare a special report on the handbooks issued by the Bureau. For this purpose he has been collecting data from the different countries and getting opinions as to what is the most practical method to pursue. His conclusions will be submitted to the Governing Board in the near future.

IV. The Latin-American Governments, through their embassies and legations in Washington, should be impressed with the fact that it is to their interest to send to the Bureau, or the Columbus Memorial Library, the latest official publications and newspapers, as otherwise the efforts of the Bureau on their behalf and in the discharge of the duties devolving upon it are much handicapped.

V. The Third Pan-American Conference called for the appointment of international committees in each country to assist the Bureau in securing the approval by such Governments of the various resolutions passed at the conference. It is desirable that the members of the Governing Board urge upon their respective Governments the appointment of those committees, as the Bureau will need their cooperation in carrying out its plans of reorganization and in preparing the work for the next conference.

VI. The International Sanitary Bureau, which has as its chairman Surg. Gen. WALTER WYMAN, of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and which carries on its work under

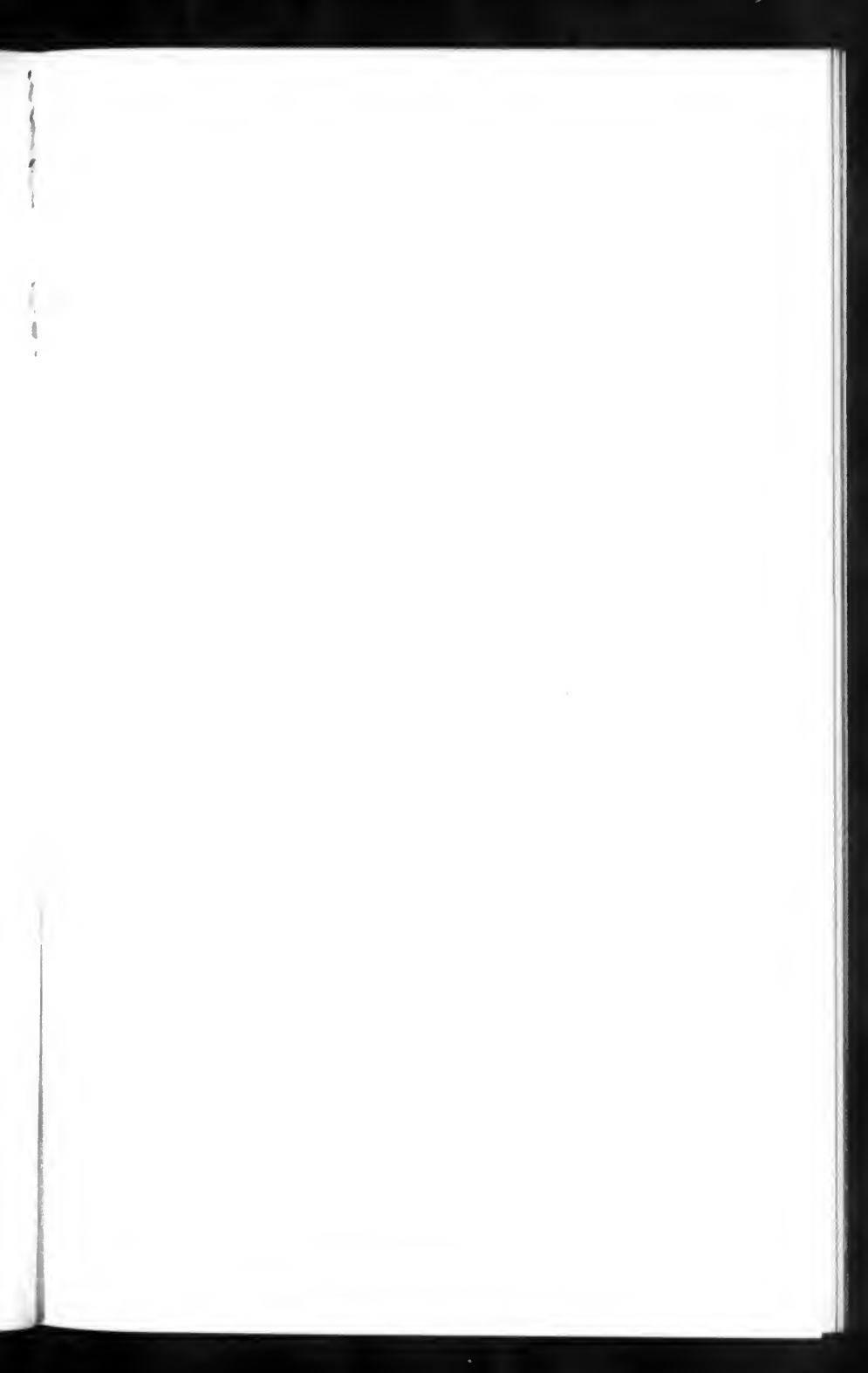
the auspices of the International Bureau of the American Republics, is making preparations for the Third International Sanitary Conference, which will be held in Mexico City during the first week of December, 1907. About ten of the Republics have signified their intention to send delegates, and all indications now point to a successful gathering.

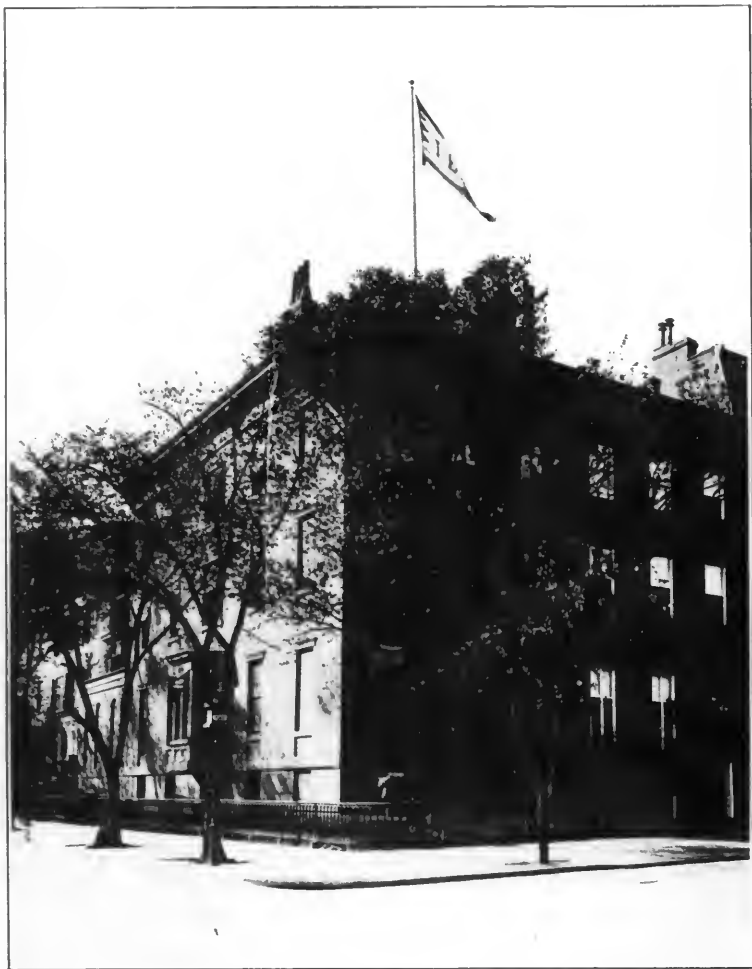
VII. In view of the length of the title phrase of the Bureau, "The International Bureau of the American Republics," it would seem advisable to use, wherever consistent, the descriptive term "Pan-American." This appears to be both comprehensive and popular. It is the only word in the English language that gives an idea of the character of the Bureau in brief form. Of course the official title will remain the same, but for general or popular use this abbreviation is apparently the best that can be devised.

VIII. In order to give individuality to the present building of the International Bureau, and to point it out to those who are seeking to find its offices, a simple pennant, or burgee, has been raised over the building. This is not in any sense a flag and should not be so regarded. In order to give it character, however, it carries the colors which are found in the flags of the American Republics. The first design showed the letters "I. B. of A. R." for "International Bureau of American Republics," but this was so little understood that it was changed to "Pan-American Bureau," which everybody can read and comprehend. "Pan-American" was used, as there was not space for the full lettering of the official title of the Bureau.

ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU.

Inasmuch as the budget and estimates for the year beginning July 1, 1908, were submitted in a report of the Director to the meeting of the Governing Board held on the 1st day of May, 1907, and as such budget and estimates were duly approved by the resolutions of the Governing Board, they are not included in this report. There is, however, appended a detailed statement of the accounts for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1907, and of the expenditures of the Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. An inspection of these discloses the gratifying fact that on July 1, 1907, there was a balance in favor of the Bureau of \$18,169.99. Lest this might be misleading, and it would appear that it was unnecessary to call for an increased appropriation from the different Governments, it must be borne in mind that this sum is made up almost entirely of delinquent quotas which were paid in during the course of the year and should not be included in the regular estimates of receipts and expenditures of the Bureau. This balance will assist the Bureau in beginning work that would otherwise be entirely delayed another year.





EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE PRESENT BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU, CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, are as follows:

Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Annual appropriation of the United States, 1907.....		\$36,000.00
Balance from receipts from sales, rents, etc., July 1, 1906..	\$1,467.61	
Amount received from Latin American States		
on account of quotas for various years.....	\$25,154.80	
From sale of publications.....	1,715.79	
Balance in bank July 1, 1906.....	784.21	
	<u>27,654.80</u>	
		<u>29,122.41</u>
Total receipts		65,122.41

EXPENDITURES.

From annual appropriation, 1907	\$36,000.00
From receipts from sales, rents, etc.....	10,952.42
	<u>46,952.42</u>
Balance July 1, 1907.....	18,169.99

Detailed statement of expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

Item.	From annual appropriation, 1907.	From receipts from sales, rents, etc.	Total.
Compensation.....	\$31,015.30	\$2,235.28	\$33,250.58
Rent	2,200.00		2,200.00
Stationery.....	138.95	778.80	917.75
Library.....	611.14	1,362.26	2,003.40
Postage.....	50.00	282.50	332.50
Furniture.....	219.43	458.14	707.57
Printing (private offices).....	11.07	887.46	898.53
Miscellaneous.....	1,694.11	4,947.98	6,642.09
	<u>36,000.00</u>	<u>10,952.42</u>	<u>46,952.42</u>

Account of the Public Printer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

Allotment by Congress for printing and binding.....	\$20,000.00
Extra allotment by Congress for printing and binding (available until June 30, 1908).....	6,000.00
	<u>26,000.00</u>
Amount of bills rendered for fiscal year ended June 30, 1907....	25,793.39
Amount unused.....	206.61

There is still due the Public Printer for work done during the fiscal year 1905-6 \$2,406.34. This amount could not be paid from the allotment for 1906-7, as said allotment only covers work done in the fiscal year for which it is made.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

Attached is the report of the Columbus Memorial Library for 1906-7, submitted to the Director by the Acting Librarian, Mr. Charles E. Babcock.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN BARRETT,
Director.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, 1906-7.

SIR: The growth of the Columbus Memorial Library during the past year has been very encouraging, and of such a nature as to indicate that many of the Republics forming the International Union are conforming with the requirements of the Second and Third International American Conferences, making the Columbus Memorial Library a depository of two copies of each of the official publications issued by the American Republics.

Even though no large donations of books relating to a particular country have been received, as in previous years, the records show an increase in the additions to the shelves of 1,644 volumes and pamphlets. This is the largest increase by 377 titles ever recorded in the library, and the fact that it is distributed over all the countries demonstrates that a greater interest is being taken in the library than ever before.

The demand upon the library for lists of books, maps, and general information of all kinds has been so unprecedented, since the new movement favoring the increased interest in Latin-American affairs was developed after the Third International American Conference, that most of the time of the library force has been taken up attending to requests of correspondents, thus preventing the complete cataloguing of the library and the proper administration of the office work.

To date complete card catalogues have been made under author, title, subject, analytical and reference cards of the Republics of Brazil, Peru, Chile, and Panama. All new additions to the library have been fully catalogued, classified, and arranged, and many current issues of periodicals have been indexed.

The library force has just completed a list of all works pertaining to history and description in the library, with a short list of articles in magazines. This list is now in the hands of the printer, and we trust will soon be ready for distribution.

During the year just closed, the library received from all sources 2,545 volumes and pamphlets. The following table shows how these publications were obtained and to which countries they relate:

Country	By gift and exchange.		By purchase.		Periodicals bound.	Duplicates.	
	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.		Volumes.	Pamphlets.
Argentine Republic	43	28	6	2	13	22	48
Bolivia	41	26	1			7	9
Brazil	68	26	10		5	27	
Chile	38	17	3		16	13	14
Colombia	48	26	3	1	16	11	10
Costa Rica	64	27			2	6	10
Cuba	23	21	5		8	9	30
Dominican Republic	4	14	8		1	1	
Ecuador	24	15	3	1	2		10
Great Britain	10	2			8		4
Guatemala	3	5	3	1	1		
Haiti	2		7	1	1		
Honduras	2	12	1				1
Mexico	132	105	15	6	20	42	8
Nicaragua	13	7	4	1		13	3
Panama	6	13	2	1	1	2	8
Paraguay	3	10	1			1	2
Peru	30	18	2	1	5		1
Salvador	3	7			2		
United States	78	46	21		4	121	529
Canal Zone	5	9					
Uruguay	28	12	1	2		45	21
Venezuela	30	16	26	2	2	45	5
Miscellaneous	48	45	71	3	46	15	17
Total	716	507	204	27	169	380	521

RÉSUMÉ.

Received by gift and exchange (746 volumes, 507 pamphlets)	1,253
By purchase (204 volumes, 27 pamphlets)	231
Periodicals bound	160
<hr/>	
Total additions to shelves	1,644
Duplicates received (380 volumes, 521 pamphlets)	901
<hr/>	
Total receipts	2,545
Recount of all books and pamphlets in the library made at the beginning of the year shows: ^a	
Volumes on hand	8,938
Pamphlets on hand	4,281
<hr/>	
Total on hand	13,239
Additions this year	1,644
<hr/>	
Total now in the library	14,983
Maps:	
In the library at date of last report	538
Additions during the year	57
<hr/>	
Total number of maps now on file	595

^aA comparison between the figures showing the total number of volumes and pamphlets in the library last year and this shows a discrepancy. This is explained by the fact that ever since the library was established serial numbers of periodicals and sections of volumes issued in parts have been counted as complete books, whereas now the volume is not accessioned and counted until completed and bound.

Atlases:

In the library at date of last report.....	40
Additions during the year.....	8
	48
Total number of atlases now on file.....	48

Cards made during the year:

Book and maps.....	6,789
Periodical indexing.....	1,101
Printed cards from the Library of Congress (including duplicates and reference cards).....	1,281
	9,171
Total number of cards added to files.....	9,171

OTHER ITEMS OF RECORD.

The photographic collection was increased by 694 views.
 During the year a total of 445 volumes and pamphlets were bound.
 The library now subscribes for 30 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals.
 During the year 27,187 daily, weekly, and monthly newspapers and periodicals were received.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. E. BABCOCK,
Acting Librarian.

HON. JOHN BARRETT,
Director, International Bureau of the American Republics.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, NINE MONTHS OF 1907.

The values of Argentine international commerce for the first nine months of 1907 show exports at \$240,878,611 gold, and imports, \$202,835,218, a balance in favor of the Republic being thus shown to the amount of \$38,043,393.

NEW CABINET MINISTERS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States of the resignation of Doctor LONOS as Argentine Minister of Finance and of the appointment of Dr. MANUEL M. DE IRIONDO to fill the vacancy thus caused in the Cabinet of President ALCORTA; also, that the Minister of the Interior, Señor Don M. A. Montes de Oca, has been replaced by Señor Don Marco Avellaneda.

EXPORTS OF FROZEN AND CHILLED MEATS.

The various refrigerating establishments of the Argentine Republic report as follows regarding their shipments of frozen and chilled meat during the first nine months (January-September) of 1907:

Carcasses of frozen sheep and lambs, 2,191,890; quarters of beef, frozen, 1,053,160; quarters of beef, chilled, 291,442.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE STATISTICS, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

According to official statistics the animals slaughtered in the refrigerating and salting plants of the Argentine Republic during the first half of 1907 were as follows: Refrigerating plant—cattle, 244,558 head; sheep, 12,086,482 head; hogs, 5,072; salting places—cattle, 379,734 head; horses, 1,662.

SHIPMENTS OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS IN 1907.

The Buenos Aires correspondent of "Dun's Review," in reporting on the status of the Argentine wool market for 1907, considers the statistical year as ending with September 30, at which time wool shipments had been made to the extent of 385,137 bales, as compared with 406,994 bales in 1906, though the "Review of the River Plate" puts the two totals at 389,138 and 408,955 bales, respectively. The countries receiving these exports were: Germany, 158,745; France, 151,708; United Kingdom, 44,988; United States, 20,260; Italy, 3,463, and various, 5,973 bales.

Another important export item is covered by ox and horse hides, of which the total number shipped in the first half of 1907 was 1,864,225, as compared with 1,981,717 in the same period of 1906.

QUEBRACHO EXPORTS, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

Quebracho exports from the Argentine Republic for the first six months of 1907 are reported as 173,883 tons (logs) and 25,348 tons (extract), indicating a slight increase in the former article and a small decline in the latter over the corresponding period of 1906 when the shipments were 164,254 tons and 28,378 tons, respectively.

The distribution of this product was as follows:

	Logs.	Extract.		Logs.	Extract.
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom.....	10,383	3,323	Belgium	5,820	2,385
United States.....	34,996	12,924	Italy	7,394	1,029
France.....	4,614	545	Orders.....	64,524	.....
Germany.....	35,227	4,463	Other countries.....	10,925	679

CROP STATISTICS.

Official publication of the crop returns of the Argentine Republic for 1906-7 places the yield of wheat at 4,254,000 tons and of linseed 825,000 tons, a slight gain over the estimate.

Of the total wheat crop, 1,300,000 tons were retained for home consumption and seed, leaving 2,900,000 tons available for export. Of this amount 2,574,000 tons had been exported by the end of August, 1907. Linseed shipments had reached, at that time, 700,000 tons, and maize exports are stated as 1,100,000 tons.

The state of the crops for the agricultural year 1907-8 is very favorable, and the acreage sown in wheat and linseed is estimated to be 5 per cent greater than in the previous year, while the acreage in oats has increased 4 per cent. According to this estimate 7,450,000 hectares are under cultivation in the three specified crops.

The departmental production of the 1906-7 crops of wheat and linseed were as follows:

	Wheat.	Linseed.		Wheat.	Linseed.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Buenos Aires	2,330,000	318,463	Entre Rios	261,731	116,470
Santa Fe	653,377	288,926	Pampa Central	80,000	2,800
Córdoba	819,326	66,425	Other sections	71,000	2,500

EXPORTS, EIGHT MONTHS OF 1907.

The leading exports from the Argentine Republic during the first eight months of 1907, with a comparative statement for the same period of 1906, were as follows:

	1907.	1906.		1907.	1906.
Ox hides:			Linseed	701,090	286,694
Dry.....number..	1,335,953	1,576,666	Maize	751,643	1,530,851
Salt.....do.....	1,204,137	1,085,659	Flour	59,376	81,825
Horse hides:			Bran	124,728	108,398
Dry.....do.....	56,962	85,881	Pollards.....bags..	26,407	39,300
Salt.....do.....	28,180	9,461	Oilseed.....do.....	113,256	140,847
Sheepskins.....bales..	34,442	32,097	Hay	523,911	1,168,631
Hair	3,015	2,904	Quebracho	227,758	199,950
Tallow	22,200	16,589	Quebracho extract.do..	36,418	35,382
Do.....casks.....	55,950	53,981	Butter	43,698	91,560
Do.....hogheads..	9,061	2,362	Mutton carcasses.number	1,829,325	2,156,656
Goatskins.....bales..	1,634	7,397	Beef.....quarters..	1,145,463	1,409,562
Wool.....do.....	270,287	266,304	Oats	131,734	48,842
Wheat.....tons.....	2,465,160	2,011,358			

IMPORTS OF PEDIGREE STOCK.

Among the imports of stock for the improvements of the strains of Argentine cattle reported for the first half of 1907 are the following: Cattle, including Durhams, Herefords, and Jerseys, 640; sheep, 1,575; horses, 218; donkeys, 43, and pigs, 346.

SUBWAY IN BUENOS AIRES.

The Argentine legation in Washington has requested United States railway contractors to submit bids for the construction in the city of Buenos Aires of two of the principal lines constituting the proposed system of Metropolitan Subway Electric Railways. It also requests bids for the purpose of lease of the exploitation of the two lines as soon as the construction work is completed. Bases for the bids and some of the plans containing data regarding the proposed railways, it is explained, may be seen by interested parties at the Argen-

tine legation and the consulates. They are in Spanish, which is the official text, and French and English translations. All bids for the construction and exploitation of the railways are to be sent to the municipal intendente of Buenos Aires, so that he shall receive them before May 1, 1908, on which day the bids will be opened.

POPULATION STATISTICS.

The Ministry of the Interior has issued a bulletin relating to the population of the Argentine Republic, in which the total population and the yearly increase for a number of years is shown as follows:

Year.	Increase.	Population December 31.	Increase per 1,000 inhabit- ants.	Year.	Increase.	Population December 31.	Increase per 1,000 inhabit- ants.
1901.....	132,764	4,926,913	27.7	1904.....	249,042	4,410,028	48.2
1902.....	95,335	5,022,248	19.1	1905.....	268,169	5,678,197	29.6
1903.....	138,738	5,160,986	27.6	1906.....	296,574	5,974,771	52.2

Of the total population of 5,974,771 there are 1,510,920 foreigners, classified as follows: Italian, 795,916; Spanish, 342,422; French, 99,740; English, 22,399; Austrian, 24,039; Swiss, 14,527; German, 21,215; Belgian, 5,634; Russian, 37,773; other nationalities, 147,354. The number of foreigners from neighboring Republics is estimated as follows: Bolivians, 10,000; Brazilians, 25,000; Chileans, 30,000; Uruguayans, 73,000, and Paraguayans, 20,000. The number of Italians in the Argentine Republic, as given by the Italian representatives in Buenos Aires, is 1,250,000; but it is probable that many thus enumerated were born in the country, if the figures given in the foregoing official estimates are correct.

RAILWAYS OF THE REPUBLIC.

In connection with the passage by the Argentine Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Mitre Railway Bill, published in this issue of the BULLETIN, the following data concerning railways in the Republic, furnished by United States Vice-Consul-General HOLLANDER from Buenos Aires, is of interest:

There are at the present time 22 railroad companies established in the Argentine Republic, of which 18 are English, with head offices in London, 1 a French company, and 3 are owned and operated by the Argentine Government. The majority of the roads—19,347 kilometers (kilometer=0.62 of a mile)—are single track, and only 446 kilometers are double track. Three different gauges are used on these lines, namely, 1 meter, 1.435 meters, and 1.676 meters (meter=39.37 inches). Eight lines, with 12,444 kilometers, use the last;

four, with 1,806 kilometers, the medium; and ten, with 5,542 kilometers, the narrowest gauge.

In the year 1880 there were but 2,516 kilometers of railways, and the total amount of freight handled amounted to only 660,905 tons, while in 1906 there were 19,793 kilometers, and the total amount of freight handled was 26,000,000 tons. The total capital invested in 1880 was only \$40,000,000, while in 1906 it was \$645,000,000, there having been over \$600,000,000 expended on railroads during that period. Most of this has been invested by English capitalists and some by French capitalists, but other nations are now also realizing the advantages to be obtained from investments in this country, and two valuable concessions for new railroads have been granted this year to some French-Belgian capitalists.

The Argentine Government has, however, afforded private railway companies every possible facility, such as exemption from taxes for a number of years, exemption from duties on all material required for the construction and maintenance of the roads, etc.; and the new concessions recently granted include some of these privileges.

NEW RAILWAY LAW.

Following is the full text of the Argentine railway law as sanctioned by the National Chamber of Deputies on September 25 and by the Senate on September 30, 1907.

"ARTICLE 1. All railway concessions, whether in respect of main or branch lines, to be hereafter granted shall be governed by the clauses of the present law in accordance with the general law on railways, No. 2873.

"ART. 2. The rolling stock, weight of rails, accessories, and other materials used in the construction of the line shall be specified in the tender to be submitted for the approval of the Executive power.

"ART. 3. The concessionaire shall sign the respective contract within the term of six months from the date of the promulgation of each law of concession. In each concession the terms shall be fixed within which the plans must be submitted and the works must be begun and ended, and the fines shall be laid down to be incurred by the concessionaire in the event of the work not being completed within the specified time.

"ART. 4. Before signing the contract the concessionaire shall deposit in the Bank of the Argentine Nation, as security, the sum of \$200 national currency for each kilometer of line, in cash or in national bonds, which shall be returned to him in proportion to the advance of the works.

"ART. 5. Should the concessionaire fail either to sign the contract, to submit complete plans, or start the work or finish the first 50 kilo-

meters of the principal line within the terms fixed in accordance with article 3 hereof, the concession shall lapse, and, save in the case of unavoidable necessity declared by the Executive power, the security shall be forfeited. In such case the deposit shall be transferred by the bank of the nation to the order of the National Council of Education.

"ART. 6. For each month's delay in the performance of the work the company shall pay a fine to be fixed by the Executive power in the tender and to be deducted from the security deposited. In case the deposit should be thus exhausted and the company should be indebted to the extent of more than two months' fines, the concession shall lapse in respect of the portion of the uncompleted line.

"ART. 7. All lands shall be subject to expropriation by reason of public utility, the occupation whereof may be necessary for the railway lines, stations, workshops, warehouses, etc., in accordance with the plans in each case approved by the Executive power, and the concessionaire shall be entitled to effect such expropriation in terms of the general law on the subject.

"ART. 8. The materials and articles used in the construction and working imported into the country shall be free of all customs duties, this exemption remaining in force until January 1, 1947. The company shall pay during the said term, whatever may be the date of its concession, a single tax equivalent to 3 per cent of the net returns from its lines, remaining exonerated during the said term from all other taxes, whether national, provincial, or municipal. The net returns shall be determined by recognizing as expenses 60 per cent of the gross receipts.

"If the expenses should exceed this limit during three consecutive years, the company shall be held bound to prove the same to the satisfaction of the Executive power. The amount of 3 per cent of the net returns shall be applied to the construction or maintenance of the bridges and ordinary roads of the municipalities or departments crossed by the line, in the first place, to the roads leading to the stations and in proportion to the extent of the line in each Province.

"The Executive power will deposit in a special account in the Bank of the Argentine Nation the sums which may be paid by the companies in execution of article 8. Without prejudice to such sums as may be voted by special laws or by that of the estimates, this fund may not be applied to any other purpose than the one expressly determined in the present law.

"ART. 9. The passenger and goods tariff shall be subject to the intervention of the Executive power whenever the average gross earnings of the line during three consecutive years shall exceed 17 per cent of its share and debenture capital as recognized by the Executive power and the expenses do not exceed 60 per cent of the receipts. If the proportion of expenses be greater during three

consecutive years, the company shall be held bound to show the same to the satisfaction of the Executive power; and, in such case, the limit of the intervention will be proportionately raised. For these purposes the capital shall be determined by the Executive power on the opening of the line to public service and may not be increased without its consent.

"ART. 10. The charges for conveyance of materials and articles belonging to the nation and intended for the construction of the national or provincial works authorized by the laws of Congress shall be appraised at the rate of 50 per cent of the usual tariffs. On the same conditions shall be charged the conveyance of war "matériel," national officials, officers and soldiers on public service, immigrants sent forward by the Central Immigration Office, and provincial police officials and official telegrams.

"ART. 11. The tariffs for the telegraphic lines for the use of the public shall be the same as those used by the National Telegraph Department. The apparatus and materials of the telegraphic line shall be subject to the approval of the Executive power.

"ART. 12. The company shall be bound gratuitously:

"(a) To convey, in special compartments in which letters and printed matter can be classified, the mail bags and the officials accompanying the same.

"(b) To extend parallel to the railway line and along its entire length a telegraph wire to be placed at the disposal of the Government for its own use, the maintenance and repair of the same to be borne by the company without any liability or charge to the State.

"(c) To set apart a special building in the principal stations for the telegraph offices and post-offices.

"(d) To permit the junction of the national wires with those of the company's lines.

"(e) To provide a way for horsemen over the principal bridges, where such is considered necessary by the Executive power.

"ART. 13. The Executive power may enjoin upon the company to render movable the bridges across rivers and canals which may be declared navigable, without compensation of any kind.

"ART. 14. The final plans and the works in construction shall be subject to the inspection of the Department of Public Works and all expenses incurred in or by such inspection shall be borne by the company.

"ART. 15. Both the construction and the working of the lines shall be subject to the general law on railways and to such police regulations or regulations for inspection as may hereafter be issued.

"The legal domicile of the company shall be in the capital of the Republic.

"ART. 16. The nation reserves to itself the right of at any time appropriating the works effected under the concession for the amount of the recognized capital plus 20 per cent.

"ART. 17. Railway concessions may be transferred to third parties with the authority of the Executive power, but the transfer of the concession or of the railroad and the lease of the same can not be effected in favor of any other railway company in the country, nor can the management be amalgamated with that of other companies without the sanction of Congress.

"ART. 18. The company may construct small branch lines not exceeding 30 kilometers for the purpose of connecting industrial or rural establishments subject to the approval of the respective plans by the Executive power.

"ART. 19. The railway companies at present existing may, within the term of six months, counting from the promulgation of this law, avail themselves of the benefits set forth in article 8 hereof, providing they accept the conditions laid down in the said article 8 and in article 9.

"ART. 20. At the expiration of their present exemptions the railway companies now existing who shall not avail themselves of the option contained in the preceding article shall pay all the taxes and imposts which duly fall upon them, remaining in other matters subject to the proscriptions of the present law in so far as it does not interfere with acquired rights.

"ART. 21. The sleepers to be employed on all the railroads in the Republic shall be of a hard wood indigenous to the country.

DEFECTIVE TRANSPORT FACILITIES WITH THE UNITED STATES AND THE REMEDIES THEREFOR.

The Buenos Aires "Standard" for October 3, 1907, contains a communication signed by F. A. WARDLAW, of that city, being an extended criticism of the methods of shipping goods from the United States to the Argentine Republic. Particular attention is called to the fact that in certain instances charges have been made out at "express" rates whereas the merchandise was in reality delivered by "cargo." The condition not only caused much greater expense, but also entailed greater delay in the delivery of the parcels. He strongly advises that all American manufacturers or others having dealings with the River Plate countries will see that small shipments not sent by cargo at cargo rates be in future forwarded by "parcels receipt" by the steamship agents direct, thus insuring prompt shipment and delivery at their destination.

The following article, published by one of the leading express companies in Buenos Aires, is of value in this connection and is reproduced from the paper in reference:

" In view of the increasing trade relationship between the United States and the Argentine Republic, and the almost daily changes in the Argentine customs and dock regulations, and with the idea of facilitating the shipping, receiving, and clearing of consignments, we beg to call your serious attention to the following observations, which should be carefully carried out when forwarding merchandise to Argentine ports, as by so doing many inconveniences would be avoided and much time and trouble saved in the handling of consignments:

" BILLS OF LADING AND CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.

" On obtaining the bill of lading from the steamer same must be legalized by the Argentine consulate at the port of embarkation, and also a certificate showing the origin of the merchandise shipped must be obtained from the consulate and duly viséed. One copy each of the bill of lading and the certificate of origin should be always forwarded to the consignees by the same steamer which carries the merchandise, and duplicates of same should be forwarded by the following steamer or mail. According to Argentine customs laws, all goods must be manifested in the customs within eight days of steamer's arrival in port under penalty of a fine of 2 per cent on the value fixed according to the Argentine customs tariff, and if not manifested with all details within a further period of seven days, a further fine is imposed of 5 per cent on the value of the duties. Consequently every care should be taken to have the proper documents arrive in time.

" INVOICES OF MERCHANDISE.

" It is absolutely necessary that a true copy of manufacturers' invoices for each shipment be forwarded to consignees in company with the bill of lading and certificate of origin, and when possible a duplicate copy by the following mail. This copy of invoice is most essential, since in case of claims for shortages, breakages, pilferings, etc., consignees must be armed with a copy of same in order to prove the actual contents of the packages, and the value, when damaged packages are revised in the customs before the respective consignees, steamship agents, and customs officials, otherwise the agents will not recognize claims.

" PACKING LISTS.

" Correct packing lists should always be forwarded with the above-named documents, showing clearly and truly the marks, numbers, quantity, and class of packages, quantity of merchandise, and class of each shipment; also showing net weight of goods with the wrap-

pers, etc., net and gross weight of package, measurement, and value of same. These should be given in kilograms and cubic meters when possible.

“ PACKAGES.

“ Many cases, especially those from the United States, arrive here in a very frail and broken condition, and are thus easily pilfered; so much so that steamship agents refuse to entertain claims when any, consequently manufacturers should pay especial attention to the packing of their goods, and strong, substantial cases or crates should always be used, well bound with iron hoops, and well nailed. We have lately received many complaints owing to the bad condition of casings, etc.

“ MARKS AND NUMBERS.

“ All packages should be clearly marked and numbered, and great care should be taken to see that the same marks and numbers are not duplicated in the same shipment, otherwise heavy fines may result in the customs, besides causing much confusion. When by any chance duplicate marks and numbers are noticed by forwarding agents, a countermark should be added and a charge made for this operation, since it is obviously safer to incur this slight difference than run the risk with the customs fines.

“ WEIGHTS.

“ Each package should have the net and gross weights clearly marked on the top, and, if possible, in kilograms.

“ SMALL PARCELS SHIPPED TOGETHER.

“ When forwarding a batch of small parcels shipped in one package, as cargo, they should be well packed in good, strong cases or crates and the addresses of consignees or marks carefully marked on each different parcel. By doing this, and carefully specifying the contents of each package, much time and expense would be saved, since the whole batch could then be cleared at the customs by one operation and expense of manifest stamp, whereas if they come loose and separate, each parcel requires a separate clearance and manifest.

“ This applies when the same shipper is sending a number of different parcels, containing different articles, to the same consignee.

“ WAYBILLS.

“ These should be forwarded with each shipment with full details and instructions, and special care should be taken to see that correct addresses are given of consignees, especially in the case of private individuals.

" SAMPLES OF NO VALUE.

" These can be sent on a parcel receipt, but care must be taken to see that they are samples and not dutiable; otherwise consignees will be fined and goods confiscated. All small packages of any value, either sent on parcel receipt or as cargo, and containing dutiable goods must be clearly specified as such in the waybills.

" GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

" If the foregoing instructions are carefully carried out much trouble will be saved; besides greater economy will be exercised in the clearances.

" We would especially call attention of United States shippers to these observations, since in all our years' experience we have never handled goods which arrived here in such a bad state as American goods, and for this reason many would-be purchasers of American wares prefer to buy in other markets where greater attention is given to their shipments."

BOLIVIA.

BUDGET FOR 1907-8.

According to the projected budget presented by the President of Bolivia to the National Congress in September, 1907, the fiscal revenues for 1907-8 are estimated at 16,007,833 *bolivianos* (\$8,003,926.50), and the expenditures are fixed at 16,381,611.31 *bolivianos* (\$8,190,805.655), showing a deficit of 373,778.31 *bolivianos*.

The expenditures are distributed as follows among the different departments of the Government: Legislative Power, 263,336 *bolivianos*; Foreign Relations, 4,384,929.40 *bolivianos*; Finance and Industry, 2,199,828.60 *bolivianos*; Justice and Instruction, 2,731,025.30 *bolivianos*; War, 3,735,678.50 *bolivianos*; Colonization and Agriculture, 1,904,247 *bolivianos*.

EXPORTS OF TIN TO LONDON.

According to official reports from Bolivia, the exports of tin bars to London during the calendar year 1906 amounted to 14,222 tons, and those of the first six months of 1907 to 6,693 tons.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES IN THE REPUBLIC.

The total length of telegraph lines in Bolivia in 1907, according to the official publication "*El Estado*" of September 5, 1907, is 4,352 kilometers (equivalent to 2,704 miles). About two-thirds, 2,924 kilo-

meters (1,817 miles), is owned by the Government, and one-third, 1,428 kilometers (887 miles), is owned by private companies.

There are in the Republic 179 kilometers (111 miles) of telephone lines owned by private companies.

PROPOSED LOAN FOR THE SANITATION OF DEPARTMENTAL CAPITALS.

On the 13th of September, 1907, a bill was submitted to the National Congress of Bolivia wherein it is proposed to authorize the Executive of the Republic to negotiate a loan of £500,000 (\$2,500,000), or 6,250,000 *bolivianos*, for the construction of sewers and sanitation of the departmental capitals of the nation. It is provided that the amount of the loan shall be distributed as follows: 800,000 *bolivianos* for the city of Sucre, 1,200,000 for La Paz, 1,100,000 for Cochabamba, 600,000 for Oruro, 600,000 for Potosi, 500,000 for Tarija, 600,000 for Santa Cruz, 400,000 for Trinidad and Riberalta, and 200,000 to cover the cost of surveys, plans, and estimates of the respective works.

LAND LAW OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Bolivian land law of June 20, 1907, provides as follows:

“ ISMAEL MONTES, President of the Republic.

“ Whereas the law of October 26, 1905, establishes the form in which the public lands to be used for agricultural purposes, cattle raising, the exploitation of resinous trees and other forestal substances susceptible of extraction shall hereafter be disposed of, and intrusts the compliance therewith to the Department of Colonization and Agriculture; and that

“ Whereas the former grantees are entitled to resort to the provisions of the aforesaid law, it is proper to determine the provisions to which all applications shall be subject, bearing in mind the laws of November 13, 1886, December 10, 1895, and such other provisions as relate thereto;

“ Therefore, in the exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 5 of article 89 of the Constitution, I hereby decree:

SECTION I.—Concerning lands and applications therefor.

“ARTICLE 1. All uncultivated lands situated within the territory of the Republic, and also those which, although they have already been granted, have not as yet been protected in the proper legal form, are hereby declared property of the Government.

“ART. 2. These lands can only be acquired through purchase by any person who is in the full enjoyment of his civil rights, the hectare being the standard unit of measure.

"ART. 3. The acquisition of lands comprises also such vegetables as may be found thereon, and they shall be paid for in cash at the following prices:

"(a) One boliviano per each hectare of land containing resinous and rubber trees, such as the siphonia or hevea, caucho, balata, hule, peloto, manicoba, incense, copaiba, and similar trees which grow wild and are used in manufacturing industries and medicine.

"(b) Ten centavos per hectare of land suitable for agricultural purposes and cattle raising.

"ART. 4. Any person or company desiring to acquire Government lands shall file an application, written on stamped paper of 10 bolivianos per page, before the prefect or national delegate within whose jurisdiction the lands applied for are located.

"ART. 5. In said application shall be stated: (1) The name, residence, and occupation of the applicant; (2) the number of hectares; (3) the quality of the land, that is to say, whether they are arable or pastoral, or whether they contain rubber trees; (4) the exact location thereof, as well as a statement of the provincial and cantonal jurisdiction to which the land applied for belongs; (5) the name by which the concession will be known; (6) the names of the neighboring landowners, if any, as well as the names of their properties, specifying whether they are grantees of Government lands or private owners. Should there be no neighboring landowners, the fact should be stated, and in addition the application shall be accompanied by a plan or sketch of the land in question. Such applications as lack these requisites shall be disregarded.

"ART. 6. As soon as an application for lands is filed, the hour of said filing shall be noted at the foot of the document, with the signature of the prefect or delegate and respective secretary, and the notary of the treasury shall be requested to furnish information as to whether the application does not refer to any previous concession legally made.

ART. 7. If from the information applied for it should appear that no previous application has been made, the prefect or delegate shall issue, on the same day, the order of concession, and the notary shall forward a certified copy both of the petition and the order to the departmental bulletin and to such newspaper as may be designated for that purpose, keeping a proper record of the proceedings.

"ART. 8. Priority concerning the filing of the application, when duly proved by the record referred to in the foregoing article, and by the record made in conformity with the provisions of article 31, entitles the interested party to have preference over any other subsequent application.

SECTION II.—*Concerning publication.*

"ART. 9. After the issuance of the order of concession, every application for lands shall be published four times in succession at intervals of fifteen days, both in the departmental bulletin and in one of the newspapers of the capital where the concession is made.

"ART. 10. Any notary who fails to forward the copy on the same day, or who does not cause the application to be published in the manner specified in the foregoing article, shall be punished by the prefect or delegate with a fine of from 5 to 20 *bolivianos*, and shall be dismissed from his office if said offense is repeated.

"The applicant shall pay the expenses of publication.

"ART. 11. Should no opposition be made within sixty days from the date of the publication, the survey, measurement, and drawing of the respective plan of the lands applied for shall be ordered, and said operations shall be performed by two experts, one of whom shall represent the Government, while the other shall represent the interested party, if the latter is not satisfied with the work of the former, the expenses to be paid by the purchaser.

SECTION III.—*Concerning oppositions.*

"ART. 12. Oppositions to concessions of lands shall be lawful only in the following cases:

"1. When filed in the period comprised from the date of the first publication until 60 days after the last publication, that is to say, within a term of one hundred and twenty days.

"2. When accompanied by public titles or instruments which shall prove the lawful rights of the interested party.

"3. When based on the priority of the concession or on the lack of free land.

"Any opposition made after the expiration of the term of one hundred and twenty days from the date of the first publication, or for any other causes than those above stated, shall be disregarded by the respective prefect or delegate.

"ART. 13. All lawful opposition shall be forwarded to the proper district judge of the capital of the Department where the concession is made, so that it may be acted upon in the usual manner, and at the end of such actions as are brought all the proceedings shall be duly returned.

"ART. 14. The oppositions based on a legal title of private ownership and by agreement with the Spanish Crown will warrant the proper action in accordance with the common law, provided they are comprised in the terms established by case 3 of article 12 of this law.

"ART. 15. The opponents shall cause the proceedings to be made known to the common court within eight days. Should they fail to

comply with this requisite, the administrative proceedings concerning the grant shall be continued.

"ART. 16. After an opposition has failed in an action the suspended proceedings shall be taken up and the party in interest shall produce a certified copy of the judgment passed before the respective prefect or delegate.

" SECTION IV.—*Concerning forfeiture.*

"ART. 18. The denouncement of forfeiture may be made by any person properly qualified therefor, and the filing thereof, together with the respective record made by the prefect or delegate, and the respective secretary, shall be entitled to the right of priority for the new grant, which shall be acted upon under the same conditions as the principal grant, after publishing the order of forfeiture.

"ART. 19. Both these denouncements and the opposing demands shall be filed within ten days from the date of the last publication new hearing of the parties in interest, should they produce new documents, in view of which the attorney shall report in order to render a decision at once.

"ART. 20. The application for survey and the fixing of landmarks shall be filed within ten days from the date of the last publication, under the penalty of forfeiture should they fail to file said application.

"ART. 21. The same application in case of an opposition concerning which a decision has been rendered shall be filed within twenty days after sentence has been rendered, also under the penalty of forfeiture.

"ART. 22. The proceedings of survey and the setting up of landmarks shall be carried out and filed before the prefect or delegate within the precise term of sixty days from the date on which the prefect or delegate shall order said proceedings to be instituted, not including the period of time allowed in accordance with the distance, under penalty of forfeiture.

" SECTION V.—*Concerning survey and setting of landmarks.*

"ART. 23. The operations of the survey and the setting of the landmarks shall be inspected by the administrative official or parochial mayor (alcalde) commissioned for that purpose by the prefect or delegate having authority to take oath from the expert or experts and to be personally present during said operations, and he shall cause clear landmarks to be fixed at that time and to designate or fix, as far as possible, the natural limits of the grant under his own responsibility.

"ART. 24. The expert or experts shall draw the plan and shall make the proper report, stating therein: (1) The extent, the number of

hectares, the shape, kind, and condition of the land. (2) In case of rubber groves, they should specify whether the trees are being exploited, or whether exhausted or abandoned. (3) The landmarks that indicate the boundary of the property, with the necessary clearness, and shall ascertain if possible the natural limits. (4) The improvements and uses of which the ceded land is susceptible.

"ARR. 25. The operations of survey and the fixing of landmarks shall be carried out after duly notifying the owners of the adjacent lands, and if said owners can not be found, notification shall be made to their managers or administrators, and in the absence of the latter said notifications shall be published through edicts in any of the newspapers of the capital, as well as in the departmental bulletin, announcing the day and hour in which said notification and all the data concerning the adjudication. This publication shall be made but once, and ten days before the survey, and shall serve as a personal summons to the owners of the adjacent lands.

"ARR. 26. Whenever the operations of survey and setting of landmarks have to be carried out in sections of the country of difficult communication with the capital of the Department, the prefect or delegate shall grant a reasonable term in addition to that granted in article 22 of this law.

"SECTION VI.—*Concerning the grant, possession, and title.*

"ARR. 27. After effecting the operations of the survey and placing of landmarks, the prefecture shall order that the proceedings be forwarded to the Department of Colonization, and the latter shall issue the order of final concession or grant after the payment of the total value of the lands, and shall order that the proper record be made in the registry of said Department, and that the title deeds in favor of the grantee be issued, requesting that the provisions of article 10, division 3, of the supreme decree of February 11, 1905, concerning the use of stamped paper be complied with.^a The party in interest shall use this title in order to take possession in accordance with the common law and before the proper authorities.

"ARR. 28. The purchasers are bound to establish a family or married couple on at least every 1,000 hectares, in order to promote colonization, in the term of four years, under the penalty of a forfeiture of the grant.

"ARR. 29. Applications for more than 20,000 hectares shall be filed directly with the Department of Colonization, which shall order the

^a Article 10. Stamped paper of the seventh class, of the value of 10 bolivianos, shall be used. * * *

Division 3: On the first two pages of the title deeds of grant and denouncement of Government lands, waters, rubber-tree groves, etc.

publication thereof in the manner provided for in article 9 of this law. After the publication and before the operations of survey and placing of landmarks are carried out, they shall be forwarded to the legislative power for approval.

"SECTION VII.—*Concerning registration.*

"ART. 30. In the notarial offices of the treasury department of the capitals of the Departments, as well as in authorized notarial offices, a register shall be kept by years, which shall be called a registry of grants of Government lands. Said registry or record shall be made on paper of the third class, which the parties in interest shall supply.

"ART. 31. There shall be kept in the same offices a book containing a record of applications for lands in which all the applications filed shall be recorded, noting expressly in writing the day and the hour of the filing for the purpose of fixing the priority of the applications.

"ART. 32. At the Department of Colonization there shall be kept as many registers of grants of land as there are Departments in the Republic and Territories subject to the jurisdiction of a national delegation. These registers shall also be kept on paper of the third class furnished by the parties in interest.

"ART. 33. In the registers of the notarial offices of the treasury department, and in those of the national delegations, there shall be recorded integrally in chronological order, all applications for lands and also the decrees issued by the prefect relating to the same.

"ART. 34. There shall be recorded in the same registers the final decree of the grant issued by the Department of Colonization or by the national delegation, as the case may be, the proper annotation being made on the margin of the page containing the insertion prescribed in article 31, and there shall be inserted in the latter that of the page containing the final order of said Department of Colonization.

"If the insertion prescribed in this article has to be made in the registry of the following year because that of the previous year was closed, this fact shall be stated in the marginal notes.

"ART. 35. In the register of the Department of Colonization there shall be inserted integrally and consecutively both the application and the decree issued by the prefect, and also the final order of grant, and in addition there shall be inserted a copy of the plan which shall be made at the time of the survey of the granted lands. The insertion prescribed in this article shall be made in the register corresponding to the Department to which the granted lands belong.

"ART. 36. On December 31 of each year the register shall be closed, and there shall be noted on the last page thereof, under the signa-

ture of the respective secretary, delegate, or prefect, the number of the pages of said register, the number of the completed applications as well as that of those pending, and the number of the applications that have been forfeited.

"ART. 37. After a register is closed, it shall be properly bound to be kept in the archives, and the chief clerk of the Department of Colonization and the secretaries of the delegations and prefectures shall have the binding made before making the index that each register must necessarily have.

"ART. 38. For the entries made in the registers of the grants of Government lands the parties in interest shall pay the copyists at the rate of 40 cents per page.

"ART. 39. In the record book referred to in article 31 the notaries shall make an entry of the application and of the decree of the prefect, stating the name and general description of the application, the number of hectares applied for, the location and quality of the land, whether arable or pastoral land, or whether they contain rubber trees, the exact hour of the filing, which shall be shown by the record made on the same application. The annotation prescribed in this article shall bear the signature of the party in interest.

"SECTION VIII.—*Concerning public lands previously granted.*

"ART. 40. The rights of those who had acquired Government lands in accordance with the provisions of the law of November 13, 1886, are declared in force, said owners being entitled to consolidate said rights subject to the provisions of the present law.

"ART. 41. For the purpose of this consolidation a term of two years, which shall not be extended, is granted in order that the administrative proceedings may continue, it being understood that in order to secure said consolidation it shall be necessary to pay the total price of the hectares of land acquired.

"ART. 42. Those who, having obtained the consolidation, do not protect their ownership by establishing continued works in the proportion of one-sixth part per lot of 25 hectares shall forfeit their rights and the concession or grant shall become free.

"The lands referred to in this article may be granted in the form and by the usual proceedings.

"ART. 43. The term of two years granted in article 41 shall commence from the date of the promulgation of the present law.

"SECTION IX.—*Concerning portions of rubber lands previously granted.*

"ART. 44. Such grantees as have not paid the fifteen annuities prescribed for the consolidation established by article 10 of the law

of December 10, 1895, may refuse to make the annual payment by lots or parts of lands, and may subject themselves to the terms of the new law, and in such case the National Treasury shall give them credit for the amounts paid for the lease in collecting such amounts as may be due.

"ART. 45. Merchants who own rubber lands and who fail to pay an annuity shall subsequently be conjointly enjoined by the prefects by means of a bill of charges and receipt drawn by the National Treasury.

"ART. 46. The prefect, on the same day, shall decree the order of solvency, allowing ninety days in which to make the payment. This order shall be notified to the grantee or legal manager, and whenever it is impossible to comply with this requisite, owing to the absence of the party in interest or for other reasons, said notifications shall be published three times in the departmental bulletin at intervals of twenty days.

"ART. 47. Whenever eviction is officially declared, the decree by virtue of which the portions of land on which judgment has been passed revert to the State, shall also be published in the departmental bulletin.

"ART. 48. In any of the cases referred to in the foregoing articles, the aforesaid decree shall be issued on stamped paper of the value of 10 *bolivianos* per page required to be used for these applications.

"ART. 49. To this end the grants the proceedings of which have not been finished up to date shall be continued under the same penalties established in chapters 2 and 3 of the decree of June 30, 1896,^a and after paying such annuities as are due from the date on which the first application was made.

"ART. 50. To that end any notary who fails to officially represent the fact that the proceedings for the completion of the grant were abandoned during a period of three months, as provided for in

"ART. 21. The applicant for lands who abandons for three months his action for the continuation of the proceedings referred to in this article shall forfeit in accordance with the law any right or preference to the grant, and the portion of lands applied for shall be declared free, except in cases of unavoidable circumstances.

ART. 22. Opposition to the grant of rubber lands shall be lawful whenever the said opposition is filed within the term specified by article 15 of the law (sixty days) and fixed by this law, basing the same solely on the following two causes: (1) the priority in the discovery, and (2) the previous legal approval.

The opposition not included in these terms, or in other than the causes specified, shall be entirely disregarded by the respective prefect or delegate.

ART. 23. No opposition shall be considered unless the action is accompanied by a public instrument showing the party in interest to be entitled to make said opposition, or by the proceedings showing the affidavits concerning the priority of the discovery.

article 21 of said law, shall be divested, on the same day, or his notarial powers.

"Said officials shall forward every three months a statement of the claims referred to in the foregoing paragraph, without prejudice to the tables referred to in article 66 of the law concerning rubber, and in cases of consolidation.

"ART. 51. Cases in litigation shall be decided by the common courts, subject to the laws in force at the time they were begun, provided they are duly protected by the payment of the annuities which the parties in interest are bound to pay.

"ART. 52. In the absence of denouncers the National Treasury shall, every six months, forward to the prefectures and national delegations a complete list of the names of outlawed grants, in order that said prefectures or national delegations shall declare the land in question free, and cause the same to be published in the bulletin as many times as may be deemed necessary for the knowledge of business men in general.

"ART. 53. The solvency decrees referred to in this chapter shall be notified without prejudice to common actions. On the expiration of the term fixed, the prefects shall notify the judge who has cognizance of the action, so that he may take such steps as he may deem advisable.

"SECTION X.—*Concerning national delegations.*

"ART. 54. The national delegates mentioned in the grants referred to in this law shall be subject to the provisions thereof, and shall, furthermore, issue the final decree of grant, and after complying with this requisite the proceedings shall be forwarded to the Department of Colonization in order that the latter may proceed to revise said proceedings and issue the decree of approval, directing that the original proceedings be recorded and that the respective titles of ownership be issued.

"ART. 55. In the absence of the archives or documents giving information concerning the matter in question, the authorities, granting a reasonable time, and by means of paid commissions, shall direct that the grantees of rubber lands be notified under the following conditions:

- "(1) Filing the titles of the grant showing their rights.
- "(2) Certified copies showing rights that may be transferred.
- "(3) Certified copies showing the payment of Government taxes.
- "(4) A declaration showing the production of the farm and the number of hands employed.

"(5) Notice of the way through which exports are made, for the information and knowledge of the proper custom-house officials.

"ART. 56. Any merchant who fails to file the required document shall be again warned, and a shorter term shall be allowed him, under penalty of officially instituting an action of clandestine exploitation for the collection of double annuities, as prescribed in article 32 of the law concerning rubber." Should the announcement be made by a third party the latter shall be entitled to 50 per cent of the amount due, which shall be jointly collected, in accordance with the decree of January 18, 1877.

"ART. 57. In cases of these denouncements, which must be forwarded through the delegations and prefectures, the Attorney-General shall pass upon them in accordance with the laws.

"ART. 58. The denouncements shall be accepted at the time of filing, directing the proper authority or attorney to proceed to make a summary investigation, without prejudice to the rights of the party in interest to designate the person he is entitled to appoint within the term of twenty-four hours after the notification thereof.

"These experts shall be paid by the parties in interest out of the quota fixed by the proper authority whenever they fail to agree, and in case of resistance public force may be employed.

"SECTION XI.—*Concerning centers of immigration.*

"ART. 59. In conformity with the provisions of article 6 of this law, lands for colonization shall not be granted to private parties.

"ART. 60. These lands shall be distributed in the manner prescribed by the rules and regulations concerning immigration.

"SECTION XII.—*General provisions.*

"ART. 61. The prefectures shall continue to take cognizance without any alteration whatever of the proceedings of grants made in conformity with the law of December 10, 1895, provided said grants are not subject to the provisions of this law.

"ART. 62. The decrees issued by the prefectures or delegations may be appealed from to the Department of Colonization, in accordance with articles 687 and 688 of the Civil Procedure, amended by articles 17 and 18 of the law of December 19, 1905, and the procedure shall be in accordance with the rules established by chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, and

"ART. 23. After the expiration of this term whoever possesses tracts of land without having legally applied for or obtained from the State the land occupied, shall be punished by a fine equivalent to double the price of the annuities that should be paid during fifteen years, and said double amount shall be paid in the customary way for the consolidation of lands.

6, title 1, book 3, of the Code of Civil Procedure.^a The decisions of the secretaries of the Departments will not permit any other recourse of annulment than that established by article 822 of the Civil Procedure, construed by the law of October 13, 1892.^b

"ART. 63. Inasmuch as the rights of the State do not prescribe, the recount or the resurvey of the tracts of rubber or other lands granted may be effected whenever the proper authorities may deem it advisable, through special or appraising commissions composed of experts or attorneys, and any excess land that may result shall revert to the Government, and no title by prescription shall be valid.

"ART. 64. This excess land shall always remain in favor of the possessors thereof if they so desire, and they shall pay the value of said land in accordance with the provisions of this law.

^aIn both cases the appeal is lawful. (1) from any final sentence rendered in an action followed through the commoncourts; (2) from such interlocutory decrees as may be issued while said action is being carried on when the same cause irreparable loss or damage difficult to make good.

Such appeal will also be lawful, but only so far as the restitutive effect is concerned, (1) from auction decisions and any other rendered in Executive actions; (2) from such decisions as may have been rendered in summary actions; (3) from all those sentences the suspension of which cause any danger of delay in the execution thereof.

(Law of December 19, 1905.)

ART. 17. No. 2 of article 687 of the Civil Procedure is hereby repealed.

ART. 18. The following is added to article 688: "(4) From such interlocutory decrees as may be issued while said action is being carried on when the same cause irreparable loss or damage difficult to make good; (5) from decrees deciding the rights of third parties interposed as incidents in Executive actions; (6) from interlocutory decrees or final sentences rendered in the action of necessary or voluntary attendance; (7) from the final sentences or interlocutory decrees rendered in actions of eviction."

^bART. 822. The recourse of annulment of all final or interlocutory decrees rendered in oral or written actions may be interposed because of lack of jurisdiction, whatever may have been the litigation on which said decision has been rendered. In this case the courts or judges that, by law, have the power to render a judgment in the first instance concerning the public officer who has assumed the jurisdiction shall take cognizance, and upon declaring the annulment shall place the responsibility of the losses and damages in favor of the injured party and a fine of from 10 to 100 pesos, which shall go into the municipal treasury.

(Law of October 13, 1892.)

Article 1: Article 822 of the compiled procedure shall be construed as follows: The recourse of annulment allowed by article 822 of the Compilation is only lawful by way of protection of article 23 of the Constitution of the State when the officials usurp functions not belonging to them, or when they exercise jurisdiction or power not derived from the law.

Article 2: The following addition is made to article 816 of the Compilation: "Or against those deciding an exception of incompetency, but in all these cases the certificate of deposit required by the filing (article 817) shall be attached."

"ART. 65. The expenses incurred in these operations, at which the parties in interest shall be present, shall be paid by the latter and by the Government, in accordance with the estimates decreed by the proper Department and the value of the special revenues derived.

"ART. 66. The grants obtained without the previous declaration of eviction or forfeiture shall not be legal in the administrative proceedings referred to in this law, it being necessary to previously apply for them, accompanied by all of the data relating thereto, in order that the register may contain a record of the subrogation.

"ART. 67. Whenever the grantee fails to defend his rights through the recourse of opposition within the term of one hundred and twenty days from the date of the first publication, and when the new grantee has obtained the grant and the title deed from the Government, the former shall be entitled to appeal to the common courts in defense of his ownership, but only within the precise term of one year, which shall not be extended, from the date on which the titles were issued, and to this end the latter shall be published in the departmental bulletin within the first thirty days of its issuance under the responsibility of the notary, who shall be fined to the amount of 20 *bolivianos* for the first offense, and deprived of his powers as a notary for the repetition of said offense. This publication notice shall also be paid by the grantee.

"ART. 68. Persons denouncing Government lands improperly taken from the State shall receive one-sixth of their value, in accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the supreme decree of April 12, 1880.

"ART. 69. The lands containing wild, strayed, or unbranded cattle shall be granted independently of the latter, which shall be obtained in accordance with the special law of February 23, 1878.

"ART. 70. The prefects and national delegates, under their own responsibility, shall forward to the proper Department an annual detailed statement of such grants as have been made. In addition, they shall send every six months a statement concerning the industrial progress and exploitation, and relating to the compliance of the legal provisions in the sections of their respective jurisdiction."

BRAZIL.

DETAILS OF FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

Total imports into Brazil during the first half of 1907 are valued at \$91,661,660, as against \$69,961,124 in the same period of 1906, while exports were \$143,645,850, against \$104,354,952 in the first six months of 1906.

This trade increase is attributed by United States Consul-General ANDERSON, at Rio de Janeiro, to the immense coffee crop of the year. He further states that the record of the United States in this connection is not as encouraging as it might be, for while Brazilian imports of United States goods materially increased, other countries show a greater proportionate advance.

Total imports of Brazil for the first six months of 1907 show an increase of 31 per cent over those of the same period of 1906. United States merchandise received in the Republic advanced \$2,271,560, or about 24.4 per cent, whereas Great Britain increased her sales to Brazil by over \$8,000,000, representing an increase of 42.5 per cent. The most significant increase is that of Germany, which made a record of 46.1 per cent over the year before. The comparative rank of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States has not been changed, but the lead of the two competitors of the latter country has materially increased.

The imports of Brazil for the first six months from the principal trading countries, figuring the amounts at \$4.85 to the pound sterling, and compared with the same period in 1906, were as follows (a decrease being noted for Uruguay):

Country.	1906.	1907.	Per-centage of In-crease.
Germany	\$9,484,267	\$13,856,717	46.1
Argentina	7,422,910	9,007,741	21.3
Austria-Hungary	1,038,632	1,550,778	49.3
Belgium	2,320,565	3,252,540	41.4
United States	9,351,296	11,632,826	24.4
France	6,369,850	9,751,658	53.0
Great Britain	18,964,315	27,021,023	42.5
Italy	2,431,811	3,324,500	37.0
Portugal	4,731,175	6,664,344	41.7
Newfoundland	923,309	1,161,366	25.8
Uruguay	3,766,612	2,584,487	-31.0
All other countries	2,596,429	2,852,680	11.5
All countries	69,961,124	91,661,660	31.0

The table gives the exports from all countries sending more than \$1,000,000 worth of goods in the half-year period. Of these total imports, the increase has been very largely in goods manufactured by the United States. The increase in the imports from the United States has come very largely in flour, bacon, lard, and machinery of various sorts, especially electrical machinery. The increase generally has been all along the line, particularly in cotton manufactures, machinery and railway supplies, drugs and chemicals, manufactures of leather and unmanufactured leather, coal, jute yarn, kerosene, codfish, wheat, wines, lumber. In short, the general course of trade has been largely a continuation of the increase in the same lines and same articles noted in changes in the trade between 1905

and 1906. The notable increase in imports from Germany represents mostly cottons and industrial machinery and railway supplies and from Great Britain cottons and machinery. Newfoundland is cutting out the American codfish trade and Austria-Hungary has made a notable increase in its flour shipments.

The greatest single item of interest to the United States is that of cotton manufactures. The imports from the United States have fallen off materially from those of last year, as those last year did from the year before. American cotton manufactures are disappearing from the Brazilian market very rapidly, while those of Great Britain and Germany, made from American raw material, are rapidly increasing. Great Britain's ratio of the total of Brazil's import trade rose from 27.1 per cent in the first six months of 1906 to 29.5 per cent of the total in the first half of the current year, and the increase was very largely in goods manufactured from American materials. The increased imports generally illustrate the manner in which the trade of Brazil is being centered into that with the few leading countries. There was an increase in the imports from all countries except Uruguay, Chile, Cuba, Japan, Paraguay, Burma, Russia, and Turkey, and the increase from all the smaller countries averaged only about 12 per cent, as compared with the 31 per cent of general increase and the much greater proportional increase with Great Britain and Germany.

The chief changes in the import trade of Rio de Janeiro were in line with those of the nation at large. There was a very marked increase in imports of flour, wheat, cotton manufactures, industrial machinery and railway material, electrical machinery, wines, building materials, lard, bacon, typewriters, musical instruments, codfish, English beer, and sundry goods.

While the general purchasing power of the people of Brazil has generally increased, the chief explanation for this great increase in imports is the great coffee crop of the season of 1906-7. The total exports for the half year of 1907 were \$143,645,850, as compared with \$104,354,952 in 1906 and \$93,249,830 in 1905. The increase in the exports for the half year of 1907, therefore, over the previous year was 37.7 per cent, as compared with the increase of 31 per cent in imports. The exports of Brazil for the first six months in 1907 were:

Coffee.....	\$66,428,030	Cacao.....	\$3,177,138
Rubber.....	41,600,380	Cotton.....	6,627,864
Tobacco.....	4,700,960	Sundry.....	17,571,648
Sugar.....	395,750		
Herva matê.....	3,144,080	Total.....	143,645,850

Of the total exports of the country for the six months the products which have been the basis for the country's prosperity for many

years—coffee, rubber, tobacco, herva maté, cacao, and cotton—have formed about 86.2 per cent of the general exports.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, SEVEN MONTHS OF 1907.

Figures published by the Brazilian statistical office report the total imports of merchandise by Brazil during the months January–July, inclusive, 1907, at 356,666:766\$ (approximately \$112,000,000), as compared with 253,175:067\$ (approximately \$85,000,000) in the corresponding period of 1906.

Export valuations are given as 542,939:081\$ (\$171,000,000), against 360,622:297\$ (\$121,000,000) in the first seven months of the preceding year.

A trade balance in favor of the Republic is thus shown for the later period of \$58,000,000, as compared with \$36,000,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The articles of export, with their respective valuations, are given as follows: Coffee, \$84,000,000; rubber, \$45,000,000; tobacco, \$5,000,000; sugar, \$405,000; herva maté, \$1,000,000; cacao, \$4,000,000; cotton, \$7,000,000, while "sundries" figure for a little more than \$20,000,000.

TRADE VALUES, EIGHT MONTHS OF 1907.

Import values reported for the Brazilian Republic for the eight months ending August, 1907, show a total of 413,157:281\$ (approximately \$129,000,000), and exports for the same period figure for 604,815:497\$ (approximately \$190,000,000).

MARITIME SERVICE, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

United States Consul-General ANDERSON reports at length to the Department of State of the United States from Rio de Janeiro concerning the maritime service of Brazil during the first six months of 1907, calling attention to the fact that while there was a steady development of European communication facilities with Brazilian ports, "there has been no increase in the number of fast ships plying between American and Brazilian ports for the simple reason that there were no such ships in 1906 and there have been none in 1907."

During the first half of 1907 there arrived from Europe 81 ships of 14 knots speed or over, with a net registered tonnage of 283,795 or about 430,000 tons, gross, as against 46 ships in the corresponding period of 1906. Ninety-one ships of like speed departed from Rio de Janeiro for Europe during the first six months of the year with a net registered tonnage of 338,692.

From Europe, therefore, there was a service, mail and fast freight, of over 3 ships per week, and to Europe there was a weekly average of 3½ ships.

The service is over and over the German line ships, the Austrian and French lines and all English ships but the Royal Mail, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and several Australian service ships. It represents a mail and freight facility with Europe which is entirely lacking for the United States.

The English mail lines have put several new, large, and finely equipped vessels into their service and other lines have received notable augmentations.

The increase in tonnage between Brazil and Europe reflects, in general, the increase in the country's trade as a result of the immense coffee crop. There was no similar increase in the number of vessels toward American ports, the record for steamers being 64 for the half year. The arrivals were substantially the same as those for the preceding year.

Of the ships listed above, only those of England are from a nation having more exports to Brazil than the United States. Germany has a large and growing trade with Brazil and maintains a fine schedule of maritime service, though the vessels are below the 14-knot limit of speed. France and Italy, with less trade intercourse with Brazil than the United States, have a satisfactory fast shipping service.

During the six months of the year under review, 1 American ship, a sailing vessel, entered the port of Rio de Janeiro and 2 American sailing ships cleared from the port.

Further advices state that the Lloyd *Brazilero* Steamship Company recently brought to Rio de Janeiro 3 vessels from England for use on Brazilian routes. Two of them were for coastwise trade, the third to be used in the New York trade. There has been a large reduction in rates to New York since the Brazilian line started, though it does not sail direct, making stops on the way.

The purchase by the Hamburg South American Steamship Company of the New York-Brazilian line of the Union Shipping Company has started a rate war by the Lamport and Holt Line, which, according to the "*Frankfurter Zeitung*," has brought about a reduction in rates from Brazil to Europe from \$8.40 to \$3.60. This is said to mean a saving of nearly \$25,000 on a cargo of 80,000 bags of coffee.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

United States Consul-General GEORGE E. ANDERSON has forwarded to the Department of State of the United States a report of great interest, detailing the various municipal improvements recently carried out in Rio de Janeiro, for which two loans of £5,000,000 and £3,000,000, respectively, were placed in London in 1903. These loans were secured by a special tax of 2 per cent *ad valorem* on all goods imported into Rio de Janeiro and paying other duties. For the public

portion of street improvements Mr. ANDERSON estimates that about \$35,000,000 have already been expended.

It was determined to construct 3,500 meters of improved docks with modern conveniences and enough water to carry the largest ships coming into the harbor. The planning of these docks developed the advisability of reconstructing many of the streets along the water front, out of which in turn grew the purpose of embellishing the city, for which a special loan of about \$12,000,000 was placed.

The Avenue Central, which extends along the shore of the beautiful bay of Rio de Janeiro, was commenced in March, 1904, and practically finished about two years subsequently. For its construction nearly 600 buildings were demolished, many of them being of the most substantial character. This avenue and its continuation runs for about 4 miles, rounding out a great plan of driveways and boulevards. The new port works are at the north of the city's water front. In a rough parallelogram formed by the Avenue Central and the boulevard along the Mangue Canal run a system of asphalted avenues having a total extent of about 15 miles, while the total length of modern paving laid is not far from 25 miles. Miles of stone curbing and stone pavements have been laid, improved sewerage and water service have been provided, and more than 20 miles of streets have been widened and improved by the addition of a system of parks and plazas.

As a part of the improvements, the Federal Government has constructed along the Avenue Central a number of public buildings, notably the Palacio Monroe, in which the last Pan-American Conference was held. The municipality has also under construction a theater whose cost up to August, 1907, had been \$2,227,000, though it was still uncompleted. The buildings along the avenue to replace those destroyed, are modern in character, many of them being of stone, but the majority of brick with cement and concrete facings. The plans for these various structures were submitted for the approval of the municipal government, with the result that there has been a well-defined plan of general embellishment marking the whole, so that with its buildings and the vista of mountains and sea at either end, the avenue is unquestionably one of the finest in the world.

SUGAR AND COTTON CROPS OF PERNAMBUCO IN 1907.

According to figures compiled by the "*Diario de Pernambuco*," the production of sugar in the State of Pernambuco for the crop year, which extends from September 1, 1906, to August 31, 1907, was 1,478,462 bags, compared with 2,047,038 bags in 1905-6. The cotton crop of this State for 1906-7 amounted to 274,524 bales, compared with 246,217 bales in 1905-6.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

A bill has been introduced in the Brazilian Congress authorizing the Government to grant a premium of 50 *contos* to any person who shall invent an economic process for the extraction of rubber without causing injury to the trees, and for its prompt coagulation. To encourage the establishment of rubber manufactories in Brazil, the bill also grants to the first five rubber factories which within two years are established in the Acre Territory and in the States of Amazonas, Para, Bahia, Sao Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro exemption from the payment of import duties for a period of five years on all material and machinery imported for said mills.

TEXTILE MILLS.

According to official statistics there are at the present time in Brazil 110 textile mills, employing 734,928 spindles and 29,420 looms, and having a total capital of 165,439,952 *milreis*. These mills give employment to 39,159 operatives and produce annually 242,087,181 meters of cloth. The mills consume annually 37,891,780 kilograms of cotton.

CHILE.

SEÑOR DON PEDRO MONTT, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Señor Don Pedro Montt, jurist and statesman, was born in Santiago, Chile, in 1846. His parents were Señor Don Manuel Montt, a statesman, jurist, and President of the Republic, and Señora Rosario Montt. He prepared for college at the National Institute in Santiago, studied law at the university, and was graduated on January 3, 1870. His political career commenced in 1874 with his election to Congress, being made afterwards president of the Catholic Educational Society. Aided by the name of his illustrious father, and heir to the prestige and public influence of the latter in the party to which he belonged, his has been a brilliant political career. In 1885 and 1886 he was elected Speaker of the House, and during the administration of President Santa María, he commenced to exercise a powerful influence in governmental affairs as well as in the political leadership of the national party founded by Don Manuel Montt, with the powerful assistance of Don Antonio Varas. During this period he went to Europe to study the constitutions of European countries. In 1886, he was appointed Minister of Justice and Public Instruction at the beginning of the administration of President Balmaceda. In 1887, he became a member of the Sanitary Com-

mission, and in June of that year was appointed Secretary of the Department of Industry and Public Works.

While in Congress, and during his administration of the Government, he constantly worked for the betterment of the condition of the jails and penitentiaries. In 1890, he took part in the parliamentary opposition to the administration of President BALMACEDA, in the triumph of which he had contributed in the Congress of 1885 and 1886, having been twice Secretary of State under the BALMACEDA administration. When the political prominence and constitutional powers of the Government resulted in civil war, he took a direct and active part in the revolution of 1891, being a member of the governing board in Santiago. He then went to Pern, later to Europe, and thence to the United States as Diplomatic Agent of the Iquique governing board. After the triumph of the revolution he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile near the Government of the United States in Washington, and while discharging the duties of this post the claim caused by the affray of the sailors of the U. S. S. *Baltimore* in Valparaiso originated.

Returning to Chile, he was appointed Secretary of the Interior during the administration of President JORGE MONTE. In 1896, he was a member of the Court of Honor which met at Santiago to render a decision on the presidential election of Don FEDERICO ERRÁZURIZ Y ECHEARRÉN. Since 1897 he has been the acknowledged head of the coalition that has formed the policy of the administration of President ERRÁZURIZ Y ECHEARRÉN. During the following administration of Don JERMAN RIESCO he was vice-president of the Council of State. He was director of the insane asylum, into which he introduced practical improvements for the purpose of alleviating the condition of the unfortunate inmates of that institution. He was also a member of the Board of Public Instruction for many years. In March, 1906, he was elected Senator from Santiago, and on June 24 of the same year, President of the Republic for the term 1906-1911.

The plan for the construction of the longitudinal railway to connect the northern and southern parts of the Republic, and which was submitted to Congress, and the plan for improving the port of Valparaiso, were the works with which President MONTE began his administration. Having come into power at a time when the country was deeply grieved and shocked because of the earthquake on August 16, 1906, the economic disturbance of which greatly affected the markets of the Republic, President MONTE devoted all his zeal and attention to the bringing of the country out of the condition of prostration into which it was plunged by said catastrophe. Through

his influence, import duties were lowered, railroads constructed, and schools and hospitals built—all of which will doubtless contribute to the prestige and fame of his administration.

ADDRESS OF SEÑOR DON ALBERTO YOACHAM BEFORE THE QUILL CLUB.

In addressing the Quill Club of New York, on October 20 1907, Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM, Chargé d'Affaires of Chile in the United States, spoke as follows:

"I must begin by acknowledging my gratitude for the honor the Quill Club of New York has conferred on me by sending me an invitation to speak before so distinguished an audience. I am in no wise a speaker, but I consider it is my duty, as well as it is a pleasure, to avail myself of this opportunity—so kindly granted me—to try to make known to you my country, its resources, the stability of its institutions, and its brilliant future.

"The small importance that the trade relations between Chile and the United States have attained is due to several causes, namely, lack of interest on the part of American capitalists in South American investments; distrust growing out of the so much heralded revolutions ascribed to the entire South American Continent, when, as a matter of fact, they do not thrive in my country; while imperfect knowledge of our progress, the productive capacity of the country, and the enormous wealth of its soil are also to be counted among other factors to the slow development of our relations.

"But now that the United States has attained a degree of prosperity unknown in the history of the world and that the accumulation of capital is enormous it is to be hoped that when in search for new fields of activity attention will be turned to my country, and no other is so wide and so safe.

"The visit to South America of that eminent American statesman, Mr. Root, which has been the forerunner of an ever-increasing propaganda in favor of a policy of confraternity and commercial intercourse with the South American countries, on the one hand, and on the other, the well-directed and intelligent efforts of the present Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, Mr. BARRETT, to bring that policy and propaganda to a successful issue will undoubtedly remove in the near future the obstacles I have mentioned which have heretofore blocked the way to the increase of our relations and to the development of that economic and social solidarity which must exist between countries struggling to attain the same lofty ideals.

"Several elements must be taken into consideration in order to gain a clear, complete idea of a country; the most important, among others, being its geography, its history, its political institutions, and

its national economy. These subjects, however, are so extensive that under the present circumstances I shall simply dwell upon some of them as briefly as possible, so as not to tax your kind attention.

"The Republic of Chile lies on the southernmost portion of the western coast of South America, stretching between 18° and 55° south latitude. Its area measures 290,000 square miles, or in other words, the combined territorial extension of Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, and Belgium. The Republic is 2,535 miles in length, a feature which not only gives the country a peculiar configuration, facilitating traffic and transportation of its products, but also endows it with a variety of climates, on account of the different latitudes, it being dry and hot in the north; temperate, with regular rains, in the central region, and cold in the south. Due, however, to its topography, the prevailing winds and currents, the temperature of Chile is neither as hot nor as cold as it is in the corresponding latitudes in this continent. The temperature of the city of Santiago, for instance, 1,820 feet above the level of the sea on the thirty-third parallel, rarely goes on winter nights below 30° F., while the maximum temperature during the summer months ranges between 80° and 85°.

"I have no accurate official data as to the population of Chile, but, so far as I know, I think I am not over-stating the facts when I say that it exceeds 4,000,000 inhabitants, well distributed between cities, towns, and the country, forming a homogeneous race of pure Spanish origin, without a trace of Asiatic or African blood. Owing to its climate and race, Chile since its early times has been an agricultural country. In the seventeenth century she exported to the entire western coast of America, cereals, wines, cattle, and other products of its soil.

"After its independence, a century ago, thanks to the stability and wisdom of its institutions and administrations, the country has been able to devote all its efforts not only to the development of its agricultural wealth, but to the exploitation of its unbounded mineral resources as well.

"Allow me to quote some statistical figures to give you an approximate idea of Chile's importance as an agricultural country, abundantly providing for the necessities of home consumption.

"The present production of wheat amounts to 25,510,000 bushels and that of barley to 5,500,000 bushels. The Chilean grape, the cultivation of which is on a par with that of France, yields over 66,000,000 gallons of wine. In the central portion of the Republic alone, there are over 1,500,000 head of cattle, while in the Magellan straits, where lands until lately have been considered worthless, there are at present over 1,800,000 sheep. I may add that Chile produces all the fruits of the Temperate Zone and all kinds of cereals.

"Although agriculture in Chile offers a wide field to man's activities, the richest products of the country are those from its mines, particularly from its immense nitrate deposits, nitrate being indispensable to modern industry and agriculture. Until a few years ago English capital only was invested in the development of the nitrate industry, but at present both Chilean and German capital have invaded the field, and under its influence powerful companies have developed, increasing the production of the nitrate of soda, borax, and iodine over 30 per cent during the last five years, exports now reaching the enormous amount of 3,500,000 tons.

"During the years 1906 and 1907, 40 new works have been established. A fact well worth mentioning at this moment is that the cost of the machinery and plant of every one of those 40 works is about \$450,000, or a total of \$18,000,000, which could have been sent by the United States in exchange of our products.

"Great energy and activity is also displayed in the development of our numerous copper, gold, and coal mines.

"It is difficult to give an idea of the progress and development of a country without mentioning, even in a cursory manner, its means of communication. This is to me a particularly pleasant duty, as by so doing here among you, gentlemen, I render a just tribute to the honored memory of a great and enterprising American engineer, Mr. WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, whose statue the city of Valparaiso is proud to show, and whose name is forever linked with the most important undertaking of Chile in former days. To WHEELWRIGHT is due the construction of the first South American railway, between Caldera and Copiapo, in 1831; and in 1833, after having obtained a concession from the National Congress, he organized in London a steam navigation company to carry our trade, thus building the foundation of our merchant marine.

"Our railroad system at present extends for over 4,894 kilometers, or nearly 3,000 miles, about one-half of which belongs to the State and the balance to private corporations. But this is not all of our railroad development, as we have several other lines under construction or already surveyed. Among the lines under construction I shall mention what I may call the international lines, as the railroad from Arica to the capital of Bolivia and the system which in a few years will extend into the Argentine Republic, across the Andes, reducing to thirty-two the seventy hours' travel which now separates Santiago from Buenos Aires. The almost insurmountable difficulties met with while perforating the solid mass of the Andes has been so far the only drawback to the completion of the line; but, thanks to the aid and protection given by the interested Governments, it is confidently expected that the connection will be finally established before 1910.

" I shall only refer, among the already surveyed lines upon which work will soon begin, to the one to be constructed between the port of Arica and Santiago, which will complete Chile's share of the Longitudinal Railway and which, it is hoped, will soon unite New York to Punta Arenas, thus establishing the true American solidarity.

" Mr. A. Wixslow, American Consul at Valparaiso, while discussing this work and the opportunities it affords for an investment of capital, representing a cost of over \$20,000,000, has this to say in the 'Consular and Trade Reports' for September, 1907: 'The engineers who have been employed in the survey of the Longitudinal Railway that is to parallel the coast from Arica to Santiago have reported that the field work is about completed and they expect to report on time—that is, about October 1, 1907. Railroad contractors and manufacturers of railroad materials should keep in touch with this enterprise, for everything must be imported, even to the ties, and the new portion will cover more than 1,000 miles.'

"As I have already stated, the first movement toward the establishment of a regular steamship line was due to Mr. WHEELWRIGHT. The steamers *Chile* and *Peru*, the pioneers of this line, sister ships of about 700 tons burden, first reached Valparaiso in 1840. From those days Chile's commercial movement has increased considerably. The latest official statistics at hand shows that the total foreign and domestic trade of Chile is represented by a grand total of 35,000,000 tons, of which number foreign trade must be credited with 17,000,000, while the balance of 18,000,000 tons represents the coastwise trade. This trade has been carried in ships of the following nationalities to the extent shown in the respective figures:

England -----	16,665,000	Germany -----	6,454,000
Chile -----	10,346,000	France -----	835,000

" In this enormous traffic the United States participated to the extent of 270,000 tons only, while the balance goes to various other nationalities. Chile's share, as shown by the statistics, is 30 per cent of the total maritime movement.

" Chile's peculiar topographical features have since the early days of our independent life drawn the attention of all our Chief Executives to the necessity of improving our ports, some of which have not been endowed by nature with good harbors, while others are not suitable to meet the requirements of an ever-increasing trade and our enlarged merchant marine and war vessels. The projected harbor improvements of Valparaiso alone will cost about \$20,000,000. This amount suffices to show the magnitude and importance of the work. As a sign of the interest that American enterprise and genius commences to feel in Chilean interest let me add that some of the most competent and responsible New York builders are interested in this work.

" Besides the activity shown in the agricultural and mining industries, the construction of works of public utility, such as railroads, harbor improvements, school buildings, and others, our great foundries and machine works are also worthy of attention, as they give us locomotives, mining machinery, agricultural implements of home manufacture, besides other industries, such as pottery works, shoe factories, and others, canning or packing plants, etc., for home consumption.

" There are two most important factors which have hindered a greater development and held back the greater material progress that Chile, with its natural wealth, the energetic character of its sons, the honesty of its public administration, and the stability of its institutions might have attained. These two powerful factors are a lack of capital to give life to the home industries and scarcity of labor. To eliminate the latter the Chilean Government has had to struggle against the difficulty of the great distance of the country from the principal European centers, and now, due to an excellent colonization plan, has established a well-directed flow of immigration. This system will secure the needed labor to work and industrial resources. The number of immigrants entering Chile in 1906 was 1,442, while during the first six months of 1907 the number was 3,790. This speaks very highly in favor of the Government efforts to develop the immigration.

" Allow me to quote a few more figures to show the progress and balance of our trade in 1905, regretting my inability to obtain later data. During 1905 our imports amounted to \$70,729,790, against \$99,453,445 for exports, or a balance of trade in favor of Chile amounting to \$28,729,790.

" So far I have only dealt with the material progress of Chile. I would not close my remarks, however, without giving you a brief outline of the Chilean press, and its educational institutions, which are an index of the moral and intellectual development of a country.

" Scarcely had our ports been open to the commerce of the world when one of the first ships to reach Valparaiso was the American frigate *Galloway*, bringing the first press used for printing the first newspaper published in Chile, on the 13th of February, 1812, under the auspices of the young independent Government.

" The editorial work was intrusted to a friar, DON CAMILO HENRIQUEZ, a man of great learning, religious fervor, and staunch political principles, who, discarding at once old colonial traditions, opened a new horizon unknown to the young Republic, teaching the political creeds growing out of the new conditions created by the revolutionary wars of the United States and France.

" It was in the following year, 1813, that the press began to enjoy complete freedom. Until then it had been under censorship, but by

an act of the '*Junta de Gobierno*,' or Board of Government, that same year the censorship was abolished, thus doing away with that humiliating system. Ever since the freedom of the press has been a feature of Chile's progress, both from a legal and from a practical standpoint. The first newspaper was a weekly sheet, with an issue of 200 copies, the humble pioneer of our press of to-day, which consists of a large number of newspapers, such as '*El Mercurio*,' '*El Ferrocarril*,' '*El Diario Ilustrado*,' '*La Unión*,' '*El Heraldo*,' '*El Chileno*,' and very many others, edited in Santiago, Valparaiso, and in the provinces, where thousands of copies of these papers are daily printed and circulated. Following American methods the Chilean press of to-day gives preference to general news. It must be said in justice to our newspaper interests that with very few exceptions the cable service of the Chilean press is much superior to that of papers of equal importance in many European capitals. The editorials or 'leaders' are also a most important feature of Chilean journalism, as they serve the twofold purpose of teaching or forming public opinion and maintaining the dignity of the mission of the press. The names of Chile's most important men have always been connected with the progress of Chilean journalism.

"The fathers of my country, recognizing how important it is for the good government of the people to foster education, made this one of the great vital questions, and from the beginning of our independent life education has received special and preferential attention from our administrations. Like Chilean journalism, education had a very humble beginning, since there was not sufficient money to develop it to the point the pioneers in this movement desired to attain. But the good seed, planted at the proper time, has given the desired results, and public education in Chile has been so encouraged with the increase of national wealth that our schools and universities are on a par with the best institutions of learning of the world. Under the board of primary education over 3,000 schools have been opened in the Republic for the free education of over 200,000 students. The professional schools, following the best systems of modern education which have been established in Chile for the last ten years, have also received special attention, so that I may say that there is not a city of any importance in the country that has not its professional school. Agricultural and mining schools, so useful in the development of the country, have not been forgotten, nor the normal schools, where primary school-teachers are graduated. Secondary education may be obtained free in the national lycées or in private institutions. The average attendance to these secondary schools is estimated at 25,000 pupils.

"Among the educational institutions devoted to special instruction I may mention the military and naval schools, the School of Arts

and Trades, and the Conservatory of Music. There are many other similar institutions which I would gladly mention were it not that I fear to overtax your patience.

"The general supervision and control of the whole system of Chilean public instruction is under a Board of Public Education, which also has direct supervision in the election of the director of the University of Chile, its principal institution for superior or higher education and the pride of the country. It is in this university that physicians, lawyers, engineers, and, in short, all those who desire to follow any of the liberal professions, study and graduate after five or seven years' study, according to the special branch of science elected, after having made the preliminary studies necessary for an equal length of time either in the '*Instituto Nacional*' or in any other institution of secondary education.

"I would like to say a few words in regard to the history of my country, its well-established credit in the money markets of Europe, its laws and political institutions, its army and navy, and other important subjects; but I fear to have trespassed on the good nature and benevolence of my friends here. Allow me, in conclusion, to renew my heartfelt thanks to you all, and particularly to the president and members of the Quill Club, for their kind hospitality and the opportunity given me to speak in this great center of commerce and intelligence of my country in my endeavor to invite the world's attention to its immense economic resources, and its high intellectual development, as shown by its system of education and its public press."

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRADE VALUES, 1906.

The latest statistics published officially by the Chilean Statistical Office report total imports for 1906 as 225,265,516 *pesos* and exports as 271,448,216 *pesos*, divided as follows as to countries of origin and destination:

Country of origin.	Values.	Country of origin.	Values.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Great Britain	84,639,214	Panama	170,968
Germany	56,630,091	Guatemala	167,263
United States	21,040,865	Japan	77,171
France	14,371,259	Portugal	59,030
Australia	9,485,017	Sweden	27,616
Peru	6,906,397	Bolivia	27,431
Argentine Republic	6,216,649	Austria	26,919
Belgium	6,180,698	Turkey	23,809
Italy	5,237,945	Costa Rica	20,238
India	4,628,981	Paraguay	10,260
Spain	1,607,606	Mexico	9,960
Uruguay	1,329,568	Russia	5,336
Brazil	1,364,057	Norway	2,703
Switzerland	1,106,607	Egypt	2,071
Ecuador	978,910	Other countries	4,250
Holland	223,666	From fisheries	113,800
Cuba	186,329		
China	182,875	Total	225,265,516

Calculated at the rate of \$0.365, the value of these imports was \$81,208,218.54 United States gold, the figures for the preceding year having been officially stated as 188,596,418 *pesos* (\$68,837,692.57).

Exports had the following destinations and values:

Country of destination.	Value.	Country of destination.	Value.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Great Britain	122,681,581	Paraguay.....	135
Germany.....	51,680,434	Brazil.....	449,608
United States.....	48,074,213	Austria.....	185,099
France.....	17,520,494	Ecuador.....	186,832
Peru.....	1,446,984	Maldivo Islands.....	15,656
Belgium.....	5,015,460	Panama.....	46,638
Italy.....	3,282,863	Guatemala.....	29,345
Holland.....	12,531,372	Nicaragua.....	197
Spain.....	3,012,516	Costa Rica.....	6,436
Argentine Republic.....	2,080,540	Mexico.....	8,573
Japan.....	229,648	Colombia.....	2,780
Bolivia.....	864,316	Sweden.....	270,600
Honolulu.....	1,131,969		
Uruguay.....	502,227	Total.....	271,448,216

The valuation of the reported exports in United States currency was \$99,078,599.57 and of the preceding year \$96,801,355.08 (265,209,192 *pesos*.)

STATUS OF THE NITRATE INDUSTRY.

United States Consul ALFRED A. WINSLOW, reporting from Valparaiso on the nitrate industry of Chile and its bearing upon the economic life of the Republic, states that the Government has for several years received from 20 to 50 per cent more from the export duty levied on nitrate than it has received from import duties, the sum of \$10,306,445 being credited to this source in the revenue returns for 1906. About 50 per cent of the business is clear profit to the operators of the nitrate industry.

The figures for the production of Chilean nitrate during the first six months of 1907 show a total output of 19,001,546 Spanish quintals ^a (over 950,000 tons), as compared with 18,252,411 quintals in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Total exports are quoted as 16,392,211 quintals (over 819,000 tons), a gain over the first six months of 1906 to the amount of 735,959 quintals.

Consumption figures for the two half years under comparison are given as 25,870,188 quintals in 1907 and 25,510,285 in 1906.

The United States in 1906 took about 25 per cent of the total output, though Great Britain far outranks that country, with nearly 50 per cent. Germany stands second as the receiver of this item of export. While the quantity shipped abroad has only increased a little more than 21 per cent since 1900, its value has nearly doubled.

^a 100 pounds.

At the opening of 1907 nitrate works in the country numbered 121, operated by machinery almost exclusively of European origin, mainly from Great Britain.

DEMAND FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

The Consul-General of the United States at Valparaiso, Mr. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, has reported to the Department of State of the United States concerning the advertisement for bids for locomotives on the part of the Chilean Government. Proposals will be received until January 2, 1908. The demand is for 70 locomotives, of which 40 shall be wide gauge (5 feet 6 inches) for freight trains, 15 wide gauge for passenger trains, and 15 narrow gauge (3 feet 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches), freight.

The prices must be stated in Chilean gold, at 18 pence, for each locomotive, according to type, landed in Chile. The wide-gauge freight engines are to be landed at Talcahuano, the passenger engines at Valparaiso, and the narrow gauge at Coquimbo, Chañaral, or Ilnasco, at the option of the directorate.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the director-general, for \$2,000 Chilean currency, at 18 pence, for each locomotive, to serve as a guaranty. General plans, both longitudinal and transverse, must also accompany each proposal, while the successful bidder must furnish three complete sets of blueprints of each of the types that are accepted from him.

Bidders must bind themselves to pay a forfeit of 2 per cent for each fifteen days' delay beyond the time specified in the contracts. Half of the freight locomotives must be delivered within eight months of the signing of the contracts and the remainder in the ensuing four months.

The terms of payment are two-thirds of the price on the delivery of the locomotives, the balance when they have run 10,000 kilometers, less 1 per cent which will be retained for one year to guarantee the replacing of defective parts.

Mr. WINSLOW reports that American engines have a fine record for service and durability in Chile.

ACTIVITY OF MINING INTERESTS.

United States Consul A. A. WINSLOW, of Valparaiso, reports that greater activity was shown by the mining interests of Chile during the first six months of 1907 than for the same period for several years.

This is particularly true in copper mining, the exports showing a gain of 2,000 tons during that time over the same period of 1906. So far, during 1907, several rich discoveries in silver and copper prop-

erties have been made in the Coquimbo, Atacama, and Antofagasta districts. The rapid advance of these districts is only delayed for lack of better transportation facilities. Some of the newly reported discoveries are said to be fabulously rich, yielding as high as 60 and 70 per cent of silver, while others are said to yield from 80 to 90 per cent of copper. The gold fields of southern Chile so far have not proven to be very rich, outside of now and then a pocket. The yield for the first six months of 1907 barely covered the expenses of working the dredges, by which means nearly all the mining is done in that district.

SALMON RAISING IN NUEVA IMPERIAL.

According to a communication received in the Bureau of Waters and Forests of the Department of Industries of the Chilean Republic from the Governor of Nueva Imperial, the acclimatization and raising of salmon in the Imperial River and its affluents has given highly satisfactory results. The sizes of the largest fishes vary from 25 to 30 centimeters in length, having been placed in the river in November, 1903, at which time their size was 5 centimeters. The smallest, placed in November, 1906, are from 10 to 15 centimeters long.

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

In its issue for September 22, 1907, "*El Mercurio*," of Valparaiso, Chile, publishes the text of a decree of President MONTT, governing immigration into the Republic, as follows:

"SECTION 1. There shall be established in Europe, for the management of the immigration service, a bureau to be known as 'General Immigration Agency.'

"SEC. 2. This bureau shall be under the direct control of the Department of Foreign Relations, Worship, and Colonization, and shall have a personnel consisting of a general agent, a secretary and accountant, four agents with permanent location, twelve subagents, four physicians, and four deputies.

"SEC. 3. The general agent shall have charge of the study and supervision of immigration in the different European countries and of the promotion and propaganda of migration to Chile; he shall have under his control the permanent agencies and the personnel of subagents, physicians, deputies, and other employees. His functions shall be:

"(a) To make the nominations of the persons to be appointed to the different positions in the general agency and to propose the removal of employees.

"(b) To organize in his office an exhibit of national products and views of Chile.

" (c) To give the necessary instructions to immigration agents.

" (d) To keep an account of all funds that he may receive for the expenses of the bureau. He shall render quarterly accounts to the fiscal treasury of Chile in London, and provide the agents with the funds necessary for the performance of their duties.

" (e) To maintain correspondence with national and foreign offices dealing with immigration or colonization affairs, and with the Chilean consuls in Europe in regard to the same subject.

" (f) To study, and send to the Minister of Colonization, all migration statistics of every country, and the laws and regulations on the subject, as well.

" (g) To see that the colonists or emigrants sent by companies or individuals who have signed colonization or immigration contracts, have the qualifications required by law; he shall report immediately any violations by said companies or individuals.

" (h) To ascertain the character or profession of emigrants.

" (i) To authorize the details of employees, and the payment of their traveling and subsistence expenses.

" (j) To submit in the month of January of every year a detailed report on the service under his charge, in which he shall also suggest any amendments, reforms, or measures that he may deem necessary for the betterment thereof.

" Sec. 4. The secretary and accountant of the general agency shall perform the duties which the general agent may prescribe and shall have under his charge:

" (a) The accountability of funds and the preparation of general statistics concerning the service.

" (b) The signing, in the name of the general agent, of routine papers, and during the absence of said official he shall dispatch urgent matters.

" (c) The keeping of a record of the work done by each agency; he shall notify the general agent of any irregularity that may come under his observation.

" Sec. 5. The agents with permanent location shall perform the same duties prescribed for the agent-general in paragraphs (b), (d), (e), (g), (h), (i), and (j) of section 3 in their transactions with the general agency. In addition, it shall be their duty:

" (a) To send to the general agency a monthly report of the work performed during the respective month, wherein they shall make suggestions for the betterment of the service.

" (b) To engage and send immigrants, in accordance with the instructions which they may receive from the general agent; they shall issue the respective transportation orders, and shall send to the general agent, to the immigrants' lodging house, at Talcahuano, Valpa-

raiso, and Antofagasta, and to the Inspector-General of Colonization, a list of the immigrants sent by each steamer.

"(c) The list must be sent by the same steamer carrying the immigrants enumerated therein to the respective directors of the immigrants' lodging houses at Talcahuano, Valparaiso, and Antofagasta, and to the Inspector-General of Colonization in Santiago.

"(d) To make statistics of the immigrants sent by them, stating therein the nationality, sex, condition (whether single, married, or widowed), age, trade or profession, and education of each immigrant. These data shall be sent together with the list referred to in the preceding paragraph.

"(e) To furnish information relating to the different industries of Chile, already established or in prospect; maritime and land freight charges; prices of lands and their capacity for production; salaries, and such statistical and other data regarding the financial conditions of the country.

"(f) To furnish, on request, information and data regarding the services under their charge.

"(g) To attend to the service of immigration propaganda, and to be in communication with institutions, societies, and persons engaged in immigration affairs.

"(h) To comply with all orders and instructions that they may receive from the general agent.

SEC. 6. The physicians shall be under the direct supervision of the respective agents, and it shall be their duty—

"(a) To make a physical examination of each immigrant, and to issue the respective health certificate.

"(b) To give immediate notice to the agent in case they should find that an immigrant is suffering from a disease, insanity, or physical deformity, so that his debarkation may be prohibited.

"(c) To inspect the vessels carrying immigrants, and to report on their sanitary conditions.

SEC. 7. The subagents shall be under the supervision of the agent, and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by him. It shall also be their duty:

"(a) To prepare publications for the encouragement of immigration into Chile.

"(b) To prepare pamphlets, and résumés for the same purpose.

"(c) To give lectures on Chile, its natural resources, industries, labor conditions, etc.

"(d) To distribute publications and pamphlets, in accordance with the instructions from the agent.

"SEC. 8. The deputies shall be under the supervision of the agent. It shall be their duty:

"(a) To render in the office such services as may be required from them by the agent.

"(b) To engage immigrants.

"(c) To execute such missions as may be intrusted to them by the agent.

"(d) To inspect in the port of embarkation the character of the immigrants.

"(e) To travel in the steamers carrying immigrants in order to see that they are properly treated, and to arrange for their destination.

"(f) To turn over the immigrants under his charge to the director of the immigrants' lodging house.

"SEC. 9. No employee of the immigration service shall enter into contracts relating to matters which may come before the agent general, or before any of them individually. Employees violating this section shall be punished in accordance with the law, irrespective of their removal or suspension.

"SEC. 10. The general agency shall be located at present in Italy and the agencies in such places as may be designated by the general agent.

"SEC. 11. Persons desiring to be accepted as immigrants must file with any of the immigration agencies an application, together with the following certificates:

"(a) Birth certificate; if the applicant has a family he shall also file the birth certificates of each member thereof.

"(b) Health certificate, to the effect that neither the applicant nor any member of his family is suffering from a contagious or chronic disease.

"(c) Certificate of morality and of good character and habits.

"(d) Certificate accrediting the trade or profession of the applicant.

"SEC. 12. An immigrant certificate shall be issued by the agent to applicants having the qualifications indicated in the preceding section.

"SEC. 13. An immigrant certificate shall be issued by the agent to applicants having the qualifications enumerated in section 11, by virtue of which the applicant and members of his family—that is to say, his wife and children—shall have the following privileges:

"(a) Free transportation on third class from the port of embarkation to Chile. Immigrants called for by the general agency shall be given preference over those engaged directly by the agencies.

"(b) Foremen of mining or industrial workshops or establishments presenting evidence of such character may obtain second class transportation for themselves and their families.

"(c) Free freighting of such machinery and tools belonging to them, provided the total weight thereof does not exceed 2 tons.

"(d) Free transportation for themselves and their baggage from the port of debarkation to their point of destination. This transportation shall be furnished by the immigrants' lodging houses at Talcahuano, Antofagasta, or Valparaiso.

"(e) Free board and lodging in the Government hostleries for a period of eight days. This period shall be extended only in case of illness or other just cause and by permission from the Inspector-General of Colonization.

"SEC. 14. Immigrants possessing special knowledge of any of the industries enumerated in the following section and carrying with them the necessary machinery or, at least, the indispensable elements for the establishment of such industries in Chile shall be given, besides the third-class transportation for themselves and families, free freighting for their machinery and tools.

"SEC. 15. The industries referred to in the preceding section are: Manufacture by machine of fiber sandals and clogs; apiculture; horticulture; poultry raising; manufacture of bone buttons and other articles derived from that material; ceramics, wax manufacture; basket manufacture; manufacture of fine nails for cabinetmaking and saddlery; manufacture of preserves and pickles; manufacture of neckties; beet-sugar culture; cultivation of linseed, ramie, heniquen, and other textile plants; manufacture of refractory clays used in melting or refining metals; galvanoplasty; glove manufacture; tinning and artistic bronzing; dairying; marble and stone cutting; electric mechanics; perfumery; sanitary plumbing; straw-hat manufacture, and such other industries which, in the discretion of the agent general, may be useful in Chile.

"SEC. 16. Preference shall be given to immigrants engaged by persons or companies in Chile who shall have paid a fee of £1 for the transportation of each.

"SEC. 17. Transportation ordered from Chile may be paid in Europe by the immigrants themselves or in Chile by the person or company engaging them. In the latter case the interested party shall purchase a three-day sight draft payable to the order of the agent in the port nearest to that of embarkation. The person ordering the transportation shall send by mail to the immigration agent the respective order, together with the draft, as the case may be, and the address of the immigrant in Europe.

"SEC. 18. The fees referred to in sections 16 and 17 shall be paid by the agent to the steamship company. In case the order for transportation, paid by draft sent from Chile, is not used the agent shall return its value to the office that sent the order in another draft, from which shall be deducted the cost of remittance.

"SEC. 19. The fiscal treasury of Chile in London shall honor the drafts from the general agent on funds sent by the Government to meet the expenses for the promotion and propaganda of immigration and all other expenditures connected with the service.

"SEC. 20. The annual salaries to be paid the employees named in section 2 shall be: For the general agent, £750; for the secretary and accountant, £400; for the agents, £500; for the subagents, £300; for the physicians, £300; and for the deputies, £240. These salaries shall be paid by the fiscal treasurer in London. These employees, except the general agent, shall be under contract, which shall be renewed from year to year.

"SEC. 21. The general agency shall have an allowance of £300 per year for office rent and stationery; the agents shall have such allowances as may be deemed necessary by the general agent.

"SEC. 22. The regulations of June 24, 1905, are hereby repealed."

RAILROAD FROM CAMARONES TO BOLIVIA.

On September 9, 1907, the Executive of the Chilean Republic promulgated a law of Congress granting Messrs. ROTHSTEIN, SANCHEZ & IZQUIERDO privilege to construct and exploit a railroad line starting from the Pacific coast, near the Port of Camarones, passing near Chilcaya Lake, and terminating at the Bolivian border. The duration of the concession is ninety years from the date of the opening of the road; at the expiration of that period the line and its appurtenances shall become the property of the Government. The concessionaires must make a deposit of 20,000 *pesos* in bonds to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

RATIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

On August 23, 1907, the Senate of the Chilean Republic ratified the Universal Postal Convention of Rome, signed on the 26th of May, 1906, and which became effective on October 1, 1907.

TRADE OF PUNTA ARENAS IN 1906.

According to official statistics recently received by the International Bureau of the American Republics, the trade of Punta Arenas during the year 1906 was as follows (in Chilean currency):

Foreign imports.....	\$10,296,993
Coastwise imports.....	1,333,100
National exports.....	13,010,202
Coastwise exports.....	1,406,923
Total.....	26,047,418

THE MEAT INDUSTRY AT PUNTA ARENAS.

The "South American Journal" reports the formation of a company at Punta Arenas with a capital of £3,000,000 (\$15,000,000) for the marketing of congealed meats, principally in Tacna. Specially constructed steamers are to be provided, as well as model abattoirs, while extensive land areas are to be required for the raising of cattle.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF IMPORT AND STORAGE DUES.

A Chilean law recently promulgated provides that import duties and storage dues may be paid in gold, as established by the law of July 31, 1898, or in paper money, with the corresponding increase necessary to obtain 18 pence per *peso* in drafts on London at ninety days' sight. The President of the Republic will fix the surcharge before the fourth day of each month, taking as a basis the average of the international exchange in the previous month.

THE CONVERSION FUND ON JUNE 30, 1907.

According to a statement published by the Bureau of Accounts of the Department of Finance of the Republic of Chile, the conversion fund amounted on June 30, 1907, to \$78,564,561.02 of 18 *pesos*, or £5,881,512.05.03. This fund is deposited in three banks, as follows: *Deutsche Bank*, £3,550,249.15.08; *Disconto Gesellschaft*, £1,713,839.15.08; National Bank, £617,422.14.03. The deposits in the *Deutsche Bank* and the *Disconto Gesellschaft* earn interest at the rate of 3½ per cent and those in the National Bank 3 per cent.

COLOMBIA.

DELEGATE TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been notified by the Legation of Colombia in Washington that the Government of that Republic has designated Dr. JENARO PAYAN as its delegate to the Third International Sanitary Convention, to be held in the City of Mexico during the month of December, 1907.

CUSTOMS REVENUES IN 1906.

The revenues collected by the different custom-houses of the Republic of Colombia during 1906 amounted to a total of \$7,294,497.70, Colombian gold, the expenditures being only \$590,628.25. The

amount of revenues is distributed as follows among the various custom-houses:

Barranquilla	\$4,442,212.42
Cartagena	1,445,187.34
Buenaventura	722,330.58
Cucuta	303,855.85
Santa Marta	173,945.76
Tumaco	142,070.90
Riohacha	58,438.41
Meta	18,574.99
Arauca	4,228.75
IpiALES	3,652.70
Total.....	7,294,497.70

PROTECTION OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS.

In accordance with decree No. 976 of August 13, 1907, the Colombian Government has taken measures for the protection of the national forests. Specific restrictions are applied to the exploitation of rubber and *tagua* (vegetable ivory) and fines are levied upon all infractions of the laws.

The main items covered by the decree are as follows:

"ART. 16. Only trees that have reached their complete development will be allowed to be cut; that is, when they have borne seed plentifully in large trees, or when they have given stock or root shoots in small trees, it being absolutely prohibited to fell young trees and sprouts that may serve for replanting the forest.

"ART. 17. The exploiters of woods are obliged to give an account to the authority that has granted the permit therefor of the kind and quality of wood that the forest which they may be exploiting produces and the place through which the wood will be brought.

"ART. 18. The extraction of rubber must be made with a view, above all, to the conservation of the trees, and the same in regard to any other analogous resinous gum trees.

"ART. 19. It is absolutely prohibited to fell the trees, to make cuts in the roots or tap them in a way that may cause their drying. The cuts must not be made at less than 40 centimeters (centimeter= 0.3937 inch) from the ground, and no higher than 2 meters (meter= 39.37 inches), taking into consideration the size of the tree, and only in the bark without penetrating the trunk.

"ART. 20. In making the incisions care must be taken not to chip the bark and not to make them very long, avoiding perforating the trees uselessly. The cuts must be transverse or oblique, and only up to a third of the trunk.

"ART. 21. In each tree the number of cuts must not be above 12, according to the size and robust character, and between each tapping an interval of two or three days must be allowed; the extraction of the sap once ended, the incisions will be covered with wax or clay and the tree must be allowed to rest for at least six months. The extraction of the sap of young trees will not be allowed; they must have the proper age for exploitation.

"ART. 23. It is absolutely prohibited to cut the ivory-nut palm tree at any age, or its sprouts. Those caught doing so will be punished with a fine of \$5 to \$10 gold for every quintal (metric quintal 220.46 pounds) of nuts gathered, to be imposed by any authority that may take knowledge of the deed.

"ART. 24. The purchase of ivory nuts not fully grown will be punished with a fine of \$5 in gold for every quintal, to be imposed by the authority that may take knowledge of the deed, without detriment to seizure of nuts so purchased, and the culpable parties will be liable to prosecution for contraband.

"ART. 25. No one shall extract ivory nuts from the national forests without having obtained the corresponding authorization or permit in conformity with the laws regulating their extraction and with the present decree. Transgressors will be punished with a fine of \$5 gold for every quintal, without detriment to seizure by the authorities, of nuts so extracted.

"ART. 26. Young ivory nuts that may be seized will be destroyed by the proper authority; and such fines as may be imposed in accordance with the previous articles, as well as the value of such ivory nuts of good quality as may be seized, will be divided equally between the municipal treasury and the person who may have discovered and reported the contravention.

"ART. 27. The exploitations of parasite plants will be allowed only on condition of no destruction of the trees or bushes upon which such parasites are found, and gatherers of orchids must always leave enough to insure their continual production.

"ART. 28. The extraction of the barks of trees by peeling from standing trees is prohibited."

DISCOVERY OF PLATINUM DEPOSITS.

Recent dispatches received from the Republic of Colombia give account of the discovery of valuable platinum deposits in the rivers Borando and Chiquinquirá, in the district of Lloro, of the *intendencia* of Choco, Department of Cauca. It is said that the platinum found in those deposits has an extraordinary brilliancy. The provincial authorities have ordered that no mining claims on land situated within a perimeter of 1 league on either side of said rivers, shall be admitted.

EQUIVALENTS OF FOREIGN COINS.

In a resolution, dated September 3, 1907, the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Colombia fixes the equivalents of foreign and Colombian gold coins in relation with the legal currency established by law 35 of 1907, as follows:

Coins.	Equivalents in national currency.
American dollar.....	\$1.02
French, Belgian, Swiss, and Greek franc.....	.1982
Italian lira.....	.1982
Venezuelan bolivar.....	.1982
German mark.....	.2416
English and Peruvian pound.....	At par.
Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian crown.....	.28
Austrian crown.....	.2068
Argentine, old Colombian and Italian peso.....	.97
Cuban peso.....	.95

United States Consul I. A. Manning, of Cartagena, reports that the new bills of the *Banco Central*, based on English gold, that is, \$5 bills, or of 5 *pesos*, having the relative value of the pound sterling, are beginning to be placed in circulation. The Government bills circulate generally throughout the country and are required to be accepted, the Government fixing, as far as possible, the rate of exchange for gold. The present rate is about on the basis of \$1.01 to \$1.02 in Colombian bills for \$1 American gold. American money is in general circulation, and most all contracts are made in that medium.

The *Banco Central*, it is said, has a monopoly of Government banking, collecting all customs dues and revenues of the Government, and all Government funds are banked with the *Banco Central*.

It is anticipated that the Bank of Bolivar, capitalized at \$500,000, will open for business about November 1. It has an arrangement with the *Banco Central*, which acts as fiscal agents for the Government, by which it will be allowed to issue bills amounting to \$1,000,000 in gold.

NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NARIÑO.

At the request of Mr. JULIAN BUCHELI the following extracts from his report made as Governor of the Department of Nariño to the Treasury Department of Colombia are published:

"The Department of Nariño is bounded on the north and east by the Department of Cauca, on the southeast by Brazil, on the south by Peru and Ecuador, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The population is 246,411, not including the savage tribes of Putumayo and the civilized tribe of the villages of this district. This Depart-

ment has suffered less than any of the other Departments of Colombia because of the political troubles that have taken place during the last few years.

"The opening of the Panama Canal will undoubtedly help to promote commerce on the Pacific coast, of which Nariño forms a part. At present Tumaco is the most promising town in Colombia on the west coast. The city of Guapi is also advantageously situated at the mouth of the Guapi River, and deep draft steamers can anchor in its port. After the Panama Canal is completed, the trade which will be carried on through the Patia River will be very important.

"The value in gold of the exports and imports through the custom-house of Tumaco, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1906, amounted, respectively, to \$293,772 and \$164,006; those from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1906, to \$335,752 and \$326,488, and those from January 1 to June 30, 1907, to \$399,187 and \$325,737, or a total of exports and imports, respectively, of \$1,028,711, and \$836,231 during the eighteen months referred to. The value in gold of the exports and imports through the custom-house of Ipiales from January 1 to June 30, 1907, amounted, respectively, to \$14,166 and \$9,367. The principal exports were ivory palm, cocoa, rubber, hides, straw hats, precious woods, coffee, gold, silver, etc.

"Foreign capital may be profitably invested in the mining and agricultural industries. The exports of gold through the custom-house of Tumaco during the eighteen months from January 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, amounted to \$371,447, and it is believed that within the next four years the mining industry will have considerably developed, greatly contributing to the production and increase of wealth in this Department. The mining zones of the Department of Nariño are the eastern, central, and western. The flat portion of the eastern zone contains fluvial lands, the higher portion rocks and fossils, the mountains granite, while the central zone contains volcanic rocks—mostly tufas—showing the great volcanic action prevailing in these regions.

"The western zone is the only one where mines have been worked, and until recently neither the central nor the eastern zones have been explored. At present the placers at Barbacoas are being worked by the primitive system of washing or panning, especially on the Telombi River, on the banks of which is the town of Barbacoas. Placers have also been worked in Mayasquer, where gold and platinum ores have also been found, and on the upper Telombi gold ores are found in abundance. It is said that large quantities of rich gold and silver exist ores in the Pauga region. There is also in this

Department an abundance of other minerals, such as copper, coal, corundum, and sapphires.

"The entire output of rubber is exported via the Amazon River, and it may be added that the Tumaco rubber plantations contain about 1,700,000 rubber trees. In order to encourage the cultivation of the rubber tree, the Government pays a bounty of \$4 gold for each quintal of rubber exported produced on the cultivated rubber plantations.

"There are 2,000,000 cocoa trees in the plantations of the Department of Nariño. During the last thirty-six months the Toquilla straw-hat industry has taken the second place among the articles of export of the Department. The exports of ivory palm constitute one of the principal sources of wealth of this Department.

"Cattle raising is an important industry in the Department of Nariño, the estimated value of this product being \$4,300,000 silver. Cattle are exported to the Republic of Ecuador and to various Departments of Columbia. This Department produces nearly all kinds of natural products of the best quality, due to its varied climates and the great fertility of the soil, the principal ones of which are wheat, anise seed, potatoes, peas, lentils, corn, barley, sugar cane, coffee, bananas, etc., and in the cold and temperate zones a great variety of fruits.

"The division of real property into small tracts has greatly contributed to the development of agriculture, and in spite of the small holdings of individuals the price of real estate is not high, except when close to large towns. There are 1,200,000 hectares of cultivated land in the Department of Nariño, the value of which is about \$13,000,000, or, approximately, at the rate of \$10 silver per hectare.

"The Banco del Sur, established in the city of Pasto, has a capital of \$500,000 and governmental authority to issue bank notes for an equal amount.

"The city of Nariño supports numerous manufacturing industries, such as saddleries, tanneries, carpentering and blacksmithing establishments, textile manufactories, machine shops, varnish works, etc. The southern trail or road could easily be converted into a wagon road or highway at a cost of about \$400,000.

"Finally, it may be safely said that innumerable enterprises might be established in the Department of Nariño, such, for instance, as the construction of wagon roads to the Pacific coast, the building of smelters, the installation of electric plants, the building of aqueducts, flour mills, etc., in all of which foreign capital may be profitably employed."

COSTA RICA.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR SIX MONTHS OF 1907.

Customs receipts at the various ports of the Republic of Costa Rica for the six months April-September, 1907, aggregated 2,467,409.58 *colones* (approximately \$1,200,000), as compared with 1,956,686.95 *colones* (\$970,000) in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The reported receipts are greater than the estimates for the six months by 92,409.58 *colones*.

REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTIES ON REVOLVERS AND AMMUNITION.

President VÍQUEZ, of Costa Rica, issued on October 8, 1907, a decree reducing the import duties on revolvers and ammunition from 15 *colones* per kilogram, the former rate of duty, to 3 *colones* per kilogram. Duties on ammunition for gallery rifles are also reduced from 9.68 *colones* to 2 *colones* per kilogram, without the 50 per cent surtax.

CUBA.

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUDGET ESTIMATES.

In outlining the public works undertaken in Cuba, Hon. CHARLES E. MAGOON states that the Provisional Government has entered upon a plan of extensive public improvements, such as road building, water and sewer systems for the towns and cities, harbor improvements, flood prevention, light-houses and other aids to navigation, which will undoubtedly accomplish the industrial and commercial development of Cuba in the same, if not greater, measure as results from works of such character in other countries of the world. It has also been called upon to expend large sums, outside the ordinary administration of government, such, for instance, as the payment of approximately \$600,000 to the owners of the horses seized by the insurgents, also the payment of \$1,387,083 for the church property, pursuant to the contract entered into by the military government of the island; also the repair of damages to public works, edifices, etc., occasioned by the cyclone in October, 1906.

The Department of Hacienda estimates that the revenues from all sources of the National Government of Cuba for the present fiscal year will aggregate \$25,466,325. The budget for the ordinary expenses of the Government for the present fiscal year include items aggregating \$23,309,540. Few of the large projects of public im-

improvements now under construction or in contemplation are provided for in this budget. The funds for their construction were appropriated by the Cuban Congress and remain in the Treasury, but are unavailable for other purposes and must be devoted to the work for which the appropriations were made—a situation which is very gratifying, as it insures a great deal of public improvement—but many of the appropriations are insufficient to complete work contemplated, and these appropriations must be increased by the action of the Provisional Government.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

TRADE-MARK LAW.

The Dominican Congress which adjourned in June, 1907, passed the following law governing the registration and application of trade-marks in the Republic:

"ARTICLE 1. Any manufacturer or dealer has the right to distinguish his wares or products by means of special trade-marks.

"ART. 2. Trade-marks may be made up of anything not prohibited by this law and which may distinguish certain articles from others identical or similar but of different origin. Any name, signature, or firm, letters or symbols may serve for this purpose only if used in a distinctive form. Trade-marks may be used on the articles themselves or on the wrappings or packages which may contain them.

"ART. 3. With the object of guaranteeing the exclusive right of possession and the exclusive use of said trade-marks, it is indispensable that they be registered, deposited, and published in accordance with the terms of the present law.

" REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS.

"ART. 4. In order to effect the registration it will be necessary that the person interested, or his legal representative, apply to the Minister of Improvements and Public Works, application being made on properly stamped paper and accompanied by two or more copies or facsimiles of the trade-mark, which must contain a detailed exposition of what constitutes the mark. The application should contain further a declaration of the kind of industry or business to which it is assigned for use, the vocation of the petitioner, and his place of residence.

"ART. 5. The chief clerk of the Ministry of Improvements and Public Works shall certify each one of the models or copies, the day and hour upon which they are received, and, in case of the registration being ordered, will deposit one of said copies in the archives of the ministry and will deliver one to the interested person, together with

the certificate of registration duly numbered. There shall be published in the '*Gaceta Oficial*' the certificate of registration, which shall contain the characteristic features of the trade-mark, copied from the declaration required by article 4.

"ART. 6. Registration shall be forbidden of such marks as contain: First, the coat of arms, medals, or insignia, either public, official, national, or foreign, except in the case of its due authorization previous to the passage of this law. Second, a name or firm that the petitioner may not use legally. Third, the indication of a determinate locality or establishment which is not that of the origin of the article, even though to such indication there be added or not a fictitious name or that of another. Fourth, words, pictures, or figures which involve offense to individuals or to public decorum. Fifth, the reproduction of any other mark already registered for an article of the same kind. Sixth, the entire or partial imitation of a mark already registered for a product of the same kind, which might lead the consumer into error or confusion. The possibility of error or confusion shall be considered as such whenever the differences between two marks can not be recognized without due examination or comparison, in which event it is to be subject to the decision of the Minister of Improvements and Public Works, assisted by the members of the council.

"DISPUTES AS TO OWNERSHIP—MAKING TRANSFERS.

"ART. 7. In the registration of trade-marks the following rules shall be observed: First, the precedence as regards the day and hour of presentation of the mark will establish the preference to be given to the petitioner as regards registration. In the case of the simultaneous presentation of one or more identical or similar marks, the one shall be admitted which shall have been used or possessed during the greater length of time, and this requisite lacking, none of said marks shall be registered until the parties concerned shall modify them. Second, in case of any doubt existing as regards the use or possession in any way, the Minister of Improvements and Public Works shall ordain that the parties interested adjust the question before the commercial court, and then he shall proceed to effect the registration in conformity with the judgment pronounced.

"ART. 8. The registration of a mark shall be valid for all goods for twenty years, at the termination of which it may be renewed, and so on successively. The registration shall be considered null and void should the owner of the registered mark make no use of it within a period of one year.

"ART. 9. The mark can only be transferred with the industry of the product or the business for which it was adopted. due annotation

being made in the registration, in consideration of authentic documents. A like annotation shall be made if, once the firms changed, the trade-mark should still exist. In both cases the publication of the same shall be necessary.

" FINES FOR BREAKING THE LAW.

"ART. 10. A fine of \$100 gold, to be turned into the Treasury, shall be imposed upon: First, anyone who uses the legal mark of another person. Second, anyone who reproduces, in its entirety or in part, in any way whatsoever, and without the consent of the owner or of his legal representative, any registered and published trade-mark. Third, anyone who imitates a trade-mark in such a way as to deceive the consumer. Fourth, anyone who uses such imitated mark. Fifth, anyone who sells or offers for sale articles which display an imitated trade-mark, provided that he can not justify the manner of its derivation. Sixth, anyone who makes use in his products of a commercial name or that of a firm which does not belong to him, whether it constitutes or not a part of a registered mark. To determine such imitation as is alluded to in Nos. 4 to 7, inclusive, of this article, it is not necessary that the similarity of the mark be complete; it will be sufficient that there be a possibility of error or confusion, in accordance with the exposition of No. 6 of article 8. Usurpation of a commercial name or that of a firm, treated in No. 7 of the present article, will be considered as existing whether the reproduction be complete or whether there be omissions, additions, or alterations, provided that there exist the same possibility of error or confusion on the part of the consumer.

" SMALLER FINE FOR MINOR OFFENSES.

"ART. 11. A fine of \$50 gold, to be turned into the Treasury, shall be imposed upon: First, anyone who, without due authorization, shall use on a trade-mark the coat of arms, genealogical insignia or insignia of a public or official, national or foreign character; second, anyone who shall use trade-marks which offend public decorum; third, anyone who shall use a trade-mark with indications of a locality or establishment not that of the place whence comes the merchandise or product, whether to this indication is united or not the name of another or a fictitious one; fourth, anyone who sells or offers for sale any article of merchandise or product which may bear marks such as indicated in Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of this article, provided he can not justify the manner of its derivation; fifth, anyone who shall use a trade-mark containing anything personally offensive or anyone who sells or offers for sale articles which display such marks.

"ART. 12. Judicial action as a result of the offenses mentioned in the preceding article shall be started by the fiscal attorney of the

district where products are found displaying aforesaid trade-marks. The owner of the establishment falsely reproduced, as well as any dealer or manufacturer engaged in the same business, shall possess the right to register a complaint against the infractors mentioned in No 3 of article 11.

"ART. 13. Recurrence of the offense will be punished by the doubling of the fine. A recurrence of the offense shall be said to exist when, after due warning, there shall be judgment pronounced against the offender within a following period of five years for a crime set forth in the present law.

"ART. 14. The above-mentioned fines do not exempt delinquents from the payment of damages and injuries to which the suit for claims instituted by the interested parties may give rise.

" RIGHTS OF TRADE-MARK OWNERS.

"ART. 15. The person interested may demand: First, that there be instituted an investigation or examination to determine the existence of falsified or imitated trade-marks or of merchandise which bears such marks; second, the seizure or destruction of the falsified or imitated marks in the shops where they are manufactured or wherever they are found before being put into use; third, the seizure and deposit of merchandise or products which bear marks similar to those denominated under Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of article 6.

"ART. 16. Seized articles shall serve as a guaranty of the payment of the fine and the indemnification due the interested party, and, to that end, after the destruction of their trade-marks they shall be sold at public auction during the hearing or lawsuit if they are liable to damage or deterioration, or, otherwise, during the execution of the law, an exception being made of those products which are harmful to public health, in which case they shall be destroyed.

"ART. 17. The seizure or attachment of falsified products which display a false trade-mark or a legitimate one used fraudulently shall constitute the basis of the lawsuit.

"ART. 18. Attachment or seizure shall be brought about upon the requisition: First, of the party most concerned; second, of the fiscal attorney of the district where the falsified merchandise or products are found; third, of the tax collectors, provided that falsified articles are found in the establishments visited by them, and by any authority who, upon search, shall find falsified trade-marks or articles.

" COURT PROCEDURE.

"ART. 9. When the seizure is brought about by the accusation of some authority, the owners of the trade-marks or their representatives shall be notified to the end that they may begin action against

the guilty parties, a period of thirty days being granted them for this purpose, under pain of the annulment of the seizure in favor of the complainant.

"ART. 20. The appropriate court for the hearings or the lawsuits referred to by this law is that of the place of residence of the plaintiff or that of the place where the merchandise showing falsified or imitated marks or a legitimate mark used illegally are found.

"ART. 21. Foreigners and natives whose establishments are located outside of the Republic may enjoy the benefits of this law if it be permitted by reciprocal diplomatic agreements celebrated between the Dominican Government and that of the place of the establishments.

"ART. 22. The guaranties and obligations contained in this law shall be applicable to trade-marks registered previous to it.

"ART. 23. This law annuls that part of any other which may be contrary to it."

ECUADOR.

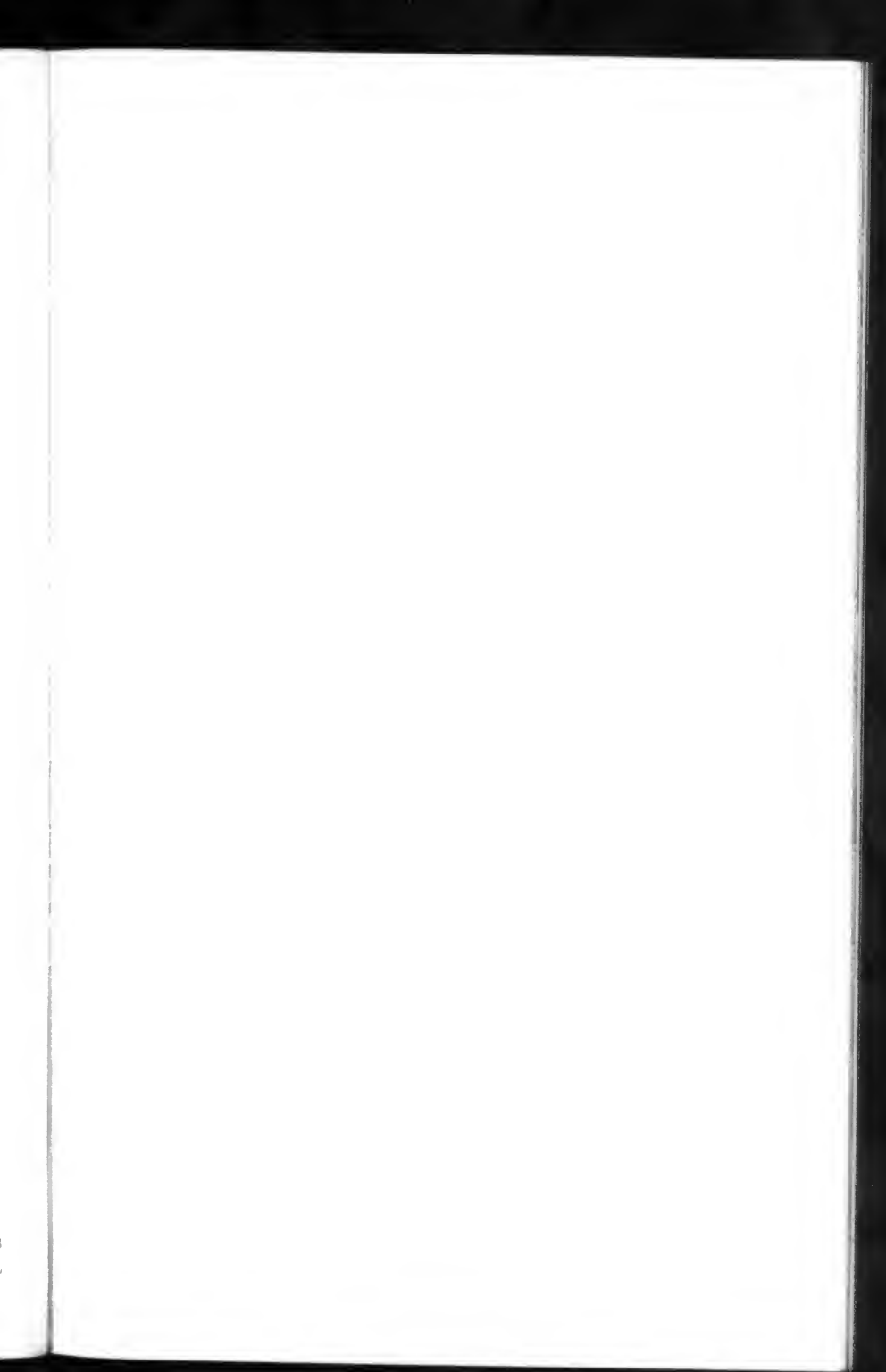
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES IN 1906.

According to a report furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics under date of September 16, 1907, by Mr. HERMAN R. DIETRICH, Consul-General of the United States at Guayaquil, through the Department of State of the United States, the commercial statistics of Ecuador for 1906 show a very flattering increase in the foreign trade of the country over the record for 1905.

Notwithstanding occasional rumors of political discontent in some sections of the country, which tended to curtail operations to some degree, business in general was very satisfactory in 1906. The balance of trade, as usual, was in favor of Ecuador; crops were good and sold at high prices; labor was generally employed, and the merchants, banks, and other financial institutions did a profitable business.

The total exports, in 1906, were valued at \$11,690,243, an increase of \$2,407,409, or nearly 26 per cent, over the previous year. This increase in the exports is naturally attributed to the larger amount of crops raised, on account of a more favorable season, and a slight advance in the price of "Toquilla straw hats," caused by a scarcity of the straw and an unusually large demand for the hats. Cocoa also commanded a better price than in former years.

The total imports into Ecuador in 1906 were valued at \$8,505,800, an increase of \$638,855, or about 8 per cent of the value in the preceding year, indicating a substantial advancement of Ecuador's trade. The increase in the value of imports from the United States during the same period was not as great as that of France, Great





VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, WHERE GREAT SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS ARE SHORTLY TO BE MADE.

Britain, and Belgium, being only about 2½ per cent, while France gained 14 per cent, Great Britain 22 per cent, and Belgium 69 per cent. Trade from some of the other countries decreased materially, compared with previous years.

The principal articles exported were cocoa, coffee, ivory-nuts, hides, rubber, and straw hats. The principal articles imported were food products, such as lard, flour, canned goods, etc.; candles, kerosene, coal, cordage, cotton and woolen textiles, silks, cotton and woolen underwear, shoes, queen'sware, drugs and medicines, corrugated iron (used principally for roofing), iron and hardware, machinery, railroad equipment, paper, and wines and liquors.

The total value of exports from Ecuador in 1906 and the proportion sent to each country were as follows:

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
Argentine Republic.....	\$66,006	Honduras.....	\$2,390
Austria.....	57,533	Italy.....	181,994
Australia.....	100	Mexico.....	21,786
Belgium.....	7,663	Nicaragua.....	2,627
Bolivia.....	500	Norway.....	3,000
Brazil.....	5,000	Panama.....	17,510
Chile.....	439,349	Paraguay.....	2,721
Colombia.....	13,707	Peru.....	345,282
Costa Rica.....	10,859	Salvador.....	2,826
Cuba.....	28,736	Spain.....	562,265
France.....	3,412,348	United States.....	3,920,776
Germany.....	1,897,856	Uruguay.....	10,363
Great Britain.....	693,753	Venezuela.....	3,090
Guatemala.....	1,150		
Haiti.....	4,263	Total.....	11,690,213
Holland.....	36,700		

As compared with \$9,282,834 in 1905, an increase of \$2,407,409, or nearly 26 per cent.

The articles and their values exported from Ecuador in 1906 were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Bark.....	145,262	\$9,155
Bark, mangrove (for tanning).....	1,290,032	5,420
Cocoon.....	52,600,500	6,511,655
Coffee.....	5,845,585	465,685
Cotton.....	57,792	6,450
Cyanide ore (gold and silver).....	.....	118,700
Fruits.....	6,139,878	54,328
Gold bullion and dust.....	.....	454,715
Gold, minted.....	.....	273,545
Hats, straw.....	.....	1,200,998
Hides (of neat cattle).....	2,968,625	423,028
Ivory nuts.....	47,852,606	1,397,669
Leather, sole.....	8,017	1,682
Rubber.....	1,391,652	975,135
Skins, alligator.....	71,900	6,690
Skins, deer and goat.....	6,668	1,820
Silver.....	.....	3,740
Straw (Mocora).....	107,106	37,500
Straw (Toquilla).....	119,016	33,677
Tobacco.....	149,503	11,057
Miscellaneous.....	3,878,895	257,501
Total.....		11,690,213

Following are the articles and their values exported from Ecuador to the United States in 1906:

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Antiquities of stone and clay		\$3,895
Coccol	10,781,875	1,523,320
Coffee	1,362,575	114,400
Cyanide ore (gold and silver)		148,700
Gold bullion and dust		151,960
Hats (Toquilla straw)		307,289
Hides (of neat cattle)	2,213,750	318,802
Ivory nuts (shelled and unshelled)		449,950
Rubber	1,185,600	862,283
Skins, alligator	67,510	5,560
Skins, deer and goat		750
Wood (sample)		8
Miscellaneous		1,835
Returned American-made goods		3,918,743
		2,033
Total		3,920,776

The total value of imports into Ecuador in 1906 and the proportion supplied by each country are shown as follows:

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
Austria	\$20,435	Italy	\$260,810
Belgium	388,125	Peru	102,975
Chile	99,275	Salvador	26,585
China	27,610	Spain	216,110
Colombia	24,830	United States	2,328,450
France	637,900	All other countries	15,120
Germany	1,547,570		
Great Britain	2,780,175	Total	8,505,900

As compared with \$7,866,945 in 1905, an increase of \$638,855, or about 8 per cent.

The imports from the United States show an increase, compared with the previous year, of \$57,330, or about 2½ per cent. The imports from France increased \$78,500, or about 14 per cent; and those from Great Britain \$500,000, or about 22 per cent. The imports from Germany show a slight decrease (\$3,400) compared with 1905.

The articles and their values imported into Ecuador in 1906 were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Animals, live	674,476	\$21,470
Arms and ammunition	506,545	73,254
Costs	100,860	19,879
Books, blank and printed	243,162	41,794
Candles	1,468,735	111,044
Carriages	172,715	55,539
Cement	4,245,144	24,225
Clothing, made up	293,715	195,595
Corlage and string	547,822	125,498
Crockery and glassware	2,881,248	184,851
Drugs and medicines	1,408,374	223,390
Food products	30,888,535	1,272,356
Gold and silver coin	3,808	983,500

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Hats.....	57,798	\$83,632
Iron and hardware.....	9,390,733	498,733
Jewelry.....	6,606	19,509
Leather, manufactured.....	37,710	21,958
Lumber, rough and manufactured.....	13,712,158	91,900
Machinery.....	22,201,815	639,216
Matches.....	252,036	19,433
Minerals.....	80,763,716	173,215
Musical instruments.....	155,940	45,691
Oils, in general.....	704,812	51,405
Paints and varnishes.....	384,473	25,455
Paper, all kinds.....	2,107,116	115,725
Perfumery.....	288,083	81,180
Silks, pure and mixed.....	31,875	102,155
Textiles, other than silk.....	6,610,195	2,113,018
Shoes and articles for shoes.....	182,719	140,739
Vegetables.....	1,413,482	91,516
Wines and liquors.....	5,488,943	331,793
All other articles.....	4,837,010	461,652
Total.....	132,067,330	8,505,800

Fire insurance.—There are 10 fire insurance companies having offices in Guayaquil, of which 5 are English, 3 German, 1 Dutch, and 1 national. During the year 1906 property to the value of \$3,345,515 was insured, on which a premium of \$184,766 was collected. The local company distributed among its shareholders \$13,500 as a result of the year's business, being a dividend of 9 per cent on its capital stock.

Railroads.—The Guayaquil and Quito Railway was completed as far as Ambato, and the citizens celebrated with a jubilee the arrival of the first train to their city on Thanksgiving Day, 1906. Since that date it has been constructed as far as Chasqui, 42 miles from Quito. The managers of the railway are making every effort to have the road completed to Quito by January 1, 1908.

At the present time an electric tramway is under construction in Guayaquil, and the managers say they expect to have at least a portion of the line in operation by the end of this year.

Vessels entered.—During the year 1906, 184 steamers, 11 sailing vessels, and 1 cruiser, with a registered tonnage of 354,354, entered the port of Guayaquil. Of the steamers 96 were English, 33 German, 52 Chilean, and 3 French. The cruiser was also French. No American vessels entered the port.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN GUAYAQUIL AND VALPARAISO.

A line of steamers to ply between Guayaquil and Valparaiso is projected by a syndicate of business men in the former city, according to advices forwarded to his home Government by United States Consul-General DETMERCY, of Guayaquil.

The vessels are to be of a storage capacity of 500 tons or more, with refrigeration for the preservation of fruit, and also with separate apartments for fuel, sufficient for five or six days, which is to be

either coal or petroleum: the speed to be from 12 to 15 knots per hour. These vessels are to engage chiefly in the traffic of fruit and other products that abound in Ecuador, such as bananas, oranges, lemons, pineapples, coconuts, mangoes, aguacates, pappas, etc., which are to be distributed in all the ports south. It is also proposed to export a large quantity of split bamboo poles, for which there is a good demand in some of the ports of Peru and Chile, especially in Callao, Antofagasta, and Iquique, where they are principally used for building warehouses for storing saltpeter and for building the inside walls of houses. Iquique and Antofagasta, being situated in a barren district, afford the best market for the poles. On returning from Valparaiso, general cargo will be accepted by these vessels for northern ports.

In addition to the establishing of the line to Valparaiso, it is also proposed to put into service one or more vessels which are to be employed in a general trade between Guayaquil and Panama and intermediate ports, making also frequent trips to the Galapagos Islands, where many herds of cattle, hogs, and sheep are found, which up to the present time have virtually had no market. The sugar industry is also developed to some extent on these islands, the product of which heretofore has been brought to Guayaquil in sailing vessels.

To encourage the establishment of the service of these new steamers, the Ecuadorian Congress on October 7, 1905, passed an act providing for a subsidy of \$750, to be paid monthly, for each such vessel put into service, which is an important item.

THE GUAYAQUIL AND QUITO RAILWAY ARBITRATION.

The arbitration tribunal that, in accordance with the agreement entered into between the Government of Ecuador and the Guayaquil and Quito Railway, is to settle the controversies and differences existing between the two contracting parties, was officially declared constituted in Quito, the capital of the Republic, on the 5th of October, 1907. Besides Mr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, United States Minister at that capital and arbiter appointed by the United States Government, and Señor Dr. CESAR BORJA, arbiter appointed by the Ecuadorian Government, there were present also at the opening session Señor LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Minister of Foreign Relations, and Señor L. E. BUENO, assistant secretary.

THE BREWING INDUSTRY.

In reporting on the brewing and consumption of beer in Ecuador, United States Consul-General H. R. DIETRICH estimates that six of the eight breweries in the Republic had an aggregate estimated out-

put in 1906 of 137,640 dozen quarts. Several are newly established, and the production will be increased. For purposes of taxation in Ecuador, breweries are divided into first, second, and third classes. Those of the first class pay \$250 (United States currency) per month taxes; second class, \$125, and third class, \$75. The class to which any given brewery belongs is determined by Congress, and does not necessarily depend on capacity for production or sales.

The importations of beer for the past two years have been as follows:

Country.	1905.	1906.	Country.	1905.	1906.
United States	\$11,417	\$11,088	France.....	\$1,530	\$30
Germany.....	36,768	41,558	Belgium.....	334	1,517
Great Britain.....	2,607	1,476			
Italy.....	325		Total	53,236	55,669
Chile.....	275				

The total quantity of beer imported, estimated by weight and including the weight of containers, packing, etc., was 627,204 kilograms (2½ pounds) in 1905 and 632,353 kilograms in 1906. Duty is collected at the rate of 3 cents United States currency per kilogram, gross weight; i. e., including weight of containers and packing.

GUATEMALA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The following rules and regulations shall be observed at the Pan-American Medical Congress to be held in the city of Guatemala in August, 1908:

CAPITAL WHERE THE CONGRESS IS TO BE HELD.

ARTICLE 1. The Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress will be held in the capital of the Republic of Guatemala on August 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1908.

CONCERNING THE MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS.

ART. 2. All physicians of the Western Hemisphere who make application and who hold a diploma issued by any of the medical universities or schools of this continent, including the West Indies and Hawaii, shall be registered as members of the Congress.

CONCERNING THE SESSIONS.

ART. 3. All the ceremonies becoming an act of such importance shall be observed at the inaugural session. To that end the committee on organization shall prepare the programme of said session, which shall be presided over and solemnly opened by the President of the Republic, assisted by the entire diplomatic corps and the high officials of the Government, as well as by scientific institutions, etc., for the purpose of increasing the solemnity of the occasion.

ART. 4. In addition there shall be an intermediate and a final session, both of which shall be regular and formal. The committee on organization shall prepare the proper programme for both sessions, and at the final session the conclusions of the different sections shall be read, and the capital in which the next meeting is to be held shall be selected by a vote of the Congress.

ART. 5. At the inaugural session the secretary of the Congress shall make a brief statement of the essays received and of anything else he may deem proper to refer to at that time.

ART. 6. There shall be no discussion at the regular session.

MEMORIALS, EXTRACTS, AND DISCUSSIONS.

ART. 7. The memorials shall be made in writing in Spanish, English, French, or Portuguese.

ART. 8. In order to be read an extract shall be prepared, which shall not contain more than six hundred words. All papers shall be sent to the office of the secretary of the committee on organization before the 15th of July, 1908, to be delivered to the proper section.

ART. 9. The reading of the extract shall not last more than twenty minutes, and the entire contents shall, by agreement of the respective section, be published in the original language in the minutes and proceedings which the Congress shall cause to be duly printed.

ART. 10. In the discussions each speaker shall be entitled to speak but once on the same subject and not longer than ten minutes. The author of the paper under discussion may speak as many as three time, and five minutes each time, at the discretion of the chairman of the respective section. The chairman shall decide all questions not covered in these rules and regulations in accordance with the usual parliamentary practice.

ART. 11. The committee on organization shall distribute in due time among the members of the Congress the programme to be observed at the different meetings, and the order in which the sections of the Congress shall discuss and vote upon the matters and topics brought before them.

CONCERNING THE SECTIONS.

ART. 12. There shall be the following sections: Medicine in general, general surgery, medicine and military surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, therapeutics, anatomy, physiology, diseases of children, hygiene and demography, legal medicine, ophthalmology, laryngology and rhinology, dermatology and syphilography, mental and nervous diseases, bacteriology, radiography, pathological anatomy, materia medica, diseases of the Tropics, epidemiology, and dental surgery.

ART. 13. The meetings of the sections shall be held in the building of the School of Medicine from 3 to 6 p. m. and shall be presided over by the chairman of each section, alternating with the respective vice-presidents of the nations represented.

ART. 14. The committee on organization shall appoint a secretary for each section who shall alternate his functions with the respective secretary of each of the nations represented.

ART. 15. The secretary of each section shall collect the papers sent him by the committee on organization, and shall distribute them for study, reading, discussion, and publication. The secretary shall note the discussions in detail for record in the respective minutes, and shall make general statements of such resolutions as each section may take, forwarding them to the office of the committee on organization.

ART. 16. The secretary of the committee on organization shall make a summary of such resolutions as are passed by the sections, in order to report concerning the same at the final session.

JUAN J. ORTEGA,
President.
JOSÉ AZURDIA,
Secretary.

An interesting programme, consisting of a sham battle for the purpose of showing the necessary training of the military sanitary corps, an exhibition in floriculture, fruits, and fruit trees, medicinal plants, taxidermy, and a series of official entertainments, has been arranged for the instruction and entertainment of the members of the Congress, interested persons, and visiting friends.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION.

In order to celebrate with greater solemnity and pomp the opening of the railroad to the Atlantic (*Ferrocarril del Norte*), an event considered as of extreme importance for the prosperity of the Republic, President ESTRADA CABRERA, of Guatemala, in a decree under date of September 28, 1907, ordered that the National Exposition, which should have taken place on October 27, 1907, be postponed until the day on which the first train coming from Puerto Barrios shall enter the capital. The work of construction on that railroad is progressing very rapidly, and it will soon be completed.

HAITI.

RÉSUMÉ OF THE ACTS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

In Haiti it is customary for Congress, at the closing of each legislative session, to submit an address or report to the nation, reviewing its work, explaining its conduct, justifying its acts, and submitting the results of its work to the impartial judgment of the people.

The Twenty-fifth Congress adjourned the 22d of August, 1907, and the "*Moniteur*" of August 31, 1907, publishes the address to the nation, in which are embodied the public acts accomplished or undertaken during the term.

Among the more important measures taken and which bear directly upon the development of the country are to be mentioned the numerous railroad concessions which were granted to connect Gonaïves with Hiche, Cap with Port au Prince, Ganthier with Fonds Parisien, Port au Prince with Leogane, Leogane with Cayes, Cap with Ouane-minthe, and Cayes with Camp Perrin.

Concessions were also granted for the exploitation of the forest of the public domain, while the following industries were established in the Republic: A logwood distillery, paper factory, petroleum refinery, candle factory, and ice plant. Light-houses were erected along the coasts, wharves constructed at Port au Prince, Cap Haitien, and St. Marc; and the cities of Port au Prince, Cap Haitien, Cayes, Jeremie, Gonaïves, Port de Paix, and St. Marc were provided with electric lighting.

Conventions were signed between the Haitian Government and Great Britain, between the State and the cable company for a reduction of their indemnities and rates, and a treaty between the French Republic and Haiti.

Other bills passed related to the following measures: Coinage of nickel money; modification of the civil code, code of civil procedure, criminal instruction and commerce; opening of the port of Mole to foreign commerce; regulations relating to the exposition of Haitian products by consuls and consular agents; customs tariff, maximum and minimum tariff; establishment of an insane asylum and a leprosy hospital; creation of a commission to verify the floating debt; decrease of the interest on the internal debt to one-half; recognition as public debt the aid given to the victims of the disaster of 1902; regulation of higher instruction (schools of medicine, law, pharmacy, and applied sciences), and numerous other laws affecting the internal administration of the country. Many of the concessions, conventions, and bills have from time to time been published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN as they were passed by Congress.

EXTRA DUTY ON COTTON AND COTTON SEED.

Owing to the high prices obtained for cotton and cotton seed in foreign markets, where it is used for making cotton-seed oil, a "statistical" duty of \$0.20 gold per 100 pounds is to be levied on these products from October 1, 1907, by the Haitian Government.

The present law abrogates all contrary laws or by-laws.

SISAL HEMP SUPPLY.

United States Consul J. B. TORRES reports from Port au Prince that owing to neglect on the part of the natives the production of sisal hemp in Haiti is on the decline. For 1905, 1,209,428 pounds were shipped, while in 1906 the quantity had decreased to 669,886 pounds. The bulk of the product goes to the United States.

HONDURAS.**RECEPTION OF MINISTER UGARTE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

Dr. ÁNGEL UGARTE was received in his capacity as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States by President ROOSEVELT on November 4, 1907.

On presenting his credentials, Minister UGARTE spoke in English, as follows:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands the letter by which I am accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras near the Government of the United States.

"It is a source of much pleasure to me to have been the recipient of this distinction on the part of my Government, as the mission with which I am charged is one relating to the promotion of friendship with the Great Republic over which Your Excellency so worthily presides.

"The spirit of impartial justice, which ever animates and inspires the American Government, leads me to hope that in the fulfillment of the mission intrusted to me I will be enabled to benefit by the good counsel of that Government, and thus to strengthen the cordial relations now existing between the two countries.

"I beg that Your Excellency will accept the best wishes of the people and Government of Honduras for the continued welfare of the United States as well as for that of Your Excellency."

President ROOSEVELT replied in the following terms:

"Mr. MINISTER: I am pleased to receive from your hands the letter whereby you are accredited by your Government as its Envoy

Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States.

"Having at heart the best wishes for the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the Honduran people, I shall be glad at all times to give you my cooperation in all that may properly tend to the promotion of their welfare and to the maintenance and strengthening of the ties of good relationship that subsist between the two Republics.

"I thank you for the sentiments of good will to which you give expression on behalf of the Government and people of Honduras, and I beg you to convey to His Excellency, President DÁVILA, my own good wishes and those of this Government for the success of his administration."

MINERAL WEALTH.

From a report by Mr. DÉSRÉ PECTOR, reproduced in "*La Bandera Liberal*," of Tegucigalpa, the following information concerning the mineral resources of Honduras has been obtained:

Gold is found in abundance throughout almost the entire territory of the Republic, especially in veins or lodes in the central mountainous group of the Departments of Olancho and Tegucigalpa, and is also obtained in nuggets and dust in the eastern part. It is found free or in combination with silver, copper, iron, tellurium, etc., and in nuggets of 1, 2, 3, and up to 7 or more ounces. The annual output of gold in the Republic is estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000 ounces. The washings or placers produce from 800,000 to 1,500,000 *francs*' worth of this metal, according to the available water supply. The washing of auriferous sands is still carried on in wooden vessels or troughs. If more scientific methods and more modern systems were employed, together with improved tools, gold extraction would be facilitated and a larger quantity obtained. There are, however, well-organized exploitations of veins, such as those at Transito, Clavo Rico, Teneco, Socorro, Las Animas, Santa Lucia, Los Diamantes, El Triunfo, and above all at the English mine Aramecina and the American mine Rosario, which employs about 900 men, and with a 45-stamp mill extracts nearly 1,000,000 ounces of silver and 10 per cent of gold, representing a value of \$95,000 gold per month, or \$1,500,000 annually.

Rich placer mines have been found in the Guayape, Jalan, and Mangulile rivers, the sands of which yield about 3 *francs* per cubic meter.

Silver is widely distributed in the Republic, and is generally found combined with gold, copper, iron, and arsenic, the yearly output being about 2,000,000 ounces. From 1903 to 1904, bar silver was exported to the value of 700,000 *francs*.

Copper is found in many districts, but in small quantities. It is generally in the form of carbonates, and the azurite and malachite varieties contain a fair proportion of silver. The annual output of copper is about 30,000 ounces.

The Departments of Gracias and Choluteca contain platinum in the form of leaves, grains, and nuggets, but the quantity is small and little sought after.

There are deposits of lead in the high central tablelands, the annual output of this metal being about 4,000 kilograms.

The iron of Honduras is of superior quality, and is found in the form of oxides and combined with sulphur. On the north coast and in the interior there are mountains containing magnetic iron. The magnetic ores of Agualteca contain 60 per cent of pure iron suitable for the manufacture of the highest grades of steel. This iron does not contain phosphorus. There are immense deposits at Agualteca which can be worked on a large scale at the surface for fifty years. There are lime and water in abundance near these deposits, and water could be used as a motive power.

There is a nickel mine in the Republic, and tin, bismuth, and antimony are frequently found.

Bituminous coal is found on the Atlantic coast in the Department of Yoro, and in the neighborhood of the Ulua River. Cinnabar and opals are found in the Department of Gracias. The opals are abundant at Erandique, and are equal to the Hungarian opals. Petroleum is also found in the Republic.

The annual exports of salt, through the port of Amapala, amount to 150,000 kilograms. Alum, nitrate of potash, sulphur, asbestos, and mica are found in different places, and it is likely that if the territory were properly studied, petroleum, precious stones, and deposits of uranium and its compounds might be found.

MEXICO.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1907.

Federal receipts from customs at the various custom-houses of Mexico during the first nine months of 1907 aggregated \$14,267,894.11 national currency (7,133,947,055 gold), as compared with \$12,353,888.26 (\$6,176,944.13) in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The values noted for 1907 were distributed as follows: Export duties, \$227,883.09; import duties, \$13,704,840.44, and port dues, \$335,170.58.

**UNITED STATES DELEGATES TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL
SANITARY CONVENTION.**

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State that the following delegates have been designated on the part of the United States to the Third International Sanitary Convention of American Republics, to meet in the first week of December in the City of Mexico: Surgeon-General WALTER WYMAN and Passed Assistant Surgeon R. H. VOX EZDORF, of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service; Major PAUL F. STRAUB, Surgeon, United States Army; Dr. CHARLES HARRINGTON, Secretary, Massachusetts State Board of Health; Dr. SAMUEL C. DIXON, Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania; Dr. A. H. DOTY, Quarantine Officer of the Port of New York; Dr. W. G. OWEN, Vice-President of the Louisiana State Board of Health; Dr. RHETT GOODE, Member of the International Sanitary Bureau, and Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON, Trustee of the American Medical Association.

SHORTAGE OF THE SUGAR OUTPUT FOR 1908.

"*El Economista Mexicano*" for October 26, 1907, states that the production of Mexican sugar in 1908 will fall short of the previous one by 30 per cent. This falling off is attributed to the scarcity of rainfall in the State of Morelos, the principal sugar-producing section. In other districts it is estimated that the average yield may be anticipated.

SILVER BASIS OF STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES, NOVEMBER, 1907.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Department of Finance of the Mexican Republic announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of November, 1907, is \$42.33, according to calculations provided for in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, JULY, 1907.

According to figures issued by the statistical division of the Department of Finance of the Republic of Mexico, the total value of importations during the month of July, 1907, was \$19,628,127.81 Mexican currency (\$9,814,063.95), as compared with \$14,976,197.06 (\$7,488,098.53) in July, 1906, an increase of \$4,651,930.75 in favor of 1907. The exports were valued at \$18,492,826.22 Mexican currency (\$9,246,413.11), in comparison with \$19,844,820.76 (\$9,922,410.38) during the same months of the previous year, a decrease of \$1,351,994.54.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Total receipts for import and export duties at the thirty-eight ports of entry of the Mexican Republic for September, 1907, aggregated \$4,986,757.69 (Mexican currency). Of this amount \$4,905,054.36 were for import dues, as compared with \$4,411,096 in the preceding month; and \$81,703.33 were credited to export duties, as against \$67,538 in August. The port fees for the month amounted to \$116,937.03.

PROMOTION OF IRRIGATION IN SAN LUIS POTOSI.

The government of the State of San Luis Potosi, by a decree issued on October 7, 1907, exempted from local taxation and imposts for a period of from five to twenty years all capital invested in enterprises and machinery destined to improve the irrigation facilities of the State.

INDUSTRIAL RAILROAD OF PUEBLA.

By a decree of October 25, 1907, the President of Mexico approved a contract entered into between the Minister of Communications and Public Works and Lic. LUIS RIBA, representing the company of the *Ferrocarril Industrial de Puebla*, relative to the establishment of electric power for the operation of said railroad, and authorizing the free importation of all materials required for its inauguration.

HENEQUEN EXPORTS, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

A comparison of Yucatan henequen shipments through the port of Progreso made during the first six months of 1907 and the corresponding period of the preceding year, the number of bales and their weight being shown, follows:

Year.	Bales.	Kilos.
1906	253,661	40,972,450
1907	295,984	47,908,164

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

In Los Angeles, Cal., a company has been formed which has for its object the establishment of a direct line of steamers and sailing vessels between said port and Mexican ports, and also of an oriental steamship line starting from southern California. The capital of the company is \$1,000,000, and it shall be known as "The Mexican Trading Company," with central offices at Los Angeles.

NATIONAL RUBBER PLANTERS' CONVENTION.

The Mexican Rubber Planters' Association assembled in convention in the City of Mexico on October 9-10, 1907, for the purpose of considering the best means for promoting the development of that industry throughout the Republic.

The meetings were opened by an address by the Minister of Promotion, who outlined the purposes of the association and expressed his earnest desire for the profitable outcome of their organized efforts to establish a greater interest and profit in the planting of rubber.

Many valuable papers were presented to the convention, notably that of Dr. PEHR OLSOY SEFFER, who, as a result of twelve years' investigation of the subject, divides the areas suitable for rubber planting as follows:

	Aceres.		Aceres.
Mexico	95,000	Venezuela	3,400
Malay Peninsula	92,000	Ecuador	3,000
Ceylon	85,000	New Guinea	2,500
Africa	30,000	Borneo	2,000
Central America	14,000	Colombia	1,800
Java	10,000	West Indies	1,600
India	8,200	Other countries	1,000
Brazil	6,000		

A board of directors was elected, and February 2 of each year selected for the reassembling of the association.

NEW RAILROAD IN SONORA.

Advices forwarded to the Department of State of the United States by the United States vice-consul in charge at Nogales, Mr. ALBERT W. BRICKWOOD, jr., report that under date of September 7, 1907, a contract was executed to construct and exploit for a term of ninety-nine years, according to the railroad laws of April 29, 1899, a railroad in the State of Sonora, which, starting from kilometer 47.540 of the line from Naco to Cananea of the same company terminates in the town of Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, a distance of 100 miles. The grantee, or company which it may organize, must terminate the entire line within eighteen months counting from the date of the publication of the contract. The route has been surveyed and will be resurveyed to make alterations and improvements. Grading has already been done from the east end of the new line from a point called Verde for a distance of more than 10 miles, and rails are being laid over this portion. A large force of men, numbering 300, together with mule teams, are to be started grading from the west end of the road at Nogales.

The railroad will be a great advantage to the frontiers of the United States and Mexico, connecting important mineral regions, putting the west coast of Mexico in closer touch with the markets of the United States, furnishing a shorter shipping route, making it possible also for those sections tributary to Cananea and Nogales to be reached without leaving the State of Sonora.

With the building of a railroad that is projected from Ciudad Juarez, State of Chihuahua, on the frontier opposite El Paso, Texas, to Cananea, there will be a continuous line of railways along the frontier from Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, to Nogales, Sonora.

DEVELOPMENT OF GUADALAJARA.

Guadalajara, capital of the State of Jalisco, Mexico, is stated by Señor ORTIZ CAMARENA, in a recent communication to the International Bureau of the American Republics, to be the most prosperous city of the western part of the Republic.

At present Guadalajara has about 120,000 inhabitants and is really very advantageously situated, occupying the center of a semicircle formed by the Rio Grande, or Santiago, River, which is one of the largest rivers of the country, 4 miles from the city at the nearest point and 10 miles at the farthest. In the section through which the river runs there are large tracts of rolling land; greatly facilitating the distribution of the water, which is being utilized (as yet on a small scale) for generating electric power.

During the last few years the industries of Guadalajara have greatly developed, and it is to be hoped that before long there will be notable improvements, due as much to the circumstances noted as to the fact of the approaching completion of the line which the Mexican Central Railway is constructing to Colima and Manzanillo. In 1908 there will be direct communication with the latter port of the Pacific, thus facilitating and promoting trade with the western part of the United States. The road from Guaymas to Guadalajara, which is an extension of the Southern Pacific, is also being constructed, and there is reason to hope that within five years this important line will be completed, thereby greatly contributing to the promotion of business and industry.

Many new enterprises are being established and many more could prosper here. The climate of Guadalajara is ideal. The city is situated in the Tropics at about 21° and at an altitude of 1,540 meters above the level of the sea, the temperature being almost uniform. It is never too cold nor too warm here, and throughout the winter plants are in bloom and the orange trees bear fruit.

The sanitation of the city as well as the water service are in good condition and are being constantly improved.

NICARAGUA.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

From a paper prepared by Señor Don Pío Bolaños, Consul-General of Nicaragua, in New York, the following information concerning the commercial and industrial status of the Republic has been obtained:

With a superficial area of 145,000 square kilometers and a population, according to the latest census, of 600,000, Nicaragua possesses innumerable resources for the development of all industries, while her varied climate renders her specially adapted to agricultural enterprises. The two great lakes situated in the heart of the country provide easy access to both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and provide ample facility for the extension of national commerce.

In the northern Departments of Nueva Segovia, Matagalpa, and Jinotega, vegetables and fruits yield abundant harvests, while the gold bearing deposits are, though but partially explored, a source of considerable revenue. In Matagalpa and Jinotega the large coffee plantations are worked by colonies of Americans and Germans, who apply the natural water power of the country to the operation of such machinery as is required. The same Departments also yield a very good quality of wheat.

The survey of a railroad, from 100 to 110 miles in extent, has been completed from Momotombo, on Lake Managua, to Matagalpa. Connection is now made from Momotombo to Managua by steamers, while Corinto, on the Pacific Ocean, is reached by a railroad which extends to Granada on Lake Nicaragua.

The harbor of Corinto permits the entrance of vessels of great draft, and at the opening of 1907 a 500-foot wharf was put into service where large vessels may tie up with ease.

The interior towns are connected with Corinto and Granada by branch lines of railroad, the total extent of the line being 171½ English miles. In the surveys for an intercontinental railroad from New York to Buenos Ayres the National Railroad of Nicaragua was accepted as one of the integral parts of the system, the portion therein embraced extending from Chinandega to Granada.

From Monkey Point, on the Atlantic Ocean, a railroad line is under construction which will reach San Miguelito, a distance of 116 miles approximately. Up to November, 1906, 66 miles of this road had been surveyed, 40 having been definitely located, 25 cleared for construction, and 6 graded. Shipments of rails have been received for the 40 miles of trackage decided upon and about 500 laborers have been employed.

The region traversed by this line is an entirely virgin country. In the Atlantic section, banana and rubber lands are found, crossed by a number of streams. Further into the interior are forest areas and grazing lands, the former containing quantities of wild rubber trees and valuable hard and cabinet woods. In the lake region the great fertility of the soil renders it preeminently adapted for agriculture. The facility of transport from San Miguelito via the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua is an important consideration for the planters of this district.

Total exports for the first six months of 1905 are reported as having a valuation of \$2,314,248.24 gold, and for the last half of the year they were valued at \$1,074,939, making a total for the year of \$3,388,187.24, as compared with \$3,925,920.16 in the preceding year.

Imports for the first half of the year 1905 were valued at \$1,759,014.93 gold.

Many concessions have been granted by the Government carrying valuable navigation, mining, and agricultural rights, one of the most important being that of recent date to the Agricultural and Mining Company of Nicaragua, composed of United States citizens. This concession covers the navigation of the Prinzapolea and Grande rivers.

The principal mining districts of the Republic are: In the Department of Jerez, the La Libertad, Santo Domingo, and Rio Mico mines; in the Department of Leon, those of Santa Francisca and Santa Rosa; in Esteli, those of San de Limay; in Segovia, those of Maulizo, San Juan de Tepaneca, Pericon, Jicanto, Murra, and Los Encinos, while the mines of the Department of Zelaya (formerly the Mosquito Reservation) are Pis Pis, Cuimeninita, Prinzapolea, Cuino, La Luz, and Los Angeles.

The last-named Department comprises some of the richest and most fertile sections of the Republic, and after having remained under British rule for more than half a century is now formally incorporated in the boundaries of Nicaragua.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY ON MATCHES.

The President of Nicaragua, in a decree dated September 20, 1907, has ordered that from the 1st of January, 1908, the Government shall have the monopoly on the importation and sale of matches of all kinds, such importation or sale by private persons being thus prohibited from said date.

PANAMA.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOCAS DEL TORO.

United States Consul JAMES C. KELLOGG, reporting from Colon, states that the port of Bocas del Toro will in a few years become one of well-recognized importance in Central America.

The United Fruit Company has obtained privileges from the Panama Government for the erection of a large concrete and steel wharf and warehouse at a point known as Almirante, a few miles by water from Bocas del Toro; also the right to build and operate a railroad from Almirante to the Banana River, and thence to connect with the company's railroads in the Changuinola district, where they have extensive banana plantations. This line of railroad from Almirante to Changuinola is about 13 miles in length and will be completed about February, 1908. From Changuinola the railroad crosses the Sixiola River and enters the new banana country of Sixiola, from whence the fruit will go to the wharf at Almirante, where it is expected that one steamer a day will be loaded.

The United Fruit Company has a contract with the Panama Government for the filling in of the town of Bocas del Toro, the raising of the houses to the required grade, the installation of a sewer system, and the building of a sea wall. The sea wall and the sewer system have already been completed. The work of filling in the town is now progressing rapidly and will soon be finished. The contract calls for a number of new streets, avenues, gutters, sidewalks, etc. After Bocas del Toro has had these improvements completed, together with the sanitary cleaning now progressing under the direction of the American sanitary authorities of the Canal Zone, it will be one of the healthiest towns on the coast. Even now it is healthy.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE DISTRICT.

While the cultivation of bananas is the principal industry of this district, the acreage of which is increasing from year to year, their cultivation alone is bound to increase commercial interest. More attention is also being given to the cultivation of the following products: Cocoa, at present grown only by the natives, who dry the staple in the sun instead of using special apparatus; rubber, which is now produced on a small scale, but with proper attention could be developed into a paying industry. Rubber grows wild in the interior of this district, especially in the Talamanca Valley and in the Cricanola country, from which districts it is brought to Bocas del Toro by the Indian traders and sold to merchants, who ship it to Europe. Sarsaparilla is not cultivated, but grows wild in great abundance in the

interior, where it is gathered by natives. Vanilla grows well, but great difficulty is experienced in curing the beans, owing to the extreme dampness of the climate.

The cultivation of coconuts would seem to be one of the best paying propositions. There have been only small quantities of coconuts shipped from here this year, partly due to the fact that in certain places the trees seem to be attacked by a peculiar disease, becoming stunted and the leaves turning yellow. Particularly is this so in neighboring islands, while in the other portions of the district they appear to bear very well. There is a great waste of this product, as very few of the natives, even those who own coconut "walks," take the trouble to collect the nuts. Occasionally coconut oil is made by the natives, partly for their own use and partly for sale in the shops. This is the pure oil and has not undergone any process of adulteration and is used most commonly for cooking purposes. The preparation of coconut oil and copra should be a profitable industry.

Sugar cane is cultivated to some extent by the natives. It also grows wild in many parts of the district. The cultivation of sugar cane for manufacturing alcohol or sugar would be highly profitable, especially as the tariff on sugar products which are to be used in the manufacture of liquors has been raised to \$2.50 for 110 pounds.

Henequen grows wild, but could be cultivated extensively. It is not believed, however, that the fiber is quite as good as that grown in Mexico or Manila. Yen-sen has been found wild in one or two localities. Its cultivation has begun, results promising to be satisfactory. Yams, yucca, tomatoes, lettuce, onions, sweet potatoes, radishes, and many other varieties are grown here, chiefly by Chinese gardeners who have truck farms short distances from town. The natives living in the surrounding country cultivate only a few vegetables for their own needs. Here, as in other parts of the Republic, the amount of vegetables grown does not meet the needs of the people; therefore there are fine openings for intelligent farming.

Coal of good grades, chiefly bituminous, is found, and farther in the interior gold and copper have been discovered. While cattle abound in the interior the ranges are small as compared with those in the neighboring province of Chiriqui, which contains the largest number of cattle of any of the provinces of Panama. The tortoise-shell turtle is found in large numbers along the coast and constitutes a large source of income to this district.

PARAGUAY.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT FERREIRA.

Following are extracts from the message of President FERREIRA to the Paraguayan Congress on April 1, 1907:

A considerable increase in the capital of the principal banks of the country is observed. The Mercantile Bank of Paraguay increased its capital from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 and the Paraguayan Bank from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The stock issued was subscribed for three times over, and the Industrial Paraguayan Bank changed its capital into gold, thereby causing its stock to be quoted in the European markets.

Paraguay continues earnestly to cultivate friendly relations with all civilized countries for the purpose of complying with the universal longings for peace at present demanded by the highest interests of civilization.

In this connection it should be stated that Paraguay has been represented in all the conferences both universal and continental, not only as a matter of international courtesy, but also because of the advisability of enjoying the advantages derived therefrom and of not being isolated from the concourse of other nations.

Paraguay was duly represented in the Postal Union Congress at Rome, in the Geologic Congress in Mexico, in the Third Pan-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro, and in the Third Latin-American Congress of Montevideo. The Republic also sent delegates to the establishment of the International Agricultural Institute in Rome, as well as to the Ter-Centennial Exposition at Jamestown in the United States.

With due regard to humanitarian feelings, the Republic has accorded its support to the Geneva Convention and other agreements relating to the laws and customs of maritime and land war, as well as to the convention of The Hague for the peaceful adjustment of international conflicts.

Extradition treaties have also been negotiated with several European governments, and the arbitration treaty with Peru has already been submitted to the Congress for approval. Negotiations are being conducted with Brazil for the purpose of making an arbitration treaty, and the President expects soon to celebrate this treaty. An arbitration treaty with Spain has not yet been made, but the Spanish Government has requested an extension of time in which to consider it.

The much desired settlement of the boundary question with Bolivia is about to be concluded, and, owing to the good offices of the Argentine Government, it has been possible to establish the rules and principles governing the basis for a satisfactory termination of the





INTERIOR VIEW OF ONE OF THE OFFICES IN THE PRESENT BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

frontier question. In accordance with said rules and principles the President is endeavoring to celebrate a boundary treaty inasmuch as he sees that a great service would be rendered the country thereby.

The Government intends to especially promote and encourage immigration and colonization, and to this end lands have been expropriated for the purpose of establishing thereon European colonists, and to prevent private owners from evicting the colonists from their homes. A model colony is to be established at Villeta, as an inducement to immigrants from the Old World. In the extinct colony of Trinacria, a new nucleus or center has been formed for immigrants from the United States who possess the advantage of having money and machinery.

In 1906, the municipal revenue of the capital amounted to \$1,160,807, while in 1905 it was \$860,152, or an increase of \$300,655 in favor of 1906. In 1906, the expenditures amounted to \$1,140,257, leaving an excess of \$20,550 over the amount of the budget.

The great drawback to development in the Republic is the lack of bridges and roads and other means of land and water transportation. The bridges over the Montuoso and the Hermanas creeks are nearly completed. A masonry aqueduct has been constructed at Aregará, and there is a plan to construct an iron bridge over the Tebienari River between Ajos and Villarria.

The sanitary condition of the Republic is satisfactory, and although during the latter part of last year there were some cases of infectious diseases, fortunately they disappeared without causing serious consequences, due to the strict prophylactic measures that were taken.

The telegraph lines of the Republic were extended and reconstructed during the year, and new offices opened in different places. At present there are 2,764 kilometers of official telegraph lines.

The receipts from the telegraph system or service and the sale of stamps amounted to \$717,354, national money, which, compared with those secured during the previous year, show an increase of \$233,872. In 1906, 5,072,660 pieces of mail matter circulated throughout the Republic, or an increase of 1,428,177 pieces over those of the previous year. The postal and telegraph service has a personnel of 562 men. The new postal tariff relating to foreign countries became effective on July 1, 1906.

A series of poor harvests have produced a decrease in commercial transactions and a notable rise in the price of gold with regard to the national paper money. Consequently the collection of customs revenues has increased about 15 per cent compared with the revenues of the previous year, but are still insufficient to meet the amount of the budget.

The Agricultural Bank continues operating with regularity, and

is rendering efficient support to the development of agriculture and industry. The following table shows the present condition of this bank

Agricultural loans.....	\$3,955,055
Industrial loans.....	8,427,462
Loans for construction.....	1,488,516
Real estate, crops, and products.....	1,838,391

Public instruction progresses slowly. The number of primary schools is 396, with 723 teachers and 36,714 pupils. At present the State pays for the education of 30 students in European and North American schools. The Agricultural College, which requires such a large disbursement on the part of the Government, is worthy the special attention of the administration, since it is the turning point of a new era in the agricultural evolution of the country.

PERU.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN 1906.

An analysis of the conditions governing trade in Peru during 1906 shows a generally prosperous outlook though, according to figures furnished by United States Consul-General S. M. TAYLOR in his annual report from Callao, exports declined slightly as compared with 1905.

The distribution of exports and the origin of imports are indicated in the following tables:

	1904.	1905.	1906.
EXPORTS.			
Bolivia	\$1,305,781	\$1,032,992	\$1,510,586
Brazil	480,893	311,425	60,169
Colombia	76,882	32,264	27,093
Chile	2,140,271	4,029,416	4,834,933
Ecuador	224,070	212,261	160,373
United States	1,900,003	2,636,713	3,203,480
Germany	1,711,850	2,011,575	2,585,241
Belgium	91,156	577,853	594,158
Spain	92,545	85,399	95,591
France	1,508,178	1,848,751	2,425,347
Great Britain	10,070,782	14,955,923	11,916,659
Other countries	730,784	1,052,166	1,065,771
Total	20,333,195	28,786,751	28,479,401
IMPORTS.			
Chile	1,117,280	1,236,603	1,369,414
Ecuador	511,250	351,738	399,855
United States	3,795,743	3,462,974	5,541,157
Germany	3,478,087	3,345,280	4,571,197
Belgium	983,900	878,135	923,947
Spain	153,281	322,194	238,220
France	1,323,412	1,283,885	1,869,257
Great Britain	7,939,428	7,439,280	6,735,871
Italy	819,280	845,847	834,263
Other countries	1,666,028	2,600,995	2,770,421
Total	21,787,689	21,737,931	24,953,602

A balance of trade in favor of Peru of over \$3,500,000 is thus shown. The imports of Great Britain fell off over \$600,000, while those of the United States increased 37 per cent and of Germany 26 per cent. Both Spain and Italy have fallen off and the other countries have barely held their own. In exports Great Britain is the best customer of Peru, though compared with 1905 there has been a decrease of nearly \$3,000,000. Chile is easily second, with a substantial increase. There was an increase in the sales to the United States of \$550,000, and a like amount to Germany. With the exception of Chile and Bolivia the exports to South American countries show a remarkable falling off: especially is this the case of Brazil and Ecuador.

As yet the trade between Peru and Japan does not bulk very largely, but it is on the increase. A line of Japanese ships has been established between that country and the west coast countries of South America. In addition to many Japanese they bring in large numbers of Chinese. Japanese shops, handling only products of Japan, are very popular.

In agricultural and kindred products the following table will give an idea of the value and progress:

Products.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Sugar.....	\$7,651,685	\$8,192,965	\$9,274,210
Cotton.....	2,569,485	2,614,215	2,784,290
Wool.....	1,574,795	2,203,670	2,749,930
Gums.....	2,221,350	4,775,775	5,189,170
Total.....	14,017,265	17,786,625	19,997,600

The mineral products of Peru are paramount. The following table will give an idea of its increasing importance:

Products.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Carbon.....	\$449,400	\$500,000	\$690,775
Petroleum.....	435,185	593,975	1,212,710
Gold.....	375,570	530,310	851,775
Silver.....	2,654,375	3,647,220	4,864,790
Copper.....	2,323,020	3,629,525	4,980,275

The famous gold mine Santo Domingo, belonging to the Iuca Mining Company and situated in Carabaya Province, covers 90 working claims, and the company have also 63 claims, which they are not yet working, in the rich gold Province of Sandia. They have recently brought out an electric plant of 400 horsepower, which will be installed at a certain distance from the mine, where there is sufficient waterpower. When this plant is placed, the mine can be worked on a much larger and cheaper scale. The bringing out of this plant proves that there must still be large quantities of good ore.

The Poto Mines Corporation has 348 gold claims inscribed in the register of mines. They are only working on a small scale, testing the property. The Sandia Province is known to be very rich in gold, especially in the Poto district. This part of the country is very rich in silver.

The Inca Rubber Company has to contend with great difficulties of transportation and the mounting of a large steam launch. The launch is now afloat and only requires the woodwork, which will shortly be completed. The company is already doing an important business in goods. It has brought up a large quantity of rubber from the Madre de Dios, but is only commencing to explore the immense rubber country with 100 Japanese assistants. These were brought here by the steamship *Kasatu Maru* direct from Japan. They stand the climate well and the company is perfectly satisfied with their work. Any price can be obtained in the interior for articles required; for example, salt is sold there at 50 cents per pound.

The only good and convenient road until recently was that of the Inca Rubber Company. Two other roads have been discovered, one by the Padre Zubieta, under the protection of the Government, which goes from Cuzco through the Paucartambo Valley to the mouth of the river Mannu. A French company, established at Paris, with a capital of 1,000,000 francs, sent out to this port at the end of last year a steam launch of 50 tons and also a lot of merchandise, with the object of transporting everything via Bolivia to the rubber country.

The other road discovered is via the Marsapata Valley. The distances of the three routes are as follows: Inca—from Mollendo to Tirapata, 360 miles; from Tirapata to Maldonado, on the Madre de Dios, 403 miles; in all, 763 miles. Llosa—from Mollendo to Urcos, 468 miles; from Urcos to Tahuantisuyo, on the Madre de Dios, 113 miles; in all, 581 miles. Zubieta—from Mollendo to Cuzco, 511 miles; from Cuzco to the mouth of the Mannu, 161 miles; in all, 673 miles.

The Titicaca Oil Company was formed at Los Angeles with a capital of \$1,000,000. The object of the company is to work the petroleum fields near Lake Titicaca and in other parts of the interior. The manager has tested the ground already with a drilling plant brought from the States for the purpose, and has obtained results which surpass all expectations. This business will leave enormous profits if the railways here and in Bolivia can be furnished with sufficient fuel of this kind. The consumption of fuel by the railway companies forms a golden basis for the oil business. At present the railways have to use coal from Australia, which, by the time it is delivered on the spot is very expensive, considering that it has to be hauled over a long road up to 14,600 feet above sea level.

With few exceptions all the industrial, commercial, and financial institutions of Peru show increased profits over 1905. The banks paid an average dividend of nearly 16 per cent.

Formerly there was only one bank in Arequipa, the *Banco del Perú y Londres*. The *Banco Alemán Transatlántico* and the *Banco Italiano* have, fortunately, established branch houses in Arequipa, and the *Banco del Perú y Londres* and the *Banco Italiano* have also opened branch houses in Mollendo. The *Banco del Perú y Londres* has an office in Cuzco.

STATUS OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

In reporting to the Department of State of the United States concerning the opening of a new cotton manufactory in Lima, under American auspices, with a capital of \$200,000, Consul-General SAMUEL M. TAYLOR notes that there are seven such establishments in Peru, the production for 1906 being given as about 2,000,000 yards of finished goods.

Five of the factories are located at Lima, one at Arequipa, and one at Ica. The raw material consumed amounts annually to about 3,000 tons. The native raw material is said to be superior in quality to that used for manufactures of the same goods in European and American establishments.

Consul-General TAYLOR sees a future effect on Peruvian cotton imports through the encouragement rendered by the Government to local factories and the distribution of free seed to intending cotton planters throughout the country.

ADHERENCE TO THE BRUSSELS SUGAR CONVENTION.

Peru was one of the States signatory to the "additional act" to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, which was signed on August 28, 1907, subject to ratification before March 1, 1908.

In virtue of the act, the International Union has been extended for a new period of five years to date from September 1, 1908. It is, however, permitted to any of the contracting States to withdraw from the convention from September 1, 1911, a year's notice in advance being given.

From September 1, 1908, Great Britain will be relieved of the obligation of penalizing bounty-fed sugars, but the other contracting States will have the right to demand that sugar brought back to Great Britain and exported to their territories shall be accompanied by a certificate stating that no portion of it has come from a country which gives bounties for the production or exportation of sugar.

NEW MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed through the Department of State of the United States of the resignation of the Peruvian Minister of the Interior, Señor TOVAR, and the appointment to the position thus vacated of Dr. GERMÁN ARENAS.

NEW RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINES IN PERU.

Consul C. C. EBERHARDT, of Iquitos, reports that a contract has been approved for the construction of a railroad from the west coast of Peru to the Ucayali River, and the contractor, an American, has deposited £20,000 (\$97,330 United States currency) as a guaranty or forfeiture.

A contract has also been approved with a German company for the extension of the wireless telegraph system from Masisea to Iquitos. The supplies are now being shipped from Europe for this extension. It is stated that the company is greatly elated over the success of the system between Puerto Bermudez and Masisea, the first of its kind, members of the company assert, that has been successful in overcoming such distances under difficulties of forest and mountain, though various other attempts have been made in tropical South America and in the Kongo districts.

PROPOSED ANIMAL SANITARY LAW.

On July 29, 1907, a bill embodying an animal sanitary law was introduced in the Peruvian Congress, the primary object of which is the protection of the stock-raising industry in the Republic. It is proposed by the terms of that bill to prohibit the importation or exportation of animals suffering from contagious diseases or suspected of such. The importation of animals is to be subjected to careful inspection. The proposed law contains also provisions for the prevention of contagious diseases of animals, and prescribes the penalties for violations of the law. The Executive is authorized to establish stations for the sanitary observation of animals and bacteriological laboratories in such ports as may be designated for the importation of live stock; also to organize in the city of Lima, when necessary, a bacteriological institute for the study of animal diseases and the preparation of vaccine and serums.

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Certain customs regulations concerning the treatment of goods arriving at the principal ports of Peru became effective on October 1, according to decrees of July 31, 1907.

These regulations provide that merchandise disembarked in the ports of Callao, Mollendo, and Payta, immediately upon being discharged shall be put in the provisional warehouses provided at each of the custom-houses. Cereals and explosives are excepted, as special warehouses are provided for them; also, packages difficult to transport and cargoes in bulk, such as lumber, coal, etc., shall remain where discharged until dispatched.

The examination, appraisement, and calculation of import duty are to be made within eight days of the entry of the merchandise into the provisional warehouses. All articles not intended for immediate re-shipment or consumption must be deposited after the duties have been determined in the warehouses which are to be established in the three ports named, managed by companies and administered for the account of the State. The length of time during which merchandise may be deposited in the warehouses in Callao is limited to three years and in Mollendo and Payta to two years.

The company in charge of the warehouse will issue receipts showing date of entry, class of goods, duties leviable, etc., and to each receipt will be attached a "warrant," if so desired by the owner of the goods, containing the details of the receipt.

SALVADOR.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT LEGATION AT WASHINGTON.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed through the Department of State of the United States of the intention of the Government of Salvador to establish a permanent legation of that Republic at Washington.

In transmitting this intelligence to the Secretary of State the Minister of Salvador in the United States, under date of October 28, 1907, stated:

"It gives me pleasure to inform you that my Government, in view of the benevolent policy of the United States toward the Republics of Central America, so recently demonstrated in a most practical manner, and in recognition of the results attained in that respect through the highly praiseworthy and personal efforts of yourself, has resolved to make permanent its legation at this capital to the end that the friendly relations now existing between the two Governments may be continued on a more intimate basis, and in order that the good counsel of the United States may be more readily sought and obtained."

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1907.

Total imports at Salvadorean ports during the first three months of 1907 were valued at \$944,793.27 gold, and exports at \$2,790,070.

In national currency the export figures were distributed throughout the three months as follows: January, \$1,278,417.24; February, \$1,385,661.96; March, \$2,887,064.44, showing a total of 5,581,143.64 pesos (\$0.499).

RAILROAD FROM SANTA ANA TO THE GUATEMALAN FRONTIER.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Salvador publishes in its number for September 3, 1907, the text of a contract entered into between the Government of the Republic and Mr. REXE KILLATER on the 2d of May, 1907, and approved by the Legislative Assembly on the 20th of the same month, for the construction and exploitation of a railroad starting from Santa Ana and terminating at a point on the Guatemalan frontier, whence it shall connect with a branch line to Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. The duration of the contract shall be ninety-nine years, at the expiration of which time the line with its appurtenances shall revert to the Government, who shall have the right to purchase it at the end of fifty years from the date of the contract. The concessionaire shall complete the construction of the railroad within four years. From the date of the completion of the railroad and for a period of twenty-five years the Government shall pay the concessionaire an annual subsidy of 3 per cent of the cost of each kilometer, which is fixed at \$20,000 American gold.

LAND LAW.

The land law of Salvador, as promulgated on May 13, 1907, provides as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The government and control of the agricultural industry belong, first, to the Executive power, through the Department of the Interior; second, to the central agricultural board and chief office thereof; third, to the departmental governors and boards; fourth, to the municipalities, municipal mayors, and agricultural committees, and fifth, to the rural inspectors, special assistants, or commissioners of districts.

"ART. 2. In general, the present law is of an administrative character, and leaves in force the civil code of civil procedure, even in those questions especially relating to rural property, without prejudice to the few provisions relating to these codes, and which can be regarded as additional or modifying provisions.

"TITLE I.—CONCERNING THE GOVERNMENT AND CONTROL OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

"CHAPTER I.—*Concerning the powers and duties of the Executive power.*

"ART. 3. The Executive power shall, through the Department of the Interior, submit an annual report to the National Assembly as to the measures he has taken concerning the fostering of the agricultural industry, stating such difficulties as he may have encountered and the measures which, in his opinion, should be adopted to overcome them.

"ART. 4. The Executive power shall cause the consuls of the Republic to be informed of the land laws of the country, of the nature of the lands thereof, products, expenses of production, and methods employed for their cultivation and utilization, and shall send samples of the said products to the consuls whenever it may be deemed advisable. The Executive power shall likewise urge said officials to gather and supply such data as may be convenient for the improvement and expansion of the agricultural enterprises of the country, and for the introduction into the same of valuable plants and breeds of different live stock, and also concerning the best methods, implements, and machinery efficiently employed by other nations. In view of said data, the Executive shall make the proper provisions for the fostering of said industry.

"ART. 5. The Executive shall encourage immigration, and, if possible, the settlement of foreign agriculturalists or persons devoted to the cultivation of the soil and the utilization of the products thereof; and he shall, in a special manner, protect and favor the immigration of land surveyors and professors of the sciences relating to agriculture, and shall likewise encourage the establishment of agricultural banks, which shall furnish money to the farmers on easy terms and at the lowest rates of interest possible.

"ART. 6. He shall establish, in such places as he may deem advisable, practical agricultural schools, and shall direct that in the public schools for boys the elemental principles of the science of agriculture shall be taught in accordance with the best methods or text-books. He shall support periodical publications, the object of which shall be to foster the agricultural industry, and shall establish libraries containing especially works on agriculture in such places as he may deem advisable.

"ART. 7. He shall cause an annual exposition of national products to be held, and to that end shall issue such regulations and provisions as he may consider proper, and shall require the country to exhibit its products at the expositions of other nations whenever it may be convenient to do so.

"ART. 8. He shall carry out, as soon as possible, the establishment of a faculty of agricultural science and of a body of engineers expert in said science, who shall conduct native agriculture in accordance with scientific principles.

"ART. 9. In order to wisely meet all provisions relating to the promotion of agriculture, he shall cause the requisite data concerning the different agricultural zones of the Republic to be obtained at the Bureau of Statistics.

"ART. 10. He shall issue all such provisions as may be necessary, in order that the subordinate authorities and their agents may strictly perform their duties in the Department of Agriculture, and shall constantly endeavor to preserve the tranquillity and safety of the lives and property of farmers, and, finally, he shall exercise such powers as are conferred on him by special provisions of this law.

"CHAPTER II.—*Concerning the powers and duties of the departmental governors and chiefs of districts.*

"ART. 11. Governors shall cause the laws and decisions of the Assembly, as well as the rules and regulations, agreements or decrees of the Executive relating to the agricultural industry to be complied with, after hearing the opinion of the proper department concerning the construction of the aforesaid provisions, whenever they encounter any difficulties in the fulfillment thereof.

"ART. 12. They shall issue decrees tending to secure compliance with the provisions of this law in their respective jurisdictions, and, with the consent of the Executive, shall put in practice said decrees, stating therein the fines which shall be imposed on the violators of the same, and which shall not exceed \$25.

"ART. 13. They shall take special care to acquire a thorough knowledge of the climate and other characteristics in the towns under their control, and shall consult, whenever it may be necessary, with engineers expert in agricultural science, or other persons who are considered expert on the subject, and they shall carefully study the methods employed by the inhabitants in the cultivation and utilization of the lands, in order to issue such provisions as may lead to the correction of defects, impediments, or anything that might contribute to the failure of agricultural enterprises.

"ART. 14. They shall cause the mayors and municipalities to appoint the special agricultural police officers, who shall be referred to hereinafter, and shall require the latter to render frequent patrol service, in order to prevent any unlawful act in the fields, and said officers shall especially watch over the safety of life and property on the plantations or farms.

"ART. 15. On their visits to the towns under their control they shall pay special attention to all that has been provided and put into practice by the municipalities concerning agricultural industry and concerning also anything that may be advisable in the future, and to this end they shall hear the opinions of competent persons.

"ART. 16. They shall cause the provisions of the Executive issued in accordance with article 6 to be complied with in the primary male schools supported by the Government or municipalities, and they shall require that the text readers used in such schools treat of agricultural science.

"ART. 17. Until the establishment of practical agricultural schools becomes possible they shall take the proper measures in order that the municipalities may acquire the plows, implements, or machinery tending to improve agricultural work, and teach the application or manipulation of the same.

"ART. 18. They shall promote the establishment of agricultural societies, employing such means as may be available, and they shall afford the same proper protection within the sphere of their power.

"ART. 19. In case there should be a good reason to fear a scarcity of the necessaries of life the governors shall promptly take the proper measures to avoid the evils incidental thereto.

"ART. 20. They shall require the municipality to make a report both at the beginning and at the end of the rainy season on all the measures taken concerning agriculture, accompanying it with a brief and clear statement of the funds destined to the promotion of agriculture in the respective districts.

"Should it appear that a part of said funds have been applied to any other object, they shall report the fact to the agricultural board.

"ART. 21. The governors, in view of the aforesaid reports and of such provisions as they may have made in compliance with their duties, shall submit a detailed report to the executive power wherein they shall make all the remarks and recommendations they may deem advisable.

"ART. 22. They shall take special care to state in the statistics of the department the data concerning not only the farms or plantations, agricultural enterprises, production, machinery, and implements used by agriculturalists, but also those relating to the longitude, latitude, and limits of the department, the nature of the lands and the special features for the same for the production of important products, their forests and mountains, navigable rivers, and those which can be utilized for irrigation or as motive power.

"ART. 23. They shall pay special attention to the strict compliance of the special laws relating to the means of communication. They shall, without prejudice to the fulfillment of the duties which this

law imposes on them in certain cases, cause the chiefs of districts, the municipalities and their mayors, to comply with their duties concerning agricultural industry, and they shall have the right to impose on them the fines provided for the different cases of infraction.

"And, finally, they shall cause the agricultural boards or committees to comply with their duties, assisting them to that end as much as possible.

"ART. 24. The chiefs of districts, besides complying with the duties which this law imposes on them, as municipal mayors, shall cause all the municipalities of their respective jurisdiction to fulfill their duties in regard to the agricultural industry, and they shall communicate to the respective governors any infraction they may discover.

"ART. 25. They shall take special care to report concerning the status of the agricultural industry in their respective district, and shall indicate to the governor such means as in their opinion may lead to a greater development of the aforesaid industry.

"CHAPTER III.—*Concerning the powers and duties of the municipalities toward the agricultural industry.*

"ART. 26. It shall be the duty of the municipalities to cause the laws, rules and regulations, decrees and decisions relating to the agricultural industry to be complied with, and they shall hear the opinion of the governor whenever they deem it necessary or advisable.

"ART. 27. They shall make such decisions and issue such rules and regulations as may tend to foster the agricultural industry in their respective districts, and shall have power to impose fines, which shall not exceed \$10, for the noncompliance with any of the aforesaid requirements, and with the approval of the proper authority they shall cause the said provisions to be complied with.

"ART. 28. It shall be the special duty of the municipalities to direct that every year, and at the proper time, nurseries of plants of valuable production which are adapted to the respective climates and soils be established, in order to distribute them without discrimination among the neighbors, who shall be bound to preserve and increase said plants.

"ART. 29. In order to comply with the provisions contained in the foregoing article the municipalities shall apply to that end a part of their common funds—in case those appropriated for the agricultural industry should not be sufficient—and if the same should become exhausted they shall endeavor to buy the seeds or shoots in order to distribute the same in the manner indicated in the foregoing article. But in case this should be impossible they should suggest to the Executive the levying of special excise taxes in order to obtain said funds or they shall request him to grant a subsidy to be applied to the aforesaid purpose.

"Arr. 30. By the noncompliance with the provisions contained in the two foregoing articles the members of the municipal government shall incur, jointly, a fine of from \$25 to \$50, which the respective governor shall cause to be collected, but the responsibility or duty of the municipal bodies referred to in the articles quoted shall cease, provided that proper use is made of the lands in their respective jurisdictions.

"Arr. 31. For the greater efficiency of the foregoing provisions the governors shall annually address to the municipalities of each department, in the month of February, a circular requesting them to comply with said provisions; and said municipal bodies, a month after the commencement of the rainy season, shall submit a report to the governor, wherein shall be stated their decisions and acts concerning the matter. If, from the reports or data secured, it should appear that any of the municipalities has failed to comply with its duties or has been guilty of negligence in accordance with the means it had at its disposal, the governor shall impose on the same the fine referred to in the foregoing article for such amount as the offense committed by said body may deserve, according to the circumstances of the case.

"Arr. 32. They shall endeavor to improve, as much as possible, the stock for breeding purposes, and they shall also endeavor to procure such agricultural implements and tools as are employed in their respective jurisdictions.

"Arr. 33. They shall promote and efficiently protect the immigration of the greatest possible number of honest and diligent farmers, and shall, in a similar manner, promote and accord the greatest possible support to agricultural associations of all kinds.

"Arr. 34. They shall endeavor to have in their respective jurisdictions the necessary number of hands for agricultural enterprises, and shall keep a constant watch over the workingmen, to the end that they keep their promises, and shall hear the opinion, whenever it may be necessary, of the respective managers, in order to make the proper provisions for obtaining said hands from other towns.

"Arr. 35. They shall endeavor to cause the agricultural statistics of their district to be made with the greatest possible accuracy, bearing in mind the provisions contained in article 22, and complying with the special orders on the matter given them by the Governor of the Department.

"Arr. 36. They shall endeavor to diffuse the knowledge of agricultural science, especially that part thereof which relates to the best methods for the cultivation and utilization of the new plantations; and they shall cause the provisions of article 16 to be complied with in the municipal schools.

"Arr. 37. The municipalities shall pay special attention to such rivers as are used by the public, which may be available for motive

power or irrigation purposes, in order that the same be properly utilized; and in order to construct, for this purpose, the necessary works, they shall hear the opinion of the interested parties and shall organize such associations as may be deemed advisable, and shall issue rules and regulations for the proper use of said waters in accordance with the provisions of this law.

"ART. 38. They shall take the proper precautions in order to prevent the forests from being destroyed by fire or from being thinned out, except in such cases and in the manner allowed by this law, and in no case shall the trees which protect the sources of water supply of towns or farms, for domestic use, or the irrigation of lands and motive power of machinery, be cut down.

"ART. 39. In order that the protection which the mayor should afford to the proprietors or owners of rural lands, in conformity with Title 8 of this law, may be prompt and easily obtainable for the interested parties, the municipalities shall keep a book wherein, at the request of the interested parties, they shall briefly record all the titles presented of the rural properties under their jurisdiction which have already been recorded at the real estate registration office. However, those who have failed to register or record their titles in said municipal book shall be entitled to the aforesaid protection, provided they furnish in each case required the original title duly recorded in the real estate registration office as has already been stated.

"ART. 40. They shall keep in the order of their dates a collection of all the decisions and decrees issued by superior authorities concerning the agricultural industry.

"ART. 41. They shall decide as to the appointment of assistant mayors of rural police at the request of farmers on their plantations or farms, in order to maintain order and tranquility in said places and afford them protection, and said police shall prevent the commission of crimes and capture malefactors.

"ART. 42. The persons appointed to serve as police shall reside on the same farm or plantation, shall be regarded as public officers whose functions are of a permanent character, and shall not be excused from service except in conformity with the provisions relating to public offices.

"CHAPTER IV.—*Concerning the powers and duties of municipal mayors, inspectors, and other subordinate agents in the Agricultural Department.*

"ART. 43. It shall be the duty of the municipal mayors to comply with the orders, decisions, and decrees issued by the superior authorities of the respective municipalities relating to the Agricultural Department.

"ART. 44. The mayors shall, furthermore, comply with the duties and exercise the powers specified in different parts of this law, concerning the guarantees which should be afforded to rural property, day laborers, the eviction of intruders, lessees, police, stray animals, etc.

"ART. 45. The rural inspectors, commissioners of cantons, and special assistants shall have the powers and duties stated in Title 8, chapter relating to agricultural police, without prejudice to such duties and powers as are specified in other parts of this law.

"CHAPTER V.—*Concerning the agricultural boards and committees.*

"ART. 46. There shall be established at the capital of the Republic a central agricultural board, composed of the Secretary of the Interior Department, who shall be its chairman, and five resident citizens of the same city of unquestioned ability and patriotism, and who shall be appointed by the Executive power.

"ART. 47. There shall be also established at each departmental capital an agricultural board, composed of the respective governor, who shall be the chairman thereof, the municipal mayor of the said city, and three citizens, residents of the same city, well known for their ability and interest in the public welfare, who shall be appointed by the Executive power, after taking into consideration the names submitted by the respective municipalities.

"ART. 48. There shall be in the other towns of the Republic agricultural committees, composed of the municipal mayor, who shall be the chairman thereof, and two resident citizens having the aforesaid qualifications, and who shall be appointed by the corresponding departmental agricultural boards, after taking into consideration the names submitted by the municipality of the respective town.

"ART. 49. The agricultural boards and committees shall appoint, from among their members, the one who shall act as secretary, and all official communications of said boards and committees shall pass through him.

"ART. 50. The central board shall have its office in the building designated for that purpose, the departmental boards shall have their offices in their respective capitals, and the committees shall have theirs in the corresponding office of the municipal mayor.

"ART. 51. The chief clerk of the Department of the Interior, the secretaries of the departmental capitals, and the secretaries of municipal mayors respectively, shall have charge of the books and documents of each board or committee, and shall, together with their subordinate employees, assist said boards and committees in making copies and in any other work in the office.

"ART. 52. There shall be a quorum at the meetings of the committees whenever a majority of their respective members is present,

and a majority of one vote of those present shall be sufficient to pass a resolution, and in case of a tie vote the vote of the chairman shall decide.

" In the absence of the person who should act as chairman, he shall be substituted, in the central board, by the members of said board in the order of their appointment; in the departmental boards, he shall be substituted by the municipal mayor and in case the latter for any reason is unable to act, any of the members, in the order of their appointment, may so act, and in case of committees, any of the members may act as chairman, also in the order of their appointment.

"ART. 53. The agricultural boards and committees shall have power and it shall be their duty, to put into practice such provisions concerning the promotion of the agricultural industry as are contained in this law and to comply with the governmental provisions relating to the progress and development of said industry.

"ART. 54. The boards and committees shall apply the revenues derived from special taxes to the promotion of agriculture, and the Executive power shall take the necessary measures in order to provide funds, so that said boards and committees may be able to fulfill their missions.

"ART. 55. The governors, chiefs of districts, municipalities and mayors, shall act jointly with the corresponding boards and committees for the fulfillment of their duties concerning the promotion of the agricultural industry in their respective jurisdictions.

"ART. 56. The persons appointed as members of the boards and committees shall perform their duties without remuneration, and shall be exempt from military service in time of peace, and they shall not hold any public or advisory office, except that of jurymen, provided they prove by a certificate, issued by the respective governor, that their service as member of said board or committee has been satisfactory.

" In case of the disability or temporary absence of said persons, the proper substitutes shall be appointed.

"ART. 57. It shall be the duty of the Agricultural Department to issue or modify the rules and regulations which specify in detail the powers and duties of the agricultural boards and committees, and in the meantime the existing rules and regulations shall continue to be in force.

CHAPTER VI.—*Concerning the chief agricultural office.*

"ART. 58. An office shall be established at the capital which shall be known as 'chief agricultural office,' which shall be under the control of a permanent director and an assistant who shall act as director in case of sickness or absence of said permanent director.

"Arr. 59. The duties of the director shall be as follows:

" 1. To devote his attention exclusively to the study, extension, and development of the agricultural industry of the country, and to suggest to the central board any plans he may deem advisable for the accomplishment of the aforesaid purpose.

" 2. To cause the laws, rules, and regulations, and decisions relating to the matter to be complied with, especially the rules and regulations of the agricultural boards and committees, and also to suggest such improvements as he may deem necessary.

" 3. Comply with and cause all the provisions of the central board to be complied with.

" 4. To watch over all the works undertaken by the latter, and to take such measures as he may deem advisable, and report weekly to the said board.

" 5. To report to the chairman of the board concerning such matters as may require prompt decision, in order that, should the latter deem it necessary, a call be made for a special meeting of the board.

" 6. To take care that the agricultural departmental boards and committees meet at the respective municipal hall or at that of the departmental capital at a fixed hour and on the same day of the week, in accordance with each of said boards or committees, without a previous call therefor.

" 7. To attest the vouchers of the employees of the Agricultural Department and other vouchers of expenses which the board may incur.

" 8. To keep such books as may be necessary.

" 9. To submit to the departmental boards plans on agricultural subjects, and to carry out the same if they are considered practicable.

" 10. To take charge of all the orders which the central board may deem advisable to issue for seeds, machinery, etc., and to distribute the same in such form as may be decided upon, requesting a report concerning the results obtained.

" 11. To approve the expenses which the board and committees pay from their own funds, the former up to 100 *pesos*, and the latter up to 50 *pesos*. In case their expenses should exceed the above amounts, the approval of said expenses shall be made by the central board, and the respective application shall accompany the report of the director.

" 12. To authorize the departmental boards and committees to select from among the clerks of the capital, cities, or municipalities the best person qualified to take charge of such work as may be entrusted to him by the respective board or committee, appropriating for this purpose 6 *pesos* monthly from its funds in the case of departmental capitals and 3 *pesos* in the other towns.

" 13. To visit the departments and towns of the Republic whenever the central board should deem it advisable.

" 14. To suggest to the central board whatever it may deem necessary to order from abroad for the promotion of the agricultural industry.

" 15. To personally inspect such works as may be undertaken by the central board.

" 16. To organize agricultural and cattle shows whenever the central board may deem it advisable.

" 17. To carry out the provisions of article 46 of the rules and regulations of the agricultural boards and committees.

" 18. To prepare a list of the consuls of the Republic abroad and to suggest to the board the places wherein other consuls should be sent in order to duly comply with the provisions of article 30 of the general rules and regulations.

" TITLE II.—CONCERNING THE PERSONS WHO DEVOTE THEMSELVES TO THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

" CHAPTER I.—*Concerning farmers.*

" ART. 60. All persons habitually devoted to the agricultural industry shall be considered as farmers.

" CHAPTER II.—*Concerning managers.*

" ART. 61. The person charged with the care, direction, and control of one or several farms or plantations shall be known as the manager.

" ART. 62. In general, the manager shall have no right to devote himself to any other enterprise similar to that in which he is engaged, nor to any other that may interfere with the fulfillment of his duties. Should he do so without special authorization by the person who charged him with such management, he shall be responsible to the latter for all damages and losses caused by him and, in addition, he shall forfeit in favor of said constituent all the profits derived from the cultivated fields and the products that he may have cultivated or harvested during his management.

" ART. 63. The manager shall be held responsible for all such faults or omissions as the clerks, overseers, keepers, etc., under his control may commit while performing their duties, provided such faults or omissions are the result of negligence on the part of the manager.

" It shall be the duty of the manager, unless otherwise decided, to appoint to and remove from the service all persons referred to in the foregoing article. In making the appointment he shall bear in mind the persons who, in addition to the essential education and training,

shall be honest, diligent, and energetic, and he shall remove the same from service on account of faults or negligence in the fulfillment of their duties, and he shall report to the proper authority, whether said faults constitute acts punishable by law.

"ART. 63. The manager shall take all the necessary steps in order to secure the number of laborers he may need, recording the contracts entered into with them in the proper book; he shall issue to each of said laborers a ticket, and in order that the latter may have legal effect, he shall advise the municipal mayor of the town in whose jurisdiction the rural property managed by him is situated. If the place of residence of the latter authority should be far away or if owing to the urgency or importance of the works undertaken, it should be impossible for the manager to report personally concerning said contracts, he shall do so through his overseer or through other agent, as soon as possible.

"In order to enter into these contracts, the manager should satisfy himself as to whether the laborer is bound to fulfill another previous contract with a third party, where he has been lately working, and which contract has been entered into in accordance with the requisites referred to in the foregoing article. In case such a contract exists the manager shall not enter into any contract with said laborer, and if he should knowingly do so he shall have no right to avail himself of the services of said laborer until the latter has fulfilled his previous contract.

"ART. 65. Should the laborer fail to comply with his contract, the manager, either personally or through his agents, shall appeal to the proper authority denouncing said noncompliance. Said authority, in view of the notification which it duly obtained concerning said contract, shall compel the laborer to comply with the same, and should the latter acknowledge his debt, or if the same is proved by any legal means, within a term of not less than three nor more than eight days the manager shall require him to fulfill said contract, fixing a reasonable term therefor. Should the laborer fail to appear in answer to the first summons, he shall be considered guilty of contempt of court. Should he disregard the order of the court, he shall be condemned by the municipal mayor in accordance with the law to eight days' labor on the public works or to the payment of a fine of 4 *reales* per day, which shall be added to the agricultural funds.

"When the laborer has served his term or paid the fine imposed, the municipal mayor shall require that within the term of three days he shall report at the plantation of the farmer to pay with his work; but if the farmer gives notice that the laborer has not reported to him said laborer shall be safely escorted, at his own expense, to the place agreed upon to make good his contract. If, after having sent the laborer, the farmer should no longer desire said contract to be

carried out, he shall have the right to sue the laborer in order to collect the money, producing as evidence of his right the certificate of the sentence rendered by the municipal mayor, from which there shall be no appeal.

"No farmer shall have the right to claim any amount of money exceeding the value of such implements, etc., as he may have furnished the laborer for personal work, and such sum shall be regarded as an advance on the daily wages at the rate prevailing at the time the work should have been done, and shall only have the right to collect a legal rate of interest on the money advanced for such damages as the noncompliance with the contract on the part of the laborer has caused him.

"**Arr. 66.** The manager of a rural farm having colonists shall record their names in a book, wherein he shall state all the terms of their admission as well as the prices they shall pay or the products they shall turn over to the owner of the land as compensation for such use as they may make of said lands, and said manager shall constantly watch over said colonists to the end that they strictly comply with said terms.

"**Arr. 67.** The manager should keep his accounts in the simplest and most accurate manner possible, so that the actual condition of the business in general and of each of the enterprises in particular may be known at a glance.

"**Arr. 68.** He should keep said accounts in the respective books, the principal ones being the inventory and the cash books, which shall be made of common paper. On the first page of each of said books there shall appear a statement authorized by the municipal mayor of the jurisdiction wherein the property is situated, the number of pages contained in the book, and the name of the rural property to which it corresponds, or that of the owner thereof, and, in addition, all the pages of each of said books should bear the seal of the same mayor's office. In the inventory book shall be recorded in a detailed manner all the tools, machines, furniture, and such other utensils as the manager may hold under his custody and responsibility, or as he may have received during his administration or management. The second, or cashbook, shall be used to enter on the left-hand page all the moneys received, stating the date and source thereof, while on the right-hand page shall be stated all the sums given for any purpose whatever, stating the date on which each amount was delivered, as well as the purpose for which the money was given. The manager shall sign the inventory book at the end of each month when during the same period he has received more articles; but he shall sign the cashbook the last day of each month at the foot of

each item, both on the debit and credit sides. Should the management be a complicated one, the cashbook shall have as many auxiliary books as may be necessary, such as that of the list book, the book in which are stated the implements, etc., furnished to laborers, the debtors' and creditors' books, the book in which the colonists are registered, the book wherein are stated the amount of food consumed by the employees and that consumed by each of the special enterprises under the control of said manager.

"ART. 69. It shall be the duty of the manager to give an account to the person who intrusted to him the management on the date stipulated in the contract. In case this detail has been omitted the manager shall give an account each year without prejudice to showing the interested party the books in which said accounts are kept whenever he should ask him to show them for that purpose, giving the necessary explanations concerning all the items therein.

"CHAPTER III. *Concerning overseers and other subordinate agents of the management.*

"ART. 70. By overseer is meant the principal employee who, for a stipulated salary, devotes his attention to the works on a farm or plantation, employing for that purpose such other assistants and laborers as may be necessary.

"In the case of small farms or agricultural enterprises which are in charge only of overseers, the latter shall have, without changing their capacity, all the powers of a manager, except when the owner himself has expressly limited said powers.

"ART. 71. The overseer is the immediate chief of the gangs of laborers, and the latter shall be under his orders in things relating to field work.

"It shall be the duty of the foreman to take constant care (1) that the laborers under his charge work without interruption during the stipulated or usual hours; (2) that the work be done thoroughly; (3) that the plows and other agricultural implements be not unnecessarily deteriorated, and (4) that the working animals be properly kept.

"The overseer shall cause the foreman to comply with his duties, and in the absence of the latter the overseer himself shall perform said duties.

"It shall be the principal duty of the cowboys and herdsmen to take constant and good care of the stock, and to this end they shall comply with the orders received from the overseer of the field, should there be any, or from the respective chief.

"CHAPTER IV. *Concerning day laborers.*

"ART. 72. For the purpose of this law, all those who render service to another person, enterprise, etc., for daily wages shall be regarded as day laborers.

"ART. 73. There shall be at the office of every municipal mayor a register of day laborers wherein shall be recorded the full name and place of residence of each of them, and to this end the mayor shall personally or through his agent find out those who possess the qualifications of day laborers.

"ART. 74. Said register book shall be made of common paper, and on the first page thereof shall appear a statement concerning the object of the same and stating the number of its pages, authorized by the signatures of the municipal mayor and secretary and by the seal of the mayor's office.

"ART. 75. It shall be the duty of the farmers, their managers or agents, to report to the respective municipal mayor concerning the day laborers employed by them in agricultural pursuits, stating their full names and places of residence, and also stating the contracts entered into by them, as well as the amount advanced them for the work they have promised to do, and the municipal mayors shall continue to make a collection of the notes contained in said reports in the order of their dates.

"ART. 76. After notice is given, the farmers, their managers or overseers, shall issue to each of the day laborers their respective tickets, which shall read as follows: 'X. works as day laborer in such a place, having been advanced so many dollars (date and signature).' This ticket shall be kept by the day laborer for the purposes of the following provisions. They shall also furnish each day laborer with a memorandum book wherein shall be stated the implements, etc., received by him, the date and the amount of each delivery, and the weekly payments made by him.

"ART. 77. Upon receipt of the first request made to the municipal mayors or to the chiefs or assistants of the agricultural police by the farmers or their agents to summon such laborers as have failed to do their work, said authorities shall immediately proceed to comply with said request and shall summon said day laborers for the purposes specified in the provisions contained in article 65, under the penalty of a fine of 5 pesos, which shall be officially imposed by the proper superior authority.

"ART. 78. In case the day laborer has removed to another jurisdiction, the municipal mayor, at the request of the farmer, shall send a communication or telegram to the mayor of the place where said day laborer resides, in order that said mayor may summon the laborer, in compliance with the provisions of article 65 of the Code, fixing for his subpoena the last day of the term granted.

“ CHAPTER V.—*Concerning privileges and exemptions.*

“ART. 79. The managers, overseers, and herdsmen are hereby exempted from rendering service in the standing army while engaged in the performance of their duty. They may also be exempted from holding my advisory office.

“ART. 80. In anything not prescribed by this law the managers, overseers, and other agents shall be subject, so far as their rights and duties are concerned, to the provisions contained in the Code concerning control over domestics, with the exception of article 1801 of the same Code.

“ TITLE III.—CONCERNING RURAL PROPERTY.

“ART. 81. The acquisition, preservation, uses, and right of way of the rural properties are subject to the common law, with such modifications as are stated in this article.

“ CHAPTER I.—*Concerning fencing in and other uses and rights of way.*

“ART. 82. The expenses of the construction, preservation, and repair of boundary fences shall be paid conjointly by the owners of said farms, when the two neighboring farms are inclosed by a fence; but if one of the farms has no fence at all, the owner thereof shall not be compelled to pay anything, except that, owing to such fences as the neighbors have built, his property will be fenced in at least one-half of its total perimeter, and in such case he may be compelled to pay his share of the expenses of the boundary fence.

“ART. 83. The expenses of placing the landmarks, referred to in article 848 of the Code, shall be paid by the applicant; and the neighbor who, in the opinion of the judge, has not been benefited by the placing of landmarks for having previously recognized on his own part the exact limit, and for the reason that the latter is sufficiently marked, he shall not be compelled to pay any indemnity whatever for the expenses in question.

“ART. 84. No person shall have the right to pass through the fenced property of another, unless it be in case of superior force, legally established right of way, and in the other cases provided by law. Whoever should do so improperly may be immediately expelled by the owner or his agents, who, in order to do so, may request the assistance of the nearest authority, should they deem it necessary. Should the offense be repeated, or the offender show resistance, the municipal mayor shall impose on the guilty party a fine of 10 *pesos*, without prejudice to the punishment of such other offense or crime as he may have committed.

"ART. 85. The other violations or attempts against rural property are subject to the Penal Code, to the general police laws, and to special provisions of the present law, which will be found in the respective treatise.

" CHAPTER II.—*Concerning fires.*

"ART. 86. Whoever intends to set on fire any extension of land on his own farm, and which is adjacent to lands belonging to another, and whence the fire may be spread to the latter, shall be bound to notify, in writing, through the municipal mayor or the nearest authority, the owner or lessee of said lands or the manager or overseer, respectively, at least three days before, stating the hour, in order that they may take the proper precautions. In addition to the above, the party who intends to set on fire said portion of land, shall clear a space, at least three meters wide, for the purpose of isolating from the neighboring lands that which is to be set on fire, entirely removing all combustible matter from said space.

"The owners of the neighboring lands may make suggestions as to the hour fixed for said fire whenever they have good reasons for doing so, and in case said suggestions are disregarded they shall have the right to appeal to the municipal mayor or to the nearest proper authority to take action on the matter.

"ART. 87. In cases of great extensions of land, where several farmers have to set portions of land on fire during the same season for the purposes of cultivation, it shall invariably be the duty of the aforesaid authority to fix both the days and the hours for setting the said lands on fire.

"In no case shall said lands be set on fire when a strong wind prevails, and if after the fire has been started the wind becomes violent, then efforts should be made to immediately stop or isolate said fire. Every owner of lands inclosed with wooden fences, with or without wire, or a fence of any other combustible material, shall be bound to clear the entire length of the interior side of said fences to a width of 3 meters, in the months of November to February of each year.

"ART. 88. Whoever violates the foregoing provisions shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of article 543 of the Code, and shall pay all damages or losses caused. If done with malice, they shall be tried as the perpetrators of the crime of incendiarism, or as an attempt at said crime.

"ART. 89. Travelers or any other persons who, for their own use, should start a fire in any vacant space, should do so when there is no danger of the fire being spread, and shall take care to put the fire

entirely out before leaving the place or as soon as the same is of no use to them.

"Whoever violates the foregoing provisions shall be punished with a fine of 10 *pesos*, without prejudice to any further provision in conformity with the foregoing article.

"The commissioners of cantons and the rural inspectors shall take special care to avoid infractions of this article, and shall arrest the violators and turn them over to the proper authority.

"ART. 90. Municipal mayors shall give verbal and special instructions to the commissioners or inspectors concerning their duties in connection with the provisions of this article, and shall furnish them an exact copy of the text of the law in order that they may strictly comply with it.

"CHAPTER III.—*Concerning land surveys.*

"ART. 91. In the case of rural lands, surveys should be made by the metric system in conformity with the decree of August 26, 1885.

"Consequently, the meter, its multiples, and submultiples shall be employed for making lineal measurements, and the area, hectare, and centare, or square meter, in case of surface measurement.

"ART. 92. When there are no precedents of measures of other kinds having been employed the metric system shall be exclusively employed.

"In the contrary case the former shall also be mentioned, establishing the equivalent.

"CHAPTER IV.—*Concerning uncultivated public and common lands.*

"ART. 93. The rights which the nation or municipalities by virtue of a concession of the latter have or may allege to have to uncultivated common or public lands, which at present are owned by private parties, who shall be considered as owners, without prejudice to the rights of third parties, are hereby declared extinct.

"The holders who, up to the present date, have not the title of ownership and wish to obtain the same shall subject themselves to the provisions of the following articles.

"ART. 94. The municipal mayors of the place where the property is situated shall proceed to issue the respective titles of ownership to the holders who apply for it in writing, stating in said title of ownership the location, character, and extent of the property, its boundaries or landmarks, its incumbrances or taxes, the names of the neighbors, and their places of residence.

"ART. 95. After the application has been filed, the municipal mayor shall make it known to the public through edicts or placards, which shall be posted at two of the most frequented places of the

town, and besides one of them shall be published three times in the 'Official Gazette.'

"Fifteen days after the last publication of said edicts, the mayor shall receive within the following eight days the proof of the material possession, which the interested party shall furnish, summoning the municipal counsel and such other person as may have made opposition to said possession. If the latter is not proved, or if the proof of the opponent should be stronger, the municipal mayor shall suspend the proceedings, and likewise when the opposition is based on a public or authentic instrument, recorded at the real-estate registration office, and in this case the same shall be forwarded to the interested parties, in order that they may discuss their rights before the proper court.

"ART. 96. When the right to the possession has been duly proven, the municipal mayor shall order the title of ownership to be issued, and consequently he shall fix a day and hour for the survey of the land in question, summoning therefor the municipal counsel, the interested party, and the owners of adjacent lands; and after this is done he shall proceed to issue said title of ownership in accordance with the law on the extinction of common lands. The title thus issued shall not be opposed on the ground that the holding by the person in whose favor the title was issued was not genuine.

"ART. 97. No fees shall accrue on account of such proceedings as the municipal mayors may take in order to comply with these provisions, except that of mileage at the rate of 50 *centavos* for every 3 miles, which shall be paid to such officers and experts as may attend to the inspection and survey of the land.

"ART. 98. The suppletory titles issued by judges in conformity with the laws and those issued by the municipal mayors at other than the dates fixed by the same law, which shall be admitted at the real-estate registration office, as well as those issued in accordance with the present law, are hereby declared valid.

"ART. 99. The owner shall pay 4 *pesos* per hectare of fertile land and 2 *pesos* for each hectare of arid land, the amount paid to be added to the municipal funds, and said appraisement of the land, in case the interested party should classify it as arid, should be made by two experts, one of whom shall be appointed by the owner of the land and the other by the municipal counsel. In case of litigation the municipal mayor shall appoint an arbitrator to settle the question.

"ART. 100. Such titles as have been issued or may be issued by the authorities to the lands located outside of the limits specified in the titles to their respective common lands are hereby declared void, and the announcement shall be made, in accordance with the general rules and regulations, by the proper judicial authority.

"ART. 101. It shall be the duty of the municipal mayor to forward to the Executive power, through the respective governors, within fifteen days following that of the issuance of the title, a certified copy, in legal form, on plain paper, of every title issued by said municipal mayor.

" He shall likewise forward a certified copy, in the same form, of all the instruments issued in compliance with the laws on extinction of common lands and communities from 1882, copying them from the protocols or register left under his custody.

" Governors shall do likewise with regard to such titles as they may have issued from the aforesaid dates by order of the Executive power.

" The forwarding of the titles, referred to in the foregoing sections, shall be carried out within six months from the date of the promulgation of the present law.

" All the aforesaid certificate copies shall be forwarded in their turn by the Executive power to the Supreme Court, in compliance with the provisions of articles 1273 and 1274 of the Code. The provisions contained in the four preceding sections shall be complied with provided they have not already been put into practice according to the previous law.

"ART. 102. All such questions as may hereafter arise concerning public or common lands shall come under the jurisdiction of the judicial authority, without prejudice to the governmental or police protection that should be afforded to owners or holders in conformity with the law. Such final decisions as may have been already rendered by the Executive power, by virtue of the decree of April 28, 1892, or by virtue of any other law, shall stand and be valid, as well as such decisions as it may dictate in matters which, at the date of the promulgation of this law, were awaiting decision before the Executive power.

"ART. 103. If, owing to the division of a municipal jurisdiction, the titles issued by the latter had remained in a different jurisdiction to that in which the property the title of which is sought is situated, the municipal mayor of the first jurisdiction shall issue the respective title of ownership, collecting one-sixth of the fees, which shall go to the funds of the municipality over which he presides, and the remainder shall be turned over to the municipality in the territory of which the property is situated.

"ART. 104. If the land held by private parties is of that class called public lands, the governor of the Department shall issue the title of ownership in the name of the nation, without any remuneration whatever and without prejudice to the rights of third parties,

complying with the same formalities as are prescribed in the case of municipal mayors. Consequently, such denouncements of public lands as have not yet expired should be superseded.

"ART. 105. Lands which are not held by private parties, whether they be public, unentivated, or common lands, shall be sold at public auction before the governor of the Department, and the proceeds of the sale shall belong, respectively, to the State or to the municipalities. The basis for bids shall be 3 *pesos* per hectare, and no other title shall be necessary than the certificate of the proceedings of said public auction, and in said certificate shall be described the land sold and its boundaries.

" If, during the notices given out and while other steps are taken to carry out the public auction, well-grounded opposition should be made in writing, the governor shall order the suspension of the sale until the proper judicial authority decides concerning the property; but the interested party shall file within the term of fifteen days from the date on which the order of suspension was served a certificate showing that he has attempted to bring a suit, but should he fail to do so the public auction shall be carried out.

" If opposition is made on the ground that the land is practically held without a recorded title, the governor shall hear the report of honest and impartial persons acquainted with said land, and shall decide the matter by issuing a title or directing that the same be issued to the holder of the land, should the possession be proved, or in the contrary case by directing that the public auction be continued.

" ART. 106. All the laws, decrees, and decisions issued up to the present date relating to public, unentivated, or common lands are hereby revoked, without prejudice to the provisions of article 96 concerning the form of the title: but the owners of lands which were common shall not thereafter be bound to yield any portion of their property to be used as public roads, except in conformity with the provisions of the law of eminent domain.

TITLE IV.—CONCERNING LIVE STOCK AND GAME.

"ART. 107. In each mayor's office of the Republic there shall be a copy of a book containing, lithographed, the brands and marks used by all owners of horses and cattle of the Republic, specifying the Departments, districts, towns, and names of the owners, together with the proper index.

"ART. 108. Whenever an animal is brought to the proper authority as being unknown in that jurisdiction, the respective municipal mayor shall compare such brands and marks as may be found on said animal with those recorded in the aforesaid book, for the purpose of finding out the owner, as well as his place of residence. He shall

immediately intrust the keeping of said animal to a person who may use it in a proper way, but if the animal is of a kind that can not render any service whatever, the keeper thereof shall be paid 12½ *centavos* per day.

The municipal mayor shall charge 25 *centavos* for comparing the brands.

"Arr. 109. As soon as the ownership of the animal is ascertained the municipal mayor shall immediately notify the owner to call for same, but before the delivery of the animal the owner shall pay the expenses of registration and those of keeping of said animal if any have been incurred. If the owner of the animal resides in another jurisdiction he shall be notified through the proper authority.

"Arr. 110. Such animals, the brands or marks of which are not found in the proper register, shall be kept as provided in article 108, and the municipal mayor shall send a notice to the official newspaper describing said animal, the day and place where it was found, and shall accurately trace the letter or mark with which it has been branded. Said notice shall be published three successive times, and for each notice relating to each animal there shall be charged 50 *centavos*, which the municipal mayor shall take as a temporary loan from the municipal funds, to be reimbursed by the owner of the animal, or in case the owner should not appear, the said amount shall be taken from the proceeds of the auction sale of the animal.

"The 50 *centavos* referred to in the foregoing article shall be used to pay the employee who traces, for its publication, the brand or mark which appears on the animal.

"Arr. 111. If fifteen days after the publication of the last notice in the case referred to in the foregoing article, the owner of the animal should fail to appear and claim it, the latter shall be sold at public auction after having been previously appraised, complying for that purpose with the provisions relating to the execution of the sentence at a verbal action. The same shall be done when, upon the appearance of the owner of the animal, he should refuse to pay the expenses of registration, postage, and publication of notices, or if he fails to call for the animal after fifteen days have elapsed from the date on which the notice referred to in article 109 was given him.

"Arr. 112. After deducting the expenses stated in the foregoing article, and such other expenses as may be incurred on account of the auction sale, the remainder of the proceeds thereof shall be deposited in the municipal depository and if, after six months, the owner should fail to appear and claim it, the said remainder shall finally go to the municipal treasury.

"Arr. 113. The municipal mayors shall assume pecuniary responsibility, which they shall make good with their own estate if it should

be discovered that there has been any infraction of this law, delay or negligence in the compliance therewith.

"ART. 114. The municipal mayors shall be found to issue gratis in favor of the interested parties, with the proper legal formalities, a certificate on stamped paper, which shall cost 25 *centavos* per page, of the registration of the brand or mark used by each party.

"ART. 115. The certificates referred to in the foregoing article shall be accepted as true evidence in any action before the court in favor of their legitimate holders.

"ART. 116. Such marks and brands as may have been newly invented to be used shall be registered every year by the governors.

" Such changes as may be made in the ownership of the registered brands, either owing to inheritance, sale, donation, or any other title through which the ownership is transferred, shall also be made known to the respective governor.

"ART. 117. In the cases referred to in the foregoing article, the governor shall forward to the municipal mayors of his jurisdiction a list of such new brands and marks as may have been presented for registration, and shall make known to them such changes of ownership of the registered brands and marks, in order that the same be separately entered in a register in such manner as to correspond to the proper item of the general registration book, in order that it be known who is the present owner and holder thereof.

" The interested party shall pay 50 *centavos* for each registration, and this amount shall be delivered to the respective revenue office.

"ART. 118. In order to properly legalize the sales of horses or cattle, the seller shall issue a bill of sale on the proper stamped paper, stating the kind, color, and brand of the animal sold and the price thereof, and said bill shall bear the signature of the seller or that of some one else, at his request, and it should also be attested by the municipal mayor of the place where the contract is entered into, and said mayor shall not attest said document without the proper verification of such brands as may appear on the animal with those registered in the book, or with the respective certificate of the license of the brand and the identity of the animal with the general description made in said bill of sale.

" But the attestation referred to in the foregoing article shall not be necessary in the case of such sales as are made at the plantation by the original owner, whenever the latter has obtained a general permit in writing from the mayor of the place wherein the farm is located to sell, complying only with the requisite of the counter brand and the bill of sale. The municipal mayor shall have no right to issue the permit unless the interested party has previously applied for it in writing, and by reason of being acquainted with his good

standing and well-known possession of the farm to which the license refers.

"There shall be kept at the offices of municipal mayors an attestation book, wherein shall be entered such sales of animals as are made, stating in addition the dates, brands, and marks of said animals.

"ART. 119. The attestation referred to in the foregoing article shall be preceded by the following statement: 'Verified with page — of the brand registration book or with the respective certificate.'

"The municipal mayor shall charge 12½ *centavos* for each attestation.

"ART. 120. The purchase of horses or cattle without the requisites established in the foregoing article, or without the authorization referred to in the second section of article 118, as the case may be, does not transfer the ownership in favor of the buyer, and the person holding an animal without the prescribed formalities shall be tried for the crime of robbery; but if it should appear from the trial that said person has not acted with malice or in bad faith, such offense shall be punished with a fine of 5 *pesos*.

"ART. 121. The sales of such animals as may be introduced from the neighboring Republics are not included in the foregoing provisions, inasmuch as to make them valid in the case of horses the certificate of sale would be sufficient, while in the case of cattle a duplicate of the mark and brand shall be sufficient.

"ART. 122. It shall be the duty of every owner or holder of cattle to place them in pastures or otherwise secure them, so that they will cause no harm to the farms of others, or run loose through roads or other public places.

"Such animals as may be found in said public places shall be taken by the agents of the authority to the respective mayor's office, where a fine of 1 *peso* for each head shall be imposed on the owner or holder thereof.

"ART. 123. Should such cattle enter into a cultivated farm, the owner of the latter or his agents, shall have the right to take them to the respective mayor's office, where, in addition to the afore-said fine, the owner or holder of said animals shall pay the expenses of transportation, at the rate of 50 *centavos* per head.

"However, in the case referred to in article 853 of the Code, the adjacent farmer who desires to cultivate the whole or a part of his land shall specially fence the same at his own expense, or he shall start the building of a dividing fence, the expense of which shall be conjointly borne, and without this requisite he shall not be able to exercise the right granted him in the foregoing section. The adjacent farmer having cattle, and who is required to assist in the building of the dividing fence, shall in no case fail to contribute to that end, even though the other sides of his lands are not fenced.

"ART. 124. Whenever any animals intrude on a cultivated and sufficiently fenced farm owned by another party the owner or holder of said animals shall, in addition to the fine and expenses of transportation, pay all damages caused by said animals to the owner of the farm invaded, the appraisal of said expenses being made without bringing any legal action by experts appointed for that purpose by the respective municipal mayor.

"ART. 125. If, when two days have elapsed since the invading animal was brought before the mayor, the owner of the same should fail to appear to claim it and pay the fine, as well as the damages and losses caused, the animal shall immediately be placed in safe-keeping, and action shall be taken in accordance with the provisions concerning stray animals, but at all events the payment of damages and losses shall be made by preference.

"ART. 126. The raising of hogs is prohibited within the limits of cities or towns and also in such rural places as the respective authorities may deem it advisable for hygienic reasons or any other cause.

"ART. 127. The proper municipal or police authority shall impose on the owner of such hogs as are found on lands other than his own a fine of 1 *peso* for each hog in case the hogs have not caused damage, but in the contrary case the owner shall, in addition to the fine, pay for said damages.

"Whenever the interested parties fail to agree as to the amount of the indemnity, the proper authority shall decide the question after hearing the opinion of experts which the same authority shall appoint for that purpose.

"ART. 128. If hogs belonging to the same owner should again cause damage, the person whose property was damaged shall have right to kill them; but if he should prefer not to exercise this right and should only claim the payment of the damages in accordance with the foregoing article, then a fine of \$2 for each hog shall be imposed on their owner.

"CHAPTER II.—*Concerning game.*

"ART. 129. For the purpose of the game law animals are divided in accordance with article 594 of the Civil Code as follows:

- "1. Wild animals.
- "2. Domesticated animals.
- "3. Domestic animals.

"ART. 130. Wild animals and also such domesticated animals as having lost the habit of being under the protection and dependency of man may join the former, shall, by reason of this act, become common property in accordance with the game law. Domestic animals shall not be regarded as game, and therefore shall not be killed as such.

"ART. 131. Hunting with firearms, nets, or traps is prohibited in public, private, or any other roads. Hunting with firearms is also prohibited at a distance of less than 300 meters from towns, and even when it is done at a greater distance proper precautions should be taken to avoid accidents.

"ART. 132. It shall be the duty of municipalities to issue the special rules and regulations referred to in article 608 of the Code and to impose the proper punishment in cases of violations of said rules and regulations.

"ART. 133. In everything not provided for in this law hunting shall be subject to the provisions in force of the Civil Code and of the Police Law.

"CHAPTER III.—*Concerning sanitary police on the contagious diseases of animals.*

"ART. 134. Every owner or holder of live stock who should see or suspect the existence of any plague or contagious disease in said stock shall be strictly bound to:

"1. To separate and keep isolated in the pasture grounds or yards the diseased or suspected animals.

"2. To immediately bury or cremate, with the proper precautions, all such dead animals.

"3. To promptly notify the fact to the municipal authority of the jurisdiction.

"ART. 135. Upon receipt of the notification the proper authority shall take such steps as he may deem advisable in order to investigate or ascertain, if possible, the nature or character of the disease, and he shall communicate the result of his investigation as soon as possible to the central agricultural board and to the board of health, in order that said boards may take such measures as they may deem advisable.

"ART. 136. The owner of live stock who fails to comply with the duties imposed on him by article 134 shall be officially punished by the municipal authority with a fine of from 25 to 100 *pesos*, which shall be added to the agricultural funds.

"ART. 137. The sale of animals afflicted or supposed to be afflicted with a contagious disease is prohibited under the penalty of a fine of 10 *pesos*, which shall be officially imposed by the municipal mayor.

"ART. 138. The grazing of animals on the grounds where the animals which died from contagious diseases have been buried is also prohibited, as well as the use, for consumption, of the forage gathered on said ground.

“CHAPTER IV.—*Concerning certificates for the transportation of animals.*”

“ART. 139. Whoever shall introduce into the country live stock coming from the neighboring Republics shall secure, at the first frontier town of this Republic, a certificate which shall be issued by the municipal mayor, wherein shall be stated the full name and the place of residence of the owner, the number, description, color, and brand of the animals introduced, as well as the plantation or farm whence they come.

“ART. 140. In order to issue said certificate, the municipal mayor shall require the presentation of the brand and a certificate of the license, and in the absence of the latter the person introducing said live stock shall produce a certificate of his good standing, without prejudice to such information as the municipal mayor may endeavor to secure concerning the identification of the owner or person who introduces said stock.

“ART. 141. The aforesaid certificate shall be issued on common paper and shall be sealed and signed by the mayor and his secretary; and in case said certificate is issued without complying with the provisions of the foregoing articles the superior authority shall impose on both the mayor and his secretary a fine of 25 pesos, which shall be paid conjointly, without prejudice to such criminal responsibility as they may have incurred if the stock introduced has been stolen.

“ART. 142. The certificate issued with all the legal formalities shall be produced in order that the municipal mayors may attest the sales or transfers of the live stock introduced.

“ART. 143. Whenever from the verification of the brand or certificate of the license with the brand appearing on the animals there are considerable differences, the municipal mayor shall refuse to issue the certificate with regard to said animals, shall proceed to put them in safe-keeping, and shall report the matter to the judicial authority, in order that the latter may institute the proper proceedings.

“ART. 144. Civil, judicial, and municipal authorities shall have the right to demand the production of the certificates personally or through their agents, as well as the Treasury inspectors or rural police, and private persons known in the Republic as owners of stock farms.

“ART. 145. Matters relating to the certificates of the exportation of live stock shall be subject to the provisions of the legislative decree of May 29, 1900, and which was published on June 11 of the same year.

“ART. 146. As soon as the present law is declared in force, and to the end that those who introduce cattle into the Republic may not

claim that they have no knowledge of said law, the Executive power shall make known to the Governors of the neighboring Republics the provisions contained in the foregoing chapter.

“TITLE V.—CONCERNING PUBLIC ROADS.

“SOLE CHAPTER.

“ART. 147. Roads shall be divided into three classes, namely, public, municipal, and private roads. The first are those which serve to put the principal cities of the Department into communication with each other and those which, leading from said cities, go to the ports of the State. The second are those which serve to put towns into communication with each other, and the latter with their respective villages or hamlets.

“ART. 148. The Executive shall have charge of the construction, opening, repairing, and preservation of the public roads, while the respective municipalities shall have charge of the construction, opening, repairing, and preservation of the municipal or private roads.

“ART. 149. The road funds shall be derived from the taxes known as workmen's fund, from the amount appropriated in the general budget of the public administration for the repairs and preservation of public roads and from the proceeds of such fines as may be specified in the respective rules and regulations.

“ART. 150. The workmen's fund shall be paid annually by all men over 18 years of age residing in the State, including such foreigners as may have acquired residence therein in accordance with articles 58 to 69, inclusive, of the Civil Code, or those who have resided more than one year, even though they may not have acquired the proper domicile, with the exception of military men in actual service, the students who are not Government employees, women and men over 60 years old who are helpless and poor in the opinion of the respective authority.

“ART. 151. The works which are paid out of the funds referred to in the foregoing articles, may be executed through commissions, and also by bids or contracts, and in any other way that the Executive may deem more expedient and economical.

“ART. 152. The necessary land to carry out the construction and improvement of roads shall be bought, in case said land belongs to private parties. The expropriation shall be carried out in conformity with the law, in case a friendly agreement with the owners can not be made.

“ART. 153. Such waters as flow from neighboring lands or as are brought for irrigation purposes shall only cross the roads and ditches

under bridges which shall be constructed of solid materials and of such dimensions as the engineer may suggest and the expenses thereof shall be paid by the owners of the waters. The bringing of the water through the lands occupied by the roads and along the latter is prohibited.

"ART. 154. To build works, make excavations, and empty waters in the space occupied by the roads is prohibited. Whoever should cause any damage of this or any other character is bound to repair it or to pay the expenses thereof, and in addition he shall pay a fine of from 10 to 25 *pesos*, which the municipal mayors may officially impose, if the road be a private one, or by the governors in the case of a public road.

"ART. 155. To close, obstruct, or deviate any kind of roads open to public service is absolutely prohibited, and shall only be done by order of the authorities charged by law with the construction and preservation of said roads.

"ART. 156. Should the plan of a road be changed the land left vacant shall become the property of the nation, or of the municipality, in case of a public or municipal road, and said land shall be sold at public auction in favor of the State or respective municipality, and, all things being equal, the owners of neighboring lands shall have the preference. If, however, the land which is left vacant by reason of the new plan of the road has been occupied without any indemnity whatever, it shall revert to its original owner gratuitously, and the respective municipal mayor shall give him a certificate of restitution.

"ART. 157. Either the Government or the municipalities are bound to construct bridges in the public or private roads, and they shall not charge any bridge tolls, except in the cases of roads constructed by private enterprises or parties, and always in accordance with the terms of the concession.

"ART. 158. The placing of swinging gates on public roads shall not be allowed without the special permission of the proper authority and in accordance with the following rules:

- "1. Provided they are easily opened and closed by travelers.
- "2. Provided each gate is at least 3 meters wide.
- "3. Provided said gate is high enough to permit the free passage of all kinds of vehicles.

"ART. 159. The use of said roads shall be free to everybody, and the construction, opening, repairing, and preservation thereof shall be subject to the provisions contained in the respective rules and regulations.

"TITLE VI.—FOREST CULTURE.

"CHAPTER I.—*Concerning the uprooting of private forests.*

"ART. 160. It shall be unlawful to uproot forests entirely or partially, even though they be private forests, or to cut down trees for construction purposes or for fuel, except in the cases specified in the rules contained in this chapter and subject to said rules.

"ART. 161. Whoever desires to uproot entirely or partially his own forest for the purposes of cultivation shall appear before the governor of the Department wherein the land is located or shall communicate with said governor in writing, stating the location of the land and the extent of the forest he intends to uproot. The governor, through the respective municipal mayor, or through other agents specially commissioned for that purpose, shall inspect said land, and in addition shall obtain such information as he may deem advisable, and in view of the result of said investigation he shall grant or deny the permit to carry out the uprooting of said forests. All the documents necessary in these proceedings shall be written on common paper.

"ART. 162. The aforesaid permit shall only be refused when the existence of the forest in question is considered necessary:

"1. In order to preserve the vegetable loam in the mountains and the slopes.

"2. To protect the soil against the erosions and overflowings of rivers, lakes, and streams.

"3. For the preservation of the sources or streams of water.

"4. For the protection of dunes or downs and of the coasts against the erosions of the sea and the invasion of the sands.

"5. For the defense of the territory of the Republic in the frontiers which shall be pointed out by the Executive power.

"6. In behalf of public health.

"Said permit shall not be granted in cases 5 and 6 without previously consulting the Executive power and the board of health on the matter, and, at all events, the granting of the permit or the refusal thereof may be limited to a portion of said land.

"ART. 163. Whoever shall, without the proper permit, uproot a forest, entirely or partially, shall pay a fine of from 50 to 100 *pesos* per hectare of the forest so uprooted, which fine shall be imposed by the governor, without prejudice to commencing the replanting of the same within a month and finishing said replanting within two years at the most, under the penalty of a fine of double the amount above mentioned.

"ART. 164. The fenced parks or gardens or those which are adjacent to the dwellings shall not be included in the foregoing provisions. Neither shall be included therein the forests which are unfenced the

extent of which is less than 3 hectares and which are not located on the top or slope of a mountain or protect any springs, unless the owner thereof is bound to create a forest in accordance with the following chapter.

"ART. 165. If, after fifteen days shall have elapsed since the application to the governor was made and no decision has been reached as to the granting or refusing of the aforesaid permit, the latter shall be considered as granted.

"ART. 166. The felling of trees for kindling wood in forests or groves which can not be freely uprooted shall be done in such manner as to preserve said forests or groves in about the same condition, care being taken not to leave large vacant spaces, and to this end said felling of the trees should preferably be done in the thickest part of the forests or groves, and the felled trees shall be replaced by others of the same or of a better quality within the term of a year and in the proper season for the planting of said trees.

"Any violation of the provisions contained in this article shall be punished with a fine of from 5 to 25 pesos, which shall be imposed by the municipal mayor.

"ART. 167. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of cantons and of the rural inspectors to take care that the provisions contained in this chapter be complied with, and they shall report to the respective mayor such infractions as they may detect.

" CHAPTER II.—*Concerning the creation of forests.*

"ART. 168. Every owner of a portion of land exceeding 5 hectares is bound to endeavor to create a forest or to complete such forests as may already exist in said land in the proportion of a hectare of forest per each 50 hectares of land.

"ART. 169. Said forest may consist of all kinds of trees, but especially of those kinds which are most suitable for the construction of buildings or cabinetwork.

"ART. 170. Municipal mayors shall take care that the present law be complied with in their respective jurisdictions, and shall require that in the next rainy season the necessary means be secured to carry out the nursery, and in subsequent years to effect the planting at the rate of at least half a hectare each year.

"ART. 171. The barren lands where the growth of trees is difficult, and those lands which are otherwise entirely cultivated and therefore more advantageously used, are exempted from compliance with the foregoing provisions.

"If the lands in question are leased for a long period of time, the lessee shall be bound to comply with the provisions referred to in the foregoing articles, and he, in turn, shall have the right to demand

the proper indemnity from the owner of the land without prejudice to such stipulations as may be made to this end.

"ART. 172. Such owners or lessees who fail to comply with the foregoing provisions, shall pay a fine of from 25 to 100 *pesos*, which the municipal mayors shall officially impose on them for failing to do what should be done each year in accordance with the provisions on the subject.

" CHAPTER III.—*Concerning Arbor Day.*

"ART. 173. The 3d of May is hereby declared a national holiday and shall be called 'Arbor Day.'

"ART. 174. Notice is hereby given to all the inhabitants of the Republic who are of age and who own land, to the end that each of them plant or may plant at least one tree on the aforesaid day, to take care of the same during the dry season, and in addition they shall prune and protect it from injury until said tree is completely developed.

"ART. 175. It shall be the duty of all agricultural boards and committees to make nurseries of eucalyptus, balsam, cocoa, rubber, mahogany, cedar, ash, jujustle, conacaste, laurel, maquilishuat, oak, mangoe, varillo, and other large-sized trees, to supply all the needs of the inhabitants of the Republic, who are bound to plant them and take care of them, as provided by article 174.

"ART. 176. It shall be the duty of all male schools to prepare at the proper time in advance the seeds or nurseries of the aforesaid trees for sowing or planting them on 'Arbor Day' on the banks of rivers, on the avenues in cities, in the public squares, or in private lands the owners of which grant the proper permit to do so.

"The owners of land shall likewise be bound to do so in such portion of their land as is adjacent to public or private roads, and the planting of said trees should be done on the inner side of the boundary of said land.

"ART. 177. The agricultural and municipal boards and committees of the Republic shall supply to the schools such elements as may be at their disposal in order to carry out said nursery and planting of trees.

"The municipal boards and committees shall also make, at their own expense, such preparations as may be necessary for the celebration and proper solemnity of Arbor Day.

"ART. 178. Notwithstanding the provisions contained in the foregoing articles, the planting of trees in streets or avenues of towns shall only be allowed whenever the width thereof is at least 8 meters, not including the width of the sidewalks. The planting should then be made in a parallel line to the walls of the buildings, and at a distance of not less than 2 meters.

" TITLE VII.—WATER FOR PUBLIC USE.

" CHAPTER I.—*Concerning the water supply for public use.*

"ART. 179. It shall be the duty of the municipalities to draft the rules and regulations concerning the use of public water, and said rules and regulations shall be submitted for approval to the Executive power, in order that they may be legally declared in force.

"Such contracts or concessions as the municipalities may enter into with persons or corporations, for the purpose of constructing the necessary works in order to place said waters at the service of the farms comprised in the respective agricultural zone, shall be subject to the aforesaid rules and regulations.

"Should said public waters cross two or more towns of the same or of a different Department, the Executive power shall not approve the rules and regulations submitted to him without previously hearing all the municipal corporations interested therein, in order that, in case of opposition, the respective rights may be mutually agreed upon, always accepting such provisions as may more efficiently promote the agricultural industry.

"ART. 180. No canal shall be dug from the public rivers or lakes, for any agricultural purpose whatever, in violation of the rules and regulations in force on the matter; and such grants of water as are made shall be regarded without prejudice to any rights previously acquired, which at the time of the application have not been abandoned for more than a year; and therefore the concession applied for shall not be granted without a personal hearing of all the interested parties, their authorized managers or representatives.

"Should any opposition be made within a month from the date of the notification, the interested parties shall appeal to the proper judicial authority, who shall act on the matter in a summary manner, and said authority shall have the right to render such temporary decision in urgent cases, as may be advisable; but if no opposition in writing is made within the aforesaid period and if the nature of said opposition, in the opinion of the municipal authority, should be such as to render questionable the justice of said application, said municipal authority shall grant the concession without prejudice to the rights of third parties.

"ART. 181. The rules and regulations concerning such use as farmers may make of public waters shall contain:

"1. That which relates to the police and economical administration and the employees in charge of the latter.

"2. The provisions relating to the measurement of the waters and the equitable distribution thereof.

" 3. Those relating to the construction and inspection of the inlets to permanently assure the service in such time and form as may be convenient to the interested parties.

" 4. Those relating to the amounts which the benefited farmers should pay for keeping in repair the dams, inlets, canals or aqueducts, as well as for any improvements in such work as would render the banks of rivers more accessible, in order to use the waters of the latter.

"ART. 182. Such work as may be constructed without the necessary permit of the proper authority, in order to use public waters, after the promulgation of the present law, shall be considered new work which may be denounced by any interested party: but if by reason of said work any acquired rights to said waters are impaired, the author shall be tried in the criminal courts as the perpetrator of an injury.

"ART. 183. All persons who at the date of the present law have already constructed suitable works of some importance in order to use public waters in agricultural, industrial or other establishments and have not as yet secured written permission to do so from the respective authority, shall be tolerated as much as possible, provided no injury is done to the public use or to the private parties desiring to have similar or different kinds of establishments. With the exception of the aforesaid damage, the proper authority is at liberty to decide whatever it may deem advisable.

" Should said works be constructed by virtue of a written concession granted by the proper authority, or should the benefited party have used the waters during ten successive years, the latter shall not be dispossessed thereof, even for public utility, except by expropriation in strict accordance with the law.

"ART. 184. The farmers who jointly use the waters of a canal or aqueduct shall stipulate among themselves their duties and rights in conformity with the stipulations contained in such contract as they may have entered into in so far as it may be in accordance with the law.

" If no contract has been entered into, said farmers shall stipulate their duties and rights in conformity with the provisions of the quasi-community contract and shall consequently not be bound to indefinitely remain in said community, and therefore any of them may request a division which shall be carried out by adjudicating to each participant the proportional part of water to which he is entitled.

"ART. 185. All the outlets, whether located in a high or low place in cases of public or private streams used in common by several

persons, shall be subject to a certain apportionment whenever said streams, owing to the scarcity of water or to any accidents, do not contain the necessary quantity of water to supply the interested parties at least one-third of the amount allowed them. The rules and regulations shall fix the time and manner in which said apportionment shall be made.

"ART. 186. It shall be the duty of the governor of the Department to grant the proper authorization for the establishment of mills or other machinery necessary for the manufacture or treatment of agricultural products and to which water shall be carried through irrigation canals. In no case shall this authorization be granted if the navigation or floating of the rivers or industrial establishments which have acquired rights are interfered with.

" In order to obtain the proper authorization, the applicant therefor must be the owner of the land wherein he intends to establish the plant, or be duly authorized by the actual owner of said land.

"ART. 187. The concessions for the use of public waters for the manufacture or treatment of agricultural products shall be granted upon condition that, should the waters at any time acquire properties which are injurious to health or vegetation, because of the industry for which they were granted, the annulment of the concession shall be declared without any right on the part of the grantee to any indemnity whatever.

" Whenever any industrial establishment which has been authorized before this law was declared in force shall be affected by the conditions comprised in the foregoing section, the respective municipality shall direct that an expert examination be made and if it should appear from said examination that said injurious properties exist, he shall order the suspension of the work until the owners of the establishment comply with such instructions as may be given them in order to avoid the aforesaid injury. The expenses of said examination shall be paid by the party who made the complaint, in case the latter is well founded, and, in the contrary case, they shall be paid by the owner of said establishment.

" Should the owner or owners fail to comply with the instructions given within the term granted them to do so, which shall be of from one to six months, the annulment of their right or concession shall be declared.

"ART. 188. Inasmuch as the use of waters for agricultural purposes is closely related to navigation, commerce, the manufacturing industry, and public health, which questions are not included in the present law, the legislative power shall separately issue a water law to which, as well as to the present law, the general or local regulations hereinbefore referred to shall be subject.

“CHAPTER II.—*Concerning pisciculture and fishing.*

“ART. 189. To fish during spawning times, which shall be specified by the rules and regulations of each locality, and, in the absence of the latter, by the governor of each Department, is hereby absolutely prohibited.

“To fish with dynamite or other explosive substances which may uselessly destroy the fish or which may have an injurious effect on the water is hereby also prohibited.

“Those who violate these provisions shall pay a fine of from 5 to 25 pesos, which shall be officially imposed by the respective mayor.

“ART. 190. In all rivers and lakes wherein fishing is usually carried on, in each municipal jurisdiction there shall be a watchman appointed by the municipality, whose duty it shall be to watch over the strict compliance with the foregoing provisions and to arrest the violators thereof, for which purpose he shall ask the proper assistance from the authority of the nearest canton, and from the nearest neighbors whenever it may be necessary.

“ART. 191. The governors of the different Departments shall have the right to grant concessions with regard to public works, in order to form lakes, reservoirs, or fish ponds, provided public health or other public uses which have previously acquired rights are not injured thereby.

“ART. 192. For the purposes of the industry referred to in the foregoing article the applicant shall file a complete plan of the works, as well as a title which shall show him to be the owner of the land wherein said works are to be constructed or to have obtained the consent of the owners thereof. The governor shall institute to that effect the proper proceedings.

“ART. 193. The grantees of public waters for irrigation, navigation, or industrial purposes shall have the right to form in their canals, after securing the proper permit therefor, or in such adjacent lands as they may have previously acquired, lakes or fish ponds.

“ART. 194. Everything stated in this chapter, as well as in the previous one concerning the use of public or private waters, shall be understood without prejudice to the provisions of the Civil Code on the same subject.

“TITLE VIII.—ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE AND GUARANTIES AFFORDED TO RURAL PROPERTY.

“CHAPTER I.—*Concerning the eviction of intruders, usurpers, and lessees.*

“ART. 195. The registration made in conformity with article 39 entitles the owner of the rural property, in case of disturbance, plunder, or usurpation by any neighbor or private person, to request the

municipal mayor to furnish prompt and efficient assistance, and it shall be the duty of the latter to render said assistance immediately until the owner is left in quiet and peaceful possession of said property.

"ART. 198. The injured party shall appear in person before the municipal mayor of the district wherein the farm is located and shall furnish his registered titles of the ownership or holding thereof and request the necessary protection.

"ART. 197. The municipal mayor shall proceed to make the proper investigation by means of sworn witnesses in order to establish the legal grounds of the administrative proceedings, and should the disturbance, plunder, or usurpation be proven he shall declare that the applicant is entitled to be protected. In the contrary case he shall disregard the application.

"ART. 198. The protected person shall furnish a list of such intruders as should leave the farm, as well as a list of those who should remain thereon as colonists.

"Notice shall be given to the former to leave the lands they are occupying within three days, under the penalty of eviction and of being subject to the proper criminal trial.

"Notice shall be given to the latter that within fifteen days, which period shall in no case be extended, they must reach an agreement with the protected holder or owner concerning the conditions of the lease under the penalty of being subject to the provisions of the foregoing section.

"ART. 199. The proceedings of protection shall only be suspended in case the occupants of the land should produce a title of possession or ownership having equal legal force as that exhibited by the protected person.

"ART. 200. As soon as the terms to which sections 2 and 3 of article 188 refer to shall have expired, the protected person may request the eviction of the occupants who have not yet voluntarily retired, or settled, as the case may be, and that the terms of the lease be carried out. The municipal mayor shall decide accordingly.

"ART. 201. The occupants referred to in section 2 of article 198 may be evicted at once if they are doing any harm on the plantation or threaten the protected person or his agents or if they disturb in any manner the peace of the residents. These facts must be verified at least by means of witnesses.

"ART. 202. The execution of the eviction shall be intrusted to the municipal mayor or a subordinate officer, with the assistance of the public force.

"ART. 203. Only such bona fide occupants as have voluntarily left the lands shall be entitled to claim indemnity from the protected

person for the value of such useful and necessary improvements as they may have made on said property.

"The following shall be regarded as intruders or unlawful occupants, in addition to those included in the Civil Code: (1) Those who at any time have disregarded the orders or warnings of the proper public authority to the end that they should recognize the holding or ownership of the protected person, and (2) those who have caused injury on the plantation after being aware of the rights of the protected person.

"ART. 204. The municipal mayor shall have the right to intrust the notification of his decisions for affording protection to his assistants or commissioners of districts of his respective jurisdiction, or to a police inspector, whenever he should deem it advisable to do so.

"ART. 205. In the protection proceedings appeals shall only be made to the respective governor in legal cases and within the legal limits, but these appeals shall not cause the suspension of the proceedings, neither the compliance with the decisions reached.

"ART. 206. Any municipal mayor who, without a just cause, should neglect the compliance with the provisions of the foregoing articles shall be punished with a fine of from 10 to 25 *pesos*, which the governor shall impose on him, and should he be notified a second time by the proprietor, or should he continue to be neglectful, a fine of 50 *pesos* shall be imposed on him, which sum shall be added to the agricultural funds.

"ART. 207. A lessee may be compelled to leave the leased farm:

"1. Whenever the term of the lease stipulated in the contract has expired, provided said term was specified in a public deed or authenticated document.

"2. When the term of eviction referred to in articles 1757, 1782, and 1791 of the Civil Code have expired; it being understood that should the eviction be carried out because of the nonpayment of the rent, it shall be sufficient to do so once to be valid and have its proper effect at any time when said lessee should fail again to make the payment, if by the express or tacit consent of the owner said lease had been continued.

"3. Whenever a judgment has been obtained declaring the rescission of the lease.

"ART. 208. The notification of the eviction referred to in section 2 of the foregoing article shall be made at the request of the lessor by the judge of first instance of the place of residence of the lessee.

"ART. 209. The municipal mayor of the place where the land is located shall be the proper authority who shall order and carry out the eviction, whatever may be the character, rank, or conditions of the lessee.

"ART. 210. Any lessor who desires his leased property to be vacated shall orally appeal to the respective municipal mayor, furnishing him such documents as may prove that he is included in any of the cases referred to in article 207.

" In case there is no document to prove the contract and should the lessee deny the latter, the municipal mayor shall, within the term of eight days, receive the evidence promised, and in view of the same shall decide whatever he may deem advisable in order to proceed to carry out the eviction of the defendant, whether he be a lessee or an intruder, or else he shall declare that there is no reason for the eviction.

"ART. 211. The municipal mayor, in view of the document produced, or by reason of such decision as he may have rendered in accordance with the foregoing article, shall cause the lessee to appear before him and shall order him to vacate the leased land within thirty days.

" In no case shall this term be extended.

"ART. 212. If, after having tried to locate the lessee twice, with an interval of at least six hours, he can not be found, the notification referred to in the foregoing article shall be served on him, in writing, which notification shall be delivered to his wife, children, clerks, or servants, should he have any, and in the contrary case said notification shall be delivered to the nearest neighbor or shall be posted in the most suitable place of his dwelling.

" In case the lessee has his domicile in a different place from that where the land is located, a communication shall be addressed to the mayor of his district, in order that the latter may summon him in the manner provided for in the foregoing article or in this article, as the case may be.

"ART. 213. If after the expiration of the term fixed the lessee has not vacated the land in question, it will be lawful to proceed, upon the request of the lessor, to carry out the eviction of said lessee without any consideration whatever and at his expense, regardless of any claim.

" The eviction shall only be suspended in case the lessee should allege some just reason, in the opinion of the municipal mayor, which reason is proved by a document of equal legal force to that produced by the lessor.

"ART. 214. In order to carry out the eviction, the lessee shall be warned to abstain from again entering the property in question or from disturbing the lessor in his lawful possession; and in case there should be in said property any dwelling, dwellers, and agricultural implements and other articles, every dweller, as well as all the articles therein, shall be removed from said dwelling, and the keys thereto shall be delivered to the lessor; but should the proper author-

ity be able to intrust said articles to any person who is willing to accept said deposit, he shall do so.

"ART. 215. If in the case referred to in the foregoing article the lessee makes resistance, public force may be employed to evict him, and notice shall be given to the proper judge in order that he may bring such criminal action as the offense committed may require.

"ART. 216. All the proceedings established in the foregoing articles shall be put into practice by the municipal mayor personally, who shall issue the proper certificate on stamped paper worth at the rate of 25 *centavos* per page, and he shall sign said certificate, together with his secretary and two witnesses, who shall accompany him in order to carry out the aforesaid eviction.

"ART. 217. Should there be on the land in question any works, cultivated patches, or anything else that the lessee may claim as his own property, the same shall be specified in the proceedings, stating the kind, extent, and condition of the things claimed, but said claim shall not interfere with the eviction, and as soon as the latter is carried out the lessee may bring such action as he may think proper concerning said works, cultivated fields, improvements, and other articles claimed by him.

"ART. 218. With the document produced by the lessor, the minutes provided for in article 216, and the communication or copy of the certificate referred to in article 212, a docket shall be made, which shall be kept in the municipal archives.

"ART. 219. At the departmental capitals the governors may, together with the municipal mayors, order and carry out the vacating of the leased lands, complying with the provisions contained in this chapter, and shall file the docket in the respective office.

"ART. 220. No appeal shall be allowed from the decisions rendered by the governors or municipal mayors by reason of the powers conferred on them in the foregoing articles; but the interested party may indict them before the proper authority for such abuses as they may commit in the exercise of their functions.

"ART. 221. The holder who in the usurpation suit has obtained a favorable decision, and who by virtue of the same has secured the restitution of the usurped land, shall be entitled, in case a new occupation by the defeated party or by any other person should take place, to demand that the municipal mayor of the jurisdiction wherein the land is located proceed to the eviction of the intruder in the manner specified in this chapter, without any other proceedings than the fixing of three days in which the intruder shall leave the usurped house, except in case said intruder produces a document having equal legal force to that of the decision and of a later date than the latter.

"After the eviction has taken place the same municipal mayor shall forward the proceedings to the respective judge, in order that

the latter may institute such criminal action as the offense committed may require.

"ART. 222. Such allegation as the interested parties may make of having taken possession of the land before the issuance of the produced title, or of having acquired by a provision which was not declared in a judgment, shall not prevent the eviction, and the defendants shall reserve their right to bring such action as they may deem advisable before the common courts.

" CHAPTER II.—*Concerning agricultural police.*

"ART. 223. The Treasury Department inspectors shall act as inspectors of agricultural police in their respective jurisdictional territory, unless the Executive power, at the request of farmers or whenever circumstances may require it, especially decides to appoint said officers.

"ART. 224. The jurisdiction of said inspectors is merely precautionary, and is confined to issue and execute the temporary provisions referred to in this chapter, and they shall also strictly comply with the orders of the proper authority.

"ART. 225. In those towns where there are no inspectors the municipal mayors shall comply with the provisions of this chapter, and shall issue to the commissioners of districts or agricultural police assistants such orders as they may deem advisable.

"ART. 226. The inspectors shall constantly pursue in the fields, roads, ranches, plantations, farms, villages, and other places where municipalities are not established such day laborers as have not complied with their contracts, professional gamblers, habitual drunkards, all kinds of loafers, so classified by the common police laws, reporting concerning them, whenever circumstances should require it, to the proper authority in order that the latter may impose the condign punishments.

"ART. 227. They shall likewise pursue thieves, incendiaries, and evil doers of all kinds, and as soon as they arrest them they shall turn them over to the proper nearest authority or to the authority who has ordered the arrest.

" They shall proceed in the same manner, at the request of any farmer, against:

" 1. Those who maliciously destroy or deteriorate the agricultural machinery, tools, appliances, or buildings belonging to others.

" 2. The violators of the rules and regulations concerning the epidemics of animals the extermination of injurious insects, and other similar plagues.

" 3. Those who cause damage to the deposits of products, whether the latter are already manufactured or about to be manufactured.

" 4. The violators of the rules and regulations relating to deposits or preparation of fertilizers or such substances as may be injurious to the health of the neighbors.

" 5. Those who pollute or impair the good conditions of the waters coming from springs or watering places for cattle and thus cause injury to third parties.

" 6. Those who leave wild or harmful animals at large and which are able to cause damage, with the exception of dogs that are kept for the purposes of guarding and protecting the farms.

" 7. Those who violate the rules and regulations, decrees, or provisions of this law concerning the burning of such forests, stubble, or cultivated fields as may require said treatment, or those who upon starting said fires fail to take the necessary precautions to prevent the fire from spreading to gardens, groves, parks, properties, or forests of others, the destruction of which is prohibited.

" 8. Those who use the same waters to which other parties have acquired the right to use, or those who destroy or impair streams, canals, aqueducts, or outlets to the detriment of the rights of third parties, and, finally, against all those who in rural property commit crimes or offenses of any kind.

"ART. 228. Upon the first notification of any farmer or agriculturalist and on their responsibility the inspectors shall arrest the person or persons said to be suspicious; and they shall proceed to the cultivated land or place of work of the appellant and shall render him efficient assistance in order to protect him from any unlawful act that may be attempted against them, and shall turn over the suspected parties to the proper authority.

" If the evil doers are not caught in the act of committing the offense, the inspectors shall proceed at once to examine one or two persons who have witnessed or have knowledge of the punishable deed, and in the affirmative case the said inspectors shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the guilty parties and shall arrest them, and after their arrest shall report concerning them and the original proceedings as provided by law.

" Should they fail to make the arrest, they shall give instructions to the assistants of the agricultural police or to the commissioner of district to make said arrest, and they shall forward the proceedings as aforesaid.

"ART. 229. They shall notify the inhabitants of the fields who belong to the day-labor class, in order that they may produce their

certificates to prove that they are working on some plantation or farm, and shall take those who actually produce said certificates to the nearest municipal mayor, in order that the latter may give them some occupation in public or private work in or outside of the town.

"ART. 230. No loafer shall excuse himself on the ground that he has not been able to secure work, and the proper legal punishment shall be imposed on him, unless he shall, in the opinion of the municipal mayor, have proved his assertion to be true.

"ART. 231. Said inspectors, with the approval of the respective municipal mayors, and in view of private data gathered by the latter, shall destroy the huts or shanties located in the open fields which furnish shelter to the evil doers or whose owners are known to be connivers of thieves or harborers of stolen goods and shall be compelled to reside within the limits of towns, the evil doers having the right to select such towns as they may prefer to live in without prejudice to being arrested and sent to the proper authorities for punishment in case it is proven that they have committed any unlawful deed.

"ART. 232. Any person found in the open fields in the nighttime by the inspectors shall be requested, if he should appear to be a suspicious character, to make a statement explanatory of his occupation, and in case he carries animals along with him he shall be asked to tell who is the owner of the same and what goods, if any, are being transported, and should it appear by the statement made that he is a suspicious person he may be held for further investigation, which shall be made early the following morning, and should circumstances justify it they shall proceed to make formal arrest of said person and hold the beasts and cargo should it be proven that they are stolen property; but if it is found that he is not a suspicious person, they shall give him such assistance as may be necessary for his safety.

"ART. 233. They shall visit such plantations or farms as are located within the limits of their jurisdiction, but shall take care that their subordinates behave themselves properly and with due respect, inasmuch as the object of their visit is to render such assistance as the farmers and agriculturalists may require, and shall gather all such data, news, and information as may be deemed advisable for the proper and efficient prosecution of those day laborers or workmen who have not made good their contract, and, generally, for pursuing all kinds of evil doers.

"ART. 234. They shall not in any manner or form be a burden to said farmers and agriculturalists while visiting them, and their visits shall never be made in the nighttime unless said farmers or agriculturalists request them to do so.

"ART. 235. The inspectors of the agricultural police shall have the right to enter, in the performance of their duties, any jurisdiction of the Republic, and especially when pursuing such day laborers and workingmen as have failed to comply with the stipulations of their contracts with agriculturalists, and also when pursuing evil doers of all kinds.

"ART. 236. In order to expedite the arrest, inspectors shall carry a memorandum book, wherein shall be written the full name and a general description of such day laborers, workingmen, and evil doers as they shall have to arrest, and they may give a copy of said memorandum to the other inspectors and commissioners in order that they may make the arrest in view of the same.

"ART. 237. They may, in case it should be deemed necessary, demand the assistance of the workingmen and agents of farmers and, generally, of all country people for the proper fulfillment of their duties, but only for such a time as may be absolutely necessary, and which shall not exceed twenty-four hours.

"ART. 238. Any persons refusing to render said assistance, unless they have just cause therefor, may be arrested by said inspectors, who shall report concerning them to the proper authority in order that the latter may try them for refusing to render the assistance required.

"ART. 239. All animals, the ownership of which is unknown or doubtful, shall be placed at the disposal of the proper authority for safe-keeping, and shall be sold at public auction if the owner thereof should fail to make his appearance, in accordance with the regular provisions concerning the matter, keeping a statement of the brands and colors of the animals, in order to report monthly to the departmental governor.

"ART. 240. Said inspectors shall report to the respective municipal mayor such persons as they may arrest in the country for violations of the fish and game laws.

"ART. 241. The inhabitants of farms are bound to keep in good condition the drains thereon, in order to avoid stagnant ponds, and shall always endeavor to keep the water running freely. The inspectors shall take care that this duty be performed and that all such stagnant ponds as may be injurious to the health of the inhabitants be entirely drained.

"ART. 242. They shall likewise endeavor to have all the burying places of dead animals and the deposits of garbage, etc., located at least at a distance of 200 meters from the roads and dwellings of the farmers and agriculturalists.

"ART. 243. They shall take care that carts travel to the right of the roads, and that the drivers be seated in the front part of said carts, guiding the oxen.

"They shall prevent animals from being cruelly abused, and shall report concerning the person who abused them to the nearest municipal mayor, in order that the latter may impose the penalty established by law.

"ART. 244. In case the persons whom the inspectors have to arrest should offer any armed resistance, they shall have right to employ such force as may be necessary to arrest them, avoiding all excesses or abuses.

"ART. 245. The inspectors shall, for each fault they may commit in the exercise of their functions, be punished with a fine of from 5 to 25 *pesos*, said fine to be officially imposed by the governor; if the offense be a serious one or is regarded as a crime, the governor shall remove the inspector who has committed said crime, and after notifying the fact to the Executive power, shall place the offender at the disposal of the proper authority for trial.

"FINAL ARTICLE. The Agricultural Code issued on the 26th of April, 1893, together with the amendments thereto, and all the other laws relating to such subjects as are treated in the present law, are hereby entirely revoked, without prejudice to those which are left in force by the same law.

"Such rules and regulations as are not included in this law shall remain in force in so far as they do not conflict therewith."

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of September, 1907, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending September, 1907, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for September, for example, are not published until some time in November.

The share taken and furnished by the various countries of Latin America and the West Indies is shown as follows:

	Nine months ending September—			Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
IMPORTS.					
Central American States:					
Costa Rica.....	\$1,077,004	\$1,615,968	Costa Rica.....	\$1,878,652	\$1,922,111
Guatemala.....	2,587,337	4,054,041	Guatemala.....	2,315,689	1,833,778
Honduras.....	1,065,806	1,813,213	Honduras.....	1,418,483	1,317,337
Nicaragua.....	1,136,192	901,081	Nicaragua.....	1,451,958	1,302,982
Panama.....	1,033,173	1,330,910	Panama.....	10,613,536	14,250,021
Salvador.....	1,150,395	1,157,170	Salvador.....	928,513	1,232,669
Total.....	11,598,907	13,875,383	Total.....	18,656,831	21,888,898
Mexico.....					
	37,063,669	46,217,292		46,061,865	52,194,613
West Indies:					
British.....	8,064,385	10,151,612	British.....	7,225,354	8,701,800
Cuba.....	75,118,420	84,221,713	Cuba.....	34,746,670	39,627,673
Danish.....	428,303	291,916	Danish.....	564,212	578,680
Dutch.....	247,052	277,782	Dutch.....	659,563	524,911
French.....	18,471	42,109	French.....	942,315	1,065,174
Haiti.....	753,833	1,017,010	Haiti.....	2,309,533	2,119,357
Santo Domingo.....	3,240,740	3,092,862	Santo Domingo.....	1,641,431	1,982,558
Total.....	87,871,208	99,095,004	Total.....	47,489,078	54,599,733
South America:					
Argentine Republic.....	15,688,991	13,817,648	Argentine Republic.....	23,335,262	22,537,597
Bolivia.....			Bolivia.....	120,563	1,204,526
Brazil.....	52,226,015	63,375,746	Brazil.....	11,830,971	15,529,562
Chile.....	12,634,025	14,075,325	Chile.....	6,661,293	8,197,117
Colombia.....	5,172,461	4,842,221	Colombia.....	2,149,727	2,281,564
Ecuador.....	2,149,268	2,210,249	Ecuador.....	1,370,617	1,313,867
Falkland Islands.....			Falkland Islands.....		606
Guiana—			Guiana—		
British.....	419,437	281,030	British.....	1,336,032	1,266,088
Dutch.....	168,145	726,257	Dutch.....	430,026	436,999
French.....	23,067	19,328	French.....	186,602	168,696
Paraguay.....	800	5,427	Paraguay.....	75,491	119,795
Peru.....	1,852,804	5,288,910	Peru.....	3,643,333	4,988,548
Uruguay.....	2,012,672	2,534,680	Uruguay.....	2,260,273	2,859,854
Venezuela.....	6,335,703	8,917,368	Venezuela.....	2,480,403	2,000,014
Total.....	99,033,331	115,121,189	Total.....	55,951,107	63,004,833
EXPORTS.					
Central American States:					
Costa Rica.....	\$1,878,652	\$1,922,111	Costa Rica.....	\$1,878,652	\$1,922,111
Guatemala.....	2,315,689	1,833,778	Guatemala.....	2,315,689	1,833,778
Honduras.....	1,418,483	1,317,337	Honduras.....	1,418,483	1,317,337
Nicaragua.....	1,451,958	1,302,982	Nicaragua.....	1,451,958	1,302,982
Panama.....	10,613,536	14,250,021	Panama.....	10,613,536	14,250,021
Salvador.....	928,513	1,232,669	Salvador.....	928,513	1,232,669
Total.....	18,656,831	21,888,898	Total.....	18,656,831	21,888,898
Mexico.....					
	46,061,865	52,194,613		46,061,865	52,194,613
West Indies:					
British.....	7,225,354	8,701,800	British.....	7,225,354	8,701,800
Cuba.....	34,746,670	39,627,673	Cuba.....	34,746,670	39,627,673
Danish.....	564,212	578,680	Danish.....	564,212	578,680
Dutch.....	659,563	524,911	Dutch.....	659,563	524,911
French.....	942,315	1,065,174	French.....	942,315	1,065,174
Haiti.....	2,309,533	2,119,357	Haiti.....	2,309,533	2,119,357
Santo Domingo.....	1,641,431	1,982,558	Santo Domingo.....	1,641,431	1,982,558
Total.....	47,489,078	54,599,733	Total.....	47,489,078	54,599,733
South America:					
Argentine Republic.....	23,335,262	22,537,597	Argentine Republic.....	23,335,262	22,537,597
Bolivia.....	120,563	1,204,526	Bolivia.....	120,563	1,204,526
Brazil.....	11,830,971	15,529,562	Brazil.....	11,830,971	15,529,562
Chile.....	6,661,293	8,197,117	Chile.....	6,661,293	8,197,117
Colombia.....	2,149,727	2,281,564	Colombia.....	2,149,727	2,281,564
Ecuador.....	1,370,617	1,313,867	Ecuador.....	1,370,617	1,313,867
Falkland Islands.....		606	Falkland Islands.....		606
Guiana—			Guiana—		
British.....	1,336,032	1,266,088	British.....	1,336,032	1,266,088
Dutch.....	430,026	436,999	Dutch.....	430,026	436,999
French.....	186,602	168,696	French.....	186,602	168,696
Paraguay.....	75,491	119,795	Paraguay.....	75,491	119,795
Peru.....	3,643,333	4,988,548	Peru.....	3,643,333	4,988,548
Uruguay.....	2,260,273	2,859,854	Uruguay.....	2,260,273	2,859,854
Venezuela.....	2,480,403	2,000,014	Venezuela.....	2,480,403	2,000,014
Total.....	55,951,107	63,004,833	Total.....	55,951,107	63,004,833

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Cocoa (Cacao; cacao or cocoa; cacao):				
Central America.....	\$4,750	\$2,445	\$19,353	\$11,232
Brazil.....	288,547	233,011	1,141,519	1,892,182
Other South America.....	88,511	56,219	1,663,435	2,044,561
Coffee (Café; caffè; caffè):				
Central America.....	89,139	89,218	5,793,321	7,197,973
Mexico.....	67,992	63,353	2,039,967	1,578,246
Brazil.....	5,764,654	4,430,102	28,452,367	37,542,006
Other South America.....	300,848	645,488	7,605,283	6,968,173
Copper (Cobre; cobre; cobre):				
Mexico.....	1,514,311	1,772,782	13,797,208	15,462,823
Cuba.....	1,237	11,125	39,744	117,191
South America.....	62,320	67,480	645,276	992,766
Fibers:				
Cotton unmanufactured (Algodón en rama; algodón en rama; cotton non manufacture):				
South America.....	25,263	33,469	386,350	395,668
Sisal grass (Henequen; henequen; henequen):				
Mexico.....	841,471	1,341,521	9,534,865	10,898,591

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Philanus; bananay; bananas</i>):				
Central America.....	\$421,913	\$472,468	\$1,394,371	\$4,315,024
Cuba.....	60,725	34,311	1,168,806	1,086,620
South America.....		30,756	309,401	251,056
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; naranjas; oranges</i>):				
Mexico.....	712	4,137	5,804	17,701
Cuba.....	469	31	6,349	13,837
Furs and fur skins (<i>Pielos finos; pelles finas; peaux</i>):				
South America.....				
	82,988	21,872	208,832	134,697
Goatskins (<i>Pielos de cabra; pelles; peaux de chèvres</i>):				
Mexico.....	180,547	119,098	2,062,554	2,031,449
Brazil.....	170,015	123,827	1,389,264	1,279,608
Other South America.....	177,426	130,665	1,878,834	1,318,973
Hides of cattle (<i>Cueros vacunos; cueros de gado; cuirs</i>):				
Mexico.....	121,273	74,721	1,138,199	1,208,317
Cuba.....	20,842	2,376	83,227	219,562
Brazil.....	15,778	12,798	156,452	237,153
Other South America.....	289,219	429,489	6,732,006	7,208,617
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma chística; borracha crúa; caout-chouc</i>):				
Central America.....				
	52,258	57,156	594,632	637,118
Mexico.....	162,320	300,349	1,086,398	3,034,911
Brazil.....	1,893,362	990,375	19,541,815	22,138,039
Other South America.....	93,893	114,832	871,018	868,661
Iron ore (<i>Mineral de hierro; mineral de ferro; mineral de fer</i>):				
Cuba.....				
	172,845	258,870	1,635,263	1,890,220
Lead ore (<i>Plomo; chumbo; plomb</i>):				
Mexico.....				
	190,324	248,476	2,215,643	2,125,440
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; azúcar no superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Mexico.....	226	642	77,722	1,020,680
Cuba.....	2,202,708	1,560,782	53,918,016	65,116,301
Brazil.....			328,646	278,491
Other South America.....	168,905	40,379	956,439	649,910
Tobacco and manufactures (<i>Tabaco y sus manufacturas; tabaco e sus manufacturas; tabac et ses manufactures</i>):				
Cuba.....				
	2,000,601	1,602,888	14,186,683	11,122,224
Wood, mahogany (<i>Cacha; magno; acajou</i>):				
Central America.....				
	28,657	110,405	330,154	434,575
Mexico.....	30,395	5,000	363,494	489,368
Cuba.....	7,816	30,422	133,038	149,218
Wool (<i>Lana; Is laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	70	41,941	6,257,153	4,970,277
Class 2 (combing).....	4,167	13,745	249,584	379,724
Class 3 (carpet).....	572	373	673,111	407,950

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos agrícolas; instrumentos de agricultura; machins agricoles</i>):				
Mexico.....	\$36,085	\$32,285	\$407,135	\$371,853
Cuba.....	4,827	20,444	101,909	110,712
Argentine Republic.....	375,574	450,264	3,502,011	2,765,628
Brazil.....	4,635	19,913	69,109	120,546
Chile.....	37,056	22,208	351,780	359,617
Other South America.....	22,439	27,281	228,544	156,937

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Animals:				
<i>Cattle (Carnado vacuno; gado; beftail):</i>				
Mexico	\$83,248	\$45,870	\$603,959	\$496,270
Cuba	2,556	4,571	965,452	206,546
South America	95	2,070	56,472	35,591
<i>Hogs (Cerdos; porcinos; porses):</i>				
Mexico	14,957	20,945	141,991	129,373
South America	201	.....	2,575	7,911
<i>Horses (Caballos; cavallo; chevano):</i>				
Mexico	36,600	9,305	223,981	247,967
<i>Sheep (Ovejas; ovelhas; bebbis):</i>				
Mexico	15,060	13,300	86,583	64,397
<i>Books, maps, etc. (Libros, mapas, etc.; lieros, mappas, etc.; livres, mappes, etc.):</i>				
Central America	4,137	5,265	46,268	50,977
Mexico	16,283	26,314	178,817	239,324
Cuba	8,282	31,198	218,458	242,179
Argentine Republic	12,086	1,711	84,551	61,397
Brazil	10,699	6,030	83,195	61,143
Chile	24,158	2,867	136,446	95,218
Other South America	4,222	3,776	57,138	108,374
Breadstuffs:				
<i>Corn (Maiz; milho; maizis):</i>				
Central America	2,117	7,694	49,788	64,285
Mexico	130,909	78,778	919,735	890,812
Cuba	54,977	52,920	933,731	1,286,265
South America	938	4,038	11,200	12,111
<i>Oats (Avena; avina; avaine):</i>				
Central America	947	6,452	21,925	36,528
Mexico	3,516	292	39,927	43,929
Cuba	26,686	29,751	195,695	214,748
South America	2,257	1,494	17,890	6,878
<i>Wheat (Trigo; trigo; ble):</i>				
Central America	2,760	3,555	21,528	21,332
Mexico	564	360	1,366,837	1,436,760
South America	112,138	4,640	277,267	108,831
<i>Wheat flour (Harina de trigo; farinha de trigo; farine de ble):</i>				
Central America	139,776	137,973	1,219,873	1,418,709
Mexico	10,207	12,270	79,997	106,734
Cuba	118,966	267,420	2,153,041	2,573,412
Brazil	93,253	156,899	903,244	1,150,618
Colombian	10,997	21,970	84,533	141,295
Other South America	243,288	181,613	1,977,034	1,191,129
Carriages, etc.				
<i>Cars (Carrros carruajens, etc.; carros; voitures):</i>				
Mexico	61,199	25,583	546,064	512,682
South America	19,050	31,514	103,449	185,054
<i>Cars, passenger and freight (Trenes para pasaje y carga; carros de pasajeros e carga; wagons de voyageurs et de marchandises):</i>				
Central America	12,395	70,135	1,812,271	1,420,741
Mexico	169,673	114,250	942,165	1,421,179
Cuba	72,660	31,306	867,273	445,073
Argentine Republic	75,450	61,373	712,455	1,104,247
Chile .....	.....	.....	106,694	97,182
Other South America	53,224	99,360	358,282	758,335
<i>Cycles and parts of (Bicicletas y sus accesorios; bicycles e partes; bicycletas et leurs parties):</i>				
Mexico	5,321	6,894	85,174	68,629
Cuba	1,110	4,796	24,197	38,350
Argentine Republic	1,196	835	16,229	12,781
Brazil	657	679	7,433	9,853
Other South America	1,530	535	13,838	9,957
<i>Clocks and watches (Relojes de pared y bolsillo; relojos de bolso y pared; horloges et montres):</i>				
Central America	1,215	1,326	13,095	15,671
Mexico	5,317	6,535	61,122	62,761
Argentine Republic	7,231	5,822	51,842	53,893
Brazil	9,608	10,467	52,296	73,444
Chile	1,613	2,496	34,728	43,651
Other South America	3,289	1,334	28,929	27,511

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Coal (Carbón; carvão; charbon):				
Mexico.....	\$252,218	\$283,509	\$2,486,647	\$2,562,387
Cuba.....	150,581	186,336	1,415,920	1,666,477
Copper (Cobre; cobre; cuivre):				
Mexico.....	41,984	95,041	849,611	1,272,946
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (Algodón en rama; algodón en rama; coton non manufacturé):				
Mexico.....	19,869		517,458	9,270
Cotton cloths (Tejidos de algodón; fazendas de algodão; coton manufacturé):				
Central America.....	127,795	109,517	1,209,301	1,313,364
Mexico.....	13,496	16,571	168,506	198,944
Cuba.....	89,141	117,159	702,352	711,131
Argentine Republic.....	23,408	8,932	102,720	92,660
Brazil.....	31,555	23,511	333,002	362,748
Chile.....	46,533	81,976	540,032	526,460
Colombia.....	63,470	10,215	593,226	581,679
Venezuela.....	36,002	14,793	342,327	220,528
Other South America.....	30,737	47,373	299,811	378,464
Wearing apparel (Ropa de algodón; roupa de algodão; vêtements de coton):				
Central America.....	25,096	54,222	218,966	432,761
Mexico.....	20,981	43,607	186,266	338,676
Cuba.....	40,565	28,555	235,131	310,322
Other South America.....	6,040	9,485	76,408	80,398
Fibers:				
Twine (Bramante; barbante; fiella):				
Argentine Republic.....	228,851	467,743	666,296	1,014,821
Other South America.....	40,377	92,527	152,971	201,101
Fish:				
Salmon (Salmon; salmão; saumon):				
Colombia.....	83	387	2,469	3,601
Other South America.....	18,558	21,483	113,830	291,674
Fruits and nuts (Frutas y nueces; frutas e nozes; fruits et noix):				
Central America.....	6,756	9,613	68,670	107,240
Mexico.....	16,754	17,814	150,175	159,363
Cuba.....	11,816	17,679	93,308	143,193
South America.....	7,662	11,683	81,997	106,325
Glucose and grape sugar (Glucosas; glucoses; glucose):				
Argentine Republic.....		5,646	58,190	36,501
Other South America.....		562	3,471	7,470
Instruments:				
Electric and scientific apparatus (aparatos eléctricos y científicos; appareils électriques e científicos; appareils électriques et scientifiques):				
Central America.....	4,334	4,656	58,712	58,940
Mexico.....	40,587	17,535	276,677	322,008
Cuba.....	32,420	14,047	121,452	134,595
Argentine Republic.....	7,459	16,313	90,485	127,017
Brazil.....	5,689	11,443	47,736	78,875
Other South America.....	7,965	16,918	101,859	155,631
Electrical machinery (maquinaria eléctrica; machines électriques; machines électriques):				
Central America.....	1,485	5,293	21,215	73,641
Mexico.....	94,765	109,644	823,965	1,134,423
Cuba.....	10,689	9,098	417,892	48,321
Argentine Republic.....	17,542	17,845	131,712	111,515
Brazil.....	57,784	41,203	417,911	860,675
Other South America.....	28,484	35,684	112,505	133,988
Telegraph and telephone instruments (instrumentos telegráficos y telefónicos; instruments télégraphiques e téléphoniques; instruments télégraphiques et téléphoniques):				
Central America.....	16,868	24,487	127,176	189,100
Mexico.....	114,903	65,152	776,321	583,316
Cuba.....	84,571	55,255	424,135	273,869
Argentine Republic.....	14,688	32,650	259,830	116,815
Brazil.....	39,963	97,358	574,921	953,136
Other South America.....	24,626	35,103	298,253	555,523

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
<i>Steel rails (Carriles de acero; trilhos de aço; rails d'acier):</i>				
Central America.....	\$1,491	.....	\$480,268	\$577,029
Mexico.....	22,853	\$104,688	558,912	880,560
South America.....	227,731	120,198	2,215,086	2,065,780
<i>Structural iron and steel (Hierro y acero para construcción; ferro-feno para construccão; fer et acier pour la construction):</i>				
Mexico.....	50,424	94,378	422,720	787,545
Cuba.....	17,317	71,710	299,222	280,343
South America.....	9,719	55,504	263,333	594,202
<i>Wire (Alambre; a. am.; fil de fer):</i>				
Central America.....	13,915	11,512	172,075	154,973
Mexico.....	35,041	114,063	455,516	788,064
Cuba.....	40,833	107,558	387,972	448,544
Argentine Republic.....	98,778	86,802	1,174,876	1,042,497
Brazil.....	10,488	36,769	148,312	258,415
Other South America.....	47,582	42,171	823,337	449,067
<i>Builders' hardware, etc. (Materiales de metal para construcción; ferragens; matériaux de construction en fer et acier):</i>				
Central America.....	25,518	30,030	239,060	274,888
Mexico.....	76,596	72,970	801,727	924,193
Cuba.....	17,108	59,738	119,039	479,002
Argentine Republic.....	89,949	52,975	619,040	523,261
Brazil.....	35,940	48,843	337,981	424,485
Chile.....	25,302	58,088	198,071	289,492
Colombia.....	5,710	11,773	57,643	73,455
Venezuela.....	5,115	2,156	45,809	33,063
Other South America.....	25,006	31,920	223,529	283,332
<i>Metal working machinery (Maquinaria para trabajar metales; machinismos para trabalhar em metal; machines pour travailler les métaux):</i>				
Mexico.....	6,673	8,209	42,258	57,038
South America.....	8,957	4,993	46,803	138,882
<i>Sewing machines and parts of (Máquinas de coser y sus accesorios; máquinas de coser e accesorios; machines à coudre et leurs parties):</i>				
Central America.....	10,109	11,044	101,826	108,423
Mexico.....	63,023	38,988	605,411	542,864
Cuba.....	20,215	22,400	277,299	256,686
Argentine Republic.....	43,216	19,589	431,048	294,147
Brazil.....	21,659	11,716	176,386	345,684
Colombia.....	8,045	5,435	59,105	62,328
Other South America.....	30,143	36,098	335,647	312,873
<i>Steam engines and parts of (Locomotoras y accesorios; locomotifs et leurs parties):</i>				
Central America.....	77,122	17,910	1,062,132	776,992
Mexico.....	106,550	38,653	197,710	352,658
Cuba.....	52,534	64,976	239,631	319,338
Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	195,745	206,491
Brazil.....	.....	12,805	551,370	561,711
Other South America.....	10,750	32,325	493,606	551,617
<i>Typewriting machines and parts of (Mecanógrafos y accesorios; máquinas de escribir e accesorios; machines à écrire et leurs parties):</i>				
Central America.....	4,452	4,033	36,545	38,066
Mexico.....	35,730	31,195	277,676	282,669
Cuba.....	4,521	6,891	59,715	65,785
Argentine Republic.....	8,929	13,578	78,717	78,257
Brazil.....	1,728	10,667	45,269	72,080
Colombia.....	1,583	1,657	7,622	19,663
Other South America.....	12,305	24,049	114,174	167,932
<i>Pipes and fittings (Cañerías; tabos; tuyaux):</i>				
Central America.....	116,825	38,565	580,896	471,466
Mexico.....	110,618	196,269	1,252,339	1,084,486
Cuba.....	32,430	93,857	329,985	737,052
Argentine Republic.....	11,763	3,067	104,355	88,024
Other South America.....	39,813	33,306	164,642	216,148
<i>Leather other than sole (Curo, distinto del de suelas; couro, não para solas; cuirs, autres que pour semelles):</i>				
Central America.....	22,075	25,826	152,558	194,864
Cuba.....	7,371	9,616	126,653	99,079
Argentine Republic.....	13,874	31,990	229,672	159,115
Brazil.....	15,022	8,207	117,549	106,672
Other South America.....	35,300	8,684	233,550	134,535

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Boots and shoes (Calzados; calçados; chaussures):				
Central America.....	\$38,228	\$52,403	\$340,364	\$518,769
Mexico.....	134,342	132,161	1,081,037	1,261,745
Colombia.....	4,691	11,931	45,749	29,204
Other South America.....	29,380	30,767	225,415	301,576
Meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (Carne de vaca en latas; carne de vaca en latas; boeuf conservé):				
Central America.....	5,616	7,975	49,062	59,576
Mexico.....	2,753	1,204	19,074	16,574
Cuba.....	785	4,204	13,846	15,275
Other South America.....	3,961	6,791	35,974	28,426
Beef, salted or pickled (Carne de vaca salada o salada; carne de vaca, salgada; boeuf salé):				
Central America.....	8,478	13,242	90,159	148,076
South America.....	25,252	23,621	192,006	123,452
Tallow (Sebo; sebo; suif):				
Central America.....	11,908	16,619	100,582	102,068
Mexico.....	4,084	5,504	18,543	22,872
Cuba.....	.....	5,178	9,802	68,518
Chile.....	5,834	.....	84,022	53,781
Other South America.....	5,179	3,346	38,859	38,068
Bacon (Bacon; bacón;lard; jambé):				
Central America.....	2,134	2,632	19,946	33,506
Mexico.....	2,936	2,917	35,447	51,456
Cuba.....	20,922	44,283	373,669	468,130
Brazil.....	17,698	18,466	128,066	150,928
Other South America.....	449	2,520	9,181	17,585
Hams (Jamonés; presuntos; jambons):				
Central America.....	7,117	15,468	79,788	134,612
Mexico.....	6,633	12,897	73,740	99,902
Cuba.....	32,485	62,600	404,830	485,657
Venezuela.....	3,387	3,528	30,936	28,950
Other South America.....	4,606	7,635	52,954	45,345
Pork (Carne de puerco; carne de puerco; porc):				
Cuba.....	33,760	64,553	508,409	633,320
South America.....	21,807	29,397	201,397	195,829
Lard (Manteca; bacón; emulsion):				
Central America.....	36,620	57,215	327,732	502,636
Mexico.....	49,263	61,220	356,819	498,690
Cuba.....	145,356	206,852	2,155,009	2,481,709
Brazil.....	58,258	84,310	425,397	971,658
Chile.....	20,297	13,034	130,903	123,565
Colombia.....	2,329	4,363	57,629	54,045
Venezuela.....	24,980	6,126	242,794	101,563
Other South America.....	52,983	35,952	449,646	469,359
Butter (Mantequilla; manteca; beurre):				
Central America.....	13,194	15,516	108,986	135,782
Mexico.....	9,870	12,296	101,439	121,376
Cuba.....	5,382	4,344	44,800	56,960
Brazil.....	5,739	6,814	90,549	35,183
Venezuela.....	9,254	5,689	82,034	32,161
Other South America.....	4,489	3,290	34,931	28,934
Cheese (Queso; queso; fromage):				
Central America.....	5,372	4,170	55,539	71,883
Mexico.....	3,621	3,522	31,748	36,415
Cuba.....	848	1,566	10,534	22,741
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (Resina, alquitran, etc.; résine et goudron):				
Cuba.....	4,158	12,129	51,088	73,801
Argentine Republic.....	23,986	30,475	948,215	177,510
Brazil.....	37,965	99,222	535,634	533,253
Other South America.....	12,912	45,068	194,769	175,153
Turpentine (Aguarais; aguara; térébenthine):				
Central America.....	5,745	2,083	39,744	35,842
Cuba.....	6,180	7,872	58,962	62,188
Argentine Republic.....	3,120	27,985	233,318	238,190
Brazil.....	9,387	10,713	111,229	127,832
Chile.....	10,440	12,194	68,708	107,360
Other South America.....	6,144	9,113	62,941	71,146
Oils:				
Mineral, crude (Aceites minerales, crudos; oleos minerales, crás; huiles, minerales, brutes):				
Mexico.....	71,738	104,024	837,605	823,766
Cuba.....	.....	83,832	440,866	327,914

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Illuminating (Aceite, grasa alumbrado; oleos para iluminacao; huiles d'clairage):				
Central America.....	\$21,687	\$24,550	\$200,605	\$219,761
Cuba.....	1,378	4,035	56,424	148,452
Argentine Republic.....	154,351	105,791	1,421,721	1,451,102
Brazil.....	109,273	195,508	1,854,300	1,939,483
Chile.....	63,918	48,822	583,503	655,989
Other South America.....	97,138	96,434	748,408	933,791
Lubricating (Aceites para la lubricacion; oleos para lubrificacao; huiles a graisser):				
Mexico.....	14,376	13,958	194,276	132,965
Cuba.....	5,015	17,724	154,206	262,512
Argentine Republic.....	24,945	10,434	278,236	351,636
Brazil.....	33,284	16,706	209,681	258,894
Chile.....	12,478	8,499	162,294	157,212
Vegetable (Aceites vegetales; oleos vegetales; huiles vegetales):				
Central America.....	3,955	1,872	27,249	52,770
Mexico.....	27,223	33,186	585,167	654,959
Cuba.....	12,400	21,029	187,386	220,113
Argentine Republic.....	4,652	17,646	69,240	86,872
Brazil.....	11,154	11,968	207,199	558,936
Chile.....	21,083		41,631	153,169
Other South America.....	12,321	13,076	137,272	220,018
Paper (Papel; papel; papier):				
Mexico.....	1,171	9,022	23,447	57,667
Cuba.....	13,568	17,022	119,959	166,248
Argentine Republic.....	3,036	12,671	160,698	127,250
Brazil.....	771	350	27,683	7,095
Chile.....	22,371	17,469	122,022	134,548
Other South America.....	2,763	3,419	56,052	73,422
Paraffin (Parafina; paraffina; paraffine):				
Central America.....	5,014	7,109	46,475	61,670
Mexico.....	46,998	83,871	411,669	517,463
South America.....	6,022	3,845	24,753	42,357
Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco en rama; tabaco nao manufacturado; tabac nao manufacturé):				
Central America.....	5,497	3,799	52,307	41,452
Mexico.....	13,001	12,078	77,156	103,560
Argentine Republic.....	9,008	27,728	28,516	144,500
Colombia.....	1,808	231	10,810	10,443
Other South America.....	15,504	9,918	61,296	66,840
Manufactured (Tabaco elaborado; tabaco manufacturado; tabac manufacturé):				
Central America.....	5,194	16,541	48,757	77,078
Wood, unmanufactured (Madera sin labrada; madeira nao manufacturada; bois brut):				
Central America.....	67,288	82,958	473,341	437,917
Mexico.....	86,443	208,519	969,755	1,293,162
Cuba.....	28,689	950	159,471	60,332
Argentine Republic.....	9,973	820	104,266	49,873
Other South America.....		11,547	80,947	118,984
Lumber (Maderas; maderas; bois de construction):				
Central America.....	115,293	109,758	812,561	1,015,823
Mexico.....	155,067	236,895	1,713,330	2,070,897
Cuba.....	176,698	177,581	1,903,274	1,957,768
Argentine Republic.....	583,706	137,158	3,478,184	3,189,766
Brazil.....	142,411	109	659,401	749,047
Chile.....	39,544	151,880	529,688	1,233,207
Other South America.....	97,883	89,879	829,245	1,205,164
Furniture (Muebles; mobiliu; meubles):				
Central America.....	15,899	30,535	218,545	260,334
Mexico.....	54,207	77,236	657,257	774,383
Cuba.....	36,034	61,442	462,111	547,024
Argentine Republic.....	31,604	52,923	252,761	387,542
Brazil.....	6,544	8,320	46,057	74,412
Chile.....	5,853	10,580	57,420	88,631
Colombia.....	1,231	1,982	13,883	12,717
Venezuela.....	551	356	14,209	14,638
Other South America.....	11,043	6,627	74,599	99,213

FOREIGN COMMERCE, NINE MONTHS OF 1907.

A statement on the foreign trade of the United States for the nine months ended September 30, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows that its value was \$2,439,802,813, and that it exceeded by \$254,701,272 the figures for the same period last year. Of the total, \$1,108,178,744 represented imports, which increased \$159,911,627, and \$1,331,624,069 exports, which were \$94,789,645 greater. Each of the four great classes into which the two groups are divided show increases except the exports of foodstuffs, which fell off \$5,000,000 in value. The totals in the several classes in 1906 and 1907 were:

	Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.
IMPORTS.		
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	\$92,515,161	\$111,593,102
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	102,800,039	120,801,024
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	325,742,394	369,377,228
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	178,669,584	210,831,263
Manufactures ready for consumption	241,868,554	287,230,003
Miscellaneous	6,671,385	8,346,124
Total imports of merchandise	948,267,117	1,108,178,744
EXPORTS.		
Domestic:		
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	128,464,064	122,982,108
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	256,508,112	256,448,141
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	290,411,273	350,966,180
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	185,593,750	196,503,758
Manufactures ready for consumption	351,802,294	377,500,359
Miscellaneous	5,755,400	5,209,942
Total domestic	1,218,534,893	1,309,611,088
Foreign:		
Free of duty	9,887,211	11,678,547
Dutiable	9,412,317	10,334,434
Total foreign	19,299,528	22,012,981
Total exports	1,237,834,421	1,331,624,069

The movement of precious metals for the two periods under comparison was as follows:

	Nine months ending September—			Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
GOLD.			SILVER.		
Imports	\$111,776,017	\$30,862,220	Imports	\$32,994,069	\$34,488,224
Exports	35,789,962	49,879,813	Exports	45,441,339	47,970,793

The distribution of the trade totals was as follows:

	Nine months ending Sep- tember—			Nine months ending Sep- tember—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Europe.....	\$195,795,365	\$567,057,780	Europe.....	\$832,076,307	\$875,584,558
North America.....	191,582,454	219,629,360	North America.....	241,793,725	276,485,526
South America.....	99,033,331	115,124,189	South America.....	55,951,107	63,004,833
Asia.....	134,567,769	160,743,422	Asia.....	65,333,999	72,355,864
Oceania.....	18,169,191	26,229,565	Oceania.....	29,017,424	32,564,315
Africa.....	9,128,007	19,394,398	Africa.....	13,661,862	11,628,983

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION, 1906.

Statistics issued by the Director of the Mint of the United States relative to the production of gold and silver in the various States and Territories of the country during the calendar year 1906 show a total output valued at \$132,630,200.

In this total, gold figures for \$94,373,800 (11,565,333 fine ounces) as against \$88,180,700 in 1905, a gain of \$6,193,100.

The production of silver is given as 56,517,900 fine ounces, with a commercial value of \$38,256,400, compared with 56,101,600 fine ounces in 1905, with a valuation of \$34,221,976. The net gain in silver over 1905 was 416,300 ounces.

URUGUAY.

ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY.

In accordance with a decree issued by President WILLIMAN on September 23, 1907, the death penalty is abolished throughout the Republic of Uruguay. In lieu thereof, penal servitude for a maximum term of forty or a minimum of thirty years is substituted for capital crime.

WOOL SHIPMENTS FOR 1906 AND 1907.

The exports of wool from Uruguay for the season of 1907 totaled 74,630 bales, as compared with 75,792 bales in 1906. The destinations for the two periods were as follows:

	1906-7.	1905-6.		1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Dunkirk.....	19,973	15,874	United States.....	4,629	1,942
Antwerp.....	15,457	16,044	Bordeaux.....	1,041	690
Hamburg.....	13,631	13,991	Havre.....	8,191	17,568
Bremen.....	2,987	1,563	Marseille.....	472	250
Genoa.....	873	1,007	Barcelona.....	.....	1
United Kingdom.....	7,180	4,173	Various.....	206	2,389

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Montevideo newspapers report the preliminary measures for the holding of a National Industrial Exposition in that city during February, 1908.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR AUGUST, 1907.

Uruguayan customs receipts for the month of August, 1907, totaled \$1,218,326.32, distributed as follows: Importation, \$1,075,571.87; exportation, \$62,574.45, and Departments (estimated), \$80,000.

These figures show an increase of \$84,931 as compared with August, 1906, while for the eight months from January to August, inclusive, a gain of more than \$100,000 is indicated over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Total customs receipts from January to August, 1907, aggregated \$9,145,867, and it is estimated that the year's returns from this source will be more than \$13,000,000.

THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC IN 1906.

In August, 1907, the governing board of the Bank of the Republic submitted to the Executive of Uruguay its report for the year 1906, from which have been taken the following figures showing the situation of the bank at the end of said period:

Money deposited up to December 31, 1906.....	\$14,362,013.06
Available funds.....	23,048,825.25
Outstanding obligations.....	12,398,350.98
Cash in gold.....	8,346,521.09
Bank notes in circulation.....	11,331,366.00
Legal issues supplied.....	13,104,707.00
Paid-up capital.....	5,326,690.51
Cash movement in general.....	305,186,613.26

The Government as sole stockholder obtained at the close of the year the amount of \$358,937.63 as dividends, the net earning making a total of \$448,672.03.

VENEZUELA.

SETTLEMENT OF FOREIGN CLAIMS.

The settlement of the claims of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy against the Government of Venezuela in execution of the protocols signed in Washington on February 17, 1903, was accomplished by the payment of the July quota of 30 per cent of the customs receipts from the ports of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello.

The amounts fixed by the Mixed Commission of Awards as due the nations in reference aggregated 17,935,150.19 *bolivars* (approximately \$3,442,183.98).

EXAMINATION OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

According to a communication received at the State Department in Washington from United States Minister RUSSELL, at Caracas, Venezuela, President CASRUO issued on September 5, 1907, a resolution granting manufacturers of patent and secret-process medicines the following periods within which they must present, for examination by the board created by resolution of December 15, 1901, all medicines of that nature which have not yet been examined: Two months for medicines manufactured in the country and four months for those manufactured abroad. After the expiration of said periods patent medicines that have not been duly examined by the aforementioned board shall not be sold in the country except those which may be invented thereafter.

PORCELAIN FACTORY IN CARACAS.

Under date of September 7, 1907, the Government of Venezuela entered into a contract with Mr. ALFREDO RAVARD, the text of which was published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of the same date, for the establishment in Caracas of the manufactory of porcelain with native materials. The Government grants the concessionaire exclusive privileges for the period of five years, which may be extended for two more should the parties so desire. The concessionaire shall commence the exploitation of the factory within six months from the publication of the contract; he shall sell the products of his factory 15 per cent cheaper than those imported from abroad.

FISH CULTURE IN LATIN AMERICA.

It is an interesting fact that no member of the tribe of fishes generally known as Salmonidæ is indigenous to waters south of the equator. In recent years eggs of the Salmonidæ have been transported and hatched in Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and in the Argentine Republic and Chile of the South American countries. As a result several species of the Salmonidæ now thrive in the colder waters of these countries.

Although much of Latin America is in the Tropics it abounds in streams and lakes, many of them being at an elevation where the climate is temperate, and the waters are of glacial origin. In such waters various species of North American fishes will undoubtedly thrive.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Fish-cultural work in the Argentine Republic was inaugurated in 1903. For the preliminary work of investigation the Government was extremely fortunate in securing the services of Mr. JOHN W. TITCOMB, chief of the division of fish culture in the United States Bureau of Fisheries, a practical fish culturist, who, as a matter of international courtesy, was relieved from his official duties at home.

Upon his arrival in the Argentine Republic Mr. TITCOMB gave an illustrated lecture (*Conferencia*) on fish culture^a as conducted in the United States, which was attended by the President of the Republic, the Budget Committee, and other prominent statesmen. During the seven months that Mr. TITCOMB was in the country, from October, 1903, to May, 1904, he explored many waters extending from the Province of Cordoba in the north to the Territory of Neuquen in the southern part of the country. He ascended the La Plata and Paraguay rivers to Asuncion, Paraguay. The result of Mr. TITCOMB's investigations, with recommendations, are embodied in two reports^b of the Minister of Agriculture.

He built the first fish hatchery in South America on a tributary of the Limay River, near Lake Nahuel Huapi, and before his departure eggs of four species of Salmonidae had been transported from the United States to the hatchery with a loss of less than 10 per cent. The loss in hatching and distribution was very slight. The success in transportation merits special mention because these eggs were probably carried a longer distance than has heretofore been recorded in the history of fish culture. Another noteworthy feature is the fact that the eggs were transferred across the equator from a climate whose waters are extremely cold and then carried 100 leagues across the Territory of Neuquen, to be hatched at a season of the year just opposite to that in which they would have hatched naturally.

The work inaugurated by Mr. TITCOMB is being successfully conducted under the direction of *Piscicultor Nacional* E. A. TULLAN, formerly a superintendent in the United States Bureau of Fisheries. At the present time, in addition to Mr. TULLAN, three fish culturists and a practical oyster grower from the United States are employed by the Argentine Government.

The following species of fish eggs have been transported from the United States to the Argentine Republic for acclimatization: Brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), lake trout (*Cristicomer namaycush*), rainbow trout (*Salmo irideus*), steelhead trout (*Salmo gairdneri*), landlocked salmon (*Salmo sebago*), whitefish (*Coregonus clupeifor-*

^a Boletín de Agricultura y Ganadería, Año 111, No. 70, p. 1228.

^b Boletín del Ministerio de Agricultura, No. 1, Tomo I, Marzo, 1904; No. 3, Tomo I, Mayo, 1904.

mis), chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), silver salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*).

In addition to the eggs secured from the United States, eggs of the Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and brown trout (*Salmo fario*) have been obtained from England. Five new hatcheries have been established. In addition to the acclimatization of foreign fishes one native species, the pejerrey, is propagated. The pejerrey is invaluable not only for its food qualities, but because it is found in fresh, brackish, and salt water, and is adaptable to a very wide range of latitude and climate.

The success of the work in the Argentine Republic is phenomenal. Eggs have already been taken from brook trout hatched and reared at Nahuel Huapí which were derived from eggs sent to the country in 1903-4.

On the occasion of the visit of Secretary Root to Buenos Aires in 1906 brook trout from Nahuel Huapí were served at a banquet in his honor. It has been ascertained that several of the introduced species have secured a foothold and are now breeding naturally.

CHILE.

Fish-cultural work in Chile for a number of years has been under the direction of Dr. FREDERICO ALBERT, Chief of the *Sección de Aguas y Bosques del Ministerio de Industrias*.

Carp were introduced into Chile a number of years ago with disastrous results. Doctor ALBERT reports that after they became established the native fishes abounding in the streams of Chile became greatly reduced in numbers, and he attributes the diminution to the fact that the carp devoured the food upon which they subsisted. He states that the carp themselves were not a success.

Under Doctor ALBERT's supervision an extensive hatching station for Salmonidae has been constructed near Los Andes, and 300,000 fishes 6 months old were distributed from this station in 1906, consisting of Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), rainbow trout (*Salmo irideus*), brown trout (*Salmo fario*), and steelhead trout (*Salmo gairdneri*), the eggs of which were all obtained in Europe. The people in general can not as yet appreciate the value of fish culture, but it is regarded as of great importance by the Government.

GUATEMALA.

During the year 1906, Dr. S. E. MEEKS, of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, made an investigation of the waters of Guatemala, and especially Lakes Atitlan and Amatitlan. He recommended that rainbow trout be introduced in Lake Atitlan. His report indicates that there are great possibilities for improving the fisheries in

Guatemalan waters by the introduction of several species from the United States.

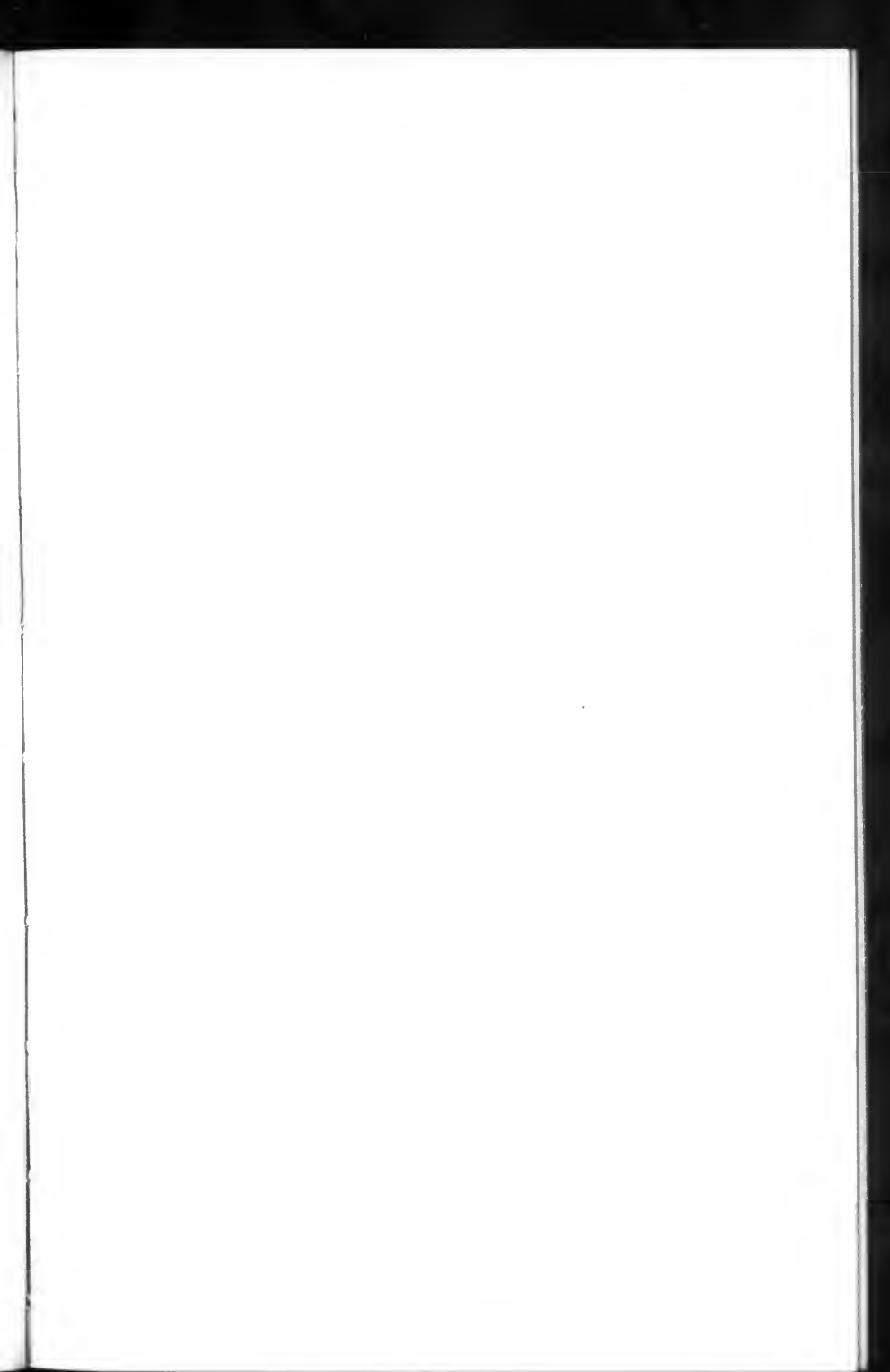
PERU.

In 1906, the Government of Peru engaged Mr. R. E. COKER, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and a former employee of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, to conduct biological observations along the coast of that country with the view of investigating not only the marine fisheries, but the guano industry, and make recommendations as to the advisability of changing the laws for the protection of fish and guano-producing birds. The aim of this inquiry is not only to increase the supply of commercial fishes, but also to take measures to protect the fish upon which the guano-producing birds live. Before the conclusion of his work Mr. COKER is expected to make recommendations with the view to the introduction of oysters from the United States.

The artificial propagation of fish has not been attempted in any other countries than those above mentioned. Inquiries are frequently received in Washington from other Latin American countries indicating the desirability of a very careful investigation of the waters for the purpose of deciding what improvements can be effected by the acclimatization of nonindigenous species or by the artificial propagation of the present inhabitants of such waters.

For waters of a high temperature there are undoubtedly many instances where the basses (*Micropterus*) and sunfishes (*Centrarchida*) of the United States can be advantageously introduced. It is a very simple matter to introduce such species, as only a small number of young fish are required for a brood stock. When transferred to congenial waters they reproduce rapidly, and with one lake in each country properly stocked the distribution can be continued indefinitely.

For colder waters, suited to the Salmonidæ, a hatchery should be constructed prior to any attempt to transfer eggs, which should be hatched adjacent to where the fish are to be planted.





SEÑOR DON LUIS ANDERSON, MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE COSTA RICA Y ENVIADO EXTRAORDINARIO Y MINISTRO PLENIPOTENCIARIO EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN MISIÓN ESPECIAL.

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

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Llámanse la atención de todos los que estén interesados en el progreso de la Oficina Internacional y en el ensanche de su esfera de acción y sus trabajos, tales como los planteó la Conferencia de Río de Janeiro en 1906, hacia el Informe Anual del Director de la Oficina, que fué sometido á la consideración del Consejo Directivo en su reunión del 8 de noviembre, y que se publica en esta edición del BOLETÍN. El Director tiene el mayor gusto en manifestar su agradecimiento por los consejos, apoyo y cooperación que siempre le han proporcionado en la administración de la Oficina desde que se hizo cargo de ella en enero de 1907—el Honorable ELMU ROOT, Presidente *ex officio* del Consejo Directivo, el Honorable ROBERT BACON, Sub-Secretario de Estado, y todos los miembros del Consejo Directivo. Sin el interés que ellos han demostrado, al Director le hubiera sido imposible inaugurar los cambios y mejoras que tanto han contribuído á despertar un gran interés por todos los ámbitos del mundo, acerca de las Repúblicas latinoamericanas. El Director también desea elogiar la hábil cooperación que siempre le ha prestado el Señor FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, Secretario de la Oficina, cuyos previos servicios en esta última y completo conocimiento de todo lo que se relaciona con los pueblos y la política panamericanos, le habilitan especialmente para el cargo que actualmente desempeña. También desea reconocer los fieles y eficaces servicios que han prestado todos los miembros del personal de la Oficina.

Por más que la Oficina en la actualidad lucha con muchos obstáculos á causa de los limitados recursos con que cuenta, lo cual impide el empleo de cierto número de peritos que se necesitan para poner en práctica las resoluciones de la Conferencia Panamericana y para que esta Oficina resulte una institución enteramente útil y práctica, es probable que todos los Gobiernos aprueben el voto

unánime del Consejo Directivo en la reunión que celebró en mayo en favor del aumento de un 50 por ciento en sus respectivas cuotas. Si se aprueba este aumento en las cuotas, no podrá utilizarse hasta el 1° de julio de 1908, y por consecuencia, se ruega á los que critican á la Oficina y esperan de ella más de lo que le permiten hacer los fondos de que actualmente dispone, que tengan un poco de paciencia. El Director ha proyectado varios cambios y mejoras que deben introducirse en los trabajos de la Oficina, los cuales tendrán que demorarse hasta que la renta de ésta permita que se lleven á cabo. No se pretende aquí hacer un resumen del informe, puesto que se publica íntegro.

RASGOS INTERESANTES DEL COMERCIO PAN-AMERICANO.

En vista de la gran actividad que la Oficina ha inaugurado en pro del desarrollo del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y las Repúblicas Latinoamericanas, resulta interesante notar la estadística comercial correspondiente á los nueve primeros meses de 1907. El valor de las exportaciones que se hicieron en este período de tiempo de los Estados Unidos á la América Central ascendió á \$21,888,898, contra \$18,636,831 en el mismo período de 1906, ó sea un aumento de más de \$3,000,000. El valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de la América Central durante el mismo período ascendió á \$13,875,383, contra \$11,598,907, ó sea un aumento de más de \$2,000,000.

El valor de las exportaciones á México en estos nueve meses ascendió á \$52,194,613, contra \$46,064,865, ó sea un notable aumento de más de \$6,000,000. El valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de México ascendió á \$46,217,292, contra \$37,963,599, ó sea un aumento todavía más notable de más de \$8,000,000.

Ahora bien, al fijar la atención en el continente sudamericano, se encuentra que el valor total de las exportaciones que se hicieron en los nueve primeros meses de 1907 ascendió á \$63,004,833, contra \$55,951,107, ó sea un aumento de más de \$7,000,000. En cuanto al valor de las importaciones el informe resulta todavía más satisfactorio, por cuanto ascendió á \$115,124,189, contra \$99,033,331, ó sea un aumento de cerca de \$16,000,000. El único detalle desfavorable acerca de estas cifras lo constituye el hecho de que el valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de la América del Sur excedió en \$52,000,000 al valor de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á dicho continente.

En cuanto al comercio de los Estados Unidos con Cuba, se encuentra que el valor de las exportaciones muestra un aumento de \$4,000,000, en tanto que el de las importaciones muestra un aumento de cerca de \$9,000,000. El valor de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á Haití ascendió á \$2,000,000, al paso que las importaciones que se

hicieron de dicha República se valuaron en \$3,000,000. En cuanto á la República Dominicana no se advierte ningún cambio notable en el comercio, puesto que el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á cerca de \$2,000,000 y el de las importaciones como á \$3,000,000.

LA CONFERENCIA DE PAZ CENTROAMERICANA.

Al dar á la prensa esta edición del BOLETÍN, la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana celebra sus sesiones en la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Pocas convenciones de esta índole registra la historia de los Estados Unidos que hayan ejercido mayor influencia en las relaciones panamericanas. Si dicha Conferencia llega á tener el éxito que todos esperan, ha de ser difícil poner límites al desarrollo administrativo, material, educacional, minero y agrícola que se ha de experimentar en la América Central. Centenares de millones pertenecientes á capitalistas norteamericanos y europeos han de invertirse en la América Central, si la Conferencia logra arreglar satisfactoriamente las cuestiones que está llamada á resolver. El pueblo de los Estados Unidos conoce bien el maravilloso progreso y la riqueza de México, y empieza á comprender que toda la América Central también posee inmensos veneros de riqueza. Los delegados á esta Convención, cuyos nombres se publicaron en el BOLETÍN correspondiente al mes de octubre, representan lo más selecto de los estadistas de sus respectivos países, y por consecuencia, parece lógico esperar que el resultado final de dicha Convención sea sumamente favorable.

LOS RÍOS Y PUERTOS PANAMERICANOS.

La América del Sur está demostrando á los Estados Unidos que es muy progresista en la cuestión de mejoras en los puertos y vías fluviales. En este momento, cuando se advierte tanta actividad para profundizar el Misisipí y sus tributarios, así como en el dragado de canales que se extiendan á los principales puertos de los Estados Unidos, cumple hacer constar que en proporción con su población y riqueza, las Repúblicas Latinoamericanas del Brasil México, Argentina, Chile y Uruguay, están gastando más dinero en el mejoramiento de sus puertos y ríos que los Estados Unidos. Los que tienen la costumbre de creer que las Repúblicas Latinoamericanas están muy atrasadas en cuanto al desarrollo material en comparación con los Estados Unidos, deben estudiar detenidamente las vastas y costosas empresas del Brasil en Pará, cerca de la boca del río Amazonas, en Río de Janeiro, en Santos y en el Río Grande do Sul; las del Uruguay, en Montevideo; las de la Argentina, en Buenos Aires, Rosario y Bahía Blanca; en Chile, en Valparaíso, y las de México en ambos términos del Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec.

Las varias convenciones que se están celebrando en los Estados Unidos para despertar el interés público en pro de la inversión de más capital en los mejoramientos de ríos y puertos, debieran derivar saludables enseñanzas y poderosos argumentos de lo que se está haciendo en la América Latina.

LA EXPOSICIÓN NACIONAL DEL BRASIL DE 1908.

Los norteamericanos que desde ahora están haciendo sus planes en cuanto á la manera de pasar el tiempo el próximo verano ó pensando en las excursiones que deben hacer al extranjero en 1908, deben incluir en su itinerario un viaje al Brasil, para poder presenciar la gran Exposición Nacional que se ha de celebrar en Río de Janeiro desde el mes de mayo hasta el de diciembre del precitado año. No hay ningún clima en el mundo más delicioso que el de Río de Janeiro en julio y agosto. Los viajeros que salen de los Estados Unidos en el mes de junio no podrían invertir su tiempo de una manera más agradable que haciendo una excursión al Brasil en aquella estación del año. Dicho viaje debiera extenderse al Uruguay, la Argentina y Chile, regresando por la costa occidental. Durante dicha excursión el viajero tendrá ocasión de admirar los más interesantes paisajes. El nuevo Río de Janeiro es sin duda una de las ciudades más hermosas del mundo, y sus condiciones higiénicas han sido mejoradas á tal extremo, que ya dentro de sus límites no se conoce la fiebre amarilla. En la actualidad se trata de organizar excursiones de los Estados Unidos al Brasil á precios de pasajes sumamente reducidos, y se espera que un gran número de personas aproveche esta oportunidad para visitar la gran exposición de Río de Janeiro. Se ha de hacer un gran esfuerzo para que el mayor número posible de representantes de la prensa y de las revistas ilustradas norteamericanas hagan dicha excursión, á fin de que por medio de sus artículos y grabados muestren el maravilloso progreso que se lleva á cabo en el Brasil.

La Señora MARIE ROBINSON WRIGHT, la famosa autora de varias obras sobre los países sudamericanos, acaba de llegar á los Estados Unidos de su extenso viaje por todo el Brasil, donde fué objeto de finísimas atenciones, y donde obtuvo numerosos datos para una edición corregida y aumentada de su primer libro acerca del Brasil. La expresada señora habla con entusiasmo de las muestras prácticas del asombroso progreso material que se advierte en todo el Brasil, y añade que dicho país ha de asombrar al mundo con su progreso dentro de los próximos diez años.

Entre los informes más interesantes que se reciben de la América del Sur, merecen especial atención los del Señor GEORGE A. ANDERSON,

Cónsul General Americano en Río de Janeiro. De estos informes ninguno resulta más interesante que la descripción que dicho cónsul hace de los gigantescos mejoramientos municipales que se están introduciendo en Río de Janeiro, los cuales representan un gasto de \$35,000,000. El expresado Cónsul General llama también la atención de una manera clara y terminante, hacia la constante mejora que se advierte en la comunicación marítima con Europa, en tanto que la comunicación con los Estados Unidos permanece prácticamente paralizada.

CONFERENCIAS SOBRE LITERATURA ESPAÑOLA.

Como una prueba del creciente interés que en este país se está despertando acerca de la literatura española, conviene tener en cuenta la serie de conferencias que sobre dicho tema ha de dar el Señor JAMES FITZ-MORRIS KELLY, Miembro de la Academia Británica, los martes y viernes, en los meses de noviembre y diciembre, en el local denominado "Havemeyer Hall" de la Universidad de Columbia, bajo los auspicios de la Sociedad Histórica de América. En conformidad con el aviso expedido por el Señor F. P. KEPPEL, Secretario de la Universidad, estas conferencias serán públicas y, por consiguiente, no se ha de exigir la presentación de billetes de entrada. Los temas de dichas conferencias serán los siguientes: "El Cid" "Cervantes," "Lope de Vega," "Calderón" y "Los novelistas españoles modernos." La Universidad de Columbia y la Sociedad Histórica de América merecen ser felicitadas por los esfuerzos que están haciendo á fin de despertar un nuevo interés en los estudios de esta índole.

UN NUEVO LIBRO SOBRE LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

Por más que no queda espacio en esta edición del BOLETÍN para hacer un juicio detenido de la nueva obra del Señor ALBERT HALE, intitulada "Los Sudamericanos," es muy grato en verdad dar la bienvenida á un libro completamente moderno de esta clase, que da una excelente idea de la América del Sur en la actualidad, y que acaba de salir de la prensa de los Señores BOBBS, MERRILL Y CIA., de Indianapolis. Cumple agregar, de pasada, que existe una gran necesidad de obras de esta clase. El gran interés que se está despertando rápidamente en el orbe entero en todo lo que se relaciona con la América del Sur, justifica la publicación de las opiniones é impresiones de escritores tan caracterizados como el Señor HALE, que han hecho estudios recientes de los gobiernos y pueblos sudamericanos.

UNA NUEVA REVISTA SOBRE LA AMÉRICA TROPICAL.

Acaso la empresa particular de más importancia encaminada á despertar un interés especial en la América Latina por conducto de una publicación, sea la que anuncian los editores de la revista denominada "La América Tropical y Sub-Tropical." Se espera que el primer número de esta Revista salga de la prensa para fines de noviembre. Los editores hacen saber que el anuncio de su Revista ha sido acogido de una manera mucho más favorable de lo que esperaban, y que han resuelto publicarla en mejor papel y en una forma todavía más artística de la que se había ideado originalmente. Dicha Revista no sólo ha de publicar las últimas noticias relativas á todos los asuntos de interés palpitante que se relacionen con la América Latina, sino que ha de consagrar especial atención á sus grabados é ilustraciones. Son tantas las tentativas que se han hecho para publicar en los Estados Unidos revistas que habían de tratar de la América Latina, y han sido tales sus fracasos, que se espera que el experimento que se propone hacer la "Tropical American Publishing Company" constituya una excepción de la regla.

LA AMÉRICA LATINA EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE YALE.

Por una inadvertencia se dijo en el número del BOLETÍN correspondiente al mes de septiembre, que el Profesor HIRAM BINGHAM, que había hecho un extenso viaje á principios de año por Venezuela y Colombia, representaba á la Universidad de Harvard, siendo así que es catedrático de geografía é historia sudamericanas en la Universidad de Yale. Se hace especial mención de esta inadvertencia, porque en la actualidad la Universidad de Yale acaso esté haciendo más que ninguna otra universidad ó colegio norteamericano por despertar interés en todo lo que se relacione con la América Latina y el idioma castellano. En la actualidad hay cinco ó seis profesores relacionados con la facultad de dicha universidad, que han estado en la América del Sur, y que están realmente muy interesados por desarrollar los conocimientos relativos á la América Latina en la Universidad de Yale. Se aumenta rápidamente el número de estudiantes que pertenece á esta sección, de la universidad y que han comenzado á estudiar el curso sobre la América Latina y el idioma castellano, y el número de dichos estudiantes se ha aumentado mucho más de lo que al principio se esperaba. El Señor LEE McCLUNG es el último hombre eminente relacionado con dicha universidad que visitó la América del Sur y que hizo un viaje redondo, habiendo comenzado éste por la costa oriental y regresado por la occidental y Panamá. Dice que este viaje ha ensanchado mucho su punto de vista acerca de

la América del Sur, y manifiesta que abriga la esperanza de que muchos norteamericanos que se interesan en los asuntos extranjeros hagan una excursión semejante.

VUELTA DE LOS PROFESORES ROWE Y SHEPHERD Á LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

La visita del Profesor L. S. ROWE á la América del Sur comprendió un período de cerca de año y medio, es decir desde su llegada á Río Janeiro en julio de 1906, como uno de los delegados de los Estados Unidos á la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana, hasta su regreso á la Universidad de Pensilvania en octubre de 1907. Dicho profesor hará conocer las deducciones que ha hecho después de sus extensos viajes y sus estudios de los gobiernos, instituciones y pueblos sudamericanos, en una serie de conferencias que se propone dar no sólo ante los estudiantes de la Universidad de Pensilvania, sino también bajo los auspicios del "People's Institute," en "Cooper Union," en la ciudad de Nueva York. Ningún americano prominente, excepción hecha del Secretario ROOT, ha sido recibido con mayor cordialidad que el Profesor ROWE en toda la América del Sur, donde quiera que estuvo. Él cree sinceramente que es necesario y provechoso fomentar relaciones más íntimas entre los Estados Unidos y sus vecinos sudamericanos en los asuntos de educación, intelectuales, sociales y económicos, así como en las cuestiones industriales y comerciales, y opina que la Oficina Internacional está llamada á ser el medio principal de llevar á cabo estos fines.

El Profesor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, de la Universidad de Columbia, invirtió como cinco meses en dar la vuelta á los países sudamericanos, habiendo comenzado por el Ecuador y terminado en el Brasil. Viene poseído del entusiasmo que caracterizan las manifestaciones hechas por el Profesor ROWE, y procurará hacer entender á los estudiantes de Columbia y á los demás que concurran á las conferencias que se propone dar, no sólo que deben hacer un estudio de la América del Sur, sino también que deben visitar esa parte del mundo.

EL PRESIDENTE MONTT Y EL PROGRESO DE CHILE.

Es muy grato publicar en este número del BOLETÍN un retrato de Su Excelencia el Señor DON PEDRO MONTT, nuevo Presidente de Chile, que con tanto acierto y popularidad gobierna dicha República. El Presidente MONTT es muy conocido no sólo en toda la América del Sur, sino también en los Estados Unidos, donde representó una vez á su país. La reseña biográfica del Presidente MONTT, que también se publica en este número del BOLETÍN, demuestra la gran

experiencia que ha tenido en el arte de gobernar. Por más que Chile sufrió algo en estos últimos años á causa de cierto abatimiento financiero, al cual está expuesto cualquier país, pocas naciones hay en el mundo que cuenten con más abundantes recursos ni mayores oportunidades de desarrollo. Una carta que el Director de esta Oficina recibió recientemente del Señor ALFRED A. WINSLOW, Cónsul Americano en Valparaíso, dice lo siguiente: "Creo que esta República tiene un gran porvenir, por cuanto sus recursos naturales son tan grandes como los de cualquier otro país sudamericano. Los campos de salitre en el norte, los ricos depósitos de minerales de las faldas occidentales de los Andes, los ricos valles de la parte central, y las minas y bosques de la región meridional demuestran de una manera evidente que la naturaleza fué muy pródiga en la distribución de sus riquezas en este parte del mundo, sin mencionar el magnífico clima que se disfruta en Chile. Me causa mucha pena ver que el pueblo de los Estados Unidos obtiene una proporción tan pequeña de estas riquezas, cuando de derecho nos corresponde una proporción mayor. En vez de Inglaterra y Alemania, nosotros debiéramos estarle suministrando la maquinaria, el capital y la energía en mayor escala, para desarrollar estos recursos naturales. Es necesario que nuestro pueblo tenga conocimiento de estas condiciones, y me alegro mucho de que Usted esté trabajando con calor en este sentido. Su Oficina puede influir mucho en el asunto."

Á proposito de lo que queda expuesto, se llama especialmente la atención hacia el discurso que pronunció el Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM ante el "Quill Club" de la Ciudad de Nueva York, que se reproduce íntegro en este número del BOLETÍN. Las observaciones del Señor YOACHAM revelan muchos hechos que no se aprecian generalmente en los Estados Unidos.

LOS FERROCARRILES Y EL COMERCIO DE LA ARGENTINA.

Se llama la atención de todos los que embarcan mercancías para la República Argentina hacia una importante relación que se publica en este número del BOLETÍN, y que fué preparada por una de las principales compañías de expreso de Buenos Aires. Esta es la clase de informe que á los expórtadores les conviene tener á la vista, y por los cuales deben guiarse al hacer embarques á países tan distantes como la Argentina.

Que los ferrocarriles de la Argentina se están convirtiendo en un gran factor en el desarrollo cuasi público de aquel país, lo demuestra de una manera evidente el proyecto Mitre de ley sobre ferrocarriles, cuyo texto íntegro se publica en este número del BOLETÍN. En relación con este proyecto de ley se proporcionan datos estadísticos muy

interesantes acerca de las compañías de ferrocarriles de la Argentina, que en la actualidad ascienden á veintidós. De éstas, dieciocho son inglesas y una francesa, en tanto que tres pertenecen al Gobierno y funcionan bajo la dirección de éste. Dichas compañías representan un capital de \$645,000,000, y en 1906 transportaron, aproximadamente, 26,000,000 de toneladas de carga.

Los últimos datos estadísticos relativos al valor de las exportaciones é importaciones de la Argentina continúan mostrando un aumento en las exportaciones respecto de las importaciones hechas por dicha República. En los nueve primeros meses de 1907, el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$240,878,611, y el de las importaciones ascendió á \$202,835,218.

LAS LEYES AGRARIAS, EL PRESUPUESTO Y LOS EMPRÉSTITOS DE
BOLIVIA.

Que el Gobierno de Bolivia está tomando las medidas conducentes para proteger los colonos é inmigrantes, lo comprueba la ley agraria del 20 de junio de 1907, que se reproduce en este número del BOLETÍN. Entre otras noticias acerca de Bolivia puede mencionarse el proyecto de ley sometido á la consideración del Congreso boliviano, y el cual autoriza al Ejecutivo para levantar un empréstito como de \$2,500,000 que se han de invertir en medidas sanitarias en las varias capitales departamentales; el presupuesto para 1907-8 en el cual la renta fiscal y los gastos de la República se calculan respectivamente como en \$8,000,000, y una relación de las exportaciones de estaño que se hicieron á Londres la cual muestra que se embarcaron 6,693 toneladas durante el primer semestre de 1907.

LOS RECURSOS NATURALES DEL SUR DE COLOMBIA.

No hay ninguna región de Colombia más rica que el Departamento de Nariño, en la parte meridional de aquel país que linda con el Ecuador. El viaje que el Director de la Oficina Internacional hizo por Colombia y el Ecuador en 1906, le hizo ver, con sus propios ojos, los vastos recursos naturales de aquella porción de Colombia y del Ecuador, á lo largo de la Costa del Pacífico. Con el mayor placer se reproduce en este BOLETÍN un resumen del informe que el Señor Don JULIAN BUCHELI, hábil Gobernador de Nariño, presentó al Departamento de Hacienda de dicha República.

El Señor JACOBO ALEXANDER, uno de los pocos norteamericanos que viven en Pasto, que es la ciudad principal del sur de Colombia, y que estuvo recientemente en los Estados Unidos, declara que toda

aquella región ha entrado en un período de gran desarrollo, y que antes de mucho tiempo ha de llamar la atención de los Estados Unidos.

Que el Presidente REYES se esfuerza continuamente por desarrollar los grandes recursos naturales de su país, lo demuestra el decreto de 13 de agosto de 1907, que tiene por objeto proteger los bosques nacionales, decreto que contiene restricciones terminantes que se han de aplicar á la explotación de la goma y tagua ó marfil vegetal. Además, el descubrimiento de nuevos depósitos de platino en el Departamento de Cauca, ha de llamar poderosamente la atención de todos los que sufren á causa de la escasa producción de este valioso mineral.

NOTABLE AUMENTO EN LA RENTA DE ADUANAS DE COSTA RICA.

La renta de aduanas de Costa Rica en el semestre transeurrido de abril á septiembre de 1907, demuestra que dicho país goza de prosperidad y que su comercio crece rápidamente, por cuanto el total de estos ingresos en el expresado período ascendió como á \$1,200,000, contra \$970,000 en el período correspondiente del año anterior. La riqueza de la República se aumenta y el pueblo consume más á medida que sus ahorros son mayores. Casi todos los que han viajado extensamente por la América Central traen excelentes impresiones de la felicidad y bienestar de los habitantes de Costa Rica.

LAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS Y LOS DESEMBOLSOS QUE SE HACEN EN CUBA.

Á pesar de todos sus trastornos, Cuba parece estar haciendo un progreso material notable. En toda la República se están introduciendo mejoras públicas y particulares. Las nuevas obras públicas emprendidas comprenden la construcción de caminos, sistemas de abastecimiento de agua, y acantarillado ó cloacas en las poblaciones y ciudades, mejoras introducidas en los puertos, construcciones para impedir las inundaciones, nuevos faros y otros auxilios para la navegación. El Gobernador CHARLES E. MAGOON, cuya administración está siendo objeto de elogios en general, hizo recientemente un cálculo, según el cual los ingresos ascienden á \$25,466,325, al paso que los egresos bajo la denominación de obras públicas en el corriente año económico ascienden á \$23,309,540.

LA NUEVA LEY DE MARCAS DE FÁBRICA DE LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

Á petición de varios interesados se reproduce en este número del BOLETÍN la nueva Ley de Marcas de Fábrica aprobada por el Congreso Dominicano que suspendió sus sesiones en junio. Á esta

Oficina se le hacen constantemente muchas preguntas relativas á las leyes de marcas de fábrica de todas las Repúblicas Latinoamericanas, lo cual demuestra que los fabricantes y exportadores americanos se interesan cada día más en el campo comercial que dichos países les ofrecen.

EL COMERCIO Y EL ARBITRAJE EN EL ECUADOR.

El Señor HERMAN R. DIETRICH, Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en Guayaquil, Ecuador, ha presentado un interesante informe que muestra un aumento de cerca de un 26 por ciento en el valor de las exportaciones del Ecuador en 1906, respecto del valor de las exportaciones en el año anterior, es decir, en el año de referencia el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$11,690,243, en tanto que el valor de las importaciones durante el mismo período ascendió á \$8,505,800, ó sea un aumento como de un 8 por ciento. Las cifras que anteceden muestran que el valor de las exportaciones del Ecuador excedió aproximadamente en \$3,000,000 al valor de las importaciones que hizo dicha República.

El Señor Fox, Ministro de los Estados Unidos en el Ecuador, y ex-Director de esta Oficina, ha estado sumamente ocupado con motivo de las reuniones del Tribunal de Arbitraje, que tiene por objeto ajustar las controversias que han surgido entre el Ferrocarril de Guayaquil y Quito y el Gobierno del Ecuador.

EL CONGRESO MÉDICO PANAMERICANO DE GUATEMALA.

En este número del BOLETÍN se publica el texto íntegro del reglamento que ha de regir el Congreso Médico Panamericano que se ha de celebrar en la ciudad de Guatemala en el próximo verano de 1908, reglamento que deben leer detenidamente todos los médicos y demás personas que se propongan concurrir á esta importante reunión. Cuando este Congreso se reuna ya se habrá terminado el nuevo ferrocarril que ha de extenderse de la costa del Mar Caribe á la ciudad de Guatemala, y, por consiguiente, no ha de ser difícil hacer el viaje hasta dicha capital. Además, debe tenerse presente que á esta ciudad puede irse por tierra desde México ó por mar con bastante comodidad, desde la costa del Pacífico.

Á propósito de lo que queda expuesto, debe hacerse constar que en la edición de noviembre de la revista intitulada *Overland Monthly*, que se publica en la ciudad de San Francisco, California, contiene un artículo ilustrado sobre Guatemala, escrito por el Director de esta Oficina, accediendo á la petición especial del Señor HAMILTON WRIGHT, director de la expresada revista.

EL CONGRESO VIGÉSIMOQUINTO DE LA REPÚBLICA DE HAITÍ.

En el presente número del BOLETÍN MENSUAL se publica un resumen de las deliberaciones del Vigésimoquinto Congreso de Haití, que suspendió sus sesiones el 22 de agosto de 1907; y además se llama la atención hacia otros datos relativos al algodón y la semilla de algodón, así como hacia algunas notas acerca de la producción del henequén.

EL MINISTRO UGARTE DE HONDURAS.

El Señor Doctor Don ANGEL UGARTE, nuevo Ministro de Honduras, fué recibido por el Presidente ROOSEVELT el 4 de noviembre de 1907, y en dicho acto hubo el canje usual de discursos de felicitación. El Ministro UGARTE ha establecido su legación en el Hotel New Willard, y le acompaña su sobrino, el Señor MANUEL UGARTE. El nuevo Ministro está sinceramente interesado en el desarrollo y progreso de Honduras, y espera que los americanos que tengan capital que invertir tomen en consideración detenidamente las grandes oportunidades que existen en su país para el desarrollo de los inmensos recursos naturales que posee.

EL PROGRESO MATERIAL DE MÉXICO.

Los últimos informes recibidos de México demuestran que el progreso material de aquel país es cada vez mayor. El nuevo ferrocarril del Estado de Sonora ha de ser muy provechoso para las fronteras de los Estados Unidos y México, por cuanto conectará las importantes regiones mineras y ha de poner la costa occidental de México en comunicación más íntima con los Estados Unidos. En el resumen de una relación que el Señor Don OTHON CAMARENA le ha proporcionado á esta Oficina, se llama la atención hacia las presentes condiciones de Guadalajara.

La renta de aduana de la República en los nueve primeros meses de 1907 ascendió á \$7,133,947 oro, ó sea un aumento de cerca de \$1,000,000 del período correspondiente de 1906.

La Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional se reunirá en la Ciudad de México en la primera semana de diciembre, y se espera que haya una buena concurrencia de delegados de las diferentes Repúblicas Americanas. En dicha conferencia se han de discutir importantes cuestiones que afectan las condiciones higiénicas pan-americanas. La mayor parte de los preparativos, en cuanto á la organización de dicha Conferencia, están á cargo del Doctor WALTER

WYMAN, Cirujano General del Servicio de Hospitales Marítimos y Sanidad Pública de los Estados Unidos, y Presidente de la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional.

LAS CONDICIONES ECONÓMICAS DE NICARAGUA.

El Señor Don Pío BOLAÑOS, Cónsul General de Nicaragua en Nueva York, hace un bosquejo de la situación económica de Nicaragua que resulta muy interesante. El Gobierno ha declarado un monopolio de fósforos que empezará á regir el 1° de enero de 1908.

EL DESARROLLO DE BOCAS DEL TORO EN PANAMÁ.

El Señor JAMES C. KELLOGG, Cónsul de Colón, anuncia que la importante industria de bananos y las franquicias obtenidas por la "United Fruit Company" han ejercido una notable influencia en el desarrollo de Bocas del Toro.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE DEL PARAGUAY.

El mensaje del Presidente FERREIRA, del Paraguay, del cual se publica un resumen en este número del BOLETÍN, muestra una tendencia optimística general acerca de los resultados que se esperan en 1906, así como de la perspectiva de 1907. Por más que el Paraguay está un tanto aislado por falta de comunicación ferroviaria con la costa de la América del Sur, sin embargo, es un país que cuenta con considerables recursos naturales, que sin duda han de explotarse debidamente en un porvenir muy cercano.

EL DESARROLLO FABRIL DEL PERÚ.

El Perú está desarrollando considerablemente sus industrias fabriles, y de esta manera cada día depende menos del extranjero para satisfacer sus necesidades domésticas. Su clima y suelo son muy propicios para el cultivo del algodón, y en la actualidad tiene ya siete fábricas funcionando, las cuales consumen 3,000 toneladas de materia prima. Á fin de estimular esta industria, el Gobierno está prestando su ayuda de una manera muy práctica á los interesados en esta industria.

Si bien es verdad que las condiciones comerciales en 1906 muestran una ligera merma en el valor de las exportaciones en comparación con las cifras de 1905, no es menos cierto que el valor de las importaciones muestra un aumento de \$3,250,000 respecto de 1905. El valor total de las exportaciones ascendió á \$28,479,404, en tanto

que el de las importaciones ascendió á \$24,953,602. Á propósito de lo que acaba de exponerse, cumple advertir que el valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de los Estados Unidos muestra un aumento de más de \$2,000,000, en tanto que el de las exportaciones á dicho país muestra un aumento de \$1,000,000.

EXPOSICIÓN INDUSTRIAL EN EL URUGUAY.

La fiebre de las exposiciones ha llegado hasta el Uruguay, y se proyecta una exposición industrial nacional que ha de celebrarse en febrero de 1908, en Montevideo, capital de dicha República.

Los últimos ingresos de aduana del Uruguay indican un aumento de \$400,000 en el valor de las importaciones que hizo dicho país en los ocho meses transcurridos de enero á agosto de 1907, en comparación con el mismo período del año anterior.

El Gobierno de dicha República ha tomado una medida sumamente notable y que ha llamado la atención del mundo culto, cual es la abolición de la pena capital. Los estudiantes de sociología y penología de todos los países seguirán, sin duda, con interés los efectos de esta nueva ley.

INFORMES RECIBIDOS DE VENEZUELA.

De Venezuela han venido algunos informes relativos al arreglo de ciertas reclamaciones pecuniarias, el examen de medicinas de patentes y el establecimiento de una fábrica de porcelana en Caracas.

LA PISCICULTURA EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

En este número del BOLETÍN se publica un interesante artículo sobre la piscicultura en la América Latina, escrito por el Señor JOHN W. TITCOMB, Jefe de la Sección de Piscicultura en la Oficina de Pesquería, uno de los peritos más prominentes de los Estados Unidos, que contribuyó en gran manera al establecimiento de la piscicultura en la República Argentina.

INFORME ANUAL DEL DIRECTOR.

S DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1907.

Al Señor Presidente y á los Señores Miembros del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas:

SEÑORES: Tengo el honor de someter á vuestra consideración el informe anual relativo al trabajo y al radio de acción de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

INTRODUCCIÓN.

Como el Director que suscribe no se hizo cargo de la Oficina Internacional hasta el 11 de enero del presente año sus observaciones están limitadas en lo general al período transcurrido desde entonces. Su antecesor, el Honorable WILLIAMS C. FOX, fué nombrado Ministro de los Estados Unidos ante el Gobierno del Ecuador, después de largos años de servicio, primero como Oficial Mayor, luego como Secretario, y finalmente como Director de la Oficina.

En la ejecución del programa de reorganización de la Oficina y de ensanche de sus funciones, de conformidad con lo dispuesto por la Conferencia Pan-Americana celebrada en Río de Janeiro en el verano de 1906, el Director ha tenido la cooperación eficaz del Secretario de la Oficina, Don FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, y de todo el personal empleado en ella desde la anterior administración. Si bien el trabajo ha aumentado considerablemente, los empleados todos han cumplido con sus deberes con la mejor voluntad, y en sus esfuerzos por hacer de la Oficina una agencia práctica y popular para el fomento del comercio y de las buenas relaciones pan-americanas, el Director aprecia en todo su valor tan hábil cooperación.

El Director desea, además, expresar su agradecimiento al Presidente del Consejo Directivo y á cada uno de los miembros del mismo, así como al Subsecretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, por el interés particular que han manifestado en el progreso y en la prosperidad de esta institución, y por los buenos consejos y la cooperación con que le han favorecido siempre en todas las materias que les fueron sometidas á su consideración, y reconoce francamente que le sería imposible obtener los mejores resultados para la Oficina sino contara con tan poderoso auxilio.

EL NUEVO EDIFICIO.

Á principios de enero del año en curso, el Presidente del Consejo Directivo dió cuenta de la donación de \$750,000 hecha por Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE para el nuevo edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Los \$200,000 votados anteriormente por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos se destinaron á la compra del llamado "Parque Van Ness," en donde se levantará la nueva Oficina, terreno situado en la esquina de las Calles 17 y B, y que había sido escogido primeramente para la Universidad de George Washington. El 28 de marzo se publicaron el programa y las bases del Concurso de Arquitectos para el nuevo edificio, y el certamen se cerró el 15 de junio, en cuya fecha un jurado compuesto de los Señores CHARLES F. MACKIM, HENRY HORNOSTEL y AUSTIN W. LORD, todos de Nueva York, tres de los arquitectos de más fama en los Estados Unidos, juntamente con el Presidente del Consejo Directivo

y del Director de la Oficina, escogieron por unanimidad el proyecto presentado por los Señores ALBERT KELSEY y PAUL P. CRET, arquitectos asociados, de Filadelfia, Estado de Pensilvania.

Los planos y las especificaciones, que sirvan de base á las propuestas de los contratistas estarán listos para el 15 de diciembre de este año. Se espera que se dé principio á la construcción en enero del próximo año. Si bien es verdad que ha habido alguna demora en la preparación de los planos, á causa del mal estado de salud de uno de los arquitectos, y de las alteraciones que se han hecho á los primeros diseños, ese atraso redundará en beneficio de la Oficina, por cuanto que es probable que las propuestas que se presenten en enero serán más moderadas que las que se hubieran hecho anteriormente, por motivo de las condiciones económicas y obreras. Los cimientos del edificio deberán estar casi terminados en abril de 1908, en cuya época podrán celebrarse las ceremonias de la colocación de la primera piedra, pues en esa estación del año el tiempo es favorable para funciones al aire libre. Los principales periódicos de los Estados Unidos y de la América Latina han publicado fotografías de las fachadas del edificio en proyecto, lo cual ha despertado nuevo y grande interés por esta institución. De las veintiuna Repúblicas que contribuyen al fondo destinado para el edificio, once han pagado ya sus respectivas cuotas, y diez quedan á deber una suma de \$25,363.99. Los \$200,000 votados por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos han sido invertidos, como se ha dicho, en la compra del terreno, en tanto que la suma de \$28,390.55, pagada por los otros diez países, se halla depositada en la "American Security and Trust Company." Se espera que los Gobiernos que aún no han pagado sus cuotas lo harán dentro de poco.

LA EXPOSICIÓN DE JAMESTOWN.

La exhibición de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas en la Exposición Tercentenaria de Jamestown ha sido de mucho valor, desde el punto de vista instructivo. La Oficina fué invitada á tomar parte en la Exposición, y con este fin se le asignó la suma de \$5,000, de los cuales \$1,000 fueron trasladados á la cuenta del Departamento de Estado por el Honorable WILLIAMS C. FOX, á la sazón Director de la Oficina. La exhibición consiste en una colección, amablemente cédida por los Museos Comerciales de Filadelfia, de productos naturales de todas las Repúblicas Americanas; de mapas originales y otras publicaciones de la Oficina; fotografías de los miembros de la Primera y de la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americanas; de los Directores de la Oficina, vistas de la América Latina y documentos de valor histórico. El rasgo más notable de la exhibición ha sido un gran mapa colgante de los países de la Unión, en el cual están indicados los principales rasgos geográficos, líneas de ferro-

carril y de vapores, las capitales y datos estadísticos del área, comercio exterior y población de cada República. Este mapa, juntamente con otro de relieve, en el cual están trazados el Ferrocarril Pan-Americano, la Cordillera de los Andes y las hoyas hidrográficas de América, ha servido para enseñar á miles de visitantes que la América Latina cubre un área mucho mayor que jamás pensaron.

El número de personas que ha visitado la exhibición de la Oficina desde la apertura del edificio hasta la fecha, puede ser calculado de 30,000 á 33,000 al mes, en números redondos. Con el fin de dar á conocer mejor la Oficina y el trabajo que le está encomendado, se preparó especialmente un folleto que contiene en forma de resumen datos de interés para el público, y otro en el que se da una reseña histórica y descriptiva de esta institución. Un gran número de ejemplares del BOLETÍN y otras publicaciones ha sido distribuído entre los visitantes que han demostrado verdadero interés por la América Latina. Entre esas publicaciones se cuentan trabajos del Director titulados "La Tierra del Porvenir," "Las Riquezas de Centro-América," y la "América Latina como Campo para Capitales y Empresas Americanas."

EL BOLETÍN MENSUAL.

Hiáanse introducido en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL varios cambios de importancia que han servido para aumentar su popularidad, á juzgar por las felicitaciones que llegan constantemente á la Oficina, ya sea de suscritores ó de otros lectores. Diariamente se reciben de instituciones, compañías y particulares de todas partes del mundo, solicitudes para que sus nombres se inscriban en la lista de aquellos á quienes se envía el BOLETÍN. En atención á que los recursos de la Oficina son limitados y á que la suma destinada á la impresión de publicaciones es relativamente pequeña, ha sido necesario disponer que no se inscriba en la lista de personas que reciben gratis el BOLETÍN el nombre del solicitante que no esté recomendado, en los Estados Unidos, por un Senador ó un Representante, y en el extranjero, por la cancillería del país respectivo ó su representante diplomático en Washington. Entre los cambios mencionados se cuentan: (1) Una revista á modo de introducción de los puntos más notables del BOLETÍN, de suerte que cada lector con una ojeada pueda ver lo que más le interese; (2) la reproducción de fotografías adecuadas; (3) la supresión de muchos datos estadísticos que eran inútiles, y (4) la condensación en forma más leíble de informes y datos comerciales de origen oficial. Se piensa hacer otros cambios tan pronto como los recursos de la Oficina lo permitan. Que la posición y reputación del BOLETÍN están ya bien sentadas es un hecho comprobado por la frecuencia con que se citan sus artículos, no sólo en los Estados Unidos y en la América Latina, sino también en Europa.

OTRAS PUBLICACIONES DE LA OFICINA.

En el mes de mayo la Oficina recibió de la Imprenta del Gobierno el segundo tomo de la obra "Constituciones Americanas," trabajo de cuya importancia no se puede dudar, y tal es la demanda que ha tenido que parece que será necesario hacer otra edición. Ya antes se había publicado el tomo primero. Como obra de consulta, puesto que trata de una materia que hasta ahora no se había presentado en esta forma, es un monumento á la memoria del lamentado Bibliotecario de la Oficina, el Doctor Don JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRÍGUEZ. Los manuscritos del tercer tomo están en la Oficina, pero antes de entregarlos á las cajas es necesario revisarlos y corregirlos, para lo cual se necesita de los servicios de un perito. Para poder contestar á las preguntas que constantemente se reciben en la Oficina acerca de los países de la América Latina y de la labor que hace este centro, se han reimpresso, reproduciéndolos de revistas importantes y del BOLETÍN varios artículos y otros trabajos. El número de las solicitudes que se han recibido por listas de libros referentes á la América Latina ha sido tan grande, que se están preparando bibliografías especiales para ser distribuídas convenientemente. Dentro de una semana verá la luz la que trata de descripciones y viajes, que hoy está en manos del impresor. También se han preparado para la prensa, y han tenido mucho éxito, boletines especiales acerca del progreso material y moral de América Latina. Dentro de poco se publicarán otros, á fin de que las noticias que contienen no se hayan de retardar hasta que circule el BOLETÍN MENSUAL.

LA CORRESPONDENCIA.

No puede haber mejor prueba de lo importante del trabajo práctico de la Oficina y del creciente interés que se ha despertado por todo cuanto se roza con la América Latina, desde que el Secretario Root, Presidente del Consejo Directivo, visitó la América del Sur coronando su obra con la ida á México, que la naturaleza y el número de las cartas que diariamente llegan á la Oficina.

La correspondencia es hoy el cuádruplo de lo que era hace un año y es objeto de la atención más esmerada, sin que haya aumentado de manera permanente el personal de la Oficina. De tiempo en tiempo se han hecho listas de las cartas que llegan y se contestan, con el objeto de apreciar la extensión del radio que cubre la Oficina. No es exagerado decir que las relaciones comerciales entre las Repúblicas de América ha aumentado de una manera notable, debido á los informes que la Oficina ha facilitado á fabricantes, comerciantes, exportadores, é importadores, no solamente de los Estados Unidos, sino también de los demás países de la Unión Internacional. Puede citarse como ejemplo, que más de 100 casas exportadoras y manufactureras de los Estados Unidos, que antes no cultivaban relaciones algunas con las Repúblicas Latinoamericanas, han decidido, como

resultado de las recomendaciones y consejos de la Oficina, explorar ese nuevo campo, así como también un gran número de comerciantes de la América Latina han demostrado el interés que tienen en fomentar el comercio con los Estados Unidos. Uno de los rasgos más notables de la correspondencia es el número de cartas de universidades, profesores, estudiantes, y bibliotecarios que solicitan la opinión, la cooperación, y el auxilio de la Oficina en sus estudios sobre la historia y el progreso de los países latinoamericanos y de las lenguas española y portuguesa. Como ejemplo se puede citar que la Oficina ha enviado á más de 50 bibliotecas de los Estados Unidos listas de libros que tratan de la América Latina, y ha suministrado á mas de 100 estudiantes datos que son de interés para sus labores escolares.

Viajeros y excursionistas que hasta hoy sólo habían visitado á Europa y el Oriente, piden á la Oficina itinerarios en la América Latina, y las líneas de vapores que van á esos países manifiestan que ha aumentado el número de viajeros que van á visitarlos. Igual movimiento se nota de la América Latina hacia los Estados Unidos, viniendo aquí en preferencia á Europa. La mejor prueba de esta tendencia es la excursión que no hace mucho hicieron cincuenta brasileños de representación á este país.

El promedio de la correspondencia de la Oficina se puede calcular en cerca de dos mil cartas al mes, recibidas y contestadas. Toda esta correspondencia se archiva con el mayor cuidado, conservándose las contestaciones, de modo que en cualquier momento puedan ser consultadas. La índole de las preguntas que desde principios de año viene recibiendo la Oficina no sólo demuestra que existe un interés decidido en los países latinoamericanos, sino también que los fabricantes y comerciantes de los Estados Unidos buscan el comercio de aquellos países. Hoy por hoy, la Oficina se encuentra un tanto dificultada para dar cierta clase de informes estadísticos, y otros especiales que deben ser absolutamente correctos, sobre la América Latina, unas veces por escasez y otras por falta absoluta de datos oficiales acerca de dichos países, ó también porque no hay suficiente número de empleados competentes que dediquen el tiempo á recojer y clasificar dichos datos de entre los que existen en la biblioteca ó en los archivos de la Oficina.

INTERÉS GENERAL EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

Con referencia al interés general que se ha despertado por la América Latina, el Director desea manifestar, únicamente para demostrar cómo se ha extendido ese interés, que ha sido invitado por universidades, juntas y cámaras de comercio, y otras varias sociedades, por todos los Estados Unidos, para dar conferencias acerca de la historia, el desarrollo y las condiciones en que las Repú-

blicas de la América Latina se encuentran hoy. Hasta donde lo permite el trabajo de la Oficina, ha procurado aceptar esas invitaciones, porque son la mejor oportunidad que pueda haber para hablar de asuntos de verdadero interés. Los periódicos y revistas de más importancia en el país han solicitado también del Director que colabore con artículos sobre la América Latina, y ha tratado de obsequiar sus deseos, porque éste es el único medio de interesar á un inmenso número de personas, que de otra manera no podrían obtener informes fidedignos sobre el progreso panamericano. En los archivos de la Oficina consta que desde el 1º de enero de este año el Director ha recibido más de trescientas invitaciones de esta especie.

ENSANCHE DE LA ESFERA DE ACCIÓN Y DE LOS TRABAJOS DE LA OFICINA.

El ensanche de la esfera de acción y de los trabajos de la Oficina, según lo previenen las resoluciones de la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana que se celebró en Rio Janeiro en el verano de 1906, es materia á la cual el Director de la Oficina consagra especial atención. Por más que ha ideado muchos cambios y aumento en los trabajos de la Oficina, á fin de poner en práctica estas resoluciones, se ha visto necesariamente obligado á proceder con lentitud hasta que la Oficina esté segura de que ha de contar con mayores recursos. Imposible será establecer de una vez los planes de la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana hasta que los Gobiernos hayan duplicado sus cuotas respectivas de conformidad con la recomendación unánime del Consejo Directivo en su sesión del mes de mayo. Algunos de los Gobiernos han anunciado ya que aprueban dicho aumento, y el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos lo ha recomendado al Congreso de los Estados Unidos, pero si la cuota adicional llega á ser aprobada, no se podrá utilizar hasta julio de 1908. Además, de las veintiuna Repúblicas que sostienen la Oficina, siete han demorado el pago de sus respectivas cuotas, y la cantidad que adeudan asciende á \$8,692.17. Se confía en que esta suma entrará en caja antes de mucho tiempo, á fin de que la Oficina pueda utilizarla debidamente.

La Tercera Conferencia Panamericana dispuso el establecimiento de una sección especial de comercio, aduanas y estadística comercial, y el Director presentará dentro de poco un plan detallado para llevar á cabo esta resolución, plan que ha de aparejar un aumento considerable de gastos. Otra resolución prescribe el estudio de los sistemas monetarios de los Gobiernos Americanos y la preparación de un informe para la próxima Conferencia. Por más que una gran parte del trabajo que con esta resolución se relaciona pueden hacerlo los varios Gobiernos, ha de necesitarse un perito para cotejar los informes que vengan de los varios países y para preparar el que ha de someter á la consideración de la próxima Conferencia.

Otras resoluciones determinan (1) La reunión y clasificación permanente de todos los informes fidedignos acerca de los recursos naturales, las obras públicas proyectadas, y las condiciones legales en que pueden obtenerse de los Gobiernos americanos concesiones de terrenos, minas, y bosques; (2) el estudio de las leyes que rigen las concesiones públicas en los varios países de América, para recomendar á la consideración de los Gobiernos americanos los acuerdos ó disposiciones que mejor contribuyan al desarrollo industrial y al de los recursos naturales de las Repúblicas del Continente, á fin de que dichos informes se presenten á la próxima Conferencia Panamericana; (3) el estudio detenido y completo de un plan para la construcción de un ferrocarril intercontinental y determinar lo que los diferentes Gobiernos se proponen hacer acerca de concesiones de terrenos, subvenciones, garantías del interés sobre el capital invertido, exención de derechos de aduanas del material de construcción, y exploración, y cualesquiera otros auxilios que juzguen conveniente conceder; (4) la colección y estudio de los datos para llevar á cabo un proyecto que contenga las bases definitivas de un contrato que sea conveniente celebrar con una ó más compañías de vapores para establecer y mantener líneas de navegación que unan los principales puertos de los países americanos; (5) hacer recomendaciones á los Gobiernos representados en la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana, para que con el fin de mejorar los medios que faciliten el comercio, celebren convenciones entre sí, estimulando hasta donde sea posible un servicio rápido de comunicación por líneas de ferrocarril, de vapores y telégrafo, así como convenciones postales para la conducción de muestras, á fin de que las mercancías y anuncios comerciales puedan circular con rapidez y economía, y (6) otros trabajos que sólo se pueden poner en práctica aumentando considerablemente el personal y las rentas de la Oficina. Esto no obstante, ya se han tomado ciertas medidas dentro de las limitaciones de la Oficina, y en las actuales circunstancias, para dar cumplimiento á lo prescrito.

CONSIDERACIONES GENERALES.

I. En un informe especial que el Director espera presentar en la reunión de diciembre ó de enero del Consejo Directivo, se ocupará de ciertos cambios en el personal y en los sueldos de los empleados de la Oficina, recomendando al mismo tiempo su reorganización.

II. La Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana, según el protocolo firmado el 16 de octubre, celebrará sus sesiones en el edificio de la Oficina Internacional. Se está preparando con este objeto todo el segundo piso, y estará listo para el 11 de noviembre.

III. En la última reunión del Consejo Directivo se encargó al Director que preparase un informe especial sobre los manuales que publica la Oficina. Al objeto de dar cumplimiento á esta disposición,

se están recogiendo datos de distintos países y consultando opiniones acerca del método más práctico que se debe seguir. En un próximo informe se someterán al Consejo Directivo las conclusiones á que se haya llegado.

IV. Se ruega á las Embajadas y Legaciones de los Gobiernos de la América Latina que se empeñen en interesar á sus respectivos países para que envíen á la Oficina, ó á la Biblioteca de Colón, los últimos diarios y publicaciones oficiales, pues de lo contrario los esfuerzos de la Oficina no tendrán el resultado que es de desearse, dificultándose así que ésta cumpla debidamente con su deber.

V. La Tercera Conferencia Panamericana dispuso que en cada uno de los países allí representados se nombrasen comisiones internacionales para auxiliar á la Oficina en la labor de obtener la aprobación de los Gobiernos respectivos á las resoluciones de la Conferencia. Se ruega á los miembros del Consejo Directivo se interesen en que sus Gobiernos nombren las referidas comisiones pues la Oficina necesita de su cooperación para llevar á cabo el plan de reorganización propuesto y para preparar los trabajos que ha de presentar á la próxima Conferencia.

VI. La Oficina Sanitaria Internacional, cuyo Presidente es el Doctor WALTER WYMAN, Cirujano General del Servicio de Sanidad Pública y Hospitales Marítimos, la cual funciona bajo los auspicios de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, se prepara á celebrar su Tercera Conferencia en la ciudad de México en la primera semana de diciembre de 1907. Como diez Repúblicas han manifestado que mandarán delegados, y se espera que este Congreso Sanitario tenga el mayor éxito.

VII. Dada la extensión del nombre oficial de esta institución—"Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas"—parece más conveniente usar, siempre que se pueda, el de "Oficina Panamericana." Este nombre es al mismo tiempo que muy expresivo, muy popular en los Estados Unidos, además de contener las únicas palabras que en la lengua inglesa parecen dar una idea clara de lo que es la Oficina. El título oficial continuará siendo el mismo, pero para el uso general, la frase propuesta llena muy bien el objeto.

VIII. Con el propósito de dar un sello especial al local que hoy ocupa la Oficina y llamar la atención de los que la solicitan, se ha enarbolado uno como pendón ó galladerte sobre el edificio. Esto no tiene en absoluto carácter de bandera ó pabellón, de suerte que no se le debe tomar por tal. Con el fin de hacerlo netamente distintivo, lleva los colores de todos los países americanos. El primer pendón llevaba las iniciales "I. B. of A. R." (International Bureau of American Republics), pero como pocos lo entendían se cambiaron éstas por las palabras "Pan-American Bureau" por no haber espacio suficiente para poner todo el nombre oficial de la institución.

CONTABILIDAD.

Como el presupuesto de ingresos y egresos para el año económico que comienza el 1° de julio de 1908 fué sometido al Consejo Directivo con el informe presentado en la sesión del 1° de mayo de 1907, y como ha sido aprobado dicho presupuesto por resolución del Consejo, no se incluye en esta memoria. Sí se incluye, sin embargo, un estado detallado de las cuentas del año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907. Al examinar estas cuentas es grato hacer notar que para el día 1° de julio de 1907 había un saldo favorable de \$18,169.99. Como esto pudiera dar margen á un juicio errado, haciendo suponer que el aumento de las cuotas es innecesario, se debe tener en cuenta que esta cantidad, casi en su totalidad representa cuotas anteriores que ingresaron durante el año, y no se deben incluir en las entradas normales de la Oficina. Este saldo facilitará el que se dé principio á trabajos que de otra suerte se habrían de retardar otro año.

Las cuentas de la Oficina durante el año que finalizó el 30 de junio de 1907 arrojan el siguiente estado:

INGRESOS.

Cantidad anual votada por los Estados Unidos, 1907		\$36,000.00
Saldo proveniente de ventas, alquileres, etc., 1° de julio de 1906.	\$1,467.61	
Recibido de los países latino-americanos por-		
cuenta de cuotas de varios años.....	\$25,154.80	
Venta de publicaciones.....	1,715.79	
Saldo en el banco, 1° de julio de 1906.....	784.21	
	27,654.80	
		29,122.41
Total de ingresos.....		65,122.41

EGRESOS.

De la cantidad anual votada por los Estados Unidos en 1907...	\$36,000.00	
De las entradas provenientes de ventas, alquileres, etc.....	10,952.42	
	46,952.42	
Saldo, 1° de julio de 1907.....		18,169.99

Cuenta detallada de gastos durante el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907.

	Del presupuesto anual, 1907.	Entradas por ventas alquileres, etc.	Total.
Sueldos.....	\$31,015.30	\$2,235.28	\$33,250.58
Alquiler.....	2,200.00		2,000.00
Gastos de escritorio.....	138.95	778.80	917.75
Biblioteca.....	641.14	1,362.26	2,003.40
Porte de correo.....	50.00	282.50	332.50
Muebles.....	249.43	458.14	707.57
Impresiones (imprentas particulares).....	11.07	887.46	898.53
Varios.....	1,694.11	4,947.98	6,642.09
Total.....	36,000.00	10,952.42	46,952.42

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Cuenta con la Imprenta del Gobierno en el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907.

Asignación hecha por el Congreso para impresiones y encuadernaciones...	\$20,000.00
Asignación extraordinaria para el mismo objeto (disponible hasta el 30 de junio de 1908).....	6,000.00
	26,000.00
Cuentas presentadas en el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907.....	25,793.39
Saldo.....	206.61

Todavía se debe á la Imprenta del Gobierno, por trabajos hechos durante el año económico de 1905-6, la cantidad de \$2,406.34. Esta suma no puede pagarse de la asignación de 1906-7, porque es solamente para que fué hecha.

LA BIBLIOTECA DE COLON.

A continuación se da el informe relativo á la Biblioteca de Colón correspondiente al año 1906-7, presentado al Director por el Bibliotecario Interino, Mr. CHARLES E. BABCOCK.

JOHN BARRETT, *Director.*

INFORME ANUAL DE LA BIBLIOTECA DE COLON, 1906-7.

SEÑOR: El incremento de la Biblioteca de Colón durante el pasado ejercicio fué muy satisfactorio y demuestra que muchas de las Repúblicas que forman la Unión cumplen con la disposición de la Segunda y Tercera Conferencias Internacionales Americanas, al efecto de que se envíen á la Biblioteca de Colón dos ejemplares de las publicaciones oficiales de cada República.

Si bien no se han recibido grandes donaciones de libros relativos á un país determinado, como en años anteriores, los registros demuestran un aumento de 1,644 libros y folletos, el cual es el mayor que se ha registrado en la Biblioteca por 377 títulos, y el hecho de que se distribuye entre los distintos países demuestra que se está tomando un mayor interés por la Biblioteca que antes.

Los pedidos que recibe la Biblioteca por listas de libros, mapas, é información general de todas clases, son tantos que su número no tiene precedente, y desde el nuevo movimiento en favor del fomento de interés por la América Latina, iniciado después de la Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana, la mayor parte del tiempo del personal de la Biblioteca ha sido consagrada á atender dichos pedidos, lo cual ha impedido la terminación del catálogo de la Biblioteca y la administración adecuada del trabajo de oficina.

Hasta la fecha se han hecho catálogos completos, por el sistema de tarjetas, por orden alfabético de autores, títulos y materias, de los libros y folletos relativos á las Repúblicas del Brasil, Chile, Panamá

y Perú. Todas las adiciones nuevas de la Oficina han sido catalogadas en detalle, clasificadas y arregladas, habiéndose registrado en el índice muchos números corrientes de varios periódicos.

El personal de la Biblioteca acaba de terminar un catálogo de todas las obras históricas y descriptivas, el cual contiene también una breve lista de los artículos publicados en revistas. Esta lista está ahora en prensa, y se espera que pronto estará terminada para la distribución.

Durante el ejercicio de que se trata, la Biblioteca ha recibido un total de 2,545 volúmenes y folletos. El siguiente cuadro demuestra cómo se obtuvieron estas publicaciones, y á qué país se refieren:

País.	Por donación ó canje.		Por compra.		Periódicos encuadernados.	Duplicados.	
	Libros.	Folletos.	Libros.	Folletos.		Libros.	Folletos.
Argentina.....	43	26	6	2	13	22	48
Bolivia.....	41	26	1			7	9
Brasil.....	68	26	10	3	12	27	
Chile.....	38	17	3		16	13	14
Colombia.....	48	26	3	1	16	11	10
Costa Rica.....	64	27			2	6	10
Cuba.....	23	21	5		3	9	30
República Dominicana.....	4	14	8		1	1	
Ecuador.....	24	15	3	1	2		10
Estados Unidos.....	78	46	21		4	121	329
Zona del Canal.....	5	9	1				
Gran Bretaña.....	10	2					4
Guatemala.....	3	5	3	1	1		
Haití.....	2		7	1	1		
Honduras.....	2	12	1				1
México.....	152	105	15	6	20	42	8
Nicaragua.....	13	7	4	1		13	3
Panamá.....	6	13	2	1	1	2	8
Paraguay.....	3	10	1			1	2
Perú.....	30	18	2	1	5		1
Salvador.....	3	7			2		1
Uruguay.....	28	12	1	2		45	21
Venezuela.....	30	16	25	2	2	45	5
Otros países.....	48	45	71	3	46	15	17
Total.....	746	507	204	27	169	380	521

RESUMEN.

Recibido por donación ó canje (746 volúmenes y 507 folletos).....	1,253
Por compra (204 volúmenes y 27 folletos).....	231
Periódicos encuadernados.....	160
Adición total para los estantes.....	1,644
Duplicados recibidos (380 volúmenes y 521 folletos).....	901
Número total de publicaciones recibidas.....	2,545
Recuento de todos los libros y folletos existentes en la Biblioteca, hecho á principios del año (8,938 volúmenes y 4,281 folletos).....	13,339
Adiciones durante el año.....	1,644
Total existente en la actualidad.....	14,983

Nota.—Se observa una discrepancia entre el total de libros y folletos existentes en el último año y el de los que hay este año. Esto se explica por el hecho de que desde el

1212 OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

establecimiento de la Biblioteca, se contaban como libros completos números de serie de periódicos y partes de tomos publicadas en secciones, en tanto que ahora no se coloca en los estantes ni se cuenta como libro completo ninguna obra ó publicación si no hasta que está completa y encuadrada.

Mapas:

Existentes en la Biblioteca en la fecha del último informe.....	538
Adiciones durante el año.....	57
	<hr/>
Número total de mapas.....	595
	<hr/> <hr/>

Atlases:

Existentes en la Biblioteca en la fecha del último informe.....	40
Adiciones durante el año.....	8
	<hr/>
Número total de atlases.....	48
	<hr/> <hr/>

Tarjetas:

Hechas durante el año:	
Libros y mapas.....	6,789
Índice de periódicos.....	1,101
Tarjetas impresas de la Biblioteca del Congreso (incluyendo duplicado y referencias).....	1,281
	<hr/>
Número total de tarjetas añadidas.....	9,171
	<hr/> <hr/>

OTROS DATOS.

La colección de fotografías tuvo un aumento de 694 vistas.

Durante el año se encuadraron 445 libros y folletos.

La Biblioteca está suscrita actualmente á 30 periódicos diarios, semanales y mensuales.

Durante el año se recibieron 27,187 periódicos diarios, semanales y mensuales.

Respetuosamente.

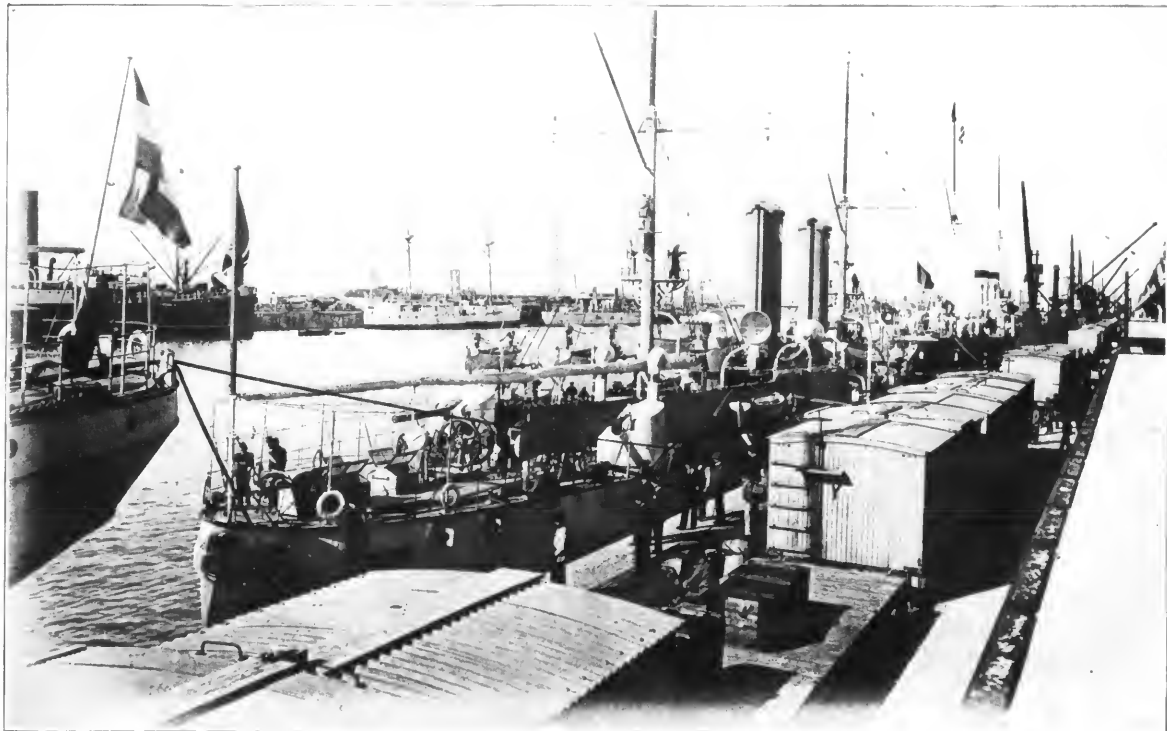
CHAS. E. BABCOCK,
Bibliotecario Interino.

Al Hon. JOHN BARRETT,
Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

LA MATANZA DE GANADO EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Según estadísticas oficiales, la matanza de ganado en los frigoríficos y saladeros de la República Argentina durante el primer semestre de 1907 fué como se expresa á continuación: Frigoríficos—ganado vacuno, 244,558 cabezas; ganado lanar, 12,086,482 cabezas, y ganado porcino, 5,072 cabezas. Saladeros—ganado vacuno, 379,734 cabezas, y ganado caballar, 1,662 cabezas.



LOS DIQUES DE BUENOS AIRES, CUYA CONSTRUCCIÓN COSTÓ \$25,000,000, ORO.

EXPORTACIÓN DE LANA EN 1907.

El corresponsal en Buenos Aires de la Revista de "Dun," al anunciar el estado del mereado de lana argentina en 1907, considera que el año estadístico termina el 30 de septiembre, época en que las exportaciones de lana ascendían á 385,137 pacas, contra 406,994 pacas en 1906. Los países que recibieron estas exportaciones fueron los siguientes: Alemania, 158,745 pacas; Francia, 151,708; Reino Unido, 44,988; Estados Unidos, 20,260; Italia, 3,463, y varios países, 5,973 pacas.

EXPORTACIÓN DE PRODUCTOS ANIMALES EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Los cueros vacunos y de potro constituyen otro producto de exportación importante, por cuanto el número total que se exportó en el primer semestre de 1907 ascendió á 1,864,225, contra 1,981,717 en el mismo período de 1906.

También se exportaron 1,731,142 carneros congelados, 801,508 cuartos de res congelados, y 235,142 cuartos de carne de res refrigerados. Los tres últimos productos muestran una pequeña disminución en comparación con el período correspondiente del año anterior.

EXPORTACIONES DE QUEBRACHO EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Se anuncia que en el primer semestre de 1907 las exportaciones de quebracho en tozas de la República Argentina ascendieron á 173,883 toneladas, y 25,348 toneladas de extracto de quebracho, que indican un pequeño aumento en el primer artículo y una pequeña merma en el segundo, respecto del período correspondiente de 1906, época en que las exportaciones ascendieron á 164,254 toneladas y 28,378 toneladas, respectivamente. La distribución de este producto fué como sigue:

	Tozas.	Extracto.		Tozas.	Extracto.
	Tonela- das.	Tonela- das.		Tonela- das.	Tonela- das.
Reino Unido.....	10,383	3,323	Bélgica.....	5,820	2,385
Estados Unidos.....	34,996	12,924	Italia.....	7,394	1,029
Francia.....	4,614	545	Ordenes.....	64,524	.....
Alemania.....	35,227	4,463	Otros países.....	10,925	679

DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS DE LAS COSECHAS DE TRIGO, LINAZA, AVENA Y MAÍZ.

Las cifras oficiales acerca de las cosechas de la República Argentina correspondientes al año de 1906-7 fijan la producción del trigo en 4,254,000 toneladas, y la de linaza en 825,000 toneladas, ó sea un pequeño aumento respecto del cálculo que se había hecho.

Del total de la cosecha de trigo se conservaron 1,300,000 toneladas para el consumo doméstico y para semilla, quedando 2,900,000 toneladas para la exportación. De esta cantidad 2,574,000 toneladas se habían exportado á fines de agosto de 1907. Á la sazón, las exportaciones de linaza habían llegado á 700,000 toneladas y las de maíz dícese que ascendieron á 1,100,000 toneladas. El estado de las cosechas en el año económico de 1907-8 es muy satisfactorio, y el área que se ha sembrado de trigo y de linaza se calcula en un 5 por ciento mayor que el año anterior, en tanto que el área cultivada de avena ha aumentado en un 4 por ciento. Según este cálculo, el área cultivada de estas tres cosechas asciende á 7.450.000 hectáreas.

El siguiente cuadro muestra la producción de trigo y linaza por departamentos en 1906-7:

	Trigo.			Linaza.	
	Toneladas.	Toneladas.		Toneladas.	Toneladas.
Buenos Aires.....	2,330,000	348,466	Entre Ríos.....	261,731	116,470
Santa Fe.....	653,377	288,926	Pampa Central.....	80,000	2,840
Córdoba.....	849,326	66,425	Otras regiones.....	71,000	2,540

BOLIVIA.

PRESUPUESTO PARA 1907-8.

Según el proyecto de presupuesto pasado por el Ejecutivo de la República de Bolivia al Congreso Nacional, en el mes de septiembre de 1907, las rentas fiscales se calculan en 16,007,833 bolivianos, y los gastos se presuponen en 16,381,611.31 bolivianos, suma que arroja un déficit de 373,778.31 bolivianos.

Los gastos se distribuyen en la siguiente forma: Servicio Legislativo, 263,336 bolivianos; Relaciones Exteriores, 1,162,566.51; Gobierno y Fomento, 4,384,929.40; Hacienda é Industria, 2,199,828.60; Justicia é Instrucción, 2,731,025.30; Guerra, 3,735,678.50; Colonias y Agricultura, 1,904,247.

EXPORTACIONES DE ESTAÑO Á LONDRES.

Según informes oficiales, las exportaciones de estaño boliviano á Londres durante el año de 1906 ascendieron á 14,222 toneladas en barras y barrillas. Las del primer semestre de 1907 alcanzaron la cantidad de 6,693 toneladas, en barras y barrillas.

EMPRÉSTITO PARA EL SANEAMIENTO DE CAPITALES DE DEPARTAMENTO.

El día 13 de septiembre de 1907 fué presentado ante el Congreso Nacional de Bolivia un importante proyecto de ley para autorizar al Ejecutivo de la República para contratar un empréstito de £500,000,

ó sean 6,250,000 bolivianos, para la construcción de alcantarillados ó saneamiento de las capitales de Departamento de la nación. La distribución que hace de esta suma el proyecto mencionado es la siguiente: Para la ciudad de Suere, 800,000 bolivianos; para la de La Paz, 1,200,000; para la de Cochabamba, 1,100,000; para Oruro, 600,000; para Potosí, 600,000; para Tarija, 500,000; para Santa Cruz, 600,000; para Trinidad y Riberalta, 400,000, y 200,000 bolivianos para efectuar los estudios, levantamiento de planos y presupuesto de costo de las respectivas obras.

REGLAMENTO DE TIERRAS BALDÍAS DEL ESTADO, 20 DE JUNIO DE 1907.

ISMAEL MONTES, Presidente Constitucional de la República, considerando:

Que por la ley de 26 de octubre de 1905 se establece la forma en que se enajenarán en lo posterior las tierras baldías del Estado, destinadas á la agricultura, la ganadería, la explotación de árboles resinosos y otras materias forestales extractivas, atribuyendo al Ministerio de Colonización y Agricultura su conocimiento;

Que siendo potestativo á los anteriores adjudicatarios acogerse á los términos de la citada ley, corresponde determinar las disposiciones á las que se subordinarán todas las solicitudes, teniendo en cuenta las leyes del 13 de noviembre de 1886, 10 de diciembre de 1895 y las demás disposiciones que le son referentes;

En uso de las atribuciones que me confiere el inciso 5 del artículo 89 de la constitución política del Estado, decreto:

SECCIÓN PRIMERA.—*De las tierras y su petición.*

ARTÍCULO 1. Se declaran de propiedad fiscal todos los terrenos baldíos que se hallan dentro del territorio de la República, y también, los que habiendo sido adjudicados, no se hubieren amaparado en forma legal.

ART. 2. Estas tierras sólo pueden adquirirse mediante compra por cualquiera persona que se halle en el ejercicio de los derechos civiles, teniéndose como unidad de medida la hectárea.

ART. 3. La adquisición de tierras comprende la de los vegetales que contengan, debiendo pagarse por ellas al contado los precios siguientes:

(a) Un boliviano por hectárea de tierras que contengan árboles resinosos y gomeras, tales como la siphonia ó hevea, caucho, balata, hule, peloto, manieoba, incienso, copaiba y demás similares que, siendo de producción espontánea, se utilizan en las industrias fabriles y en la medicina.

(b) Diez centavos por hectárea de tierras apropiadas á la agricultura y á la crianza de ganado.

ART. 4. Toda persona ó sociedad que desee adquirir tierras del Estado presentará su solicitud en papel de 10 bolivianos ante el Prefecto ó Delegado Nacional á cuya jurisdicción territorial correspondan las tierras solicitadas.

ART. 5. La petición expresará: (1) El nombre, domicilio y profesión del peticionario; (2) el número de hectáreas; (3) la calidad de las tierras, si son de cultivo ó pastoreo ó si contienen árboles gomeros; (4) la ubicación precisa é indieación de la jurisdicción provincial y cantonal á que pertenezca la superficie pedida; (5) el nombre que tendrá la concesión; (6) los nombres de los colindantes, si los hay, y denominación de sus propiedades, especificando si son concesionarios de tierras del Estado ó propietarios particulares. Si no hubieren colindantes se mencionará esa circunstancia. Además se acompañará un plano ó croquis de la petición. Las solicitudes que no tengan estos requisitos no serán admitidas.

ART. 6. Presentado una solicitud de tierras, se pondrá inmediatamente cargo de la hora al pie del escrito, con la firma del Prefecto ó Delegado y Secretario respectivo, pidiendo informes al Notario de Hacienda sobre si la solicitud no se refiere á alguna adjudicación anterior legalmente hecho.

ART. 7. Si del informe solicitado resulta que no existe petición alguna anterior, el Prefecto ó Delegado dictará en el día el auto de concesión, y el Notario pasará copia autorizado del pedimento y del auto al "Boletín Departamental" y al periódico designado para el efecto, dejando constancia en lo cobrado.

ART. 8. La prioridad en la presentación, acreditado con el cargo á que se refiere el artículo anterior, y anotación conforme al artículo 31, acuerda derecho preferente sobre toda solicitud posterior.

SECCIÓN SEGUNDA. *De la publicación.*

ART. 9. Toda petición de tierras, después de dictado el auto de concesión, se publicará en el "Boletín Departamental" y en uno de los diarios de la capital donde se hace la concesión, por cuatro veces sucesivas, de quince en quince días.

ART. 10. El Notario que no pase la copia en el día, ó no haga publicar el pedimento en los términos designados en el artículo anterior, será penado disciplinariamente por el Prefecto ó Delegado con la multa de 5 á 20 bolivianos, y con la destitución en caso de reincidencia.

El pago de las publicaciones se hará por el peticionario.

ART. 11. Si venidos sesenta días desde la fecha de la primera publicación no se dedujere oposición alguna se ordenará el reconocimiento, mensura y levantamiento del plano respectivo de la superficie pedida, debiendo practicarse dichas operaciones por dos peritos, uno

que represente al Fisco, y otro al interesado, siempre que éste no se conforme con la actuación de aquél corriendo los gastos por cuenta del comprador.

SECCIÓN TERCERA.—*De la oposición.*

ART. 12. Es procedente la oposición á la concesión y adjudicación de tierras en los únicos casos que siguen:

1. Que se interponga desde el día de la primera publicación hasta los sesenta días después de la última, ó sea dentro del término de ciento y veinte días;

2. Que sea acompañada de títulos ó instrumentos públicos que manifiesten el mejor derecho, y

3. Que se funde en la prioridad de la concesión ó en la falta de terreno franco.

La oposición fuera del término de ciento y veinte días, contados desde la primera publicación ó por causas distintas á las indicadas, será rechazada de plano por el Prefecto ó Delegado respectivo.

ART. 13. Las oposiciones procedentes serán remitidas al Juez de Partido de turno de la Capital de Departamento donde se hace la concesión, para que sigan los trámites del procedimiento común, los cuales, á la terminación de los juicios, devolverán los procesos, inmediatamente después de los autos ejecutoriados.

ART. 14. Las oposiciones con título legal de dominio privado y de composición con la Corona de España, darán lugar al juicio respectivo, con arreglo á las leyes communes, siempre que reunan las condiciones establecidas por el caso 3 del artículo 12 de este reglamento.

ART. 15. El opositor hará pasar el proceso al conocimiento de la justicia ordinaria en el término de ocho días: faltando á este deber continuarán las diligencias administrativas de adjudicación.

ART. 16. Vencida en juicio la oposición, se procederá á las diligencias suspendidas, debiendo el interesado presentar el testimonio de la sentencia ejecutoriada ante el Prefecto ó Delegado respectivo.

(Falta el artículo 17.)

SECCIÓN CUARTA.—*De la caducidad.*

ART. 18. La denuncia de caducidad podrá ser hecha por cualquiera persona hábil, y su presentación, con el respectivo cargo sentado por el Prefecto ó Delegado y el Secretario respectivo, llevará la prioridad para la nueva concesión, que será tramitada en las mismas condiciones que la adjudicación principal, previa publicación del auto de caducidad.

ART. 19. Tanto estos denuncios como las demandas de oposición, serán transmitidos por las Prefecturas mediante un traslado, y oyendo

nuevamente á las partes, si presentaren nuevos documentos, con los que abrirá dictamen el Fiscal para resolver en seguida.

ART. 20. La solicitud de mensura y alinderamiento será presentada en el término de diez días, contados desde la última publicación, bajo pena de caducidad, en caso de no verificarlo.

ART. 21. La misma solicitud, en caso de oposición juzgada, se presentará en el término de veinte días de ejecutoriada la sentencia, también bajo pena de caducidad.

ART. 22. Las diligencias de mensura y alinderamiento serán practicadas y presentadas ante el Prefecto ó Delegado, en el término fatal de sesenta días, computándose las fechas desde el día en que el Prefecto ó Delegado ordene que se proceda á esas diligencias, fuera del término de la distancia, bajo pena de caducidad.

SECCIÓN QUINTA.—*De la mensura y alinderamiento.*

ART. 23. Las diligencias de mensura y alinderamiento serán presididas por un funcionario de la lista administrativa ó alcalde parroquial, comisionado por el Prefecto ó Delegado, con las facultades de recibir el juramento del perito ó peritos, y concurrir á la operación personalmente, haciendo colocar en este acto mojones claros y designar, en lo posible, límites arcifinios á la concesión, bajo su inmediata responsabilidad.

ART. 24. El perito ó peritos levantarán el plano y presentarán el informe correspondiente, expresando: (1) La extensión, número de hectáreas, forma, calidad y condiciones del suelo; (2) si se trata de gomales, deben especificar si están en explotación, extragados ó abandonados; (3) los mojones que deslindan la propiedad con la claridad necesaria, determinando, si fuere posible, los límites arcifinios, y (4) los adelantos y usos de que es susceptible el terreno adjudicado.

ART. 25. Las diligencias de mensura y alinderamiento se verificarán previa notificación de colindantes; si estos no fueren hallados para la citación, se practicará en las personas de sus administradores, y, en su defecto, se publicarán edictos en cualquiera de los periódicos de la Capital y en el "Boletín Departamental" anunciando el día y la hora de la diligencia, con todos los datos de la adjudicación. Esta publicación se hará por una sola vez y con diez días de antelación á la mensura, y tendrá los efectos de citación personal á los colindantes.

ART. 26. Toda vez que las diligencias de mensura y alinderamiento tengan que efectuarse en regiones de difícil comunicación con la capital del Departamento, el Prefecto ó Delegado concederá un término prudencial, fuera del acordado en el artículo 22 de este reglamento.

SECCIÓN SEXTA.—*De la adjudicación, posesión y títulos.*

ART. 27. Llamadas las diligencias de mensura y alinderamiento, la Prefectura ordenará que se eleven los obrados al Ministerio de Colonización, el cual dictará el auto de adjudicación definitivo previo pago del valor íntegro de las tierras, mandando la inserción en el registro de ministerio y que se expidan los títulos ejecutoriales en favor del concesionario, advirtiéndole que se dé cumplimiento al artículo 10, caso 3, del Supremo Decreto de 11 de febrero de 1905, sobre el uso del papel sellado^a. Este título servirá al interesado para tomar posesión, con arreglo á las leyes comunes y ante las autoridades respectivas.

ART. 28. Contraen los compradores la obligación de constituir en las tierras adquiridas una familia ó matrimonio, por lo menos, en cada unidad de 1,000 hectáreas, para impulsar la colonización, en el plazo de cuatro años, bajo la conminatoria de declararse la nulidad de la adjudicación.

ART. 29. Las solicitudes que excedan de 20,000 hectáreas se presentarán directamente al Ministerio de Colonización, quien las mandará publicar en la forma prevenida en el artículo 9 de este reglamento. Hecha la publicación y antes de verificar las diligencias de mensura y alinderamiento se pasarán al Poder Legislativo para su aprobación.

SECCIÓN SÉPTIMA.—*De los registros.*

ART. 30. En las Notarías de Hacienda de las capitales de Departamento y en las que funcionan cerca de los Delegados Nacionales se llevará un registro especial, por años, denominado "Registro de Adjudicación de Tierras del Estado." Dicho registro será de papel de tercera clase que suministrarán los interesados.

ART. 31. En las mismas oficinas se llevará un libro de Anotaciones de peticiones de tierra, en el cual se tomará razón de toda solicitud presentada, mencionando expresamente, en letras, el día y la hora de la presentación para los efectos de la prioridad de petición.

ART. 32. En el Ministerio de Colonización se llevarán tantos registros de concesiones de tierras cuantos son los Departamentos de la República y territorios sujetos á la jurisdicción de una Delegación Nacional. Estos registros serán igualmente en papel de tercera clase que abonarán los interesados.

ART. 33. En los registros de las Notarías de Hacienda y de las Delegaciones Nacionales se insertará íntegramente, por orden cronológico, toda petición de tierras con más el decreto prefectural que le haya correspondido.

^aArt. 10. Se empleará papel de 7ª clase del valor de diez bolivianos: * * *

3. En las dos primeras hojas de las escrituras ejecutoriales de concesión y denuncia de tierras baldías, aguas, bosques gumíferos, etc.

ART. 34. En los mismos registros se insertará el auto definitivo de concesión que expida el Ministerio de Colonización ó la Delegación Nacional en su caso, haciendo la arespectiva anotación marginal de la hoja en que exista la inserción prescrita en el artículo 31, así como en ésta se hará la de la hoja en que aprezca el auto definitivo del Ministerio.

Si la inserción prescrita en este artículo tuviera que hacerse en el registro del año siguiente, por estar ya cerrado el del anterior, las anotaciones marginales mencionarán esa circunstancia.

ART. 35. En los registros del Ministerio de Colonización se insertarán íntegramente, sin solución de continuidad, tanto la petición y decreto prefectural, cuanto el auto definitivo de concesión con más una copia del plano que deberá formarse á tiempo de la mensura de las tierras concedidas. La inserción prescrita en este artículo se hará en el registro correspondiente al Departamento al que pertenezcan las tierras adjudicadas.

ART. 36. El 31 de diciembre de cada año se cerrarán los registros, anotando en la última hoja, con la firma del Ministro, Delegado ó Prefecto, respectivamente, el número de las que contiene el registro, el de las solicitudes terminadas ó pendientes y de las que hubieran caducado.

ART. 37. Cerrado un registro se mandará encuadernar y empastar debidamente para conservarlo en el archivo, siendo de cargo del Oficial Mayor de Colonización y Secretarios de Delegación y Prefecturas que el empaste se haga previa formación del índice, que precisamente debe tener cada registro.

ART. 38. Por las inserciones que deben hacerse en los registros de concesión de tierras del Estado, abonarán los interesados á los auxiliares escribientes á razón de 40 centavos por hoja.

ART. 39. En el libro de tomas de razón que menciona el artículo 31, se hará por los notarios una anotación de la petición y decreto prefectural, expresando el nombre y generales del peticionario, número de hectáreas pedidas, ubicación y calidad de las tierras, si son de cultivo y pastoreo ó si contienen árboles gomeros y hora exacta de la presentación, que constará del cargo puesto en la misma solicitud. La anotación prevenida en este artículo llevará la firma del interesado.

SECCIÓN OCTAVA.—*De las tierras baldías adjudicadas anteriormente.*

ART. 40. Se declaran vigentes los derechos de los que hubiesen adquirido tierras baldías conforme á las prescripciones de la ley de 13 de noviembre de 1886, quienes pueden consolidarlos con sujeción á las prescripciones del presente reglamento.

ART. 41. Á los fines de esta consolidación, se otorga un plazo perentorio y fatal de dos años, para que prosigan sus gestiones administra-

tivas, entendiéndose que para dicha consolidación es indispensable el pago total de las hectáreas adquiridas.

ART. 42. Los que habiendo obtenido la consolidación no hubiesen amparado su dominio, estableciendo trabajos continuados en la proporción de una sexta parte por lote de 25 hectáreas, perderán todo derecho, quedando franca la concesión.

Las tierras á que este artículo hace referencia, pueden ser adjudicadas en la forma y corriendo las diligencias que se tienen establecidas.

ART. 43. El término de los dos años concedidos en el artículo 41, comenzará á regir desde la fecha de la promulgación del presente reglamento.

SECCIÓN NOVENA.—*De las estradas gomerás anteriormente adjudicadas.*

ART. 44. Las adjudicaciones que no hubiesen pagado las quince anualidades prescritas para la consolidación establecida por el artículo 10 de la ley de 10 de diciembre de 1895, pueden renunciar al pago anual por estradas y acogerse á los términos de la nueva ley, debiendo, en este caso, el tesoro nacional descontarles las sumas pagadas por arrendamiento, del cargo que les resultare.

ART. 45. Los industriales poseedores de estradas gomerás que dejaren de pagar una anualidad en lo posterior, serán ejecutados coactivamente por los prefectos, mediante pliego de cargo y receta, que se girará por el tesoro nacional.

ART. 46. El prefecto en el día decretará auto de solvendo concediendo noventa días para el pago. Este auto deberá ser notificado al concesionario ó al administrador legal, debiendo en caso de no ser posible el cumplimiento de este requisito, sea por ausencia ó por otro motivo, publicarse en el Boletín Departamental, por tres veces con intervalos de 20 en 20 días.

ART. 47. Siempre que se declarasen de oficio el desalucio, el auto por el que se incorporan al dominio del Estado las estradas ejecutadas, será publicado también en el Boletín Departamental.

ART. 48. En cualesquiera de los casos previstos en los artículos anteriores, deberá expedirse el auto en el papel de 10 bolivianos, fijado para estas solicitudes.

ART. 49. Á este respecto las adjudicaciones no perfeccionadas en el trámite hasta la fecha, deberán proseguir sus diligencias, con las mismas penalidades que establece el capítulo segundo y tercero del decreto reglamentario de 30 de junio de 1896^a previo abono de las anualidades devengadas desde la fecha de la primera solicitud.

^aART. 21. El solicitante de estradas que abandonare durante tres meses su acción para la continuación de las diligencias determinadas en este capítulo, perderá, por ministerio de la ley toda preferencia de adjudicación y las pertenencias perdidas se reputarán francas, salvo casos fortuitos.

ART. 22. Es procedente la oposición á las adjudicaciones de estradas gomerás, siempre que ella se presente dentro de los términos señalados por el artículo 15 de la

ART. 50. Al efecto, el notario que no represente de oficio el hecho de que se abandonaron por un trimestre los trámites para el perfeccionamiento de la concesión, como lo previene el artículo 21 del citado reglamento, será separado de sus funciones en el día.

Estos funcionarios pasarán trimestralmente un estado de las representaciones á que se refiere la anterior prevención, sin perjuicio de los cuadros especificados en el artículo 66 del reglamento de gomas, en los casos de consolidación.

ART. 51. Los asuntos contenciosos deberán ser definidos por los jueces ordinarios siempre que se hallen amparados debidamente con el pago de las anualidades á que están obligados.

ART. 52. Á falta de denunciante, el Tesoro Nacional pasará cada semestre á las Prefecturas y Delegaciones Nacionales nóminas completas de las concesiones caducas, para que aquéllas, declarando franco el terreno, manden publicarlas en el "Boletín," tantas veces cuantas sean necesarias, interesando al público industrial.

ART. 53. Los autos de solvendo á que se refiere este capítulo serán notificados, sin perjuicio de los juicios ordinarios. Al vencimiento del plazo acordado, los Prefectos darán aviso al juez que conoce el juicio, para que se desprenda de su conocimiento.

SECCIÓN DÉCIMA.—*De las delegaciones nacionales.*

ART. 54. Los Delegados Nacionales en las adjudicaciones de que trata este reglamento, se sujetarán á sus prescripciones, dictando, además, el auto definitivo de confesión; después de cuyo requisito, se elevará el proceso al Ministerio de Colonización, para que éste proceda á la revisión de los actuados y expida el auto de aprobación, ordenando se archiven los obrados originales y se otorguen los títulos de propiedad respectivo.

ART. 55. Á falta de archivos ó de documentos que den luz, estas autoridades, concediendo un plazo prudencial, y mediante comisiones remuneradas, mandarán notificar á los concesionarios de estradas gomeras, con las prevenciones que siguen: (1) Presentación de los títulos de adjudicación que acrediten su derecho; (2) testimonios que manifiesten los derechos traslativos; (3) certificados que acrediten el pago de las patentes fiscales; (4) declaración que manifieste la producción de la barraca y el número de peones que emplea, y (5) aviso de la vía por la que hace sus exportaciones, para que sean controladas, en este último caso, con la aduana de referencia.

ley (60 días) por este reglamento, y alegando dos únicas causas: (1) Prioridad en el descubrimiento, y (2) aprobación legal anterior.

La oposición fuera de estos términos ó por causas distintas de las enunciadas, será rechazada de plano por el Prefecto ó Delegado respectivo.

ART. 23. La oposición no será atendible si no se acompaña á la demanda un instrumento público, que manifiesta el mejor derecho, ó el proceso de las declaraciones testimoniales sobre la prioridad del descubrimiento.

ART. 56. El industrial que no presentare los documentos solicitados, será conminado nuevamente, otorgándole un plazo menor, bajo la pena de iniciarse de oficio, el juicio de explotación clandestina, para el cobro del duplo de las anualidades, que se prevce por el artículo 32 del reglamento de gomas.^a

Si la denuncia se dedujese por un tercero, éste tendrá derecho al 50 por ciento de la suma adeudada, que se cobrará coactivamente, con arreglo al decreto de 18 de enero de 1877.

ART. 57. En los casos de estas denuncias, que deberán ser transmitidas por las delegaciones y prefecturas, el Ministerio Fiscal ejercerá su acción, conforme á las leyes.

ART. 58. Las denuncias serán admitidas en el acto de su presentación, designándose á la autoridad ó perito fiscal que proceda á la investigación sumaria, sin perjuicio de que el interesado designe el que le corresponde, en el término de veinticuatro horas de su notificación.

Estos peritos serán pagado por las partes, con la dotación que señale la autoridad, siempre que faltare avenimientos entre interesados, pudiendo en los casos de resistencia intervenir la fuerza pública.

SECCIÓN UNDÉCIMA.—*De los centros de inmigración.*

ART. 59. De conformidad con lo preerito en el artículo 6 de la ley que se reglamenta, se excluye de toda adjudicación á particulares las tierras destinadas á la colonización.

ART. 60. Estas tierras serán distribuidas en la forma señalada por el reglamento de inmigración libre.

SECCIÓN DUODÉCIMA.—*Disposiciones generales.*

ART. 61. Las Prefecturas continuarán conociendo, sin alteración alguna de los trámites de adjudicaciones verificadas, conforme á la ley de 10 de diciembre de 1895, siempre que los adjudicatarios no se acogan á la ley á que se refiere el presente reglamento.

ART. 62. Todos los autos dictados por las Prefecturas ó Delegaciones serán apelables ante el Ministerio de Colonización, con arreglo á los artículos 687 y 688 del Procedimiento Civil, reformados por los artículos 17 y 18 de la ley de 19 de diciembre de 1905, y su tramitación se conformará con las reglas establecidas por los capítulos 2, 3, 4, 5 y 6, título 1, libros 3, del Procedimiento Civil.^b Las resolu-

^a Art. 32. Pasado este plazo, los que posean estradas sin haber solicitado ú obtenido legalmente del Estado el terreno en que se encuentran, serán penados con la multa del duplo del precio de las anualidades que deben abonar durante quince años, duplo que será pagado en la forma ordinaria, para la consolidación del terreno.

^b Es legal la apelación en ambos efectos: (1) De toda sentencia definitiva pronunciada en causa que se hubiere seguido por los trámites del juicio ordinario; (2) de las

ciones ministeriales no admiten otro recurso de nulidad que el estatuido por el artículo 822 del Procedimiento Civil interpretado por la ley de 13 octubre de 1892.^a

ART. 63. Siendo imprescriptibles los derechos del Estado, se procederá, á juicio de las autoridades, mediante comisiones especiales ó catastradoras, al recuento ó remensura de las estradas gomeras y tierras adjudicadas, con prácticos ó peritos fiscales, reivindicándose en favor del Estado los excedentes que resultaren, sin que en ningún caso pueda hacerse valer como título la prescripción.

ART. 64. Estos excedentes quedarán siempre, si así lo desearan, en favor de los poseedores, quienes pagarán el importe de las demasías conforme á lo estatuido por este reglamento.

ART. 65. Los gastos que demanden estas operaciones, á las que concurrirán los interesados, serán satisfechos por éstos y el fisco, mediante presupuestos que decretará el Ministerio del Ramo, sobre el valor de los ingresos extraor dinarios que obtengan.

ART. 66. Las adjudicaciones obtenidas sin la declaratoria previa de desahucio ó de caducidad, no pueden surtir efecto legal, en las gestiones

interlocutorias que se dictaren durante la substanciación del referido juicio, cuando ellas ocasionen gravamen irreparable, ó perjuicio de difícil reparación.

También será legal la apelación, pero sólo en el efecto devolutivo: (1) De las sentencias de remate y cualesquiera otras que se dieren en los juicios ejecutivos; (2) de las que hubieren recaído en los juicios sumarios, y (3) de todas aquellas cuya suspensión causare algún peligro por la demora en la ejecución.

(Ley de 19 de diciembre de 1905.)

ART. 17. Se deroga el número 2 del artículo 687 del Procedimiento Civil.

ART. 18. Al artículo 688 se le agrega: "(4) De los autos interlocutorios que se dictaren durante la sustanciación de los juicios ordinarios, cuando ellos ocasionen gravamen ó perjuicio de difícil reparación; (5) de los autos que resuelvan las tercerías interpuestas como incidentes en los juicios ejecutivos; (6) de los autos interlocutorios ó sentencias definitivas dictadas en el juicio de concurso necesario ó voluntario, y (7) de las sentencias definitivas ó interlocutorias dadas en los juicios de desahucio."

ART. 822. Podrá interponerse el recurso de nulidad por falta de jurisdicción, de toda resolución definitiva ó interlocutoria, dada en juicio verbal ó escrito, cualesquiera que haya sido el asunto contencioso sobre el que hubiera recaído. Conocerán en este caso los tribunales ó jueces que tienen por la ley la facultad de juzgar en primera instancia al funcionario público que se hubiese arrogado la jurisdicción, y al declarar la nulidad impondrán la responsabilidad de daños y perjuicios en favor de la parte ofendida y una multa de diez á cien pesos para fondos municipales.

Ley del 13 de octubre de 1892:

ARTÍCULO. 1. El artículo 822 del Procedimiento Compilado se interpretará así: El recurso de nulidad franqueado por el artículo 822 de la Compilación, solo es procedente en resguardo del artículo 23 de la constitución política del Estado, cuando los funcionarios usurpen funciones que no les competen ó ejerzan jurisdicción ó potestad que no emane de la ley.

ART. 2. El artículo 816 de la Compilación se adiciona así: "Ó contra las que resuelvan una declinatoria ó deciden una excepción de incompetencia, debiendo en todos estos casos acompañarse el certificado del depósito requerido por el artículo siguiente" (817).

administrativas de que trata este reglamento, siendo indispensable solicitarlas previamente con acumulación de antecedentes para que los registros contengan la nota de las subrogaciones.

ART. 67. Cuando el propietario de una concesión no haya llegado á defender sus derechos, por medio del recurso de oposición, en el término de ciento veinte días, contados desde la primera publicación, y el nuevo concesionario haya obtenido la adjudicación y el título ejecutorial del Gobierno, tendrá aquél el derecho de acudir á los tribunales ordinarios en defensa de su propiedad, pero solamente dentro del término improrrogable de un año, computable desde la fecha en que se extendieron los títulos, á cuyo fin se publicarán éstos en el "Boletín Departamental," en los primeros treinta días de su otorgamiento, bajo la responsabilidad del notario, que será multado con veinte bolivianos en la primera falta y destituido por las reincidencias. Esta publicación se pagará también por el concesionario.

ART. 68. Los denunciante de terrenos baldíos usurpados al Estado, tendrán la sexta parte sobre el valor de ellos, conforme á lo mandado por el artículo 8 del Supremo Decreto de 12 de abril de 1880.

ART. 69. Las tierras con ganado cerril, mostrenco, no marcado, serán adjudicadas independientemente de éste, el cual se obtendrá conforme á la ley especial de 23 de febrero de 1878.

ART. 70. Los Prefectos y Delegados Nacionales, bajo de estricta responsabilidad, pasarán al Ministerio del Ramo un cuadro anual y detallado de las adjudicaciones que se hicieran. Informarán además, semestralmente, sobre el progreso y explotación industriales y sobre el cumplimiento de las disposiciones legales, en las regiones de su respectiva jurisdicción.

BRASIL.

EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

El valor total de las importaciones recibidas en el Brasil durante el primer semestre de 1907 fué de \$91,661,660, en comparación con el de \$69,961,124 en que se avallaron las del mismo período de 1906; las exportaciones ascendieron á \$143,646,850, contra \$104,354,952 que sumaron en el primer semestre del año anterior.

Mr. ANDERSON, Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en Río Janeiro, atribuye este incremento en el comercio de la nación á la inmensa cosecha de café durante el año. Este funcionario dice que la participación de los Estados Unidos en este tráfico no es tan favorable como debiera ser, pues, si bien las importaciones de productos americanos tuvieron un aumento material, otros países adquirieron un incremento mayor en proporción.

Las importaciones totales del Brasil durante los seis primeros meses de 1907 demuestran un aumento del 31 por ciento sobre las del mismo período de 1906. Las mercancías de los Estados Unidos recibidas en la República aumentaron en \$2,271,560, ó en un 24.4 por ciento, en tanto que las ventas de la Gran Bretaña tuvieron un incremento de más de \$8,000,000, ó sea, de 42.5 por ciento. El incremento mayor fué el observado en las importaciones de Alemania y fué de 46.1 por ciento sobre las del semestre correspondiente á 1906. El rango relativo de la Gran Bretaña, Alemania, y los Estados Unidos no ha sufrido alteración alguna, pero la primacía de aquellos dos competidores de este último país ha aumentado materialmente.

Los principales países de origen fueron los siguientes, en comparación con el mismo semestre de 1906, observándose una disminución en contra del Uruguay:

Países.	1906.	1907.	Tanto por ciento del aumento.
Alemania.....	\$9,484,297	\$13,856,717	56.1
Argentina.....	7,422,910	9,007,741	21.3
Austria-Hungría.....	1,038,832	1,550,778	49.3
Bélgica.....	2,920,565	3,252,540	11.4
Estados Unidos.....	9,351,266	11,633,826	24.4
Francia.....	6,369,830	9,751,658	53.0
Gran Bretaña.....	18,934,315	27,021,023	42.5
Italia.....	2,411,814	3,324,500	37.0
Portugal.....	4,731,175	5,664,344	19.7
Terranova.....	923,309	1,161,366	25.8
Uruguay.....	3,766,612	2,584,487	-31.0
Otros países.....	2,556,429	2,852,680	11.5
Todal.....	69,961,124	91,661,600	31.0

Este cuadro demuestra los países cuyas exportaciones al Brasil durante al período de que se trata ascendieron á más de \$1,000,000. De las importaciones de los Estados Unidos tuvieron mayor aumento los artículos manufacturados, tales como harina, tocino, manteca, y maquinaria de varias clases, particularmente la eléctrica. El incremento ha sido generalmente en toda clase de artículos, particularmente en géneros de algodón, maquinaria y materiales de ferrocarril, sustancias químicas, artículos de cuero, carbón, yute, petróleo, bacalao, trigo, vinos, maderas—en otras palabras, el curso del comercio en el período de que se trata fué una continuación del incremento observado en los años 1905 y 1906. El notable aumento de las importaciones alemanas estuvo representado principalmente en las de algodón, maquinaria industrial, y materiales ferroviarios, y las de la Gran Bretaña por las de géneros de algodón, y maquinaria. Las importaciones de bacalao procedentes de Terranova han superado á las de los Estados Unidos. Austria-Hungría aumentó notablemente sus exportaciones de harina al Brasil.

En la lista de importaciones la partida de mayor importancia para los Estados Unidos es la relativa á los géneros de algodón, cuyas ventas al Brasil han sufrido una merma de consideración comparadas con las del primer semestre de 1906. Las fabricaciones de algodón americanas están desapareciendo rápidamente del mercado brasileño, en tanto que las de la Gran Bretaña y las de Alemania, hechas con materias primas americanas, aumentan con gran rapidez. El tanto por ciento que corresponde á la Gran Bretaña del comercio brasileño de importación se elevó de 27.1, que era en el primer semestre de 1906, á 29.5 en el de 1907, y el aumento fué principalmente con artículos fabricados con materias primas americanas. Las importaciones que han alcanzado aumento dan una idea general de la manera en que el comercio brasileño se va centralizando en los contados países principales.

Los cambios experimentados en el comercio de importación de Río Janeiro estuvieron en armonía con los de la nación en general. Hubo un incremento muy considerable en las importaciones de harina, trigo, géneros de algodón, maquinaria industrial, materiales ferrocarrileros, vinos, materiales de construcción, manteca, tocino mecanógrafos, instrumentos de música, bacalao, cerveza inglesa, y varios artículos.

En tanto que la potencia compradora de la nación ha aumentado considerablemente, la razón principal de ese gran incremento en las importaciones fué la considerable cosecha de café en la estación de 1906-7. El valor total de las exportaciones durante la primera mitad de 1907 fué de \$143,645,850, en comparación con \$104,354,952 en 1906, y \$93,249,830 en 1905. Por lo tanto, el aumento de las exportaciones del primer semestre de 1907 fué de un 37.7 por ciento, en comparación con el incremento de 31 por ciento correspondiente á las importaciones. Los valores de los artículos exportados durante el período de que se trata fueron como sigue: Café, \$66,428,030; goma, \$41,600,380; tabaco, \$4,700,960; azúcar, \$395,750; yerba mate, \$3,144,080; cacao, \$3,177,138; algodón, \$6,627,894; otros productos, \$17,571,648; total, \$143,645,850.

De este total de exportaciones, los productos que han sido la base de la prosperidad del país desde muchos años—el café, la goma, el tabaco, la yerba mate, el cacao, y el algodón—formaron un 86.2 por ciento de las exportaciones generales.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN LOS SIETE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1907.

La "Brazilian Review" correspondiente al 17 de septiembre de 1907, anuncia que el valor total de las mercancías que el Brasil importó en los meses comprendidos de enero á julio inclusive, de 1907, ascendió á 356,666:766\$, ó sean como \$112,000,000, contra 253,175:067\$, ó sean como \$85,000,000, en el período correspondiente de 1906.

El valor de las exportaciones se calcula en 548,939:081\$, ó sean \$171,000,000, contra 360,622:297\$, ó sean \$121,000,000, en los siete primeros meses del año anterior.

Así pues, en el último período se muestra un aumento de \$58,000,000 en el valor de las exportaciones, contra \$36,000,000 en el período correspondiente del año anterior.

La siguiente es una enumeración de las exportaciones, junto con sus respectivos valores: Café, \$84,000,000; goma, \$45,000,000; tabaco, \$5,000,000; azúcar, \$405,000; hierba mate, \$4,000,000; cacao, \$4,000,000; algodón, \$7,000,000, en tanto que los artículos diversos representan un poco más de \$20,000,000.

FOMENTO DE LA INDUSTRIA DE LA GOMA.

Se ha presentado al Congreso Brasileño un proyecto de ley que autoriza al Gobierno para conceder un premio de 50 *contos* á la persona que invente un procedimiento económico para la extracción de goma sin detrimento de los árboles, y para su coagulación rápida. Con el fin de estimular el establecimiento de fábricas de goma, este proyecto concede á las cinco primeras que dentro de dos años se establezcan en el Territorio del Acre y en los Estados de Sao Paulo, Amazonas, Pará, Bahía y Río Janeiro, exención del pago de derechos de importación, por un período de cinco años, para introducir materiales y maquinarias que se hayan de emplear en dichas fábricas.

FÁBRICAS DE TEJIDO.

Según estadísticas oficiales, en el Brasil existen en la actualidad 110 fábricas de tejido, en las cuales se emplean 734,928 husos y 29,420 telares; el capital total de dichas fábricas asciende á 165,439,952 *milreis*, y en ellas se da trabajo á 39,159 operarios; producen anualmente 242,087,181 metros de géneros, y consumen 37, 891,780 kilos de algodón al año.

COLOMBIA.

PROTECCIÓN DE LOS BOSQUES NACIONALES.

De acuerdo con un decreto número 976, del 31 de agosto de 1907, el Gobierno colombiano ha tomado las medidas conducentes para proteger los bosques de la República. Aplicanse restricciones terminantes á la explotación de la goma y tagua ó marfil vegetal, y se imponen multas por todas las infracciones de la ley.

RENTAS ADUANERAS EN EL AÑO DE 1906.

Durante el año de 1906 las aduanas de la República de Colombia recaudaron una renta total de \$7,294,497, oro colombiano, ascendiendo sus gastos á la cantidad de \$590,628.25 solamente. El total de rentas se distribuye entre las diferentes aduanas de la manera siguiente:

Barranquilla.....	\$4,442,212.42	Riohacha.....	\$58,438.41
Cartagena.....	1,445,187.34	Meta.....	18,574.99
Buenaventura.....	722,330.58	Arauca.....	4,228.75
Cúcuta.....	303,855.85	Ipiales.....	3,652.70
Santa Marta.....	173,945.76		
Tumaco.....	142,070.90	Total.....	7,294,497.70

DESCUBRIMIENTO DE YACIMIENTOS DE PLATINO.

Despachos recientemente recibidos de Colombia, dan cuenta del descubrimiento en el Distrito de Lloró de la Intendencia del Chocó, Departamento del Cauca, de ricos yacimientos de platino en los Ríos Boraudó y su afluente Chiquinquirá; dícese que el platino que allí existe es de un brillo extraordinario. Las autoridades provinciales han dispuesto que no se admitan denuncios de minas sobre aquellos ríos, en un perímetro de una legua por cada lado.

VENEROS DE RIQUEZA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE NARIÑO.

Á petición del Señor Don JULIÁN BUCHELI se publican los siguientes extractos tomados de la memoria que presentó al Ministro de Hacienda y Tesoro de Colombia, como Gobernador del Departamento de Nariño:

“El Departamento de Nariño linda por el norte y este con el Departamento colombiano del Cauca; por el sureste con el Brasil; por el sur con el Perú y el Ecuador, y por el oeste con el Océano Pacífico. El Departamento de Nariño tiene 256,411 habitantes, sin incluir las tribus salvajes del Putumayo, ni la civilizada de los pueblos de esta Intendencia. Este Departamento es el que menos ha sufrido á consecuencia de las agitaciones políticas de estos últimos años.

“El valor en oro de las exportaciones é importaciones por la aduana de Tumaco, del 1° de enero al 30 de junio de 1906, ascendió, respectivamente, á \$293,772 y á \$164,006; las del 1° de julio al 31 de diciembre de 1906, á \$335,752 y á \$326,488, y las del 1° de enero al 30 de junio de 1907, á \$399,187 y á \$345,737, ó sea un valor total de exportaciones é importaciones, respectivamente, de \$1,028,711 y \$836,231 en los dieciocho meses de referencia. El valor en oro de las exportaciones é importaciones por la aduana de Ipiales del 1° de enero al 30 de junio de 1907, ascendió, respectivamente, á \$14,166 y á \$9,367. Los principales artículos de exportación fueron los siguientes: Tagua, cacao, caucho, cueros, sombreros de paja, maderas preciosas, café, oro, plata, etc.

“ El capital extranjero puede invertirse con provecho en las industrias mineras y agrícolas. La exportación de oro por la aduana de Tumaco en los dieciocho meses transcurridos del 1° de enero de 1906 al 30 de junio de 1907 ascendió á \$371,447, y se cree que dentro de cuatro años la industria minera habrá aumentado mucho y contribuirá poderosamente al desarrollo de la riqueza de este Departamento. Las zonas mineras de dicho Departamento se dividen como sigue: Oriental, Central y Occidental. La parte plana de la zona oriental contiene terrenos de reciente formación fluvial, la parte elevada contiene muestras de rocas y de fósiles y la cordillera contiene granitos, en tanto que la zona central está constituida por rocas volcánicas, mayormente tufas que muestran la formidable acción del volcanismo en estas regiones. La zona occidental es la única en la cual se han explotado minas, y hasta hace poco la zona central no se había explorado como tampoco se ha explorado la oriental. En la actualidad se explotan los aluviones de Barbacoas por el antiguo sistema de lavado, sobre todo en el Río Telembí, en cuyas márgenes está situada la ciudad de Barbacoas. En Mayasquer también se han explotado aluviones, y en dicha zona también hay minerales de oro y platino, debiendo agregarse que en la parte alta del río Telembí se encuentra en abundancia los minerales de oro. Dícese que en la región denominada Panga se encuentran muchos ricos minerales de oro y plata. Además, en dicho Departamento, se encuentran en abundancia otros minerales, tales como, el cobre, el carbón, zafiros y corindones.

“ Toda la producción de caucho se exporta por el Amazonas, y debe agregarse que las plantaciones de Tumaco contienen 1,700,000 árboles de goma. Á fin de estimular el cultivo de los árboles de goma, el Gobierno paga una prima de 4 pesos oro por la exportación de cada quintal de caucho producido por las plantaciones que se hayan establecido.

“ Las plantaciones de cacao existentes en el Departamento de Nariño tienen ya 2,000,000 de árboles.

“ En los 36 meses últimos la industria de sombreros de paja toquilla ha llegado á ocupar el segundo puesto entre los artículos de exportación.

“ La exportación de tagua constituye una de las fuentes principales de riqueza de dicho Departamento.

“ La industria pecuaria de dicho departamento es muy importante, y su valor se calcula en \$4,300,000 en plata. Se exporta ganado vacuno á la República del Ecuador y también á varios Departamentos de Colombia.

“ En este región se producen casi toda clase de artículos y de superior calidad, porque hay una diversidad de climas y los terrenos son muy

feraces. Entre dichos productos pueden citarse, el trigo, anís, papas, garbanzos, lentejas, maíz, frijoles, cebada, caña de azúcar, café, plátanos, etc., así como una gran variedad de frutas en las zonas frías y templadas.

“La subdivisión de los bienes raíces ha contribuido notablemente al mayor desarrollo de la agricultura, y á pesar de ésto, los bienes raíces no han adquirido un valor excesivo, excepción hecha de los que están situados próximos á las grandes ciudades. En dicho Departamento hay 1,200,000 hectáreas de terrenos cultivadas cuyo valor asciende aproximadamente á \$13,000,000, ó sea á razón de \$10 plata por hectárea.

“El Banco del Sur, establecido en la ciudad de Pasto, cuenta con un capital de \$500,000, y está autorizado por el Gobierno para emitir billetes hasta la suma de \$500,000.

“En la ciudad de Nariño se explotan varias industrias, tales como, la talabartería, la tenería, carpintería, herrería, tejidos, mecánica, barniz, etc.

“El Camino del Sur podría adoptarse al servicio de ruedas mediante el gasto de \$400,000.

“La apertura del Canal de Panamá ha de contribuir indudablemente á que haya un gran movimiento en la costa del Pacífico perteneciente á Nariño, y debe agregarse que Tumaco es en la actualidad la ciudad de más porvenir de Colombia en este litoral. La ciudad de Guapi también está ventajosamente situada en la boca del río del mismo nombre, y en su puerto pueden entrar vapores de gran calado. Á la terminación del Canal de Panamá el comercio que se ha de hacer por el Río Patía ha de ser muy importante.

“En resumen, puede decirse que en el Departamento de Nariño podrían establecerse innumerables empresas en las cuales podría invertirse con gran provecho el capital extranjero, tales como la construcción de buenas carreteras que se extiendan hasta la costa del Pacífico, la fundición de minerales, la instalación de plantas eléctricas, construcción de acueductos, ó instalación de molinos de harina modernos.”

DELEGADO Á LA TERCERA CONFERENCIA SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL.

La Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas ha sido informada por la Legación de Colombia en Washington que el Gobierno de aquella República ha tenido á bien designar al Dr. Don JENARO PAYAN como su representante en la Tercera Convención Sanitaria Internacional que se celebrará en la Ciudad de México en los días 2 al 7 de diciembre de 1907.

EQUIVALENCIAS DE MONEDAS EXTRANJERAS.

En resolución de fecha 3 de septiembre de 1907, el Ministro de Hacienda de la República de Colombia fija la equivalencia de las monedas extranjeras de oro y colombianas que existen en el país con relación á la moneda legal establecida por la Ley 35 del 1907, como sigue:

Monedas.	Equivalencia en moneda legal colombiana.
Dólar americano.....	\$1.02
Franco francés, belga, suizo y griego.....	.1982
Lira italiana.....	.1982
Bolívar venezolano.....	.1982
Marco alemán.....	.2446
Libra inglesa y noruega.....	Á la par.
Corona danesa, sueca y noruega.....	.28
Corona austriaca.....	.2008
Peso argentino, colombiano antiguo y el peso italiano.....	.97
Peso cubano.....	.55

El Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Cartagena, Mr. J. A. MANNING, dice en un informe que los nuevos billetes del Banco Central, basados en oro inglés, es decir los de \$5 que tienen el valor relativo de la libra esterlina, han sido puestos en circulación. Los billetes del Gobierno son los que circulan generalmente por el país, y su aceptación es obligatoria, fijando el Gobierno, hasta lo posible, el tipo del cambio del oro. El tipo actual está fijado en la base \$101 á \$102 en billetes colombianos por cada \$1 oro americano. La moneda americana tiene circulación general en el país, y casi todos los contratos se hacen en su base.

Se dice que el Banco Central tiene monopolizado el movimiento bancario del Gobierno, es el que recauda todos los impuestos y rentas de aduanas, y en él se depositan todos los fondos fiscales.

Opínase que el Banco de Bolívar, con un capital de \$500,000, estará abierto hacia el 1º de noviembre de 1907. Ha hecho un arreglo con el Banco Central por el cual estará autorizado para emitir billetes por la cantidad de \$1,000,000, oro.

COSTA RICA.

RENTA DE ADUANAS EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DEL AÑO ECONÓMICO DE 1907.

La renta de aduana recaudada en los varios puertos de la República de Costa Rica en el semestre transcurrido de abril á septiembre de 1907, ascendió á 2,467,409.58 colones, ó sea como \$1,200,000, contra 1,956,686.95 colones, ó sea como \$970,000 en el período correspondiente del año anterior.

Los ingresos que se anuncian muestran un aumento de 92,409.58 colones en los seis meses de referencia.

REDUCCIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS SOBRE REVÓLVERES Y CARTUCHOS.

El Presidente VÍQUEZ, de la República de Costa Rica, con fecha 8 de octubre de 1907, promulgó un decreto disponiendo la reducción de los derechos de importación sobre revólveres y cartuchos para los mismos, de 15 colones por kilogramo que eran antiguamente, á 3 colones por kilogramo. Los derechos sobre cartuchos para rifles de salón han sido también reducidos, de 9.68 colones, á 2 colones por kilogramo.

CHILE.**EL SEÑOR DON PEDRO MONTT, PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.**

El Señor Don PEDRO MONTT, abogado y nombre público, nació en Santiago en 1846. Fueron sus padres el estadista y magistrado Don MANUEL MONTT, Presidente de la República, y la Señora ROSARIO MONTT. Hizo sus estudios de humanidades en el Instituto Nacional; cursó leyes en la Universidad, y obtuvo el título de abogado del 3 de enero de 1870. En 1874 comenzó su carrera pública, habiendo sido electo diputado al Congreso y Presidente de la Sociedad Católica de Educación. Protegido por el nombre de su ilustre padre y heredero de su prestigio y de su influjo público en el partido á que pertenecía, ha podido hacer una carrera política brillante. En 1885 y 1886 fué elegido Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados, y en ese período del Gobierno de Santa María empezó á ejercer una influencia poderosa en la administración pública y en la dirección política del partido llamado Nacional que fundó Don MANUEL MONTT, con el concurso decisivo de Don ANTONIO VARAS. En esta misma época hizo un viaje á Europa con el propósito de estudiar las instituciones políticas de aquellas naciones. En 1886 fué nombrado Ministro de Justicia é Instrucción Pública al iniciarse el Gobierno del Presidente BALMACEDA; en 1887 fué nombrado miembro del Comité de Sanidad, y en junio del mismo año, Ministro de Industria y Obras Públicas.

Tanto en el Congreso como en el Gobierno, ha hecho una labor constante para obtener el mejoramiento del servicio penal y de las cárceles. En 1890 formó parte de la oposición parlamentaria contra el Gobierno del Presidente BALMACEDA, á cuyo triunfo había contribuido en el Congreso de 1885 y 1886, habiendo sido dos veces su Ministro de Estado. Cuando la preeminencia política y constitucional de los poderes públicos dieron por resultado la guerra civil, tomó una participación directa y activa en la revolución de 1891, habiendo sido miembro del comité directivo de Santiago. Entonces

se trasladó al Perú, siguió viaje á Europa, y desde allí fué á los Estados Unidos á desempeñar el puesto de Agente Diplomático de la Junta de Gobierno de Iquique. Habiendo triunfado la revolución, fué nombrado Ministro Plenipotenciario de Chile ante el Gobierno de Wáshington. Desempeñaba ese puesto cuando la reclamación á que dió origen la reyerta de marineros del buque de guerra norteamericana *Baltimore*, en el puerto de Valparaíso.

Al regresar á su país fué Ministro del Interior, durante la administración del Presidente JORGE MONTE. En 1896 formó parte del tribunal de honor que se reunió en Santiago para fallar la elección presidencial de Don FEDERICO ERRÁZURIZ Y ECHAURREN. Desde 1897 se le considera jefe de la coalición que ha dirigido la política del Gobierno del Presidente ERRÁZURIZ Y ECHAURREN. Durante la siguiente administración del Señor Don JERMÁN RIESCO, fué Vicepresidente del Consejo de Estado. Fué Director de la Casa de Orates, en la cual introdujo reformas prácticas para aliviar á los infelices extraviados, y también tomó parte del consejo de instrucción pública durante muchos años. En marzo de 1906 fué elegido Senador por Santiago, y el 24 de junio del mismo año Presidente de la República por el período comprendido de 1906 á 1911.

El proyecto de construcción del Ferrocarril Longitudinal que ha de unir el norte con el sur de la República, que fué presentado al Congreso, y la construcción del Puerto de Valparaíso, han sido los trabajos con que ha iniciado su administración. Habiendo venido al poder en circunstancias en que el país se hallaba profundamente conmovido á causa del terremoto del 16 de agosto de 1907, cuyas consecuencias económicas repercutieron poderosamente en el mercado de la República, el Presidente MONTE ha consagrado todo su celo á sacar al país del estado de postración en que quedó, rebajando los derechos de importación, construyendo numerosos ferrocarriles, escuelas y hospitales, que, sin duda, han de contribuir notablemente al prestigio y buena fama de su administración.

VALOR DE LAS IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES EN 1906.

Los últimos datos estadísticos, publicados, oficialmente por la Oficina de Estadística chilena, anuncian que en 1906, el valor total de las importaciones ascendió á 225,265,516 pesos, en tanto que el de las exportaciones ascendió á 271,448,216 pesos, divididos de la manera siguiente:

Países de origen.		Valor.	Países de origen.		Valor.
		<i>Pesos.</i>			<i>Pesos.</i>
Gran Bretaña.....	81,633,214		Panamá.....	170,968	
Alemania.....	55,630,091		Guatemala.....	167,263	
Estados Unidos.....	24,040,865		Japón.....	77,171	
Francia.....	14,371,259		Portugal.....	59,030	
Australia.....	9,485,017		Suecia.....	27,616	
Perú.....	6,906,397		Bolivia.....	27,431	
República Argentina.....	6,216,649		Austria.....	26,913	
Bélgica.....	6,180,698		Turquía.....	23,809	
Italia.....	5,237,945		Costa Rica.....	20,238	
India.....	4,628,984		Paraguay.....	10,270	
España.....	4,607,006		México.....	9,960	
Uruguay.....	1,529,568		Rusia.....	5,336	
Brasil.....	1,364,057		Noruega.....	2,703	
Suiza.....	1,104,007		Egipto.....	2,071	
Ecuador.....	978,910		Otros países.....	4,259	
Holanda.....	223,696		Pescado.....	113,850	
Cuba.....	186,329				
China.....	182,875		Total.....	225,265,516	

Reduciendo los 225,265,516 pesos chilenos al tipo de \$0.365, resulta que el valor de estas importaciones ascendió á \$81,208,218.54, oro americano, en comparación con 188,596,418 pesos, ó sean \$68,837,692.57 el año anterior.

Países de destino.		Valor.	Países de destino.		Valor.
		<i>Pesos.</i>			<i>Pesos.</i>
Gran Bretaña.....	122,681,581		Paraguay.....	135	
Alemania.....	51,690,434		Brasil.....	449,608	
Estados Unidos.....	48,074,213		Austria.....	186,090	
Francia.....	17,520,494		Ecuador.....	186,832	
Perú.....	1,445,984		Islas Maldivas.....	15,056	
Bélgica.....	5,013,469		Panamá.....	46,638	
Italia.....	3,233,863		Guatemala.....	29,345	
Holanda.....	12,531,372		Nicaragua.....	407	
España.....	3,012,516		Costa Rica.....	6,436	
República Argentina.....	2,080,540		México.....	8,573	
Japón.....	226,648		Colombia.....	2,780	
Bolivia.....	864,316		Suecia.....	270,000	
Honolulu.....	1,131,939				
Uruguay.....	302,227		Total.....	271,448,216	

El valor de las exportaciones en oro americano ascendió á \$99,078,599.57, y el del año anterior ascendió á \$96,801,355.08, ó sean 265,209,192 pesos.

LA INDUSTRIA DEL SALITRE.

El Señor ALFRED A. WINSLOW, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Valparaíso, al informar acerca de la industria de salitre en Chile y la influencia que este producto ejerce en la existencia económica de la República, asevera que durante varios años el Gobierno ha percibido de un 20 á un 50 por ciento más del derecho de exportación que se impone al salitre que el que ha percibido de los derechos de importación, por cuanto en 1896 dicho derecho de exportación produjo una renta de \$10,306,445. Los especuladores en salitre obtienen una ganancia líquida que representa como un 50 por ciento.

En el primer semestre de 1907 hubo un aumento de 735,959 quintales métricos en las exportaciones, en tanto que en el último semestre del año se espera obtener un aumento mayor.

En 1906 los Estados Unidos compraron como un 25 por ciento del producto total, por más que la Gran Bretaña compró cerca del 50 por ciento de dicha producción. Alemania ocupa el segundo puesto como país comprador de este producto de exportación.

Por más que la cantidad que se ha exportado sólo muestra un aumento de poco más de un 21 por ciento desde 1900, sin embargo, su valor casi se ha duplicado.

Al principio de 1907, en la República había 121 instalaciones de salitre que funcionaban casi exclusivamente con maquinaria importada de Europa, y mayormente de la Gran Bretaña.

FERROCARRIL DE CAMARONES Á BOLIVIA.

El día 9 de septiembre de 1907 el Ejecutivo de la República de Chile promulgó una ley del Congreso que concede á los Señores RODOLFO ROTHSTEIN, RAMIRO SANCHEZ, y SALVADOR IZQUIERDO autorización para construir y explotar una vía férrea que partirá de la Costa del Pacífico en la inmediaciones del Puerto de Camarones, pasará cerca de la Laguna de Chileaya y llegará hasta la frontera de la República de Bolivia. El término de la concesión es de noventa años, contados desde que el ferrocarril quede abierto al tráfico público; al vencimiento de este plazo, la vía, con sus materiales y edificios pasará á ser de la propiedad del Gobierno. Los concesionarios deberán hacer un depósito de 20,000 pesos en bonos, para garantizar el cumplimiento de las obligaciones del contrato.

DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR DON ALBERTO YOACHAM, PRONUNCIADO ANTE EL QUILL CLUB.

Al dirigir la palabra ante el Quill Club, de Nueva York, el 20 de octubre de 1907, el Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM, Encargado de Negocios de Chile en los Estados Unidos, habló como sigue:

“Debo principiar por confesarme muy reconocido por el honor que el Quill Club, de New York, me confiere al permitirme que dirija la palabra á tan distinguida audiencia y aun cuando no soy absolutamente orador, pienso que es mi obligación como también es mi placer el servirme de una ocasión que tan amablemente se me ofrece para hacer conocer mi país, sus recursos, la estabilidad de sus instituciones y el brillante y próspero futuro que nosotros debemos contemplar.

“Á diversas causas es debida la poca importancia que hasta la fecha han tenido las relaciones económicas entre Chile y los Estados Unidos. La falta de interés de los capitalistas americanos para lanzarse en empresas en Sud-América; la desconfianza que les inspiran las

tan habladas revoluciones en que se envuelve á todo el continente sudamericano y que en mi país no existen; el imperfecto conocimiento que se tiene de su progreso, su capacidad productora y las enormes riquezas que encierra su suelo, han sido también otros factores importantes para retardar el aumento de esas relaciones.

“Pero hoy día que los Estados Unidos han alcanzado un máximum de prosperidad desconocido en la historia del mundo y una enorme acumulación de capitales es de esperar que busquen nuevos campos para su actividad, y ninguno se les ofrece más amplio y seguro como mi propio país.

“La visita que hizo á Sud-América el eminente hombre de estado americano, Mr. ROOT, y que ha traído como consecuencia la propaganda incansable en favor de una política de fraternidad y de aproximación comercial con los países sud-americanos, junto con los inteligentes esfuerzos que emplea en llevar á buen término esa política y esa propaganda el actual Director de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, Mr. BARRETT, removerán sin duda en un futuro próximo los obstáculos de que antes he hablado y que hasta la fecha se han opuesto al aumento de nuestras relaciones comerciales y de la solidaridad económica y social que debe existir entre países que luchan por alcanzar los mismos ideales.

“Para dar una idea exacta y completa de un país, diversos elementos hay que tomar en consideración. De primordial importancia son sin duda su geografía, su historia, sus instituciones y su economía nacional. Estos elementos son tan extensos que solo me es dable enunciar algunos de ellos en las presentes circunstancias y lo haré de una manera tan breve como me sea posible para no fatigar la benévola atención de ustedes.

“La República de Chile situada en la parte más austral de la costa occidental de la América del Sur, se extiende desde el grado 18 de latitud sur hasta el 55, ocupando un área de 290,000 millas cuadradas, es decir superior á la extensión territorial combinada de Alemania, Suiza, Holanda, Dinamarca y Bélgica. Su largo es de 2,535 millas, lo que da á su territorio no sólo una configuración especial que facilita el tráfico y transporte de sus mercaderías, sino que también, en vista de las diversas latitudes que atraviesa, lo hace disfrutar de todos los climas, seco y ardiente en el norte, temperado y con lluvias regulares en la parte central y frío en el sur. Debido, sin embargo, á su topografía y á los vientos y corrientes que allí dominan la temperatura no es ni tan ardiente ni tan fría como en las correspondientes latitudes en este continente. Por ejemplo, la temperatura de Santiago, que está situado á 1,820 pies sobre el nivel del mar en el paralelo 33, raras veces baja en las noches de invierno á 30 grados Fahrenheit, y en el verano el máximum jamás pasa de 80 ú 85.

“Datos exactos oficiales sobre la población de Chile no poseo, pero por los que conozco, no es exagerado decir que ella excede de 4,000,000 de habitantes convenientemente distribuidos en sus ciudades y campos, y formando una raza homogénea de puro origen español, sin mezcla alguna de las razas asiáticas ó africanas. Debido á su clima y á su raza, Chile pudo dedicarse desde los primeros días de su historia al desarrollo de su agricultura y ya en el Siglo XVII exportaba en toda la costa oeste los productos de su suelo—cereales, vinos y ganado.

“Posteriormente á su independencia, hace un siglo, gracias á la estabilidad y sabiduría de sus instituciones y gobernantes, ha podido dedicar todos sus esfuerzos no sólo al desarrollo de su agricultura sino también á la explotación de sus inmensas riquezas minerales.

“Para dar una idea aproximada de la importancia que Chile tiene como país agrícola que provee ampliamente á las necesidades de su consumo, permítanme recurrir á la estadística.

“La actual producción de trigo alcanza á 25,510,000 bushels, la de cebada á 5,500,000 bushels, sus viñedos que están á la altura de los mejor cultivados en Francia producen más de 66,000,000 de galones de vino: solamente la parte central alimenta en sus campos 1,500,000 cabezas de ganado y en el Estrecho de Magallanes, cuyas tierras hasta hace poco se consideraban improductivas, hay hoy más de 1,800,000 ovejas. Puede aún agregarse que produce todas las frutas de las zonas templadas, como asimismo toda clase de cereales.

“Aunque la agricultura ofrece en Chile un campo vastísimo para la actividad humana, sus más ricos productos los debe á la minería, especialmente á sus inmensos yacimientos de salitre, elemento hoy día indispensable á las industrias y á la agricultura modernas. Hasta hace pocos años sólo el capital inglés daba impulso á esta industria, pero en el momento presente el capital chileno y el alemán puede decirse que han inundado las pampas y á su sombra han nacido ricas y poderosas compañías aumentando la producción del nitrato de soda, del borax y del yodo en más de un 30 por ciento en los últimos cinco años, y su exportación alcanza hoy á la respetable cifra de 3,500,000 toneladas.

“En los años de 1906 y 1907, se han formado cuarenta nuevas oficinas y un dato que realmente es digno de hacer resaltar en este país es el costo que la maquinaria ó instalación de cada una de ellas representa, más ó menos, 450,000 dollars, ó sea un total de 18,000,000 dollars que habría podido ser exportado de los Estados Unidos en cambio de nuestros productos.

“Grande energía también se despliega en la explotación de nuestras numerosas minas de cobre, en la extracción de oro y en el trabajo de nuestros terrenos carboníferos.

“Difícil es formarse una idea del adelanto y progreso de un país sin referirse aunque sea de una manera concisa á sus medios de comunicación y esto me es particularmente agradable en este momento porque con ello pago tributo á la memoria venerable de un ilustre y emprendedor ingeniero americano, Mr. WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, cuya estatua Valparaíso se enorgullece de ostentar y cuyo nombre está ligado á las más importantes empresas realizadas en Chile en sus primeros años. Á él se debe, en 1831, la construcción del primer ferrocarril sud-americano entre Caldera y Copiapó y en 1835 después de haber obtenido una concesión del Congreso Nacional formó en Londres una compañía de navegación para hacer el comercio de nuestra costa por medio de vapores y que ha sido la base de nuestra marina mercante.

“La red de nuestros ferrocarriles forma actualmente un total de 4,894 kilómetros, ó sea, más ó menos, 3,000 millas, de las cuales la mitad aproximadamente pertenece al Estado y la otra mitad á compañías particulares. Existen además diversas líneas en construcción y otra cuyos estudios y planos están casi completos. De las primeras merece una mención especial las que podría llamar líneas internacionales. El ferrocarril de Arica á la capital boliviana y el que antes de pocos años nos unirá á la República Argentina al traves de la cordillera de los Andes, reduciendo la distancia de setenta horas que hoy separa á Santiago de Buenos Aires á treinta y dos. Las dificultades casi insuperables que se ha encontrado para perforar el gran macizo de los Andes es la causa de que esta línea no sea hoy una realidad, pero gracias á la ayuda y protección de los Gobiernos interesados se espera que antes de 1910 ella esté definitivamente construída.

“De las líneas cuyos estudios y planos han sido terminados y que pronto entrarán en vías de ejecución, me referiré sólo á la proyectada entre el puerto de Arica y Santiago que completará en la parte que á Chile corresponde la red longitudinal que algún día no lejano unirá Nueva York á Punta Arenas, estableciendo así la verdadera solidaridad americana.

“El Cónsul americano en Valparaíso, Mr. A. WINSLOW, ocupándose de esta empresa y de las oportunidades que puede ofrecer á los capitalistas americanos una obra que importará alrededor de 20,000,000 de dollars, dice en el ‘*Consular and Trade Reports*’ del 14 de septiembre, lo que sigue: ‘Los ingenieros que se ocupan en levantar los planos del Ferrocarril Longitudinal que unirá Arica á Santiago informan que el trabajo sobre el terreno está casi completo y esperan presentar los planos definitivos el 1º de octubre de 1907. Los constructores de ferrocarriles deberían interesarse en esta empresa pues todo el material hasta los durmientes deberá importarse y esta línea tendrá una extensión de más de 1,000 millas. Como ya antes lo he

indicado el primer movimiento para establecer una línea regular de navegación á vapor en la costa del Pacífico y entre ésta y los puertos de Europa fué debido á la iniciativa del ingeniero americano, Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, y efectivamente el año 1840 llegaron á Valparaíso los vapores *Chili* y *Perú* de 700 toneladas de registro que iniciaron ese tráfico.

“El movimiento comercial de Chile ha aumentado de entonces acá de una manera considerable y según las últimas estadísticas alcanza á 35,000,000 de toneladas, de las cuales corresponden al comercio exterior 17,000,000 y 18,000,000 al de la costa y se reparte entre buques de las siguientes nacionalidades: Gran Bretaña, 16,665,000 toneladas; Chile, 10,346,000; Alemania, 6,454,000; Francia, 835,000; y sólo 270,000 toneladas á los Estados Unidos, y las restantes á buques de diversas naciones, correspondiendo á Chile, como queda demostrado, el 30 por ciento del movimiento marítimo general.

“La topografía de Chile con su inmensa costa ha, desde los primeros años de nuestra vida independiente, dirigido la atención de nuestros gobernantes hacia el mejoramiento de sus puertos, algunos de los cuales la naturaleza no los dotó con las más seguras bahías, y otros que dado el desarrollo comercial y el aumento de nuestras marinas mercantes y de guerra no pueden suplir á las necesidades actuales. Las obras que se proyectan únicamente en Valparaíso serán de un costo aproximado de 20,000,000 de dollars, suma que por sí sola manifiesta cual es su magnitud y como un buen presagio del interés que Chile comienza á despertar en los mercados americanos debo agregar que constructores de Nueva York de gran competencia y responsabilidad se interesan en su construcción.

“Además de la actividad que se manifiesta en las industrias agrícola y minera, en la construcción de obras públicas, como ferrocarriles, mejoramientos de puertos, construcción de edificios para escuela, etc., dignas de una especial atención, son también los establecimientos industriales de fundición, en los cuales se construyen locomotoras, maquinarias de minas, máquinas y útiles agrícolas, y también las numerosas fábricas destinadas á la producción de loza, vidrio, calzado, ropa, artículos alimenticios y otros destinados al consumo interior del país.

“Dos factores de la mayor importancia han impedido hasta la fecha el mayor desarrollo y progreso material que Chile con sus riquezas naturales, con el carácter esforzado de sus habitantes, la honradez de sus gobiernos y la estabilidad de sus instituciones habría podido alcanzar. Esos factores son la falta de capitales para dar mayor vuelo á sus industrias y la escasez de brazos. Para subsanar este último inconveniente el Gobierno, que tiene que luchar con la dificultad que presenta la gran distancia que existe entre Chile y los

principales centros europeos, ha establecido por medio de una colonización bien dirigida una corriente inmigratoria que está produciendo eficaces resultados y destinada sin duda á aumentar en proporciones considerables asegurando trabajadores para sus minas, campos y sus diferentes industrias. En el año 1906 Chile que sólo recibió 1,442 inmigrantes ha recibido en el primer semestre del presente año 3,790, números que prueban la eficacia de los esfuerzos que el Gobierno emplea en este sentido.

“Permitidme, am, que cite algunas cifras que demuestran el progreso y equilibrio de nuestro comercio en el año 1905 y siento no poder citar las del año último. Las importaciones alcanzaron á \$70,729,790 y las exportaciones á \$99,453,445, dejando un balance en nuestro favor de \$28,729,790.

“Hasta ahora sólo he hablado de los progresos materiales pero no deseo concluir sin decir al menos dos palabras sobre la prensa de Chile y su instrucción pública, reflejos de la intelectualidad de un país.

“Tan pronto como nuestros puertos fueron abiertos al comercio del mundo, uno de los primeros buques que llegó á Valparaíso fué la fragata americana *Galloway*, trayendo á su bordo la primera prensa que sirvió para imprimir el primer periódico que vió la luz pública en Chile el 13 de febrero de 1812, bajo los auspicios del Gobierno naciente. Su redacción fué confiada á Fray CAMILO HENRÍQUEZ, hombre adornado de principios políticos, de religión y talento, que, rompiendo con las antiguas tradiciones de la colonia, abrió horizontes hasta entonces desconocidos á la nueva República, enseñando los principios de Gobierno emanados de las revoluciones de la América del Norte y de Francia.

“Hasta el año siguiente de 1813 la prensa no tuvo libertad completa, sometida como estaba á la censura previa, pero por un acto de la Junta de Gobierno de ese mismo año se resolvió romper con esa traba que la humillaba, y desde entonces puede decirse que la libertad de prensa ha sido en Chile una bella realidad, no solo legalmente hablando, sino que en la práctica. El primer periódico, que solo se publicaba una vez por semana con un tiraje de 200 ejemplares, ha sido el humilde principio de nuestra prensa, que hoy cuenta con innumerables diarios, que, como ‘El Mercurio,’ ‘El Ferrocarril,’ ‘La Ley,’ ‘La Unión,’ ‘El Diario Ilustrado,’ ‘El Chileno’ y numerosos otros en Santiago, Valparaíso y en todas las provincias, editan miles y miles de ejemplares diarios. Siguiendo la corriente impuesta por el espíritu de la prensa americana, da hoy día la prensa chilena grande importancia á las informaciones, pudiendo decirse que, salvo algunas excepciones, su servicio cablegráfico es superior á la mayor parte del que poseen publicaciones congéneres en las grandes ciudades de

Europa. No se desestima sin embargo los editoriales que instruyendo la opinión pública conserva en Chile su verdadero valor, y con justa razón, pues á la redacción de sus principales diarios estan ligados nombres de los hombres más importantes que Chile ha producido.

“Los padres de la patria, reconociendo la importancia que para el buen Gobierno de los pueblos tiene la instrucción pública, hicieron de ella una de las primeras y más vitales cuestiones que debía ocupar la atención de nuestro Gobierno y desde los primeros días de nuestra vida independiente ha recibido su especial consideración. Sus principios, como los de la prensa, fueron humildes, los recursos no permitían darle el incremento que sus iniciadores ansiosamente deseaban; pero la buena semilla sembrada en tiempo oportuno ha producido sus resultados y con el aumento de las riquezas nacionales la instrucción pública de Chile ha recibido un impulso tal que coloca sus escuelas y universidades á la altura de las que poseen los países más adelantados. Bajo la dirección del Consejo de Instrucción Primaria cerca de 3,000 escuelas se encuentran establecidas en todas partes de la República, que dan instrucción gratuita á 200,000 alumnos mas ó menos. Las escuelas profesionales que, siguiendo los sistemas de educación moderna, se han establecido en Chile desde hace diez años, preparando á los jóvenes alumnos para ganarse su propia subsistencia desde la conclusión de sus cursos, han sido también objeto de especial atención, y puede decirse que no existe ciudad de alguna importancia en Chile que no posea una. No se han descuidado asimismo las Escuelas de Agricultura y de Minería tan útiles al desarrollo nacional, ni las normales, que preparan profesores para los establecimientos de instrucción primaria. La educación secundaria se obtiene en los liceos gratuitos, que mantiene el Estado, y en establecimientos de iniciativa particular con una asistencia media alrededor de 25,000 alumnos. Entre los colegios que dan una instrucción especial debe hacer mención de las Escuelas Militar y Naval, de la Escuela de Artes y Oficios, el Conservatorio de Música y Declamación, y muchos otros que con gusto citaría si no temiese fatigarlos. El Gobierno, en el deseo de colocar estas escuelas profesionales á la altura de las más perfectas, mantiene constantemente en los principales países de Europa y en los Estados Unidos un número considerable de alumnos distinguidos para que, perfeccionando sus conocimientos, puedan después difundirlos en Chile.

“La vigilancia y dirección superior de toda la instrucción pública está bajo la dirección del Consejo de Instrucción Pública, que tiene también una interferencia directa en la elección del rector de la Universidad de Chile, su principal establecimiento de instrucción superior y orgullo de sus habitantes. En ella se forman sus médicos, sus abogados, ingenieros y en fin todos aquellos que desean seguir una profesión liberal después de cinco á siete años de estudios y habiendo

naturalmente seguido los cursos de otros tantos años en el Instituto Nacional ú otros establecimientos de instrucción secundaria.

"Hubiera deseado agregar aun algunas observaciones sobre la historia de mi país, la estabilidad de su crédito bien reconocido en los mercados monetarios de Europa, sobre sus leyes é instituciones políticas, sobre su ejército y su marina; pero comprendo que he abusado de la paciente atención de mi auditorio, á quien nuevamente agradezco de todo corazón, y muy especialmente al Señor Presidente y miembros del Quill Club, la hospitalidad que me han ofrecido para tratar de hacer conocer en parte en este inmenso centro del comercio y de la intelectualidad mundial, los enormes recursos económicos de Chile, y también dar una pequeña idea de su adelanto intelectual refiriéndome á su instrucción pública y á su prensa diaria."

RATIFICACIÓN DE LA CONVENCION POSTAL UNIVERSAL.

El 23 de agosto de 1907 fué aprobada por el Senado de la República de Chile la Convención Postal Universal de Roma, firmada el 26 de mayo de 1906 y que entró en vigor el 1º de octubre de 1907.

COMERCIO DE PUNTA ARENAS EN 1906.

De acuerdo con estadísticas oficiales acabadas de recibir en la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, el comercio de Punta Arenas durante el año de 1906 fué como sigue:

Importación del extranjero.....	\$10,296,993
Importación del cabotaje.....	1,333,100
Exportación nacional.....	10,961,564
Exportación nacionalizada.....	2,048,838
Exportación al cabotaje.....	1,406,923
Total.....	26,047,418

LA CRÍA DEL SALMÓN EN NUEVA IMPERIAL.

Según comunicación recibida en la Sección de Aguas y Bosques del Departamento de Industria de la República de Chile, del Gobernador de Nueva Imperial la aclimatación y cría del salmón en el Río Imperial y sus afluentes ha dado resultados altamente satisfactorios, siendo la abundancia de este pez en dichas aguas mayor de día en día. Los mayores de estos peces tienen un tamaño de 25 á 30 centímetros y fueron éstos los que se soltaron en noviembre de 1903, en cuya época tenían un porte de 5 centímetros. Los menores son de 10 á 15 centímetros y corresponden á la partida distribuída en el mes de noviembre de 1906.

LOS FONDOS DE CONVERSION EN EL 30 DE JUNIO DE 1907.

Según balance practicado por la Dirección General de Contabilidad del Departamento de Hacienda de la República de Chile, en

30 de junio de 1907, los fondos de conversión ascendían á la suma de \$78,564,561.02 oro de 18 peniques, ó sean, £5,881,512.05.03. Estos fondos se hallan depositados como sigue: En el Deutsche Bank, £3,550,249.15.08; en el Disconto-Gesellschaft £1,713,839.15.08; en el National Bank, £617,422.14.03.

Los depósitos en el Deutsche Bank y en el Disconto-Gesellschaft ganan el interés de 3½ por ciento, y los del National Bank el de 3 por ciento.

ECUADOR.

COMERCIO É INDUSTRIAS EN 1906.

Según un informe que el Sr. HERMAN R. DIETRICH, Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en Guayaquil, le proporcionó á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas con fecha 16 de septiembre de 1907, por conducto del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, la estadística comercial del Ecuador correspondiente al año de 1906 muestra un aumento muy halagüeño en el comercio extranjero de dicho país, en comparación con en el de 1905.

Á pesar de los rumores propalados de vez en cuando acerca de cierto malestar político en algunas partes del país, que fueron causa de que las transacciones mercantiles se redujesen un tanto, el estado de los negocios en general en 1906 fué muy satisfactorio. Como de costumbre, el valor de las exportaciones excedió al de las importaciones; las cosechas fueron buenas y se vendieron á precios subidos; los trabajadores por lo regular encontraron empleo, y los comerciantes, los bancos y otros establecimientos mercantiles hicieron muy buenos negocios.

En 1906 el valor total de las exportaciones ascendió á \$11,690,243, ó sea un aumento de \$2,407,409, ó cerca de un 26 por ciento más que el año anterior. Este aumento en el valor de las exportaciones se atribuye, naturalmente, al hecho de que el número de las cosechas que se hicieron fué mayor por haberse presentado más propicia la estación, y también por haberse obtenido un leve aumento en el precio de los sombreros de paja, debido á la escasez de la paja con la cual se tejen y á la gran demanda que hubo de ellos. El cacao también obtuvo un precio más subido que en años anteriores.

En 1906 el valor total de las importaciones que se hicieron al Ecuador ascendió á \$8,505,800, ó sea un aumento de \$638,855, ó como un 8 por ciento del valor del año anterior, lo cual indica un adelanto notable en el comercio del Ecuador. El aumento en el valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de los Estados Unidos durante el mismo período no fué tan grande como el de las importaciones hechas de Francia, la Gran Bretaña y Bélgica, puesto que sólo ascendió como á un 2½ por ciento, en tanto que el aumento de Francia fué un 14

por ciento, el de la Gran Bretaña un 22 por ciento y el de Bélgica un 69 por ciento. El comercio con algunos de los demás países disminuyó considerablemente comparado con años anteriores.

Los principales artículos que se exportaron fueron los siguientes: Cacao, café, marfil vegetal, cueros, goma, y sombreros de paja. Los principales artículos importados fueron los siguientes: Substancias alimenticias, tales como manteca, harina, latería ó conservas alimenticias, etc., velas, petróleo, carbón de piedra, sogas, tejidos de algodón y de lana, sedas, ropa interior de algodón y de lana, calzado en general, loza de pedernal, drogas y medicinas, hierro corrugado que se usa mayormente para techos, hierro y artículos de ferretería, maquinaria, materiales para ferrocarriles, papel, vinos y licores.

En 1906 el valor total de las exportaciones que se hicieron del Ecuador y la proporción de artículos que se enviaron á cada país fueron los siguientes:

País.	Valor.	País.	Valor.
República Argentina.....	\$66,096	Honduras.....	\$2,400
Austria.....	57,533	Italia.....	181,994
Australia.....	7,100	México.....	21,786
Bélgica.....	7,663	Nicaragua.....	2,627
Bolivia.....	500	Noruega.....	3,000
Brasil.....	5,000	Panamá.....	17,510
Chile.....	430,349	Paraguay.....	2,721
Colombia.....	13,750	Perú.....	343,282
Costa Rica.....	10,849	Salvador.....	2,806
Cuba.....	28,756	España.....	592,265
Francia.....	3,412,348	Estados Unidos.....	3,920,776
Alemania.....	1,837,856	Uruguay.....	10,383
Gran Bretaña.....	633,753	Venezuela.....	3,000
Guatemala.....	1,154	Total.....	11,670,243
Haití.....	4,263		
Holanda.....	36,700		

En comparación con \$9,282,834 en 1905, ó sea un aumento de \$2,407,409 ó cerca de un 26 por ciento.

En la siguiente tabla se expresan tanto los artículos que se exportaron del Ecuador en 1906 como su valor:

Artículos.	Libras.	Pesos en oro.
Quina.....	145,262	\$9,155
Corteza de mango para tenería.....	1,296,032	5,420
Cacao.....	52,490,500	6,311,655
Café.....	5,845,385	465,685
Algodón.....	57,702	6,450
Mineral de cianuro (oro y plata).....		148,700
Frutas.....	6,138,378	54,398
Oro en barras y en polvo.....		154,715
Oro acuñado.....		273,545
Sombreros de paja.....		1,200,998
Cueros vacunos.....	2,998,625	423,028
Marfil vegetal.....	47,852,686	1,207,069
Suelas.....	8,017	1,682
Goma.....	1,391,652	975,155
Pielos de jagarto.....	71,600	6,600
Pielos de venado y de cabra.....	6,608	1,820
Plata.....		2,740
Paja de mocoña.....	107,106	37,500
Paja de toquilla.....	149,046	33,677
Tabaco.....	149,563	11,657
Artículos diversos.....	3,878,895	257,504
Total.....		11,690,243

En la siguiente tabla se expresan tanto los artículos que se exportaron del Ecuador á los Estados Unidos en 1906 como su valor:

Artículos.	Libras.	Pesos en oro.
Objetos antiguos de piedra y barro.....		\$3,805
Cacao.....	10,781,875	1,523,320
Café.....	1,362,575	114,400
Mineral de cianuro (oro y plata).....		148,700
Oro en barras y en polvo.....		151,960
Sombreros de paja de toquilla.....		307,280
Cueros vacuados.....	2,213,750	348,802
Marfil vegetal (con cáscara y sin ella).....		449,950
Gomul.....	1,185,000	862,283
Piel de lagarto.....	67,340	5,500
Piel de venado y de cabra.....		750
Madera de muestra.....		8
Artículos diversos.....		1,835
Mercancías americanas devueltas.....		3,918,743
		2,033
Total.....		3,920,776

En 1906 el valor total de las importaciones que se hicieron al Ecuador y la proporción de artículos que cada país suministró fueron los siguientes:

País.	Valor.	País.	Valor.
Austria.....	\$20,435	Italia.....	\$260,840
Bélgica.....	388,125	Perú.....	102,975
Chile.....	99,275	Salvador.....	26,385
China.....	27,610	España.....	240,110
Colombia.....	24,830	Estados Unidos.....	2,328,450
Francia.....	637,600	Todos los demás países.....	15,120
Alemania.....	1,547,570		
Gran Bretaña.....	2,780,175	Total.....	8,505,800

En comparación con \$7,806,945 en 1905, ó sea un aumento de \$638,855, ó cerca de un 8 por ciento.

El valor de las importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos, comparadas con las del año anterior, muestra un aumento de \$57,330, ó sea como un 2½ por ciento. El valor de las importaciones hechas de Francia muestra un aumento de \$78,500, ó sea como un 14 por ciento, y el valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de la Gran Bretaña muestra un aumento de \$500,900, ó sea como un 22 por ciento. El valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de Alemania muestra una pequeña disminución, es decir, \$3,400, en comparación con el año de 1905.

En la siguiente tabla se expresan tanto los artículos que se importaron al Ecuador en 1906 como su valor:

Artículos.	Libras.	Pesos en oro.
Animales vivos.....	674,476	\$21,470
Armas y municiones.....	506,545	73,254
Botes.....	100,860	19,879
Libros en blanco e impresos.....	243,162	41,794
Velas.....	1,468,735	141,044
Carruajes.....	172,715	55,539
Cemento.....	4,245,144	24,225
Ropa hecha.....	239,715	195,595

Artículos.	Libras.	Pesos en oro.
Sogas y cordels.....	547,822	\$125,468
Loza y cristalería.....	2,881,248	184,851
Drogas y medicinas.....	1,408,374	223,390
Substancias almeñicadas.....	30,888,535	1,272,356
Monedas de oro y de plata.....	3,808	983,500
Sombreros.....	57,798	83,032
Hierro y artículos de ferretería.....	9,390,735	498,753
Joyería.....	6,606	19,509
Artículos de cuero.....	37,710	24,958
Madera sin labrar y artefactos de madera.....	13,712,158	91,900
Maquinaria.....	22,291,815	639,246
Fosforos.....	252,036	19,433
Minerales.....	80,765,716	173,245
Instrumentos de música.....	155,950	45,491
Acites en general.....	704,842	51,405
Pinturas y barnices.....	384,472	25,455
Papel de todas clases.....	2,107,116	145,725
Perfumería.....	288,083	81,180
Sedas, puras y mezcladas.....	34,875	102,155
Tejidos, excepto los de seda.....	6,610,195	2,113,018
Calzado de todas clases y artículos para calzado.....	182,719	140,739
Legumbres.....	1,413,482	91,516
Vinos y licores.....	5,488,943	334,793
Artículos diversos.....	4,837,010	461,652
Total.....	192,067,330	8,505,800

Seguros de incendio.—En el Ecuador hay 10 compañías de seguros de incendio que tienen oficinas en Guayaquil, de las cuales 5 son inglesas, 3 alemanas, 1 holandesa y 1 nacional.

En el año 1906 se aseguraron propiedades por valor de \$3,345,515, sobre las cuales se cobró un premio de \$184,766. La compañía local distribuyó entre sus accionistas \$13,500, como resultado de los negocios de un año, ó sea un dividendo de un 9 por ciento sobre su capital social.

Ferrocarriles. El ferrocarril de Guayaquil y Quito se terminó hasta Ambato y todos los ciudadanos celebraron con júbilo la llegada del primer tren á su ciudad el día de Gracias del año de 1906. Desde esa fecha se ha construído la línea hasta Chasquí, que queda á cuarenta y dos millas de Quito. Los directores de dicho ferrocarril están haciendo todos los esfuerzos posibles á fin de terminar la línea hasta Quito, para el 1º de enero de 1908.

En la actualidad en Guayaquil está se construyendo un tranvía eléctrico, y los directores de dicha línea dicen que esperan concluir y tener en operación por lo menos una parte de ella á fines del corriente año.

Entrada de buques.—En 1906 en el puerto de Guayaquil entraron 184 vapores, 11 buques de vela y un crucero, todos los cuales representaban 354,354 toneladas de registro. En cuanto á los vapores, 96 eran ingleses, 33 alemanes, 52 chilenos y 3 franceses. En dicho puerto no entraron buques americanos.

LA CUESTIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL DE GUAYAQUIL Á QUITO.

El día 5 de octubre de 1907 quedó oficialmente instalado en Quito, capital del Ecuador, el Tribunal Arbitral que conforme con el convenio celebrado entre el Gobierno del Ecuador y la Compañía del Ferrocarril

de Guayaquil á Quito debe resolver las controversias ó desacuerdos entre las dos partes contratantes. Además de Mr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, Ministro de los Estados Unidos y árbitro por parte del Gobierno de aquella nación, y del Sr. Dr. CÉSAR BORJA, árbitro nombrado por el del Ecuador, estuvieron presentes el Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, y Don L. E. BUENO, subsecretario.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1172 aparece la última relación en detalle del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de septiembre de 1907, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, comparados con igual período de 1906. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de septiembre, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta noviembre.

En el siguiente cuadro se muestra la proporción de lo que los varios países de la América Latina y las Antillas han comprado y suministrado:

	En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—		En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
IMPORTACIONES.				
América Central:				
Costa Rica.....	\$4,077,004	\$4,615,968		
Guatemala.....	2,587,337	4,054,041		
Honduras.....	1,665,806	1,813,213		
Nicaragua.....	1,136,192	904,081		
Panamá.....	1,033,173	1,330,910		
Salvador.....	1,139,395	1,157,170		
Total de la América Central.....	11,598,967	13,875,383		
México.....	37,963,599	46,217,292		
Miqueloa, Langley, etc....	609	161		
EXPORTACIONES.				
Antillas:				
Británicas.....	\$8,064,385	\$10,151,612		
Cuba.....	75,118,420	\$4,221,713		
Danesas.....	428,303	291,916		
Holandesas.....	247,052	277,782		
Francesas.....	18,474	42,109		
Haití.....	753,831	1,017,010		
República Dominicana.....	3,240,740	3,092,862		
Total de las Antillas Occidentales.....	87,871,208	90,005,004		
Total de la América del Norte.....	191,582,454	219,629,360		

	En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre			En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
IMPORTACIONES—cont.					
América del Sur:					
Argentina.....	\$15,688,901	\$13,817,648			
Bolivia.....	.....	.....	
Brasil.....	52,226,015	65,305,746			
Chile.....	12,654,025	14,075,325			
Colombia.....	5,172,461	4,842,221			
Ecuador.....	2,149,205	2,210,219			
Islas Malvinas.....	.....	.....	
Guayana:					
Británica.....	449,437	281,050			
Holandesa.....	468,145	726,257			
Francesa.....	23,067	19,328			
Paraguay.....	860	5,427			
Perú.....	1,852,801	5,288,910			
Uruguay.....	2,012,672	2,534,680			
Venezuela.....	6,355,703	5,947,388			
Total de la América del Sur.....	99,033,231	115,124,180			
América Central:					
Costa Rica.....	\$1,878,652	\$1,922,111			
Guatemala.....	2,345,689	1,833,778			
Honduras.....	1,418,483	1,317,337			
Nicaragua.....	1,451,958	1,302,982			
Panamá.....	10,613,536	14,250,021			
Salvador.....	928,513	1,232,080			
Total de la América Central.....	18,636,831	21,888,808			
México.....	46,064,565	52,194,613			
Michouan, Landey, etc.....	62,437	46,708			
EXPORTACIONES—cont.					
Antillas:					
Británicas.....	\$7,225,354	\$8,701,380			
Cuba.....	34,746,070	31,625,673			
Danesas.....	564,212	578,680			
Holandesas.....	559,563	524,911			
Francesas.....	942,315	1,065,174			
Haití.....	2,309,533	2,119,357			
República Dominicana.....	1,641,431	1,982,558			
Total de las Antillas Occidentales.....	47,069,078	54,560,733			
Total de la América del Norte:					
	241,703,725	276,485,526			
América del Sur:					
Argentina.....	23,335,262	22,537,597			
Bolivia.....	130,543	1,204,526			
Brasil.....	11,850,971	15,529,562			
Chile.....	6,661,293	8,197,117			
Colombia.....	2,159,727	2,281,564			
Ecuador.....	1,370,617	1,313,667			
Islas Malvinas.....	514	006			
Guayana:					
Británica.....	1,236,032	1,266,688			
Holandesa.....	430,026	436,990			
Francesa.....	186,102	168,666			
Paraguay.....	75,491	119,795			
Perú.....	3,643,333	4,988,548			
Uruguay.....	2,260,273	2,959,854			
Venezuela.....	2,580,403	2,000,014			
Total de la América del Sur.....	55,951,107	67,004,833			

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN LOS NUEVE MESES DE 1907.

Una relación publicada por la Oficina de Estadística sobre el comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos en los nueve meses que terminaron el 30 de septiembre de 1907, muestra que el valor de dicho comercio ascendió á \$2,439,802,813, y que excedió en \$254,701,272 á las cifras correspondientes al mismo período del año pasado. Debe hacerse constar que \$1,108,178,744 de este total representaban valor de importaciones, que muestran un aumento de \$159,911,627, y \$1,331,624,069 valor de exportaciones, ó sea un aumento de \$94,789,645, respecto del mismo período del año anterior. Muéstranse aumentos en cada una de las cuatro clases principales en que se dividen los dos grupos, con excepción de las exportaciones de substancias alimenticias, cuyo valor sufrió una merma de \$5,000,000. El total de las varias clases de mercancías en 1906 y 1907 fué como sigue:

	En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—	
	1906.	1907.
IMPORTACIONES.		
Substancias alimenticias en bruto y animales para el consumo.....	\$92,515,161	\$111,595,102
Substancias alimenticias parcial ó enteramente elaboradas.....	102,800,030	120,801,024
Materia prima para usarse en las fábricas.....	325,742,304	349,377,228
Artefactos para usarse otra vez en las fábricas.....	178,669,584	210,831,263
Artículos manufacturados listos para el consumo.....	241,838,554	287,230,003
Artículos diversos.....	6,671,385	8,346,124
Total de importaciones de mercancías.....	948,247,117	1,108,178,744

	En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—	
	1906.	1907.
EXPORTACIONES.		
Productos domésticos:		
Substancias alimenticias en bruto y animales para el consumo.....	\$128,464,064	\$122,982,108
Substancias alimenticias parcial ó enteramente elaboradas.....	236,508,112	256,438,141
Materia prima para usarse en las fábricas.....	290,411,273	350,966,180
Artefactos para usarse otra vez en las fábricas.....	185,593,750	196,503,758
Artículos manufacturados listos para el consumo.....	351,802,294	377,500,959
Artículos diversos.....	5,755,400	5,209,942
Total de productos domésticos.....	1,218,534,893	1,309,611,088
Productos extranjeros:		
Libres de derechos.....	9,887,214	11,678,547
Imponibles.....	9,412,317	10,334,434
Total de productos extranjeros.....	19,299,531	22,012,981
Total de exportaciones.....	1,237,834,424	1,331,624,069

Las importaciones y exportaciones de metales preciosos en los dos períodos comparados fueron como sigue:

	En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—			En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
ORO.			PLATA.		
Importaciones.....	\$111,776,017	\$30,862,220	Importaciones.....	\$32,994,069	\$34,488,224
Exportaciones.....	35,789,962	49,879,813	Exportaciones.....	45,441,339	47,970,793

La distribución del valor total del comercio fué la siguiente:

	En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—			En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
IMPORTACIONES.			EXPORTACIONES.		
Europa.....	\$465,795,365	\$567,057,780	Europa.....	\$832,076,307	\$875,584,558
América del Norte.....	191,582,454	219,629,360	América del Norte.....	241,793,725	276,485,526
América del Sur.....	99,033,331	115,124,189	América del Sur.....	55,951,107	63,004,833
Asia.....	134,567,769	160,743,422	Asia.....	65,333,969	72,355,854
Oceanía.....	18,160,191	26,229,595	Oceanía.....	29,017,424	32,564,315
Africa.....	9,128,007	19,394,398	Africa.....	13,661,862	11,628,983

PRODUCCIÓN DE ORO Y PLATA EN 1906.

Los datos estadísticos publicados por el Director de la Casa de Moneda de los Estados Unidos relativos á la producción de oro y plata en los varios Estados y Territorios de la República durante el año común de 1906, muestran que el valor de la producción total ascendió á \$132,630,200.

En esta cantidad total el oro representá \$94,373,800 (ó sean 11,565,333 onzas finas) contra \$88,180,700 en 1905, ó sea un aumento de \$6,193,100.

Se calcula que la producción de plata ascendió á 56,517,900 onzas finas, cuyo valor comercial ascendió á \$38,256,400 contra 56,101,600 onzas finas en 1905, que representaban un valor de \$34,221,976. El aumento neto en plata respecto de 1905 fué de 416,300 onzas.

GUATEMALA.

REGLAMENTO DEL CONGRESO MEDICO PANAMERICANO.

Á continuacéion se publica el reglamento del Quinto Congreso Médico Panamericano que ha de reunirse en la capital de Guatemala en el mes de agosto de 1908.

SEDE DEL CONGRESO.

ARTÍCULO I. El Quinto Congreso Médico Panamericano se reunirá en la capital de la República de Guatemala en los días 6, 7, 8, 9 y 10 de agosto de 1908.

MIEMBROS CONSTITUTIVOS.

ART. II. Será inserito como individuo del Congreso todo médico del hemisferio occidental que lo solicite, y que posea su título adquirido en cualquiera de las universidades ó facultades médicas del continente, incluyendo las Antillas y Hawaii.

SESIONES.

ART. III. Habrá una sesión inaugural revestida de toda la pompa y esplendor que exige acto de tal transcendencia. Á ese efecto la Comisión Organizadora formará oportunamente el programa de dicha sesión que será presidida, y el Congreso solemnemente abierto, por el Jefe del Poder Ejecutivo, con asistencia de todo el elemento oficial extranjero y de la nación, así como de las asociaciones científicas, etc., que contribuyan á realzar el acto.

ART. IV. Habrá, además, una sesión intermedia y otra de clausura, ambas generales y solemnes. De las dos formará el programa oportuno la Comisión Organizadora, y, en la de clausura, serán leídas las conclusiones de las distintas secciones del Congreso, y votada la sede para la reunión del subsiguiente.

ART. V. En la sesión inaugural el Secretario del Congreso hará una sucinta relación de los trabajos recibidos, así como de todo lo demás que crea oportuno referir en ese acto.

ART. VI. En las sesiones generales no habrá discusión.

MEMORIAS, EXTRACTOS Y DISCUSIONES.

ART. VII. Las memorias deberán ser presentadas por escrito en español, inglés, francés ó portugués.

ART. VIII. Para ser leídas deberán remitirse en extracto, y contener, á lo más, 600 palabras. Todos los trabajos han de ser remitidos á la Secretaría de la Comisión Organizadora antes del día 15 de julio de 1908, para ser entregados á la sección á que correspondan.

ART. IX. La lectura de los extractos no podrá durar más de veinte minutos, y los trabajos íntegros, por acuerdo de la sección respectiva, serán publicados en su idioma original, en las actas y memorias que el Congreso oportunamente hará imprimir.

ART. X. En las discusiones, cada orador no podrá usar de la palabra más que una sola vez y durante diez minutos. Los autores de los trabajos á discusión podrán hacerlo hasta tres veces por cinco minutos, á juicio del Presidente de la Sección respectiva. El mismo Presidente resolverá las cuestiones no previstas en este reglamento, de acuerdo con las usuales prácticas parlamentarias.

ART. XI. La Comisión Organizadora distribuirá oportunamente entre los congresistas el programa que ha de seguirse en las distintas sesiones, y el orden en que las diferentes secciones han de discutir y votar las materias que les corresponden.

ART. XII. Habrá las siguientes secciones: Medicina general, cirugía general, medicina y cirugía militares, obstetricia, ginecología, terapéutica, anatomía, fisiología, enfermedades de niños, higiene y demografía, medicina legal, oftalmología, laringología, rinología, dermatología y sifiliografía, enfermedades mentales y nerviosas, bacteriología, radiografía, anatomía patológica, materia médica, enfermedades de los trópicos, epidemiología y cirugía dental.

ART. XIII. Las sesiones de las secciones serán celebradas en el edificio de la Escuela de Medicina de 3 á 6 de la tarde. Las presidirá el presidente de cada sección, alternándose con los vicepresidentes respectivos de las naciones que concurran.

ART. XIV. La Comisión Organizadora nombrará el secretario de cada sección, quien alternará en sus funciones con el secretario respectivo de cada una de las naciones que concurran.

ART. XV. El secretario de cada sección recogerá los trabajos que le sean remitidos por la Comisión Organizadora, y los distribuirá para su estudio, lectura, discusión y publicación. Tomará en detalle nota de las discusiones, para las actas respectivas, y formará el cuadro general de las resoluciones que tome cada sección, remitiéndolas á la Secretaría de la Comisión Organizadora.

ART. XVI. El secretario de la Comisión Organizadora hará un resumen de las resoluciones tomadas por las secciones, para dar de ellas cuenta en la sesión de clausura.

JUAN J. ORTEGA, *Presidente.*

JOSÉ AZURDIA, *Secretario.*

Se ha preparado un interesante programa, que consiste de un simulacro de combate militar, con el fin de demostrar los conocimientos que debe tener el cuerpo de sanidad militar; un certamen de floricultura; una exhibición de frutas, árboles frutales, plantas medicinales, taxidermia, y una serie de festejos oficiales para la instrucción y pasatiempo de los miembros del Congreso y demás personas interesadas en el éxito de éste.

APLAZAMIENTO DE LA EXPOSICIÓN NACIONAL.

Con el fin de celebrar con mayor solemnidad y pompa la inauguración del Ferrocarril al Atlántico, acontecimiento que se considera de importancia transcendental para la prosperidad de la República, el Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA, de Guatemala, ha dispuesto, en decreto fechado el 28 de septiembre de 1907, que la Exposición Nacional, que debía haber tenido lugar en el último domingo del mes octubre de 1907, se transfiera y se abra el día en que la primera locomotora, viniendo de Puerto Barrios, ingrese en la capital de la nación. Las obras del ferrocarril mencionado se hallan muy adelantadas, y quedarán terminadas dentro de poco tiempo.

HONDURAS.

RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL NUEVO MINISTRO EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El 4 de noviembre de 1907 el Presidente ROOSEVELT recibió al Dr. ANGEL UGARTE como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de Honduras en los Estados Unidos.

Al presentar sus credenciales el Señor UGARTE habló en inglés como sigue:

“SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Tengo la honra de poner en manos de Vuestra Excelencia la carta que me acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Honduras cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

“Es satisfactorio para mí haber recibido tal distinción de parte de mi Gobierno, porque la misión que se me ha encomendado tiende á ensanchar nuestra amistad con la Gran República que dignamente preside Vuestra Excelencia.

“El espíritu de justicia y de imparcialidad que siempre anima é inspira al Gobierno Americano me hace esperar que en el cumplimiento de la misión que se me ha confiado encontraré el apoyo necesario para estrechar las cordiales relaciones que hoy existen entre ambos países.

“Sírvasc aceptar Vuestra Excelencia los votos del pueblo y del Gobierno de Honduras por la prosperidad continúa de los Estados Unidos y por la felicidad personal de Vuestra Excelencia.”

El Presidente ROOSEVELT contestó en los siguientes términos:

“SEÑOR MINISTRO: Me es grato recibir de vuestras manos la carta por virtud de la cual vuestro Gobierno os acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

“Como deseo de todo corazón la paz, la felicidad y la prosperidad del pueblo hondureño, en todo tiempo tendré el mayor placer en prestaros mi cooperación en todo aquello que pueda propender debidamente al aumento de su bienestar, así como al sostenimiento y afianzamiento de los vínculos de buena amistad que existen entre las dos Repúblicas.

“Os doy las gracias por los conceptos de buena voluntad que habéis expresado en representación del Gobierno y pueblo de Honduras, y os ruego que hagáis presente á Su Excelencia el Presidente DÁVILA, mis sinceros votos y los de este Gobierno por el éxito de su administracion.”

RIQUEZA MINERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA.

Los datos que se dan á continuación, relativos á la riqueza mineral de Honduras, han sido tomados de un trabajo de M. DÉsirÉ PECTOR, que fué reproducido en “La Bandera Liberal” de Tegucigalpa.

El oro abunda en casi todo el territorio de la República, y especialmente en filones en el grupo montañoso central de los Departamentos de Olancho y Tegucigalpa, y abunda en pepitas ó en polvo en la parte oriental. Este metal se encuentra sólo ó combinado con plata, cobre, hierro, telurio, etc., en pepitas de 1, 2, 3 y hasta 7 onzas y más. La extracción anual de oro en esta República se calcula de 30,000 á 35,000 onzas. El lavado produce de 800,000 á 1,500,000 francos, según la abundancia de las aguas. El lavado de los aluviones auríferos todavía se hace en bateas. Si se empleasen métodos más científicos y sistemas de explotación más modernos, con herramientas perfeccionadas, se facilitaría la extracción del oro en mayor cantidad. Sin embargo, existen explotaciones bien organizadas de vetas, como la del Tránsito, Clayo Rico, Teneco, Socorro, Las Ánimas, Santa Lucía, Los Diamantes, El Triunfo, y sobre todo la mina inglesa de Aramecina y la norteamericana del Rosario. Esta última compañía emplea más de 900 obreros. Operando 45 pilones dicha compañía extrae cerca de 1,000,000 de onzas de plata y el 10 por ciento de oro, que representan un valor de \$95,000, oro, mensual. ó sean \$1,500,000 anuales.

Se han encontrado placeres muy ricos en los ríos de Guayape, Jalán y Mangulile, cuyas arenas pueden dar un rendimiento de 3 francos por metro cúbico.

La plata es muy común, y por lo regular se encuentra mezclada con el oro, el cobre, el hierro y el arsénico, y de ella se extraen aproximadamente 2,000,000 de onzas anuales. De 1903 á 1904 se exportó plata en barras por valor de 700,000 francos.

El cobre se encuentra en muchas partes, pero en poca cantidad. Generalmente se extrae en estado de carbonato cuyas variedades de azurita y malaquita está bien mezclada con la plata, y anualmente se extraen más de 30,000 onzas.

El platino se encuentra especialmente en los Departamentos de Gracias y Choluteca, en forma de hojas, granos ó pepitas, pero es raro y poco buscado.

El plomo existe en grandes yacimientos en las altiplanicies centrales, y anualmente se exportan cerca de 4,000 kilogramos.

El hierro es de calidad superior y se encuentra convertido en óxido y sulfuro. En la costa norte y en el interior hay montañas que contienen óxido magnético ó piedra imán. Los minerales magnéticos de Agualteca contienen un 60 por ciento de hierro puro y adecuado para la fabricación de acero de superior calidad. Este hierro no contiene fósforo. Hay en dicho lugar inmensos yacimientos que podrían explotarse en gran escala á flor de tierra durante cincuenta años. Próximo á estos yacimientos abunda la cal y el agua en grandes masas, la cual podría utilizarse como fuerza motriz.

Hay una mina de níquel, y se encuentra con frecuencia el estaño, bismuto y antimonio.

El cinc y el cuarzo abundan en todas sus variedades, así como la pizarra, el mármol, la amatista, el cristal de roca, la obsidiana y el feldespató.

El carbón de piedra es un tanto bituminoso y se encuentra en la costa del Atlántico, Departamento de Yoro, y en la región del Río Uluá.

El cinabrio y los ópalos se hallan en el Departamento de Gracias. Estos últimos en gran abundancia en Erandique y sólo pueden compararse con los de Hungría. También se encuentra el telurio.

Anualmente se exportan 150,000 kilogramos de sal por el puerto de Anapala.

El alumbre, nitrato de potasa, azufre, amianto y mica se encuentran en diferentes lugares, y es probable que si se hicieran los debidos estudios del territorio podrían encontrarse petróleo, piedras preciosas y yacimientos de urano y sus compuestos, que podrían producir substancias radioactivas.

MÉXICO.

RENTA DE ADUANAS EN LOS PRIMEROS NUEVE MESES DE 1907.

Los ingresos federales derivados de las aduanas de México durante los nueve primeros meses de 1907, ascendieron á \$14,267,894.11 en moneda nacional contra \$12,353,888.26 en el período correspondiente del año anterior, mostrándose así un aumento de \$1,914,005.85.

En 1907 estos ingresos se distribuyeron de la manera siguiente: Derechos de exportación, \$227,883.09; derechos de importación, \$13,704,840.44, y derechos de puerto \$335,170.58.

MERMA EN LA PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR DE 1908.

El "Economista Mexicano," correspondiente al 26 de octubre de 1907, anuncia que la producción de azúcar mexicano en 1908 será un 30 por ciento menos que el año anterior. Esta merma se atribuye á la escasez de las lluvias en el Estado de Morelos, que es la región principal productora de azúcar. En otros distritos se calcula que puede esperarse el promedio de producción usual.

BASE EN PLATA DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANAS EN EL MES DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1907.

La circular mensual de costumbre, publicada por el Departamento de Hacienda de la República Mexicana, anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata puro durante el mes de noviembre de 1907, será \$42.33, con arreglo ó los cálculos hechos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1905. Este precio ha de constituir la base del impuesto de timbre y derechos de aduana cuando se use en toda la República.

RENTA DE ADUANA EN EL MES DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1907.

El total de ingresos derivados de los derechos de importación y exportación por los 38 puertos de la República Mexicana en el mes de septiembre de 1907, ascendió á \$4,986,757.69. De esta cantidad los derechos de importación representaban \$4,905,054.36 contra \$4,411,096 el mes anterior, al paso que los derechos de exportación representan \$81,703.33 contra \$67,538 en el mes de agosto. Durante dicho mes los derechos de puerto ascendieron á \$117,937.03.

NUEVA LÍNEA DE VAPORES.

En Los Angeles, California, Estados Unidos de América, se ha formado una compañía que tiene por objeto el establecimiento de una línea directa de vapores y barcos de vela entre el mencionado puerto y otros mexicanos, y la inauguración de una línea oriental de vapores que partirá del sur de California. Esta compañía tiene un capital de \$1,000,000 y se conocerá con el nombre de "*The Mexican Trading Company*" con oficinas generales en Los Angeles.



EL TEATRO JUÁREZ, DE GUANAJUATO MEXICO.

CONVENCIÓN NACIONAL DE CULTIVADORES DE GOMA.

La Sociedad Mexicana de Cultivadores de Goma se reunió en una convención en la Ciudad de México desde el 9 hasta el 10 de octubre de 1907, con el fin de estudiar el mejor medio de estimular el desarrollo de la expresada industria por todos los ámbitos de la República. El Ministro de Fomento declaró abierta la sesión, y pronunció un discurso en el cual describió á grandes rasgos los fines de dicha Sociedad, y manifestó su sincero deseo de que los esfuerzos de la organización tuviesen un éxito completo, á fin de despertar mayor interés y obtener mejores resultados en el cultivo de la goma.

Se leyeron importantes disertaciones ante la convención, entre las cuales merece especial mención la del Doctor PEHR OLSSON SEFFER, que como resultado de doce años de investigaciones sobre la materia, divide el área propicia para el cultivo de la goma de la manera siguiente:

	Acrea.		Acrea.
México.....	95,000	Venezuela.....	3,400
Península Malaya.....	92,000	Ecuador.....	3,000
Ceilán.....	85,000	Nueva Guinea.....	2,500
África.....	30,000	Borneo.....	2,000
América Central.....	14,000	Colombia.....	1,800
Java.....	10,000	Las Antillas.....	1,600
India.....	8,200	Otros países.....	1,000
Brasil.....	6,000		

Se eligió una junta directiva, y se fijó el día 2 de febrero de cada año para las reuniones de la asociación.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR DEL MES DE JULIO DE 1907.

Según datos publicados por la Sección de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de la República Mexicana, el valor de las importaciones durante el mes de julio de 1907 ascendió á \$19,628,127.81, moneda mexicana, que, en comparación con la suma de \$14,976,197.06 en que se avaluaron las del mismo mes de 1906, demuestra un aumento de \$4,651,930.75 en favor de 1907. Las exportaciones estuvieron avahadas en la cantidad de \$18,492,826.22, que indica una disminución de \$1,351,994.54 al ser comparada con la de \$19,844,820.76, á que ascendieron las de igual mes del año anterior.

DELEGADOS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Á LA TERCERA CONFERENCIA SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL.

La Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas ha recibido una comunicación del Departamento de Estado en Washington, al efecto de que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha designado á los siguientes señores para representarlo en la Tercera Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas que se celebrará en la Ciudad de México durante la primera semana de diciembre de

1907: Cirujano General WALTER WYMAN, y Cirujano Auxiliar R. H. VOX EZDORF, del Servicio de Sanidad Pública y Hospitales Marítimos; Comandante PAUL F. STRAUB, Cirujano del Ejército de los Estados Unidos; Doctor CHARLES HARRINGTON, Secretario de la Junta de Sanidad del Estado de Massachusetts; Doctor SAMUEL G. DIXON, Comisionado de Sanidad del Estado de Pensilvania; Doctor A. H. DOTY, Jefe de Cuarentenas del Puerto de Nueva York; Doctor W. G. OWEN, Vicepresidente de la Junta de Sanidad del Estado de Luisiana; Doctor RHETT GOODE, Miembro de la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional, y Doctor H. L. E. JOHNSON, Vocal de la Asociación Médica Americana.

NICARAGUA.

ESTANCO DE FÓSFOROS Y CERILLAS.

El Presidente de Nicaragua, en decreto de fecha 20 de septiembre de 1907, ha ordenado que desde el 1° de enero de 1908 quede estancada en la República la venta de fósforos y cerillas de cualquier clase que sean, prohibiéndose también desde la misma fecha su introducción por particulares.

PARAGUAY.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE FERREIRA.

Á continuación se publican extractos del Mensaje dirigido al Congreso por el Presidente Ferreira 1° de abril de 1907: Se advierte un considerable aumento en el capital de los establecimientos bancarios de mayor importancia en el mercado. Por ejemplo, El Banco Mercantil del Paraguay de \$5,000,000 elevó su capital á \$10,000,000; el Banco Paraguayo de \$6,000,000 lo aumentó á \$10,000,000. Las acciones emitidas fueron cubiertas trece veces, y finalmente la Industrial Paraguaya convirtió su capital en oro mediante lo cual hizo cotizables sus acciones en el mercado europeo.

El Paraguay sigue cultivando con especial esmero sus relaciones amistosas con todas las naciones civilizadas, para satisfacer el anhelo universal de la paz la cual reclaman en la actualidad los más altos intereses de la civilización.

Á propósito de lo que se acaba de exponer debe anunciarse que el Paraguay ha concurrido á todas las conferencias así universales como continentales, no sólo por deber de cortesía internacional, sino por la conveniencia de gozar de las ventajas que de ella se derivan y de no quedar aislado respecto del concierto de las naciones civilizadas.

El Paraguay fué debidamente representado en el Congreso de la Unión Postal, que se celebró en Roma; en el Congreso Geológico, que se reunió en México; en la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana, en Río de Janeiro, y en el Tercer Congreso Médico Latinoamericano de Montevideo. También ha enviado delegados á la fundación del Instituto Internacional de Agricultura en Roma, así como á la Exposición del Tercer Centenario de los Estados Unidos.

Rindiendo culto á los sentimientos de humanidad, ha prestado su adhesión á la Convención de Ginebra y demás disposiciones relativas á las leyes y costumbres de la guerra marítima y terrestre, así como á la Convención de La Haya relativa á la solución pacífica de los conflictos internacionales.

También se han negociado tratados de extradición con varios Gobiernos europeos, y se ha celebrado uno de arbitraje con el Perú que ya se ha sometido al Congreso Nacional.

Ante el Gobierno de la República del Brasil se hacen gestiones para celebrar un tratado de arbitraje, y el Poder Ejecutivo espera concluirlo en breve.

No se ha ratificado aún el tratado de arbitraje con España, y el Gobierno de su Majestad Católica ha pedido un nuevo plazo para ello.

El desdado arreglo de límites con Bolivia está en vías de celebrarse, debiendo agregarse que, gracias á los buenos oficios del Gobierno Argentino, se han podido acordar las reglas y los principios que deben servir de base para la feliz terminación de esta cuestión de fronteras. En conformidad con las expresadas reglas y principios, el Poder Ejecutivo tiene el propósito de celebrar el tratado de límites porque abriga la convicción de que con ello prestaría un gran servicio al país.

El Gobierno se propone estimular especialmente la inmigración y colonización, y con este fin se han expropiado terrenos, ya para fundar colonias europeas, ya para impedir que los nativos abandonen sus viviendas, desalojados por los propietarios particulares. En Villeta se está estableciendo una colonia modelo que ha de constituir un aliente para los inmigrantes del Viejo Mundo. En la extinta colonia de la Trinacria se ha formado un nuevo núcleo ó base de inmigrantes procedentes de los Estados Unidos, los cuales ofrecen la ventaja de tener capitales en moneda y en maquinaria.

En 1906 las rentas municipales en la capital ascendieron á \$1,160,807, y comparando estos ingresos con los de 1905, que ascendieron á \$860,152, muestran un aumento de \$300,655.

En 1906 los egresos ascendieron á \$1,140,257, quedando así un superávit de \$20,550.

La gran rémora del progreso en la República es la falta de puentes y caminos y de medios de transporte terrestres y fluviales.

Los puentes sobre los arroyos Montuoso y Las Hermanas en el partido de Guazucaú están á punto de terminarse. Se ha construído un aueducto de maupostería en Areguá, y se ha proyectado la construcción de un puente de hierro sobre el Río Tebicuarí entre Ajos y Villarica.

El estado sanitario de la República es satisfactorio, y por más que á fines del año pasado ocurrieron algunos casos de enfermedades infecto-contagiosas, éstas afortunadamente desaparecieron sin graves consecuencias gracias á las rigurosas medidas profilácticas que se tomaron.

El año pasado se extendieron y reconstruyeron las líneas telegráficas, y se han abierto nuevas oficinas en diversos puntos. En la actualidad hay 2,764 kilómetros de líneas telegráficas oficiales.

Los ingresos derivados del servicio telegráfico y venta de sellos ascendieron á \$717,354 en moneda nacional, los cuales comparados con los que se obtuvieron el año anterior muestran un aumento de \$233,872.

En todas las oficinas de correo de la República circularon 5,072,660 de piezas de correspondencia postal, le cual muestra un aumento de 1,428,177 de piezas respecto del año anterior.

La Administración de Correos y Telégrafos cuenta con un personal de 562 individuos. Desde el 1° de julio de 1906 se declaró vigente una nueva tarifa postal para el extranjero.

Una serie de malas cosechas ha producido una disminución en las transacciones comerciales y una notable elevación en el precio del oro respecto del papel moneda nacional.

Como consecuencia de lo que queda expuesto las recaudaciones de aduana que han aumentado casi en un 15 por ciento respecto del año anterior, no cubren el monto del presupuesto general de gastos de la nación.

El Banco Agrícola sigue funcionando con regularidad y presta eficaz apoyo al desarrollo de la agricultura y de la industria. Su estado actual lo muestra la siguiente tabla:

Préstamos agrícolas.....	\$3,955,055
Préstamos industriales.....	8,427,462
Préstamos para construcciones.....	1,488,516
Inmuebles, frutos y productos.....	1,838,391

La instrucción pública progresa paulatinamente, y las escuelas primarias que funcionan en la República asciende á 396 que cuentan con 723 maestros y una concurrencia de 36,714 alumnos. En la actualidad el Estado costea la educación de treinta estudiantes en institutos europeos y norteamericanos.

La Escuela de Agricultura que tantos sacrificios exige del Estado es digna de la atención y el estudio de los poderes públicos, por cuanto constituye el punto de partida de una nueva era en la evolución agrícola del país.

PERÚ.

PROYECTO DE LEY SANITARIA ANIMAL.

Con fecha 29 de julio de 1907 se presentó al Congreso de la República del Perú un proyecto de ley sanitaria animal, cuyo fin primordial es la protección del desarrollo de la ganadería nacional. Este proyecto prohíbe la importación de animales atacados de enfermedades contagiosas, de los que se sospecha que sufren de dichas enfermedades, y de los despejos de los que han estado atacados de dichos males; todos los animales que se importen sufrirán una inspección rigurosa. También prohíbe el proyecto la exportación de animales que padecen de alguna enfermedad contagiosa, ó sospechados como tales. La ley proyectada contiene además disposiciones relativas á la prevención de enfermedades contagiosas de animales, y prescribe las penalidades que deban sufrir los infractores de la ley. Por último, se autoriza al Ejecutivo para que establezca estaciones para la observación sanitaria del ganado y laboratorios bacteriológicos en los lugares que habilite para la importación de animales, y para que organice en la ciudad de Lima, cuando las necesidades de la ganadería nacional lo demanden, un instituto bacteriológico para el estudio de las enfermedades del ganado y la preparación de vacunas y sueros.

ADHESIÓN Á LA CONVENCION DE BRUSELAS SOBRE EL AZÚCAR.

El Perú fué uno de los Estados que firmó el "Acta Adicional" de la Convención de Bruselas sobre el Azúcar en 1902, que fué firmada el 28 de agosto de 1907, á reserva de que fuese ratificada antes del 1° de marzo de 1908.

Por virtud de dicha acta, la Unión Internacional ha obtenido una prórroga de cinco años, á contar del 1° de septiembre de 1908. Sin embargo, á cualquiera de los Estados contratantes se les permite retirarse de la Convención desde el 1° de septiembre de 1911, con tal que dicho retiro se haga saber con un año de anticipación.

Desde el 1° de septiembre de 1908, á la Gran Bretaña se le eximirá de la obligación de imponer una pena á los azúcares que disfrutaban de una prima, pero los otros Estados contratantes tendrán derecho á exigir que los azúcares que regresen á la Gran Bretaña y que se exporten á los territorios de dichos Estados, vayan acompañados de un certificado que exprese que ninguna parte de ellos procede de un país que concede primas por la producción ó exportación del azúcar.

SALVADOR.

ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNA LEGACIÓN PERMANENTE EN WASHINGTON.

Á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se le ha informado por conducto del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, que el Gobierno de El Salvador se propone establecer una Legación permanente en WASHINGTON.

ESTADÍSTICAS COMERCIALES DEL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1907.

El total de las importaciones recibidas en la República de El Salvador durante el primer trimestre de 1907 estuvo avaluado en \$994,793.27 oro, y las exportaciones ascendieron á la suma total de \$2,790,070 oro.

Los valores de las exportaciones, expresados en moneda nacional, durante los tres meses de referencia fueron como sigue: Enero, \$1,278,417.24; febrero, \$1,385,661.96; marzo, \$2,887,064.44, que hacen un total de \$5,581,143.64.

FERROCARRIL DE SANTA ANA Á LA FRONTERA DE GUATEMALA.

El "Diario Oficial" de El Salvador, en su número del 13 de septiembre de 1907, publica el texto del contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno y el Señor RENÉ KEILHAUER para la construcción y explotación de un ferrocarril que partiendo de Santa Ana, termine en un punto de la frontera de Guatemala y enlace con el ramal que de allí conectará con la línea á Puerto Barrios. La duración del contrato será de noventa y nueve años, al cabo de los cuales la línea con todas sus pertenencias pasará á ser de la propiedad del Gobierno, pero éste podrá comprarla después de cincuenta años, contados desde la fecha del contrato. El contratista se compromete á terminar la línea dentro del término de cuatro años, á contar desde la fecha en que se firme la escritura correspondiente. Desde la fecha en que se termine el ferrocarril, y durante el término de veinticinco años, el Gobierno pagará al concesionario un subsidio de 3 por ciento anual sobre el importe de cada kilómetro construído, ó sea sobre la suma \$20,000 oro americano por kilómetro, que es el valor fijado para los efectos del contrato.

Este contrato fué celebrado el 2 de mayo de 1907, y aprobado por la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa el 20 del mismo mes.

URUGUAY.

RENTA DE ADUANAS EN EL MES DE AGOSTO DE 1907.

La renta de aduanas uruguaya correspondiente al mes de agosto de 1907 arroja un total de \$1,218,326.32, que se distribuyen de la manera siguiente: Derechos de importación, \$1,075,571.87; derechos de exportación, \$62,574.45, en tanto que la de los Departamentos se calcula en \$80,000.

Estas cifras muestran un aumento de \$84,931 respecto del mes de agosto de 1906, en tanto que en los ocho meses transcurridos de enero á agosto, inclusive, se advierte un aumento de más de \$400,000 respecto del período correspondiente del año anterior.

La renta total de aduanas de enero á agosto de 1907 asciende á \$9,145,867, y se calcula que los ingresos procedentes de esta fuente este año excederán de \$13,000,000.

ABOLICIÓN DE LA PENA CAPITAL.

De acuerdo con una ley de la Asamblea General, promulgada por el Presidente WILLIMAN el 23 de septiembre de 1907, la pena capital queda abolida en toda la República del Uruguay. En vez de dicha pena los criminales serán sentenciados á presidio por un término máximo de cuarenta ó mínimo de treinta años.

El texto del decreto es como sigue:

“PENA DE MUERTE.—LEY DE ABOLICIÓN EN LO CIVIL Y MILITAR.

“El Senado y Cámara de Representantes de la República Oriental del Uruguay, reunidos en Asamblea General, etc., decretan:

“ARTÍCULO 1º. Queda abolida la pena de muerte que establece el Código Penal.

“Queda igualmente abolida la pena de muerte que establece el Código Militar.

“ART. 2º. En los casos de abolición de la pena de muerte, establecida en el artículo anterior, se impondrá la de penitenciaria por tiempo indeterminado, sin que en ningún caso puedan los jueces fijar su duración.

“La pena indeterminada tendrá como máximo cuarenta años y como mínimo treinta años.

“ART. 3º. Vencidos los treinta años, los penados podrán solicitar su libertad condicional, que será acordada por la Alta Corte de Justicia, después de oídos los informes del director del establecimiento penal respectivo y el dictamen del Ministerio Público y después de examinadas las anotaciones de los Registros carcelarios que comprueben que durante la última mitad de la pena, han dado pruebas ciertas de buena conducta y corrección moral.

“Para que se acuerde la libertad condicional se requerirán cuatro votos conformes si la Alta Corte, ó el tribunal que liциere sus veces, estuviera compuesto de cinco miembros, y cinco votos si se compusiera de seis.

“La denegación de la libertad condicional no priva al penado del derecho de pedirla de nuevo.

“Regirá para los liberados lo dispuesto por los artículos 94, 95 y 96 del Código Penal.

“El derecho de gracia, á que se refieren los artículos 788, 789 y 793 del Código Militar, queda sustituido por la liberación condicional.

“ART. 4°. La pena de penitenciaría sustituirá á la de presidio que establece el Código Militar, con los mismos efectos que esa ley atribuye expresamente á ese castigo (artículo 790).

“ART. 5°. Toda vez que el médico de la penitenciaría note alteración en la salud de los condenados, durante la reclusión celular y continua fijada en la sentencia, lo hará saber en el día al director de la cárcel, quien hará cesar la reclusión, comunicándolo al juez de la causa, estándose á su resolución.

“ART. 6°. Cuando el proceso haya demorado más de un año, el exceso de detención preventiva se computará día por día, á menos que la demora sea imputable al procesado ó éste observase mala conducta, en cuyos casos el juez, haciendo declaración expresa de esas circunstancias, aplicará estrictamente el artículo 37 del Código Penal.

“ART. 7°. Lo dispuesto en el artículo 6° regirá para los casos ya juzgados.

“ART. 8°. Quedan derogadas todas las disposiciones del Código Penal y del Código Militar que se opongan á la presente ley.”

EL BANCO DE LA REPÚBLICA EN 1906.

En el mes de agosto de 1907 el Directorio del Banco de la República presentó al Poder Ejecutivo del Uruguay la memoria y el balance general correspondientes al ejercicio terminado el 31 de diciembre de 1906. De los cuadros demostrativos que contiene la memoria han sido tomadas las cifras que se publican á continuación.

Dinero colocado en 31 de diciembre de 1906.....	\$814,362,013.06
Recursos disponibles.....	23,048,825.25
Compromisos exigibles.....	12,398,350.98
Encaje en oro.....	8,346,521.09
Emisión en circulación.....	11,131,366.00
Emisión legal habilitada.....	13,101,707.00
Capital realizado.....	5,326,600.51
Movimiento general de caja.....	305,186,613.26

El Gobierno, como único accionista, ha obtenido al cerrar el ejercicio la cantidad de \$358,937.63 como dividendo, formando en conjunto las utilidades líquidas la suma de \$448,672.03.

VENEZUELA.

FÁBRICA DE LOZA FINA EN CARACAS.

Con fecha 7 de septiembre de 1907, el Gobierno de Venezuela celebró un contrato, cuyo texto se publicó en la "Gaceta Oficial" del mismo día, con el Señor ALFREDO RAVARD para establecer en Caracas la fabricación de loza fina y diferentes especies de porcelana, empleando para ello materias primas del país. El Gobierno otorga al Señor RAVARD privilegio exclusivo por el término de cinco años, prorrogables en dos más á voluntad de las partes. El concesionario comenzara la explotación de la fábrica dentro del término de seis meses á contar desde la fecha de la publicación del contrato, y se compromete á vender al público los artículos que fabrique un 15 por ciento más barato que los que se importen del extranjero.

EXAMEN DE MEDICINAS DE PATENTE Y SECRETAS.

Según comunicación recibida en el Departamento de Estado en Wáshington del Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Caracas, el Presidente CASTRO de la República de Venezuela ha dispuesto, en resolución de fecha 5 de septiembre de 1907, que se conceda á los fabricantes de medicinas de patente y secretas, para la presentación de las que aún no han sido examinadas por la junta creada por resolución de fecha 15 de diciembre de 1904, los siguientes plazos: Dos meses para las fabricadas en el país, y cuatro para las fabricadas en el exterior. Vencidos dichos plazos no se permitirá la venta en el país de las medicinas secretas y de patente que no hayan sido debidamente examinadas por la mencionada junta. Quedan exceptuadas de esta disposición las que se inventen posteriormente.

ARREGLO DE RECLAMACIONES EXTRANJERAS.

El arreglo de las reclamaciones establecidas por la Gran Bretaña, Alemania ó Italia, contra el Gobierno de Venezuela se llevó á cabo, en conformidad con los protocolos que fueron firmados en Wáshington el 17 de febrero de 1903, mediante el pago de la cuota de julio que representa un 30 por ciento de la renta de aduanas de los puertos de La Guaira y Puerto Cabello.

Las cantidades que los tribunales mixtos de arbitraje han acordado que se les adeudan á las referidas naciones, ascienden á un total de 17,835,150.19 bolívares, ó sean como \$3,442,183.48.

LA PISCICULTURA EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

Es en verdad un hecho curioso que ningún miembro de la familia de peces que comúnmente se conocen como Salmonidæ es indígena de las aguas del sur del Ecuador. En estos últimos años se han transportado á África, Australia, Nueva Zelandia y Tasmania, y á la República Argentina y Chile (entre los países sudamericanos), en los cuales se han empollado dichos huevecillos, habiéndose obtenido por resultado varias especies de Salmonidæ que en la actualidad se desarrollan con éxito en las aguas más frías de estos países.

Por más que una gran parte de la América Latina está situada en los Trópicos, en ella abundan los ríos y lagos, muchos de los cuales están situados á una altura en que el clima es templado y el origen de las aguas es glacial. No cabe duda, por tanto, de que en dichas aguas pueden desarrollarse con éxito varias especies de peces norteamericanos.

ARGENTINA

La piscicultura se inició en la Argentina en 1903, y para los trabajos preliminares de investigación el Gobierno tuvo la fortuna de utilizar los servicios del Señor JOHN W. TITCOMB, Jefe de la División de Piscicultura en la Oficina de Piscicultura de los Estados Unidos, que es una autoridad en la expresada ciencia y á quien, como un acto de cortesía internacional, se le concedió la debida licencia á fin de que pudiese prestar dichos servicios.

Al llegar á la Argentina, el Señor TITCOMB dió una conferencia^a sobre piscicultura, tal como dicha ciencia se pone en práctica en los Estados Unidos, á la cual concurrió el Presidente de la República, la Comisión de Presupuesto y otros estadistas eminentes. En los siete meses que el Señor TITCOMB permaneció en el país, es decir, de octubre de 1903 á mayo de 1904, exploró muchas aguas que se extienden desde la Provincia de Córdoba, en el norte, hasta el Territorio de Neuquén, en la parte sur del país. Ascendió los ríos La Plata y el Paraguay hasta la ciudad de Asunción, capital del Paraguay. Los resultados de las investigaciones que hizo el Señor TITCOMB, junto con las debidas recomendaciones, se encuentran en dos informes^b del Ministro de Agricultura.

El Señor TITCOMB estableció el primer criadero de peces en la América del Sur en un tributario del río Limay, cerca del lago Nahuel Huapi, y antes de su partida ya se habían transportado al criadero huevecillos de cuatro especies de Salmonidæ de los Estados Unidos,

^a Véase el Boletín de Agricultura y Ganadería, año III, No. 70, página 1228.

^b Véase el Boletín del Ministerio de Agricultura No. 1, tomo I, de marzo de 1904, y el No. 3, tomo I, de mayo de 1904.

habiéndose sufrido una pérdida de menos de un 10 por ciento. La pérdida en la empolladura y en la distribución fué muy leve. El éxito que se obtuvo en el transporte es digno de especial mención, porque estos huevecillos se llevaron probablemente hasta una distancia mayor que la que hasta ahora se conocía en la historia de la piscicultura. También es digno de mención el hecho de que los huevecillos se llevaron á través del Ecuador desde un clima cuyas aguas son sumamente frías, y después se llevaron hasta una distancia de cien leguas, á través del territorio del Neuquén, para ser empollados en una estación del año precisamente opuesta á aquella en que se hubieran empollado naturalmente.

Los trabajos que inició el Señor TITCOMB los continúa con éxito el piscicultor nacional, Señor E. A. TULLIAN, antiguo superintendente de la Oficina de Piscicultura de los Estados Unidos. En la actualidad, además del Señor TULLIÁN, el Gobierno Argentino utiliza los servicios de tres piscicultores y un criador práctico de ostiones de los Estados Unidos.

Las siguientes especies de huevecillos de peces se han importado de los Estados Unidos á la Argentina para aclimatarlas: Trucha de arroyo (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), trucha de lago (*Cristivomer namacush*), trucha de arcoiris (*Salmo irideus*), trucha de cabeza color acero (*Salmo gairdneri*), salmón de aguas aisladas (*Salmo sebago*), albur (*Coregonus clupeiformes*), salmón de chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), salmón de ojo de reja (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), salmón plateado (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*).

Además de los huevecillos que se obtuvieron de los Estados Unidos, se han obtenido del salmón del Atlántico (*Salmo salar*) y de trucha morena (*Salmo fario*), procedentes de Inglaterra. Hanse establecido cinco nuevos criaderos, y además de la aclimatación de peces extranjeros, se ha propagado una especie nativa, á saber, la denominada "pejerrey." Esta especie es muy valiosa, no sólo por las cualidades alimenticias que posee, sino también porque se encuentra en aguas dulces, salubre y salada, pudiendo adaptarse á muchas latitudes y climas.

El éxito que ha obtenido la piscicultura en la Argentina ha sido fenomenal. Ya se han sacado huevecillos de las truchas de agua dulce que se han criado y desarrollado en Nahuel Huapi que se obtuvieron de los huevecillos enviados á dicho país en 1903-4.

En 1906, cuando el Secretario Root estuvo en Buenos Aires, en el banquete que le dieron se sirvieron truchas criadas en Nahuel Huapi. Se ha descubierto que varias de las especies que se trajeron han tomado arraigo en la Argentina y en la actualidad se crían sin los auxilios de la ciencia.

CHILE.

Durante algunos años los trabajos de piscicultura en Chile se han llevado á cabo bajo la dirección del Doctor FEDERICO ALBERT, Jefe de la Sección de Aguas y Bosques del Ministerio de Industrias.

Hace algunos años que la carpa se introdujo en Chile, pero dió pésimos resultados. El Doctor ALBERT anuncia que después de haberse establecido, los peces nativos, que tanto abundan en los ríos de Chile, sufrieron una gran merma, y él lo atribuye al hecho de que la carpa devoraba el alimento con el cual se alimentaban aquéllos. Él agrega que las mismas carpas, consideradas aisladamente, no dieron buen resultado.

Cerca de los Andes se ha construído una extensa estación de cría de Salmonidae bajo la inspección del Doctor ALBERT, y en 1906 se distribuyeron 300,000 peces de seis meses de edad procedentes de la expresada estación, los cuales consistieron de salmón del Atlántico, (*Salmo salar*), trucha de arco iris (*Salmo iridus*), trucha morena (*Salmo fario*) y trucha de cabeza color acero (*Salmo gairdneri*), cuyos huevecillos se obtuvieron en Europa. El pueblo en general aun no sabe apreciar cumplidamente la importancia de la piscicultura, pero el Gobierno sí aprecia la gran importancia que tiene.

GUATEMALA.

En 1906 el Doctor S. E. MEEK, del "Field Columbian Museum," de Chicago, hizo una investigación de las aguas de Guatemala, y especialmente de los lagos Atitlán y Amatitlán. El expresado Doctor recomendó que se introdujesen las truchas de arco iris en el lago Atitlán. Su informe demuestra que hay grandes probabilidades de mejorar la piscicultura en las aguas guatemaltecas mediante la introducción de varias especies procedentes de los Estados Unidos.

PERÚ.

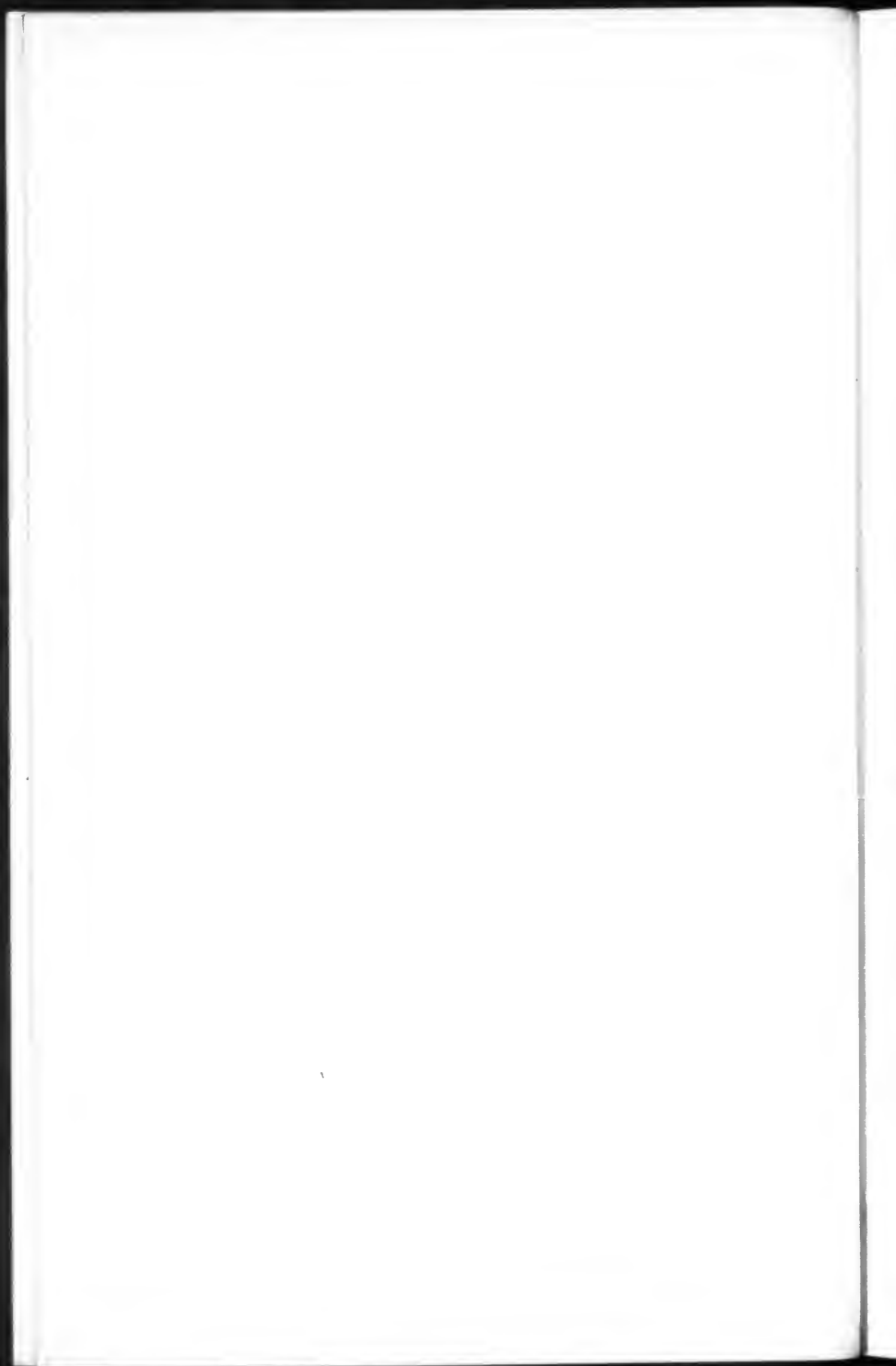
El año pasado el Gobierno del Perú hizo un contrato con el Señor R. E. COKER, graduado de la Universidad de Johns Hopkins y antiguo empleado de la Oficina de Piscicultura de los Estados Unidos, para que hiciera investigaciones geológicas á lo largo de la costa de aquel país, con el fin de investigar no sólo la pesca marítima, sino también la industria de guano, y que hiciera las recomendaciones que juzgase oportunas en cuanto á la conveniencia de modificar las leyes con el fin de proteger la piscicultura y las aves que producen guano. El objeto de esta investigación no es sólo aumentar el abastecimiento de la pesca para los fines del comercio, sino también tomar las medidas conducentes para proteger los peces de los cuales se alimentan las aves que producen el guano. Antes de la terminación de su obra se espera que

el Señor COKER haga algunas recomendaciones encaminadas á traer ostiones de los Estados Unidos.

La propagación de peces por medio de procedimientos científicos no se ha intentado en otros países, excepto los que acaban de mencionarse. En la oficina de Washington con frecuencia se reciben preguntas de otros países latinoamericanos, las cuales demuestran la conveniencia de que se haga una investigación muy detenida de las aguas con objeto de determinar las mejoras que podrían efectuarse mediante la aclimatación de especies que no son indígenas ó por la propagación artificial de los peces que actualmente existen en dichas aguas.

No cabe duda de que tratándose de aguas donde haya una alta temperatura, se encuentran muchos ejemplos en que las lobinas (*micropterus*), y las ruedas (*centrarchidæ*) de los Estados Unidos pueden introducirse con provecho. Es una cuestión muy sencilla importar esas especies, puesto que sólo se requiere un pequeño número de pececillos para fomentar una cría. Cuando estas especies se trasladan á las aguas propicias, producen con mucha rapidez, y con un lago en cada país que tenga la debida existencia de pececillos, la distribución puede continuarse indefinidamente.

Cuando se trata de aguas más frías adecuadas para la *salmonidæ*, debe construirse un criadero antes de hacer una tentativa de traslado de los huevecillos que deben ser incubados cerca del lugar donde se ha de establecer el criadero.







MEXICANOS EMPREGADOS NA CLASSIFICAÇÃO DO CAFÉ.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

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A attenção de todos os que se interessam pelo progresso da Secretaria Internacional e pelos trabalhos de sua reorganização de conformidade com a resolução adoptada pela Conferencia do Rio de Janeiro de 1906, é chamada para o relatorio annual do Director da Secretaria que foi apresentado ao Conselho Director na sua reunião que realizou-se em 8 de novembro, e vem publicado neste numero do BOLETIM. O Director tem prazer em exprimir seu reconhecimento pelo valioso apoio e cooperação que sempre lhe tem prestado, desde que assumiu a direcção da Secretaria em Janeiro de 1907, o Exmo. Sr. ELIHU ROOT, o Presidente *ex officio* do Conselho Director, o Exmo. Sr. ROBERT BACON, Subsecretario de Estado e os membros do Conselho Director. Sem seu valioso concurso não teria podido realizar as mudanças e melhoramentos que tanto têm contribuido para despertar o interesse do mundo inteiro pelas Republicas Latino-Americanas. O Director tambem deseja assignalar aqui os valiosos serviços prestados pelo FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, o Secretario da Secretaria, quem é especialmente habilitado para o cargo que exerce, devido ao seu perfeito conhecimento dos trabalhos da Secretaria e de tudo que se relaciona com os povos e politicas pan-americanos. Faz-se tambem no relatorio expressão de reconhecimento pelos leaes e valiosos serviços prestados por todos os membros do pessoal.

Devido aos reduzidos recursos de que actualmente dispõe a Secretaria não lhe é possível empregar os peritos de que tem necessidade para levar a effeito a resolução da Conferencia Pan-Americana, com o fim de tornal-a uma instituição util e pratica, mas é provavel que todos os Governos sancionarão a moção do Conselho Director que foi adoptada por unanimidade de votos na reunião de maio, em favor de um augmento de 50 por cento nas suas respectivas quotas.

Si este augmento de fundos fór approvedo, não será disponível até 1º de julho de 1908, e por isso rogamos aos que censuram a Secretaria, esperando della mais que permitem seus recursos, que tenham paciencia. O Director tem em projecto muitas mudanças tendentes a melhorar os trabalhos da Secretaria, as quaes não podem ser postas em pratica até que se consigam maiores fundos. Não se fará aqui um resumo do relatorio, pois é publicado na integra.

CIFRAS INTERESSANTES DO COMMERCIO PAN-AMERICANO.

Em vista da propaganda que a Secretaria tem feito para desenvolver o commercio dos Estados Unidos com as Republicas Latino-Americanas, será de interesse notar as estatisticas do seu movimento commercial para os primeiros nove mezes de 1907. Durante este periodo, os Estados Unidos exportaram para os paizes da America Central mercadorias no valor de \$21,888,898 contra \$18,636,831 em igual periodo de 1906, o que mostra um augmento de mais de \$3,000,000, e importaram desses paizes generos no valor de \$13,875,383, contra \$11,598,907 no periodo correspondente de 1906, o que accusa um augmento de \$2,000,000.

Durante os primeiros nove mezes de 1907 foram exportadas com destino ao Mexico mercadorias no valor de \$52,194,613 contra \$46,064,865 em igual periodo do anno anterior, verificando-se assim o notavel augmento de \$6,000,000, e foram importadas provenientes do Mexico mercadorias no valor de \$46,217,292, contra \$37,963,599 no periodo correspondente de 1906, o que accusa um augmento ainda mais notavel de \$8,000,000.

Quanto ao continente da America do Sul verificamos que a exportação total dos Estados Unidos nos primeiros nove mezes de 1907, com este destino, foi na importancia de \$63,004,833, contra \$55,951,107 em igual periodo do anno anterior, o que mostra um sensivel augmento de mais ou menos \$7,000,000. As cifras da importação são ainda mais animadoras, pois esta elevou-se a \$115,124,189, comparada com \$99,033,331 em igual periodo de 1906, o que mostra um augmento de cerca de \$16,000,000. A unica feição destas cifras que não é favoravel é que o balanço do commercio resulta contra os Estados Unidos, pois as importações provenientes dos paizes da America do Sul excederam as exportações dos Estados Unidos para alli em \$52,000,000, approximadamente.

O commercio dos Estados Unidos com Cuba nos dous periodos em confronto mostra um augmento nas exportações de \$4,000,000 e nas importações, de \$9,000,000. A exportação dos Estados Unidos para Haiti, no periodo a que se refere, foi no valor de \$2,000,000 e a

importação proveniente deste paiz foi no valor de \$3,000,000. Quanto ao commercio com a Republica Dominicana não se nota sensível differença comparado com o de igual periodo de 1906, sendo as exportações para este paiz no valor de \$2,000,000 e as importações provenientes d'alli no valor de \$3,000,000.

CONFERENCIA DE PAZ DA AMERICA CENTRAL.

No presente momento em que este numero está prompto para o prelo, a Conferencia de Paz da America Central está reunida na Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas. Poucas são as assembleas desta classe que se têm realizado nos Estados Unidos, que têm influido tanto como esta ha de influir nas relações pan-americanas. Si a Conferencia tiver feliz terminação, não se poderá pôr limites ao desenvolvimento administrativo, material e educativo, que experimentará a America Central. Milhões de capitaes nos Estados Unidos e na Europa esperam o feliz ajuste pela Conferencia das questões que lhe serão submettidas, para procurar emprego na America Central. O povo dos Estados Unidos conhece bem a riqueza e o maravilhoso progresso do Mexico, mas apenas começa a apreciar o facto que a America Central tem possibilidades de desenvolvimento iguaes ás deste paiz. Os delegados á Conferencia, cujos nomes foram publicados na edição do BOLETIM do mez de outubro, representam os estadistas mais eminentes dos seus respectivos paizes, e por isso, parece que se pode esperar com confiança pela feliz terminação da Conferencia.

RIOS E PORTOS PAN-AMERICANOS.

A America do Sul está dando provas aos Estados Unidos de que é muito progressista no que se refere no melhoramento dos seus portos e vias fluviaes. No momento actual em que se faz uma propaganda a favor do melhoramento do rio Mississippi e seus tributarios e da dragagem dos canaes nos principaes portos dos Estados Unidos, é interessante notar que, em proporção a sua população e riqueza, as Republicas Latino-Americanas do Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile e Uruguay, gastam mais com obras de melhoramento de portos e rios, do que os Estados Unidos. Aquelle que está acostumado a considerar as Republicas Latino-Americanas como atrazadas em seu desenvolvimento material em comparação com os Estados Unidos, deve fazer um estudo cuidadoso das grandes e custosas obras emprehendidas nos portos do Pará, Rio de Janeiro, Santos e Rio Grande do Sul; no porto de Montevidéo, no Uruguay; nos de Buenos Aires, Rosario e Bahia

Blanca, na Republica Argentina; no de Valparaiso, no Chile, e as obras realizadas nos dous pontos terminaes da Estrada de Ferro de Tehuantepec, no Mexico.

Os diversos congressos que se estão realizando nos Estados Unidos com o fim de desenvolver um sentimento publico a favor do dispendio de maiores sommas com obras de melhoramento de rios e portos, podem deduzir poderosos argumentos do que se está fazendo na America Latina.

A EXPOSIÇÃO BRAZILEIRA EM 1908.

Os viajantes norte-americanos que estão contemplando fazer um passeio para o estrangeiro durante o verão de 1908, devem incluir no seu itinerario uma visita ao Brazil, afim de assistir á Exposição Nacional que se realizará de maio a dezembro. Não se encontra em todo o mundo um clima mais ameno que o do Rio de Janeiro nos mezes de julho e agosto. Os viajantes que partissem dos Estados Unidos em junho não poderiam ter um passeio mais agradável do que o que o Brazil offerce nesta quadra do anno. Essa viagem deveria ser estendida ás Republicas do Uruguay, Argentina e Chile, regressando pela costa occidental. Cada dia de uma tal excursão poderia ser occupado com visitas a novos pontos de interesse. A nova cidade do Rio de Janeiro é de certo uma das mais lindas do mundo e suas condições sanitarias têm sido melhoradas de forma tal que a febre amarella tem desaparecido por completo dos seus limites. Está em projecto a organização de excursões norte-americanos para o Brazil, a preços reduzidos, e é de esperar que os norte-americanos em grande numero aproveitar-se-hão desta oportunidade para visitar o Brazil. Um esforço especial será feito para conseguir que os principaes jornaes e revistas norte-americanos enviem seus representantes nessas excursões, os quaes farão conhecer por meio dos seus artigos illustrados o maravilhoso progresso do Brazil.

A Sra. MARIE ROBINSON WRIGHT, a distincta autora de livros sobre paizes da America do Sul, acaba de regressar de uma visita demorada que fez ao Brazil em procura de novos dados para a segunda edição do seu livro sobre o Brazil e onde lhe foram dispensadas attenções especiaes. Affirma ella que por toda a parte do Brazil vêm-se indícios do seu maravilhoso progresso material e que o mundo ha de ficar espantado com o desenvolvimento que este paiz realizará nos proximos dez annos.

Entre os relatorios interessantes que se recebem da America do Sul são os submettidos pelo Consul Geral dos Estados Unidos no Rio de Janeiro, o Sr. GEORGE E. ANDERSON. Destes relatorios, nenhum attrae mais a attenção do que o em que descreve as grandes obras municipaes do Rio, as quaes representam um dispendio de

mais de \$35,000,000. O Consul Geral ANDERSON tambem faz ver que as linhas que fazem a communicacão com a Europa augmentam constantemente, ao passo que as communicacões com os Estados Unidos estão virtualmente no mesmo pé.

CONFERENCIAS SOBRE A LITTERATURA HESPAÑHOLA.

Como prova do crescente interesse que se manifesta na litteratura hespanhola, convem notar aqui a serie de conferencias que sobre este assumpto, vai realizar o Sr. JAMES FITZ MORRIS KELLY, Membro da Academia Britannica, em *Havemeyer Hall* na Universidade de Columbia, nas terças-feiras e sextas-feiras de novembro e dezembro. Conforme os annuncios feitos pelo Sr. F. P. KEPPEL, o Secretario da Universidade, essas conferencias serão franqueadas ao publico. Os themas escolhidos comprehendem "*El Cid*," "*Cervantes*," "*Lope de Vega*," "*Calderon*" e "*Os Novellistas Hespanhóes Modernos*." A Universidade de Columbia e a Sociedade Hispanica da America merecem nossas congratulações pelos esforços que fazem para despertar um interesse em estudos desta natureza.

UM NOVO LIVRO SOBRE A AMERICA DO SUL.

Ainda que não podemos, por falta de espaço, apreciar neste numero o novo livro do Sr. ALBERT HALE, intitulado "*The South Americans*," recebemos com prazer da imprensa de BOBS, MERRILL & Co., de Indianapolis, esta valiosa obra que dá uma idea excellente da America do Sul na hora actual. Ha grande necessidade de obras deste genero. Á vista do crescente interesse que se manifesta em todo o mundo por tudo que se refere a America do Sul, parece ser muito opportuna a publicacão das ideas e impressões de homens do typo do Sr. HALE, que têm feito um estudo recente dos Governos e povos da America do Sul.

UMA NOVA REVISTA SOBRE A AMERICA TROPICAL.

Talvez a publicacão de maior promessa emprehendida por uma empreza particular para despertar um interesse especial na America Latina seja a que annunciam os redactores da "*Tropical and Sub-Tropical America*." Segundo o prospecto, o primeiro numero desta revista deverá apparecer até fins de novembro. Dizem os redactores que o annuncio foi acolhido de uma maneira mais favoravel que esperavam e que resolveram empregar um papel de melhor qualidade e dar-lhe uma forma mais artistica do que era sua intencão original. Essa revista publicará as ultimas informacões rela-

tivas a tudo que se relaciona á America Latina e terá uma secção especial dedicada á arte. Tantas têm sido as tentativas feitas nos Estados Unidos para publicar revistas sobre a America Latina, e tantos os fracassos, que é de esperar que a tentativa da Companhia *Tropical America* constitua a excepção da regra.

A AMERICA LATINA NA UNIVERSIDADE DE YALE.

Por uma inadvertencia, se disse no numero do BOLETIM de setembro que o Professor HIRAM BINGHAM, que em principios do corrente anno fez uma extensa viagem por Venezuela e Colombia, estava ligado á Universidade de Harvard, ao passo que de facto é professor de geographia e historia da America do Sul na Universidade de Yale. Faz-se menção especial disto porque é a Universidade de Yale que está fazendo hoje mais que qualquer outra universidade ou collegio nos Estados Unidos para despertar um interesse por tudo que se relaciona com a America Latina e a lingua hespanhola. Já fizeram uma visita á America do Sul cinco ou seis dos professores de Yale, os quaes estão interessados em desenvolver a instrucção em assumptos latino-americanos. O numero dos alumnos que estão matriculados na secção da universidade que se occupa com o estudo da America Latina e da lingua hespanhola, está augmentando rapidamente. O ultimo dos distinctos professores de Yale a fazer uma visita á America do Sul foi o Sr. LEE McCLUNG, que fez uma viagem pela costa oriental, regressando pela costa occidental e Panamá. Affirma elle que como resultado desta viagem tem uma idea nova da America do Sul e que nutre a esperanza de que maior numero dos norte-americanos que estão interessados em assumptos estrangeiros façam esta viagem.

O REGRESSO DOS PROFESSORES ROWE E SHEPHERD AOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

A visita do Professor L. S. ROWE á America do Sul cobriu um periodo de cerca de um anno e meio, começando com sua chegada ao Rio de Janeiro em julho de 1906, como um delegado dos Estados Unidos á Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana, e terminando com seu regresso á Universidade de Pennsylvania em outubro de 1907. Fará conhecer as conclusões que tem deduzido de sua visita e estudo dos Governos, instituições e povos dos paizes sul-americanos, em uma serie de conferencias que se propõe realizar não sómente perante os estudantes da Universidade de Pennsylvania, mas tambem sob os auspicios do "People's Institute" de Cooper Union de New York. Dos distinctos viajantes norte-americanos que têm visitado á America do Sul, nenhum, com a excepção do Secretario Root, foi recebido

com maior cordialidade que o Professor ROWE. Falla com enthusiasmo da necessidade que ha e das vantagens que advirão de uma maior approximação entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes da America do Sul em suas relações commerciaes, sociaes e educativas, e pensa que a Secretaria Internacional ha de ser a principal agencia para conseguir esta approximação.

O Professor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD da Universidade de Columbia gastou cinco mezes com sua viagem em torno dos paizes da America do Sul, que começou com o Equador e terminou com o Brazil. De volta ao seu paiz, mostra o mesmo enthusiasmo que caracteriza as palavras do Professor ROWE e na serie de conferencias que se propõe realizar perante os estudantes da Universidade de Columbia, assignalará não só a importancia de estudar as condições da America do Sul, mas de fazer uma visita áquella parte do mundo.

O PRESIDENTE MONTT E O PROGRESSO DO CHILE.

É com prazer que publicamos neste numero do BOLETIM o retrato do Exmo. Sr. PEDRO MONTT, o novo Presidente do Chile, cuja administração deste paiz é excellente e popular. O Presidente MONTT é bem conhecido, não só em toda a America do Sul, mas tambem nos Estados Unidos, aonde foi acreditado em caracter diplomatico. O esboço biographico de sua vida, que se publica neste numero, demonstra a notavel experiencia que tem tido como estadista. Ainda que o Chile resente-se um pouco da depressão havida ultimamente nas suas finanças, ha poucas nações do mundo que têm recursos mais abundantes ou maiores possibilidades de desenvolvimento. O Sr. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, Consul dos Estados Unidos em Valparaiso, em uma carta que dirigiu ultimamente ao Director da Secretaria, diz: "Creio que esta Republica terá um grande porvir. Os seus recursos naturaes egualam os de qualquer outro paiz da America do Sul. Os depositos de nitrato no norte, as ricas jazidas mineraes da encosta occidental dos Andes, os fertes valles da parte central do paiz, e as minas e florestas do sul demonstram que a natureza foi prodiga na distribuição de seus dons áquella parte do mundo, sem ter em conta seu magnifico clima. Me causa magua verificar que o povo dos Estados Unidos recebe uma proporção tão pequena destas riquezas, quando não ha razão porque não pode obter a porção que lhe cabe. Os Estados Unidos são o paiz que devia fornecer a maioria dos machinismos, capitaes e iniciativa precisos para a exploração destes recursos naturaes, em vez da Inglaterra e a Allemanha. O que é preciso é fazer o povo dos Estados Unidos conhecer estas condições, e me dá prazer ver que estaes fazendo esforços neste sentido. A Secretaria sob vossa direcção pode ser de grande valor nesta obra."

A este respeito, chama-se especialmente a attenção para o discurso que o Sr. ALBERTO YOACHAM pronunciou perante o *Quill Club* de New York, o qual se reproduz aqui na integra. As palavras do Sr. YOACHAM fizeram conhecer muitos factos não geralmente apreciados nos Estados Unidos.

AS ESTRADAS DE FERRO E O COMMERCIO DA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

Chama-se a attenção dos exportadores de mercadorias com destino á Republica Argentina para uma relação de importancia publicada neste numero do BOLETIM que foi preparada por uma das principaes companhias de expresso de Buenos Aires. As informações desta classe são as que os exportadores desejam obter e que devem seguir ao fazerem embarques para paizes distantes como a Argentina. Do projecto da Estrada de Ferro de Mitre, cujo texto se publica na integra neste numero, se vê que as estradas de ferro da Argentina constituem um elemento poderoso do desenvolvimento deste paiz. Este projecto contem dados estatisticos de interesse relativos ás vinte e duas estradas de ferro da Republica. Dessas estradas, 18 são de propriedade de companhias inglezas, e 1 de propriedade de uma companhia franceza, sendo tres administradas pelo Governo Federal. Essas estradas representam um capital total de \$645,000,000, e transportaram durante o anno de 1906, 26,000,000 toneladas de mercadorias, approximadamente.

Dos dados estatisticos mais recentes do commercio exterior argentino se verifica que houve um balanço de commercio a favor da Republica. A Argentina exportou nos primeiros nove mezes de 1907, mercadorias no valor de \$240,878,611, e importou no mesmo periodo generos no valor de \$202,835,218.

LEIS SOBRE TERRENOS; ORÇAMENTO E EMPRESTIMO DA BOLIVIA.

Que o Governo Boliviano está tomando medidas para protecção dos colonos e immigrants evidencia-se pelas leis sobre terrenos de 20 de junho de 1907, as quaes são reproduzidas neste numero do BOLETIM. Entre as outras notiças recebidas da Bolivia citam-se: o projecto de lei apresentado ao Congresso Boliviano e autorizando o Poder Executivo para negociar um emprestimo de \$2,500,000 approximadamente, que se applicará a medidas sanitarias nas diversas cidades departamentais; o orçamento para o exercicio de 1907-8, no qual as receitas e despesas fiseacs da Republica são orçadas em \$8,000,000 approximadamente; e, finalmente, uma relação das exportações de estanho para Londres, da qual se vê que foram expedidas com este destino 6,693 toneladas no primeiro semestre de 1907.

OS RECURSOS DA COLOMBIA MERIDIONAL.

Não ha nenhuma secção da Colombia que seja mais rica do que o grande Departamento de Nariño, na parte meridional daquelle paiz confinante com o Equador. A viagem que fez o Director desta Secretaria através da Colombia e do Equador em 1906, permittiu-lhe ver com os proprios olhos os vastissimos recursos naturaes daquelle secção da Colombia e do Equador que confina com o Oceano Pacifico e procura-lhe grandissima satisfação o poder reproduzir neste BOLETIM o resumo de um relatório apresentado pelo illustre Governador de Nariño, o Sr. JULIÃO BUCHELI, ao Ministerio da Fazenda da Republica.

O Sr. JACOB ALEXANDER, um dos poucos norte-americanos que vivem em Pasto, a cidade principal da Colombia meridional, e que ultimamente fez uma visita aos Estados Unidos, affirma que toda aquella secção está entrando n'um periodo de grande desenvolvimento que proximoamente attrahirá a attenção immediata dos Estados Unidos.

Que o Sr. Presidente REYES procura constantemente aproveitar-se dos recursos naturaes do seu paiz, resulta do decreto de 13 de agosto de 1907, para a protecção dos bosques nacionaes, o qual contem restricções especificas applicaveis á exploração da borracha e da tagná ou marfim vegetal. A descoberta, demais, de depositos de platina no Departamento de Cúmbia merecerá de certo a attenção de todos os que se inquietam da escassez deste precioso mineral.

CRESCIMENTO NOTAVEL DAS RECEITAS ADUANEIRAS DE COSTA RICA.

As receitas aduaneiras de Costa Rica para o semestre de abril a setembro de 1907, demonstram que aquelle paiz é prospero e que o seu commercio se augmenta rapidamente, tendo attingido o total destas receitas á somma de \$1,200,000 approximadamente, contra \$970,000 no periodo correspondente do anno anterior. A capacidade compradora da Republica va accrescentando-se, e o povo tem cada vez maiores necessidades á medida que as suas economias se amontoam. Quasi todos os viajantes que têm percorrido extensamente a America Central, voltam com optimas impressões do contentamento e prosperidade dos habitantes de Costa Rica.

OBRAS PUBLICAS E DESPEZAS EM CUBA.

Apezar dos seus embaraços, parece que Cuba está fazendo um progresso material notavel. Em toda a parte da Republica vão iniciando-se obras de melhoramento, tanto privadas como publicas. Entre as obras publicas emprehendidas podem citarse a construcção

de estradas, systemas de abastecimento de agua e de esgotos para povoações e cidades, obras de melhoramento de portos, construeções para impedir as inundações, novos pharóes e outros meios para facilitar a navegação. O Governador CHARLES E. MAGOON, cuja administração é geralmente elogiada, publicou ultimamente um orçamento das rendas publicas, sob o titulo de obras e gastos publicos para o exercicio actual, na somma de \$25,466,325, orçando-e os gastos em \$23,309,540.

A NOVA LEI SOBRE MARCAS DE FABRICA E COMMERCIO DA REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

Em resposta a muitas solicitações, reproduzimos neste numero do BOLETIM a nova lei de marcas de fabrica e commercio adoptada pelo Congresso Dominicano que encerrou suas sessões no mez de junho deste anno. A esta Secretaria dirigem-se constantemente perguntas acerca das leis sobre marcas de fabrica e commercio de todas as Republicas Latino-Americanas, circumstancia que demonstra o interesse que vão tomando os fabricantes e exportadores naquelles mercados.

O COMMERCIO E A ARBITRAGEM NO EQUADOR.

O Sr. HERMAN R. DIETRICH, Consul Geral dos Estados Unidos em Guayaquil, Equador, acaba de apresentar um relatório interessante que mostra um incremento de quasi 26 por cento sobre o anno anterior no total das avaliações de exportações do Equador, as quaes ascenderam a \$11,690,243. As importações no mesmo periodo foram de \$8,505,800, ou seja um incremento de 8 por cento, donde resulta um balanço de commercio de cerca de \$3,000,000 a favor do Equador.

O Sr. Fox, Ministro dos Estados Unidos e outr'ora Director desta Secretaria, tem-se occupado muito das sessões do Tribunal Arbitral para ajustar as difficuldades surgidas entre a estrada de ferro de Guayaquil e Quito e o Governo do Equador.

CONGRESSO MEDICO PAN-AMERICANO EM GUATEMALA.

O texto completo do regulamento ao qual se sujeitará o Congresso Medico Pan-Americano que ha de reunir na cidade de Guatemala no verão de 1908, é publicado neste numero do BOLETIM e deveria ser lido por todos os medicos e outras pessoas que tiverem a tenção de assistirem a esta importante assemblea. É de esperar-se que a nova estrada de ferro entre a costa Caribbeana e a cidade de Guatemala será terminada para a abertura do Congresso, de modo que não será

difficil chegar á capital. Além disso cumpre lembrar-se que aquella cidade é accessivel por via terrestre desde Mexico, ou por mar desde a costa do Pacifico, sendo relativamente facil a viagem.

Com este motivo deve notar-se que o numero para novembro do "*Overland Monthly*," revista que se publica em San Francisco de California, conterá um artigo illustrado sobre Guatemala, preparado pelo Director desta Secretaria, em resposta á solicitação especial do redactor, o Sr. HAMILTON WRIGHT.

O VIGESIMO-QUINTO CONGRESSO DA REPUBLICA DE HAITI.

Publica-se um resumo das leis approvadas pelo vigesimo-quinto Congresso de Haiti que terminou em 22 de agosto de 1907, e chamamos a attenção dos leitores aos dados supplementares sobre o algodão e o caroço do algodão, bem como a algumas noticias acerca do abastecimento do hennequen.

O MINISTRO UGARTE DE HONDURAS.

O Sr. Dr. ANGEL UGARTE, novo Ministro de Honduras, foi recebido pelo Presidente ROOSEVELT em 4 de novembro de 1907, ficando trocadas as felicitações usuaes. O Senhor UGARTE tem estabelecido a sua Legação no hotel "*New Willard*," e se acha acompanhado aqui pelo seu sobrinho, o Sr. MANUEL UGARTE. O novo Ministro é muito interessado no desenvolvimento e progresso de Honduras, e espera que os norte-americanos que tenham capitães para collocar ponderarão maduramente as possibilidades que offerece o vasto campo inexplorado da sua Republica.

O PROGRESSO MATERIAL DO MEXICO.

Segundo os ultimos informes recebidos do Mexico vae adiantando este paiz progressivamente em sentidos importantes materiaes. A nova estrada de ferro no Estado de Sonora será de immensa utilidade para as fronteiras dos Estados Unidos e Mexico, porque ligará as importantes regiões mineiras e porá a costa occidental do Mexico em relações mais estreitas com os Estados Unidos. As condições actuaes de Guadalajara são apontadas e descriptas no resumo de uma memoria fornecida á Secretaria pelo Sr. OTHON CAMARENA.

As receitas aduaneiras da Republica para os primeiros nove mezes de 1907 ascenderam a \$7,133,947, ouro, sendo um incremento de quasi \$1,000,000, em comparação com o periodo correspondente de 1906.

A Conferencia Internacional Sanitaria reunir-se-ha na cidade de Mexico na primeira semana de dezembro, e se espera uma numerosa participação de delegados das differentes Republicas Americanas. Não de considerar-se importantes questões relativas ás condições sanitarias pan-americanas. A mór parte dos preparativos, em quanto á organização da Conferencia, acham-se agora nas mãos do Sr. Dr. WALTER WYMAN, Cirurgião Geral do Serviço dos Hospitales da Marinha e da Saude Publica dos Estados Unidos, e Presidente da Repartição Internacional Sanitaria.

CONDIÇÕES ECONOMICAS DE NICARAGUA.

O Sr. PIO BOLANOS, Consul Geral de Nicaragua em New York, esboça as condições economicas em Nicaragua, que são de muito interesse. Tem-se declarado um monopolio nacional dos phosphoros, a entrar em vigor desde a 1 de janeiro de 1908.

DESENVOLVIMENTO DE BOCAS DEL TORO EM PANAMA.

O Consul JAMES C. KELLOGG, de Colon, descreve o desenvolvimento de Bocas del Toro como se acha affectado pelos interesses do commercio de bananas e os privilegios da "*United Fruit Company*."

MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE DO PARAGUAY.

A mensagem do Presidente FERREIRA do Paraguay, de que se publica um resumo, revela um sentimento geralmente optimista a respeito do anno de 1906, com boa perspectiva para 1907. Ainda que o Paraguay esteja um pouco isolado por falta de communicações ferroviarias com a costa sul-americana, é um paiz de bastantes recursos naturaes que infallivelmente hão de experimentar uma grande exploração no proximo futuro.

DESENVOLVIMENTO DE MANUFACTURAS NO PERU.

O Peru está desenvolvendo muito as suas industrias manufactureiras, tornando-se deste modo menos dependente dos abastecimentos do mundo exterior. Tem um clima e um solo adaptados para a producção do algodão, e no momento actual funcionam no paiz sete fabricas de algodão que consomem a quantidade de 3,000 toneladas de materias primas. O Governo está outorgando o seu apoio de toda a maneira possivel afim de promover esta industria.

Ainda que as condições commerciaes em 1906 apresentem uma ligeira diminuição das exportações em comparação com os alga-

rismos de 1905, as importações excederam as de 1905 na somma de \$3,250,000. As exportações totaes foram de \$28,479,404, e as importações de \$24,953,602. Com este motivo cumpre dizer que as importações dos Estados Unidos mostraram um augmento de mais de \$2,000,000, e as exportações para alli um augmento de \$1,000,000.

EXPOSIÇÃO INDUSTRIAL URUGUAYANA.

Já penetrou a mania das exposições até ao Uruguay, onde se projecta uma Exposição Industrial Nacional para fevereiro de 1908, em Montevideo.

As ultimas receitas aduaneiras do Uruguay revelam uma capacidade augmentada de compra para o povo; com effeito, esta capacidade augmentou-se em \$400,000 durante os oito mezes de janeiro a agosto de 1907, em comparação do mesmo periodo do anno anterior.

Uma acção notavel da parte do Governo, a qual está chamando a attenção do mundo inteiro, é a abolição da pena de morte. O funcionamento da nova lei será observado em toda a parte com interesse pelos estudantes da sociologia e da penologia.

INFORMES DA VENEZUELA.

Da Venezuela chegam informes acerca do ajuste de reclamações pecuniarias, do exame dos remedios proprietarios e do estabelecimento d'uma fabrica de porcellana em Caracas.

A PISCICULTURA NA AMERICA LATINA.

Publicamos neste numero do BOLETIM um artigo interessante sobre a piscicultura na America Latina, compilado por um dos melhores peritos dos Estados Unidos, o Sr. JOHN W. TYTCOMB, Chefe da Divisão de Piscicultura na Repartição das Pescarias, o qual contribuiu efficazmente ao estabelecimento da piscicultura na Republica Argentina.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

ESTATISTICA DAS COLHEITAS.

Dos dados estatisticos officiaes das colheitas da Republica Argentina para a safra de 1906-7, vê-se que a colheita de trigo foi de 4,254,000 toneladas e a de linho, de 825,000 toneladas, verificando-se assim um pequeno augmento sobre as estimativas dessas colheitas.

Da producção total de trigo, 1,300,000 toneladas foram destinadas ao consumo nacional, e 2,900,000 toneladas á exportação. A quan-

tidade que se tinha exportado até o fim do mez de agosto foi de 2,574,000 toneladas. As exportações de linho attingiram até fins de agosto a 700,000 toneladas, e as de milho a 1,000,000 toneladas.

A situação das colheitas para o anno agrícola de 1907-8 é muito promettedora. A area semeada de trigo e linho é calculada ser maior por 5 por cento que a do anno anterior, ao passo que a area plantada com aveia augmentou de 4 por cento. Segundo as estimativas, a area consagrada ao cultivo destes tres productos é de 7,450,000 hectares.

A produção de trigo e linho em 1906-7, distribuida por provincias, foi a seguinte:

	Trigo.	Linho.		Trigo.	Linho.
	Toneladas.	Toneladas.		Toneladas.	Toneladas.
Buenos Aires.....	2,330,000	348,463	Entre Rios.....	261,731	116,470
Santa Fé.....	653,377	288,926	Pampa Central.....	80,000	2,800
Córdoba.....	849,326	66,425	As demais provincias ...	71,000	2,560

IMPORTAÇÃO DE ANIMAES DE RAÇA.

Entre os animaes de raça que foram importados durante o primeiro semestre de 1907 para o melhoramento de raças nacionaes, figuram os seguintes: Touros e vaccas das raças Durlham, Hereford e Jersey, 640; carneiros, 1,575; cavallos, 218; burros, 43; porcos, 346.

EXPORTAÇÃO DE QUEBRACHO NO PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Foram exportadas da Republica Argentina no primeiro semestre de 1907, 173,883 toneladas de quebracho em toros, e 25,348 toneladas de extracto de quebracho, comparadas com 164,254 toneladas e 28,378 toneladas, respectivamente, no periodo correspondente de 1906, o que accusa uma differença para mais para o primeiro, e uma differença para menos para este ultimo.

A exportação de quebracho foi distribuida assim:

	Toros.	Extracto.		Toros.	Extracto.
	Toneladas.	Toneladas.		Toneladas.	Toneladas.
Reino Unido.....	10,383	3,323	Belgica.....	5,820	2,385
Estados Unidos.....	34,996	12,924	Italia.....	7,394	1,029
França.....	4,614	545	A ordem.....	64,524	.....
Allemanha.....	35,227	4,463	Os demais paizes.....	10,925	679

EMBARQUES DE PRODUCTOS ANIMAES EM 1907.

O correspondente da "Dun's Review" em Buenos Aires, informando sobre o estado do mercado de lã argentino em 1907, diz que até 30 de setembro, data em que termina o anno estatístico, foram exportados 385,137 fardos de lã, comparados com 406,994 fardos em 1906. Essa exportação foi distribuida assim: Allemanha, 158,745 fardos; França,

151,708 fardos; Reino Unido, 44,988 fardos; Estados Unidos, 20,260 fardos; Italia, 3,463 fardos, e outros paizes, 5,973 fardos.

Outro artigo que avultou na exportação foram os couros de boi e de cavallo, sendo exportados durante o primeiro semestre de 1907, 1,864,225 couros, contra 1,981,717 couros em egual periodo de 1906. Tambem foram exportados nesse periodo 1,731,142 carneiros congelados; 801,508 quartos de carne congelada e 235,142 quartos de carne frigorifica. A exportação desses tres productos accusa pequena diminuição comparada com a do periodo correspondente do anno anterior.

CHILE.

ESTADO DA INDUSTRIA DO SALITRE.

O Sr. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, Consul dos Estados Unidos em Valparaíso, em um informe que dirigiu ao seu Governo sobre a industria do salitre do Chile e sua influencia na vida economica da Republica, diz que por muitos annos o producto dos direitos de exportação sobre o salitre excedeu em 20 a 50 por cento o producto total dos direitos de importação, tendo attingido á somma de \$10,306,445 a renda proveniente desta fonte no anno de 1906. Calcula-se que os productores de salitre auferem um lucro liquido de cerca de 50 por cento.

A quantidade de salitre que se exportou no primeiro semestre de 1907, accusa um augmento de 735,959 quintaes metricos, comparada com a do mesmo periodo do anno anterior, ao passo que se prevê um augmento ainda maior para o segundo semestre do anno.

A quantidade de salitre exportada para os Estados Unidos em 1906 representa 25 por cento da producção total, ao passo que a exportação de salitre com destino á Grã Bretanha representa 50 por cento do total. A Allemanha figura em segundo lugar entre os paizes importadores deste producto.

Ainda que o augmento verificado na quantidade de salitre exportada desde 1900 foi apenas um pouco mais de 21 por cento, seu valor quasi duplicou.

DISCURSO PROFERIDO PELO SR. ALBERTO YOACHAM PERANTE O "QUILL CLUB."

O Encarregado de Negocios do Chile junto ao Governo dos Estados Unidos, em um discurso que pronunciou a 26 de outubro ultimo perante o *Quill Club* de New York, disse que uma das causas que têm contribuido para retardar o augmento das relações commerciaes dos Estados Unidos com os paizes da America do Sul foi o pouco conhecimento que se tem destes paizes. Referindo-se ao seu proprio paiz, fez um ligeiro resumo dos seus recursos, tanto agricolas como mineraes.

A actual producção do trigo do Chile é calculada em 25,510,000 alqueires, e a da cevada em 5,500,000 alqueires. Seus vinhedos estão á altura dos melhores cultivados em França e produzem annualmente mais de 66,000,000 de gallões de vinho. A parte central do paiz alimenta em seus campos 1,500,000 cabeças de gado e no Estreito de Magalhães ha hoje mais de 1,800,000 ovelhas.

A enorme riqueza mineral da Republica é bem conhecida. A producção de salitre nos ultimos cinco annos augmentou em mais de 30 por cento e a exportação deste producto hoje alcança a 3,500,000 toneladas.

Nos annos de 1906 e 1907 foram installados 40 novos estabelecimentos de salitre, com o custo total de \$18,000,000. Esses estabelecimentos são a propriedade de companhias inglezas, allemães e nacionaes.

Manifesta-se tambem grande actividade na exploração das minas de cobre, ouro e de carvão de pedra.

Ao tratar dos meios de comunicação da Republica, fez o Sr. YOACHAM elogiosas referencias ao illustre engenheiro norte-americano, Mr. WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, que em 1831 construiu a primeira estrada de ferro sul-americana entre Caldera e Copiapó, e em 1835, depois de haver obtido uma concessão do Congresso Nacional, organizou em Londres uma companhia de navegação para fazer o commercio do Chile.

Existem actualmente na Republica 3,000 millias de vias-ferreas, das quaes a metade approximadamente são propriedade da União e a outra metade de companhias particulares. Espera-se que a estrada de ferro atravez da cordilheira dos Andes será concluida antes de 1910. Está em via de construcção uma estrada de ferro que se estende de Arica á capital da Bolivia. Já ficaram concluidos os estudos da secção chilena da Estrada de Ferro Longitudinal que fará parte da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental.

Segundo os ultimos dados estatisticos, o movimento commercial do Chile attinge a 35,000,000 toneladas, das quaes correspondem ao commercio exterior 17,000,000 toneladas, e 18,000,000 toneladas ao da costa. Os navios que transportaram este commercio foram das nacionalidades inglezas, chilenas, allenães e francezas.

Não obstante que a Republica se resente da falta de capitaes e de braços, o movimento social e educativo do paiz está em progressão ascendente, e o Sr. YOACHAM chama a attenção para o gráo de adeantamento intellectual do Chile, como é manifestado na sua instrução publica e sua imprensa diaria.

A CAIXA DE CONVERSÃO EM 30 DE JUNHO DE 1907.

Segundo a relação publicada pela Secção de Contabilidade do Departamento da Fazenda da Republica do Chile, os depositos na Caixa de Conversão em 30 de junho de 1907 foram na importancia de

78,564,561.02 pesos, ouro, ou seja £5,881,512 5s. 3c. Esta somma é distribuida pelos seguintes bancos: Banco *Deutsche*, £3,550,249 15s. 6c.; *Disconto Gesellschaft*, £1,713,839 15s. 6c.; Banco Nacional, £617,422 14s. 3c. Os depositos no Banco *Deutsche* e no *Disconto Gesellschaft* vencem juros de 3½ por cento, e os no Banco Nacional, de 3 por cento.

COLOMBIA.

PROTECÇÃO DAS FLORESTAS NACIONAES.

O Decreto No. 976 de 13 de agosto de 1907, estabelece medidas para a defesa e conservação das florestas nacionaes. A exploração da borracha e tagua é sujeita a certas restricções e serão impostas multas por todas as infrações das leis.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DA IMPORTAÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO.

O quadro apresentado na pagina 1172 é extrahido dos dados compilados pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatística do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o movimento commercial entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de setembro de 1907 com uma identica comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os nove mezes findos em setembro de 1907, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno preecedente. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das diversas alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatísticas para o mez de setembro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de novembro.

O COMMERCIO EXTERIOR NOS NOVE MEZES DE 1907.

Os dados estatísticos ultimamente publicados pela Repartição de Estatística dos Estados Unidos, relativos ao commercio exterior durante os nove mezes findos em 30 de setembro de 1907, demonstram que o valor total deste commercio attingiu á importancia de \$2,439,802,813, ou mais \$254,701,272 que em igual periodo do anno anterior.

As importações realizadas no periodo em referencia foram no valor de \$1,108,178,744, e as exportações, no de \$1,331,624,069, as quaes comparadas com as importações e exportações no mesmo

periodo do anno anterior mostram augmentos de \$159,911,627 e \$94,789,645, respectivamente. Em cada uma das grandes classes em que se dividem as importações e exportações, houve um augmento, excepto na exportação de productos alimenticios que mostra uma diminuição de \$5,000,000. As importações e exportações nos nove mezes de 1906 e 1907, foram discriminadas assim:

	Os primeiros nove mezes de—	
	1906.	1907.
IMPORTAÇÃO.		
Productos alimenticios.....	\$92,515,161	\$111,593,102
Productos alimenticios preparados, no todo ou em parte.....	102,800,039	120,801,024
Materias primas para uso nas fabricas.....	325,741,394	369,377,228
Materias em parte manufacturadas para fabricas.....	178,069,584	210,831,203
Productos manufacturados.....	241,808,554	287,239,003
Productos diversos.....	6,671,585	8,346,124
Total.....	948,267,117	1,108,178,744
EXPORTAÇÃO.		
Productos nacionaes:		
Productos alimenticios.....	128,464,064	122,082,108
Productos alimenticios preparados, no todo ou em parte.....	256,508,112	256,448,141
Materias primas para uso nas fabricas.....	280,411,273	350,966,180
Productos manufacturados para uso nas fabricas.....	185,393,750	196,503,728
Productos manufacturados.....	351,802,294	377,500,959
Productos diversos.....	5,755,500	5,209,942
Total dos productos nacionaes.....	1,218,534,893	1,309,611,088
Productos estrangeiros:		
Productos que entraram livres de direitos.....	9,887,214	11,678,547
Productos que pagaram direitos.....	9,412,317	10,334,434
Total de mercadorias estrangeiras.....	19,299,531	22,012,681
Total das exportações.....	1,237,834,424	1,331,624,069

O movimento dos metaes preciosos nos dous periodos em comparação foi o seguinte:

	Os primeiros nove mezes de—			Os primeiros nove mezes de—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
OURO.			PRATA.		
Importação.....	\$111,776,017	\$30,862,220	Importação.....	\$32,994,069	\$34,488,224
Exportação.....	35,789,962	49,879,813	Exportação.....	45,441,339	47,970,793

O movimento da importação e da exportação por paizes de procedencia e de destino, foi o seguinte:

	Primeiros nove mezes de—			Primeiros nove mezes de—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
IMPORTAÇÃO.			EXPORTAÇÃO.		
Europa.....	\$495,795,365	\$567,057,780	Europa.....	\$832,076,307	\$875,584,558
America do Norte.....	191,582,454	219,629,360	America do Norte.....	241,793,725	276,485,526
America do Sul.....	99,033,331	115,124,189	America do Sul.....	55,951,107	63,004,833
Asia.....	134,567,769	160,443,422	Asia.....	65,333,999	72,355,554
Oceania.....	18,160,191	26,229,595	Oceania.....	29,017,424	32,564,315
Africa.....	9,128,007	19,394,398	Africa.....	13,661,862	11,628,983

O seguinte quadro mostra o movimento commercial entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos e as Antilhas:

	Primeiros nove mezes de—			Primeiros nove mezes de—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
IMPORTAÇÃO.			EXPORTAÇÃO.		
Estados da America Central:			Estados da America Central:		
Costa Rica.....	\$4,077,004	\$4,615,968	Costa Rica.....	\$1,878,652	\$1,922,111
Guatemala.....	2,587,337	4,054,041	Guatemala.....	2,345,089	1,833,778
Honduras.....	1,605,806	1,813,213	Honduras.....	1,418,483	1,347,337
Nicaragua.....	1,136,192	904,081	Nicaragua.....	1,451,958	1,302,982
Panamá.....	1,033,173	1,330,910	Panamá.....	10,613,536	14,250,021
Salvador.....	1,159,395	1,157,170	Salvador.....	928,513	1,232,069
Total.....	11,598,907	13,875,383	Total.....	18,636,831	21,888,898
Mexico.....	37,963,599	46,217,202	Mexico.....	46,064,865	52,194,613
Miquelon, Langley, etc....	609	161	Miquelon, Langley, etc....	62,437	46,708
As Antilhas:			As Antilhas:		
Britannicas.....	8,064,385	10,151,612	Britannicas.....	7,225,354	* 8,701,380
Cuba.....	75,118,420	84,221,713	Cuba.....	34,746,670	39,627,673
Dinamarquezas.....	428,303	291,916	Dinamarquezas.....	564,212	578,680
Holandezas.....	247,052	277,782	Holandezas.....	559,563	324,911
Francesas.....	18,474	42,109	Francesas.....	942,315	1,065,174
Haiti.....	753,834	1,017,100	Haiti.....	2,309,333	2,119,357
Santo Domingo.....	3,249,740	3,692,862	Santo Domingo.....	1,641,431	1,982,558
Total das Antilhas.....	87,871,208	99,095,004	Total das Antilhas.....	47,989,078	54,569,733
Total da America do Norte.....	191,582,454	219,629,360	Total da America do Norte.....	241,793,725	276,485,526
America do Sul:			America do Sul:		
Argentina.....	15,688,991	13,817,648	Argentina.....	23,335,262	22,537,597
Bolivia.....			Bolivia.....	120,563	1,204,526
Brazil.....	52,226,015	65,375,740	Brazil.....	11,830,971	15,529,562
Chile.....	12,634,025	14,075,325	Chile.....	6,661,293	8,197,117
Colombia.....	5,172,464	4,842,221	Colombia.....	2,159,227	2,281,564
Ecuador.....	2,149,208	2,210,249	Ecuador.....	1,370,617	1,313,867
As Ilhas Malvinas.....			As Ilhas Malvinas.....	511	606
Guyanas.....			Guyanas.....		
Ingleza.....	449,437	281,030	Ingleza.....	1,396,032	1,266,088
Holandeza.....	468,145	735,237	Holandeza.....	439,026	436,990
Francaza.....	23,067	19,328	Francaza.....	186,602	168,606
Paraguay.....	800	5,427	Paraguay.....	75,491	119,795
Peru.....	1,852,801	5,288,910	Peru.....	3,643,333	4,988,548
Uruguay.....	2,012,672	2,534,680	Uruguay.....	2,260,273	2,659,854
Venezuela.....	6,355,703	5,947,368	Venezuela.....	2,480,403	2,000,014
Total da America do Sul.....	99,033,331	115,124,189	Total da America do Sul.....	55,951,107	63,004,833

PRODUÇÃO DE OURO E PRATA EM 1906.

Segundo os dados estatísticos fornecidos pelo Director da Casa da Moeda dos Estados Unidos, a produção de ouro e de prata nos diversos Estados e Territorios do paiz durante o anno de 1906 foi no valor de \$132,630,200.

A produção de ouro foi de 11,565,333 onças, no valor de \$94,373,800, ou mais \$6,193,100 que no anno anterior, quando apenas elevou-se a \$88,180,700.

A produção de prata em 1906 foi de 56,517,900 onças finas, com o valor official de \$38,256,400, contra 56,101,600 onças, com o valor de \$34,221,976 em 1905, o que mostra um augmento de 416,300 onças sobre a produção de 1905.

MEXICO.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM SETEMBRO DE 1907.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas trinta e oito alfandegas da Republica do Mexico no mez de setembro de 1907, foram na importancia de \$4,986,757.69. Desta quantia, \$4,905,054.36 representam os direitos de importação, comparados com \$4,411,096 no mez anterior, e \$81,703.33 correspondem aos direitos de exportação, contra \$67,538 em agosto. Os direitos de porto no mez de setembro elevaram-se a \$116,937.03.

NICARAGUA.

CONDIÇÕES ECONOMICAS.

As seguintes informações relativas á situação commercial e industrial da Republica de Nicaragua foram extrahidas de uma memoria escripta pelo Sr. Pio BOLAÑOS, Consul Geral de Nicaragua em New York.

Com uma superficie de 145,000 kilometros quadrados e uma população, segundo o ultimo recenseamento, de 600,000 almas, a Republica de Nicaragua tem recursos para o desenvolvimento de industrias de toda a classe, mas devido a grande diversidade do seu clima é especialmente adaptada a empresas agricolas. Os dous grandes lagos situados na parte central do paiz dão facil accesso tanto ao Atlantico como ao Pacifico, e offerecem amplas facilidades para o desenvolvimento do commercio.

Nos departamentos do Norte de Nueva Segovia, Matagalpa e Jinotega, os legumes e fructas dão abundantes safras, ao passo que os depositos de ouro, ainda que sómente em parte explorados, constituem boa fonte de renda. Nos departamentos de Matagalpa e Jinotega existem extensas plantações de café, cultivadas por colonos norte-americanos e allemães que utilizam os rios do paiz para gerar a força motriz de que precisam para suas machinas. Os mesmos departamentos produzem tambem um trigo de excellente qualidade.

Os estudos de uma estrada de ferro de 100 a 110 milhas de extensão já se acham concluidos de Momotombo no Lago Managua a Matagalpa. A comunicação entre Momotombo e Managua é actualmente feita por um serviço de vapores, ao passo que se chega a Corinto no Pacifico por meio de uma estrada de ferro que se prolonga até Granada no Lago Nicaragua.

O porto de Corinto permite a entrada de vapores de grande calado, e no começo do anno de 1907 foi inaugurado um cães de 500 pés de comprimento onde podem atracar navios de grande calado.

As cidades do interior são ligadas a Corinto e Granada por vias ferreas que têm uma extensão total de 171½ milhas inglezas. Nos

estudos feitos para a Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental de New York a Buenos Aires, a Estrada de Ferro Nacional de Nicaragua foi aceita como uma das partes integrantes do systema, estendendo-se de Chinandega a Granada o trecho della que foi comprehendido na Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental.

Está em via de construcção uma estrada de ferro que se estende de Monkey Point na costa do Atlantico até São Miguelito, com uma extensão de mais ou menos 116 milhas. Até o mez de novembro ficaram concluidos os estudos desta linha na extensão de 66 milhas, tendo sido definitivamente approvedo o traçado de 40 milhas, ao passo que 25 milhas da linha foram preparadas para a construcção e 6 milhas de leito foram aterradas. Já foram recebidos os trilhos para as 40 milhas de linha já approvedas e foram contractados 500 trabalhadores para sua construcção.

A região que esta linha atravessa está inteiramente inculta. Na região do Atlantico encontram-se terrenos muito proprios para o cultivo da banana e da borracha, banhados por grande numero de rios. Mais para o interior, ha extensas areas de terrenos proprios para pastos e outras cobertas de florestas em que crescem em abundancia arvores de borracha e madeiras duras e de marcenaria. A região dos lagos, devido a fertilidade do seu solo, é especialmente adaptada á industria agricola.

A exportação foi no valor de \$2,314,248.24, ouro, no primeiro semestre de 1905, e de \$1,074,939, no segundo semestre, o que perfaz o total para o anno de \$3,388,187.24, contra \$3,925,920.16 no anno anterior.

A importação no primeiro semestre de 1905 foi no valor de \$1,759,014.93, ouro.

Valiosas concessões foram feitas pelo Governo, as quaes abrangem privilegios mineiros, agricolas e de navegação, sendo uma das mais importantes a que se fez ultimamente a uma Companhia Agricola e Mineira de Nicaragua e que é constituida por cidadãos norte-americanos. Nesta concessão está comprehendida a navegação dos rios Prinzapolca e Grande.

Os principaes districtos mineiros da Republica são os seguintes: No departamento de Jerez, as minas de La Libertad, Santo Domingo e Rio Mico; no departamento de Leon, as minas de Santa Francisca e Santa Rosa; no de Esteli, as minas de San de Limay; no departamento de Segovia, as de Maulizo, San Juan de Tepaneca, Pericon, Jicanto, Murra e Los Encinos; e no departamento de Zelaya, as minas de Pis-Pis, Cuicuinita, Prinzapolca, Cuino, La Luz e Los Angeles.

Este ultimo departamento comprehende algumas das secções mais ricas e fertes da Republica, e depois de haver ficado sob o dominio da Grã Bretanha por mais de meio seculo, está agora incorporado no territorio da Republica.

PERU.

NOVO REGULAMENTO ADUANEIRO.

Entrou em vigor no dia 1º de outubro ultimo o novo regulamento relativo á importação de mercadorias nos principaes portos do Peru.

Pelas disposições deste regulamento, as mercadorias importadas pelos portos de Callao, Mollendo e Payta, deverão, logo que fõrem descarregadas, ser depositadas em armazens provisorios estabelecidos em cada uma das alfandegas. Exceptuam-se os cereaes e substancias explosivas, os quaes serão depositados em entrepostos especiaes. Os volumes cujo transporte é difficil e os carregamentos a granel, taes como madeiras, carvão de pedra, etc., ficarão no lugar onde fôr effectuada sua descarga até seu despacho.

O exame e classificação da mercadoria e o calculo dos direitos a que está sujeita, deverão ser feitos dentro de oito dias contados da data de sua entrada no armazem provisorio. Todos os generos importados, exceptuados os que se destinarem ao consumo ou á reexportação immediata, depois de feito o calculo dos respectivos direitos, serão depositados nos armazens estabelecidos nos tres portos referidos, os quaes serão administrados por companhias por conta do Governo. O prazo da demora de mercadorias nos armazens de Callao é de tres annos, e o dos de Mollendo e Payta, de dous annos.

A companhia administradora do armazem deverá passar recibo por mercadorias depositadas, no qual se declare a data da entrada das mercadorias, sua classificação e os direitos a que ficam sujeitas, e si o dono o requerer, será juntado a cada recibo um "warrant," o qual deverá conter os detalhes do recibo.

ADHESÃO AO CONVENIO DO ASSUCAR DE BRUXELLAS.

O Peru foi um dos Estados signatarios do Acto Adicional do Convenio de Bruxellas de 1902, que foi firmado em 28 de agosto de 1907, e cuja ratificação deve effectuar-se antes do dia 1º de março de 1908.

Em virtude deste Acto, a União Internacional continuará por um novo periodo de cinco annos, contado de 1º de setembro de 1908. Qualquer dos Estados contractantes poderá deixar de pertencer á União desde 1º de setembro de 1911, dando aviso de sua resolução com um anno de antecedencia.

Pelos termos do Acto, a partir do dia 1º de setembro de 1908, a Grã Bretanha será livrada da obrigação de impôr penas aos assucares que gosam de premios, mas os outros Estados contractantes terão o direito de exigir que o assucar importado na Grã Bretanha e depois exportado para os seus territorios, venha acompanhado de um certificado no qual se declare que nenhuma parte delle é oriunda de um paiz que concede premios á produção ou á exportação de assucar.

SALVADOR.

MOVIMENTO COMMERCIAL, PRIMEIRO TRIMESTRE DE 1907.

O movimento commercial dos portos de San Salvador no primeiro trimestre de 1907 mostra o valor de \$944,793.27, ouro, para a importação, e o de \$2,790,070, ouro, para a exportação.

O movimento da exportação por mezes e em moeda nacional foi como segue: Janeiro, 1,278,417.24 *pesos*; fevereiro, 1,385,661.96 *pesos*; março, 2,887,064.44 *pesos*, o que perfaz o total de 5,581,143.64 *pesos*.

URUGUAY.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM AGOSTO DE 1907.

As rendas aduaneiras arrecadadas durante o mez de agosto de 1907 foram na importancia de \$1,218,326.32, distribuidas assim: Direitos de importação, \$1,075,571.87; direitos de exportação, \$62,574.45; Departamentos, \$80,000. Estas cifras mostram um augmento de \$84,931, comparadas com as rendas cobradas em igual mez de 1906.

As rendas aduaneiras que se arrecadaram no periodo de janeiro a agosto de 1907, importaram em \$9,145,867, ou mais \$400,000 que em igual periodo de 1906. Calcula-se que as rendas desta fonte para todo o anno attingirão á somma de \$13,000,000.

SITUAÇÃO DO BANCO DA REPUBLICA EM 1906.

Do relatório que a Directoria do Banco da Republica apresentou ao Executivo do Uruguay em agosto de 1906, relativo ao anno de 1906, extrahimos os seguintes algarismos que demonstram a situação do banco em 31 de dezembro de 1906:

Valores depositados até 31 de dezembro de 1906.....	\$14,362,013.06
Fundos disponíveis.....	23,048,825.25
Obrigações.....	12,398,350.98
Ouro em caixa.....	8,316,521.09
Bilhetes de banco em circulação.....	11,131,366.00
Emissão legal habilitada.....	13,104,707.60
Capital realizado.....	5,326,600.51
Movimento geral de caixa.....	305,186,613.26

Os lucros liquidos de 1906 subiram a \$448,672.03, tendo sido paga em dividendos ao Governo a quantia de \$358,937.63.

VENEZUELA.

LIQUIDAÇÃO DAS RECLAMAÇÕES PECUNIARIAS ESTRANGEIRAS.

Em cumprimento dos protocollos que foram assignados em Washington em 17 de fevereiro de 1903, effectuou-se em julho ultimo o pagamento da ultima quota por conta das reclamações da Grã Bretanha, Allemanha e Italia contra Venezuela, correspondente a 30 por cento das rendas aduaneiras dos portos de La Guaira e Puerto Cabello.

A indemnização pelos damnos soffridos pelas referidas nações foi fixada pelo Tribunal Arbitral Mixto em 17,835,150 *bolívares*.

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PHOTOGRAPHIE EXACTE DE LA SAIGNÉE D'UN ARBRE À CAOUTCHOUC DANS UNE FORÊT DE LA BOLIVIE.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

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BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

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No. 5.

Le rapport annuel que le Directeur du Bureau vient de soumettre au Conseil d'Administration, à la séance du 8 octobre dernier et que l'on reproduit dans ce numéro du BULLETIN, mérite d'attirer l'attention de toutes les personnes qui s'intéressent au progrès du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, à l'agrandissement de sa sphère d'action et au travail qu'il est appelé à faire d'après les décisions prises à la Conférence de Rio-de-Janeiro en 1906. C'est avec le plus grand plaisir que le Directeur saisit l'occasion d'exprimer sa reconnaissance à l'honorable ELIHU ROOT, Président *ex officio* du Conseil d'Administration; à l'honorable ROBERT BACON, Premier Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat, et à tous les membres du Conseil d'Administration pour leurs avis, leur appui et leur collaboration dans l'administration du Bureau depuis qu'il en a été nommé le Chef en janvier 1907. Sans l'intérêt qu'ils n'ont cessé de montrer, il lui eût été impossible de faire les changements et les améliorations qui ont tant fait pour attirer d'avantage l'attention du monde entier sur les Républiques Latino-Américaines. Le Directeur ne veut pas non plus passer sous silence l'habile collaboration que lui a toujours prêtée le Secrétaire du Bureau, Mr. FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, dont les services antérieurs dans le Bureau et les grandes connaissances qu'il possède au sujet des peuples pan-américains et de leur politique le mettent si bien à la hauteur de la tâche qui lui a été confiée. Le Directeur n'oublie pas non plus de reconnaître dans ce rapport les services fidèles et efficaces rendus par tout le personnel du Bureau.

Les ressources limitées du Bureau le mettant présentement dans l'impossibilité de se procurer les services d'un certain nombre d'employés dont il a le plus grand besoin pour mettre à exécution les décisions prises à la Conférence pan-américaine et faire du Bureau une

institution vraiment utile et pratique, il est probable que tous les Gouvernements approuveront le vote unanime du Conseil d'Administration dans sa séance du mois de mai dernier augmentant de 50 pour cent leurs quotes-parts respectives. Si elle est approuvée, cette augmentation ne sera disponible qu'à partir du 1^{er} juillet 1908. On demande donc aux critiques du Bureau de vouloir bien prendre patience et de ne pas s'attendre de la part de cette Institution à plus que ses ressources actuelles ne lui permettent de donner. Le Directeur a l'intention de faire beaucoup de changements et d'améliorations dans le travail du Bureau, mais il se voit dans la nécessité de les retarder jusqu'à ce que la situation financière du Bureau lui permette de le faire. Ce rapport étant publié en entier dans ce numéro, on n'en donne pas de résumé.

DONNÉES INTÉRESSANTES SUR LE COMMERCE PAN-AMÉRICAIN.

Par suite du mouvement que le Bureau a inauguré en faveur du développement du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et les Républiques de l'Amérique Latine, il est intéressant de donner ici les statistiques commerciales pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1907. Pendant cette période les exportations des Etats-Unis à destination de l'Amérique Centrale ont été de \$21,888,898, contre \$18,636,831 pour la même période de 1906, soit une augmentation de plus de \$3,000,000, et celles de l'Amérique Centrale aux Etats-Unis ont été de \$13,875,583, contre \$11,598,907, soit une augmentation de plus de \$2,600,000.

Les exportations des Etats-Unis au Mexique pendant les neuf mois en question se sont élevées à \$52,194,613, contre \$46,064,865, soit une augmentation sensible de plus de \$6,000,000, et celles du Mexique aux Etats-Unis ont été de \$46,217,292, contre \$37,963,599, soit une augmentation encore plus sensible de plus de \$8,000,000.

Si nous jettons un coup d'œil sur le commerce du continent sud-américain, nous trouvons que les exportations totales pour les neuf mois de l'année 1907 ont atteint la somme de \$63,004,833, contre \$55,951,107, soit une augmentation de plus de \$7,000,000. Les chiffres ayant trait aux importations donnent encore de meilleurs résultats, car elles se sont élevées à \$115,124,189 contre \$99,033,331, soit une augmentation d'environ \$16,000,000. Il n'y a qu'une chose à regretter dans ces données c'est que la balance du commerce se trouve contre les Etats-Unis, les importations provenant de l'Amérique du Sud ayant dépassée d'environ \$52,000,000 le total de nos exportations.

Dans notre commerce avec Cuba, nous trouvons que les exportations ont augmenté de \$4,000,000 et les importations d'environ

\$9,000,000. Nos exportations à Haïti ont été de \$2,000,000 et nos importations de \$3,000,000. Le commerce avec la République Dominicaine ne présente pas de changements notoires, les exportations étant représentées par \$2,000,000 et les importations par \$3,000,000.

CONFÉRENCE DE PAIX CENTRO-AMÉRICAINNE.

Au moment où ce numéro du BULLETIN est sous presse, la conférence des pays de l'Amérique Centrale est en session au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines. Dans l'histoire des Etats-Unis, on a vu très peu de réunions de ce genre ayant eu une plus grande portée sur les relations pan-américaines. Si on peut mener cette conférence à bonne fin il sera difficile de prévoir le développement administratif, matériel, intellectuel, minier et agricole qui se fera sentir dans l'Amérique Centrale. Il y a des capitalistes aux Etats-Unis et en Europe qui n'attendent que le règlement satisfaisant des questions devant être soumise à la Conférence pour placer des millions de dollars dans l'Amérique Centrale. Les Etats-Unis connaissent bien le progrès et les richesses merveilleuses du Mexique et ils commencent maintenant à voir que toute l'Amérique Centrale en possède autant. Les délégués qui sont membres de cette conférence, et dont les noms ont été publiés dans le BULLETIN du mois d'octobre, représentent les hommes d'Etat les plus en vue de leurs pays respectifs; par conséquent il est permis d'espérer que leurs efforts seront couronnés de succès.

PORTS ET FLEUVES DE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

D'après ce que les Etats-Unis peuvent voir dans l'Amérique du Sud, il leur est facile de conclure que ce pays marche en avant au point de vue de l'amélioration des ports et des voies fluviales. En ce moment, où il est si grandement question d'approfondir le fleuve Mississippi et ses affluents et de draguer l'entrée des principaux ports des Etats-Unis, il est intéressant de faire remarquer que par rapport à leur population et à leur richesse, la République Argentine, le Brésil, le Mexique, le Chili et l'Uruguay dépensent plus d'argent pour l'amélioration de leurs ports et voies fluviales que les Etats-Unis. Celui qui a l'habitude de considérer les Républiques de l'Amérique Latine comme étant arriérées au point de vue du développement matériel, par comparaison aux Etats-Unis, doit étudier sérieusement les vastes et dispendieuses entreprises du Brésil à Para, près de l'embouchure de l'Amazone, à Rio-de-Janeiro, à Santos et à Rio Grande

do Sul; de l'Uruguay, à Montévidéo; de la République Argentine, à Buenos-Aires, à Rosario et à Bahía-Blanca; du Chili, à Valparaíso, et du Mexique, aux deux terminus du chemin de fer de Tehuantepec.

Les nombreuses conventions qui ont lieu aux États-Unis pour tourner le sentiment public en faveur de plus grandes dépenses à faire dans l'amélioration des voies fluviales et des ports pourront trouver des arguments très forts en leur faveur dans les travaux qui se font dans l'Amérique Latine.

EXPOSITION NATIONALE BRÉSILIENNE DE 1908.

Les Américains du Nord qui font maintenant des projets pour passer agréablement leurs vacances de l'été prochain ou qui se demandent quels voyages à l'étranger ils pourraient faire en 1908, doivent comprendre dans leur itinéraire un voyage au Brésil afin de s'y trouver pendant la grande exposition nationale qui aura lieu du mois de mai au mois de décembre. Il n'y a pas de climat plus agréable dans le monde entier que celui de Rio-de-Janeiro pendant les mois de juillet et d'août. Les voyageurs partant des États-Unis au mois de juin ne pourraient jouir d'un plus agréable séjour que celui du Brésil à cette époque de l'année. Ils devront continuer leur voyage en passant par l'Uruguay, la République Argentine et le Chili et enfin revenir par la côte occidentale. Tous les jours ils pourront voir des choses nouvelles et intéressantes. La transformation de Rio-de-Janeiro en fait certainement une des plus belles villes du monde, et les conditions sanitaires y ont été tellement améliorées que la fièvre jaune en a complètement disparu. Il y a un mouvement sur pied pour organiser des excursions des États-Unis au Brésil à un prix très réduit, et on espère que beaucoup de personnes en profiteront. On fera un effort spécial pour y attirer autant de représentants de journaux et revues hebdomadaires illustrées que possible, afin de faire voir au moyen de leurs articles et illustrations les progrès merveilleux du Brésil.

Madame MARIE ROBINSON WRIGHT, l'auteur renommé de livres sur les pays de l'Amérique du Sud vient de rentrer aux États-Unis après un long voyage au Brésil où elle a été l'objet d'attentions toutes particulières en cherchant les documents nécessaires à la révision de son premier ouvrage sur le Brésil afin de faire une nouvelle édition. Dans son voyage au Brésil elle a eu des preuves évidentes des merveilleux progrès matériels faits dans tout le pays, et elle dit que sans le moindre doute il étonnera le monde entier par sa marche en avant dans les dix années qui vont suivre.

Parmi les rapports les plus intéressants que l'on reçoit de l'Amérique du Sud on remarque ceux de M. GEORGE E. ANDERSON, Consul général des États-Unis à Rio-de-Janeiro. Aucun de ces rapports

n'attire plus d'attention que celui dans lequel il décrit les gigantesques améliorations municipales qui se font à Rio-de-Janeiro représentant une dépense de plus de \$35,000,000. Le Consul général fait voir clairement que les communications maritimes avec l'Europe s'améliorent constamment, tandis que celles avec les États-Unis sont pour ainsi dire restées stationnaires.

CONFÉRENCES SUR LA LITTÉRATURE ESPAGNOLE.

Comme preuve de l'intérêt toujours croissant qui se manifeste au sujet de la littérature espagnole, il est bon de faire connaître qu'il y a sur ce sujet et sous les auspices de la Société hispanique d'Amérique un cours de conférences données les mardi et vendredi pendant les mois de novembre et décembre dans la Salle Havemeyer à l'Université de Colombie par M. JAMES FITZ-MORRIS KELLY, agrégé de la "British Academy." D'après l'avis envoyé par M. F.-P. KEPPEL, secrétaire de l'Université, ces conférences seront ouvertes au public et il ne sera pas nécessaire d'avoir de carte pour y assister. Le conférencier traitera les sujets suivants: "Le Cid," "Cervantes," "Lope de Vega," "Calderón" et les romanciers espagnols modernes. On doit féliciter l'Université de Colombie et la Société hispanique d'Amérique des efforts qu'elle fait pour éveiller l'intérêt du public à ce sujet.

NOUVEAU LIVRE SUR L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.

Bien que nous n'ayons pas assez d'espace dans ce numéro pour donner une revue détaillée du nouveau livre de M. ALBERT HALE, intitulé "Les Sud-Américains," c'est avec plaisir qu'on a reçu de la maison BOBS, MERRIL & CIE., d'Indianapolis, un livre aussi intéressant donnant une excellente idée de l'Amérique du Sud, telle qu'elle est aujourd'hui. On a le plus grand besoin d'autres ouvrages de ce genre. L'intérêt qui augmente si rapidement dans le monde entier au sujet de ce qui concerne l'Amérique du Sud justifie la publication des vues et impressions d'hommes comme M. HALE ayant fait une étude récente des Gouvernements et des peuples de l'Amérique du Sud.

NOUVELLE REVUE SUR L'AMÉRIQUE TROPICALE.

On annonce la publication prochaine d'une nouvelle revue intitulée "*Tropical and Sub-Tropical America.*" Le premier exemplaire doit paraître à la fin du mois de novembre. Les éditeurs disent que l'annonce de cette publication a été bien mieux reçue qu'ils ne s'y attendaient, et ils ont décidé de se servir d'une meilleure qualité de papier et

de dessins plus artistiques. Cette revue donnera non seulement les derniers renseignements sur tout ce qui concerne l'Amérique Latine, mais on en fera tout spécialement un travail artistique. On a essayé tant de fois sans succès de faire paraître aux Etats-Unis des publications sur l'Amérique du Sud que l'on espère voir réussir cette dernière entreprise.

L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE À L'UNIVERSITÉ DE YALE.

C'est par erreur que l'on a dit dans le BULLETIN du mois de septembre que M. IRAM BINGHAM, qui a fait un voyage prolongé au commencement de l'année dans le Vénézuéla et la Colombie, était professeur à l'Université de Harvard, tandis qu'en réalité il est conférencier de géographie et d'histoire sud-américaines à l'Université de Yale. On en parle d'une manière toute spéciale parce que l'Université de Yale fait peut-être plus que tout autre collège ou université en Amérique pour développer l'intérêt en tout ce qui concerne l'Amérique Latine et la langue espagnole. Parmi les professeurs de l'Université, il y en a cinq ou six qui sont allés dans l'Amérique du Sud et qui prennent le plus grand intérêt à encourager l'étude de tout ce qui concerne l'Amérique Latine. Le nombre des étudiants qui suivent ces cours augmente tous les jours et a atteint des proportions bien plus considérables qu'on ne s'y attendait. M. LEE McCLUNG est le dernier de l'Université de Yale qui ait fait le tour de l'Amérique du Sud. Il est allé par la côte orientale et est revenu par la côte occidentale et Panama. Il dit que ce voyage lui a donné une impression toute nouvelle sur l'Amérique du Sud, et il espère qu'un plus grand nombre de personnes des Etats-Unis s'intéressant aux affaires du dehors feront un voyage de ce genre.

RETOUR AUX ÉTATS-UNIS DES PROFESSEURS ROWE ET SHEPHERD.

Le voyage de M. L. S. Rowe dans l'Amérique du Sud a duré environ un an et demi, commençant lors de son arrivée à Rio de Janeiro en juillet 1906, en qualité de délégué des Etats-Unis à la Troisième Conférence Pan-Américaine, et finissant lors de son retour à l'Université de Pensylvanie en octobre 1907. Il fera connaître les observations qu'il a faites pendant son voyage, et aussi ses études sur les gouvernements, les institutions et les habitants de l'Amérique du Sud, dans un cours de conférences qu'il donnera, non seulement à l'Université de Pensylvanie, mais aussi sous les auspices du "Peoples' Institute," au "Cooper Union," New York. Il n'y a que M. ROOR, en fait d'Américains de distinction, qui ait été reçu avec plus de cordialité partout dans l'Amérique du Sud. M. Rowe insiste beaucoup sur la nécessité et l'avantage qu'il y a à développer des relations plus étroites

entre les Etats-Unis et ses voisins de l'Amérique du Sud, au point de vue instructif, intellectuel, social et économique, aussi bien que matériel et commercial, et il pense que le Bureau International doit en être l'agent spécial.

M. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, professeur à l'Université de Colombie, a passé environ cinq mois à faire le tour de l'Amérique du Sud, en commençant par l'Equateur et finissant par le Brésil. Il revient aussi enchanté que M. ROWE, et dans les conférences qu'il donnera à l'Université de Colombie et dans d'autres institutions, il conseillera non seulement de faire des études spéciales sur l'Amérique du Sud, mais aussi de visiter cette partie du monde.

LE PRÉSIDENT MONTT ET LE PROGRÈS DU CHILI.

C'est avec le plus grand plaisir qu'on reproduit dans ce numéro un portrait de Son Excellence DON PEDRO MONTT, le nouveau président du Chili, dont l'habile administration lui a valu la plus grande popularité dans le pays. M. MONTT est très connu, non seulement dans l'Amérique de Sud, mais aussi aux Etats-Unis, où, à une certaine époque, il a représenté son pays. L'esquisse bibliographique de sa vie, publiée dans ce numéro, montre avec quelle habileté il a su diriger la barque de l'Etat. Bien que dernièrement le Chili se soit un peu ressenti d'une dépression financière, ce qui peut arriver à tout pays, il y a peu de nations dans le monde entier qui aient de ressources plus abondantes et des avantages plus grands susceptibles de développement. Dans une lettre reçue dernièrement par le Directeur du Bureau, M. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, consul américain à Valparaiso, dit: "Je pense que cette République a un grand avenir. Elle possède des ressources naturelles aussi considérables que tout autre pays de l'Amérique du Sud. Les gisements nitratiers du nord, les riches mines du versant occidental des Andes, les riches vallées du centre et les mines et forêts du sud, montrent que la nature a été prodigue de ses dons dans cette partie du monde, sans parler du climat magnifique dont jouit le Chili. Je constate avec regret que les habitants des Etats-Unis ne reçoivent qu'une très petite proportion de ces richesses quand ils devraient de bon droit en profiter largement. Au lieu de l'Angleterre et de l'Allemagne, ce devrait être aux Etats-Unis de fournir en grande partie les machines, les capitaux et l'énergie nécessaires au développement de ces ressources naturelles. Nos compatriotes doivent porter leur attention sur ces conditions, et je suis heureux de voir que vous commencez à faire de la propagande dans ce sens. Votre Bureau peut être un agent très puissant."

A ce sujet, on attire d'une manière toute particulière l'attention sur le discours que Señor DON ALBERTO YOACHUM a fait au cercle "Quill"

de New-York. On publie ce discours en entier dans ce numéro. M. YOACHUM a mis au grand jour une quantité de faits qui ne sont généralement pas connus aux États-Unis.

COMMERCE ET CHEMINS DE FER ARGENTINS.

On attire l'attention de tous les expéditeurs de marchandises dans la République Argentine sur le rapport important publié dans ce numéro du BULLETIN, rapport qui a été préparé par l'une des principales compagnies de transport de Buenos-Aïres. Ce sont les renseignements que les exportateurs désirent avoir à leur portée et auxquels ils devraient se conformer en faisant des expéditions dans les pays tels que la République Argentine.

On voit par le projet de loi de chemin de fer de Mitre, dont on publie le texte dans ce numéro, que les chemins de fer de la République Argentine deviennent un facteur important dans le développement semi-public de ce pays. À ce sujet, on donne des statistiques intéressantes au sujet des compagnies de l'Argentine, qui sont en ce moment au nombre de vingt-deux. Sur ce nombre, il y en a dix-huit anglaises, une française et trois appartenant au Gouvernement qui les exploite. Elles représentent un capital de \$645,000,000 et en 1906 elles ont transporté 26,000,000 tonnes de marchandises.

Les dernières statistiques sur les exportations et importations de la République Argentine continuent à montrer une balance commerciale en faveur du pays. Les exportations pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1907 se sont élevées à \$240,878,611 et les importations à \$202,835,218.

LOIS SUR LES TERRES, LE BUDGET ET LES EMPRUNTS EN BOLIVIE.

On voit par la loi sur les terres publiques que le Gouvernement bolivien prend des mesures pour la protection des colons et immigrants. Parmi d'autres actes figure le projet de loi soumis au Congrès bolivien autorisant le Président à négocier un emprunt d'environ \$2,500,000 pour les consacrer aux travaux sanitaires dans les différents chefs-lieux de départements; on estime que les recettes et dépenses du budget de l'année 1907-8 s'élèveront à environ \$8,000,000, respectivement. Un rapport sur les exportations de fer-blanc à Londres montre que dans les six premiers mois de l'année 1907 on en a expédié 6,693 tonnes.

RESSOURCES DE LA COLOMBIE SEPTENTRIONALE.

Il n'y a aucune partie de la Colombie qui soit plus riche que le grand Département de Nariño, situé au sud sur la frontière de l'Équateur. Le voyage que le Directeur du Bureau a fait à travers la Colombie et l'Équateur en 1906, lui a permis de voir de ses propres

yeux les vastes ressources naturelles de cette partie de la Colombie et de l'Équateur, qui est baignée par l'Océan Pacifique, et c'est avec un plaisir tout particulier qu'il reproduit dans ce numéro du BULLETIN un résumé du rapport fait par Señor Don JULIAN BUCHELI, Gouverneur de Nariño, au Ministère des Finances de la République.

M. JACOB ALEXANDRE, un Américain demeurant à Pasto, ville principale située au sud de la Colombie, et qui a visité les États-Unis dernièrement, dit que toute cette partie du pays entre dans une période de grand développement, qui bientôt attirera l'attention des États-Unis.

Le décret du 13 août 1907, pour la conservation des forêts nationales, qui contient des restrictions spécifiques au sujet de l'exploitation du caoutchouc et de l'ivoire végétal (tagua), prouve que M. REYES, Président de la République, essaye constamment de mettre à profit les ressources naturelles de son pays. La découverte de nouveaux gisements de platine dans le Département de Cauca attirera sûrement l'attention de tous ceux qui éprouvent certaines craintes au sujet de la petite quantité disponible de ce précieux minéral.

AUGMENTATION SENSIBLE DANS LES RECETTES DOUANIÈRES DE COSTA-RICA.

Les recettes douanières de Costa-Rica pour les six mois du 1^{er} avril au 1^{er} octobre 1907, font voir la prospérité de ce pays et le développement de son commerce; ces recettes s'étant élevées à \$1,200,000 environ, contre \$970,000 pour la même période de l'année précédente. Les achats faits par le pays augmentent ainsi que ceux des habitants augmentent en rapport avec leurs économies. Presque tous ceux qui ont voyagé dans l'Amérique Centrale rapportent d'excellentes impressions du contentement et de la prospérité des habitants de Costa-Rica.

TRAVAUX PUBLICS ET DÉPENSES À CUBA.

Malgré tous ses ennuis, Cuba fait des progrès remarquables. On entreprend des améliorations publiques et privées sur tout le territoire de la République. Parmi les nouveaux travaux publics entrepris figurent les chemins de fer, l'établissement d'un système d'eaux potables et d'égouts pour les villages et villes, des améliorations dans les ports et des travaux pour empêcher les inondations; la construction de nouveaux phares et autres accessoires utiles à la navigation. M. CHARLES E. MAGOON, gouverneur de l'île, dont l'administration reçoit l'approbation générale, vient de faire pour l'année fiscale, l'état présentant les prévisions des recettes et dépenses sous le titre de travaux publics. Les recettes sont estimées à \$25,466,325 et les dépenses à \$23,309,540.

NOUVELLE LOI SUR LES MARQUES DE FABRIQUE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DOMINICAINE.

Par suite de nombreuses demandes faites à ce sujet, on reproduit dans ce numéro la nouvelle loi sur les marques de fabrique votée par le Congrès Dominicain qui s'est ajourné au mois de juin. Le Bureau reçoit continuellement des demandes de renseignements au sujet des marques de fabrique de toutes les Républiques latino-américaines, ce qui fait voir que les fabricants et exportateurs s'intéressent de plus en plus à ces pays.

COMMERCE ET ARBITRAGE DANS L'ÉQUATEUR.

M. HERMAN R. DIETRICH, Consul général des États-Unis à Guayaquil, Equateur, a préparé un rapport intéressant pour l'année 1906, qui fait ressortir une augmentation d'environ 26 pour cent sur la valeur totale des exportations de l'Equateur de l'année précédente.

Ces exportations se sont élevées à \$11,690,243. Les importations dans la même période ont été de \$8,505,800, soit une augmentation d'environ 8 pour cent, ce qui donne une balance commerciale de \$3,000,000 environ en faveur du pays.

M. Fox, Ministre des États-Unis et ancien Directeur de ce Bureau, consacre beaucoup de son temps aux réunions du tribunal d'arbitrage nommé pour régler les différends qui se sont élevés entre le chemin de fer de Guayaquil et Quito et le Gouvernement de l'Equateur.

CONGRÈS MÉDICAL PAN-AMÉRICAIN À GUATÉMALA.

On publie *in extenso* dans ce BULLETIN le texte des règlements du Congrès Pan-Américain qui aura lieu à Guatémala pendant l'été 1908, et on conseille aux médecins et autres personnes qui doivent y assister de les lire attentivement. Au moment de la réunion de ce Congrès le nouveau chemin de fer de la côte des Caraïbes à la ville de Guatémala doit être achevé, ce qui facilitera l'accès à la capitale. On ne doit pas oublier qu'on peut arriver à la ville de Guatémala, soit en faisant le voyage par terre du Mexique, soit par mer de la côte du Pacifique.

À ce sujet on doit remarquer que l'"Overland Monthly," publié à San Francisco, Californie, contiendra un article illustré sur le Guatémala, préparé par le Directeur de ce Bureau en réponse à la demande spéciale qui en a été faite par le rédacteur, M. HAMILTON WRIGHT.

VINGT-CINQUIÈME CONGRÈS DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE HAÏTIENNE.

On publie dans ce numéro un résumé des actes du vingt-cinquième Congrès d'Haïti, qui s'est ajourné le 22 août 1906, et on attire l'attention sur les données additionnelles au sujet du coton et des semences de coton, ainsi que sur quelques notes ayant trait à la production du hennequen.

M. UGARTE, MINISTRE DU HONDURAS.

Le 4 novembre 1907 M. ROOSEVELT a reçu le nouveau Ministre du Honduras, Señor DON ANGEL UGARTE, et les discours de félicitations qui marquent cette cérémonie ont été échangés. M. UGARTE a établi sa légation à l'hôtel du "New Willard," et il est accompagné de son neveu, Señor DON MANUEL UGARTE. Le nouveau Ministre s'intéresse beaucoup au développement et au progrès du Honduras, et il espère que les Américains ayant des capitaux à placer examineront avec le plus grand soin les avantages que présente son pays et qui n'attendent que ces placements pour se développer.

PROGRÈS MATÉRIEL DU MEXIQUE.

Les derniers rapports du Mexique montrent que ce pays progresse constamment au point de vue matériel. Le nouveau chemin de fer de l'Etat de Sonora sera d'un grand avantage pour les frontières des Etats-Unis et du Mexique, puisqu'il reliera les centres miniers importants et rapprochera des Etats-Unis la côte occidentale du Mexique. Les conditions actuelles de Guadalajara sont décrites dans le résumé d'un article fourni au Bureau par Señor DON OTTON CAMARENA.

Les recettes douanières du Mexique pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1907 se sont élevées à \$7,133,947 en or, soit une augmentation d'environ \$1,000,000 sur la même période de l'année 1906.

La Conférence Sanitaire Internationale se réunira à Mexico dans la première semaine du mois de décembre, et on compte qu'il y aura un grand nombre de délégués des différentes Républiques Américaines. On doit considérer des questions importantes ayant trait aux conditions sanitaires pan-américaines. Les préparatifs, en ce qui concerne l'organisation, sont entre les mains du docteur WALTER WYMAN, Chirurgien Général de la Santé Publique et du Service des Hôpitaux de la Marine des Etats-Unis et Président du Bureau Sanitaire International.

CONDITIONS ÉCONOMIQUES DU NICARAGUA.

Señor Don Pío BOLANOS, Consul général du Nicaragua, donne un aperçu sommaire des conditions économiques du Nicaragua qui présentent un grand intérêt. On a accordé un monopole gouvernemental pour la vente des allumettes, qui entrera en vigueur le 1^{er} janvier 1908.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE BOCAS DEL TORO, PANAMA.

M. JAMES C. KELLOGG, Consul des États-Unis à Colon, fait voir le développement de Bocas del Toro, causé par l'industrie des bananes et les privilèges de la Compagnie "United Fruit".

MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT DU PARAGUAY.

Le Message de M. FERREIRA, Président du Paraguay, dont on publie un résumé, fait ressortir que le sentiment au sujet de l'année 1906 est des plus optimiste et que l'avenir de l'année 1907 se présente sous un jour très favorable. Bien que l'Uruguay soit un peu isolé par suite du manque de communications avec la côte de l'Amérique du Sud, il possède des ressources naturelles considérables qui seront sûrement exploitées sur une grande échelle dans un avenir qui n'est pas très éloigné.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'INDUSTRIE MANUFACTURIÈRE AU PÉROU.

Le Pérou développe beaucoup ses industries manufacturières et par la même ne ressent plus un aussi grand besoin des articles de fabrication étrangère. Il possède un climat et un sol convenant à la culture du coton, et il y a actuellement en activité 7 filatures de coton, qui consomment 3,000 tonnes de matière première. Afin d'encourager cette industrie, le Gouvernement lui accorde des subventions.

Bien que les conditions commerciales de 1906 fassent ressortir une diminution légère sur l'année 1905, en ce qui concerne les exportations, les importations ont augmenté de \$3,250,000 sur l'année 1905. Les exportations totales ont été de \$28,479,404, et les importations de \$24,953,602. À ce sujet, on constate que les importations provenant des États-Unis ont augmenté de plus de \$2,000,000 et les exportations à cette destination de \$1,000,000.

EXPOSITION INDUSTRIELLE URUGUAYENNE.

La fièvre des expositions a atteint l'Uruguay, et ce pays a projeté pour le mois de février 1908 une exposition industrielle nationale qui aura lieu à Montévidéo, capitale du pays.

Les dernières recettes douanières de l'Uruguay font ressortir une augmentation de \$400,000 dans les importations pendant les huit premiers mois de l'année 1907 sur la même période de l'année précédente.

Un acte notable du Gouvernement, qui attire l'attention du monde entier, est l'abolition de la peine de mort. Les étudiants en sociologie et en pénologie examineront avec le plus grand soin les résultats produits par la mise en vigueur de cette nouvelle loi.

RAPPORTS DU VÉNÉZUELA.

On reçoit du Venezuela des rapports au sujet du règlement des réclamations financières, de l'examen des médicaments brevetés et de l'établissement à Caracas d'une fabrique de porcelaine.

PISCICULTURE DANS L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

On publie dans ce numéro un rapport intéressant sur la pisciculture dans l'Amérique Latine, préparé par l'un des meilleurs experts des Etats-Unis, M. JOHN W. TITCOMB, chef de division de pisciculture au Bureau des Pêcheries, à qui l'on doit en grande partie l'établissement de la pisciculture dans la République Argentine.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

EXPÉDITIONS DE PRODUITS D'ANIMAUX PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1907.

Dans son rapport sur la situation du marché des laines dans la République Argentine pour l'année 1907, le correspondant de "*Dun's Review*" à Buenos-Aires considère l'année fiscale comme finissant le 30 septembre. A cette époque on avait expédié 385,137 balles de laine contre 406,994 balles en 1906. Voici les noms des pays où l'on a fait ces expéditions: Allemagne, 158,745; France, 151,708; Angleterre, 44,988; Etats-Unis, 20,260; Italie, 3,463 et divers pays 5,973.

Les cuirs de bétail et de chevaux constituent des exportations importantes. Pendant le premier semestre de l'année 1907 on en a expédié 1,864,225 contre 1,981,717 dans la même période de l'année 1906. On a exporté 1,731,142 moutons gelés; 801,508 quartiers de bœuf gelé et 235,142 quartiers de bœuf frigorifié. Ces trois derniers articles accusent une légère diminution sur la même période de l'année antérieure.

EXPORTATIONS DE QUEBRACHO.

Les exportations de quebracho venant de la République Argentine pour les six premiers mois de l'année 1907 ont été de 173,883 tonnes (billes) et de 25,348 tonnes (essence), ce qui accuse une augmentation légère dans les exportations de billes de quebracho et une diminution légère dans les exportations d'essence sur la même période de l'année 1906. Les expéditions à cette époque avaient été de 164,254 tonnes et 28,378 tonnes respectivement.

Ces expéditions ont été réparties entre les pays suivants:

	Billes.	Tonnes (essence).		Billes.	Tonnes (essence).
Angleterre.....	101,583	3,323	Belgique.....	5,820	2,385
Etats-Unis.....	34,996	12,924	Italie.....	7,394	1,029
France.....	4,614	545	Commandes.....	64,524	
Allemagne.....	33,227	4,563	Autres pays.....	10,925	679

STATISTIQUES SUR LES RÉCOLTES.

Les publications officielles au sujet du rendement des récoltes dans la République Argentine en 1906-7 montrent que la récolte de blé a été de 4,254,000 tonnes et celle de graine de lin de 825,000 tonnes, ce qui fait ressortir une légère augmentation sur les prévisions.

Sur le total de la récolte de blé on a gardé 1,300,000 tonnes pour la consommation du pays et la semence, il est donc resté 2,900,000 tonnes disponibles pour l'exportation. A la fin du mois d'août 1907, on avait expédié sur ce total 2,574,000 tonnes. A la même date, on avait expédié 700,000 tonnes de graine de lin et 1,100,000 tonnes de maïs.

La condition des récoltes pour l'année agricole s'annonce très favorable et on estime que la superficie ensemencée en blé et en graine de lin est de 5 pour cent plus considérable que pour l'année précédente; la superficie ensemencée en avoine a augmenté de 4 pour cent. Selon ces prévisions, il y a 7,450,000 hectares ensemencés en blé, en graine de lin et en maïs.

La production de blé et de graine de lin en 1906-71, est répartie de la manière suivante entre les différentes provinces:

	Blé.	Graine de lin.		Blé.	Graine de lin.
	Tonnes.	Tonnes.		Tonnes.	Tonnes.
Buenos-Aires.....	2,350,000	348,463	Entre Rios.....	261,731	116,470
Santa Fé.....	653,377	288,926	Pampa Central.....	80,000	2,800
Cordoba.....	849,326	66,425	Autres provinces.....	71,000	2,500

BRÉSIL.

RENSEIGNEMENTS DÉTAILLÉS SUR LE COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR
PENDANT LE PREMIER SEMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1907.

La valeur des importations totales du Brésil pendant le premier semestre de 1907 a été de \$91,661,660 contre \$69,961,124 pour la même période de l'année 1906, et celle des exportations de \$143,654,850 contre \$104,354,952 pour les six premiers mois de l'année 1906.

M. le Général ANDERSON, Consul général des Etats-Unis à Rio-de-Janeiro, attribue cette augmentation commerciale à l'immense récolte de café faite pendant l'année. De plus, il dit que la part des Etats-Unis dans cette augmentation n'est pas aussi importante qu'elle devrait l'être, car bien que les importations de produits des Etats-Unis au Brésil aient augmenté matériellement, d'autres pays font voir une augmentation plus considérable en proportion.

Les importations totales du Brésil pour les six premiers mois de 1907, accusent une augmentation de 31 pour cent sur celles de la même période de l'année 1906. Les marchandises provenant des Etats-Unis ont augmenté de \$2,271,560, soit environ 24.4 pour cent, tandis que celles de l'Angleterre ont augmenté de plus de \$8,000,000, ce qui représente une augmentation de 42.5 pour cent. C'est dans les marchandises provenant d'Allemagne que l'augmentation est la plus sensible, ce dernier pays a établi un record de 46.1 pour cent sur l'année précédente. Le rang comparatif de l'Angleterre, de l'Allemagne et des Etats-Unis n'a pas changé, mais l'avancement des deux concurrents de ce dernier pays a considérablement augmenté.

Voici quelles ont été pendant les six premiers mois de 1907, les importations du Brésil provenant des principaux pays en les comparant avec la même période de l'année 1906. On y compte la livre sterling à \$4.85.

Pays.	1906.	1907.	Tant pour cent d'augmentation.
Allemagne.....	\$9,484,267	\$13,856,717	46.1
Argentine.....	7,422,010	9,007,741	21.3
Autriche-Hongrie.....	1,638,632	1,550,778	49.3
Belgique.....	2,920,565	3,252,540	11.4
Etats-Unis.....	9,351,266	11,623,826	24.4
France.....	6,369,830	9,751,158	53.0
Angleterre.....	18,964,315	27,021,023	42.5
Italie.....	2,431,814	3,324,500	37.0
Portugal.....	4,731,175	5,664,344	19.7
Terre-Neuve.....	925,309	1,161,366	25.8
Uruguay.....	3,766,612	2,584,487	-31.0
Tous autres pays.....	2,556,429	2,852,680	11.5
Tous pays.....	69,961,124	91,661,660	31.0

Bien que les conditions financières générales du Brésil lui aient permis d'augmenter ses achats, c'est à la grande récolte caféière de

1906-07, qu'est due cette grande augmentation dans les importations. Les exportations totales pour le premier semestre de l'année 1907 ont été de \$143,645,850, contre \$104,354,952 en 1906 et \$93,249,830 en 1905. L'augmentation des exportations pour le premier semestre de 1907 sur l'année précédente a donc été de 37.7 pour cent contre une augmentation de 31 pour cent dans les importations:

Voici les exportations du Brésil pendant les six premiers mois de l'année 1907.

Café.....	\$66,428,050	Cacao.....	\$3,177,138
Caoutchouc.....	41,690,380	Coton.....	6,627,864
Tabac.....	4,700,060	Divers.....	17,571,648
Sucre.....	395,750		
Herba maté.....	3,144,080	Total.....	143,645,850

Sur les exportations totales du pays pour les six mois en question, les produits qui ont été la cause principale de la prospérité du pays pendant plusieurs années, à savoir, le café, le caoutchouc, le tabac, l'herba maté, le cacao, ont formé environ 86.2 pour cent des exportations générales.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR PENDANT LES SEPT PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1907.

D'après les chiffres donnés dans la "Revue brésilienne" du 17 août 1907, on voit que les importations totales du Brésil, du 1^{er} janvier au 1^{er} août, 1907, se sont élevées à 356,666:766\$ (soit environ \$112,000,000), contre 253,175:067\$ (soit environ \$85,000,000) dans la même période de l'année 1906. La valeur des exportations s'est élevée à 542,939:081\$ (soit \$171,000,000), contre 360,622:297\$, ou \$121,000,000, pour les sept premiers mois de l'année précédente.

Il ressort donc une balance commerciale en faveur du pays de \$58,000,000 pour les sept mois de l'année 1907, contre \$36,000,000 pour la même période de l'année précédente.

Voici les principaux articles d'exportation ainsi que leur valeur respective: Café, \$84,000,000; caoutchouc, \$45,000,000; tabac, \$5,000,000; sucre, \$405,000; herba maté, \$4,000,000; cacao, \$4,000,000; coton, \$7,000,000, et "divers," \$20,000,000 environ.

CHILI.

DISCOURS DE SEÑOR DON ALBERTO YOACHAM FAIT AU CERCLE "QUILL."

Dans un discours prononcé devant le cercle "Quill," de New York, le 26 octobre 1907, le chargé d'Affaires du Chili aux États-Unis a montré d'une manière tangible que le peu de commerce entre les États-Unis et plusieurs des pays de l'Amérique du Sud, comparativement à ce qu'il pourrait être, est dû à l'ignorance dans laquelle on se trouve au sujet de ces derniers. En parlant de son propre pays, il a men-

tionné d'une manière toute spéciale ses ressources agricoles et minérales.

D'après les calculs faits, la production du blé s'élève en ce moment à 25,510,000 boisseaux et celle de l'orge à 5,500,000 boisseaux: la production de la vigne est égale à celle de la France et le rendement annuel en vin est de 66,000,000 de gallons. Dans la partie centrale de la République, les pâturages nourrissent plus de 1,500,000 têtes de bétail et les terres dans le voisinage du détroit de Magellan nourrissent plus de 1,800,000 moutons.

La richesse minérale est bien connue, la production de ses gisements de nitrate et de leurs sous-produits a augmenté de plus de 30 pour cent dans les dernières années, les exportations totales ayant atteint 3,500,600 tonnes.

Pendant les années 1906 et 1907, on a construit quarante usines qui ont coûté en tout la somme de \$18,000,000. Ces usines et leurs dépendances sont entre les mains de capitalistes anglais, allemands et chiliens. On remarque une activité nouvelle dans les mines de cuivre, d'or et de charbon.

Au sujet des moyens de communications du pays, Señor YOACHAM a fait l'éloge du grand ingénieur américain, WILLIAM WHEELRIGHT, qui, en 1831, a construit le premier chemin de fer de l'Amérique du Sud entre Caldera et Copiapó et qui, en 1853, après avoir obtenu une concession du Congrès National, a organisé une compagnie de navigation à vapeur à Londres pour le commerce du Chili. On estime que le système actuel de voies ferrées s'étend sur une longueur de 3,000 milles, dont la moitié appartient à l'État et le reste à des particuliers. On est presque certain que la ligne à travers les Andes sera achevée avant l'année 1910. Il y a aussi une autre ligne en voie de construction qui ira d'Arica à la capitale de la Bolivie. On a fait le tracé de la partie chilienne du chemin de fer longitudinal qui doit faire partie de la ligne allant de New York à Punta-Arenas.

Les dernières statistiques officielles estiment à 35,000,000 de tonnes le commerce extérieur et intérieur du Chili dont 17,000,000 de tonnes représentent le commerce extérieur et le reste le trafic intérieur. Le commerce international se fait par des vapeurs anglais, chiliens, allemands et français.

Malgré le manque de capitaux et de bras, le pays se développe constamment au point de vue social et intellectuel et M. YOACHAM attire l'attention sur le grand développement du Chili, ainsi que le font voir son système d'instruction et sa presse.

ORIGINE ET DESTINATION DES IMPORTATIONS ET DES EXPORTATIONS CHILIENNES PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1906.

D'après les dernières statistiques publiées officiellement par le Bureau des Statistiques du Chili, on voit que pour l'année 1906 la valeur totale des importations s'est élevée à 225,265,516 pesos et

celle des exportations à 271,448,216 *pesos*, réparties de la manière suivante au point de vue de l'origine et de la destination :

Pays d'origine.		Pays d'origine.	
Valeur.		Valeur.	
<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>	
Angleterre.....	84,639,214	Panama.....	170,968
Allemagne.....	55,630,091	Guatemala.....	167,263
Etats-Unis.....	24,040,865	Japon.....	77,171
France.....	14,371,259	Portugal.....	59,030
Australie.....	9,485,017	Suède.....	27,616
Pérou.....	6,906,397	Bolivie.....	27,431
République Argentine.....	6,216,649	Autriche.....	28,913
Belgique.....	6,180,698	Turquie.....	23,809
Italie.....	5,237,945	Costa Rica.....	20,238
Inde.....	4,628,984	Paraguay.....	10,360
Espagne.....	1,607,006	Mexique.....	9,960
Uruguay.....	1,529,568	Russie.....	5,336
Bésil.....	1,364,057	Norvège.....	2,703
Suisse.....	1,106,607	Egypte.....	2,071
Equateur.....	978,910	Pays divers.....	4,250
Hollande.....	223,666	De plus les pêcheries ont produit la	
Cuba.....	186,329	somme de.....	113,850
Chine.....	182,875		
		Total.....	225,265,516

Si l'on compte le *peso* au taux de \$0.365 en monnaie d'or des Etats-Unis, l'on obtient la somme de \$81,208,218.54. D'après des données officielles les chiffres de l'année antérieure ont été de 188,596,418 *pesos* ou \$68,837,692.57.

Voici les points de destination des exportations, ainsi que la valeur de ces dernières :

Pays.		Pays.	
Valeur.		Valeur.	
<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>	
Angleterre.....	122,681,581	Paraguay.....	135
Allemagne.....	51,690,434	Bésil.....	449,408
Etats-Unis.....	48,074,213	Autriche.....	186,099
France.....	17,520,494	Equateur.....	186,832
Pérou.....	1,446,984	Iles Maldives.....	15,056
Belgique.....	5,015,460	Panama.....	46,638
Italie.....	3,283,863	Guatemala.....	29,345
Hollande.....	12,531,372	Nicaragua.....	497
Espagne.....	3,012,516	Costa Rica.....	6,430
République Argentine.....	2,680,580	Mexique.....	8,573
Japon.....	229,648	Grèce.....	
Bolivie.....	864,316	Colombie.....	2,780
Honolulu.....	1,131,969	Suède.....	270,000
Australie.....			
Uruguay.....	502,227	Total.....	271,448,216

La valeur des exportations en monnaie des Etats-Unis a été de \$99,078,599.57 contre \$96,801,355.08 (265,209,192 *pesos*) pendant l'année précédente.

CONDITIONS DE L'INDUSTRIE NITRATÈRE.

Dans un rapport sur l'industrie nitratère du Chili et sur les effets qu'elle peut avoir sur la vie économique du pays, M. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, Consul des Etats-Unis, fait savoir que depuis quelques années les droits d'exportation perçus sur le nitrate dépassent de

20 à 50 pour cent les droits d'importation. Les recettes provenant de cette source en 1906, se sont élevées à \$10,306,445. Ceux qui sont à la tête des exploitations nitratères en retirent un bénéfice net de 50 pour cent environ.

Pendant les six premiers mois de l'année 1907, il y a eu une augmentation de 735,959 quintaux métriques dans les exportations, tandis qu'on prévoit une augmentation plus considérable pour le dernier semestre de l'année.

En 1906, on a expédié aux Etats-Unis environ 25 pour cent de la production totale, on en a expédié 50 pour cent en Angleterre, ce qui met ce pays au premier rang des pays importateurs. L'Allemagne vient en second lieu pour les importations de ce produit.

Au commencement de l'année 1907, il y avait 121 établissements nitratiers dans le pays, montés avec des machines presque toutes de fabrique européenne et venant principalement d'Angleterre. Bien que la quantité expédiée à l'étranger n'accuse qu'une augmentation d'un peu plus de 21 pour cent depuis 1900, sa valeur a presque doublé.

COLOMBIE.

CONSERVATION DES FORÊTS NATIONALES.

Pour se conformer au décret No. 976 en date du 13 août 1907, le gouvernement colombien a pris des mesures pour la conservation des forêts nationales. On y fait des restrictions spéciales pour l'exploitation du caoutchouc et de l'ivoire végétal (tagua). Une amende sera imposée pour toute infraction à cette loi.

VALEUR DE LA MONNAIE D'OR ÉTRANGÈRE.

Par un décret en date du 3 septembre 1907 le ministre des finances de la République de Colombie a fixé comme il suit la valeur des pièces d'or étrangères par rapport à la monnaie courante établie par la loi No. 35 en date de l'année 1907.

Pièces de monnaie.	Leur équivalent en monnaie nationale.
Dollar américain.....	1.02
Franc français, belge suisse et grec.....	.1982
Lira italienne.....	.1982
Bolivar vénézuélien.....*	.1982
Marc allemand.....	.2446
Livre anglaise et péruvienne.....	Par.
Couronne danoise, suédoise et norvégienne.....	.28
Couronne autrichienne.....	.2008
Piastre argentine, colombienne (ancienne) et italienne.....	.97
Piastre cubaine.....	.95

COSTA RICA.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES DU PREMIER AVRIL AU PREMIER
OCTOBRE 1907.

Les droits de douane perçus dans les différents ports de la République de Costa Rica du 1^{er} avril au 1^{er} octobre 1907, s'élèvent à la somme de 2,467,409 *colones* 58, soit environ \$1,200,000, contre 1,965,686 *colones* (\$970,000) pendant la même période de l'année précédente.

Les recettes dépassent donc de 92,409 *colones* 58 les prévisions faites pour les six mois.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1172 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de septembre 1907, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1906. Il donne aussi un tableau des neuf mois finissant au mois de septembre 1907, en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de septembre ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de novembre.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR POUR LES NEUF MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1907.

D'après un rapport publié par le Bureau des Statistiques sur le commerce extérieur des États-Unis pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1907, on voit que ce commerce s'est élevé à \$2,439,802,813 et qu'il a dépassé de \$254,701,272 les chiffres de la même période de l'année précédente. Sur ce total, les importations y figurent pour \$1,108,178,744, soit une augmentation de \$159,911,627 et les exportations pour \$1,331,624,069, soit une augmentation de \$94,789,654. Chacune des quatre grandes classes dans lesquelles on divise les deux groupes accuse des augmentations, excepté les exportations de

produits alimentaires, qui ont diminué de \$5,000,000. Voici les totaux des différentes classes en 1906 et 1907 :

	Neuf mois finissant en septembre—	
	1906.	1907.
IMPORTATIONS.		
Produits alimentaires non préparés et bestiaux.....	\$92,515,161	\$111,593,102
Produits alimentaires préparés en partie ou entièrement.....	102,800,039	120,801,021
Matières premières pour servir à la fabrication d'articles divers.....	325,742,394	369,377,228
Articles préparés pour la fabrication d'autres articles.....	178,660,584	210,831,263
Articles manufacturés prêts à être mis en vente.....	241,868,554	287,230,003
Divers.....	6,671,385	8,346,124
Total.....	918,267,117	1,108,178,744
EXPORTATIONS.		
Exportations du pays:		
Produits alimentaires non préparés et bestiaux.....	\$128,464,654	122,982,108
Produits alimentaires préparés en partie ou entièrement.....	356,508,112	256,448,141
Matières premières pour servir à la fabrication d'articles divers.....	200,411,273	350,966,180
Articles préparés pour la fabrication d'autres articles.....	185,593,750	196,563,758
Articles manufacturés prêts à être mis en vente.....	311,802,294	377,500,939
Divers.....	5,755,400	5,209,942
Total des exportations du pays.....	1,218,534,883	1,309,611,088
Marchandises étrangères:		
Admises en franchise.....	9,887,214	11,678,547
Soumises aux droits de douane.....	9,112,317	10,334,434
Total des exportations de marchandises étrangères.....	19,299,531	22,012,981
Total des exportations.....	1,237,834,421	1,331,624,000

Voici quel a été le commerce des métaux précieux pour les deux périodes dont il est question :

	Neuf mois finissant en septembre—		Neuf mois finissant en septembre—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
OR.				
Importations.....	\$111,776,017	\$50,862,220	ARGENT.	
Exportations.....	35,789,962	49,879,813		
ARGENT.				
Importations.....	\$32,994,069	\$34,488,224		
Exportations.....	45,441,359	47,970,793		

Les totaux du commerce ont été répartis de la manière suivante :

	Neuf mois finissant en septembre—		Neuf mois finissant en septembre—		
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	
IMPORTATIONS.					
Europe.....	\$495,795,365	\$567,057,780	EXPORTATIONS.		
Amérique du Nord.....	191,582,454	219,629,360			
Amérique du Sud.....	99,633,331	115,124,189	Europe.....	\$832,076,307	\$875,584,558
Asie.....	134,567,769	160,743,422	Amérique du Nord.....	241,793,725	276,485,636
Océanie.....	18,160,191	26,229,565	Amérique du Sud.....	55,951,107	63,004,833
Afrique.....	9,128,007	19,394,398	Asie.....	65,333,999	72,355,854
			Océanie.....	29,017,424	32,564,315
			Afrique.....	13,661,862	11,628,983

Voici les chiffres représentant le commerce de l'Amérique Latine et des Indes Occidentales avec les États-Unis :

	Neuf mois finissant en septembre—		Neuf mois finissant en septembre—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
IMPORTATIONS.				
Amérique Centrale:				
Costa Rica.....	\$4,077,004	\$4,615,968		
Guatemala.....	2,287,337	4,054,041		
Honduras.....	1,405,806	1,813,213		
Nicaragua.....	1,136,192	904,081		
Panama.....	1,033,173	1,330,910		
Salvador.....	1,159,395	1,157,170		
Total.....	11,598,907	13,875,383		
Mexique.....	37,963,599	46,217,292		
Miquelon, Langley, etc.....	639	161		
Indes Occidentales:				
Anglaises.....	8,064,385	10,151,612		
Cuba.....	75,118,420	84,221,713		
Danoises.....	428,303	291,916		
Hollandaises.....	247,032	277,782		
Françaises.....	18,474	42,109		
Haïti.....	753,834	1,017,010		
Saint-Domingue.....	3,240,740	3,062,862		
Total.....	87,871,208	99,095,004		
Total Amérique du Nord.....	191,582,454	219,629,360		
Amérique du Sud:				
Argentine.....	15,688,991	13,817,648		
Bolivie.....	52,226,015	65,375,746		
Chili.....	12,634,025	14,075,325		
Colombie.....	5,172,464	4,842,221		
Equateur.....	2,149,298	2,210,249		
Iles Falkland.....				
Guyanes:				
Anglaise.....	449,437	281,030		
Hollandaise.....	368,145	726,257		
Française.....	23,067	19,328		
Paraguay.....	800	5,427		
Pérou.....	1,872,804	5,288,910		
Uruguay.....	2,012,672	2,534,080		
Vénézuëla.....	6,355,703	5,947,368		
Total.....	99,093,331	115,124,189		
EXPORTATIONS.				
Amérique Centrale:				
Costa Rica.....	\$1,878,652	\$1,922,111		
Guatemala.....	2,345,080	1,837,778		
Honduras.....	1,418,483	1,347,377		
Nicaragua.....	1,451,958	1,302,982		
Panama.....	10,613,536	14,250,021		
Salvador.....	928,513	1,232,069		
Total.....	18,636,831	21,888,808		
Mexique.....	46,064,865	52,194,113		
Miquelon, Langley, etc.....	62,437	46,703		
Indes Occidentales:				
Anglaises.....	7,225,354	8,701,380		
Cuba.....	34,746,070	39,627,673		
Danoises.....	564,212	578,680		
Hollandaises.....	559,563	524,911		
Françaises.....	942,315	1,065,174		
Haïti.....	2,309,533	2,119,357		
Saint-Domingue.....	1,641,431	1,982,558		
Total.....	47,989,678	54,599,733		
Total Amérique du Nord.....	241,793,725	276,485,526		
Amérique du Sud:				
Argentine.....	23,335,262	22,537,597		
Bolivie.....	120,563	1,204,526		
Brésil.....	11,830,971	15,529,562		
Chili.....	6,161,263	8,197,117		
Colombie.....	2,159,727	2,281,564		
Equateur.....	1,370,617	1,313,867		
Iles Falkland.....	514	666		
Guyanes:				
Anglaise.....	1,306,052	1,266,088		
Hollandaise.....	430,626	436,969		
Française.....	186,662	168,696		
Paraguay.....	75,491	119,735		
Pérou.....	3,643,333	4,988,548		
Uruguay.....	2,249,273	2,959,854		
Vénézuëla.....	2,480,403	2,000,014		
Total.....	55,951,107	63,004,833		

PRODUCTION D'OR ET D'ARGENT PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1906.

Les statistiques publiées par le Directeur de la Monnaie des États-Unis au sujet de la production d'or et d'argent dans les divers États et territoires du pays pendant l'année 1906 montrent que la production totale s'est évaluée à \$132,630,200.

Sur ce total, l'or y figure pour \$94,373,800 (11,565.33 onces fines) contre \$88,180,700 en 1905, soit une augmentation de \$6,193,100. On estime à 56,517,900 onces fines, la production d'argent ayant une valeur commerciale de \$38,256,400 contre 56,101,600 onces fines en 1905, représentant une valeur de \$34,221,976. Il y a donc eu une augmentation nette en argent de 416,300 onces sur l'année 1905.

MEXIQUE.**RECETTES DOUANIÈRES POUR LE MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE 1907.**

Les recettes totales provenant des droits d'importation et d'exportation perçus dans les trente-huit ports d'entrée du Mexique pendant le mois de septembre se montent à \$4,986,757.69. Les droits d'importation y figurent pour \$4,905,054.36 contre \$4,411,096 pour le mois précédent, et les droits d'exportation pour \$81,703.33 contre \$67,538 pour le mois d'août. Les droits de port se sont élevés à \$116,937.03.

SALVADOR.**STATISTIQUES COMMERCIALES.**

La valeur totale des importations faites par les ports de Salvador pendant les trois premiers mois de l'année a été de \$9,944,793.27 or, et celle des exportations provenant des mêmes ports a été de \$2,790,070. Voici en monnaie nationale la valeur des exportations pendant les trois mois en question: Janvier, 1,278,417.24; février, 1,385,661.96; mars, 2,887,064.14, soit un total de 5,581,143.64 pesos (\$0.499).

URUGUAY.**RECETTES DOUANIÈRES POUR LE MOIS D'AOÛT.**

Les recettes douanières depuis le mois de janvier jusqu'au mois d'août se sont élevées à un total de \$9,145,867, et on pense que les recettes pour l'année entière dépasseront \$13,000,000.

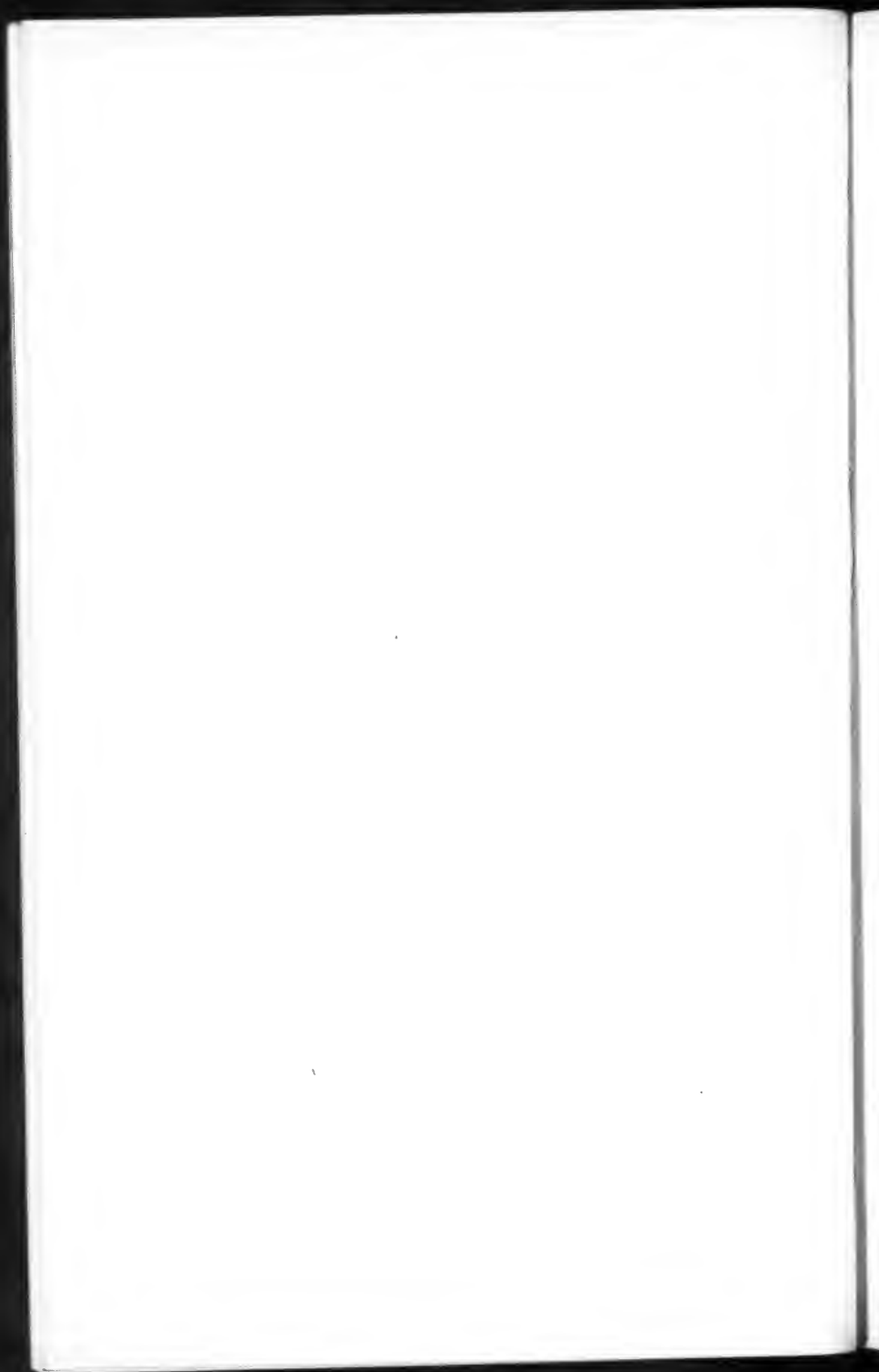
ABOLITION DE LA PEINE DE MORT.

D'après un décret du Président de la République en date du 23 septembre 1907, la peine de mort a été abolie dans l'Uruguay. Pour la remplacer on a substitué comme peine capitale l'emprisonnement pour un terme de 30 ans minimum à 40 ans maximum.

VENEZUELA.**RÈGLEMENT DES RÉCLAMATIONS ÉTRANGÈRES.**

Les réclamations de l'Angleterre, de l'Allemagne et de l'Italie contre le Gouvernement du Venezuela, suivant les protocoles signés à Washington le 17 février 1903, ont été réglées par le paiement de la quote-part du mois de juillet, à savoir, 30 pour cent des recettes douanières provenant des ports de La Guayra et de Puerto Cabello.

La somme totale due aux nations dont il est question, telle qu'elle a été fixée par le Tribunal Mixte, institué à cet effet, s'élève à la somme de 17,835,150.19 bolivares, soit environ \$3,442,183.98.



LATIN-AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil	Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCCO, Office of Embassy, 1710 H street, Washington, D. C.
Mexico	Señor DON ENRIQUE C. CREEL, Office of Embassy, 1415 I street, Washington, D. C.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic	Señor DON EPIFANIO PORTELA, Office of Legation, 2108 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Bolivia	Señor DON IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Office of Legation, 1633 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Chile	Señor DON ANIBAL CRUZ-DIAZ, Office of Legation, "The Burlington," Washington, D. C.
Colombia	Señor DON ENRIQUE CORTES, Absent.
Costa Rica	Señor DON JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Office of Legation, 1329 Eighteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Cuba	Señor DON GONZALO DE QUESADA, Absent.
Ecuador	Señor DON LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Absent. Office of Legation, 1302 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.
Guatemala	Señor DR. DON LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.
Haiti	Mr. J. N. LÉGER, Office of Legation, 1429 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.
Honduras	Dr. ANGEL UGARTE, Office of Legation, "The New Willard," Washington, D. C.
Nicaragua	Señor DON LUIS F. COREA, Office of Legation, 2003 O street, Washington, D. C.
Panama	Señor DON J. DOMINGO DE OBALDÍA, Absent.
	Señor DON JOSÉ AGUSTÍN ARANGO, Absent.
Peru	Señor DON FELIPE PARDO, Office of Legation, 1601 Twenty-second street, Washington, D. C.
Salvador	Señor DON FEDERICO MEJÍA, Office of Legation, "The Arlington," Washington, D. C.
Uruguay	Señor DR. DON LUIS MELIÁN LAPINUR, Office of Legation, 1529 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

MINISTER RESIDENT.

Dominican Republic	Señor DON EMILIO C. JOUBERT, Office of Legation, "The Shoreham," Washington, D. C.
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CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES.

Colombia	Señor DON JOSÉ MARIA PASOS, Office of Legation, 1728 N street, Washington, D. C.
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Panama	Señor DON C. C. AROSEMENA, Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.
Venezuela	Señor DON AUGUSTO F. PULIDO, Office of Legation, "The Rochambeau," Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil	IRVING B. DUDLEY, Rio de Janeiro.
Mexico	DAVID E. THOMPSON, Mexico.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic	A. M. BEAUPRÉ, Buenos Aires.
Bolivia	WILLIAM B. SORSBY, La Paz.
Chile	JOHN HICKS, Santiago.
Colombia	THOMAS C. DAWSON, Bogotá.
Costa Rica	WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.
Cuba	EDWIN V. MORGAN, Havana.
Ecuador	WILLIAMS C. FOX, Quito.
Guatemala	JOSEPH W. J. LEE, Guatemala City.
Haiti	HENRY W. FURNISS, Port au Prince.
Honduras	(See Guatemala.)
Nicaragua	(See Costa Rica.)
Panama	HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Panama.
Paraguay	(See Uruguay.)
Peru	LESLIE COMBS, Lima.
Salvador	(See Costa Rica.)
Uruguay	EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.
Venezuela	W. W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL

Dominican Republic.....	FENTON R. MCCREERY, Santo Domingo.
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