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OF THE

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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DECEMBER, 1902.

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1902

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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico and Cuba) are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce)	5
Single postal cards, each	2
Double postal cards, each	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces	1
Commercial papers	{ Packets not in excess of 10 ounces 5 { Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof
Samples of merchandise	{ Packets not in excess of 4 ounces 2 { Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof
Registration fee on letters and other articles	8

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PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

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FOREIGN MAILS.

Table showing the rates of postage charged in Latin-American countries on articles sent by mail to the United States.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.*		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for regis- tration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.		
Argentina Republic	15 centavos	35	6 centavos	15	3 centavos	10	24 centavos	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	25	6 centavos	15	30 centavos	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes	20 centavos	50	9 centavos	15	6 centavos	10	30 centavos	10 centavos.
Brazil	300 reis	35	4 centavos	10	50 reis	5	400 reis	200 reis.
Chile	10 centavos	50	4 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Colombia	20 centavos	50	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Costa Rica	10 centimos	25	3 centimos	7½	2 centimos	5	10 centimos	5 centimos.
Cuba †	10 centavos	25	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos	50	2 centavos	10	1 penny	10	10 centavos	2½ pence.
Ecuador	4 pence	40	1 penny	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Falkland Islands	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	2 centavos	5 centavos.
Guatemala	10 centimes de gourde.	50	3 centimes de gourde.	15	2 centimes de gourde	10	2 centimes de gourde.	5 centimes de gourde.
Haiti	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Honduras	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	10	10 cents	6 cents.
Honduras, British	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	10	10 cents	6 cents.
Mexico	15 centavos	50	5 centavos	15	3 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Nicaragua	40 centavos	50	8 centavos	15	5 centavos	10	10 centavos	10 centavos.
Paraguay	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	10 centavos	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama	11 centavos	55	3 centavos	15	3 centavos	15	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Porto Rico †	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Uruguay	50 centimos	50	15 centimos	15	10 centimos	10	50 centimos	25 centimos.
Venezuela	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	5	10 cents	5 cents.
British Guiana	25 cents Dutch	50	7½ cents Dutch	15	5 centimes Dutch	10	25 centimes	10 centimes.
Dutch Guiana	25 centimes	50	10 centimes	15	5 centimes	10	25 centimes	10 centimes.
French Guiana	25 centimes	50	10 centimes	15	5 centimes	10	25 centimes	10 centimes.

* The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.

† United States domestic rates and conditions.

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PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

Table showing the Latin-American countries to which parcels may be sent from the United States; the dimensions, weight, and rates of postage applicable to parcels, and the exchange post-offices which may dispatch and receive parcels-post mails.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	<i>Ft. In.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	} All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British ...	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British.	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans.....	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

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 Y OTROS ESTILOS DE
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 DE GAS
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NUEVA YORK E. U. DE A.

**ANUNCIO ESPECIAL PARA LOS IMPORTADORES EN GRANDE
 ESCALA EN LA AMERICA LATINA.**

Es nuestro deseo nombrar en todas las Repùblicas Latino-Americanas agentes locales, que representen allí a la Compañia y atiendan a la introduccion y venta EN EL TERRITORIO QUE EXCLUSIVAMENTE SE LES SEÑALARÁ de nuestros "Aceites y Grasas Lubricadoras" de la marca ROYAL, y de la "Pintura con Agua Fria" (COLD WATER PAINT) de la marca AQUALITE.

Los que se sirvan replicar á este anuncio tendrán la bondad de enviarnos el nombre de sus representantes y banqueros en New York.

**LA COLUMBIA REFINING COMPANY,
 No. 32 Broadway, New York.**



**LA NUEVA NAVAJA DENOMINADA
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afeita del mismo modo, sin el menor peligro de cortar la cara, tanto la barba más recia como la más suave. Este instrumento de su clase más simple, más seguro y más perfecto que se haya nunca inventado. No se necesita practica alguna para que el afeitado sea perfecto. El Asentador Automático (Automatic Stropping Machine) mantiene las hojas perfectamente afiladas en todo tiempo.

Vea Usted en todos los establecimientos de cuchilleria nuestro Aparato Automático para Regular las Hojas.

- PRECIOS (PAGADO EL PORTE DE CORREO)
- Una Navaja en su Estuche de Hoja de Lata . . . \$2.00
 - Id. id. con Dos Hojas, en un Hermoso } . . . 3.50
 - Estuche Forrado de Marroquin. } . . . 3.50
 - Asentador Automático 2.00

Se enviarán por el correo, sin costo alguno, catálogo de juegos completos. Ninguna de estas navajas debe comprarse en los establecimientos de cuchilleria, si no tiene la anterior marca de fábrica.

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XIII.

DECEMBER, 1902.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

Washington, November 29, 1902.

The Secretary of State, Chairman, and Members of the Governing Board of the International Union of American Republics.

GENTLEMEN: At the date of the last annual report of the Bureau, the Second International Conference of American States was in session at Mexico. On the 31st of January, 1902, it was brought to a close, and left as a result of its labors a number of recommendations, some in the shape of drafts of treaties and conventions to be acted upon in the proper constitutional way by the respective Governments, and others in the form of protocols, resolutions, etc., admitting in some cases of being carried at once into practice.

The reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics, provided for in the resolution passed by the conference on the 29th of January, 1902, was carried into effect on the 19th of March following, and has been in successful operation since that time under the direction of the governing board. A prominent feature of the new arrangement is the foundation, under the name of "Columbus Memorial Library," of the Latin-American Library, whose establishment was recommended by the first International American Conference of 1889-90. The International Bureau has been made the custodian of the archives of the International American Conferences, and its publications are considered public documents and are carried free in the mails of all the Republics of the Union.

Bull. No. 6-02-1

1571

The Commission recommended by the Conference for the study of the production, distribution, and consumption of coffee met in New York on October 1, 1902, and held fourteen sessions. The recommendations, declarations, and resolutions, as finally adopted by the Commission, will be published in the December number of the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

The Conference's recommendation for a convention to study all matters relating to international sanitary police will be carried into effect on the 2d of December, when the first meeting of the convention will be held in Washington.

The Customs Congress provided for in the resolution passed by the Conference on January 22, 1902, will meet in New York on the 15th of January, 1903. A committee consisting of five members of the Governing Board has been chosen to elaborate a programme.

The International Archaeological Commission recommended by the Conference on the 29th of January, 1902, and which requires the ratification of the respective Governments, will be held in due time. In a meeting of the Governing Board on October 6 it was unanimously agreed to enlarge the scope of this Commission so as to embrace ethnology. Prof. W. J. McGEE, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been appointed a delegate on the part of the United States to confer with such persons as may be appointed delegates by the Governments of the other Republics of the International Union regarding the preliminary details for the meeting of the Commission.

NEW MEMBER OF INTERNATIONAL UNION.

On July 3, 1902, the Republic of Cuba became a member of the International Union of American Republics, which now embraces all of the twenty Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, are as follows:

Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

RECEIPTS.		
Annual appropriation, 1902		\$36,000.00
Balance from receipts from sales, rents, etc., July 1, 1901....	\$2,552.82	
Contributions from Latin-American Republics...	\$14,020.32	
From advertisements	\$1,266.55	
From sale of publications	1,466.07	
Salary of Director for one year during absence in China	5,000.00	
	7,732.62	
	<hr/> 21,752.94	
		<hr/> 24,305.76
Total receipts		60,305.76

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. 1573

EXPENDITURES.

From annual appropriation, 1902.....	\$36,000.00	
From receipts from sales, rents, etc.....	19,982.21	
		\$55,982.21
Balance July 1, 1902.....		4,323.55

Detailed statement of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

	From annual appropriation, 1902.	From receipts from sales, rents, etc.	Total.
Compensation.....	\$31,446.67	\$3,331.90	\$34,778.57
Rent.....	1,666.68	333.32	2,000.00
Stationery.....		880.64	880.64
Library.....	2.71	1,239.61	1,242.38
Postage.....	223.91	917.00	1,140.91
Furniture.....		234.15	234.15
Printing.....	2,600.00	10,330.21	12,930.21
Miscellaneous.....	60.00	2,715.35	2,775.35
Total.....	36,000.00	19,982.21	55,982.21

Account of the Public Printer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Total amount of bills rendered for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902....	\$7,388.82
Paid from receipts and sales, rents, etc., during fiscal year 1902..	\$3,701.89
Paid from annual appropriation, 1902.....	2,600.00
Paid during current fiscal year.....	1,086.93
	7,388.82

The following estimate of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, is herewith submitted:

Estimated receipts:

Appropriation.....	\$36,000.00
Contributions from Latin-American Republics.....	15,370.56
Sale of publications.....	1,400.00
Total.....	52,770.56

Estimated expenditures at present ratio:

Pay roll.....	\$33,600.00
Rent.....	2,000.00
Printing.....	11,000.00
Stationery and furniture.....	900.00
Library.....	1,200.00
Postage.....	400.00
Miscellaneous.....	2,200.00
	51,300.00
Balance.....	1,470.56

PUBLICATIONS.

The thirteenth volume of the MONTHLY BULLETIN is now being published. Eleven thousand copies are issued in each edition, over 8,000 of which are distributed throughout the Latin-American countries. During the preceding three years, similar editions were published.

The number of copies in each edition could, it would seem, be largely increased if means were devised for bringing the publication more prominently to the attention of the public in the various American countries.

During the year the Bureau has published, in English, a new edition of the "Handbook of Paraguay." The Spanish text of this work was prepared by Señor Don José S. DECOUR, Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union, in Paraguay.

"A List of Books, Magazine Articles, and Maps relating to Central America, 1800-1900," has also been issued, and will soon be followed by a bibliography of Chile, which is now in the hands of the printer.

For the use of the delegates to the coffee conference at New York, the Bureau prepared and published in Spanish and English a pamphlet entitled "El Café: Su Historia, Cultivo, Beneficio, Variedades, Producción, Exportación, Importación, Consumo, etc."

The handbooks of Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, now in course of preparation by the honorary corresponding members of those countries, are well under way and will be published within the next few months.

MAPS.

Two maps of Guatemala have been published during the year, and one of Brazil has been completed. The map of Costa Rica, which was completed some time ago, has been submitted to the Government of that Republic for examination. A map of Nicaragua is now in course of preparation.

LIBRARY.

On the 7th of April of this year the Columbus Memorial Library was established in accordance with the provisions of Article XIII of the resolution passed by the Conference at Mexico for the reorganization of the International Bureau. At that time, the library of the Bureau consisted of 8,948 volumes. Since then, 1,038 volumes and pamphlets have been added, of which 822 were gifts, making the total number of volumes and pamphlets now in the library 9,986. This number shows an addition of 4,986 volumes and pamphlets since the year 1899. During the year, 43 new periodicals have been placed on the permanent files and 32 maps have been received.

Much interest is being shown in the upbuilding of the Columbus Memorial Library by all the countries of the International Union and generous contributions have already been made to it by many of them, notably the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, and Peru.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. W. ROCKHILL, *Director.*

COMMISSION FOR A STUDY OF THE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE.

FINAL TEXT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS, DECLARATIONS, AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN COFFEE COMMISSION.

PRODUCTION.

1. *Resolved:* To recommend that all governments and municipalities should procure good coffee seeds to acclimate and distribute, in order to obtain better prices and increase the demand for coffee; that agricultural institutions and botanical experimental stations be established in countries where they do not exist, in order to acclimate and propagate new species of coffees; that practical demonstrations be made to farmers regarding the most modern developments accomplished in regard to coffee; that prizes be offered in order to stimulate cultivations other than coffee; that special laws be enacted for the protection of owners coffee plantations.

DISTRIBUTION.

2. To recommend that the abuse of changing the original packages or marks, showing whence the coffees are imported, be severely punished; that effective propaganda be established to extend the use of coffee in new markets; that local duties on coffee be abolished; that coffee, when desirable, be sold at auction; that facilities of transportation be developed; that regulations be adopted so that coffee shall be packed in such condition as not to suffer alteration; that each package of coffee be marked with the name of the country whence it is imported.

CONSUMPTION.

3. To recommend that all governments make the use of coffee a regulation in their armies and navies; that the governments in countries which produce coffee establish, as soon as possible, in countries where coffee is not now consumed, places for the demonstration of pure coffee; that coffee producing and consuming countries prohibit the sale of adulterated coffee and all substitutes bearing the name of coffee, and in case this prohibition can not be enforced, that a heavy duty be imposed on said substitutes.

PRESENT CRISIS.

The following three declarations and five recommendations were adopted.

Declarations:

1. That although it is desirable that many improvements be introduced in the production and trade in coffee, the present crisis in that

industry consists only in the lack of profit and in ruinous prices paid for the commodity to the producer.

2. That the principal cause of the low price which brings about the present crisis is the excess of the supply over the natural or normal demand.

3. That speculation may, to a certain extent, be responsible for the crisis, but such speculation would not produce such an effect if said excess of the supply over the natural or normal demand did not exist.

Recommendations:

First. To prohibit, by the most efficient means, the exportation of *triage* as coffee; the most diligent action on the part of the consuming countries, to prevent the importation and use of said *triage* and of whatever adulterations or substitutes which are offered in the name of coffee, or are intended for adulterations.

Second. The adoption of the most advisable and effective measures in order to obtain from the consuming countries the suppression of, or at least a reasonable reduction in, the customs duties and other taxes affecting the importation, distribution, and consumption of coffee.

Third. The organization of an International Union composed of the greatest possible number of persons interested, intended to guard perpetually the interests of the coffee industry, maintaining a constant propaganda, spoken or written, and, by means of the diffusion of knowledge to increase, to its utmost, the use of coffee in the world.

Fourth. As the only measure which may modify favorably and quickly the price at which producers sell their coffee, the elimination from sale or exportation of such a quantity of the total production as may reduce the supply to the reasonable limits of consumption, a surplus stock of not more than 3,000,000 bags of 60 kilograms, or 132 pounds, each, being allowed as a reserve, the use of which shall be discretionary for the time being, and dependent upon the bulk of the visible stock.

Fifth. To call together, as early as possible, a conference of fully empowered delegates, thoroughly competent in this branch of economics, for the purpose of concluding a convention or treaty concerning the measures of an international character which this conference has recommended, or of others which may be suggested later on.

FUTURE CONFERENCES.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The International Conference for the Protection of the Coffee Industry,

Resolves: (1) To invite the Government of Brazil to convene, as soon as possible, and in the place and date it may designate, a second International Conference of Experts on Coffee, for the purpose of concluding the conventions or treaties of international character, which may be

derived from the measures recommended by this Conference, or which may be hereafter suggested for the protection of the coffee industry.

The delegates to such Conference must be provided with full authority to conclude and sign conventions or treaties.

(2) To invite, also, the Brazilian Government to open and continue all necessary or convenient negotiations with the Governments of the other producing countries, in order to carry out the resolutions, recommendations, and desires of this Conference.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.

In accordance with Article V of the Resolutions of the Second International Conference of American States, signed in the City of Mexico on January 29, 1902, the sessions of the International Sanitary Convention were held in Washington City from December 2 to 5, 1902, inclusive.

Following are the representatives of the various nations participating in this important conference:

Chile.—DR. EDUARDO MOORE, DR. EDUARDO GARCÍA COLLAO.

Cuba.—DR. JUAN GUTERAS, DR. CARLOS J. FINLAY.

Costa Rica.—DR. JUAN J. ULLOA.

Ecuador.—SEÑOR DON LUIS FELIPE CARBO.

Guatemala.—SEÑOR DON ANTONIO LAZO-ARRIAGA.

Mexico.—DR. EDUARDO LICÉAGA, DR. JOSÉ RAMÍREZ.

Nicaragua.—DR. D. ROMÁN.

Paraguay.—JOHN STEWART, C. E.

Salvador.—SEÑOR DON ERNESTO SCHERNIKOW.

Uruguay.—SEÑOR DON LUIS ALBERTO DE HERRERA.

United States.—WALTER WYMAN, Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service; M. J. ROSENAU, Director Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service; H. L. E. JOHNSON, Washington, District of Columbia, American Medical Association, Chairman Legislative Committee; JAMES TAGGART PRIESTLY, Des Moines, Iowa, Surgeon-General Iowa National Guard, ex-Member Board of Trustees, American Medical Association; ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS, Chicago, Illinois, Commissioner of Health; CHARLES B. ADAMS, Sac City, Iowa, Member State Board of Health, President State Board of Medical Examiners; EDMOND SOUCHON, New Orleans, Louisiana, President Louisiana State Board of Health; FRED. W. POWERS, Waterloo, Iowa, Member State Board of Health; JOSEPH Y. PORTER, Jacksonville, Florida, State Health Officer of Florida; ALVAH H. DOTY, New York City, Quarantine Officer of Port of New York; L. M. POWERS, Los Angeles, California, Health Officer; FRANK WILLIAM PORTERFIELD, Atlantic, Iowa, ex-President Medical Society of Mis-

souri Valley; GEORGE P. BRADLEY, Medical Director, U. S. Navy; Maj. WALTER D. McCAW, Surgeon, U. S. Army; WHITE GLENDOWER OWEN, Delegate Louisiana State Board of Health; Dr. RHETT GOODE, Health Officer of City of Mobile, President Quarantine Board of Mobile Bay; Dr. HENRY GOLDTHWAITE, Health and Executive Officer, Quarantine Board of Mobile Bay, Mobile, Ala.

The address of welcome was delivered by Dr. WALTER WYMAN at the opening session of the Conference on December 2. The speaker referred to Second International Conference of American States in Mexico as marking an era in the progress of civilization in the New World. He added:

"No topics are of greater importance than those which will be considered by this Conference, for protection against the inroads of disease and the providing of such environments of man as will enable him to cultivate the highest standard of health are the bases of our physical welfare and enjoyment, as well as of our intellectual enjoyment and moral uplifting. Health, cleanliness, intellect, and morals might well be the motto of this Conference."

Hon. LESLIE M. SHAW, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, followed Dr. WYMAN in welcoming the visiting delegates and in commending the purposes of the Conference, saying, in part:

"I remember the time when the physician's principal ambition was to cure the individual case of disease, and little attention was paid to its spread among others; but now the physician endeavors to protect others from the epidemic as well as to cure the case on hand. One of the principal objects of the physician of to-day is to take precautions that will hold disease in check. These changes in methods of practice indicate that there have been great improvements in medical science as well as in mechanical and industrial science."

The Department of State of the United States extended its welcome through Dr. DAVID J. HILL, Assistant Secretary of State, who said:

"When the first Conference between the American Republics was proposed, fears were expressed that it would never come to pass, but those fears have now been dispelled and benefits are already apparent. What we need between these Republics is a closer contact, a mingling with one another in the discussion of questions of mutual vital importance. I am glad to see that the Conference in the City of Mexico has already borne fruit and that such meetings as this are to be continued."

Dr. WALTER WYMAN was elected president of the Conference, the secretaries being Dr. ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS, for the United States, and Dr. JUAN GUTERAS for the countries of Latin-America. Among the visiting members taking part in the debates of the Conference were: Dr. W. M. BRUMBY, City Health Officer of Houston, Texas; Dr. CHARLES WARDELL STILES, Zoologist of the United States, Public Health and

Marine-Hospital Service; Dr. L. O. HOWARD, Entomologist, United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. JAMES CARROLL, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, and Dr. JOHN F. ANDERSON, Assistant Director of the Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, District of Columbia.

Sessions were held daily, in the morning and afternoon, at which reports prepared by the various delegates were read and discussed, the following resolutions being agreed to by the conferring delegations:

"Whereas the Second American International Conference of the Pan-American States, held in the City of Mexico, November, 1901, to January, 1902, provided that a Sanitary Convention should convene in Washington within one year from the signing of the resolutions on sanitation and quarantine, and elect an International Sanitary Bureau with permanent headquarters at Washington, for the purpose of rendering effective service to the different Republics represented in this Convention, it is hereby resolved:

"First. That it shall be the duty of the International Sanitary Bureau to urge each Republic to promptly and regularly transmit to said Bureau all data of every character relative to the sanitary condition of their respective ports and territories.

"Second. And to furnish said Bureau every opportunity and aid for a thorough, careful, and scientific study and investigation of any outbreaks of pestilential diseases which may occur within the territory of any of the said Republics.

"Third. That it shall be the duty of the International Sanitary Bureau to lend its best aid and experience toward the widest possible protection of the public health of each of the said Republics, in order that disease may be eliminated and that commerce between said Republics may be facilitated.

"Fourth. That it shall be the duty of the International Sanitary Board to encourage and aid or enforce in all proper ways the sanitation of seaports, including the sanitary improvements of harbors, sewerage, drainage of the soil, paving, elimination of infection from buildings, and the destruction of mosquitoes and other vermin.

"Fifth. It is also recommended by this convention that in order to carry out the above measures a fund of \$5,000 shall be collected by the Bureau of American Republics, in accordance with paragraph 7 of the resolutions of the Second International American Conference above referred to."

The personnel of the International Sanitary Bureau was elected as follows:

President, Dr. WALTER WYMAN, Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

Members: Dr. EDUARDO LICÉAGA, of Mexico; Dr. EDUARDO MOORE, of Chile; Dr. JUAN GUITERAS, of Cuba; Dr. JUAN J. ULLOA, of Costa Rica; Dr. RHETT GOODE, of Alabama; and Dr. A. H. DOTY.

It was decided that the next meeting of the International Sanitary Conference should be held in Santiago de Chile, the sessions to be convened on March 15, 1904.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

COMPARATIVE TRADE STATISTICS.

A table prepared by the "Commercial Intelligence" of London, for October 30, 1902, shows that of the total imports of the Argentine Republic, in the fiscal years 1893 and 1895, Great Britain furnished 37 per cent as against 36 per cent in the years 1898 and 1900. For both periods Germany's quota was 12 per cent, while that of France declined from 11 per cent in the former to 10 per cent in the latter years, the United States alone showing a gain of from 9 to 12 per cent in the interval recorded.

The Argentine Consul in Dunkirk has published a chart showing the trade with the Argentine Republic passing through that port. In 1881 the imports amounted to 1,906,927 kilograms, and the exports of French products to the Republic were 125,584 kilograms. In 1901 the imports were 193,684,566 kilograms, and the exports 11,427,144 kilograms, the total in 1881 being 2,032,511 kilograms, and in 1901, 205,111,710 kilograms.

FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1902.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Argentine Government has compiled some interesting data concerning the commerce of the Republic during the first nine months of 1902.

The imports during this period amounted to \$77,878,619, gold, as compared with \$88,126,952, gold, during the first nine months of 1901, or a decrease in 1902, as compared with the previous year, of \$10,248,333, gold.

The exports during the first nine months of 1902 were \$136,707,787, gold, as compared with \$131,147,227, gold, during the same period of 1901, or an increase in 1902 of \$5,560,560, gold.

The imports by countries during the first nine months of 1902 were as follows:

Countries.	Value of imports in gold.	Countries.	Value of imports in gold.
Belgium	\$4,626,249	Germany	\$9,908,649
Bolivia.....	91,790	Italy	9,658,212
Brazil.....	3,327,361	Spain	2,355,622
Chile.....	166,607	United States.....	9,481,368
France.....	6,962,514		

The decrease in imports by countries, during the period referred to, in 1901, as compared with 1902, was as follows:

Belgium	\$2,180,627
France	839,962
Germany	3,139,124
Italy	2,225,508
Spain	598,280
United States	1,734,763

The imports from Brazil during the period referred to, in 1902, increased \$96,031 gold, and those from Chile \$81,596 gold, as compared with the imports corresponding to the same period in 1901.

The exports to the different countries during the first nine months of 1902 were as follows:

	Gold.
Belgium	\$10,968,822
Bolivia	555,963
Brazil	6,261,334
Chile	381,216
France	20,127,049
Germany	17,691,555
Italy	3,071,198
Spain	1,260,366
United States	7,545,229

A comparison of these figures with those corresponding to the first nine months of 1901 shows the following increase in the exports: Germany, \$263,293 gold; Bolivia, \$60,568; United States, \$1,307,473. There was a decrease in the exports to Belgium amounting to \$604,031 gold; to Brazil, \$492,939 gold; to Chile, \$6,731 gold; to Spain \$216,002 gold; to France, \$752,836 gold and to Italy, \$294,617 gold.

The decrease of \$10,248,333 gold in the imports was made up principally of the following articles: animal food-substances, \$103,882; vegetable food-substances, \$145,318; spices and condiments, \$70,276; substances for infusions and hot drinks, \$123,935; other food products, \$3,751; tobacco and its products, \$164,508; wines, \$1,286,084; liquors, \$66,454; textile products, \$3,448,556; fixed oils, mineral, volatile, and medicinal, \$455,583; chemical and pharmaceutical products, \$488,582; colors and paints, \$141,999; wooden manufactures, \$371,904; paper and paper manufactures, \$327,528; hides, \$171,199; iron, \$1,411,021; farm machinery and implements, \$68,559.

PORT MOVEMENTS OF LA PLATA DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1902.

The Buenos Ayres "Handels-Zeitung" reports that 171 steamships and 12 sailing vessels entered the port of La Plata in the first nine

months of 1902. During the same period 174 steamships and 8 sailing vessels cleared from that port, carrying the following merchandise:

Maize	kilos..	36,039,849	Hair	kilos..	3,502
Wheat	do....	51,735,741	Frozen meats	do....	5,150,708
Linseed	do....	2,234,538	Casein	do....	8,000
Bran	do....	2,409,406	Oats	do....	520,359
Dried meats	do....	2,976,373	Birdseed	do....	14,100
Butter	do....	246,960	Horses	head..	424
Hay	do....	2,282,421	Sheep	do....	265,551
Tongues	do....	72,638	Cattle	do....	2,267
Sheepskins	do....	268,222	Mules	do....	2,026
Goatskins	do....	11,184	Hogs	do....	23
Fruits	do....	92,360	Horns	pieces..	41,000
Quebracho	do....	4,917,500	Bones	do....	17,900

CROP AREAS OF THE REPUBLIC.

In the report, recently issued, of the Chief Statistician of the Department of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic, the following figures are given as representing the areas sown in the leading crops of the country during the past five years:

Years.	Wheat.	Linseed.
	Hectares.	Hectares.
1898-99	3,037,701	332,786
1899-1900	3,167,283	335,329
1900-1901	3,307,749	607,332
1901-2	3,221,066	782,890
1902-3	3,251,641	955,873

From the above figures may be seen the tremendous increase in the area under linseed during the past five years, while wheat, on the other hand, remains practically stationary.

The crop area of 1902-3 is divided as follows among the producing provinces:

Province.	Wheat.	Linseed.
	Hectares.	Hectares.
Buenos Ayres	1,092,360	255,062
Santa Fe	1,237,322	509,973
Entre Rios	251,604	74,279
Córdoba	673,349	116,550

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS IN BUENOS AYRES.

According to the "Boletín de Estadística Municipal" (Bulletin of Municipal Statistics) there were sold in the city of Buenos Ayres from January 1 to June 30, 1902, real estate, numbering 3,350 pieces valued at \$19,172,001.72 (national currency). The transfers during the same

periods from 1897 to 1901 were greatly in excess of the sales for the first half of 1902, as shown in detail by the following table:

Year.	Sales.	National currency.
1897.....	5,095	\$37,890,502.50
1898.....	3,402	30,496,968.19
1899.....	3,514	28,461,185.12
1900.....	4,325	27,648,351.32
1901.....	4,388	27,094,284.84

NEW RAILWAY MAP.

The Stroeder Colonization Society, of Buenos Ayres, has published an important railway map of the agricultural zone of the Republic, showing, among other things, the location of the colonies founded by the colonization companies. The work is replete with useful data compiled from the offices of the various railways and from other reliable sources, and is exceedingly interesting and valuable to the agriculturists and colonists of that region.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF HYGIENE AT BUENOS AYRES.

The Department of State of the United States received from the legation of the Argentine Republic at Washington, under date of October 27, 1902, notice of the International Exposition of Hygiene, to be held at Buenos Ayres in connection with the second Latin-American Medical Congress. The Congress will hold its sessions in April, 1904. An invitation is extended to public and private institutions interested in the subject to participate in the exposition. Reduced rates for the transportation of exhibits have already been obtained from several steamship companies.

LUMBER TRADE FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1902.

The imports of timber from the United States during the first eight months of the year 1902 comprised 52,517,000 feet pitch pine, against 73,817,000 feet in the same period of 1901, a decrease of 21,300,000. The imports of spruce were 21,882,000, against 29,588,000 feet in 1901, a difference of 7,706,000 feet. In the year 1901 the exports of timber from the United States to the Argentine Republic were 113,826,000 feet pitch pine and 47,314,000 feet spruce. In 1901 pitch pine paid \$6.34 gold per 100 meters, against \$10.63 in 1902, and spruce paid \$5.28 the 100 meters in 1901, against \$9.36 in 1902. There was an increase of 65 per cent and 80 per cent, respectively.

BOLIVIA.

BUDGET FOR 1903.

The "Opinión," of La Paz, in a recent article regarding the budget for 1903, states that the estimated receipts for 1903 amount to 7,564,602 *bolivianos* (\$2,904,807.17). The expenditures for the same period are estimated at 8,816,134.48 *bolivianos* (\$3,385,395.64), made up of the following items:

	Bolivianos.
Legislative Department	216, 280. 00
Department of Foreign Relations and Worship.....	565, 491. 51
Department of Government and Justice	723, 576. 00
Department of Finance and Industry.....	1, 720, 410. 43
Department of Fomento and Public Instruction	1, 372, 700. 00
Department of War.....	2, 651, 424. 54
Department of Colonization.....	1, 566, 252. 00
Total.....	8, 816, 134. 48

An analysis of these figures shows a deficit in the budget of 1,251,532.48 *bolivianos* (\$480,588.47).

POPULATION OF LA PAZ.

According to the last census (September, 1902), the population of the Department of La Paz is 60,031, as follows:

Urban population, September 20, 1902.....	52, 697
Rural population.....	7, 334
Total.....	60, 031

STATISTICS OF THE DEPARTMENT AND CITY OF POTOSI.

Recent statistics furnished by the Prefect of the Department of Potosi show the population of that Department to be 325,615 inhabitants, 167,744 being males and 160,868 females. The population of the city of Potosi is 20,910, the sexes being about equally distributed. In the city of Potosi there is 1 club, 3 hotels, 13 saloons, 3 ball grounds, 13 wholesale warehouses, 47 storage houses, 3 breweries, which sell 43,600 dozen bottles of beer, 10 inns, 13 churches, 3 convents (one for males and two for females), 2 chapels, and 3 cemeteries. Occupations and professions in Potosi include the following representatives: 897 miners, 368 tailors, 251 shoemakers, 144 bricklayers, 124 blacksmiths, and 69 bakers. There are engaged in the fine arts in the city of Potosi 2 sculptors, 4 designers, 17 painters, 5 photographers, 13 musicians, and 1 engraver. There are 7 municipal schools for males, with 12 professors and 532 pupils. The schools for females have 13 professors and 475 pupils.

BRAZIL.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT RODRIGUES ALVES.

The new President of Brazil, Senhor FRANCISCO DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES, successor to ex-President CAMPOS SALLES, was formally inaugurated on November 15, 1902, in the capital city, Rio de Janeiro. The ceremony was made the occasion of brilliant festivities, in which the various legations of foreign countries participated. In his inaugural address President ALVES maintained the necessity for a good financial condition in the Republic as of prime importance, but promised also that a new electoral law and the promulgation of a civil law code should be given careful attention. His efforts will be directed toward the preservation and improvement of the good work of President CAMPOS SALLES's government; strict economy will be adhered to; special attention will be given to agricultural and commercial conditions, and endeavors will be made to attract immigration and capital. Considering that the health of Rio de Janeiro is closely bound up with larger immigration, the President promised to promote the sanitation of the city as well as the improvement of harbor works. The army and navy will also be augmented and improved when consistent with the condition of the Treasury.

Senhor RODRIGUES ALVES was born on July 7, 1848 at Guaretingueta in the State of São Paulo. He was graduated from the college of Dom Pedro II in 1866, and in 1870 received the degree of Doctor of Laws at the college of São Paulo. He was shortly afterwards elected to the State Legislature of São Paulo and to the Imperial Congress in 1887. He subsequently was appointed as President of his native States by the Emperor Dom Pedro II. Since the proclamation of the Republic he has served in various important legislative capacities, having been Governor of São Paulo at the time of his election to the presidency.

NEW CABINET.

The cabinet for the new administration of Brazilian affairs, under President RODRIGUES ALVES, is composed as follows:

- Minister of Justice and Interior: Dr. SEABRA.
- Minister of Foreign Affairs: Baron DE RIO BRANCO.
- Minister of Finance: Dr. LEOPOLDO DE BULHÕES.
- Minister of War: Marshal FRANCISCO DE PAULA ARGOLLO.
- Minister of Transportation, Public Works, and Education: Senhor Dr. MULLER.
- Minister of the Navy: Admiral DE NORONHA.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

United States Consul K. K. KENNEDAY, at Para, in his report to the Department of State of the United States, of October 9, 1902, fur-

nishes interesting information in regard to the general development of the Republic of Brazil.

Work on the new harbor improvements at Manaus has been begun. These include an extensive system of docks and wharves, which will facilitate the growing commerce of that city. The Booth Steamship Company has secured the concession, and a large portion of the work has been sublet to a New York firm; an engineer from that city has gone up the river to take charge. Work on a new electric-light plant will also be begun at once.

The harbor at Para is to be dredged to a depth which will permit the largest steamers in these waters to come up to the piers; and docks, wharves, and warehouses will be erected extending across the entire water front of the city. Dry docks will also be erected for the repair of the largest vessels afloat. A German syndicate, being the lowest bidder, has secured this valuable concession, and the managers of the syndicate, who have been in Germany financing the concession, are expected soon to begin the preliminary work on the contract, which will be completed in about five years.

There is now a steady improvement in the financial and commercial situation, and business men are preparing for a prosperous season. Trade statistics for the past eight months are inaccessible at this time, but from information gathered from various sources it is an indisputable fact that the bulk of the trade is being carried on by the United States representatives. American exporters are now in a fair way to secure more trade because they are adopting effective methods, sending skillful salesmen, men who speak the language of the country and who are quick to find out what is actually wanted in this Republic.

The revival of a large number of public enterprises which have remained in abeyance during the past two years is another indication of the improvement in the commercial situation. The reconstruction of the local tramway system and waterworks has been resumed, and money is finding its way into circulation in this manner.

A United States company is conducting experiments on the upper river with a new wireless-telegraph system. If this shall prove successful and practical, it is designed to place it in operation between Para and Manaus.

Mariners visiting the Amazon will be interested in the late announcement that a light-house and shelter station is to be erected at the mouth of the river, on the island of Tatuoca, a few miles below Para. It will be located in latitude $1^{\circ} 11' 45''$ south and longitude $48^{\circ} 30' 10''$ west. It will show a fixed white light at an altitude of 150 feet, which will be visible at a distance of 12 miles in clear weather.

The municipal government of Para has determined to erect a large warehouse on one of the numerous small islands opposite the city for the storage of oils and such other inflammable products as are a menace

to the safety of the city. Business houses here which handle this class of goods will be divided by law into two groups, one consisting of the wholesale firms, which are allowed to keep a certain quantity of inflammables in stock, and the other group comprising the retail firms, which will be allowed to keep a smaller proportion of these goods on hand. Importers will be allowed to sell this class of goods only to the wholesale houses.

Following is a list of the materials which are affected by the law of September 25, 1902, the bulk of which come from New York:

Kerosene, matches, cachaca (white rum), alcohol, turpentine, pitch, tar, rosin, waste, naphtha, acids, saltpeter, caustic soda, powder, dynamite, potash, fireworks, loaded cartridges, empty cartridges with the caps on, and caps.

It is also reported that a railroad about 4 miles long will be built from Para to Pena Cova to haul these goods to the city, and Americans are already on the ground to bid for the contract.

The imports of American kerosene into this valley have increased to such proportions during the past year that it has become necessary to organize a new system to meet the demand and distribute the oil. Para will be made the supply depot for the entire Amazon Valley. As a result of the law mentioned, oil has advanced in price 2 *milreis* (50 cents) per can of 5 gallons.

The \$5,000,000 loan which the State of Amazonas has been seeking to raise has been financed by a prominent financier of New York City. The arrangement of this loan will enable Amazonas to carry out several important improvements in contemplation at Manaus and upriver points. The loan is guaranteed, as is usual in Brazil, by the custom-house receipts.

The supremacy of United States machinery is thoroughly established, and if properly placed on the market an immense quantity of it can be sold, to the practical exclusion of foreign machinery and machinery tools. A large warehouse will soon be opened and will have nothing but United States goods, principally machinery, and at the same time will serve as supply depot for all northern Brazil.

FACILITATION OF TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The following extract from the Berlin South American Outlook was forwarded to the Department of State of the United States from the consular officer at Frankfort, Germany, as being indicative of the facilities enjoyed by that country in the prosecution of its commercial relations with Brazil:

"The English Booth Line has absolutely transferred to the two united Hamburg companies the business which it has been handling between Hamburg and northern Brazil for about thirty-six years, and

has also withdrawn from Antwerp. Accordingly, the carrying trade from Amazonas to the European Continent will henceforth be in the hands of the Hamburg companies, which, on the other hand, surrender to the English company the carrying trade between northern Brazil and England, as well as the United States.

"The paragraph of the agreement which relates to return-voyage freight rates deserves especial attention, as it is therein fixed that the rate to England must always be the same as to the Continent. As is well known, the principal market for rubber—the chief export article of northern Brazil—is now Liverpool, although a large portion thereof (experts say three-fourths of the entire importation) is consumed upon the Continent, principally in Germany and Russia. In future German and other continental merchants and manufacturers will accordingly be able to import their rubber directly and at less cost than when it was brought via Liverpool."

THE IRON ORES OF THE REPUBLIC.

The iron-ore regions of the Republic are situated within a zone of about 3,200 square miles, 3,280 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and about 310 miles from Rio de Janeiro, which is the nearest port. The principal ore outcroppings commence at Congonhas do Campo, extending toward Ouro Preto and on through Antonio Pereira, Infecionado, Agna Quente, and Caraca. From this latter place there is a break to Itabira do Matto Soares Mountain, where iron was first made in the State by the direct process in 1815. Another series of mountains through which the iron-ore stratum runs extend from Pico d'Itabira do Campo, through Taquaral, Piedade, and Cocoes. The zone is crossed by the Central Railway, the most important line in Brazil, built with a wide gauge of 1.60 meters, to a place named Lafayette, on the borders of the ore field, where it is broken to one meter, owing to the mountainous character of the country. This railway carries all the manganese ore exported from the States, and is well managed by the Government. Other important deposits of iron ores also occur in different parts of the State, at Barbacena on the Central Railway, and Vicisa on the Leopoldina Railway, as well as in the neighboring State of Sao Paulo, where, at a place named Ipanema, a deposit of magnetite has been worked more or less intermittently from the year 1590, when the first ironworks were built in Brazil. In the States of Parana and Santa Catharina, iron-ore deposits are found near the coast, which are considered by Dr. Derby, the distinguished geologist, as of the same character and probably a continuation of the deposits of Barbacena. These ores carry varying quantities of manganese, in fact in some cases to such an extent as to be considered manganese rather than iron ores.

The principal ore deposit forms part of Serra do Espinhaço, the others being found in the Serras do Mar e Mantiquiera. The rocks of the first range of mountains are constituted of schistose quartzites, micaceous schists, and limestone being known as the Itacolumite series. These rocks appear to run successively into micaceous schists and schistose quartzites, which in turn pass into an almost pure hematite named itabirite. The base of the rock series is gneiss or granite, and on them the principal iron formation rests, interstratified between the schists and limestones. Owing to the faulted character of the country the precise order in which the rocks occur is not known, nor can their age be determined, though Dr. DERBY is inclined to think that they may be assigned as Archaean, Pre-Cambrian, or Lower Silurian. His study of the genesis of these deposits is not yet complete, but as manganese is so intimately associated with the iron formations he is of opinion that they may be residual metamorphosed deposits of limestones which originally contained carbonate of iron.

The second series of mountains consist of gneiss, with injected diorites and granites and the deposits in them are, as far as known, exclusively magnetite and of less importance than those already mentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ORES.

The ores found in the principal deposits may be divided into three classes, as follows:

First. Massive hematite ores.

Second. Micaceous iron schists.

Third. Rubble or conglomerate ores.

First. The massive hematite constitutes the most important ore from the economic point of view, and has often associated with it a small quantity of magnetic oxide of iron. It occurs in enormous beds 30 to 50 yards in thickness, generally very much tilted up and outcropping on the summits or along the sides of the mountains, where, owing to its excessive hardness, it has resisted erosion better than the inclosing rock. In composition, it generally contains from 66 to 70 per cent metallie iron with a small quantity of silica and traces of phosphorus.

Second. The micaceous iron schist, or Itabirite, consists of alternating bands of varying thickness of micaceous iron ore and quartz, being often in a very friable condition, which accounts for its facility of weathering. The constituents of the schist exhibit a folded structure, and it has a special interest, because it sometimes incloses thin lines of an ochreous mineral known as "Jaetinga," which often carries gold values. The micaceous schist is preferred to the massive hematite ore by the native ironworkers, because the micaceous character of the ore facilitates reduction in the small furnaces worked on the direct process.

Third. The rubble or conglomerate ore, the result of the weathering of the two other classes and more especially of the micaceous iron schist, is found in one or the other state according as it is anhydrous and pure or hydrated and mixed with argillaceous matter. The rubble ore is always found on the surface and varies between 1 and 10 yards in thickness. Owing to natural concentration, this rubble constitutes a very rich ore, averaging 66 to 70 per cent metallic iron, while the conglomerate portion, which from its very nature is hydrated and mixed with argillaceous matter, contains a very much lower percentage of iron, varying according to the intermixture of binding material. Where possible the native ironworkers use the pure rubble ore, and so dispense with the concentrating process necessary when the micaceous iron schist is used. The conglomerate is often found to be auriferous, the gold no doubt being derived from the "Jaentinga" in the original micaceous iron schist.

The Pico d'Itabira do Campo is perhaps the most favorably situated body of ore. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Central Railway and some 160 feet above it. The thickness of the deposit, which is tilted almost to the vertical, is somewhat difficult to determine, but it is probably more than 50 yards in width where the "pico" (peak) proper rises 480 feet above the mountain summit. All around this mass huge bowlders of ore exist in great profusion, and for some distance along the slope of the mountain there is the usual surface deposit of rubble or conglomerate ore. The natural facilities for economical working on a large scale are very great, and in view of the enormous dimensions of the outcrop and purity of the ore it is probable that large quantities of mineral could be excavated without the removal of any overburden to speak of or appreciable on the dump.

Along the Caraca Mountain, which is one of the largest in the district, the iron-ore deposit is more imposing and certainly more extensive than that above considered. The railway at the present time is 22 miles from the Caraca Mountain, but a line is projected that will pass near the deposits. The outcrop is nearly vertical, and the deposit, which extends almost without a break along the mountain for about 25 miles, is about 50 yards in thickness. Professor GORCEIX, the first director of the Ouro Preto School of Mines, always considered this the largest iron-ore deposit in the district, and he estimated the quality of easily workable ore at some hundreds of millions of tons.

The Tapanhoacanga Mountain, which runs parallel to that of the Caraca, is covered for some miles with the rubble and conglomerate ore, no doubt being the result of the erosion of the Caraca deposit, and especially those parts of it that are essentially a micaceous iron schist.

The Pico d'Itabira do Matto Dentro is 75 miles from Sabara Station of the Central Railway. It has very much in common with the Pico d'Itabira do Campo, already considered, and consists of an immense

body of the purest ore, which outcrops very strongly at an altitude of about 4,250 feet above sea level. Unlike the other "pico," where the stratum is vertical, this one has an inclination of about 30°. The distance from the railway renders it of little present economic importance, but with the projected extension of the Leopoldina Railway to this place it will have an importance equal to any of the other deposits.

The deposits of Congonhas do Campo, Taquaral, Cocaes, Congo Soco, Sao Miguel de Piracicaba, Gandarella, etc., have all much in common with those already noticed.

The Ipanema ore exists as rounded nodules, varying in size from shot-like grains to masses of half a cubic meter or more. In the States of Parana and Santa Catherina the ores are manganiferous in character, but they have not yet been explored, and little information is available with regard to them. W. H. HERDSMAN, of Messrs. E. RILEY & Co., who last year visited the manganese and iron-ore districts of Brazil, and has again recently paid a more extended visit, is much impressed by the character and extent of the immense iron-ore deposits of the State of Minas Geraes and of their importance in the future development of the world's iron and steel industries. Samples of the iron ore, some of which are on view for the inspection of members, were taken by Mr. HERDSMAN from several districts and analyzed in Messrs. E. RILEY & Co.'s laboratory, with the following results:

<i>No. 1.</i>		Per cent.			Per cent.
Silica	0.37		Metallic iron	69.29	
Peroxide of iron	98.98		Phosphorus .....	.010	
Alumina	Traces.				
Oxide of manganese .....	.20		<i>No. 2.</i>		
Lime .....	.18		Metallic iron	67.61	
Manganese .....	.18		Silica	1.72	
Phosphoric acid .....	.023		Sulphur .....	.027	
Arsenic acid	Nil.		Phosphorus .....	.083	
Sulphur .....	.007		Moisture .....	.32	
Oxide of copper	Nil.		<i>No. 3.</i>		
Carbonic acid	Traces.		Metallic iron	65.77	
Combined water .....	.10		Silica .....	.78	
Moisture .....	.12		Sulphur .....	.016	
			Phosphorus .....	.109	
			Moisture .....	.50	
		100.160			

No. 1 is a general sample taken from the Pico d'Itabira do Campo deposit (massive hematite).

No. 2 is a general sample of the Miguel Burnier micaceous rubble surface ore.

No. 3 is a general sample of the Catta Brabca rubble surface ore.

Nos. 2 and 3 are used at the Esperanca blast furnace, and being alluvial surface deposits they contain phosphorus, and so facilitate the production of a satisfactory, easy-running foundry pig.

Respecting the outcrop of Itabira, Mr. HERDSMAN reports as follows:

"Although one hears frequently of mines and deposits which are described as being 'mountains of iron,' I have never in my twenty-five years' experience until I visited Itabira found one which even remotely justified the title. The Pico d'Itabira is, however, a real mountain of iron, and doubly remarkable in the uniform purity of the mineral, for from the moment of arrival on the iron-ore area I did not find one single fragment of stone which was not mineral, not one single piece of mineral which was not of the same pure and rich quality as is evidently the whole of the gigantic body of ore. I use the word 'gigantic' advisedly, for there can be little doubt that not less than 10,000,000 tons of the purest ore known is found outcropping here at a single point, and when one remembers that a similar outcrop is found some 95 miles distant and that other lodes and ore bodies are found at numerous intervening places, while the whole adjoining country is covered with iron ore, ('Canga,') in every direction the immensity of the Brazilian ore deposits becomes very evident."

NATIVE TEXTILE GOODS.

United States Consul ARCHER, at Porto Alegre, reports that the native mills in different parts of the country are now making many goods which were formerly imported from abroad, and such articles as gray cottons, Oxfords, denims, cotton trouserings, etc., are almost entirely supplied by them. Prints are made in considerable quantities, and the quality of the cloth is excellent and very durable.

Fancy cotton dress goods, and even laces, are now to be had of native manufacture. Woolen trouserings, cassimeres, etc., of good designs and quality, woolen ponchos, blankets, also cotton ponchos and blankets are made by a mill in the city, so that there is little importation of these goods.

There are also hosiery factories now making good undershirts, stockings, etc., which in quality and finish are equal to similar grades of the imported articles, and owing to the advantage in price they have almost entirely driven their foreign competitors out of the market.

Mr. ARCHER points out that the development of native industries is almost entirely due to the high protective tariff, and as the custom-house revenue throughout the country has continued to decrease in recent years, notwithstanding the elevation of the duties, it is clear that importation must have diminished to a very large extent.

So far the serious competition of native industry is chiefly, if not entirely, confined to textiles; hardware, machinery, earthenware, and rough goods generally being still imported from foreign countries, chiefly Germany and the United Kingdom.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1902.

The customs receipts for the first nine months of 1902 show a considerable increase under all heads in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. The figures for the two years are as follows:

	1902.	1901.
Paper money (<i>contos</i>).....	111,935	101,521
Gold (<i>contos</i>).....	29,608	25,447
Total.....	141,542	126,968

The import receipts show an augmentation of 10,000 *contos* of *reis*, gold, and 3,600 *contos* paper. The receipts in gold specially applied to the guarantee funds have increased by 578 *contos*, taking into account all the custom-houses, but with figures still incomplete, which assures definite results even more favorable.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Board of Trade of Great Britain has received information through the Foreign Office to the effect that the commercial convention between Italy and Brazil has been prolonged, by agreement between the two Governments, for a period of two years from the 31st of December. Under the convention in question, Italy grants to Brazilian coffee a special tariff rate of 130 *lire* instead of 150 *lire* per 100 kilograms in return for the application of the Brazilian minimum tariff to Italian products.

The Bureau of the Society of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce of São Paulo has established a permanent exhibition of agricultural and other machinery, including motors and alcohol engines. Brazil has an abundant supply of alcohol, which would afford a cheap source of power in the country, and the movement in favor of its use as a motive power has obtained the support of the Government, alcohol motors of foreign manufacture being admitted into the Republic free of duty.

The government of the State of São Paulo has extended for eighteen months the time granted to Señor FIORITA for the organization of a company for the introduction of Japanese immigrants.

CHILE.

CUSTOMS REVENUES FOR 1901.

The report of the Superintendent of Customs of the Chilean Republic for 1901 has recently been issued and furnishes very interesting data touching this important source of public revenue. The total income

from customs in 1901 amounted to \$70,988,447 (gold), of which \$26,862,188 corresponded to imports and \$44,126,259 to exports. Of the total export duties, \$43,764,657 corresponded to nitrate and \$361,602 to iodine. The quantity of nitrate on which duty was paid was 1,291,958 metric tons, the duty levied being \$33.80 per ton, the surcharge corresponding to the price in gold on ninety days' bills on London. The quantity of iodine on which duty was paid was 284 metric tons and 726 kilograms.

It is also shown that 79.04 per cent of the imports and 84.47 per cent of the duties corresponded to the ports of Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Coronel, Valdivia, and Puerto Montt. To the mining and nitrate provinces of the north a credit of 20.96 per cent of the imports and 15.63 per cent of the duties is given. The total importation in 1901 was considerably augmented by the introduction from Australia and the United States of 89,000 tons of wheat and 45,500 tons of flour.

The following table shows the value and character of imports contributed by the four nations leading in imports into Chile:

	Great Britain.	Germany.	United States.	France.
<i>Animal products.</i>				
Preserved food.....	\$280,000	\$272,000	\$365,000	\$108,000
Skins and manufactures of, bone.....	449,000	780,000	70,000	882,000
Stearine, tallow, common soap, etc.....	157,000	580,000	80,000	12,000
<i>Vegetable products.</i>				
Rice, sugar, tea, flour, wheat, etc.....	1,700,000	1,025,000	3,280,000	225,000
Miscellaneous.....	250,000	615,000	220,000	125,000
Woods and manufactures of.....	160,000	357,000	1,508,000	150,000
<i>Mineral products.</i>				
Jewelry.....	83,000	152,000	73,000	385,000
Iron and manufactures of.....	7,540,000	3,100,000	1,875,000	600,000
Copper, brass, etc., and manufactures of.....	960,000	880,000	135,000	325,000
Machinery.....	1,810,000	2,372,000	1,528,000	286,000
Tools.....	1,026,000	1,220,000	1,020,000	200,000
Arms and munitions.....	122,000	320,000	85,000	24,000
Earthenware, glassware, cement, marble, etc.....	910,000	3,280,000	83,000	290,000
<i>Fuels, oils, and paints.</i>				
Coal.....	11,387,000	117,000	329,000	.....
Petroleum and industrial oils.....	455,000	418,000	3,185,000	.....
Matches, candles, paints, blacking.....	520,000	530,000	130,000	40,000
<i>Textiles.</i>				
Jute, hemp, straw.....	2,500,000	506,000	106,000	140,000
Cotton.....	12,280,000	6,620,000	1,310,000	1,405,000
Wool.....	4,392,000	4,459,000	10,000	1,300,000
Flax.....	220,000	205,000	10,000	190,000
Silk.....	622,000	756,000	.....	1,050,000
<i>Sundries.</i>				
Paper, cardboard, and manufactures.....	590,000	2,680,000	565,000	400,000
Wines and liquors.....	520,000	182,000	.....	420,000
Perfumes, pharmaceutical and chemical products.....	700,000	1,300,000	240,000	510,000
Toys.....	50,000	240,000	7,000	42,000
Miscellaneous.....	385,344	330,068	312,333	205,536
Total.....	50,188,344	34,365,068	16,526,333	9,311,506

IMPORT STATISTICS FOR 1901.

The "Chilian Times" of October 4, 1902, publishes an interesting statement bearing on the importation of merchandise of various kinds

from abroad into Chile during 1901, in which the relative interests of the nations furnishing such importations are compared. Total import valuations for the year amounted to \$139,300,766 (Chilian). Coal and coke head the list as the most important item, the total valuation being \$14,388,000, of which Great Britain contributed \$11,397,220; Australia, \$2,544,800; Germany, \$116,840, and the United States, \$329,140. The total value of pig iron imported is given as \$291,362, of which sum \$128,877 was furnished by Great Britain, \$110,069 by Germany, and the balance apportioned between the United States and Belgium. The value of merchant iron is returned at \$1,437,899, of which sum \$798,845 corresponded to Great Britain; \$321,401 to Germany; \$215,680 to Belgium, and the remainder to the United States and France. Sheet iron figures for \$357,549, of which \$223,133 corresponded to Great Britain; \$105,741 to Germany, and the remainder to the United States and Belgium. Plain galvanized sheets, which pay 25 per cent duty, figured for \$129,509, of which \$96,422 corresponded to Great Britain; \$31,672 to Germany, and the remainder to the United States. Black corrugated sheets, which pay 5 per cent duty, figured for \$86,977, of which \$83,011 corresponded to Great Britain, and the remainder to Germany. Galvanized corrugated sheets, which pay 35 per cent duty, figured for \$1,212,086, of which \$1,128,285 corresponded to Great Britain; \$68,645 to Germany, and \$15,156 to the United States. Painted and tinned corrugated sheets, which pay 25 per cent duty, figured for \$122,715, of which \$110,237 corresponded to Great Britain and the remainder to Germany, the United States, and France.

The duties above mentioned are specially designed for the protection of a local factory which galvanizes imported black sheets.

Sheet and bar steel, duty free, figured for \$531,656, of which \$314,927 corresponded to Great Britain; \$115,874 to Belgium; \$63,190 to Germany, and the remainder to the United States and France. Tin plates, duty free, figured for \$220,096, of which \$209,362 corresponded to Great Britain, and the remainder to Germany and the United States. Rails figured for \$1,905,904, of which \$1,592,515 corresponded to Great Britain; \$98,827 to Germany; \$203,737 to the United States, and \$10,825 to Belgium. Fish plates figured for \$102,722, of which \$87,170 corresponded to Great Britain; \$21,320 to the United States; \$2,747 to Germany, and the remainder to Belgium. Railway and barrow wheels figured for \$1,195,308, of which \$508,978 corresponded to Great Britain; \$299,520 to Germany; \$383,236 to the United States, and the remainder to France and Belgium.

In sacking materials, duty 15 per cent, there was a total importation of \$174,501, of which \$122,605 corresponded to Great Britain; \$42,985 to Germany, and the remainder to the United States, France, and India. Cotton belting, duty 5 per cent, figured for \$88,304, of which \$52,274 were supplied by Great Britain; \$30,686 by Germany, and

the remainder by France. Oil cloths, duty 25 per cent, show a total of \$219,044, of which Great Britain furnished \$133,854; Germany, \$64,051; France, \$17,032, and Italy and the United States the remainder. Druggets, duty 25 per cent, figured for \$82,736, of which \$49,949 was contributed by Great Britain; \$22,744 by Germany, and the remainder by France and the United States. Rope, duty 25 per cent, represented a value of \$199,315, of which Great Britain contributed \$98,612; Germany, \$51,222; United States, \$44,596, and the remainder by other countries. Bags, duty 15 per cent, represented a value of \$2,238,727, of which Great Britain contributed \$1,752,118; India, \$408,319; Germany, \$30,275; Italy, \$47,884, and the remainder by other countries. In straw hats, a total import value of \$300,000 was reached, with Italy as the leading country of origin, followed in order by Germany, Ecuador, and Great Britain. In drills, and similar articles, duty 25 per cent, a total value of \$2,559,306 was reached, of which Germany furnished \$1,362,900; Great Britain, \$999,013, and other countries the remainder. Flannels, duty 25 per cent, represented a total of \$2,537,878, of which Great Britain supplied \$1,390,858; Germany, \$596,025, and other countries the remainder. White sheetings figured for \$2,844,159, of which Great Britain furnished \$2,338,980; Germany, \$302,530, and other countries the remainder. Osnaburgs, duty 15 per cent, represented a total of \$808,551, of which the United States supplied \$505,252; Great Britain, \$191,258; Germany, \$42,667, and other countries the remainder. Materials for dresses and linings represented a total of \$4,037,451, of which Great Britain furnished \$2,906,344; Germany, \$768,993; France, \$265,664, and other countries the remainder. Oxfords represented a total of \$584,638, of which Great Britain contributed \$421,916; Germany, \$147,149, and other countries the remainder. Handkerchiefs figured for \$476,973, of which Great Britain furnished \$389,734; Germany, \$63,879, and other countries the remainder. Gray shirtings represented a value of \$1,235,149, of which Great Britain supplied \$805,274; the United States, \$229,422; Germany, \$176,580, and other countries the remainder. In woolen cloths, duty 25 per cent, there was a total importation of \$3,305,108, of which Great Britain furnished \$1,744,036; Germany, \$1,118,064, and other countries the remainder.

A table prepared by the "Commercial Intelligence," of London, and published on October 30, 1902, shows that of the total imports of Chile in the years 1893-1895 Great Britain furnished 44 per cent as against 37 per cent in 1898 and 1900. For both periods Germany's quota remained stationary at 27 per cent, that of France declined from 9 per cent in the former period to 6 per cent in the latter, while that of the United States showed an advance from 6 to 9 per cent in the interval recorded.

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Perná
S. Fra
Natal
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NEW CABINET.

The new cabinet of Chile is composed as follows:

Minister of Interior, Señor FERNANDEZ ALBANO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor DOMINGO AMUNATEGUI.

Minister of War, Señor FRANCISCO BAEZA.

Minister of Public Instruction, Señor HORACIO PINTO.

Minister of Finance, Señor RICARDO CRUZAT.

Minister of Public Works, Señor AGUSTÍN GANA.

CONCESSION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SUSPENSION RAILWAY.

The Chilean Government has granted a concession to W. R. GRACE & Co. for the construction of an aerial railway 2,060 meters long, to connect the Zapiga cañon in the Department of Pisagua with some point on the opposite side of said cañon. The work of construction must commence within a period of six months. When the railway is completed, should the concessionaires desire to use it for the transportation of passengers and freight not connected with the business of the company, the charges or tariffs governing same must be submitted to and approved by the Government. The concessionaires have the right to use such land as may be necessary for the road in the nature of stations, shops, warehouses, offices, etc.

CHILEAN CONSULS IN AMERICA.

[From the "Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril."]

Residence.	Title.	Name.
ARGENTINA.		
Mendoza	Consul-general	Gustavo Munizaga V.
Neuquén Chos-Mahal	Consul	Victor Aquiles Bianchi.
Buenos Ayres .....	.....do	Ignacio Reyes Lavalle.
Gallagos .....	.....do	Ignacio Anguita Greene.
San Juan .....	.....do	José Francisco Esbry Ossa.
Corrientes	Vice-consul	Vicente Barrios.
San Rafael .....	.....do	Isaac Espíndola.
Mendoza .....	.....do	Luis Stoppel.
San Luis .....	.....do	Juan de Dios Escobar Bascufian.
San Carlos de Mendoza .....	.....do	Juñe Fuenzalida.
Malague y Río Grande-Mendoza	Acting consul	Luis Valenzuela.
BOLIVIA.		
Oruro	Consul-general	Luis Ortúzar Búlnes.
La Paz	Consul	Domingo Peña Toro.
Colquechaca	Vice-consul	Jorje Kindermann.
Oruro .....	.....do	Teodoro Van de Wingard.
BRAZIL.		
Paranáguá	Consul	Antonio F. de Santa Riba.
Bahía .....	.....do	Federico A. Asselmann.
Río Grande .....	.....do	Francisco S. Barboza García.
Pará .....	.....do	Ignacio González Pereira.
Fortaleza (Est. Ceará) .....	.....do	Cosme Alfonso Mala.
Río Janeiro .....	.....do	Enrique Romaguera.
Manaos .....	.....do	Raul de Azevedo.
Pernambuco	Vice-consul	Antonio J. de Amorim.
S. Francisco del Sur .....	.....do	Serjio Augusto Nobrega.
Natal (R. Grande del Norte) .....	.....do	Aristides Ovidio Pereira.
Pernambuco .....	.....do	Antonio de Amorim.

Chilean Consuls in America—Continued.

Residence.	Title.	Name.
COLOMBIA.		
Bogotá	Consul-general	Juan Manuel Dávila.
Panamá	Consul	Jerónimo Ossa.
Honda	do	Francisco Vengoechea.
Cartajena	do	Enrique Roman.
Barranquilla	do	Benjamín Tavares Senior.
Tunaco	Vice-consul	Florentino Pinillos.
Panamá	do	Juan Ehrman.
COSTA RICA.		
San José	Consul	Juan Rafael Mata.
CUBA.		
Habana	Consul	César Ovalle Barros.
ECUADOR.		
Guaquil	Consul-general	Guillermo Higgins.
Quito	Consul	José Miguel González.
Cuenca	do	Remijio Crespo Toraz.
UNITED STATES.		
New York City, New York	Consul-general	Federico A. Beelen.
San Francisco, California	Consul	Juan Astorga.
Portland, Oregon	do	Fernando J. Ewald.
Boston, Massachusetts	do	Horacio N. Fisher.
Savannah, Georgia	do	Roberto B. Reppard.
Baltimore, Maryland	do	R. J. Leupold.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	do	Eduardo Pastor Mora.
Tacoma, Washington	do	L. Tennant Steeb.
Chicago, Illinois	do	M. J. Steffens.
Port Townsend, Washington	do	Oscar Kloker.
GUATEMALA.		
Guatemala	Consul-general	Julio Pérez Canto.
Quezaltenango	Vice-consul	Francisco S. Taglio.
San José	Acting-consul	E. H. Melville.
Champerico	do	Perdo A. Brunf.
Ocos	do	Carlos Lest.
HAITI.		
Haiti	Consul	Charles d'Abigny.
HONDURAS.		
Tegucigalpa	Vice-consul	Federico Werling.
Amapala	Acting-consul	Roberto Motz.
MEXICO.		
Mexico	Consul-general	Vicente Prieto Puelman.
Mexico	Vice-consul	Enjenio Motz.
Manzanillo	do	Adolfo Stoll.
NICARAGUA.		
Managua	Consul	Antonio Agaeo.
Managua	Vice-consul	Bertrube Mejía.
San Juan del Sur	Acting-consul	Cárls Holmann.
Corinto	do	Ernesto Palacio.
PARAGUAY.		
Asunción	Consul-general	Arturo Fernández M.
PERU.		
Callao	Consul-general	Bernardino Toro C.
Mollendo	Consul	Luis M. Vidal.
SALVADOR.		
San Salvador	Vice-consul	Federico Mejía.
Ajacintla	Acting-consul	Leopoldo Córdova.
La Libertad	do	Félix J. Charlaix.
La Unión	do	Eduardo Svendblad.
URUGUAY.		
Montevideo	Consul-general	Matías Alonso Criado.
Paisandu	Consul	Juan C. Soto.
VENEZUELA.		
Caracas	Consul-general	Alfredo de la Sota.
Puerto Cabello	Consul	Jacobo E. Pardo.
Caracas	do	Enrique Stock.

COLOMBIA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The International Customs Journal of Brussels publishes, as second Supplement to No. 90 (second edition), under date of October, 1902, the following modifications to the customs tariff of the Republic of Colombia:

I. Decree No. 868 of May 28, 1902, increasing the import duties.

[“Diario Oficial” No. 11688, of June 9, 1902.]

Sole article. The import duties chargeable upon goods of every description entering the country are increased by 50 per cent.

Sole paragraph. This increase shall be levied on and after the 1st of July next.

II. Extract from Decree No. 865, of May 28, 1902, respecting the certification of manifests (sobordos) and consular invoices, and referring to other fiscal dispositions.

[“Diario Oficial” No. 11689, of June 10, 1902.]

ART. 1. Commercial invoices are, for the purposes of consular certification, divided into four classes, viz:

(1) Invoices referring only to articles of iron, steel, copper, zinc, or wood, destined for the machinery of industrial companies, viz., railways, steamers, electric lighting and telegraph apparatus, telephones, printing apparatus, manufactories of glass or earthenware, candles, tissues, or articles which by official declaration are regarded as being of public utility.

(2) Invoices of which the value does not exceed \$200.

(3) Invoices of which the value exceeds \$200 and does not exceed \$500.

(4) Invoices of which the value exceeds \$500.

ART. 2. The fees chargeable for consular certification of invoices shall be levied according to the following tariff:

Invoices of the first class per 1,000 pesos or fraction thereof	\$3
Invoices of the second class per 1,000 pesos or fraction thereof.....	6
Invoices of the third class per 1,000 pesos or fraction thereof	8
Invoices of the fourth class per 1,000 pesos or fraction thereof	10

Provided that there will be exception in case said documents refer to articles containing precious stones, or relate to gold, platinum, or silver goods, which would render them liable to the under-mentioned surtaxes:

	Per cent.
Articles containing precious stones.....	40
Articles of gold	10
Articles of platinum or silver	3

Sole paragraph. Consuls shall not affix their certificate except upon invoices setting out packages provided with the same mark, shipped by the same firm, consigned to the same person or company, and bound for the same destination.

ART. 3. As regards postal parcels, there shall be collected in lieu of the consular fee upon the goods contained therein a charge of 2 per cent on the value of the invoice or the surtax applicable to gold, silver, or platinum wares or to articles furnished with precious stones, the same to be payable in gold or its equivalent in paper money.

Sole paragraph.—It shall be the duty of the General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs to undertake the collection of this surtax and to give notice thereof to all concerned.

ART. 4. The consular fees on manifests shall be at the rate of \$5 for the first 100 packages and \$1 for every additional 100 packages or fraction thereof.

ART. 5. In order to land foreign goods intended for home consumption of the country at any port of the Republic, whether it be a free port or one open to sea or river trade, the captain or supercargo of the vessel is required to produce a manifest certified by the Consul.

ART. 6. If in a foreign port merchandise is shipped in destination of Colombia and is intended to be transhipped in another foreign port, the corresponding invoices must be legalized by the Consul in the port of the original embarkation. This officer will immediately forward to the Consul in the port of transshipment an official notice containing the following particulars: Number, marks on, and total weight of the packages; value of the goods; port of destination in Colombia; name of addressee, shipper, and consignee, and all other information deemed to be necessary.

The Consul in the port of transshipment may permit that the invoices so certified be written upon the manifest to be presented to him, if they agree with the information in his possession.

ART. 7. Foreign merchandise disembarked in any of the ports of the Isthmus of Panama to be sent to other national ports requires a manifest, certified by the Administrator of National Finance, for which visé a charge will be made at the rate of \$3, silver, at the standard of 0.835, for the first 50 packages, and of \$1, in the same money, for each additional 100 or fraction of 100.

ART. 8. Manifests or invoices shall bear note of the fee paid to the consul, consular agent, or financial administrator.

ART. 11. Two kinds of tonnage dues shall be levied—the dues upon the registered tonnage and the dues for landing.

The registered tax is to be charged at the rate of 10 centavos gold per ton entered on the ship's register, and this due shall only be levied in the islands of San Andrés and San Luis de Providencia.

The landing tax shall be at the rate of \$1.50 gold per ton of goods

unloaded in national sea or river ports, whether free or open to trade, and intended for the home consumption of the Republic.

ART. 13. Unless otherwise clearly specified under special laws or contracts, the following shall be exempt from tonnage dues:

(1) Men-of-war of friendly nations and ships assimilated thereto if authorized to enter and moor in ports of the Republic, provided they do not transport cargo.

(2) Vessels arriving in ballast.

(3) Vessels having more than 50 immigrants on board.

(4) Vessels solely transporting coal, salt, ice, bricks, flooring, or roofing tiles and goods shipped in an open port of the Republic.

(5) National vessels.

ART. 14. If a consular invoice is not in the possession of a custom-house at the time of examination of the merchandise the competent authorities will value the goods and the customs will, on that basis, collect from the importer a fine equal to four times the unpaid consular fees without prejudice to any other penalties imposable under article 326 of the customs code.

Sole paragraph.—The same course shall be adopted in case a difference is detected between the value entered on the invoices and the actual value of the merchandise to which they refer.

ART. 15. Any industrial undertaking, corporation, or person having, after the date of this decree, obtained a customs privilege in respect of goods they import under a subsequent contract shall, when taking delivery of the goods at the customs, pay the corresponding import duties, save that such duties shall be refunded as soon as the Ministry of Finance has issued an order to that effect.

ART. 17. This decree, which modifies article 56 of the customs code as well as other fiscal dispositions, shall, both at the customs and consulates of the Republic, be applicable on and after the 1st of August of this year.

NEW EXPORT DUTIES.

On September 20, 1902. President MARROQUIN, of Colombia, signed an Executive decree providing for certain changes in the export duties of the Republic, as follows:

“ARTICLE 1. From the arrival of the present decree to the knowledge of the respective managers of the customs of the Republic, and until new orders be given, the charges for the export duties will be made in gold, in the form and amount expressed below:

Clean coffee	per quintal..	\$0. 70
Coffee in husk	do.....	. 50
Rubber.....	do.....	3. 50
Hides	do.....	1. 00
Goatskins and the like	do.....	3. 00
Tagua, or vegetable ivory.....	do.....	. 25
Divi-divi	do.....	. 08

Tobacco:	
Raw	per quintal.. \$0.40
Plug	do..... .50
Prepared	do..... .80
Cotton:	
Raw	do..... .30
Clean	do..... .35
Seeds	do..... .15
Bananas	per bunch.. .01
Stuffed birds	per kilogram.. 1.50
Heron feathers	do..... 15.00
Orchids	do..... .30
Tortoise shell	do..... 2.50
Balsam	per quintal.. 1.20
Dye:	
Mora	do..... .80
Brazil	do..... .80
Construction woods (cedar, galiavo, or any other) ..	per 1,000 superficial feet.. 2.40
Cocoanuts	per 1,000.. 1.00
Cattle	per head.. 8.00
Straw hats	per kilogram.. .50

"ART. 2. Articles not mentioned, declared for export, will be valued by the section of inspection of the respective custom, with the approval of the manager, and will pay 5 per cent of the value in gold.

"ART. 3. The Government will charge for the freight of export cargo: In the Upper Magdalena, \$1 gold; in the Lower Magdalena, 80 cents gold—for every cargo not exceeding 10 arrobas (250 pounds).

"ART. 4. The payment of the duties will be made in the same way as it has been effected so far; likewise the payment of freights.

"ART. 5. Private persons who wish to anticipate the payment of funds in gold to the Government will have a reduction of 20 per cent, and when they make the consignment, bonds admissible in full in all the custom-houses will be issued to them in payment of export duties and freights.

"ART. 6. The Ministry of the Treasury is authorized to issue the bonds of which the foregoing article deals.

"ART. 7. Forty days from the date of this decree is the term fixed during which these anticipations can be made, and 100 pesos (\$100) the smallest quantity which can be anticipated.

"ART. 8. The quantity anticipated will be taken into account in order to give preference in embarking the cargo of those who have anticipated the money.

"ART. 9. Exporters who are willing to do so will be exempt from the payment of the export duties and of the freight if they will deliver to the Government, as a loan, a sum double the value of the duties and freights.

"Paragraph 1. The said loan will be returned in the manner and terms which the Congress of the Republic shall determine, or before, if the Government can do so.

"*Par. 2.* The duties, freights, and loans with which this decree deals will be paid in Colombian gold, according to law 73 of 1867.

"*ART. 10.* Special passports and safe conducts will be issued by the Ministry of War for all those conducting cargo for export to river ports.

"The civil and military chiefs, as well as the commanders and chiefs of operations in the field, will order the necessary measures to quicken and facilitate export; will give strict fulfillment to decree No. 1202 of 1901, and for no reason will put contributions on export articles.

"*ART. 11.* Export duties for minerals fixed by decree No. 722 of May 1 last continue without any change, but loans can be made as well as the anticipated payments with which the present decree deals, relative to the same minerals.

"*ART. 12.* All regulations on the matter which do not oppose this decree are in force and those contrary to it are abolished."

NATURAL WEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC.

A recent article in the *Industrial Bulletin* ("Boletín Industrial") of Bogota calls attention to the natural wealth of Colombia, and refers especially to the gold, silver, platinum, tin, and copper mines, as well as to the valuable dye and cabinet woods, which are found in abundance in many of the provinces of the Republic. As is well known, the resources of Colombia consist principally of her agricultural and mining industries.

The agricultural lands of Colombia may be divided into the tablelands of the Andes, which include the plain of Bogota, and the temperate and tropical zones. These three divisions are adapted to the cultivation of a great diversity of useful products, practically including everything that can be grown in the torrid and temperate zones. The lands of the plain of Bogota, in the immediate vicinity of the capital of the Republic, have been in use so long that the soil has in many places become greatly exhausted, and now requires the use of fertilizers in order to insure the harvesting of crops equal in yield to those formerly obtained. These poor or worn-out lands may be rendered highly fertile by the use of fertilizers, or they may be, in the course of time, returned to their former state of productiveness by a systematic and careful rotation of crops.

The lands lying in the temperate zone of the Republic are chiefly used for the growing of coffee. Many of the older coffee plantations are beginning to show evidence of long and continued cultivation, and a large number of these will have to be systematically manured in order to restore them to their original fertile condition. Some of the agricultural lands of Colombia are very favorably situated for purposes of irrigation. Those of Tolima are exceedingly well watered by numerous streams that flow from the mountains into the plains,

and their location is such that irrigation ditches could be employed to great advantage and profit either on a small or a large scale. The exploitation of the virgin forests along the Upper Orinoco and the Amazon rivers offers great returns to persons engaged in commerce with the numerous products of that rich and extensive region.

The mineral wealth of the Republic is incalculable. The precious metals are abundant, are distributed over a vast area, and by the use of improved metallurgical and reduction methods may be mined with great profit. The country is exceedingly rich in copper ores, and this branch of mining offers great inducements to capitalists and miners. The tin deposits in the province of Santander are rich and extend over a large portion of country. Many of the old mines are idle or are practically undeveloped, and great opportunities exist for the profitable employment of capital and labor in the exploitation and development of the mining industry.

TONNAGE DUES.

A decree of the Government, to the effect that tonnage dues are to be collected on all vessels, including those under the Colombian flag, was received by the Department of State of the United States. The decree, which was enforced October 13, 1902, originally exempted ships under the national flag, but it has been changed to include all ships carrying local cargo.

COSTA RICA.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

The Republic of Costa Rica has concluded an extradition treaty with Belgium. This treaty was ratified by Belgium on April 25 last, and was duly signed and proclaimed in Costa Rica on August 14, 1902. The extraditable crimes and offenses covered by this treaty are as follows:

Voluntary homicide, which includes the crimes of assassination, homicide, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning; arson; assault and battery, where dangerous wounds are inflicted that may give rise to extradition, according to the laws of the countries; (where this latter offense would be punishable by death, in conformity with the laws of the country demanding the extradition, the extradition shall only be allowed upon a prior assurance through diplomatic channels that the death penalty, in case of conviction, shall not be inflicted); rape, attempts against chastity with force; attempts without force against the chastity of children who, according to the penal laws of the countries, are under the age of consent; abduction of minors, concealment, suppression, substitution, or supplanting of children; robbery and

pillage; damaging or obstructing railways, thus endangering lives of passengers; piracy or rebellion on board ships when the crew or passengers take possession of the ship by surprise, or violence against the captain; association of evildoers; falsification of deeds, falsification of documents or telegraphic messages; use of falsified documents; falsification or fraudulent alteration of official instruments that are issued by the Government or by the public authority, as well as those of tribunals of justice, and the fraudulent use of documents thus changed or falsified; the manufacture of counterfeit money; falsifying or altering of bonds or coupons of the public debt, of bank notes, national or foreign, of paper money or other public values of credit, of seals, stamps, dies, labels of the State, or of the public administration; placing in circulation or fraudulently using any of the objects mentioned above which have been changed or falsified; embezzlement of public funds by public employees or depositaries; fraudulent bankruptcy; extortion; attempts against individual liberty and against the inviolability of the domicile committed by private persons; false testimony, perjury, and subornation of witnesses, experts, or interpreters; deceit; abuse of confidence; abortion; bigamy; the constant excitation of minors to licentiousness; the concealing of objects obtained by means of one of the crimes or offenses mentioned in the foregoing, and an attempt to commit any of the crimes or offenses enumerated, when the attempt is a penal offense under the laws of the contracting nations.

In every case the offenses by reason of which the extradition is demanded shall be punishable, in conformity with the laws of the country making the demand, by a penalty of not less than two years' imprisonment, and the extradition shall not take place except where a similar offense is punishable under the laws of the country upon which the demand is made. It is expressly agreed that the foreigner whose extradition has been granted shall not be prosecuted or punished for any political offense committed prior to the date of the extradition, nor for any act connected with a similar offense, nor for any crime or offense not included in the present treaty. The treaty goes into effect ten days after its publication, in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, and may be annulled by either party giving a year's notice to the other party of such intention, after the expiration of which time the treaty will cease to remain in force and effect.

DUTY ON CEMENT AND PIPES.

An executive decree dated November 10, 1902, contains the following regulations on duties on cement and pipes imported into Costa Rica:

"ARTICLE 1. Roman cement and earthenware tubes introduced for exclusive use in the port of Limon for sidewalks and sewer connections will be free of duty and wharfage.

"ART. 2. This exemption from duty will last until the 30th of April, 1903, exclusive, and will be subject to the following conditions:

"1. That said materials come consigned to the order of the governor of Limon.

"2. That, before authorizing the withdrawal of any quantity of these articles, the said official will demand from the interested party a signed declaration with respect to the place where they will be employed in conformity with the law.

"That the owner of the articles pay, in proportion to the importations, the warehousing and other indispensable charges that the Government may have to pay for the execution of this decree.

"ART. 3. If the articles thus retired be used outside the port, or for any other object than that authorized, the introducer shall pay a fine three times the value of the duty and wharfage, and shall lose besides, the cement and tubes that he may still have in deposit to the order of the governor."

FREE EXPLOITATION OF THE PACIFIC PEARL FISHERIES.

On July 3, 1902, the pearl fisheries of the Republic of Costa Rica on the Pacific coast were opened for exploitation to natives of the country and to foreigners who had resided at least two years in the Republic. On the 22d of last August rules were promulgated by President Esquivel, in an executive decree, governing the exploitation of these fisheries. Under these rules the fishing for mother pearl shall not be carried on by contract, but under a license obtained from the Governor of Punta Arenas, which license will be issued upon payment of the proper fee.

Permission will not be given to fish in indeterminate points on the west coast, but certain places between Salinas Bay and Golfo Dulce shall be designated. Fishing may be carried on from May to October, inclusive, in the territory to the north of Cabo Blanco, and from November to April, inclusive, in the territory to the south of said cape. Search may be made by means of divers or with machinery, but no person or company shall employ more than one diving train composed of more than three machines.

Licenses for the use of machines shall not be granted for a longer period than three months, renewable, however, on their expiration at the discretion of the Governor of Punta Arenas. The use of machines is prohibited in water of a depth of less than 5 fathoms. All kinds of explosives or destructive agencies are prohibited under the penalty of a heavy fine.

DUTY ON CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL.

The Government of Costa Rica has repealed the law of November 2, 1900, admitting construction material, such as iron, lumber, and other articles, for use in the city of Limon, free of duty. According

to this decree, lumber now introduced into the Republic, through the port of Limon, shall pay importation duties of 25 colones (\$11.63) on each 2 cubic meters and 356 cubic decimeters, equal to 1,000 superficial feet, English measure.

DUTY ON WOODEN BLINDS.

On October 24, 1902, the President of the Republic, acting under authority of the laws of July 16, 1888, and June 14, 1901, fixed, by an executive decree, the duty on wooden blinds or curtains simply painted and joined together by means of wire, and intended for use in balconies and halls as a protection against the sun and water, it not being considered just to classify them as shutters owing to their construction and size, at 0.15 colones (\$0.07) per kilogram, provided they are without ornaments of any kind and are at least 2½ meters wide.

CUBA.

ENGINEERS' TITLES IN THE REPUBLIC.

Under date of November 11, 1902, United States Minister SQUIERS, at Havana, transmitted the following information to the Department of State of the United States, concerning the formalities required for the exercise of an engineer's profession in the Republic of Cuba:

"The order (No. 81, March 18, 1902) authorizing engineers with foreign titles to exercise their profession, serve in public office, and fulfill official commissions upon presentation of said titles to the Department of Public Instruction, is repealed. The authorization granted to engineers, mentioned in order No. 81, as well as those subsequently granted by the Department of Public Instruction, remain in force. According to order No. 90 (June 23, 1899) and modifications on December 5, 1900, engineers having titles issued by foreign universities shall be admitted on their incorporation in the University of Havana, provided their titles fulfill the requirements. The incorporation of titles shall be effected in the form established for the school of sciences, the examinations being upon matters studied in the school of engineers. Cubans holding titles as engineers issued prior to this law by foreign schools of recognized fame and reputation may, on presentation of said titles to the Department of Public Instruction, exercise their profession without examination. Agricultural engineers from the school of agriculture in Havana, in order to exercise their profession freely in Cuba, shall present their certificate of degree to the Department of Public Instruction, and upon proof of its authenticity and personal identification they shall receive a title authorizing them to exercise their profession in Cuba. Professional men holding foreign titles, who have not previously revalidated them, shall not exercise their professions

nor discharge any professional duty—national, provincial, or municipal—dating from the promulgation of this law (October 28, 1902). The engineers above referred to are alone excepted.”

SUGAR PRODUCTION.

United States Minister SQUIERS, of Havana, under date of October 24, 1902, transmitted the following statement to the Department of State of the United States, showing the quantity of Cuban sugar exported and on hand September 30, 1902, as compared with the same date in 1901:

[In bags of 320 pounds.]

Port.	Exported.		On hand.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Havana	327,796	494,776	289,717	418,119
Matauzas	603,867	825,676	90,209	118,399
Cardenas	705,584	880,967	101,772	204,803
Cienfuegos	805,229	862,681	26,913	42,219
Sagua	279,177	397,483	13,436	36,046
Caibarien	271,619	291,015	35,400	75,055
Guantanamo	250,200	300,435	.....	3,276
Cuba	39,433	67,769	6,032	9,103
Manzanillo	127,496	145,590	.....	.....
Nuevitas	67,030	139,450	.....	.....
Gibara	103,300	344,661	.....	6,283
Zaza	8,116	22,500	8,500	7,058
Trinidad	42,883	66,654	.....	.....
Total	3,361,940	4,841,597	571,379	920,811

Description.	1901.	1902.
Exported	<i>Tons.</i> 518,848	<i>Tons.</i> 691,657
On hand	81,626	131,544
Total	600,474	823,201
Domestic consumption	29,160	31,750
Total	629,634	854,951
Old crop on hand January 1	523	19,873
Received at ports up to Sept. 30	629,111	835,078

PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING CITIZENSHIP.

The law promulgated November 7, 1902, establishing the procedures necessary for the obtaining of the rights of citizenship within the Republic of Cuba is as follows:

“ARTICLE 1. The acts by virtue of which Cuban nationality is acquired, lost, or recovered shall be made to appear by means of a record in the section of citizenship of the registry of civil status.

“The persons included in the cases referred to in sections 2 and 3 of article 5 of the constitution, and the second of the transitory provisions of the same, and residing abroad, shall exercise the right conferred upon them by the former sections before the diplomatic or consular agent of Cuba nearest to their place of residence.

"ART. 2. The inscriptions to which the preceding article refers shall be made with the following formalities and requirements:

"1. The date and place where they are drawn.

"2. The names and surnames of the officials authenticating the same.

"3. The names, surnames, and filiation of the parties and witnesses participating in the act.

"The witnesses referred to in the preceding paragraphs shall be two, having legal capacity, and shall make a declaration setting forth the truth of the circumstances, which should be expressed in the inscription.

"ART. 3. The interested parties shall present to the custodian of the registry their certificates of baptism, or the certificate of birth, as the case may be, as well as the record or certificate of marriage, should they be married, together with the certificates of birth of the wife and of the children.

"Should it be impossible to present the documents referred to in the preceding paragraph, they shall indicate the archives where they may be found and their approximate date.

"In the cases where the birth of the interested parties, their wives, or their children shall have been inscribed in the registry of civil status of this island, or in the register in charge of the diplomatic or consular agent, the acquisition, loss, or recovery of Cuban citizenship shall be made by a marginal note on the record of birth, for which purpose the custodian of the register wherein the said acquisition, loss, or recovery occurs shall remit, within the term of fifteen days—counting from that on which the inscription took place—a certificate of the same, to the custodian of the register wherein the said birth appears.

"For failure to comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a fine of from \$10 to \$25 in United States currency shall be imposed on the custodian of the register, required to remit the certificate.

"ART. 4. In the inscriptions mentioned in this law, the following circumstances shall be expressed if it is possible:

"1. The former domicile of the interested parties.

"2. The names, surnames, place of birth, domicile, and profession or occupation of his parents.

"3. The name, surnames, and place of birth of his wife, if he be married.

"4. The names, surnames, place of birth, residence, and profession or occupation of the parents of the latter.

"5. The names, surnames, place of birth, residence of the children, setting forth if any of them are emancipated.

"Whenever it is impossible to express any of the circumstances mentioned above, a statement shall be made in the inscription of the reason of that inability.

"ART. 5. In order to be inscribed as Cuban citizens, the persons included in section 1 of article 6 of the constitution shall prove by means of the discharge, or of any other document issued by a competent revolutionary authority, that they have belonged to the liberating army. This proof shall be made by such persons before the custodian of the civil registry of their domicile, should they be in this island, or by means of a special attorney before the custodian of the civil registry at their last place of domicile therein, or of the place of domicile where they intend to fix their residence in Cuba, if they are abroad.

"ART. 6. In order to be inscribed as Cuban citizens, the persons included in sections 2 and 3 of article 6 of the constitution shall prove before the custodian of the civil registry of their place of domicile in Cuba the residence required by said sections by means of an authentic document, or proof by witnesses made in the manner established in article 8 of the present law.

"The declaration of intention to which section 3 of article 6 of the constitution refers should be made before the custodian of the civil registry of the domicile which the interested party has in Cuba with the same formalities as in case of inscription.

"ART. 7. To be inscribed as Cuban citizens, the persons included in section 4 of article 6 of the constitution shall prove before the custodian of the registry of civil status of their place of domicile in Cuba that they have not been registered in the registry of Spaniards opened in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898; that they are of full age, and that they resided in this island on the 11th day of April, 1899.

"The proof of not being inscribed in the said registry of Spaniards must necessarily be made by means of a certificate issued by the functionary of said registry.

"The circumstances of full age and of residence shall be accredited by means of proof by witnesses received under oath before the custodian of the registry of civil status, the witnesses declaring that they resided, on the aforesaid date of April 11, 1899, in the same locality as the moving party making the proof.

"The interested party shall present a certificate of the captaincy of the port, or proper authority, wherein shall appear the date of his arrival in the island, the age which he then had, whether he came alone or with a family, the name of the vessel which brought him and of the captain of the same.

"ART. 8. To be inscribed as Cuban citizens, the persons included in section 5 of article 6 of the constitution shall prove before the custodian of the civil registry of their place of domicile that the circumstances exacted in said section exist as to them by means of a declaration of witnesses received under oath.

“ART. 9. In all the inscriptions to which this law refers it shall be made to appear that the interested parties renounce their previous nationality and that they swear to obey the constitution of the Republic, the laws which are actually in force in this island, and those which may be in force in the future.

“ART. 10. The custodians of the registry of civil status in this island shall remit to the division of State of the Department of State and Justice a certificate of each inscription which they make in the books of the section of citizenship, and to the section of registries and notarial affairs of the same Department a comprehensive table of the inscriptions, classified according to the model which said section shall formulate.

“The diplomatic or consular agents shall remit to the Department of State certificates of the inscriptions referred to in paragraph 2 of article 1 of this law, for their transcription in the registry of civil status of the last place of domicile which the interested parties may have had, or of that which they propose to have in this island.

“The term for the remission provided for in the two preceding paragraphs shall be fifteen days, counted from the day following that on which the inscription shall take place.

“Failures to fulfill this duty shall be punished by the Secretary of State.

“ART. 11. Those who, prior to the promulgation of this law, have proven in the extinct Department of State and Government that there exist, as to them, the circumstances exacted in articles 5, 6, 7, and 8 of this law, are exempted from the proof of the same, as well as those that may have made in the registry of civil status of their domicile the declaration of option or renunciation of nationality, to the end that they might be registered as electors, according to the provisions of the additional dispositions of order No. 218, of October 14, 1901.”

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The following interesting article concerning trade between Cuba and Germany is translated from the Berlin South American “Outlook,” of November 9, 1902:

“The transfer of the Pearl of the Antilles from Spanish ownership to the control of the American Union has not, during the past year, exerted any injurious effect upon European trade with the island. On the contrary, the Cuban demand for German wares is, judging from the figures for 1901, considerably increasing.

“In the years 1895 to 1897 the annual exportation to Cuba from Hamburg amounted to between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 marks (\$476,000 and \$714,000); in 1898, it was 1,700,000 marks (\$404,600); in 1899, it

was 5,900,000 marks (\$1,404,000); in 1900, it was 8,800,000 marks (\$2,094,400); and in 1901, it amounted to 10,200,000 marks (\$2,427,600).

"The needs of the Cuban market are exceedingly varied, Hamburg export statistics showing that 124 different kinds of merchandise were shipped from that port to Cuba last year. The importation into Cuba from Hamburg of rice alone increased in the past year from 1,100,000 to 4,500,000 marks (\$261,800 to \$1,071,000). Shipments of other articles increased as follows: Malt, from 60,000 to 167,000 marks (\$14,280 to \$39,746); cotton wares, from 151,000 to 262,000 marks (\$35,938 to \$62,356); hosiery, from 260,000 to 496,000 marks (\$61,880 to \$118,048); and paper, from 202,000 to 387,000 marks (\$48,076 to \$92,106).

In 1901, there was a slight decrease in shipments of ironware, passementerie, and toys, but the amount exceeded that of 1899.

The condition of Cuba's export trade with Germany is also favorable, although the results in 1901 fell somewhat short of those for the preceding year. In 1895, Germany imported from Cuba merchandise valued at 16,000,000 marks (\$3,808,000); in 1898, 6,700,000 marks (\$1,594,600); in 1899, 12,300,000 marks (\$2,927,400); in 1900, 13,200,000 marks (\$3,141,600); and in 1901, 12,900,000 marks (\$3,020,200). The principal articles taken by Germany in 1901 were cigars, valued at 7,000,000 marks (\$1,666,000); and raw tobacco, valued at 3,000,000 marks (\$714,000), a decrease of 800,000 marks (\$190,400) in cigars and an increase of 400,000 marks (\$95,200) in raw tobacco. Other articles furnished by Cuba to Germany in 1901 were wood, valued at 1,000,000 marks (\$248,000); wax, valued at 856,000 marks (\$205,870); and cattle skins, valued at 300,000 marks (\$71,400)."

OPEN PORTS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Following is a list of the ports of the island of Cuba open to importation and exportation of merchandise, as communicated by the Secretary of State and Justice:

Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Ysabela de Sagua, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Guantanamo, Santiago, Batabano, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Tunas de Zaza, Cienfuegos, and Trinidad.

Other ports, such as Bañes, Puerto Padre, Nipe, and Sama, are authorized for the exportation of fruit and for the importation of foreign merchandise, but they are known as subports and depend directly on the administration of customs of the open ports.

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Bera..
Sisal r
Cacao.
Coffee
Campe
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Mahog
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Wax..
Tortois
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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

EXPORTS IN 1902.

[From "La Gaceta Oficial."]

The following is a résumé of the exports through the custom-houses of the Republic during the first half of 1902:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Raw cotton.....	quintals.. 36	\$364.30
Live animals.....	head.. 168	2,691.00
Deer horns.....	6,000	138.00
Sugar.....	quintals.. 1,084,090	1,962,814.18
Bera.....	tons.. 245	1,971.50
Sisal rope.....	quintals.. 142	1,419.40
Cacao.....	do.. 80,428	750,530.32
Coffee.....	do.. 26,615	188,500.00
Campeche wood.....	tons.. 1,274	10,732.00
Yarey fiber.....	dozen.. 4,286	870.00
Mahogany logs.....	feet.. 159,188	8,217.52
Mahogany forks.....	do.. 15,300	1,570.00
Caya wood.....	do.. 5,000	100.00
Cedar.....	do.. 30,820	925.00
Wax.....	quintals.. 1,506	34,636.49
Tortoise shells.....	pounds.. 54	213.00
Goatskins.....	dozen.. 4,033	22,051.56
Ox hides.....	quintals.. 2,206	20,313.04
Div-divi.....	tons.. 675	4,176.00
Espinillo wood.....	feet.. 56,148	2,701.45
Guayaquin.....	tons.. 286	7,078.32
Bananas.....	bunches.. 113,455	37,836.50
Moss.....	quintals.. 92	160.00
Molasses.....	gallons.. 4,690	398.00
Honey.....	do.. 19,150	5,056.00
Mota wood.....	tons.. 26	190.00
Guayaquin resin.....	quintals.. 18	211.80
Rum.....	gallons.. 2,033	434.03
Sole leather.....	quintals.. 22	225.00
Leaf tobacco.....	do.. 10,651	26,974.07
Miscellaneous.....		2,192.95
Total.....		3,095,691.43

ECUADOR.

PROPOSED RAILWAY TO SUCRE, CHONE, AND ROCAFUERTE.

On September 3, 1902, the President of the Republic, in a special message to the Chamber of Deputies, strongly recommended the passage of the proposed law authorizing the construction of a railway into the rich agricultural and mining region embraced in the cantons of Sucre, Chone, and Rocafuerte. As is well known, this portion of Ecuador is exceedingly rich in natural resources, and the building of a railway into the province of Manabí would be a powerful incentive toward the rapid development of that province.

GUATEMALA.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

An interesting résumé of general conditions throughout the Republic of Guatemala is published in the "Tribune" of New York for November 30, 1902, being the expressed views of a traveler recently returned from Central America. He states that one of the features that particularly impressed him was the number of aboriginal descendants found in the country, statistics showing that the pure-blooded descendants of the original Guatemalans outnumber the full-blooded descendants of the other Central American countries 12 to 1. The explanation of this fact lies in the peace-loving characteristics of the native inhabitants of Guatemala at the time of the Spanish conquest, who devoted their time chiefly to agriculture and offered little or no resistance to the invaders. Thus, while the warlike Indians were exterminated, those of Guatemala were merely subjected for the time being, and their descendants, with a slightly larger number of "ladinos" and "mestizos," as the Indians of mixed blood are called, make up the bulk of population of the country.

The pursuits of the inhabitants are still largely agricultural and it is only recently that manufacturing has assumed any proportions in the country. The soil is fertile and the principal crops are: Coffee, which grows between 1,000 and 6,000 feet above sea level; sugar cane, growing between sea level and 6,200 feet; cacao, up to 3,000 feet, while tobacco, wheat, maize, and beans are also raised in large quantities. The ordinary yield of tobacco, according to the best authorities, is 1,000,000 pounds annually; of sugar, 11,000,000 pounds; bananas, 1,000,000 bunches; cacao, 200,000 pounds, and coffee exports in one year attained 85,373,223 pounds, with a value of \$7,390,477 gold.

In addition to the agricultural resources of the country, there are also about 1,300,000 acres of forest land, abounding in mahogany, and 750,000 acres of grazing land. Gold mines have been opened on the south bank of the Montagna River and silver mines are being exploited in the vicinity of the same stream. Other mineral deposits embrace coal, lignite, manganese, lead, tin, kaolin, opals, slate, alum, marble, antimony, sulphur, and salt, none of which have, however, received adequate exploitation.

Such manufacturing plants as exist are devoted to the supply of local needs, and include the preparation of ramie fiber and the manufacture of coarse textiles, hats, shoes, clay products, cigars, foundry products, furniture, musical instruments, agricultural implements, and liquors.

The leading population centers are: Guatemala City, with 72,102 inhabitants; Quezaltenango, with a population of 22,265; Coban, with

24,475; Totonicapam, 25,196, and San Pedro, 11,189. The principal ports on the Atlantic Ocean are Livingston and Puerto Barrios, the latter one of the terminals of the transisthmian railway now under construction, while on the Pacific are San Jose, the other terminal of the same railway; Champerico, and Ocos. Education is free and compulsory, the State expenditure for the purpose, exclusive of a polytechnic school, being \$95,062.

MODIFICATION OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAY CONTRACT.

The President of Guatemala, in exercise of the authority vested in him by Congress, authorized the Department of Public Works, on October 23, 1902, to make a contract with the Central American Improvement Company, Incorporated, modifying the contracts of August 31 and November 28, 1900, relating to the construction, exploitation, and conservation of the Northern Railway.

In conformity with the terms of the new contract, which was entered into on October 23 of the present year, the Northern Railway Company is granted until December 30, 1904, in which to complete the construction of the railway from the San Augustin ranch to the city of Guatemala. The railway company is also allowed until December 30, 1904, in which to select from the Los Andes ranch the 500 *caballerias* of land referred to in article 8 of the contract of August 31, 1900.

In case of default by the Government in the payment of the principal and interest, the Improvement Company shall retain the railway properties, provided the provisions of the different agreements concerning this subject are complied with. Any questions regarding the interpretation of the contract that can not be mutually settled to the satisfaction of the parties shall be submitted to arbitration.

The contracts of August 31 and November 28, 1900, remain in force in so far as they are not modified or abrogated by the present covenant.

HONDURAS.

POPULATION IN 1901.

Official statistics, received by the International Bureau of the American Republics, of the population of Honduras in 1901 show the following result of the census of that year:

Departments.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Departments.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Tegucigalpa	39,617	42,183	81,800	La Paz	13,482	13,902	27,384
Copan	30,830	31,508	62,338	Intibucá	12,723	13,625	26,348
Gracias	24,543	23,699	48,242	Cortéz	11,594	10,207	21,801
Choluteca	22,199	23,141	45,340	Yoro	9,542	10,446	19,988
Olancho	20,966	23,530	44,496	Colón	6,351	7,440	13,791
El Paraíso	19,567	20,351	39,918	Atlántida	4,778	4,019	8,797
Santa Bárbara	18,053	18,175	36,228	Islas de la Bahía	2,458	2,279	4,737
Valle	16,611	16,839	33,450				
Comayagua	13,960	15,063	29,023	Total	267,304	276,437	543,741

MEXICO.

IMPORTATION OF TEXTILES IN 1902.

The statistics issued by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Republic for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, show the importations of textiles and woven goods in the year to have amounted in value to \$8,368,751.28 gold, as compared with \$9,212,506.76 in the preceding fiscal year, thus indicating a decrease for the year of \$843,755.48. This decline in the importation of textiles and woven goods is the direct result of the increased manufacture of such goods within the Republic. These native manufactures are identical in quality and variety with the imported goods, but are much cheaper.

The number of cotton mills paying the stamp tax for the six months from July to December, 1902, rated in June, was 125, exclusive of the woolen mills. The amount of stamp tax paid in advance was \$80,913.10. The total number of spindles employed in these factories was 554,880, of which 162,667 were of the old style and 392,213 new style. Of looms, a total of 17,725 was in operation, 6,125 being old style and 11,600 of modern make. Efforts are being made by the Mexican Government to increase the output of the factories to such an extent that Mexico may enter into competition with the countries exporting textiles.

STATISTICS OF TOBACCO MANUFACTURE.

The "Boletín de Estadística Fiscal," published by the Treasury Department, gives the following statement of the manufacture of tobacco in Mexico during the three fiscal years 1898-99 to 1900-1901:

1898-99.—Number of factories, 743; tobacco made into cigarettes, 4,915,730 kilograms contained in 328,605,915 packets; common cigars, 174,628 kilograms; number of cigars, 45,438,759; fine cigars, 432,966 kilograms; number of cigars, 64,302,282; rape, 414 kilograms in 828 packets; fine cut, 22,939 kilograms in 39,443 packets.

1899-1900.—Number of factories, 766; cigarettes, 5,906,520 kilograms of tobacco in 375,542,765 packets; common cigars, 236,559 kilograms; number of cigars, 53,465,432; fine cigars, 417,932 kilograms; number of cigars, 65,498,010; rape, 22 kilograms in 40 packets; fine cut, 23,733 kilograms in 30,726 packets.

1900-1901.—Number of factories, 740; cigarettes, 5,974,334 kilograms of tobacco in 364,699,301 packets; common cigars, 283,475 kilograms; number of cigars, 55,014,618; fine cigars, 405,798 kilograms; number of cigars, 60,348,278; rape, 16 kilograms in 32 packets; fine cut, 18,215 kilograms in 24,820 packets.

The tobacco factories contributed under the stamp tax in each of these three years the following sums: In 1898-99, \$1,395,212.17; 1899-1900, \$1,551,447.15; 1900-1901, \$1,582,816.46.

The annual consumption of tobacco in the factories each month was: In 1898-99, 5,546,677 kilograms; 1899-1900, 6,584,766 kilograms; and in 1900-1901, 6,681,835 kilograms.

Of the foregoing manufactures of tobacco the exports were during the same three years: In 1898-99, cigarettes and cigars, 404,701 kilograms; value declared in custom-houses, \$894,700. In 1899-1900, cigarettes and cigars, 276,967 kilograms; value declared in custom-houses, \$699,306. In 1900-1901, cigarettes and cigars, 284,283 kilograms; value declared in custom-houses, \$705,385.68.

The tobacco-leaf exports, exclusive of the manufactured articles, were: In 1898-99, 2,275,918 kilograms; declared value, \$2,515,606. In 1899-1900, 1,692,578 kilograms; declared value, \$1,645,576. In 1900-1901, 1,735,073 kilograms; declared value, \$1,509,328.25. Tobacco exported pays no duty.

The foregoing quantities show that the total production of tobacco in each of the three years under review was, in 1898-99, 7,822,595 kilograms; in 1899-1900, 8,277,344 kilograms; in 1900-1901, 8,416,908 kilograms. The production for the year 1901-2 is estimated to reach 10,000,000 kilograms.

CONCESSION FOR THE CUTTING OF TIMBER.

The Department of Public Works has granted a concession to J. E. PLUMER for timber cutting on 216,936 hectares of Government lands situated in the Peto district, State of Yucatan. The lands in question are covered with valuable forests of mahogany, cedar, dyewoods and construction timbers. The contract also authorizes the concessionaire to engage in the industry of extracting rubber and other resinous substances. The duration of the concession is ten years, and is based on the payment to the Government by the concessionaire of the following sums:

	<i>Pesos.</i>
For each mahogany or cedar tree cut	1.50
For each tree of construction timber cut .....	.50
For each ton of firewood cut .....	.50
For each ton of dyewood	2.00
For each ton of chicle gathered	18.00
For each ton of rubber gathered	24.00
An annual payment for each hectare of land cultivated	1.00
An annual payment, per head, for cattle pastured in the zone embraced in the concession .....	.50
An annual payment per hectare of land exploited of .....	.12

DIVIDIVI, OR CASCALOTE.

A recent article in the "Progreso," of Mexico, contains some useful information regarding the important commercial product called *cascalote*, or *dividivi*, the latter name being the designation applied by European importers to the pod or fruit of the *Caesalpinia coriaria*, an

indigenous leguminous plant of tropical America, the West Indies, Northern Brazil, Venezuela, and Colombia. The plant upon which the *cascalote* grows is also cultivated in other tropical regions, usually on a small scale, and in India its cultivation has been engaged in to a considerable extent. The pods of the plant, which is the valuable part for commercial purposes, contain a large percentage of tannin, and, when mixed with other substances possessing tannic properties, makes a good substitute for nutgalls. When employed for tanning purposes, it renders the leather soft and pliable and of a dark red color. One of the largest markets for dividivi, or *cascalote*, is Hamburg. The annexed table shows the value of the shipments of this product to Hamburg from 1893 to 1899, inclusive:

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
	<i>Marks.</i>		<i>Marks.</i>
1893	1,761,090	1898	1,195,310
1894	1,170,230	1899	1,639,410
1895	988,080		
1896	1,532,250	Total	a 9,957,240
1897	1,670,870		

a Equal in American gold to \$2,389,737.

In Venezuela and Colombia the principal ports from which this article is exported are Maracaibo, Rio Nacho, and Sabanilla. The average price paid for *cascalote* during the last twenty years, according to the "Hamburger Seeinfurg," was from 20 to 22 marks per kilogram.

The dividivi shrub thrives over a considerable range of altitude varying from sea level to 2,500 feet. It bears fruit at the end of the sixth or seventh year, the yield increasing annually up to the twenty-fifth year. The shrub may also be employed to advantage as a shade tree, and as protection against the windstorms or gales. It is propagated from the seed. A plot or bed of rich loam of from 3 to 4 feet wide, and of a suitable length, is prepared, the seeds are planted at a distance of about 8 centimeters apart, and are covered to the depth of 1 centimeter with a layer of rich soil. This seed bed or nursery should be kept humid, and should be protected by shade during the heated portion of the day. In about ten days from the completion of the planting, the seeds will have germinated and the tiny plants will appear above the surface of the ground. The shade should then be gradually lessened, and when the plants reach a height of 15 centimeters the shade should be removed altogether. When the plants are 30 centimeters high they should be carefully carried to the field intended for the permanent grove, and transplanted at a distance of 4 meters apart. After transplanting, the soil in which the plants are placed should be kept moist until they have taken root, and should be

partially shaded for a period of three months after the operation of transplanting.

No other attention is required except to keep the grove free from weeds. The freeing of the grove from weeds will be rendered easier from year to year until the plants begin to produce, at which time the shade will have become so dense as to prevent any undesirable undergrowth that would endanger the trees or lower their yield. The harvesting of the fruit is very simple, and consists in gathering the pods when they turn to a dark, gray color. These pods, after being dried in the sun, are placed in sacks and are then ready for the market.

RAILWAY CONCESSION IN SONORA.

The Mexican Government has granted a concession for the construction of a railway from Alamos, Sonora, to the port of Ybaros in the same State, with the privilege of building branch lines to San Bernardo, and the mineral districts of Josefita. The duration of the concession is ninety-nine years, at the expiration of which time the railway will revert to the Government. The concessionaire agrees to commence the survey within six months, and is obligated to complete at least 20 kilometers of the road during the first two years, and must not construct less than 20 kilometers additional in any subsequent year, the entire line to be finished within a period of five years.

CONCESSION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

The Department of Public Works has authorized the use for irrigation purposes of a quantity of water taken from the Techuitlan or Fuertes rivers, in the State of Jalisco, not to exceed 1,000 liters per second. The concessionaire has seven years in which to construct the hydraulic works necessary to be used in the taking and distributing of the water referred to.

CONCESSIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE.

The Mexican Government has authorized the construction of hydraulic works necessary to convert the water power of the Pilón or Montemorelos River, in the State of Nuevo Leon, into electric power. The concessionaire is obligated to use the electric energy mentioned at the place where it is generated, or transmit it for use to some other more convenient place by means of overhead wires.

A similar concession has been granted for the utilization for the generating of motive power of a quantity of water, not exceeding 2,000 liters per second, taken from the Verde River, in the district of Temascaltepec, State of Mexico. The electric energy thus obtained must be used at the place where it is generated, or transmitted for use at some more convenient place.

THE MEZQUITAL MINES.

The Mezquital mines are situated in the range of mountains, in the State of Zacatecas, in which the Mezquital River rises. In addition to the mines proper and the space occupied by the mill and waterworks and concessions, there are 162 hectares of valuable woodland belonging to the company. Adjoining the village of the corporation is the village of Mezquital del Oro, which has a population of some 2,500 inhabitants, composed principally of miners and their families. The company has an excellent 50-stamp mill, and is supplied with all the tools and appliances necessary for the exploitation of the mines, including the crushing and treatment of the ores. The mines contain a number of veins or lodes, but up to the present time the workings have been confined to the principal lode, which runs through the entire length of the mining property for a distance of more than 3½ kilometers. This lode has an average width of 1.50 meters, and assays about 23 grams of gold per ton, of which quantity only about 60 per cent is saved by the amalgamation process. The grade of the ore, while not high, is even and regular, and the treatment of thousands of tons shows but little variation in the richness of the mineral. The other lodes of the mines are of considerable importance and extent, but as the main vein is capable of furnishing a quantity of ore that appears to be practically inexhaustible, the smaller veins will probably not be worked for some time to come. The ores are taken from the mines to the stamp mill through the San Miguel tunnel, and owing to the slant of the tunnel no mechanical force is necessary. The tunnel, which also serves as a drain, penetrates the mountain for a distance of 610 meters. The entrance to the tunnel is 9 meters above the level of the river, and the mines are 129 kilometers from Guadalajara, from which city provisions and supplies are obtained.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF COFFEE CULTURE.

Mexico is the most northerly of American countries to engage profitably in the growing of the coffee plant. The initial efforts in this culture were made in 1818 at Cordova, in the State of Vera Cruz, and large *cafetales*, or coffee plantations, may still be seen in that region, though tobacco growing has become the leading industry of the district. Certain parts of the Republic are admirably adapted for coffee cultivation, and yield a quality which is equal to the best varieties of Arabia.

The plant may be grown at any altitude between sea level and 5,000 feet, its success at the various heights being governed by local climatic conditions. On the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where the elevation of some of the plantations is not more than 500 feet, a favoring temperature is produced by the air currents which sweep across the neck of

land from ocean to ocean, reducing what would otherwise be too tropical heat. Equally good results are obtained from among the mountains and foothills of the States of Oaxaca, Michoacan, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Chiapas. These States are the principal coffee-producing sections of the Republic, as the northern part has too sterile a soil and too temperate a climate for such vegetation, and much of the southern part is a table-land over 5,000 feet above sea level.

The variety chiefly cultivated is *Coffea arabica*, allied to the Mocha. The myrtle species, similar to the Java, is second in quality, and it is thought that on the lowlands near the coast Liberian coffee would do well, as it is grown near the sea in its native habitat. The best coffee in Mexico is grown in the State of Michoacan, near the city of Uruapan. The berry is small and dwarfed and contains but one seed. This is of so delicious a flavor that it is supposed to have its own portion and that of the missing seed as well.

One of the largest plantations in Mexico is owned by United States citizens, and is situated in the Sierra Madre Mountains in the State of Oaxaca, a day's journey on horseback from the Mexican Southern Railway, over seven ranges of mountains. It is a model farm, comprising 6,000 acres, and fitted up with modern machinery of United States origin. In the Department of Palenque, State of Chiapas, a number of planters from the United States are successfully engaged in raising coffee, and several companies have secured land that they are selling in small tracts and colonizing. On the Isthmus of Tehuantepec an Ohio company has bought 900 acres of coffee lands in the foothills of a mountain range, and adjoining this property is an estate owned by a Kansas City company on which one of the most complete coffee-cleaning plants is in operation. Many other planters in the vicinity have reached the period when returns on their outlay are being realized. Another exceptionally favorable location for coffee growing is on the Tehuantepec Railway, 85 miles south of the Gulf port of Coatzacoaleos, and bordered by rivers on each side. This estate is known as "La Puerta," and contains 40,000 acres. The State of Vera Cruz also contains large plantations devoted to this culture, which is being carried on with good results.

RUBBER CULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC.

In the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States for 1902 the following is stated with regard to the culture of the Central American rubber tree, known as "castilloa," in the Republic of Mexico:

"It is generally supposed that a continuously humid climate is necessary for rubber culture, but in southern Mexico it is obvious that an alternation of distinct wet and dry seasons is favorable to the production of rubber by castilloa, which will permit a much wider use of

this tree in our tropical islands than has appeared possible hitherto. The failure of some of the earlier experiments may be ascribed to planting in situations too uniformly moist. The tree will often grow luxuriantly where it will produce little or no rubber, as many planters have learned to their cost. Rubber is the most important vegetable raw material now imported for manufacture in the United States. The agricultural production of rubber is assured, and several millions of capital from the United States have been invested already in Mexican rubber plantations. The extent, however, to which these and similar enterprises in other countries can be made profitable depends on the solution of many new agricultural problems.

PEARL-FISHING CONCESSION.

The "Diario Oficial" of November 30, 1902, publishes a new concession for pearl fishing, granted by the Mexican Government to MESSRS. SANTA CRUZ & OLLIVIER for the purpose of exploiting for ten years the mother-of-pearl to be found from the mouth of the Rio Colorado to the port of Manzanillo and on the shores of the islands in the Gulf of California, known as Tiburon, San Esteban, San Pedro Martir, and San Pedro Nolasco. The concessionaires are also allowed during the same period to exploit the sheep and goats, phosphates and sulphates which exist on the islands of the Revillagigedo Archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, and also within a zone extending 10 kilometers (6 miles) around the coast of the last-mentioned islands to exploit the fish, shellfish, and whales, the islands referred to being Socorro, San Benedicto, Roca Partida, and Clarion, as well as the oysters to be found on the last mentioned.

The concessionaires are obliged to respect previously established fishing rights, especially those of small fishermen. By article 4 the concessionaires will pay in rent as follows:—\$1 for every ton of fish or shellfish, \$10 for every ton of mother-of-pearl, \$3 for every ton of whale oil, \$2 for every ton of ordinary turtle, and \$50 for every ton of the *Eretmochelys imbricata* producing tortoise shell, 10 cents annually for each head of cattle given pasture on national lands within the zone, 50 cents annually for every hectare (2.471 acres) of national lands cultivated, 20 cents per ton of oyster shell, and 50 cents per ton of phosphates and sulphates which they will work, 50 cents for each sheep or goat utilized, besides an annual fixed sum of \$400.

They must construct within three years a factory or packing house to tin, or otherwise preserve, the produce of their fisheries. They may build the same free of any charge on any national land within the zone of their concession. They will have to begin work within one year from the date of the present contract, and must contribute \$12,000 annually toward the expenses of Government inspection.

It is interesting to note that, among other reasons, the contract will become void by paragraph 7 of article 17, "For having given over the concession or, having admitted into partnership any foreign Government or agent of such Government," but by article 20 the concessionaires and the company which they may form shall always be considered, and will in all cases be subject to the courts of law of Mexico. They can not ever claim under the contract any rights in international law, neither will they be allowed to make any appeal to any foreign diplomatic agent.

The same number of the "Diario" contains another concession of a similar nature granted to Mr. R. GILBERT for prawn, lobster, and sponge fishing, off the coast of Yucatan, between Cape Cangrejo and Punta Flor.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The revenues of the State of Durango during the six months from January to June of the current year 1902 amounted to \$1,065,350.17 and the disbursements to \$1,042,222.48, leaving a balance of \$23,127.69 in cash in the treasury to carry over to the following six months. Among the items forming the revenue is the sum of \$53,753, the proceeds of the tax on mining. The tax on rural properties produced \$72,959.82, and on city properties \$24,388.24; the licenses for the various lines of business yielded \$57,186.85.

A table prepared by the "Commercial Intelligence" of London, and published on October 30, 1902, shows that of the total imports of Mexico in the years 1893-1895, Great Britain furnished 17 per cent, and in the years 1898 and 1900 a gain of one point was made, 18 per cent being the recorded quota. In the intervals under comparison, the proportion of German trade advanced from 8 per cent to 11 per cent; that of France declined from 14 per cent to 12 per cent, and that of the United States from 52 per cent in the former period to 49 per cent in the latter.

A French consular report states that there are at present in the State of Vera Cruz 9 cotton-weaving mills which occupy the first rank among the 125 mills throughout Mexico. The chief mills are in the hands of Frenchmen.

NICARAGUA.

VOLCANOES IN THE REPUBLIC.

The following excerpts are from an interesting paper, dealing with the volcanoes of the Republic of Nicaragua, prepared by Mr. P. W. CHAMBERLAIN, C. E., member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The views of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN are the more important as he

was for many years one of the members of a United States company of engineers engaged in the construction of roadbeds in Nicaragua.

"The orographic system of Nicaragua is distinctly marked by two separate and well-defined geological formations, each giving different aspect to the country in its hydrography and general physical conditions, and, moreover, to the social and political as well.

"From the boundary line of Honduras to the valley of the San Juan River and from the lakes to the shores of the Caribbean Sea, which comprises the greater part of Nicaragua, the country is covered with a chain of low mountains and its spurs. Those mountains, for the most part, are of primitive rocks covered with soil formed by their own decomposition and the decayed products of the rank vegetation of luxuriant primeval forests.

"The water of the torrents, ravines, and rivulets, slowly but continually carving the sides of the hills, have exposed to view the porphyries and other similar rocks forming the great bulk of the mountains, and in these are embedded quartzite veins, several of which contain gold and silver in paying quantities; those lodes undoubtedly will be profitably worked as soon as the country becomes opened by the construction of roads.

"Between the innumerable spurs of those mountains are picturesque valleys and shaded glades, with very rich soil and congenial climate, making them fit abodes for the white man, and also appropriate for the cultivation of many of the grains, vegetables, and plants of the temperate zones.

"The lack of communication and means of transportation has been the cause, up to the present day, of the abandonment of those natural advantages in soil and climate, and for the preference given to the hot but easily approachable volcanic region that is found in the narrow strip of land between the Pacific Ocean and the lakes.

"Hence, in that limited territory, scorched by the fierce rays of a tropical sun, the majority of the inhabitants of Nicaragua have their home; therein their principal cities are built, resting on a soil of reverberating volcanic dust and in a hot climate that enervates all muscular force and is antagonistic to human energy and industry, while 100 or 120 miles inland are allowed to remain in its primitive wilderness, beautiful valleys with abundance of fresh, pure, and cool water, climates of perpetual spring, great facilities for sanitary drainage, and amidst virgin forests of valuable timbers and soils of unsurpassable fertility; ideal sites for modern towns.

"To the casual observer or traveler that goes through by rail from the seaport on the Pacific to the commercial towns, and only sees the volcanic region and nothing of the richer and better part of Nicaragua, to him the country seems to be the most volcanic region of the globe.

"In a recent geological period a geosynclinal of very small dimensions in breadth but immense length, running from northwest to southeast through what is to-day Nicaragua, marked the locality of a fault in

the earth crust. The sedimentary rocks formed during the period of subsidence are to be found in several places between the Pacific and the lakes; in Diriamba is a quarry of sedimentary sandstone; in Rivas, Nandaime, Managua, Leon, and Chinandega, fossil shell lime rock is quarried that gives very good lime.

"The form and nature of the volcanic vents and the matter ejected during the following geantielinal shows that the fault and line of fissure is of limited breadth and not deeply seated.

"In Nicaragua are not found those colossal volcanoes that are met farther north or south of it, like the *Acatenango*, of 14,000 feet elevation; in Guatemala, and the *Irazú* and *Turealba*, of 12,000 feet, in Costa Rica. The highest Nicaraguan volcano is *El Viejo*, only 5,800 feet above sea level.

"The outward appearance and shape of volcanic mountains is a very good sign and criterion for judging of the force and intensity of the pent-up energies brought forward to the surface of the earth during paroxysmal eruptions at the periods of variable activity.

"Those volcanoes of fierce eruptions and great energy are always ragged and of very irregular shape—such are the *Icelandic* volcanoes, the *Vesuvius*, the *Etna*, and several of the volcanoes of *Java*—while those of milder eruptions and moderate force are always of very regular shape and outline. *Mont Pelee*, in the Martinique Island, before the terrible eruption of May 8 last, had a rugged and ragged appearance, while the well-behaved *Fusiyama*, the sacred volcano of Japan, as is well known, has such regularity of lines that it can be called beautiful.

"All the volcanoes of Nicaragua, with two exceptions, those of *Cosigüina* and *Masaya*, are of the *Fusiyama* type and of moderate elevation—none reach 6,000 feet above sea level.

"*Cosigüina* made a terrific eruption on the 2d of January, 1835, which, before the eruption of *Krakatoa*, in 1883, was considered the grandest on record. The dust from the *Cosigüina* reached the City of Mexico to the north, Bogota to the south, and Jamaica to the east, but in spite of this fierce eruption Nicaragua suffered no damage whatsoever, because the nearest town, Chinandega, is 40 miles distant from *Cosigüina*.

"The Spaniards founded the city of Leon Viejo at the western end of Lake *Xolotlan*, to-day Lake Managua, and at the very foot of volcano *Momotombo* and no more than 2 miles from its crater. In 1609 *Momotombo* made its first recorded eruption, and it so alarmed the citizens of the city, showing them their mistake in planting it so close to the volcano, that the following year they moved en masse, with their chattels and belongings, to 23 miles from the former locality and established New Leon in its present site, at a reasonable distance from any volcanic vent. In 1870 and 1886 *Momotombo* made eruptions, throwing out ashes, scoria, and dust, but no damage whatsoever was done.

"In 1850 volcano *Las Pilas* began a short period of activity by small

vent on its northwestern flank, through which it ejected lava and scoria, forming a parasitic cone of moderate dimensions. This eruption was witnessed by Mr. Squier, minister of the United States to Nicaragua at the time.

"According to the narrative of the *boncanier* Dampier, who, in 1684, with his horde of pirates, took and sacked the town of Realejo, volcano *El Viejo* was in eruption at the time. This is its only recorded eruption.

"The center of volcanic activity in Nicaragua seems to be located on a ridge named Sierra de los Morabios that runs from volcano *Cosigüina* to *Momotombo*. The first is on the border of Gulf of Fonseca and the last on the western shore of Lake Managua. In this ridge are the following vents: *Cosigüina*, 2,700 feet above sea level; *Chonco*, 3,580; *El Viejo*, 5,800; *Santa Clara*, 4,500; *Telica* (active), 3,400; *San Jacinto*, 2,800; *Rota*, 3,600; *Las Pilas*, 3,500; *Asososeca*, 3,200, and *Momotombo* (active), 4,100.

"None of the volcanoes of the Morabios ridge properly could be called extinct. Several of them have remained inactive for centuries and may remain so for centuries to come, but the fumaroles, hot springs, and specially the seismic disturbances occasionally local to the district clearly shows that they are dormant but not dead.

"On the line of axis of the geantielinal, and farther southeast from the Morabios ridge, are the isolated volcanoes *Masaya* (active), 2,100 feet; *Apoyo* (extinct), 700; *Mombacho*, 4,450; *Ometepe*, 5,100; and *Madera* (extinct), 4,200, and farther on to the southeast at a long distance and in Costa Rican territory volcano *Orosí*, 5,200 feet.

"The *Masaya* was in activity at the time of conquest of Nicaragua by Gil González in the year 1523, and continued so until 1772, when it made a great eruption, ejecting a vast mass of lava, which covered a tract of land 8 miles long by 2 wide. In 1854 it made another small eruption, which it repeated in 1858 and 1861. Since then it was dormant until May of 1902, when it resumed activity. The constant increase of the volume of steam and other gases thrown out at present from the crater in activity gives evidence of a pending eruption.

"As none of the former eruptions did any damage to the city of *Masaya*, 5 miles from the volcano, its inhabitants are confidently expecting the approaching eruption without fear.

"This volcano of *Masaya*, in a no-distant geological time—probably the beginning of the Quaternary—was one of great magnitude, with a crater 15 miles in diameter. To-day the remains of the borders and ramparts of the old crater are visible, forming a nearly perfect circle around the present cone and vent, which are situated near the center of the old one.

"In Lake Nicaragua is an island named *Ometepe*, and on it are situated volcanoes *Ometepe* and *Madera*. The former made a small

eruption in 1883, and continued in slight activity for several years afterwards, but at present is quiet and dormant. The eruption of 1883 is the only one on record for this volcano. The *Madera* is an extinct volcano, with a cone of truncated form.

"In the territory comprised between *Madera*, the last of the Nicaraguan volcanoes, and *Orosí*, the first in Costa Rican soil, a distance of over 50 miles, there is no vent, cone, hot springs, or any other sign of volcanic activity, past or present. This fact is of great importance, as it shows that the fault or internal fissure in the earth crust that gave rise to the several volcanic vents of Central America is contracted in Nicaragua, and at that particular place so completely built up and healed that it offers such great resistance to the internal forces that they can not overcome it in any way, shape, or form. Hence the low gap in the grand American cordillera found at that place, which has a mean height of about 150 feet above sea level, the lowest gap from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego. This cause also explains the extinction of volcano *Madera*.

"The seismic vibrations or earthquakes recorded in Nicaraguan history show that none has been of very severe intensity. This may be due to several causes; but there is a good explanation in the fact that *all* the lavas of the volcanoes of Nicaragua are basic or sub-basic in their composition. There are no acid lavas to be found near any of the vents; not even the smallest piece of obsidian is to be met with. There are no puys like those of the Auvergne or mamelons of the Bourbon Island type. Some trachyte and andesite lavas are found near the extinct volcanoes, such as *Chiltepe* and *Güisisil*.

"All authorities agree to-day in the direct and immediate connection of earthquakes and volcanic phenomena, and also that eruptions are due to steam tension; therefore it is of capital importance to know the chemical composition of the matter ejected by volcanic vents. The composition of the ejected matter gives us an approximate idea of the amount of pressure or tension that the steam or water vapor is subjected to in the bowels of a volcano before it can be relieved, either by its passage to the vent or to some internal cavity in the earth crust.

"It is well known that acid lavas, such as *rhyolites*, have a much higher melting point than basic lavas; consequently the steam pressure is proportionate to the melting point of the rocks, and is increasing until the lava acquires the necessary fluidity to allow the pent-up steam to escape through its mass. The result is that those volcanoes that eject acid lavas generally originate vibratory waves of great force, while those of basic lavas, milder ones. The *Stromboli* is a volcano of basic lavas and mild eruptions and *Vulcano* of acid lavas with eruptions of considerable force.

"The lavas from *Fuego* and *Cerro Quemado*, in Guatemala, and

from *San Salvador* and *Ilopango*, in the Republic of Salvador, are rhyolites. Near *El Chato*, in the neighborhood of Guatemala City, there is a big mass of obsidian, which is very transparent.

"The earthquake shocks of Guatemala and Salvador, as a rule, are very severe, while those of Nicaragua are not only mild in force, but circumscribed to more or less limited areas.

"The only recorded seismic disturbances that have affected the whole country are those of 1538, 1648, 1651, 1844, and 1865.

"The earthquake of 1651 is the only severe one ever felt on the valley of the San Juan River; in this valley earthquakes are seldom felt at all; it could be called immune from those disturbances. In all probability the shocks of 1648 and 1651 originated from some Costa Rican volcano.

"The shock of 1844 was from the volcano *Irazú*, in Costa Rica, then in eruption, which destroyed the city of Cartago, in said Republic, but, although felt all over Nicaragua, did no damage to any of its towns.

"At 9 p. m. of the 11th of October, 1885, a somewhat severe earthquake was felt over a great part of Nicaragua. It did considerable damage at Leon, where a lady was killed by the falling of an adobe wall. This seismic vibration was from the volcano *Momotombo*, which in the following year was in eruption.

"In 1898 a very severe shock at Chinandega destroyed many of the adobe houses of that town; also some at Leon. None of the masonry buildings suffered any damage of consideration. The shock was felt at Managua, where it did some slight damage; at Masaya, Granada, and Rivas the vibration was very slight.

"In December, 1887, several shocks of some force occurred at Managua and its neighborhood within a radius of a few miles; at Masaya, 18 miles to the southeast, and Nagarote, 20 miles to the west, nothing was felt.

"Similar local phenomena happened at Granada in 1890, and nothing was felt in other localities close by.

"In both instances it is clear that the vibrations originated within short distance from the surface of the earth.

"Most of the earthquakes of Nicaragua have been traced to the Morabios ridge, the force of the shocks notably diminishing as the distance from the ridge increases.

"The volcanoes of Nicaragua, with their regular-shaped cones, basic lavas, and seismic vibrations of limited areas, could properly be called mild volcanoes in comparison with those of ragged appearance, acid lavas, and tremendous eruptions.

"The numerous vents in Nicaragua ought to be considered as so many well-balanced automatic spring valves for regulating the internal pressure of steam in nature's laboratory boiler, the earth crust, and not looked upon as powder houses, liable to explode at any moment.

"As the existence of those volcanic vents has caused a great deal of apprehension in certain quarters regarding the future stability and security of the isthmian canal, in case it be built by the Nicaragua route, it is convenient and proper to examine at this opportunity into the position of said route in relation to that of the volcanic vents and of the probable effect of volcanic eruptions on said canal.

"Undoubtedly the minds of many persons have been influenced to a great extent by the appalling catastrophe that has befallen the city of St. Pierre, in the island of Martinique, totally destroyed, with all its inhabitants, by the terrific eruption of Mont Pelée on the 8th of May of this year.

"Although volcanoes in eruption are terrible engines of destruction at close quarters, yet the radius of direct action is very limited, hardly reaching 10 miles from the vent.

"Since the year 79 of the Christian era Vesuvius has been, more or less, in constant activity, and very often in eruption; some of which, like those of 1822 and 1872, have been on the grandest scale, yet the city of Naples, no more than 6 miles from the crater, has survived the eruptions of nearly two thousand years.

"The eruption of the year 79 covered with its *laves di fuoco* the Roman cities of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiae, on the flanks of Monte Somma, the original name for the old volcano. In spite of this sad experience, the Italians continued to build around the cone and in close proximity to the crater. During the eruption of 1872 the towns *Massa di Somma* and *Sau Sebastiano* were destroyed by the streams of the *laves di fuoco*.

"The town of St. Pierre was in too close proximity to Mount Pelée to have survived the eruption had it not been destroyed by the cloud of burning carbureted hydrogen that swept it from the face of the earth. The other towns in that island at reasonable distance from the volcano are safe and not in danger.

"The fertility of the soil on the flanks of volcanoes is a well-known fact; this is due to the high percentage of soda and potash contained in volcanic dust. Although the risk is great to anyone who ventures to cultivate those soils, the temptation is greater still, when the reward is so bountiful and the danger somewhat remote. Hence at every volcanic eruption some people are bound to suffer in one way or another. The eruptions of Etna always bring forth calamities to the peasants of Catania, in Sicily, who have in past years, and in the future will cultivate those rich soils on the flanks of Etna, in spite of all the protesting eruptions of the volcano. The greed of man and not the fierceness of the internal forces are to be blamed for many a catastrophe.

"The two volcanoes of Nicaragua of formidable appearance and bad reputation—the *Cosigüina* and *Masaya*—are far away from the

canal route; the first is about 150 miles and the second over 50 from the nearest point of the canal.

"*Volcano Ometepe* is the only one in close proximity to the route and yet is over 15 miles from it. The *Ometepe*, as before stated, made a mild eruption in 1883, and now is quiet and dormant; but were it to awake and make an eruption as fierce as that of Mont Pelée, it could not reach the canal, 15 miles away. On that dreadful morning of May 8 last, at the precise moment of the destruction of St. Pierre, the steamer *Rouyer Quartier* was abreast of the ill-fated city and only 8 miles from the scene of destruction, yet it escaped without the least injury. The action of Pelée was tremendous in its havoc and destruction within a radius of 6 or 8 miles, but beyond those limits its fury was impotent.

"With regard to the canal works, more is to be apprehended from earthquakes than from volcanic eruptions.

"The line of the Nicaragua Canal is at safe distance from the products and ejections of volcanic vents.

"The recorded earthquakes of Nicaragua never have been of highly destructive force; none could have done any material damage to the locks or dams of the canal.

"*None of the eruptions or seismic vibrations have ever affected the level of the lakes or caused tidal waves on same.*"

PARAGUAY.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT EZCURRA.

On November 25, 1902, Colonel JUAN EZCURRA assumed office as President of the Republic of Paraguay, Dr. MANUEL A. DOMÍNGUEZ being the Vice-President. Señor EZCURRA was Minister of War during the incumbency of President ACEVAL, and in his inaugural address declares that he intends surrounding himself with the most capable men in the country, in order that they may help him to improve the state of the finances and develop the natural resources of the Republic.

NEW CABINET.

The cabinet chosen by President EZCURRA to assist him in his executive duties is composed as follows:

Minister of the Interior, Señor DON EDWARDS HEYTA;
 Minister of War and Marine, Colonel ANTONIO CACERAS;
 Minister of Finance, Señor DON FULGENCIO R. MORANO;
 Minister of Justice, Señor DON CAYETANO A. CARRERAS;
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor DON PEDRO PENA.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS DURING FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1901
AND 1902.

	1902.	1901.
Hides:		
Dry.....		
Salted.....	pieces.. 66,990	55,183
Dry.....	do..... 116,883	87,290
Bristles.....	kilos.. 63,999	40,081
Gum-pas.....	do..... 100,951	70,054
Wool.....	do..... 25,306	16,952
Cocoanut bran.....	do..... 10,330	38,940
Cocoanuts.....	do..... 316,102	10,160
Cocoanut oil.....	do..... 1,715	3,500
Extract of Ironwood.....	do..... 1,328,502	459,300
Petit grain.....	do..... 17,441	16,875
Ironwood logs.....	do..... 5,635,459	7,403,360
Beams of hard wood.....	pieces.. 12,335	17,789
Posts.....	do..... 16,911	17,285
Tobacco.....	kilos.. 1,974,481	1,777,249
Paraguay tea:		
Not ground.....	do..... 5,153,426	5,137,713
Ground.....	do..... 171,169	234,930
Curapey bark.....	do..... 592,890	176,750
Oranges.....	number.. 5,703,100	12,125,630
Palms.....	do..... 6,303	33,543

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I.—*Decree of August 8, 1902, amending decree of April 3, 1902, relative to the régime applicable to wine and other beverages.*

["Diario Oficial," No. 551, of August 17, 1902.]

ARTICLE 1. The above-mentioned decree (*see* second supplement) repeals the increased duty applicable to common wine and other beverages, in respect to alcoholic strength and quantity of dry extract contained therein.

ART. 2. The valuation of \$0.150 gold per liter assigned to Chianti wine in Tariff No. 263 is maintained.

II.—*Exemption from import duty of horses and mules.*

["Registro Oficial" of 1901, p. 31.]

An order dated February 12, 1901, includes horses and mules in the list of exemptions designated in article 4 of law of September 21, 1899.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PASSES TO IMMIGRANTS.

Following are the regulations and requirements of the Paraguayan Government touching the granting of passes to immigrants, as published in the "Paraguay Monthly Review:"

1. Proof of the identity of the interested party before the consulate at port of embarkation.

2. Proof of nationality, profession, and other circumstances as a foundation for the request for such passes, except in cases of a contrary order of the Ministry.

3. Orders for passes will be effective for thirty days, and after the expiration of said time they shall become void and of no effect.

4. The obligation of the immigrant making use of a Government pass to present himself on his arrival at the Dirección General or the respective immigration office to be duly registered.

5. In no case shall immigration passes be issued in favor of persons afflicted with a contagious disease, nor to paupers, or natives of Asia or Africa, nor to persons of bad conduct or responsible to foreign tribunals, wherever these circumstances (infirmary, bad conduct, or delinquency) come to the knowledge of the consular agents or representatives by whatever means, it being understood that these restrictions involve no obligation on the part of the applicant to submit to medical inspection or to investigations difficult of verification.

Neither shall passes be granted to valetudinarians, invalids, or persons above 60 years of age, unless they show that they come to live at the expense of their families or unless they accompany their families having sufficient resources for their sustenance.

6. The respective consulates shall transmit monthly a list of all passes issued.

7. In order that passes at the cost of the Government may be issued in favor of immigrants coming to Paraguay to establish themselves therein, it shall be necessary in each case that each single adult and every head of a family possess a minimum capital of \$50 gold in cash, and that each adult male of the same family shall possess \$30 gold upon arriving in the country, excepting in cases of express orders of the Ministry, or in cases of immigrants called to the country by families already established here.

FOR REIMPATRIATION.

8. Having left the country before the year 1895, and having his last place of residence for at least one year in the consular district from which the pass is solicited.

9. Not having made use of a like privilege for the purpose of reimpatriation.

10. To return to the country with the purpose of definitely locating therein.

11. Justification of applicant's identity.

FOR SOLICITORS OF PASSES RESIDENT IN THE COUNTRY.

Petitioners for passes for immigrants called to the country should express the names, age, nationality, and professions of the persons called, declaring that they become responsible for the observation of

the respective instructions and for the proper use of the passes desired, as well as for the presentation of the immigrants at the Direction General of Immigration or branch offices thereof, and that the solicitant shall, upon arrival, take charge of such persons, and shall furnish them a location and employment under penalty of refunding to the State the value of such passes in case of failure to fulfill either of said obligations.

The above rules were issued by JUAN F. PEREZ, Subsecretary of Colonization, under date of March 5, 1902, and were of a provisional character, to remain in force until such time as the laws and regulations in the matter shall be passed.

LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE IN 1901.

Statistics published in the "Paraguay Monthly Review" give the following figures of the number of live stock in the Republic of Paraguay at the close of the year 1901, as also of the culture and production of arable lands:

LIVE STOCK.

Horned cattle.....	2,413,780
Horses.....	94,105
Mares.....	113,225
Mules.....	5,974
Asses.....	4,665
Hogs.....	38,377
Goats.....	46,871
Sheep.....	236,755

CROPS.

	Area culti-	Production.
	vated.	
	Hectares.	Kilos.
Maize.....	47,262	75,620,268
Mandioca.....	37,333	848,831,280
Beans.....	4,995	12,010,221
Peanuts.....	6,010	19,232,280
Sugar cane.....	8,552	410,509,000
Cotton.....	75	43,476
Rice.....	1,181	3,189,700
Castor bean.....	214	514,491
Coffee.....	917	2,263,089
Tobacco.....	5,607	8,972,613

According to the same authority, the national and foreign capital invested in commerce in the country was, at the same period, \$27,242,437 (paper currency), and in industries within the Republic, \$19,048,095 (paper).

EXTRACTION OF OIL FROM THE COCO PALM.

The "Revista Financiera y Comercial," of Buenos Ayres, draws attention to one of the dormant resources of Paraguay existing in great abundance in that country in the shape of a palm tree, wrongly called "Palmera Paraguaya de Coco," whose Latin name is *Acrocomia mbocaya*. The kernel of the nut furnishes 40 per cent of oil, worth £16 per ton. It is stated that up to a few years ago very little attention was paid to this palm, the small quantities of oil obtained from kernels

shelled by hand being solely used by local soap makers. The administration of the "Banco Agrícola," of Asuncion, has now taken the matter in hand, and after sending out numerous samples of the oil to leading soap makers in Europe, found that there would be a good market for it if only it could be produced at the right price. In order to do this a machine would be required which would remove the soft part of the fruit and free the kernel from the extremely hard shell of the nut. These machines would have to be worked by hand and be moderate in price, as they would be distributed to the country folk all over the Republic. It is also stated that Herr CHRISTIAN HEISECKE has invented a machine for that purpose, but it is not known as yet if the problem has been solved in the right way. As the Paraguayan coco palm grows in enormous numbers, it is almost certain that a large number of these machines will be required, and observant business men in the Paraguayan Republic see in the export of palm oil one of the best sources of income of that country.

PERU.

EXPORTS OF COTTON IN 1900 AND 1901.

[From the "Auxiliar del Comercio."]

Ports.	Weight (in kilograms).		Ports.	Weight (in kilograms).	
	1900.	1901.		1900.	1901.
Tumbes.....	1,998	14,458	Mollendo.....		2,275
Payta.....	2,150,713	2,680,139	Ilo.....		10,480
Eten.....	291,313	127,830	Buena Vista.....	10,019	
Pacasmayo.....	11,088	1,150	Puno.....		450
Salaverry.....		2,735	Sechura.....	127,399	107,974
Supé.....	252,096	251,516	Calla.....	230,922	332,565
Huacho.....	175,240	389,677	Total.....	7,246,096	8,010,944
Pisco.....	1,906,858	2,412,812	Official value.....	£326,071	£308,561
Cerro Azul.....	510,081	567,282			
Tauro de Mora.....	819,517	815,392			
Lomas.....	455,852	231,221			

Cotton is extensively being sown and cultivated in the North Piura district, which is noted for its long fiber; and as it rarely rains there and a vast area lies waste for the want of moisture, two companies have been formed for bringing water down from the mountains, a considerable distance. The work is being actively carried on and will be completed at an early date, so that in Arequipa there will be a large opening for machinery of all kinds.

EXPORTATION OF SUGAR IN 1900 AND 1901.

An extract from a report of the Treasury Department of the Government of Peru, published in "El Auxiliar del Comercio" of Callao, shows that Peru exported in 1901 raw and refined sugar to the amount of 113,596,122 kilograms, as compared with 110,695,372 kilograms exported during 1900, making an increase in the exports of 1901 over

those of the preceding year of 2,900,750 kilograms. The annexed table gives a detailed statement of the shipments of sugar from the different ports during the years mentioned:

Ports.	Exports (in kilograms).		Ports.	Exports (in kilograms).	
	1900.	1901.		1900.	1901.
Payta.....	3,738	.....	Cerro Azul.....	7,039,403	7,809,880
Pimental.....	3,448,513	3,727,165	Tambo de Mora.....	1,453,575	1,790,328
Eten.....	12,803,708	8,887,822	Lomas.....	730	.....
Pucasmayo.....	1,845,767	4,640,111	Ilo.....	5,360	.....
Huanchico.....	11,079,988	10,467,905	Buena Vista.....	490,244	428,396
Salaverry.....	32,061,243	47,237,218	Puno.....	135,112	105,592
Samanco.....	4,600,561	3,278,098	Agencía Aduanera.....	19,798,898	1,190,725
Chimbote.....	4,670,139	4,361,109	Chancay.....	500,265	876,570
Supé.....	8,643,834	9,030,176	Callao.....	2,385,653	3,168,645
Huacho.....	4,332,252	4,018,759	Quilca.....	17,247	.....
Ancón.....	888,690	1,709,223	Total.....	110,695,372	113,596,122
Pisco.....	491,362	968,400			

EXPORTS OF ORES IN 1900 AND 1901.

[From the "Auxiliar del Comercio."]

Ports.	Weight (in kilograms).		Ports.	Weight (in kilograms).	
	1900.	1901.		1901.	1901.
Payta.....	4,135	.....	Ancón.....	32,010	.....
Sehura.....	.....	634	Callao.....	43,332,769	35,927,672
Eten.....	.....	3,174	Pisco.....	206,444	334,776
Pucasmayo.....	96,549	54,069	Lomas.....	70,919	83,492
Salaverry.....	220,565	205,599	Chala.....	.....	26,574
Chimbote.....	87,783	131,391	Quilca.....	.....	.....
Samanco.....	435,843	479,913	Molendo.....	1,829,326	1,608,384
Casma.....	366,608	317,696	Ilo.....	70,182	35,576
Huarmey.....	72,882	178,978	Total.....	46,881,450	39,399,669
Huacho.....	36,811	.....	Official value.....	£1,750,848	£1,695,056
Chancay.....	11,178	.....		
Supé.....	7,446	16,742			

EXPORTATION OF WOOL IN 1900 AND 1901.

[From the "Auxiliar del Comercio," Callao.]

The exports of wool from Peru in 1900 amounted to 3,534,998 kilograms, valued at £296,673, as compared with 3,904,945 kilograms, valued at £277,623, exported from Peru in 1901. The following table shows the exports in detail:

Ports.	Weight (in kilograms).		Ports.	Weight (in kilograms).	
	1900.	1901.		1900.	1901.
Tumbes.....	.....	138	Lomas.....	1,850	3,138
Payta.....	688	511	Chala.....	96,192	104,140
Pucasmayo.....	4,154	65,048	Molendo.....	3,195,706	3,553,639
Salaverry.....	27,979	23,735	Total.....	3,534,998	3,904,945
Callao.....	67,795	17,117			
Pisco.....	140,634	137,261			

ERRATUM.

The title of the article on page 1388 of the November issue of the Monthly Bulletin should read "Maritime Commerce of Callao with Chile for Second Quarter of 1902," instead of "Maritime Commerce of Callao for Second Quarter of 1802."

SALVADOR.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

Following are the modifications of the customs tariff of the Republic of Salvador as issued in September, 1902, by the International Customs Journal of Brussels, as fifth supplement to No. 55 (second edition).

I. Decree of August 1, 1902, relative to importation of flour-manufacturing machinery and apparatus.

[“Diario oficial,” No. 182, of August 2, 1902.]

ARTICLE 1. Natives may import free of all customs duty and municipal taxes, whether at present in force or to be hereafter established, the following articles: Hydraulic or steam motors of all kinds, and also their accessories; flour mills, complete; grain-hulling, washing, and cleaning machines; beltings, shafts, bearings, etc.

ART. 2. Any person erecting, for the purpose of manufacturing wheat or maize flour, a mill provided with all necessary appliances for milling, bolting, and packing from 10 to 25 quintals of flour in a space of ten hours shall be entitled once, and by way of bounty, to import, free of all duties and taxes, up to 1,000 quintals of wheat. If the mill reaches a production of 50 quintals in ten hours the contractor may import, under the same privileged system, up to 2,000 quintals of wheat, and if the manufacture attains 100 quintals in the same time such exemption may extend to 4,000 quintals of wheat.

ART. 3. Any person desirous to establish larger mills must make an application in writing to the Central Committee of Agriculture, with the view of obtaining further advantages than those referred to in the foregoing article. Said committee will adopt such resolutions as they deem fit, save that the conditions of this decree shall not apply to any exemptions exceeding the limits hereinbefore provided.

ART. 4. Persons importing wheat free of duties and taxes, in exercise of the advantages granted by this decree, shall undertake to deliver during the month of April to the Central Committee of Agriculture 1 quintal for every 100 quintals of wheat imported into the country; this wheat shall be in a cleaned state and ready to be sowed; *id est*, in ears and, as far as possible, the product of warm countries.

II. Decision of August 16, 1902, relative to cast or wrought-iron kettles.

[“Diario oficial,” No. 193, of August 18, 1902.]

Cast or wrought-iron kettles, riveted or of single piece, weighing 20 kilograms and more, and of at least 2 millimeters in thickness, shall be charged at the rate of 1 centavo per kilogram, but are not to be

subject to the surtax of 3 pesos per 100 kilograms. If the aforesaid kettles, whether tinned or not, weigh less than 20 kilograms, they shall pay as heretofore a duty of 10 centavos per kilogram. The present decision shall enter into force from and after the date of its publication, and tariff Nos. 101 and 105 are modified accordingly.

III. Decision of August 18, 1902, relative to importation of spirituous liquors.

["Diario oficial," No. 194, of August 18, 1902.]

In conformity with article 574 of the customs tariff nonlicensed importers of foreign spirituous liquors are to pay the surcharge of 10 centavos per kilogram, and 20 centavos additional, in accordance with article 287 of the spirit regulations. Inasmuch as it is not equitable to levy such duplicate surtax, the Executive Power has ruled that such importers shall be exempted from the surtax of 10 centavos aforesaid.

FREE IMPORTATION OF MACHINERY FOR FLOUR MILLS.

The Government of Salvador, for the purpose of encouraging the growing of wheat and other cereals, and in order to promote and develop the agricultural industry of the country, has decreed the free importation into the Republic of all kinds of milling machinery, as well as machinery used for shelling corn, washing cereals, etc., together with their accessories.

Any person erecting a flour or grist mill equipped with the latest machinery for grinding, sifting, and packing of from 10 to 25 hundredweight of flour or corn meal in ten hours, is authorized to make a single importation, free of duty, of a quantity of wheat not exceeding 2,000 hundredweight, and if the mill should have a capacity of 100 quintals of flour during the same period, the owner of the mill may import, under the same franchise, up to 4,000 hundredweight of wheat.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION TREATY WITH SPAIN.

TOMAS REGALADO, President of the Republic of Salvador.

DECREES:

Whereas the National Assembly of the Republic, by a decree of the 19th of April last, ratified the Compulsory Arbitration Treaty concluded in the City of Mexico on January 28 of the current year between the Republic of Salvador and the Kingdom of Spain, through their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries Dr. FRANCISCO A. REYES and the Marquis of PRAT OF NAUTONILLET, respectively, which Treaty consists of a preamble and five articles, as follows:

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Salvador in Mexico and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty in the United Mexi-

can States, duly authorized by their respective Governments to celebrate *ad referendum* a Treaty of Arbitration, to the end that both nations may settle in a peaceable manner any questions that may threaten the friendly relations that now happily exist between both countries, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICE I. The high contracting parties bind themselves to submit to arbitration all controversies of whatever nature which, for any reason, may arise between them and which do not affect the provisions of the Constitution of either country if the said questions can not be settled through direct negotiation.

ART. II. Questions already settled between the parties by means of final arrangements can not be renewed by virtue of this treaty. In cases of this kind the arbitration shall be exclusively confined to passing upon the validity, interpretation, and execution of the said arrangements.

ART. III. For the settlement of the disputes that, by virtue of this agreement, may be submitted to arbitration, the personnel of the arbitrators shall consist, preferably, of a President of one of the Latin-American Republics, or of a tribunal composed of Spanish judges and experts, Salvadorians, or Latin-Americans.

In case of a failure to agree upon the selection of the arbitrators the high-contracting parties shall submit the matter to the Permanent International Arbitration Tribunal, established in conformity with the resolutions of the Hague Conference of 1899, subjecting themselves in this and in the former case to the arbitration procedure contained in Chapter III of said resolutions.

ART. IV. The present agreement shall continue in force for ten years, to be counted from the date of exchange of the ratifications.

If, twelve months before the termination of said period neither of the high-contracting parties shall have declared its intention to withdraw from the present treaty, the latter shall continue in force until a year after the date on which either of the high-contracting parties shall have renounced it.

ART. V. This treaty shall be submitted by the undersigned to the approval of their respective Governments, and if it should merit their approval and should be ratified according to the laws of either of the countries the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of San Salvador within a period of one year, to be counted from that date.

In testimony whereof the plenipotentiaries on January 25, 1902, signed and sealed the same.

[SEAL.]

FRANCISCO A. REYES.

[SEAL.]

MS. DE PRAT DE NAUTONILLET.

Now, therefore, proceed with the exchange of the ratifications.

T. REGALADO.

FRANCISCO A. REYES.

SAN SALVADOR, September 26, 1902.

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 Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of October, 1902, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the ten months ending October, 1902, as compared with the same period of 1901. 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 October, for example, are not published until some time in December.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (<i>Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campeche</i>):				
Central America.....				7,500
Mexico.....	85		8,179	17,406
Cuba.....				23,162
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>):				
Mexico.....	229	99	39,172	24,885
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Caco ou cacao cru; Cacao</i>):				
Central America.....	62		2,785	3,169
Brazil.....	62,260	257,003	803,517	893,158
Other South America.....	86,291	52,854	1,815,356	1,913,217
Coffee (<i>Café; Caffé; Café</i>):				
Central America.....	48,204	47,222	6,568,441	1,531,772
Mexico.....	131,311	40,946	1,975,697	2,536,885
Brazil.....	6,873,186	2,073,697	40,468,345	40,428,333
Other South America.....	391,946	396,249	6,144,855	3,771,113
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	26,599	8,386	348,977	321,430
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Hennequen; Hennequen</i>):				
Mexico.....	937,249	1,284,716	7,434,097	10,905,985
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America.....	196,413	272,443	2,423,433	2,428,748
Cuba.....	25	209	470,757	595,898
South America.....	43,946	45,607	492,050	486,392
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):				
Mexico.....	43,833	47,568	50,864	56,765
Cuba.....	121	43	871	477
Fur skins (<i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):				
South America.....	44,989	38,823	165,933	248,012
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):				
Central America.....	33,414	65,283	397,350	499,248
Mexico.....	216,678	240,947	2,569,402	3,001,810
South America.....	1,145,280	1,197,549	9,413,020	10,590,614

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IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—(continued.)

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
India rubber, crude (Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	53,273	31,314	559,748	428,622
Mexico.....	6,506	4,477	101,043	84,617
Brazil.....	1,401,770	956,659	11,337,547	12,616,283
Other South America.....	59,284	975,818	481,211	365,899
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingaños, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, &c.):				
Mexico.....	301,813	325,716	2,400,881	3,254,606
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Açúcar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16):				
Central America.....	947	2,580	186,003	156,045
Mexico.....	206	271	33,104	7,937
Cuba.....	782,978	1,949,886	28,543,933	27,436,980
Brazil.....	7,955	2	4,912,663	3,224,040
Other South America.....	419,485	303,329	4,527,937	4,140,109
Tobacco, leaf (Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles):				
Mexico.....	3,683	5,445	44,629	60,065
Cuba.....	714,568	934,763	7,722,911	7,616,366
Wood, mahogany (Caoba; Mogno; Acajou):				
Central America.....	179	110,362	668,927	434,970
Mexico.....	35,924	9,768	440,170	332,954
Cuba.....	22,331	51,653	198,673	394,688
South America.....	733	1,318	26,457	8,101
Wool (Lana; Lã; Laine):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	47,606	1,979	1,341,337	2,278,207
Class 2 (combing).....		13,494	43,691	45,321
Class 3 (carpet).....	255	9,867	521,190	700,747

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Máquinas agrícolas):				
Central America.....	\$4,713	\$6,841	\$14,320	\$32,972
Mexico.....	8,903	22,276	145,066	260,673
Cuba.....	6,744	4,835	70,535	38,117
Argentine Republic.....	194,369	181,223	1,523,526	1,756,628
Brazil.....	1,104	3,538	11,128	28,584
Chile.....	7,910	15,083	94,322	109,099
Colombia.....	64	2	474	959
Venezuela.....	64	576	2,200	1,633
Other South America.....	4,514	6,584	96,144	115,906
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (Maiz; Milho; Maïs):				
Central America.....	2,296	1,761	53,245	27,673
Mexico.....	35,114	310	843,340	2,305
Cuba.....	63,412	41,817	730,877	740,282
South America.....	1,485	2,813	88,867	29,024
Wheat (Trigo; Trigo; Blé):				
Central America.....	4,372	647	28,753	31,114
Mexico.....	12,063	547	12,416	8,377
South America.....	34,112	143,941	892,812	380,680
Wheat flour (Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé):				
Central America.....	85,709	57,483	769,047	838,510
Mexico.....	25,463	16,857	158,068	188,729
Cuba.....	157,999	139,441	1,744,549	1,748,065
Brazil.....	171,633	123,702	2,143,158	1,856,367
Colombia.....	29,762	28,527	193,060	192,863
Other South America.....	148,849	78,085	1,938,431	1,313,945
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, etc., and parts of (Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	3,057	2,655	92,606	33,545
Mexico.....	75,373	97,776	795,560	1,234,084

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. 1641

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Farriages, etc.—Continued.				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of—Continued.				
Cuba.....	\$44,180	\$6,676	\$324,934	\$404,349
Argentine Republic.....	18,999	20,532	148,442	384,541
Brazil.....	2,155	6,879	75,671	33,823
Chile.....	333	1,038	203,800	114,728
Colombia.....	934	603	15,619	18,937
Venezuela.....	4,618	242	23,220	12,877
Other South America.....	865	4,909	215,992	49,835
Cycles and parts of (Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accessories; Bicyclettes et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	671	203	4,913	2,427
Mexico.....	1,235	1,511	13,015	22,178
Cuba.....	2,189	330	11,777	9,866
Argentine Republic.....	994	.....	5,974	6,384
Brazil.....	345	522	5,391	5,580
Colombia.....	37	68	682	813
Venezuela.....	238	67	1,596	419
Other South America.....	2,347	1,211	23,610	16,382
Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):				
Mexico.....	60,240	124,563	359,933	735,734
Cottons:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé):				
Mexico.....	34,409	271,863	849,851	1,935,870
Cotton cloths (Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé):				
Central America.....	31,700	92,402	542,832	782,243
Mexico.....	26,681	10,413	302,489	188,814
Cuba.....	19,801	16,690	243,774	185,037
Argentine Republic.....	7,053	1,432	89,597	61,138
Brazil.....	33,258	42,656	268,657	519,747
Chile.....	8,691	39,628	394,084	362,557
Colombia.....	51,740	113,352	906,423	988,756
Venezuela.....	23,896	32,963	471,891	275,782
Other South America.....	32,993	34,146	259,711	294,402
Wearing apparel (Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton):				
Central America.....	36,836	32,363	417,304	264,771
Mexico.....	48,363	42,911	388,419	376,022
Cuba.....	17,414	9,197	133,600	124,352
Argentine Republic.....	25,625	4,043	94,096	169,720
Brazil.....	1,211	7,137	27,743	66,498
Chile.....	1,061	1,500	13,461	23,000
Colombia.....	4,498	4,716	43,590	33,774
Venezuela.....	1,407	1,374	16,382	16,400
Other South America.....	2,451	7,946	43,057	38,536
Electric and scientific apparatus (Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques):				
Central America.....	3,165	7,892	60,006	54,301
Mexico.....	36,081	38,456	325,038	770,391
Argentine Republic.....	15,617	3,960	141,029	89,715
Brazil.....	17,440	35,562	222,707	270,290
Chile.....	4,274	7,240	32,710	39,868
Venezuela.....	3,816	1,470	20,679	25,751
Other South America.....	15,080	7,998	134,921	90,709
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier):				
Central America.....	.....	6,000	131,890	13,478
Mexico.....	70,712	25,513	1,252,080	394,480
South America.....	7,664	160	1,325,577	78,494
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et d'acier, scies et outils):				
Central America.....	10,801	8,408	98,177	99,016
Mexico.....	7,171	53,799	472,276	656,617
Cuba.....	40,287	21,104	315,239	282,669
Argentine Republic.....	45,431	15,451	248,173	173,925
Brazil.....	9,075	18,730	101,732	153,869
Chile.....	4,608	18,041	91,803	89,002
Colombia.....	5,124	5,501	46,209	41,982
Venezuela.....	2,500	1,053	35,063	19,433
Other South America.....	28,071	16,866	153,330	122,139

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EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Iron and steel, manufacturers of—Continued.				
Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	\$3,573	\$1,894	\$26,400	\$30,974
Mexico.....	29,344	34,828	285,160	351,297
Cuba.....	7,648	170	61,228	86,351
Argentine Republic.....	5,862		124,426	107,685
Brazil.....	3,161	9,205	28,964	63,742
Colombia.....	900	2,174	11,571	14,077
Other South America.....	15,738	18,860	176,487	136,442
Steam engines and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....			81,195	14,450
Mexico.....	19,500	66,491	249,159	857,806
Cuba.....	16,529		98,299	93,540
Brazil.....			49,054	20,200
Colombia.....	10,000		10,000	21,400
Other South America.....	55,175		134,698	374,785
Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	503	1,431	4,413	5,588
Mexico.....	11,242	21,051	82,425	136,730
Cuba.....	4,409	1,938	33,114	28,437
Argentine Republic.....	2,255	1,138	13,890	21,776
Brazil.....	1,102	472	6,648	10,254
Colombia.....	226	126	2,215	2,962
Other South America.....	3,964	4,323	34,881	27,690
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suela; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America.....	1,589	7,201	19,969	51,153
Mexico.....	927	183	9,115	10,977
Cuba.....	5,585	2,995	67,507	61,378
Argentine Republic.....	1,948	5,421	63,394	50,178
Brazil.....	3,355	4,231	76,703	137,098
Chile.....	627	1,253	21,150	20,732
Colombia.....	458	985	5,920	13,056
Venezuela.....	3,889	1,620	31,338	22,715
Other South America.....	2,270	626	21,930	22,906
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calzato; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America.....	24,500	11,615	120,460	90,966
Mexico.....	98,987	61,219	481,931	569,424
Colombia.....	3,170	7,669	35,158	58,218
Other South America.....	13,851	11,350	89,067	71,409
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitran; Resina e alcatrao; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Central America.....	1,226	1,234	8,279	8,994
Mexico.....	393	1,546	9,047	14,421
Cuba.....	2,105	2,797	17,821	22,101
Argentine Republic.....	1,376	31,872	120,529	122,819
Brazil.....	13,941	26,989	142,568	178,865
Chile.....	1,522	165	10,574	12,392
Colombia.....	618	336	11,414	9,765
Venezuela.....	2,135	2,083	19,918	16,741
Other South America.....	2,134	7,039	63,432	41,699
Turpentine (<i>Aguarrás; Agua-ras; Tértbentine</i>):				
Central America.....	794	949	5,396	8,129
Mexico.....	145	182	2,521	2,776
Cuba.....	2,683	1,417	33,474	21,808
Argentine Republic.....	3,402	14,178	77,226	101,160
Brazil.....	4,136	5,993	42,752	66,652
Chile.....	232	4,367	25,555	27,785
Colombia.....	420	571	4,748	5,144
Venezuela.....	409	813	4,669	2,775
Other South America.....	884	1,152	31,635	20,127
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Acetites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineras, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico.....	34,580	60,835	347,730	408,019
Cuba.....	23,119	20,020	230,102	268,106
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Acetites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineras, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):				
Central America.....	12,937	14,587	126,923	131,713
Mexico.....	18,878	19,089	156,891	171,833
Cuba.....	20,637	7,388	178,868	147,705

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EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured—Continued.				
Argentina Republic.....	\$124,131	\$111,207	\$974,360	\$930,818
Brazil.....	177,700	181,810	1,486,930	1,725,762
Chile.....	14,204	17,127	478,164	454,740
Colombia.....	23,071	11,590	84,702	89,846
Venezuela.....	10,952	7,600	105,805	87,004
Other South America.....	36,093	48,187	456,782	486,259
Oils, vegetable (<i>Acetites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America.....	766	1,237	5,850	9,390
Mexico.....	128,634	118,479	757,910	681,902
Cuba.....	3,954	1,674	33,913	27,225
Argentina Republic.....	780	843	34,296	22,017
Brazil.....	16,804	38,441	288,366	351,337
Chile.....	458	1,253	14,043	13,307
Other South America.....	10,610	15,300	135,387	130,621
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca en latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):				
Central America.....	1,389	1,134	21,980	21,567
Mexico.....	4,877	949	30,683	18,194
Cuba.....	1,976	64	8,354	3,253
Argentina Republic.....	19	.....	19	126
Brazil.....	2,357	3,024	10,086	9,070
Colombia.....	1,255	862	5,602	7,954
Other South America.....	3,314	2,480	18,701	21,148
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vacca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure</i>):				
Central America.....	2,300	3,324	34,904	34,883
Mexico.....	48	32	1,257	418
Cuba.....	508	129	4,605	4,680
Brazil.....	484	45	3,690	473
Chile.....	.....	35	3,546	4,128
Colombia.....	865	2,151	11,700	15,506
Other South America.....	7,990	21,460	138,354	169,201
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sapo; Suif</i>):				
Central America.....	12,183	11,490	82,084	105,074
Mexico.....	2,003	2,777	37,947	26,261
Cuba.....	183	.....	2,168	6,483
Brazil.....	2,270	3,100	9,043	25,313
Chile.....	.....	.....	6,676	2,010
Colombia.....	28	65	5,373	3,514
Other South America.....	3,642	1,708	42,963	33,614
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toncinho; Lard fumé</i>):				
Central America.....	2,884	2,837	25,212	22,541
Mexico.....	2,381	2,169	31,051	25,218
Cuba.....	32,542	24,050	331,421	323,302
Brazil.....	17,105	12,371	164,780	143,030
Colombia.....	46	822	1,869	2,901
Other South America.....	2,173	22	20,981	25,829
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons</i>):				
Central America.....	2,800	2,854	26,964	24,453
Mexico.....	5,901	5,310	43,824	50,977
Cuba.....	48,467	25,076	467,198	408,724
Brazil.....	317	221	4,474	2,368
Colombia.....	1,328	1,672	14,114	12,509
Venezuela.....	4,842	2,420	35,479	23,250
Other South America.....	3,414	6,407	29,814	35,754
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carue de porea; Porc</i>):				
Central America.....	9,306	13,199	85,693	93,496
Cuba.....	39,335	19,447	466,780	271,592
Brazil.....	.....	333	69	9,128
Colombia.....	1,416	1,763	12,867	12,858
Other South America.....	20,970	22,188	213,167	235,896
Lard (<i>Mantea; Baaha; Salmouze</i>):				
Central America.....	18,000	17,398	148,870	164,291
Mexico.....	83,172	48,544	477,455	479,279
Cuba.....	197,692	106,782	2,098,449	1,781,192
Argentina Republic.....	748	535	9,687	4,508
Brazil.....	68,499	69,226	943,548	819,321
Chile.....	2,845	905	55,104	38,193
Colombia.....	8,205	11,066	83,662	88,375
Venezuela.....	49,109	27,113	375,925	245,882
Other South America.....	38,828	35,730	321,884	371,645
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Mantega; Beurre</i>):				
Central America.....	4,289	4,738	35,618	32,212
Mexico.....	7,563	7,218	55,262	72,101
Cuba.....	2,142	1,177	19,063	21,575
Brazil.....	15,439	17,323	144,139	101,628

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EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Butter—Continued.				
Colombia	\$796	\$1,561	\$11,716	\$11,298
Venezuela	8,157	6,781	70,542	64,367
Other South America	1,102	3,857	22,516	17,360
Cheese (Queso; Queijo; Fromage):				
Central America	1,942	2,404	19,523	18,144
Mexico	3,598	3,015	28,787	45,164
Cuba	1,219	394	21,211	12,638
Brazil		22	70	22
Colombia	811	1,194	6,718	8,227
Other South America	298	223	5,069	1,615
Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco nao manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):				
Central America	1,979	4,304	26,433	35,646
Mexico	19,429	19,464	121,274	182,470
Argentine Republic			7,739	15,486
Colombia	5,325	2,162	25,599	29,017
Other South America	8,097	8,008	78,016	69,406
Tobacco, manufactures of (Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué):				
Central America	2,722	8,246	49,357	60,395
Mexico	2,122	1,252	13,899	11,532
Cuba	12,737	11,133	143,598	113,617
Argentine Republic		72	5,318	72
Brazil			162	342
Colombia	3,136	2,049	15,416	28,137
Other South America	2,454	2,522	48,056	30,083
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (Madera no manufacturada; Madeira nao manufacturada; Bois brut):				
Central America	4,037	3,429	44,618	45,546
Mexico	43,972	32,530	383,643	532,983
Cuba	826	883	51,274	143,461
Argentine Republic	2,339	11,319	28,549	45,603
Brazil				890
Chile	560	71	3,020	71
Colombia	2,748	415	12,138	10,963
Other South America	6,614	318	105,954	34,748
Lumber (Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction):				
Central America	2,882	2,574	41,883	39,742
Mexico	75,791	116,301	819,948	1,303,066
Cuba	70,226	60,879	636,909	744,034
Argentine Republic	142,297	67,770	1,117,658	688,870
Brazil	26,063	35,122	223,881	302,078
Chile	36,408	26,990	163,888	137,633
Colombia	5,868	928	42,848	29,027
Venezuela	967	280	19,370	1,781
Other South America	21,845	20,016	441,549	367,302
Furniture (Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles):				
Central America	4,066	2,813	43,771	40,875
Mexico	39,235	50,760	440,745	519,047
Cuba	45,305	16,209	272,394	220,221
Argentine Republic	14,901	4,761	67,933	70,125
Brazil	455	2,548	14,861	14,563
Chile	1,312	2,187	17,356	12,915
Colombia	1,633	4,087	19,784	19,198
Venezuela	2,080	759	14,138	7,899
Other South America	3,777	2,856	36,576	32,106

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

Advices from the consul of Cuba at Philadelphia state that during the month of October, 1902, 5 vessels cleared from the port of Philadel-

phia bound for Cuban ports, carrying a cargo of 25,634 cases of oil consigned to Habana, and 7,263 tons of coal billed to the ports of Cardenas, Cienfuegos, and Sagua.

According to data furnished by the consul of Ecuador at San Francisco, California, the exports from that port to the ports of Ecuador during the months of September and October, 1902, consisted of 10,139 packages of merchandise, weighing 451,285 kilograms, valued at \$20,379.34. The annexed tables give these shipments in detail, by ports, as well as a recapitulation of the business done during the month:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
GUAYAQUIL.			
Books.....	6 boxes	915 Kilos	\$307.50
Brooms.....	22 rolls	984	132.00
Butter.....	10 boxes	230	40.00
Cordage.....	178 packages	6,606	1,374.74
Drugs.....	12 do.	1,133	143.00
Electric models.....	1 boxes	10	3.50
Empty boxes.....	356 packages	6,262	250.00
Flour.....	7,915 sacks	354,808	11,956.75
Groceries.....	184 packages	14,669	2,753.40
Wines and liquors.....	93 do.	4,490	601.25
Total.....	8,777	390,107	17,562.14
MANTA.			
Flour.....	860 sacks	36,000	1,445.00
Wines and liquors.....	packages	2,840	335.00
Total.....	860	38,840	1,780.00
BAHIA.			
Flour.....	400 sacks	18,000	680.00
ESMERALDAS.			
Candles.....	16 boxes	448	37.20
Cordage.....	14 rolls	357	82.00
Flour.....	47 sacks	2,274	90.00
Ham.....	23 boxes	1,173	138.00
Mineral water.....	2 do.	86	10.00
Total.....	102	4,338	357.20

RECAPITULATION.

Books.....	6 boxes	915	307.50
Brooms.....	22 rolls	984	132.00
Butter.....	10 boxes	230	40.00
Cordage.....	178 packages	6,606	1,374.74
Drugs.....	12 do.	1,133	143.00
Electric models.....	1 boxes	10	3.50
Empty boxes.....	356 packages	6,262	250.00
Flour.....	9,115 sacks	408,808	14,081.75
Groceries.....	184 packages	14,669	2,753.40
Wines and liquors.....	153 do.	7,330	936.25
Total.....	10,139	451,285	20,379.34

The Mexican consul at San Francisco, California, reports that the imports into the United States from the Republic of Mexico, through the port of San Francisco during the month of October, 1902, consisted of mineral products to the value of \$466,620, Mexican silver,

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and other products valued at \$37,279, Mexican silver, the details of which are shown in the following tables:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
MINERAL PRODUCTS.		
Gold bullion		\$34,739
Gold coin		3,200
Gold ore		6,464
Silver bullion		214,657
Silver ore		207,560
Total		466,620
SUNDRY PRODUCTS.		
American merchandise returned		1,715
Beeswax	pounds..	1,122
Coffee	do.	27,818
Copper ore	tons..	23
Drugs and medicines		40
Fish		827
Fish scales		6
Glycerine	pounds..	27,533
Hides and skins	do.	151,862
Horns		115
Ixtle	tons..	2
Lead	pounds..	12,668
Lemons		2,142
Live animals		262
Manufactures of iron		722
Marine plants		3,224
Material for glue		9
Metal		134
Peas		304
Porcelain		83
Residue of linseed oil	pounds..	154,537
Rum	gallons..	50
Salt	pounds..	88,000
Shellfish		2,785
Shells		116
Sugar	pounds..	1,250
Total		37,279

The exports from San Francisco to Mexican ports during the same period consisted of domestic merchandise invoiced at \$106,354, and foreign products reexported to the value of \$5,715. This trade is shown in the following tables:

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
Acids		\$218	Cognac	gallons..	32
Apples	barrels..	1,091	Coke	tons..	12
Bacon	pounds..	844	Corilage	pounds..	9,762
Beans	quintals..	23	Cork		152
Beer, in bottles	dozen..	100	Cotton clothing		570
Biscuits	pounds..	13,346	Cutlery		34
Blacking		114	Doors and windows		78
Boilers, etc		1,788	Dried apples	pounds..	1,525
Books		30	Drugs		4,101
Brooms		143	Electrical apparatus		448
Butter	pounds..	1,637	Fish		242
Cacao		31	Firearms		455
Candles	pounds..	144	Fire brick		56
Candy		38	Flour	barrels..	12
Canned salmon	pounds..	11,568	Fruits		1,587
Canned meat		534	Furniture		196
Carriages		805	Furs		54
Cast iron		2,064	Glass		1,721
Cement	barrels..	54	Glue	pounds..	39
Cider	gallons..	28	Grease		206
Cheese	pounds..	6,189	Groceries		799
Coal	tons..	10	Ham	pounds..	4,892
Codfish	pounds..	640	Hemp	do.	640
		40			113

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
Hides.....		\$75	Paints.....		\$1,194
Horses.....	2	300	Pianos.....	1	407
Ink.....		36	Plows.....		194
Iron:			Potatoes..... quintals..	2,808	1,450
In bars..... pounds..	4,857	175	Powder.....		11,851
In sheets..... do..	1,013	35	Printing paper..... pounds..	10,080	294
Tubing.....		12,014	"..... do..	2,667	136
Iron boxes.....	1	90	Pumps.....		88
Lamps.....		71	Raisins..... pounds..	4,864	352
Lard..... pounds..	600	74	Rubber tubes.....		1,423
Locks.....		816	Sacks.....		190
Lumber.....		5,793	Sausage..... pounds..	106	17
Machinery.....		2,007	Saws.....		16
Manufactures of—			Seals.....		36
Brass.....		459	Seeds.....		320
Clay.....		234	Shellfish.....		55
Copper.....		468	Shoes..... pairs.....	197	338
Cotton.....		258	Spirits of turpentine..... gallons..	226	158
Iron.....		2,405	Starch..... pounds..	2,780	123
Leather.....		865	Staves.....		6,487
Paper.....		1,186	Steel:		
Rubber.....		273	In bars..... pounds..	8,345	277
Silk.....		27	In sheets..... do..	29,628	847
Stone.....		265	Stoves.....		96
Straw.....		13	Tallow..... pounds..	38,392	2,372
Tin.....		58	Tar..... barrels..	121	492
Wool.....		772	Tools.....		358
Malt.....		904	Type..... pounds..	104	48
Mercury..... pounds..	26,045	14,770	Typewriters.....		150
Milk.....		296	Varnish..... gallons..	122	204
Molding.....		55	Vegetables.....		927
Musical instruments.....		10	Vinegar..... gallons..	953	117
Nails, cut..... pounds..	600	22	Whisky..... do..	198	354
Nails, wire..... do..	10,300	339	Wine:		
Nuts.....		40	In bottles..... dozen..	58	276
Oilcloth.....		16	In kegs..... gallons..	6,234	2,862
Oils.....		439	Writing paper.....		202
Onions..... quintals..	1,018	481	Yeast..... pounds..	1,358	328
Oysters.....		98			
Patent medicines.....		1,415	Total.....		106,354

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Beer..... gallons..	459	\$369	Mineral water..... gallons..	420	\$123
Bottles.....		350	Pepper..... pounds..	726	106
Caustic soda..... pounds..	107,491	2,301	Rice..... do..	41,962	619
Champagne..... dozen..	1	15	Rum..... gallons..	165	297
Firecrackers.....		265	Splees..... pounds..	639	114
Manufactures of—			Tea..... do..	2,724	301
Jute.....		139	Wine, in bottles..... dozen..	70	239
Metal.....		384			
Tin.....		19	Total.....		5,715
Matting..... yards..	890	74			

The exports of Mexican dollars to Hongkong during the month amounted to 720,655, and to the Philippine Islands 50,206, making a total of 770,861.

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia reports that the merchandise exported from that port to Mexican ports during the month of November, 1902, consisted of 3,700,000 kilograms of coal, valued at \$10,175, and 1,300,840 kilograms of iron pipes, valued at \$41,573.22, or a total of 5,000,840 kilograms, valued at \$51,748.22.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York advises that during the month of October, 1902, 8 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 79,257 packages of merchandise. During the same period, 16 vessels cleared from the port

of New York, carrying 194,630 packages of merchandise destined to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York, during the month referred to, were as follows:

Alligator skins.....bales..	45	Hides.....bales..	3,008
Bones.....packages..	1,393	Hides, loose.....do....	1,516
Broom root.....bales..	1,641	Honey.....barrels..	235
Chicle gum.....do.....	1,347	Ixtle.....bales..	3,741
Cigars.....boxes.....	101	Lead bullion.....bars..	44,785
Coffee.....sacks.....	1,594	Mahogany.....logs..	104
Copper bullion.....bars..	3,663	Metals.....boxes..	188
Deerskins.....bales..	47	Oranges.....crates..	659
Fustic.....logs.....	6,573	Rubber, crude.....bales..	33
Goatskins.....bales..	615	Sarsaparilla.....do....	70
Hair.....do.....	7	Tobacco leaf.....do....	31
Henquen.....do.....	7,860	Vanilla.....boxes..	2
Heron plumes.....boxes..	1		

The Mexican Vice-Consul at Mobile, Alabama, reports that during the month of October, 1902, 8 vessels, proceeding from the Mexican ports of Progreso, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Frontera, and Campeche, entered the port of Mobile, bringing cargoes of henequen and mahogany. During the same period 6 vessels sailed from Mobile, bound for the Mexican ports of Coatzacoalcas, Campeche, Progreso, and Frontera, carrying cargoes of lumber, coal, steel, general merchandise, and railroad ties.

According to a report of the Consul-General of Venezuela at New York, the total shipments from the city of New York to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of November, 1902, consisted of 41,488 packages of merchandise, weighing 2,285,825 kilograms, valued at \$232,729, as compared with 56,453 packages, weighing 3,100,464 kilograms, valued at \$268,472, shipped in November, 1901. The movement of this merchandise in October, 1901 and 1902, is shown in the following table:

Ports.	Arteles.	1901.			1902.		
		Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
La Guaira.....	Merchandise	27,749	<i>Kilos.</i> 1,654,028.65	<i>Bolivars.</i> 683,017.65	25,910	<i>Kilos.</i> 1,488,339.70	<i>Bolivars.</i> 643,412.80
Do.....	Silver				4	500.00	40,000.00
Puerto Cabello..	Merchandise	10,038	471,362.25	176,050.40	5,302	230,400.70	166,249.85
Maracaibo.....	do.....	8,137	451,837.00	275,341.95	9,950	534,625.75	318,737.95
Do.....	Gold				1	12.00	25,000.00
La Yela.....	Merchandise				67	12,470.00	1,610.00
Guanta.....	do.....	1,585	75,406.00	35,475.00			
La Vela.....	do.....	500	22,324.10	8,645.00			
Cumaná.....	do.....	279	18,209.00	6,515.00			
Caripano.....	do.....	1,127	75,076.00	30,145.00	254	19,477.00	10,777.50
Ciudad Bolivar..	do.....	6,527	299,684.70	153,974.15			
Caño Colorado..	do.....	511	32,536.75	21,883.75			
Total.....		56,453	3,100,464.45	1,391,047.90	41,488	2,285,825.15	1,206,848.10

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This commerce of \$232,729 in November, 1902, was made up of the following articles:

Articles.	Packages	Weight.	Value.
Axes and agricultural implements.....	34	1,563	\$2,700.00
Barbed wire and clamps.....	412	17,022	5,350.00
Beer and hops.....	27	488	1,190.00
Blankets.....	376	50,782	162,261.45
Butter.....	727	39,160	58,890.00
Cordage.....	1,441	39,077	41,125.00
Cotton drill:			
Colored and white.....	108	18,606.50	48,185.00
Rough and muslin.....	378	30,378	62,741.70
Drugs and perfumes.....	406	16,095.80	36,656.15
Fine hardware, etc.....	394	28,463.50	54,856.50
Flour, wheat.....	13,373	948,587	200,170.00
Forage.....	58	3,180	475.00
Glass and lampware.....	89	2,949.80	6,918.15
Gold coin.....	1	12	25,000.00
Hardware and carriages.....	422	25,997.50	25,695.10
Kerosene.....	13,809	499,159	70,365.00
Lard.....	3,394	168,667	175,010.00
Liquors.....	15	1,286	960.00
Live animals.....	1	20	10.00
Lumber (undressed).....	50	4,580	600.00
Machinery and electrical supplies.....	354	17,562.40	24,889.00
Oils and paints.....	437	30,009.70	14,269.25
Printing supplies (paper, machinery, and type).....	100	11,617.75	4,130.25
Provisions.....	2,983	95,384.20	83,210.00
Roman cement.....	100	18,183	1,150.00
Sailcloth and ducking.....	116	12,386	25,010.00
Sewing machines and parts thereof.....	12	627	1,785.00
Silver coin.....	4	500	40,000.00
Small fruits.....	700	40,033	19,805.00
Soap and candles.....	1,089	156,888.50	20,120.55
Sugar.....	7	679.50	330.00
Tobacco:			
Leaf.....	10	590	2,350.00
Fillings.....	61	5,270	8,640.00
Total.....	41,488	2,285,825.15	1,205,848.10

FOREIGN TRADE IN OCTOBER, 1902.

The following table shows the imports into the United States by great classes in the ten months ending with October of 1902, compared with the ten months of the preceding year:

Class.	1901.	1902.
Food and animals.....	\$187,096,139	\$175,078,569
Crude manufacturers' materials.....	248,484,999	286,114,734
Partially manufactured materials for use in manufacturing.....	70,574,300	79,748,105
Articles manufactured ready for consumption.....	114,857,583	136,779,323
Luxuries and other articles of voluntary use.....	106,911,311	111,848,824
Total imports.....	727,924,332	789,569,495

The following table shows the domestic exports by great classes in the ten months ending with October of 1902, compared with the ten months of the preceding year:

Classes.	1901.	1902.
Agricultural products.....	\$750,347,698	\$632,575,063
Manufactures.....	332,084,762	347,240,920
Products of the mines.....	34,410,744	30,195,977
Products of the forests.....	42,865,756	43,592,782
Products of the fisheries.....	4,971,970	6,051,878
Miscellaneous articles.....	3,859,837	4,473,608
Total domestic exports.....	1,168,540,767	1,064,130,228

The unexampled activity of the manufacturers of the United States, measured by the exports of manufactured articles and the imports of manufacturers' materials, is greater than ever before in the history of the country. The imports of unfinished materials in the ten months ending with October, 1902, are, as shown by the official figures of the Treasury (in round numbers), \$365,000,000, against \$201,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1896, \$274,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1899, and \$319,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1901. These imports of 1902, therefore, are 15 per cent higher than those of 1901, the highest record heretofore, and more than 80 per cent in excess of the figures for the corresponding months of 1896. On the other hand, the exports of manufactures are also larger than those of any preceding ten months' period, with the single exception of 1900, showing an increase of over \$15,000,000 over the total for the ten months of 1901, and being actually more than double the figures for the corresponding months in 1895.

The following table, prepared by the Treasury statisticians, shows the imports of manufacturers' materials and the exports of manufactures, respectively, in ten months ending with October of each year, from 1895 to 1902:

	Imports of materials.	Exports of manufactures.		Imports of materials.	Exports of manufactures.
1895.....	\$267,981,979	\$164,572,282	1899.....	\$274,391,601	\$311,369,173
1896.....	201,019,503	208,286,285	1900.....	310,044,276	376,247,618
1897.....	268,775,864	234,728,097	1901.....	319,026,206	332,084,762
1898.....	213,730,204	253,177,715	1902.....	365,862,839	347,240,920

NEW CONCENTRATION PROCESS.

The United States Consular Agent at Rossland, British Columbia, in a recent report (Advance Sheets of Consular Reports, No. 1456), describes a new process for ore extraction, the value of which lies in the increased percentage of recovery of values and the higher grade of concentrates it produces.

The ores in the vicinity of Rossland contain copper, gold, and silver; lead, silver, and gold; gold, copper, silver, and lead, and many other combinations. The process of extraction, known as the "Elmore," is described as follows: The ore having been previously reduced to a freely flowing pulp (oil and suitably pulverized pulp), passes directly from the mill into the open end of a horizontal rotating drum, inside of which is fixed a heli with cross blades or buckets which lift up the pulp to a certain height and drop it again, at the same time propelling it forward to the opposite end of the drum, thus keeping the pulp in constant agitation for the few seconds which are occupied in its passage. With the pulp is also admitted a small quantity of thick,

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sticky oil known as "summer dark oil." This exercises the remarkable property of picking up and holding the mineral that is floating about or suspended in the pulp in minute particles.

The oil and pulp automatically discharge from the other end of the drum into a pointed box, in which the tailings or rock pass off with the water at the bottom, while the oil floats up to the top and carries with it practically all the values which the ore contained. Ore from an important property on the British Columbia coast, containing 22 per cent of copper, showed by water concentration a loss ranging from 30 to 58.6 per cent, mainly arising from float mineral, the surface of the water being covered with a scum of metallic mineral which would not sink. By the "oil process" the loss was only from 1 to 7 per cent. The extraction was, therefore, 99 to 93 per cent of the assay value.

The initial cost of the machinery is small as compared with plants of equal capacity under any other process. A plant of 4 units, capable of treating 100 tons of ore per day of twenty-four hours, costs f. o. b. London, exclusive of power plant and crushing apparatus, about \$10,706. The process appears to be especially applicable to low-grade sulphide ores, such as have a tendency to slime when crushed and also for treating tailings from richer ores. Experiments have also demonstrated the feasibility of separating, at a small cost, sulphides, such as copper pyrites from oxides, etc.

TOBACCO AS A SOURCE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

A good deal of interesting matter concerning tobacco is furnished by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his lately issued report. This is the more important because of the fact that the internal-revenue office is now so largely the source of statistical knowledge concerning tobacco.

This importance of the internal-revenue returns makes it especially interesting to consider the figures furnished by it for exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States during the past decade. They show a very considerable growth within the past few years, although the figures do not now stand as high as they have done on various occasions in the past. In the following table the main outlines of the export trade in tobacco are given:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Calendar year.	Pounds.	Value.	Calendar year.	Pounds.	Value.
1892.....	259,410,020	\$21,744,117	1897.....	281,074,422	\$22,790,150
1893.....	277,258,871	23,819,597	1898.....	269,966,833	23,796,869
1894.....	301,597,808	25,772,701	1899.....	316,823,677	29,985,742
1895.....	293,637,217	24,707,563	1900.....	305,033,235	26,886,372
1896.....	300,047,687	21,032,332	1901.....	308,743,593	26,861,132

Information concerning the production of tobacco in the United States must also be gained from the internal-revenue figures for tobacco used in manufacturing for home consumption.

The quantity of leaf tobacco used in the production of tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes for the past ten years has been as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1892.....	339,012,619	1897.....	357,171,033
1893.....	312,907,679	1898.....	349,877,737
1894.....	317,640,403	1899.....	367,139,310
1895.....	323,656,332	1900.....	379,162,884
1896.....	308,398,583	1901.....	398,039,646

Roughly stated, the farmers and tobacco growers in the United States annually produce more than 680,000,000 pounds of raw leaf tobacco, of which less than half is exported.

It should be noted that the internal-revenue taxes imposed on manufactured tobacco products include internal-revenue taxes paid by manufacturers and importers, both upon domestic and imported manufactured tobacco products, and those manufactured in Porto Rico and brought to the United States after July 25, 1901. The latter was the date of the proclamation made by the President as provided by section 3 of the act of April 12, 1900. Thus composed, the amount collected during the past fiscal year comes to \$51,718,258. These tax receipts from tobacco for the past fiscal year are \$10,463,880 less than those of the previous year and \$7,303,748 less than during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. It will be recalled that the act of March 2, 1901, indirectly reduced the tax of 12 cents per pound imposed on manufactured tobacco and snuff to 9.6 cents per pound. This was due to the discount of 20 per cent allowed to manufacturers on the sale of stamps and to the reduction of the tax on large cigars from \$3.60 to \$3 per thousand and on small cigars from \$1 to 54 cents per thousand. Other changes in rates of taxation on various tobacco forms were also made. This accounts for the falling off of about \$10,500,000 as compared with the previous year. A total production of 328,464,428 pounds of tobacco and snuff for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, implies an increase in the quantity of tobacco and snuff withdrawn for consumption amounting to 4,925,915 pounds as compared with the preceding year. The figures for the exports of tobacco (unmanufactured) are not available for the calendar year 1902, of course.

COTTON TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

"Dun's Review," in its issue of November 8, 1902, states that in seeking an outlet for American cotton goods too much attention can not be given to the development of the markets lying nearest geographically. Throughout Mexico, the West Indies, and Central and

Mexico
Central
Costa
Guatemala
Honduras
Nicaragua
Salvador
West Indies
British
Danish
Dutch
French
Italian
Spanish
South America
Argentine
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Cuba
Czech
Dutch
British
Peru
Uruguay
Venezuela

South America, cotton goods constitute one of the leading imports, but hitherto the United States has been able to secure only a relatively unimportant share of the trade. The reasons for this are extremely complex, and it is not to be expected that any marked progress can be made toward winning a stronger position in these markets without long and systematic effort, but in some respects the conditions are at present more favorable than formerly to the growth of American trade, while the certainty that before long the output of American mills will so far exceed the normal demand as to result in an increasing surplus for export renders it important to devote immediate attention to the subject of increasing the sale for American cottons in these countries. The construction of the Panama Canal will tend to stimulate the demand for American manufactured goods of all kinds in the countries lying on the Pacific Coast of Central and South America, but it is important that a foothold for lines not at present well known, such as American cottons, should be secured in advance. Transportation and banking facilities between the United States and Latin America are improving steadily, and the problems connected with the extension of credit—heretofore the most serious drawback to the growth of American trade—are now being rapidly solved. The following table shows the present volume of the trade in American cotton goods in the principal countries and colonies of the Western Hemisphere south of the United States:

Exports of American cotton goods to Latin America for 1901.

Countries.	Cloths, colored.		Cloths, uncolored.		All other.	Total.
	Yards.	\$	Yards.	\$		
Mexico	3,045,876	\$179,338	1,007,791	\$85,335	\$104,359	\$369,032
Central America:						
Costa Rica	2,101,954	109,477	997,435	50,513	22,052	182,042
Guatemala	1,804,457	95,984	1,012,988	55,501	10,903	162,388
Honduras	1,586,071	87,302	1,740,627	84,977	18,613	190,892
Nicaragua	860,084	51,061	276,002	21,154	13,389	85,551
Salvador	1,235,177	65,922	2,489,999	123,748	660	190,330
West Indies:						
British West Indies	4,841,542	252,178	1,253,016	91,938	60,187	404,303
Danish	121,455	7,700	36,988	4,471	1,218	13,389
Dutch	1,929,346	91,793	322,871	22,231	2,181	116,235
French	61,489	4,167	41,384	4,048	197	8,412
Haiti	10,921,427	687,027	599,362	34,377	16,111	737,515
San Domingo	3,497,999	205,956	841,071	55,823	14,640	276,419
South America:						
Argentine Republic	495,916	36,312	1,224,091	78,958	5,261	120,531
Bolivia	80,955	4,670	225,475	9,691	256	14,617
Brazil	4,248,061	250,284	720,712	70,799	9,498	339,581
Chile	1,311,378	78,575	11,331,413	565,445	13,793	657,813
Colombia	15,865,418	729,012	1,968,462	112,307	24,272	865,591
Ecuador	931,652	45,282	161,414	12,829	2,886	60,997
British Guiana	533,536	29,721	129,891	9,737	630	40,088
Dutch Guiana	20,816	1,704	29,944	3,363	100	5,167
French Guiana	373	35	1,527	234	.....	259
Peru	482,359	28,718	1,425,915	90,235	291	119,304
Uruguay	252,062	14,362	522,033	42,417	306	57,685
Venezuela	12,398,928	662,651	3,314,841	217,715	4,061	884,427
Total	68,628,351	3,718,831	31,675,852	1,847,915	325,841	5,902,541

Although in the aggregate these figures may seem somewhat imposing, the totals shown form in reality a very insignificant portion of the cotton goods trade of the countries enumerated. In the majority of cases, moreover, the present volume of American trade is greatly below previous records, showing that in the main American manufacturers have not held their own in these markets. Some fifteen years ago, especially, an excellent foothold was obtained for American cotton goods in many parts of Latin America, but through various causes the advantage then gained has since been lost. Thus, in Mexico, the exports of American cotton cloths throughout the decade ending some fifteen years ago were nearly double what they are at present. For the last ten years this trade has continued at about the same volume, averaging less than one-fifth of that of Great Britain in the same lines. In Central America the situation is more satisfactory, the present trade being practically the largest recorded thus far except in Guatemala, where it falls considerably below the totals attained during the nineties. In the West Indies, also, American cotton goods have been sold in recent years to an extent that compares favorably with past records. In both Central America and the West Indies, however, the United States is securing a much smaller share of this trade than that enjoyed by Great Britain and frequently less than that of Germany or France. In the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela the present volume of American trade is much below the highest record, and the decline in each case is believed to be due, not to the inferiority of American goods or to their higher cost, but to the indifference of American manufacturers to the requirements of these markets whenever domestic demand became brisk.

Each marked increase in the volume of American cotton goods exported to these countries coincides with a period of more or less severe depression in the United States, while the subsequent sharp decline is clearly due to the resumption of a good home demand. It is important that, in the future, efforts to secure portions of this trade should be less spasmodic, and that whenever a foothold is secured it should be steadily maintained, regardless of the fluctuations in the domestic demand. In Chile the trade in American cottons has been more even, and the present volume compares favorably with the average of the past two decades. In the other South American countries the volume of American trade is so slight that occasional fluctuations, even though statistically violent, are of no significance.

In order to appreciate properly the extent of the market for cotton goods in these countries it is desirable to note the volume of trade now enjoyed by Great Britain. Statistics for 1901 are not available for every country, and the returns for 1900 are therefore used. The following table gives the quantities of cotton goods exported from Great Britain to Mexico, Central and South America:

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Peru
Colombia
Venezuela
Argentina
Uruguay
Chile

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Exports of British Cottons to Latin America for 1900.

Countries.	Un-bleached.	Bleached.	Printed.	Dyed.	Total. ^a
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Mexico	159,200	19,178,900	11,931,000	7,103,300	38,372,400
Central America	12,356,800	10,278,400	8,439,100	3,102,100	58,866,800
Brazil	1,813,700	16,897,100	20,951,500	8,657,800	104,937,600
Peru	2,090,700	18,075,500	13,421,700	8,292,300	27,611,700
Colombia	3,733,000	8,322,000	10,408,200	6,733,800	25,252,600
Venezuela	2,801,300	25,532,000	35,135,200	25,638,800	42,596,800
Argentine Republic	19,119,300	21,837,300	46,901,200	31,382,400	131,280,300
Uruguay	1,263,200	7,130,700	10,191,900	8,717,600	30,542,400
Chile	11,719,800	31,005,300	41,086,200	33,774,500	98,025,800

^aThese totals include other cotton goods not here specified.

The average price of the unbleached goods is stated to have been 3½ cents per yard, that of the bleached goods 4½ cents, the printed goods 4½ cents, and the dyed goods 5½ cents, taking as the basis of prices not only the exports for the year 1900 but for the two preceding years. The following table presents, for purposes of comparison, the values of the cotton goods exported from Great Britain to Mexico, Central and South America:

Exports of British Cottons to Latin America for 1900.

Countries.	Un-bleached.	Bleached.	Printed.	Dyed.	Total. ^a
Mexico	\$6,886.09	\$880,333.40	\$585,994.73	\$471,768.24	\$1,953,983
Brazil	71,303.95	649,449.02	838,271.09	458,064.17	5,821,784
Central America	413,744.96	315,188.73	290,491.11	151,158.35	2,359,727
Peru	87,363.40	654,276.50	552,367.21	385,611.72	1,467,070
Colombia	105,393.79	401,247.79	566,149.11	412,309.34	1,862,227
Venezuela	110,435.48	1,211,717.33	1,664,498.72	1,537,677.73	1,707,558
Argentine Republic	784,484.66	1,267,333.53	2,519,435.71	1,993,433.22	7,601,171
Uruguay	189,005.12	435,049.76	503,921.20	548,493.48	1,671,594
Chile	441,221.22	2,176,814.64	2,329,846.60	2,310,025.35	4,858,115

^aThese totals include other cotton goods not here specified.

These figures suffice to indicate the extent of the market for cotton goods in Latin America. The total imports amount to more than 600,000,000 yards per annum, of which the United States supplies less than 70,000,000, in spite of the fact that the American Southern mills are the nearest to these markets and enjoy greater advantages in the way of transportation costs for their raw materials and cost of labor than do any of the mills which are actually supplying the Latin American trade at present. As already stated, however, little can be done in the direction of extending the sale of American cotton goods in these regions except through long and painstaking effort. English goods are standard everywhere, and trade connections have been established with that country dating back, in many instances, for half a century. The average price of all the English cottons sold in Latin America from 1898 to 1900 was 4½ cents a yard. The average price of all American cottons sold during the same period was 5 cents a yard, a very large difference in favor of English goods. It has frequently

been asserted that the quality of the American goods is superior. This may be the case, but it is not what is wanted. To displace the goods now being sold, which are presumably giving satisfaction as to quality, it is necessary to produce something equally good at a lower price. To insist upon supplying superior grades will simply handicap and retard the growth of trade unless superiority is desired by the purchaser. German houses have of late made some progress in many parts of South America through extending even longer credit than has been customarily accorded by the English firms. It is probably not necessary for American manufacturers to meet this policy in extreme cases, but in general it is indispensable that reasonable credit be accorded. Obviously, the latest claimant for the favor of the South American buyers is not the one to tell them how they should transact their business. Insistence upon cash with order or against shipping documents merely means the loss of the time devoted to developing business upon this basis. At present the growth of American banking connections and credit-reporting facilities in Latin America render the granting of credit even safer than in the past, but at all times the average merchant in these countries has been entitled to reasonable credit, both by reason of his personal integrity and the conservatism and soundness of his business methods.

A new factor in the cotton-goods trade of Latin America is the competition of the Mexican cotton mills in many of the cheaper grades formerly imported exclusively from Europe. Already the output of these mills has reached such proportions as to displace the bulk of the importations in these lines from Great Britain to Mexico. In June, 1902, a law was passed granting important bounties on all cotton goods exported from the Republic, and the utmost activity has since prevailed in preparing to take advantage of this offer. A commission is at present visiting the different Latin American markets in behalf of this new development of Mexican industry, and the most ample information is to be obtained as to the goods now in demand, and facilities improved for placing Mexican goods in these markets. Thus far, naturally, exports of Mexican cottons have not assumed great proportions, but before long it is likely that American manufacturers will find this factor a serious one, especially in the cheaper grades.

COINAGE IN 1902.

In his annual report Director of the Mint George E. Roberts states that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the number of coins minted aggregated 191,419,506, the value of which amounted to \$94,526,678. While the number of pieces exceeds any previous record, there was a decline in valuation from 1901, when \$136,340,781 represented the total valuation. Gold coinage dropped from \$99,065,715

in 1901 to \$61,980,572 in 1902, but the stock of bullion on hand increased in the latter year to \$124,083,712, as compared with \$100,219,493 in 1901. The coinage of silver dollars amounted to \$19,402,800, subsidiary silver coins to \$10,713,569, and minor coins to \$2,429,736.

The original gold deposits of the year amounted to \$132,580,839. Gold bars taken for export amounted to \$36,332,678 and for domestic consumption \$14,482,578. The gross expenditures on account of the mint service, including loss by wastage in operating upon the metals, was \$1,910,503. The earnings from all charges and incidental gains, exclusive of seigniorage, aggregated \$357,568. The seigniorage realized in the manufacture of 1 and 5 cent pieces amounted to \$1,919,370, and the total seigniorage accruing on the silver, nickel, and bronze coins made during the year was \$11,013,856, which was turned into the general fund of the Treasury.

THE POSTAL SERVICE IN 1902.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, shows the total receipts from the postal service for the year to have been \$121,848,047.26, as compared with \$111,631,193.39 for the preceding twelve months. The expenditures were \$124,785,697.07, as compared with \$115,554,920.87 for the previous year. The excess of expenditures (\$2,937,649.81) was less than the previous year's deficit by \$986,077.67.

The number of domestic money orders issued was 40,474,327, amounting to \$313,551,269, and the number of international money orders issued was 1,311,111, with a value of \$22,974,473. The number of international money paid during the year was 307,679, amounting to \$5,821,729. It will be noted that the amount of foreign orders issued was nearly four times as great as the amount paid. The present fee for an order for \$100 is 30 cents, and it is recommended that legislation be passed authorizing the Department to reduce this fee to 25 cents. For the transportation of foreign mails during the year the sum of \$2,245,625.55 was expended.

In regard to parcels-post transport, it is stated that the average weight of parcels dispatched from the United States to all countries only slightly exceeds 3½ pounds.

EMBARGO ON EXPORTS OF CATTLE.

On November 27, 1902, the Secretary of Agriculture issued the following orders touching the transport of cattle by land or sea from the New England States, recent investigations by the Department having disclosed the fact that what is known as the foot and mouth disease

exists to an alarming extent in the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Vermont:

To the managers and agents of railroads and transportation companies of the United States, stockmen, and others:

In accordance with section 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," and with the act of Congress approved June 3, 1902, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, you are hereby notified that the contagious disease known as foot and mouth disease exists among animals in the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Vermont, and that the cattle, sheep, and other ruminants and swine of said States have been exposed to the contagion of said disease: Therefore,

It is hereby ordered, That to prevent the spread of the said disease from the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Vermont into other States or foreign countries, and to aid in its eradication, no cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, or swine shall be moved or be permitted to move from or across the territory of any one of the States above named into any other State or foreign country. Any person, company, or corporation violating this order will be proceeded against as provided for by the act of Congress above referred to.

It is hoped that all transportation companies, cattle shippers, and others interested in the welfare of our animal industry will cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in enforcing this order, to the end that the restriction on traffic may have the desired effect and be removed in the shortest possible time.

JAMES WILSON, *Secretary.*

Whereas a highly contagious disease, known as foot and mouth disease, exists among cattle in the State of Massachusetts, and the routes of transportation possibly may have been contaminated, and in order to protect the export trade in live animals by preventing the exportation of animals which are diseased or which have been exposed to disease,

It is hereby ordered, That no cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, or swine shall be permitted to be exported from the port of Boston until further orders.

JAMES WILSON, *Secretary.*

The British board of agriculture has closed the ports of the United Kingdom against imports of cattle from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, to take effect on December 5, 1902. Cargoes arriving previous to that date will be subjected to special investigation.

FINANCES OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Annual Report of the Comptroller of Currency of the United States, as transmitted to Congress on December 1, 1902, states that regarding the growth of banking in the United States, in 1892 returns were received from 9,338 national and State banks and private banks and bankers, with capital and deposits aggregating \$1,071,073,048 and \$4,679,114,316, respectively. In July, 1902, reports of condition were received from 4,535 national banks, and on approximate dates statements relating also to 7,889 State and private banks and bankers. Adding to these the number of banks making returns only of capital and surplus for taxation, the deposits of the latter being estimated, it is shown that there are in active operation in the country 16,156 banks and bankers, with capital and deposits amounting, respectively, to \$1,340,160,416 and \$9,707,281,904.

From the figures making up the above totals it appears that in 1892 the capital stock of the national banks represented 63.9 per cent and in 1902 52.4 per cent of the total for all banks. The deposits of national banks in 1892 amounted to 37.8 per cent of the total for all banks, and in 1902 amounted to 32.8 per cent. Eliminating, however, the deposits in mutual savings banks in the years mentioned, and basing the comparison on the deposits in national banks with capitalized State and private banks, it is shown that the deposits in national banks in 1892 represented 54.9 per cent and in 1902 47 per cent of the total capital.

On September 15, 1902, the date of the last call, 4,601 associations reported, with aggregate resources of \$6,113,928,912.50. The loans and discounts amounted to \$3,208,127,480.69, or more than 50 per cent of the total resources of the banks. The items of surplus and undivided profits amounted, respectively, to \$326,393,953.66 and \$169,216,512.03. The individual deposits reached the highest point in the existence of the national banking system, \$3,209,273,893.93. There was due to approved reserve agents, other national banks, State banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks the sum of \$1,200,341,233.39.

From September 30, 1901, to September 15, 1902, there was an increase of \$418,581,617.54 in the aggregate resources of the reporting banks, the principal items of interest being: Loans and discounts, \$261,511,562.29; United States bonds, \$12,570,520; due from national and other banks, \$35,217,372.29. There was an increase in capital stock of \$50,193,537, in surplus and other profits of \$65,048,357.81, and in individual deposits of \$271,520,660.60.

Comparing conditions on September 30, 1892, with those shown in the last report, it will be seen that the number of active associations has increased from 3,773 to 4,601, or a net increase of 828. The aggregate resources of the associations increased during the decade

\$2,603,834,015; loans and discounts, \$1,109,086,393; bonds on deposit as security for circulation, \$160,978,460, and specie and legal-tender notes, \$157,119,741 and \$37,489,673, respectively, while the capital of the associations increased only to the extent of \$18,962,402. The surplus and undivided profits are now greater than in 1892 by \$155,086,287. The volume of individual deposits increased from \$1,765,422,984 to \$3,209,273,694, or nearly 82 per cent. While the outstanding circulation has increased \$174,568,511, or over 122 per cent, there was no material increase until subsequent to March 14, 1900, the date of the act authorizing the issue of circulation to the par value of bonds on deposit.

DESTINATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

A bulletin prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture (section of Foreign Markets) supplies the following data concerning the destination of the agricultural products exported from the United States during the year 1901.

Out of a total valuation of \$952,000,000 worth of farm produce shipped from the United States during the fiscal year 1901, more than half found a market in Great Britain, \$496,000,000 representing the British purchases. Cotton was the largest factor in the trade, followed by wheat and wheat flour. Indian corn ranked fourth, while live cattle formed the fifth item, followed in the order given by fresh beef, bacon, hams, and lard. The only additional articles having a value in excess of \$5,000,000 were tobacco and oats.

After the United Kingdom, the foreign countries affording the largest markets for the products of United States agriculture in 1901 were Germany, the Netherlands, France, Belgium, Canada, Italy, Denmark, Spain, British Africa, and Cuba. Agricultural exports to Germany amounted in value to \$145,000,000, cotton forming the principal item, followed in order by Indian corn, lard, wheat, oil cake, tobacco, oleo oil, and wheat flour. The Netherlands made purchases of agricultural products to the value of \$51,000,000, wheat and corn forming the leading items, followed by oleo oil, wheat flour, lard, cotton-seed oil, oil cake, and cotton. Farm produce sent to France in 1901 had a value of \$50,000,000, cotton exports having a far greater value than all the other products combined. The other principal articles of shipment to that destination were cotton-seed oil and tobacco. Belgium furnished a market in 1901 for \$35,000,000 worth of agricultural produce from the United States, wheat, cotton, and corn forming the largest items. Lard was also an article of leading importance, while oil cake, leaf tobacco, and bacon were also received in considerable quantities. Canada took farm produce to the value of \$28,000,000, wheat, cotton, and corn forming the leading items, while tobacco, horses, cattle, flaxseed, hides and skins, pork, bacon, hams, oats, oranges, and wheat flour followed in the order named. Italy's imports

of this class were valued at \$25,000,000, the articles marketed there most extensively being cotton, tobacco, cotton-seed oil, and wheat. Denmark took agricultural products to the value of over \$31,000,000, Indian corn leading, followed by oil cake, cotton, oleo oil, lard, wheat, and wheat flour. Spain's imports were valued at \$12,599,000, cotton forming the bulk of the trade, and the other items of importance being tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, and sausage casings. Exceptionally heavy exports of agricultural produce were also sent to British Africa in 1901, the record for that year from the United States being \$12,637,000. Horses and mules comprised an important part of the trade, while wheat, wheat flour, corn, corn meal, canned meats, and hay formed other leading items. To Cuba, which was the only other foreign country that purchased in 1901 over \$10,000,000 worth of farm produce, shipments were sent amounting in value to \$12,624,000. Lard, wheat, flour, and cattle formed the largest items, the other United States products marketed there abundantly being Indian corn, hams, pork, eggs, bacon, milk, beans and peas, and malt liquors.

In addition to the eleven countries above mentioned, Sweden and Norway took \$7,086,000 worth of agricultural products; Japan, \$6,299,000; Mexico, \$6,265,000; Hongkong, \$5,172,000, and the British West Indies, \$5,136,000.

Cotton was by far the most important agricultural item shipped from the United States in 1901, the total exports having an aggregate value of \$315,000,000. Nearly half of this total found a market in Great Britain, that country receiving consignments worth \$147,000,000. Germany, which ranked second as a consumer of United States cotton, made purchases amounting to \$77,000,000. France was third on the list, with \$35,000,000; Italy fourth, with \$17,000,000, and Spain fifth, with \$11,000,000. After the five countries mentioned, which took about 90 per cent of the total exportation of this commodity, the principal markets abroad for United States cotton were Belgium, Canada, Japan, Russia, and the Netherlands. The only other countries taking cotton exports to a value exceeding \$1,000,000 were: Mexico, \$1,751,000; Austria-Hungary, \$1,686,000, and Denmark, \$1,177,000.

The breadstuffs shipped from the United States to foreign markets during 1901 had an aggregate value of \$276,000,000. More than half of these exports were sent to Great Britain, the consignments received by that country being valued at \$150,000,000. Germany's purchases amounted to \$30,000,000; the Netherlands took \$23,000,000 worth, while Belgium and Canada took \$15,000,000 and \$11,000,000 worth, respectively. Foremost among other destinations were: Denmark, \$6,465,000; France, \$4,498,000; Hongkong, \$3,982,000; Cuba, \$3,180,000; Portugal, \$3,119,000; British Africa, \$3,050,000; British West Indies, \$2,890,000, and Brazil, \$2,727,000. Other countries receiving consignments exceeding \$1,000,000 in value were: Sweden and

Norway, \$1,538,000; Mexico, \$1,185,000; Japan, \$1,109,000, and Portuguese Africa, \$1,040,000.

United States meat products were marketed abroad in 1901 to the value of \$186,000,000. Great Britain taking \$118,000,000; Germany, \$21,000,000; the Netherlands, \$13,000,000; Belgium, \$5,778,000; Cuba, \$5,000,000; Sweden and Norway, \$4,419,000, and France, \$2,512,000. Other countries that bought over \$1,000,000 worth of United States meat products were the following: Denmark, \$1,997,000; Canada, \$1,994,000; Brazil, \$1,354,000; the British West Indies, \$1,332,000, and British South Africa, \$1,033,000.

The live-stock trade of the United States in 1901 amounted in value to \$52,000,000. Great Britain furnished the principal market, taking shipments worth \$40,000,000. Other destinations of importance were: British South Africa, \$5,909,000; Cuba, \$2,980,000, and Canada, \$1,777,000.

Tobacco in its various unmanufactured forms was exported during 1901 to the value of \$28,000,000. The shipments to Great Britain were valued at \$8,821,000; to Italy, \$4,458,000; Germany, \$3,063,000; Belgium, \$1,707,000; the Netherlands, \$1,567,000, and Canada, \$1,020,000.

The vegetable oils exported had a value of \$19,000,000, the Netherlands making purchases to the value of \$4,118,000; France, \$3,398,000; Great Britain, \$2,064,000; Belgium, \$1,730,000; Germany, \$1,687,000, and Italy and Austria-Hungary, \$1,369,000 each.

Of oil cake and oil-cake meal the United States sent abroad in 1901 shipments having a value of nearly \$19,000,000. Germany took shipments to the value of \$5,286,000; Great Britain, \$4,461,000; the Netherlands, \$3,037,000; Denmark, \$2,775,000, and Belgium, \$2,335,000.

Foreign shipments of fruits and nuts amounted in value to \$11,000,000, approximately. The purchases of Great Britain amounted to \$4,606,000; of Germany, \$1,717,000; Canada, \$1,648,000, and the Netherlands, British Australasia, Belgium, British South Africa, France, Cuba, and Mexico also received large consignments.

Dairy products worth \$9,404,000 were exported from the United States in 1901, Great Britain taking \$6,914,000 and Cuba \$456,000, the countries taking the remainder being Canada, Brazil, the British West Indies, the Chinese Empire, Japan, and Mexico.

Of seeds, the United States exported \$6,385,000 worth in 1901, the Netherlands taking \$1,633,000; Great Britain, \$1,534,000; Germany, \$1,288,000, and Canada, \$1,217,000. Among other foreign markets, Belgium and France stood foremost.

The Department of Agriculture has also prepared a bulletin treating of the "Sources of Agricultural Imports of the United States in 1901," to which allusion was made in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for October, page 1133.

GERMAN STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL METHODS.

A large delegation of farmers, under the auspices of the German Agricultural Society, Berlin, will visit the United States in April, 1903, for a three months' tour, studying American agricultural methods. The German Embassy at Washington negotiated the affair with the Agricultural Department, which will furnish a guide during the entire trip. His expenses will be defrayed by the Germans. The trip includes stops at Baltimore, where special attention will be given to dairy farms, and Washington, where the Agricultural Department will be exhaustively studied. The German Agricultural Society, though a private organization, has taken the United States Agricultural Department as a model, and is trying to do in Germany many things which the Department does in the United States. After leaving Washington the industries of West Virginia will be examined, and then the horse-breeding and tobacco-growing industries of Kentucky will be inspected. The tourists will afterwards visit St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha, where the stock yards will be investigated, and will also inquire into the Nebraska beet-sugar industry. They will next stop at the irrigating systems of Colorado.

From San Francisco the German farmers will go on an excursion to Los Angeles and study the fruit farms. They will return eastward via Tacoma, and see the wheat farms of the Dakotas and of Minnesota. Later they will visit the Chicago slaughterhouses and grain elevators, after which the Germans will see the beet-root industry of Michigan. A number of agricultural experiment stations along the route will be examined. The travelers will embark for home at New York on June 30. The German Agricultural Society's board of managers will be represented on the trip by Baron VON WALLENBERG-PACHALY. Besides a number of important agriculturists, the party will include a dozen students of the Berlin Agricultural Institute, who will take the trip at their own expense, regarding the knowledge to be gained as a valuable investment for the future great farmers of Germany. Dr. GERBER, the agricultural attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, will accompany the delegation.

The society has just completed an immense building in Berlin, costing over \$250,000, in which will be installed the new bureau to be founded upon the researches made during the trip to the United States.

COTTON STATISTICS.

The final report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the actual growth of cotton in the United States in the year 1901-2 to have been 9,966,478 commercial bales, of which 115,550 bales were marketed before September 1, 1901, and 9,696,336 bales between September 1, 1901, and August 31, 1902, 154,592 bales being carried forward to year 1902-3. The commercial crop of the year

amounted to 10,663,224 bales, thus exceeding the amount actually grown by 696,746 bales. This excess was due in the main to the very extensive marketing of cotton held over from previous years.

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture estimates the actual growth of cotton of the United States in the year 1902-3 as 10,417,000 bales of an average net weight of 490.6 pounds. The area picked or to be picked is estimated at 27,114,103 acres, a reduction of 764,227 acres, or 2.74 per cent, from the acreage planted. The total production of lint cotton is estimated at 5,111,870,028 pounds, an average of 188.5 pounds an acre.

The commercial crop will consist of the above-mentioned 10,417,000 bales, together with 154,592 bales brought forward from last year, about 250,000 bales of linters and sample cotton, and so much of the crop of 1903-4 as may be marketed before September 1, 1903, less 198,190 bales of the present crop marketed before September 1, 1902, and so much of this same crop as may be carried forward to the year 1903-4.

RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The following Latin-American consular officers have been recognized by the Department of State of the United States:

EDUARDO TINGLE, Consul of Chile at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

LEONARDO D. LE BARON, Consul of Colombia at Mobile, Alabama.

HOWARD P. WILSON, Consul of Colombia at Norfolk, Virginia.

OCTAVIO ZAYAS Y ADAN, Consul-General of Cuba at New York for the United States.

LAUREANO CORTES Y ENRIQUEZ, Consul of Cuba at Boston, Massachusetts.

LEOPOLDO DOLZ Y ARANGO, Consul of Cuba at Mobile, Alabama.

MANUEL IZAGUIRRE, Consul of Cuba at New Orleans, Louisiana.

MARIANO ROCAFORT Y MARCAYDA, Consul of Cuba at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

FRANCISCO F. MENDOZA Y RODRIGUEZ, Consul of Cuba at Tampa, Florida.

SALVADOR ROS Y POCHE, Consul of Cuba at San Juan, Porto Rico.

ANTONIO ALTAMIRA Y POLO, Vice-Consul of Cuba at New York.

GUSTAV NIEDERLEIN, Honorary Consul of Guatemala at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

E. F. PETERS, Vice-Consul of Honduras at Cincinnati, Ohio.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

The increasing popularity of American products in China and the rapid growth of American trade with that country are shown by two

different official statements which have just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. One of these is the report of the foreign commerce of China in the year 1901 by customs districts, which contains the detailed reports of the customs officials of each district, as well as a summarization of the total commerce of the year, while the other consists of some extracts from the report of the British commercial attaché in China, J. W. JAMIESON. The general report on the commerce of China for the year 1901 shows that the imports from the United States have grown from 5,093,182 haikwan taels in 1895 to 23,529,606 in 1901, while those from Great Britain grew from 33,960,060 taels in 1895 to 41,223,538 taels in 1901, those from Russia from 1,791,658 taels in 1895 to 3,015,756 taels in 1901, and those from the continent of Europe, Russia excepted, from 7,552,099 taels in 1895 to 17,046,453 taels in 1901, showing a much more rapid gain proportionately in imports from the United States than from the United Kingdom or other countries of Europe.

Cotton goods and flour are the items of importations from the United States which show the greatest gain, and in cotton goods especially the increasing popularity of the American product seems to be causing some anxiety on the part of European manufacturers and representatives of European manufacturing countries. Commercial Attaché JAMIESON, commenting upon this fact, says that "cotton manufacturers are finding it increasingly difficult to compete with the United States, particularly in the coarser grades of cottons." The American manufacturer, he says, enjoys advantages in the way of geographical position, transport rates, and improved machinery. In gray goods the competition is especially strong, while in other lines American goods are at least holding their own. In cotton yarns the United States has up to this time made no effort to supply the demand, Great Britain, Japan, and India being the chief competitors for that class of merchandise, nearly all of the cotton yarn exported from India being sent to the markets of China. The value of cotton yarns imported into China in 1901 was 48,000,000 haikwan taels, or about \$35,000,000.

Especially interesting is a report from the collector of customs at Niuchwang, located in the extreme northeast of China, a section in which American goods are supposed to be especially popular, and to which a large share of those entering China by the way of Shanghai, the most important port of entry, finally make their way, largely for distribution in Manchuria. "Dealing first with foreign goods," says the report, "we find that American drills almost hold their own in comparison with 1899, being 546,123 pieces, against 584,877. Of American jeans and sheetings, 52,473 and 979,559 pieces came in, against 29,630 and 1,101,885 pieces, respectively, in 1899. The value of the three articles during the year, including the small direct

arrivals, was 5,653,661 haikwan taels, or about 33 per cent of the total foreign importations into this port. To grasp fully how the trade in American piece goods has grown in Manchuria, the comparative table of ten years' imports should be referred to, when it will appear how rapid the growth has been and how indispensable the Manchurians now find these products." The ten-year table to which he refers is as follows:

Importations of American drills and sheetings into Niuchwang, 1892 to 1901.

Year.	American drills.	American sheetings.	Year.	American drills.	American sheetings.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
1892.....	153,485	369,770	1897.....	319,145	566,107
1893.....	100,785	251,750	1898.....	367,916	625,982
1894.....	111,250	290,195	1899.....	581,877	1,101,765
1895.....	72,185	136,910	1900.....	116,525	426,113
1896.....	246,933	376,105	1901.....	546,198	980,001

BUDGET FOR 1903-4.

The estimates of the appropriations required for the Government service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, as furnished by the heads of the various executive departments, were transmitted to the Congress of the United States at the opening of its session on December 1, 1902. The total appropriations asked for are \$589,139,112, which is \$21,638,576 less than the estimates for 1903, and \$33,050,014 less than the appropriations for that year. Following is a recapitulation of the estimates by Departments, the fractions of dollars being omitted:

Legislative.....	\$11,508,483
Executive.....	319,500
State Department.....	2,676,825
Treasury Department.....	172,313,526
War Department.....	130,986,605
Navy Department.....	84,725,798
Interior Department.....	163,018,616
Post-Office Department.....	10,363,486
Department of Agriculture.....	5,660,150
Department of Labor.....	184,220
Department of Justice.....	7,431,900
Total.....	589,139,112

URUGUAY.

FOREIGN TRADE FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1902.

The "Montevideo Times" of the 1st of October publishes the statistics of the foreign trade of Uruguay during the first six months

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. 1667

of the current year, supplied from official sources, as compared with the same period during 1901 and 1900:

	First six months of—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
IMPORTS.			
Drinks in general	\$1,480,042	\$1,269,733	\$1,026,754
Comestibles, cereals, and spices	2,685,153	2,558,430	2,429,639
Tobaccos and cigars	106,697	136,145	99,570
Stuffs and woven goods	2,411,700	1,996,962	2,103,786
Made clothing	678,565	523,245	500,873
Raw and industrial materials and machinery	3,501,915	4,139,859	3,843,720
Various	1,335,602	1,253,557	1,238,610
Lives tock	541,609	691,400	459,783
Total	12,741,283	12,509,331	11,702,735
EXPORTS.			
Live stock	459,632	319,033	452,040
Slaughterhouse products	15,490,722	16,991,146	18,119,150
Agricultural products	1,481,919	117,036	1,377,549
Other products	196,866	279,256	276,430
Various	12,416	4,971	8,465
Provisions for vessels	64,083	70,807	65,911
Total	17,707,638	17,782,249	20,599,554

The value of the total trade of the country for the first six months of each of the last five years is as follows:

1898.....	\$31,514,398
1899.....	34,568,866
1900.....	30,448,921
1901.....	30,291,580
1902.....	32,302,289

EXPORTS FROM MONTEVIDEO, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1902.

According to figures compiled by the Buenos Ayres "Handels-Zeitung," 848 steamships and 84 sailing vessels cleared from Montevideo during the first nine months of the calendar year of 1902, carrying the following merchandise to the enumerated countries:

To the United States: Oxhides, dry, 499,030; oxhides, salted, 54,115; hair, 486 bales; wool, 151 bales; sheepskins, 66 bales; dried meat, 6,820 bales; bones and bone ash, 3,717 tons; tongues, 100 casks; horns, 254,761 pieces.

To Italy: Oxhides, dry, 46,137; hair, 126 bales; wool, 1,170 bales; sheepskins, 395 bales; dried meat, 100 bales; tallow, 2,907 pipes and 149 casks; corn, 150 sacks; wheat, 14,314 sacks and 942 tons; bones and bone ash, 222 tons; horns, 137,804 pieces.

To France: Oxhides, dry, 16,198; oxhides, salted, 102,660; hair, 371 bales; wool, 14,698 bales; sheepskins, 5,430 bales; various hides, 17 bales; dried meat, 2,359 bales; tallow, 504 pipes and 926 casks; bird seed, 309 sacks; linseed, 3,920 sacks; wheat, 4,197 sacks; bones and bone ash, 12,786 sacks and 365 tons; sheep, 300; intestines, 1 bale and 81 casks; horns, 271,442 pieces.

To Portugal: Oxhides, dry, 55,323; hair, 14 bales; wool, 10 bales; sheepskins, 227 bales; dried meat, 930 bales; tallow, 1,145 pipes and 96 casks; conserved meat, 116 cases.

To Spain: Oxhides, dry, 47,573; oxhides, salted, 1,100; hair, 1 bale; wool, 5 bales; sheepskins, 8 bales; dried meat, 2,174 bales; tallow, 2,018 pipes and 1,922 casks; birdseed, 692 sacks; corn, 162 sacks; wheat, 13 sacks; cattle, 314; sheep, 148; grease, 40 cases; intestines, 158 bales; meat broth, 31 cases.

To Belgium: Oxhides, dry, 24,531; oxhides, salted, 155,823; hair, 147 bales; wool, 13,050 bales; sheepskins, 38 bales; bran, 421 sacks; corn, 2,626 sacks; wheat, 4,000 sacks; barley, 1,583 sacks; bones and bone ash, 611 sacks; tongues, 503 casks and 5,193 cases; intestines, 487 casks; horns, 50,900 pieces.

To Germany: Oxhides, dry, 58,840; oxhides, salted, 138,997; hair, 81 bales; wool, 20,383 bales; sheepskins, 62 bales; dried meat, 595 bales; bran, 38,387 sacks and 211 tons; linseed, 17 tons; wheat, 400 tons and 6,291 sacks; bones and bone ash, 1,924 tons; intestines, 5 casks and 47 barrels.

To Great Britain: Oxhides, dry, 6,659; oxhides, salted, 13,480; hair, 103 bales; wool, 5,666 bales; sheepskins, 194 bales; dried meat, 2,518 bales; tallow, 1,756 pipes and 5,658 casks; flour, 500 sacks; corn, 15,658 sacks; wheat, 212 tons and 17,598 sacks; barley, 70 tons; bones and bone ash, 2,934 tons; tongues, 3,862 cases and 5,152 casks; horses, 2; oxen, 50; grease, 424 bales; intestines, 30 casks; hay, 56 bales; meat broth, 10 cases; conserved meat, 53 cases.

To Brazil: Oxhides, dry, 23,096; oxhides, salted, 3,578; wool, 348 bales; sheepskins, 4 bales; various hides, 6 bales; dried meat, 253,898 bales; tallow, 2,300 pipes and 5,757 casks; birdseed, 5,764 sacks; flour, 108,905 sacks; bran, 2,351 sacks; linseed, 50 sacks; corn, 10,740 sacks; wheat, 96,003 sacks and 364 tons; bones and bone ash, 11 sacks; tongues, 750 cases, 10 casks, and 16 barrels; horses, 2; mules, 182; oxen, 1; cattle, 3; sheep, 5,231; hogs, 150; meat extract, 13 cases; intestines, 51 bales; hay, 2,039 bales; conserved meat, 30 cases.

To the West Indies: Dried meat, 740 bales; birdseed, 50 sacks; bran, 50 sacks; corn, 100 sacks; horses, 5; mules, 125; hay, 34 bales.

To Chile: Dried meat, 874 bales; tallow, 708 pipes and 340 casks; birdseed, 745 sacks; flour, 2,491 sacks; bran, 32 sacks; corn, 2,383 sacks; wheat, 740 sacks; meat extract, 4 cases.

To the Malvinas Islands: Flour, 367 sacks; fine bran, 93 sacks; corn, 497 sacks.

To Holland: Oxhides, salted, 7,707; wheat, 2,900 tons; intestines, 69 casks.

To Cuba: Dried meat, 97,974 bales and 2,063 tons.

Orders: Oxhides, dry, 3,007; oxhides, salted, 26,952; tallow, 40 pipes and 100 casks; flour, 1,006 sacks; fine bran, 46 sacks; corn, 8,554 sacks; wheat, 60 sacks; horn, 40,014 pieces.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE FROZEN MEAT INDUSTRY.

The following law, designed for the protection and development of the frozen meat industry in the Republic of Uruguay, was promulgated on October 17, 1902, having been previously sanctioned by the chambers and signed by the Executive:

"ARTICLE 1. The State hereby accords to the establishments which prepare or export frozen or chilled meat, exemptions from the import duties corresponding to the machinery, construction materials, and pieces of replacement intended for the land installation and floating material necessary for the preparation and exportation of the meat.

"ART. 2. Frozen or chilled meats are hereby exempted from export duties for a term of five years, dating from the promulgation of this law.

"ART. 3. At the termination of said five years they shall pay a specific duty of 16 cents per 100 kilograms for a minimum term of three years, and until further legislative action.

"ART. 4. The establishments claiming the benefit of this law must previously present for the approval of the Executive an inventory of the materials and machinery referred to in article 1.

"ART. 5. The exemptions accorded by this law do not include the additional licenses (duties) created by law of November 7, 1899, with assignment to the construction of the port of Montevideo and to the payment of which the establishments referred to in the preceding articles remain subject.

ANIMAL WEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC.

The "Statistical Annual" of Uruguay for 1901 gives some interesting information on the live-stock wealth of the Republic, showing the existence of live stock in the Republic in 1901, according to the declarations made for the payment of the property tax, to be as follows:

Cattle	6,326,601
Mules	22,184
Horses	575,361
Sheep	17,624,548
Swine	47,584
Goats.....	8,815
Total	25,605,093

An official note to the above table adds that live stock are exempt from direct taxation, and the declarations made are very imperfect, so that the real number is greatly superior to that given above. Adding only 5 per cent for omissions, the total is brought up to 25,835,000, or may be safely said to be, in round figures, 26,000,000.

The census of live stock officially taken in 1900 gave a total of 26,134,896, and there is no reason to think that it fell off last year. The "Annual" gives a comparative table showing the difference

between the totals of 1900 and those for 1901, in every case to the disfavor of the latter; the decrease being 500,827 in cattle, 13,953 in horses, 948,169 in sheep, and smaller numbers in the other animals, but, for the reasons already mentioned, this can not be regarded as trustworthy.

Taking the three principal animals, the following division is made among the Departments:

	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.
Canelones.....	63,458	10,801	21,44
San José.....	117,067	13,763	729,667
Colonia.....	185,957	24,122	851,33
Maldonado.....	95,421	10,801	437,74
Rocha.....	233,137	21,646	762,85
Soriano.....	355,152	32,849	1,738,26
Río Negro.....	463,916	21,400	500,79
Paysandu.....	624,899	39,868	845,15
Salto.....	357,403	96,031	791,94
Artigas.....	502,156	47,357	604,62
Rivera.....	354,224	32,311	227,06
Cerro Largo.....	595,349	31,587	631,23
Florida.....	247,719	17,107	1,178,10
Flores.....	172,707	26,510	2,039,96
Minas.....	436,178	33,619	1,512,83
Durazno.....	436,622	39,172	2,828,13
Tacuarembó.....	707,148	55,407	1,073,20
Trenta y Tres.....	326,988	21,010	669,32

The Department of Monte Video is not calculated in either this or the preceding table, but this would not make much difference, as the Department is too small in area to be of pastoral importance.

The official estimate of the population of the Republic on January 1 was 964,577 souls, which is probably somewhat under the mark. Taking it in round figures at 965,000, it gives, more or less, a quotient per head of population of 6.3 cattle, 0.59 horse, 18.1 sheep, and 25.5 live stock in general. Unfortunately, there are no means of comparing this with the similar quotient in other pastoral countries, but it is likely that it compares very favorably. At any rate, a country which, although it has only a limited territory of some 186,926 square kilometers, can count some 6,500,000 cattle and 18,000,000 sheep, can not be regarded as an insignificant factor in the world's supply of meat, hides, wool, and other animal products.

COMPARATIVE TRADE STATISTICS.

A table prepared by the "Commercial Intelligence" of London, and published on October 30, 1902, shows that of the total imports of Uruguay in the years 1893-1895, Great Britain furnished 32 per cent as against 27 per cent in 1898 and 1900. For both periods Germany's quota remained stationary at 11 per cent; that of France declined from 10 per cent in the former period to 9 per cent in the latter, while that of the United States showed an advance from 7 to 8 per cent in the interval recorded.

VENEZUELA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

Following are the modifications of the customs tariff of Venezuela, published in September, 1902, by the "International Customs Journal" of Brussels as 1st supplement to No. 30 (sixth edition):

I. Corrections of errors found in the text of the law of May 19, 1902, establishing the import duty tariff.

[*"Gaceta Oficial"* of June 30, 1902.]

The Customs Law, edition^a of which dated June 18 inst. was erroneous, is ordered to be reprinted.

The errors detected are as below:

Goods mentioned under Tariff Nos. 507, 508, and 509 are not to be placed in Class VIII but in Class IX under Nos. 521, 522, and 523. The numeration of items 510 and following is modified accordingly, so that these items will become respectively Nos. 507, 508, and so on up to No. 520.

II. Ordinance of July 29, 1902, ranging the various undermentioned articles under Class VIII.

[*"Gaceta Oficial"* of August 1, 1902.]

In virtue of the present ordinance, from and after this date, the following goods are ranged under Class VIII:

Chemisettes, linen or wool, and those of cotton with slight admixture of linen.

Trousers, jackets, blouses, vests, drawers, coats, lounges, frock coats, and all other nonenumerated wearing apparel of linen or cotton, for men.

Collars, shirt fronts, and cuffs of linen or cotton, for men and women.

Hammocks (*chinchorros*) of all kinds.

Petticoats and skirts of all kinds (*fustanes, fustansones*), pillowslips, dressing gowns (*tunicos*) of batiste or light tissue of linen, pure or mixed with cotton.

Jewelry, pearls, trinkets, precious stones and articles, also wares of gold or silver, or combined therewith, watches of any material, empty cases for watches or precious articles, even imported separately.

Silk, pure or mixed with another material, and stuffs and tissues of other materials mixed with silk.

^aSee No. 30 (sixth edition).

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

According to figures published in the "Venezuelan Herald" for November 1, 1902, the public debt of the Republic of Venezuela on December 31, 1901, stood as follows:

FOREIGN DEBT.		Bolivars.
English debt (3 per cent)		66,614,550
French and Spanish debt (3 per cent)		6,546,925
United States (American mixed claims)		466,245
INTERIOR DEBT.		
Railroad, 5 per cent (Disconto Bank)		46,880,000
Railroad, 12 per cent per annum		3,544,340
Caracas waterworks, 5 per cent		10,175,190
Caracas waterworks, 6 per cent		59,808,670
Salt debt		5,251,500
Interest, unpaid		34,953,600
Amount due Bank of Venezuela		8,815,700

The Government receipts during the last decade (1890-1901, July to June) have been as follows:

	Bolivars.
1890-91	47,941,880
1891-92	42,272,400
1892-93 (period of revolution)	29,430,180
1893-94	47,862,480
1894-95	42,638,270
1895-96	47,560,630
1896-97	43,035,330
1897-98 (revolution and smallpox)	31,505,480
1898-99 (revolution and smallpox)	37,633,940
1899-1900 (revolution)	41,763,910
1900-1901 (revolution)	41,763,910

CUSTOM-HOUSE RETURNS.

The "Venezuelan Herald" of November 17, 1902, publishes a table showing the custom-house returns of La Guayra for the months of May, 1901, to October, 1902, inclusive; as follows:

1902.	Bolivars.	1901.	Bolivars.
October	768,201	December	829,375
September	511,480	November	881,145
August	572,372	October	832,600
July	670,748	September	889,700
June	687,876	August	1,102,970
May	901,499	July	1,312,670
April	827,655	June	1,222,900
March	640,508	May	1,492,300
February	710,806		
January	874,950		

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The report of Mr. GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Director of the Mint of the United States, gives the following figures of the production of precious metals during the calendar year 1900: The output of gold from the United States during the year was \$78,666,700 and of silver \$33,128,400 (commercial value). Mexico produced \$10,284,800 gold and \$34,593,900 silver; Canada, \$24,128,500 gold and \$3,145,000 silver; Africa, \$9,089,500 gold and no silver; Australasia, \$76,880,200 gold and \$7,829,500 silver; Russia, \$22,859,900 gold; Austria-Hungary, \$2,136,700 gold and \$2,000,000 silver; Germany, \$3,313,000 silver, and Spain \$1,911,000 silver.

Colombia leads the South American countries in the output of gold, \$2,775,400 being her quota; Brazil produced \$2,801,000 gold and \$1,129,000 silver; Chile, \$1,067,000 gold and \$5,553,000 silver; Peru, \$1,329,000 gold and \$3,360,000 silver; Bolivia, \$6,157,600 silver.

China's output of gold was \$9,091,000; British India produced \$9,395,000 gold; Korea, \$4,500,000, and Japan \$1,201,600 gold and \$1,037,000 silver.

The industrial consumption of precious metals in the world for the year is estimated in the report at \$80,000,000 gold and \$157,000,000 silver.

THE WORLD'S COAL CONSUMPTION.

Coal production and consumption, and especially of the United States in comparison with other coal-producing countries, is the subject of a monograph appearing in the issue of the Treasury Statistical Bureau's "Summary of Commerce and Finance for September, 1902." The general demand for coal seems to have increased rapidly in recent years, not alone in the United States, but throughout the world, and one of the characteristic features of modern industrial development has been the rise of the coal industry.

The rapidity with which the production of coal has increased may be appreciated when the present volume of that production is considered in conjunction with the phenomenal increase in output within recent times. In 1901 the total coal production of the world was 866,165,000 short tons. Until as late a period as 1883, the world's production had never been half so great, being only 450,990,000 metric tons in that year, and not until 1872 had the world's production been as much as a third as large as it is at present. In 1864 the world's production was only 174,000,000 metric tons, or less than 23 per cent of the production of 1901.

The statistics of production for earlier periods can not be determined with any pretense of accuracy: but on the basis of the British

statistics subsequent to 1854 and of estimates for earlier periods, and from such statistics as are obtainable from France, Germany, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary, an approximation may be made of the actual production. In 1860 the world's production of coal was about 144,000,000 metric tons, or less than one-fifth of the production of 1901, and considerably less than the output of either the United States or the United Kingdom at present. Ten years earlier the world's production amounted to only about 83,000,000 metric tons, about one-tenth of the present production, and considerably less than the present output of the single State of Pennsylvania. In 1840, the production was much smaller still, amounting to little over 45,000,000 metric tons, or about one-seventeenth of the present output, while during the three-quarters of a century since 1820, when the output was about 17,000,000 tons, the production has increased about 4,500 per cent.

While the figures of the world's production prior to 1864 are necessarily defective, owing to the absence of accurate statistics for the English and American industry, they sufficiently indicate the immense development of the industry during the last century. The significance of this development can not be overlooked. The production of coal is chiefly in the hands of three nations—the British, the American, and the German. During the last thirty years, and even earlier, the combined coal output of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany has averaged, year for year, about five-sixths of the coal output of the world. Possessing only a tenth of the world's population, they have produced about 83 per cent of the mineral fuel, while the remaining 90 per cent of the world's inhabitants have produced only about 17 per cent of the coal, and even if the savage and semibarbarous nations be disregarded, the immense preponderance of coal production in these countries must be conceded. To this group might be added Belgium, which produces and consumes more coal per capita than any other European country except the United Kingdom, but the fact of its small population places it in the second rank of coal-producing countries.

While the continued output of these three countries has kept pace with the production of the rest of the world, their relative position has been materially altered. In 1868 the United Kingdom produced over three times as much as either the United States or Germany, the output of these countries being approximately 52, 14½, and 16½ per cent of the world's production. In 1870 the proportion was about the same, although the United States had gained upon Germany as a coal producer. By 1875 the output of the United Kingdom was still considerably greater than the combined production of the United States and Germany, the output of these three countries being 45, 20, and 18 per cent of the world's production, respectively. The next half decennial period witnessed a remarkable increase in the American

production and a corresponding relative decrease in that of Great Britain, the proportions of the three countries under consideration being 36, 28, and 17 per cent, respectively. This increase was maintained during the latter part of the past century, and in 1896 the output of Great Britain and Ireland was only 34 per cent, that of the United States already 30 per cent, and that of Germany 19.2 per cent of the coal production of the world.

In 1899, for the first time, the coal production of the United States exceeded in quantity that of Great Britain. This superiority was maintained for two successive years. During 1901 the United States production was greater than the amount of coal produced in Great Britain and all her colonies. During that year the shares of the leading coal-producing countries were as follows: United States, 34 per cent; United Kingdom, 28 per cent, and Germany, 19.2 per cent.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The construction of an electric road up the Andes on the Chilian side is now contemplated. There are no American bidders, but private advices just to hand from Chile state that public sentiment is now in favor of the Government undertaking the work on its own account. The Government contends that the road has no value to them until completed, and insists on the stipulation in the original concession that subvention is to be payable only upon such completion. It has been pointed out that if the contractors were paid in sections they could build the easiest stretches before the difficult or unprofitable ones were reached. It has been estimated that the final or mountain section of the road would cost more to construct than the amount of the Government grant. It is proposed to build the road from Los Andes to the foot of the mountains, a distance of some 30 miles. The line would then ascend the mountain to Cumbra, located at an altitude of 13,500 feet. There is practically unlimited water power available. After reaching the top of the Andes the road would descend on the Argentine side and connect with the steam road running to Buenos Ayres. Rail connection would thus be made right across South America. If the work is ultimately undertaken by the Government, contracts for equipment, etc., will in all probability be placed through BEECHIE, DUVAL & Co., whose offices are in the Broad Exchange Building. It is estimated that the construction of an electric road will entail an expenditure of some \$2,250,000 gold.

The Spanish Vice-Consul at Manaos, Brazil, reports that there is a splendid market in the Amazon provinces for all kinds of firearms. This demand is owing to the wild nature of the country and to the number of people employed in the profitable work of exploring for india rub-

ber, who often have to depend for food on what they can shoot. The demand is principally for old-fashioned fowling pieces, but rifles also sell very well. It is further stated that all the boots and shoes sold in the Amazons are imported either from abroad or from southern Brazil. Spanish goods are unknown here, although in style and quality they should be able to compete quite well with the Portuguese article, which practically controls these markets. The first-class qualities sold are chiefly of British make. This report also adds that the furniture trade would be much greater if it were not for prohibitive tariff and high freight charges, as well as for the simplicity with which the people here furnish their homes as a rule. The class of furniture most in demand is that of the Austrian bent-wood type.

HAROLD J. ROSS, of the City of Mexico, is now in New York for the purpose of letting contracts for the equipment of an electric power-transmission plant to be constructed in the vicinity of the town of San Martin Texmelucan, in the State of Puebla. It is proposed to utilize the power from a large waterfall on the hacienda of Monseñor GUILLOW, Archbishop of Oaxaca. The initial equipment of the plant will have a capacity of 500 horsepower. The power will be transmitted to Texmelucan, about 10 miles away. The energy will also be utilized for operating cotton mills and other industrial plants in the vicinity. Later it is proposed to generate a larger amount of power for transmission to Tlaxcala and to the haciendas between San Martin Texmelucan and the city of Puebla.

The Mexican Government has granted a concession for the purpose of constructing a railroad from San Juan Bautista, located in the State of Tabasco, to Pichucalco, State of Chiapas, with two branches, one to Juarez and another to Maconsania. The road will cross both these States and will facilitate the transporting of Mexican products from about 80 adjacent plantations. The total length of the line will be about 100 miles. An American company is said to be in course of formation, with a view to carrying out the enterprise. ERNEST F. WOLFF & Co., whose offices are in the Hudson Building, No. 32 Broadway, are interested in the matter.

United States equipment, etc., will be purchased for installation in a large hydraulic plant which is to be constructed on the Hacienda de la Estanguela for the purpose of developing power to transmit for the electric lighting of the city of Ameca, a place of some 12,000 inhabitants, about 65 miles distant from the city of Gaudalajara, Mexico. The transmission line will be about 10 miles in length.

A consignment of ten locomotives will be shipped to Guatemala for use on the new railway system, to be built there by American capitalists, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is said that the new road will bring San Francisco 1,500 miles nearer to New York

than the Isthmian Canal route. Two hundred cars will be used on the road, and they will be purchased in this country. Several hundred trucks and 6,000 tons of 56-pound rails will also be purchased in the United States.

A German syndicate is negotiating for a railway in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The road is to run from Novo Hamburgo to Caxias, and will connect directly with Porto Alegre. It will be 150 kilometers long and is expected to cost 10,000,000 marks. Rio Grande do Sul is to guarantee 4 per cent interest on the expenditure.

The Potosina Electric Light Company, which was formerly the San Luis Potosi Electric Light Company, Mexico, is about to let contracts, through the electrical engineering and contracting firm of SANDERSON & PORTER, Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau street, New York, for an extension to the plant. The contracts about to be placed are for a 1,500-horsepower plant.

South America was the largest purchaser of wire during October. There were 864 tons exported to Chile, 245 tons to the Argentine Republic, and 453 tons to various ports in Brazil. In November there were 370 tons of wire nails exported from the United States to Chile and the Argentine Republic.

The Jalisco Development Company, of Guadalajara, Mexico, is about to build a road between the city of Guadalajara and Chapala, a distance of about 30 miles. The president of the company is Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. ZERMENO is the vice-president and ERNESTO MORA is treasurer, all of Guadalajara.

It is reported that the Government of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, has under consideration a project for a telegraphic convention with Chile, the object being the union of the telegraph lines of the two countries. The cost of construction in the Argentine Republic to join with the lines of Chile will be about \$200,000.

Señor VICENTE VIEGRA, an extensive landowner in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, is about to let contracts for the equipment of an electric plant which is to be constructed in the town of Tamazula de Gordiano. The plant will be used for both light and general power purposes.

AGUSTIN GORDILLO, Chief Engineer of Public Works of the Province of Matanzas, Cuba, desires catalogues with prices and samples of standard manufactured articles of building and mechanical arts for use in the Government offices at Matanzas. His address is care of the Jefatura de Obras Publicas Distrito de Matanzas, Cuba.

The Jimulco Mining Company of Monterey, Mexico, is reported to be making arrangements for the construction of a railroad from its mines in Coahuila to the Mexican Central Railway. The distance is about 7 miles.

Some \$700,000 gold is to be expended for the installation of new machinery for making cotton cloths and yarns in the Metepec Cotton Mills, located near Atlixco in the State of Puebla, Mexico.

The Mexican Electric Tramways Company of the City of Mexico is about to make an extension of its lines to Texcoco, located about 20 miles from Mexico City.

The construction of an extensive shoe factory in Monterey is contemplated by Ohio capitalists. In addition to the shoe factory it is proposed to build a tannery, at which all the leather used in the shoe factory will be prepared. The plants, it is reported, will entail an expenditure of \$1,000,000 gold.

The exports of iron pipe in October made through Eastern seaboard points, by the National Tube Company, aggregated 2,559 tons. Mexico was the largest purchaser, 1,241 tons in two lots going to that Southern Republic.

An American syndicate is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the street tramways in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, which are at present horse lines about 13 miles long. It is proposed to convert the road into electric motive power.

The municipality of the city of Guadalajara, Mexico, is about to place contracts in the United States for fire appliances, etc. The initial expenditure will be about \$20,000.

FELIPE ROCHA, of Mexico City, is reported to be about to let contracts for the equipment of a water-power plant which is to be constructed on the River Tepic, Mexico.

JOSE GARCIA and DIAZ RUGAMER, of the City of Mexico, are reported to have secured a concession to construct a suburban electrical traction system in the Federal District.

The existing mule lines operated in the city of Granada, Nicaragua, are to be converted into electric traction. The requisite material, equipment, etc., will be purchased in the United States.

OSCAR BRANIFF, of the City of Mexico, is about to let contracts for the equipment of a hydraulic plant which is to be erected on the River Atoyac, near Cordoba, State of Vera Cruz.

T. H. DAVIS, manager of the Rivas Tramway Company, Rivas, Nicaragua, is in the market for electrical equipment, etc.

An electric traction system is to be constructed with United States equipment in Cananea, Mexico.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

The "Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1900," received by the Columbus Memorial Library, deals with the ethnologic research carried on by that branch of the Smithsonian Institution during the year 1897-98. The field of operations embraced not only all sections of the United States, but extended into Mexico, the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Honduras. A paper on the numeral systems of Mexico and Central America, by Dr. CYRUS THOMAS, demonstrates the essential similarity of the number systems of the various tribes, ranging from the sedentary groups of American aborigines of the Pacific coast to the nomadic groups in the interior, through the settled peoples of the pueblos and up to the codex makers of Mexico and Yucatan. This paper, in conjunction with that of Mr. W J MCGEE on primitive numbers, renders it clear that primitive numbers were symbolic in a considerable measure before they acquired the conventional character by which they are now distinguished. The mounds in northern Honduras form the topic of a paper by Dr. THOMAS GANN, the contents of the mounds being described and illustrated in demonstration of the fact that the culture of the region corresponded fairly with that of Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest. The relics are especially significant as connecting links between different archæologic districts. The molded and painted stucco work resembles that of Yucatan, while both symbolic and industrial devices are akin to those of numerous tribes throughout the southwestern part of North America. The Mayan calendar systems are extensively reviewed by Dr. THOMAS, the discussion extending not only to the inscriptions of the codices, but to other Mayan records and to the times of the Nahuatlan peoples. A full list of the papers accompanying the report includes also "Myths of the Cherokee," "Tusayan Migration Traditions," "Localization of Tusayan Claims," "Tusayan Flute and Snake Ceremonies," and "The Wild Rice Gatherers of the Upper Lakes."

In the publication of "Unknown Mexico," a record of five years' exploration among the tribes of the western Sierra Madre, in the *tierra caliente* of Tepic and Jalisco, and among the Tarascos of Michoacán, Dr. CARL LUMHOLTZ, M. A., has levied a new debt of gratitude on all collectors of Americana. The main purpose of the expedition, headed by Dr. LUMHOLTZ and inaugurated in 1890 through the assistance of various scientific societies and private individuals, was the conservation of actual knowledge of the fast-vanishing primitive peoples

of the New World. Inquiry was directed principally toward the remote sections of the Sierra Madre del Norte and the contiguous country to the south and east as far as the City of Mexico, and the volumes in reference give a succinct account of the travels and work of the party. The cave dwellings, ancient implements, mummies, etc., are dealt with as matters of prime importance, while the manners and customs of the survivors of the native races of Mexico are extensively treated. The characteristic fauna and flora of the country are noted, as is also their connection with the domestic life of the inhabitants. Thus, the hairless dog, which is indigenous to Mexico, is credited with curative properties, and is placed in the bed of invalids with assumed beneficial results. Among the Tarahumares were found legends relating to the creation and deluge similar to biblical accounts, while the giants of the dawn of the world also had existence in their folklore. Dr. LUMHOLTZ bears enthusiastic witness to the high mental gifts, artistic sense, and innate morality of the so-called primitive races of Mexico, and expresses the opinion that the work of missionaries is often more needed among the conquering soldiers, the prospectors, and adventurers that follow in their wake than among the unsophisticated barbarians. Much light is shed upon the relations between the ancient culture of the valley of Mexico and the Pueblo Indians in the southwest of the United States, and certain phases in the development of the human race are made clear.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received a valuable work prepared by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, United States War Department, 1902, covering information from official and other sources respecting the Philippine Islands, their geography, physical features, areas, communication, population, towns, resources, wealth, products, industries, commerce, finances, social economy, natural history, military occupation, and civil government. This is supplemented by an alphabetically arranged descriptive list of islands, provinces, districts, townships, cities, towns, hamlets, mountain ranges, peaks, volcanoes, rivers, seas, straits, gulfs, sounds, bays, lakes, promontories, capes, points, light-houses, and other mapped objects and places. The full title of the volume is "A Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the Philippine Islands, United States of America, with maps, charts, and illustrations; also the Law of Civil Government in the Philippine Islands, passed by Congress and approved by the President, July 1, 1902." In the compilation of the book not only the existing literature, but all available reports from military, naval, and civil officers, giving the observations and results of campaigns, expeditions, reconnoissances, etc., have been consulted. When this data was collected by provinces it was submitted to officers returning from the Philippine Islands in order that corrections and additions from

their personal knowledge might be made. The encyclopedic features have reference only to information of a practical nature associated with the places described.

"The History of the Second Pan-American Congress" is the title of an attractive volume received by the Columbus Memorial Library from the house of Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., Baltimore. In the author's preface, Mr. JOHN VAVASOUR NOEL states that the book embodies his personal impressions of a most interesting and historic event, and the work of the congress is reviewed in order that a general understanding of the scope, purposes, and achievements of that international council may be obtained. He adds that, in his opinion, the educational campaign inaugurated through the medium of these congresses, and the mutual interests which politically and commercially bind the various countries of the Western Hemisphere, will unquestionably bring about practical results, and that future generations will think gratefully of the pioneers in this movement for a better mutual comprehension between the independent nations of the New World. The subject-matter of the volume in reference treats of the various questions considered during the sessions of the congress, with the author's comments thereon, and is supplemented by "Notes on the Republic of Mexico," and an appendix containing the debate on arbitration with the papers referring thereto. Numerous photogravures add to the attractive appearance of the book, which is a valuable contribution to Latin-American literature.

The Geographical Society of Lima, Peru, has published, under the auspices of the Peruvian Government, the fourth volume of the work on Peru by Dr. RAIMONDI. The subject of Volume IV of this valuable series is "Estudios Mineralógicos y Geológicos" (Mineralogical and Geological Studies) of Peru, and the material used in the compilation of this volume was collected by the distinguished Italian scientist, Dr. ANTONIO RAIMONDI, whose lamented death occurred in 1890 while his celebrated work, "El Perú," commenced in 1874, was still unfinished. Dr. RAIMONDI spent forty years in explorations and study in Peru, and devoted nineteen years of his life in collecting material for use in his famous work, "El Perú," four volumes of which have been published. The Geographical Society at Lima recently resolved to revise and publish the manuscript of Dr. RAIMONDI that had not been printed, and this undertaking received the support of the Peruvian Government. The fourth volume of this important work, which has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, covers a great number of subjects relating to the geology and mineralogy of Peru. The mountain system of the Republic is ably discussed, as are also its rocks, minerals, and mineral springs. Volume IV contains over 500 quarto pages, is neatly printed, and is replete with valuable information upon the subjects of which it treats.

The Consul of the United States at Montevideo, Uruguay, has forwarded to the Columbus Memorial Library a copy of the plans and specifications prepared by the Government of Uruguay in connection with the extensive sanitary works planned to be constructed at the port of Montevideo. The bids, which the Department of Public Works of the Republic of Uruguay is now soliciting, will be based on these drawings and specifications. The improvements contemplated include the construction of a tunnel, excavated in solid rock, 1,278 meters long, 3 meters 65 centimeters high, and 3 meters wide, as well as two reservoirs or deposit basins, sewers, and other works necessary for the complete drainage of the city of Montevideo. The bids, which have been solicited at Montevideo, Paris, London, and Berlin, will be opened in Montevideo on the 15th of December, 1902, the Government reserving the right to reject any or all bids and to accept such bid as it may deem most advantageous to its interests.

Mr. JENARO SANJINES, of Sucre, Bolivia, has recently compiled and published (1902, Bolivar Printing Office, Sucre) a book entitled "Historia de Bolivia Bajo las Administraciones de Don Adolfo Ballivián y Don Tomás Frías" (History of Bolivia during the Administrations of Messrs. Adolfo Ballivián and Tomás Frías), covering an important epoch in the development and growth of the Republic of Bolivia. This excellent work discusses in great detail the political lives of Messrs. BALLIVIÁN and FRÍAS, and relates in simple, concise, and vigorous language the stirring events that took place in Bolivia during the period in question. The book contains 264 octavo pages and is a historical work of great merit and exceedingly valuable to the student of Bolivian history. During the Administrations of the Presidents named some of the most important events concerning the Republic of Bolivia, both as to its domestic and foreign relations, took place.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received an interesting volume of over 250 octavo pages, the author of which is Mr. JENARO SANJINES, of Sucre, Bolivia, entitled "Historia de Bolivia Bajo la Administración del General D. Agustín Morales" (History of Bolivia under the Administration of General Agustín Morales). The book is a valuable compilation from a historical standpoint, and the matter of which it treats has been carefully collated from a number of reliable sources and is presented to the reader in a concise, logical, and entertaining form. The style of the work is patriotic and lofty, and the principal events which occurred during the memorable Administration of General MORALES, and which form an important link in the political and economic history of Bolivia, are recorded in language pure, vigorous, and instructive.

"The Manganese Ores of Brazil" form the topic of a very interesting paper forwarded to the Bureau of the American Republics by Mr.

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HERBERT KILBURN SCOTT. Mr. SCOTT states that the presence of manganese ore near Miguel Burnier (the center of the manganese district in the State of Minas Geraes) was first noted during the construction of a branch line of the Central Railway to Ouro Preto in 1888, but not until 1893 were conditions favorable for the exploitation of the new industry. The paper in question deals with the development and possibilities of the ore as found in Brazil, and gives the results of extended geologic research in the vicinity of the mines. Numerous plates and maps add to the utility of the information furnished.

The "Maritime Annual for 1902" (*Anuario Maritimo para 1902*), issued by the Brazilian Naval League (*Liga Naval Brasileira*), has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, and contains abundant information concerning the maritime affairs of the Republic of Brazil, with special reference to the development of the merchant marine of the country.

An interesting publication dealing with the Cuban war for independence is the "Bibliografía de la Segunda Guerra de Independencia Cubana de la Hispano-Yankee" (*Bibliography of the Second War for Cuban Independence and the Spanish-American War*). As indicated by its title, a complete list of the various books and papers dealing with the subject of Cuban independence is furnished as an aid to students and historians.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING NOVEMBER, 1902.

[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

- =Aeevedo, Octavia A.: *The Dominican Republic*. Washington, 1902. 8 pp. 8°.
- =Aguilar, Delio: *Heridas ponzoñosas por arañas*. (*Conferencia pronunciada en el Círculo Médico Argentino*). Buenos Aires, 1901. 21 pp. 8°.
- =Austin, O. P.: *Expansion of American commerce*. Washington, 1902. 15 pp. 8°.
- =Chamber of Commerce of Guayaquil [*Ecuador*]: *Report of the Chamber of Commerce*. 1902. Guayaquil, 1902. 56 pp. 12°.
- =Chamber of Commerce of Paris: *Compte rendu des travaux de la Chambre*. 1901. Paris, 1902. 616, (53) pp. 4°.
- =Foster, Volney W.: *Commercial expansion and growth of credit with some notes on the Republic of Mexico*. Chicago, 1902. 21 pp. 8°.
- =Galindo y Villa, Jesús: *Reseña histórico-descriptiva de la ciudad de Mexico* . . . [escrito] expresamente para los delegados á la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana. Mexico, 1901. Ills. Map. 243 pp. 8°.
- =International Cable Directory Co.: *Western Union telegraph code*. New York, 1902. 804 pp. 4°.
- =——— *International cable directory of the world in connection with the Western Union telegraph code*. New York, 1902. 438 pp. 8°.
- =Lake Mohonk Conference: *Report on international arbitration*. 1902. Lake Mohonk Conference, 1902. 128 pp. 8°.

- Lorini, Eteocle: *La Repubblica Argentina e i suoi maggiori problemi di economia e di finanza. Monografia fatta per incarico del R. Governo. v. 1. La questione monetaria.* Roma, 1902. 504 pp. 8°.
- = Madriz, F. J.: *Cultivo del café ó sea manual teórico práctico sobre el beneficio de este fruto con las mayores ventajas para el agricultor.* Paris, 1869. 166 (1) pp. 16°.
- = Noel, John Vavasour: *History of the Second Pan-American Congress. With notes of the Republic of Mexico.* Baltimore, 1902. Ills. 375 pp. 12°.
- = North, S. N. D.: *Need for permanent tariff commission.* Boston, 1902. 15 pp. 8°.
- = Orrego, Laco Luis: *Los problemas internacionales de Chile. La cuestión Argentina. La Patagonia hasta el tratado de 1881.* Santiago, 1902. 335 pp. 16°.
- Preuss, Dr. Karl: *Expedition nach Central und Südamerika, 1899-1900. Mit 20 Tafeln, 1 plan, und 78 Abbildungen im Text.* Berlin, 1901. 452 pp. 8°.
- = Sociedad de Nudillales [Colombia]: *Informes relativos á las minas de oro de Nudillales.* Medellín, Tip. Central, 1902. 43 pp. 12°.
- = Stevens, Horace J. (Comp.): *The copper handbook.* Marquette, Mich, 1900. 328 pp. 8°.
- = Taylor, J. P.: *Coffee growing in Mexico.* Mexico, 1893. 80 pp. 8°.
- = Yorba, J.: *Mexican coffee culture. Its history, proper selection of land, cultivation, and preparation of the bean.* Mexico, 1894. Map. 72 pp. 12°.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Departamento de Inmigración: *Entre Ríos, Santa Fé y Córdoba.* Buenos Aires, n. d. 132 pp. 12°.
- Estadística de la mortalidad ocasionada por la epidemia de fiebre amarilla durante los meses de enero, febrero, marzo, abril, mayo y junio de 1871. Buenos Aires, 1873. 324, XXIII, (1) pp. 8°.
- Informe sobre las obras en el Riachuelo por la comisión de ingenieros nombrada por decreto de 30 de julio de 1877. 21 pp. 8°.
- Legislación aduanera. Buenos Aires. 1311 pp. 8°.
- Ministerio de Agricultura: *El carbunelo por Ronaldo Tidblom.* Buenos Aires, 1899. 21 pp. 8°.
- *Elección y selección de las semillas y estaciones de control y ensayos . . .* Buenos Aires, 1899. 21 (5) pp. 8°.
- *Informe de la Dirección de Agricultura y Ganadería sobre el solicitud presentada por los agentes de vapores de ultramar.* Buenos Aires, 1899. 57 pp. 8°.
- *El inmigrante en provincias y gobernaciones.* Buenos Aires, n. d. 96 pp. 12°.
- *Leyes y decretos sobre tierras públicas.* Buenos Aires, n. d. 64 pp. 12°. (English translation also received.)
- Provincia de Buenos Aires: *Informe de la comisión nombrada por el gobierno de la provincia para examinar los reparos hechos por los peritos que revisaron las cuentas de la administración correspondiente á los años 1866 y 1867.* Buenos Aires, 1870. 18 pp. 8°.
- *Presupuesto general de gastos de la provincia de Buenos Aires para los años de 1866, 1870-1875, 1883, 1884, 1889.* Buenos Aires, 1867-1889. 9 v. 8°.
- Urquiza. *Primer centenario del General Urquiza. 1801-1818.* Octubre, 1901. Ills. 53 (1) pp. 4°.

GUATEMALA.

- Datos sobre las principales maderas de uso industrial producidas por los bosques de la República. Guatemala, 1902. 23 pp. obl. 8°.
- Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público: *Memoria del Ministro para 1902.* Guatemala, 1902. 217 pp. 8°.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. 1685

MEXICO.

Secretaría de Fomento: Cultivo y beneficio del café por Gabriel Gómez. Seg. ed. México, 1899. 174 pp. 8°. (English translation also received).

PARAGUAY.

Colonia Gaboto. Organización y reglamentación. Asunción, 1902. 10 pp. 12°.

PERU.

Ministerio de Fomento: Boletín del cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas. Lima, 1902. 47 pp. 8°.

— La crisis del azúcar. Lima, 1902. 34 pp. 12°.

— Escuela Nacional de Agricultura. Lima, 1902. 33 pp. 12°.

— Memoria del Ministro. 1901. Lima, 1902. XXXVI pp. 8°.

SALVADOR.

Cuadros del movimiento rentístico en Salvador. 1901. San Salvador, 1902. 68 pp. 8°.

UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Dairy industry and dairy markets in Porto Rico. Washington, 1902. 397 pp. 8°.

Foods and food control. Washington, 1902. 2 pamphlets. 8°.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Exports declared for the United States for quarter ended June 30, 1902. Washington, 1902. 140 pp. 8°.

Silver and plated ware in foreign countries. Washington, 1902. 376 pp. 8°.

Treaty of extradition between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico. Proclaimed April 24, 1899. 16 pp. 8°.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The dinosaurs of North America, by Othniel Charles Marsh. Washington, 1896. 414 pp. 4°.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mortality statistics in 1,435 places in the United States. Washington, 1902. 25 pp. 8°.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

University of the United States. Washington, 1902. 192 pp. 8°.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Insular Affairs: Report on Economic Questions in English and Dutch Colonies in the Orient. Washington, 1902. 176 pp. 8°.

URUGUAY.

Colegio de Villa Colón: El año meteorológico. 1900-1901. Montevideo, 1902. 16 (5) pp. 4°.

Reglamento de sanidad marítima. Montevideo, 1902. 33 pp. 12°.

ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT FILES DURING NOVEMBER, 1902.

Dun's Review. New York, N. Y. Weekly.

Mexican Industrial Review. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.

PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
 Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.
 Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
 Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
 Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
 Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
 Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
 Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
 La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.
 Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
 La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
 La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
 La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
 Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.
 Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
 Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly.
 Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.

BELGIUM.

- Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

BOLIVIA.

- Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. Monthly. (Received irregularly.)
 El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.
 El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.
 El Estado. La Paz. Daily.
 Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz. Semimonthly.
 Revista Económica Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

BRAZIL.

- Boletim do Serviço da Estatística Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. (Irregular.)
 Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
 Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.
 Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
 Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
 Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.
 Lavoura (A). Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
 Propagaanda (A). Pernambuco. Weekly.

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Provincia (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.
Revista Agrícola. São Paulo. Monthly.
Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
Revista de Electricidade. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.
Revista Marítima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
Rio News. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
Chilian Times. Valparaíso. Semiweekly.
Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
El Mercurio. Valparaíso. Daily.
Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.
Verhandlungen des deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins. Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.
Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.
Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

COSTA RICA.

Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.
Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. San José.
La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

CUBA.

La Gaceta Económica. Habana. (Issued three times a month.)
Boletín del Centro General de Comerciantes e Industriales de Cuba. Habana.
Monthly.
La Escena Cubana. Habana. Weekly.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.
Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

ECUADOR.

Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.
Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.
Revista Comercial. Guayaquil. Monthly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom. London. Monthly.
Accounts relating to trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British
possessions. London. Monthly.

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Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.
 British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.
 Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.
 Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.
 Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.
 Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.
 Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.
 Man: A monthly record of anthropological science. London. Monthly.
 Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.
 South American Journal. London. Weekly.
 Times (The). London. Daily.

FRANCE.

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.
 Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.
 Courrier des Bibliothèques. Paris. Monthly.
 La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.
 Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.
 Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.
 Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.

GERMANY.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.
 Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
 Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hannover.
 Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.
 Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.

GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.
 El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily.
 La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HAITI.

Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
 El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
 Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily.

ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

MEXICO.

Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.
 Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.
 Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.
 Boletín Postal de la Administración General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México. Monthly.
 Boletín Telegráfico. México. Daily.
 Diario Oficial. México. Daily.
 El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.

El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.
 El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
 El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.
 Mexican Herald. México. Daily.
 Mexican Journal of Commerce. México City. Monthly.
 El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.
 El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.
 La Gaceta Comercial. México. Daily.
 Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. México. Monthly.
 Revista Científica y Boletín Meteorológico del Estado de México. Toluca. Monthly.
 Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily. (Not received regularly.)
 El Comercio. Managua. Daily.

PARAGUAY.

Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.
 Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.
 Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.
 Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.

PERU.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.
 Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.
 El Comercio. Cuzco. Biweekly.
 El Comercio. Lima. Daily.
 El Economista. Lima. Weekly.
 El Peruano. Lima. Daily.
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima.
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.
 La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

SALVADOR.

Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.
 Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.
 Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.
 Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

UNITED STATES.

American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.
 American Historical Review. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.
 American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.
 Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.
 Board of Trade Journal. Wilmington, Del. Monthly.
 Boletín Comercial. St. Louis. Semimonthly.
 Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.
 Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.

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- Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 Country Life in America. New York. Monthly.
 Current History. Boston. Monthly.
 Economista Internacional. New York. Monthly.
 Engineering Magazine. New York, N. Y. Monthly.
 Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
 Engineering News and American Railroad Journal. New York. Weekly.
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
 Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.
 Foreign Buyer. New York. Monthly.
 Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.
 Illustrated Industrial World. Dallas, New York, and City of Mexico. Monthly.
 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
 Journal of Geography. Lancaster, Pa. Monthly.
 Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
 Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.
 Los Angeles Mining Review. Los Angeles, Cal. Weekly.
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BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XIII.

DICIEMBRE, 1902.

No. 6.

INFORME DEL SEÑOR DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS SOBRE LAS TAREAS DE LA MISMA EN EL AÑO DE 1901 Á 1902.

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,
Washington, 29 de noviembre de 1902.

Al Señor Secretario de Estado, Presidente, y á los Señores Vocales del Consejo Directivo de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

SEÑORES: En la fecha de mi último Informe anual celebraba sus sesiones en México la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Pan-Americana. El 31 de enero de 1902 clausuró aquélla sus sesiones y sus labores dieron por resultado, cierto número de recomendaciones, algunas en la forma de proyectos de tratados y convenciones para que los Gobiernos respectivos las tomaran en cuenta por la apropiada vía constitucional, y otras á modo de protocolos, resoluciones, etc., que en ciertos casos podían ser puestas en ejecución desde luego.

La reorganización de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, dispuesta en la resolución aprobada por la Conferencia el 29 de enero de 1902, se llevó á cabo el 19 de marzo siguiente, y desde entonces, funciona aquélla con éxito bajo el gobierno y guía del Consejo Directivo. Es punto notable del nuevo arreglo, la fundación, con el nombre de "Biblioteca de Colón," de una biblioteca latino-americana, cuyo establecimiento fué recomendado por la primera Conferencia Internacional también Americana de 1889-90. Á la Oficina Internacional se le ha encargado la custodia de los archivos de las Conferencias internacionales americanas; y sus publicaciones son consideradas como documentos públicos y transportadas libres de franqueo en las balijas de todas las Repúblicas de la Unión.

La Comisión recomendada por la Conferencia para estudiar la producción, distribución y consumo del café, se reunió en Nueva York el 1º de octubre de 1902 y celebró catorce sesiones. Las declaraciones, recomendaciones y resoluciones adoptadas finalmente por la Comisión, serán publicadas en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL.

La recomendación de la Conferencia respecto de la celebración de una Convención que estudie todo lo relativo á la policía sanitaria internacional, se remitirá el 2 de diciembre, día en que la Convención celebrará su primera sesión en Washington.

El Congreso Aduanero que está previsto por la resolución que aprobó la Conferencia el 22 de enero de 1902, se reunirá en Nueva York el 15 de enero de 1903. Ha sido nombrada una Comisión compuesta de cinco miembros del Consejo Directivo para formular un programa.

La Comisión Arqueológica Internacional, recomendada por la Conferencia el 29 de enero de 1902, requiere la ratificación de los Gobiernos respectivos, y se reunirá á su debido tiempo. En la junta del Consejo Directivo el 6 de octubre, se convino, por unanimidad, en ensañear el objeto de esta Comisión de manera que comprenda la Etnología. El Profesor W J MCGEE, de la Oficina de Etnología Americana, ha sido nombrado delegado de los Estados Unidos, y deberá ponerse de acuerdo con los nombrados por los Gobiernos de las demás Repúblicas de la Unión Internacional, para arreglar los detalles preliminares de la reunión de la Comisión.

NUEVO MIEMBRO DE LA UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL.

El 3 de julio de 1902, la República de Cuba se adhirió como miembro de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, que comprende hoy todas las veinte Repúblicas del Hemisferio Occidental.

CUENTAS.

Las cuentas de la Oficina en el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1902, son como sigue:

Ingresos y egresos durante el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1902.

INGRESOS.		
Cantidad anual votada para 1902		\$36,000.00
Saldo proveniente de ventas, alquileres, etc., en 1º de julio de 1901		\$2,552.82
Cuota de las Repúblicas latino-americanas	\$14,020.32	
Entradas por anuncios	\$1,266.55	
Entradas por venta de publicaciones... ..	1,466.07	
Sueldo de un año del Director durante su ausencia en China	5,000.00	
	7,732.62	
		21,752.94
		24,305.78
Total de ingresos		60,305.78

EGRESOS.

De la cantidad votada anualmente.....	\$36,000.00	
De entradas por ventas, alquileres, etc.....	19,982.21	
		\$55,982.21
Saldo el 1° de julio de 1902.....		4,323.55

Cuadro detallado de los gastos en el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1902.

	De la cantidad anual votada, 1902.	De las entradas provenientes de ventas, alquileres, etc.	Total.
Sueldos.....	\$31,446.67	\$3,331.90	\$34,778.57
Alquiler de casa.....	1,666.68	333.32	2,000.00
Artículos de escritorio.....		880.64	880.64
Biblioteca.....	2.74	1,239.64	1,242.38
Sellos de correo.....	223.91	917.00	1,140.91
Muebles.....		234.15	234.15
Impresiones.....	2,600.00	10,330.21	12,930.21
Gastos diversos.....	60.00	2,715.35	2,775.35
Total.....	36,000.00	19,982.21	55,982.21

Cuenta de la Imprenta del Gobierno correspondiente al año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1902.

Importe total de las cuentas presentadas en el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1902.....	\$7,388.82
Pagado de los fondos procedentes de ventas, alquileres, etc., durante el año económico de 1902.....	\$3,701.89
Pagado de la cantidad anual votada en 1902.....	2,600.00
Pagado durante el actual año económico.....	1,086.93
	<u>7,388.82</u>

El presupuesto de ingresos y egresos para el año que terminará el 30 de junio de 1903, es el siguiente:

Cómputo de ingresos:

Crédito concedido por el Congreso.....	\$36,000.00
Cuotas de las Repúblicas americanas.....	15,370.56
Ventas de publicaciones.....	1,400.00
Total.....	<u>52,770.56</u>

Cómputo de egresos según cuota actual:

Sueldos.....	\$33,600.00
Alquiler de casa.....	2,000.00
Impresiones.....	11,000.00
Artículos de escritorio y muebles.....	900.00
Biblioteca.....	1,200.00
Sellos de correo.....	400.00
Gastos diversos.....	2,200.00
	<u>51,300.00</u>
Saldo.....	1,470.56

PUBLICACIONES.

Se está imprimiendo el volumen décimo tercero del BOLETÍN MENSUAL. Cada edición se compone de 11,000 ejemplares, de los cuales más de 8,000 se distribuyen en los países de la América Latina. Durante los tres años anteriores publicáronse ediciones semejantes. Pudiera aumentarse considerablemente, á no dudarlo, el número de ejemplares de cada edición, si se escogitaran medios de llamar más la atención del público, en los distintos países americanos, sobre la publicación.

Durante el año ha publicado la Oficina en inglés una nueva edición del Manual del Paraguay. El texto castellano de esta obra fué preparado por el Señor Don José S. DECOUD, Miembro Honorario Correspondiente de la Unión Internacional en el Paraguay.

Se ha publicado igualmente una "Lista de libros, artículos, folletos y mapas relativos á Centro-América—1800—1900," y pronto se dará á la luz pública una Bibliografía de Chile, que está actualmente en poder del impresor.

Para uso de los delegados á la Conferencia del Café en Nueva York, la Oficina preparó é imprimió, en castellano y en inglés, un volumen titulado "El Café: Su Historia, Cultivo, Beneficio, Variedades, Producción, Exportación, Importación, Consumo, etc."

Los Manuales de la República Dominicana y de Nicaragua, que están preparándose por los Miembros Honorarios Correspondientes de dichos países, se hallan un tanto avanzados y serán publicados dentro de pocos meses.

MAPAS.

Se han publicado dos mapas de Guatemala durante el año, y se ha terminado uno del Brasil. El mapa de Costa Rica, que se terminó hace poco tiempo, ha sido sometido al Gobierno de esa República para su examen. Se está preparando actualmente un mapa de Nicaragua.

BIBLIOTECA.

El 7 de abril del presente año se estableció la Biblioteca de Colón, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto por el Artículo XIII de la resolución aprobada por la Conferencia de México para la reorganización de la Oficina Internacional. En esa época la biblioteca de la Oficina constaba de 8,948 volúmenes. De entonces á esta fecha se han agregado 1,038 volúmenes y folletos, de los cuales 822 fueron donados, lo que da un total de volúmenes y folletos de 9,986 que existen actualmente en la biblioteca. Esta suma demuestra un aumento de 4,986 volúmenes y folletos desde el año 1899. Durante el año se han recibido 43 nuevos periódicos y 32 mapas.

Mucho interés se siente por fomentar la Biblioteca de Colón en todos

los países de la Unión, y la República Argentina, Bolivia, el Brasil, Guatemala, y el Perú han contribuido ya generosamente á este fin.

Tengo el honor, Señores, de subscribirme de Uds., muy obediente servidor.

W. W. ROCKWELL, *Director.*

COMISIÓN PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LA PRODUCCIÓN Y CONSUMO DEL CAFÉ.

TEXTO DEFINITIVO DE LAS RECOMENDACIONES, DECLARACIONES Y RESOLUCIONES DE LA COMISIÓN. ^a

PRODUCCIÓN.

Recomendar que todos los Gobiernos y Municipalidades deberían procurarse buenas semillas para aclimatarlas y distribuirlas con el fin de conseguir mejores precios y aumento en la demanda del café; que se establezcan, en los países donde aun no existen, Institutos Agronómicos y Jardines Botánicos de Experimentación con el fin de aclimatar y propagar nuevos tipos de café; que se demuestren prácticamente á los labradores los últimos trabajos practicados respecto del café; que se establezcan premios para estimular otros cultivos que no sean el del café; que se decreten leyes especiales que protejan á los propietarios de plantaciones de café.

DISTRIBUCIÓN.

Recomendar que se castigue severamente el abuso de cambiar los envases ó marcas que indican la procedencia de donde se importen los cafés; que se establezca propaganda efectiva para extender el uso del café en nuevos mercados; que se supriman los impuestos locales sobre el café; que el café se venda, cuando así se desee, en subasta pública; que se desarrollen las facilidades de transporte; que se adopten reglamentos con el fin de que el café se empaque en condiciones que no sufra alteración; que cada bulto de café se marque con indicación del país de donde se importa.

CONSUMO.

Recomendar á todos los Gobiernos que hagan reglamentario el uso de café en sus ejércitos y armadas; que los Gobiernos de los países productores de café establezcan, tan pronto como sea posible, en países en donde actualmente no se consume el artículo, centros para la degus-

^a El BOLETÍN publica este texto, citándose estrictamente al que le fué comunicado como oficial, procedente de la Comisión misma.

tación del café puro; que tanto los países productores como los consumidores prohíban la venta de café adulterado y de todo sustituto del fruto, y dado el caso de no poderse conseguir una prohibición, que se impongan derechos elevados sobre tales sustitutos.

CRISIS ACTUAL.

Las tres declaraciones y cinco recomendaciones siguientes fueron adoptadas.

Las declaraciones fueron las siguientes:

1°. Que aun cuando sea de desear que se introduzcan muchas mejoras en la producción y comercio del café, la crisis presente de esa industria se manifiesta sólo en la falta de ganancia y en el precio ruinoso que por el fruto se paga al productor.

2°. La causa principal del precio bajo que ocasiona la presente crisis, es el exceso de la oferta sobre la demanda natural ó normal.

3°. La especulación puede ser, hasta cierto punto, responsable de la crisis; pero tal especulación no produciría ese efecto sin el enunciado exceso de la oferta sobre la demanda natural ó normal.

Las recomendaciones fueron las siguientes:

1°. Prohibir por los medios más eficaces, la exportación de escorias como si fueran café y la acción más asidua, con respecto á los países consumidores, para que prohíban la importación y uso de dichas escorias y de cualesquiera falsificaciones ó sustituciones que se ofrezcan con el nombre de café ó estén destinadas á la adulteración.

2°. La adopción de los medios que se consideren más oportunos y eficaces para conseguir que las Naciones consumidoras supriman ó, por lo menos, reduzcan, por modo razonable, los derechos de aduana y demás impuestos que gravan la importación, distribución y el consumo del café.

3°. La organización de una Unión Internacional que comprenda el mayor número de interesados que sea posible, destinada á velar de una manera permanente por los intereses de la industria cafetera, manteniendo constante propaganda por medio de la palabra hablada ó escrita ó por medio de los hechos, á fin de ensanchar al máximo, el buen uso del café en el mundo.

4°. Como medida única, capaz de modificar favorablemente, á la mayor brevedad posible, el precio á que los productores venden su café, la eliminación de la venta y exportación, de una cantidad tal de la producción universal que reduzca la oferta á los límites razonables del consumo, adicionado de un saldo no mayor de 3,000,000 de sacos de 60 kilogramos ó 132 libras, pudiendo en los primeros tiempos teuserse respecto de este saldo la tolerancia que el volumen descomunal del presente stock visible del mundo pudiera reclamar.

5°. La convocatoria, en el más breve plazo posible, de una conferencia de pleupotenciarios reconocidamente competentes en el ramo eco-

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nómico en cuestión, con el objeto de concluir un convenio ó tratado relativo á las medidas de carácter internacional recomendadas por esta conferencia ó que fueren más tarde sugeridas.

FUTURAS CONFERENCIAS.

Las siguientes resoluciones fueron adoptadas:

La Conferencia Internacional para la protección de la industria del café,

Resuelve: 1°. Invitar al Gobierno del Brasil á que convoque cuanto antes, en el lugar y fecha que tenga á bien, una Segunda Conferencia Internacional de peritos en café, con el objeto de concluir los convenios ó tratados de carácter internacional que puedan derivarse de las medidas recomendadas por esta Conferencia, ó que más tarde puedan ser sugeridas, para la protección de la industria cafetera.

Los delegados á esa Conferencia deberán estar provistos de plenos poderes para concluir y firmar dichos convenios ó tratados.

2°. Invitar también al Gobierno del Brazil á que entable y continúe con los Gobiernos de los demás países productores, todas las negociaciones necesarias ú oportunas á fin de que se lleven á efecto las resoluciones, recomendaciones, y deseos de esta Conferencia.

CONVENCIÓN SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL.

Conforme á lo acordado, se celebraron en esta ciudad de Washington, del 2 al 5 del corriente mes, las sesiones de la Convención Sanitaria Internacional, que mandó convocar el Artículo V de la Resolución de la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana, firmada en la capital de México el 29 de enero de 1902.

Estuvieron representadas en esta importante reunión las naciones que siguen:

Costa Rica, por el Señor Dr. Don JUAN J. ULLOA.

Cuba, por los Señores Doctores Don JUAN GUITERAS y Don CARLOS J. FINDLAY.

Chile, por los Señores Doctores Don EDUARDO MOORE y Don EDUARDO GARCÍA COLLAO.

Ecuador, por el Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO.

Los Estados Unidos de América, por los Señores Doctores Don WALTER WYMAN, Médico Mayor y Jefe del Servicio de Hospitales de Marina; Don M. J. ROSENAU, Director del Laboratorio Higiénico, en el Servicio antedicho; Don H. L. E. JOHNSON, Presidente de la Comisión legislativa de la Asociación Médica Americana; Don JAMES TAGGART PRIESTLY, Cirujano General de la Guardia Nacional de Iowa; Don ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS, de Chicago, Illinois, Comisionado de Sanidad;

DON CHARLES B. ADAMS, Vocal de la Junta de Sanidad y Presidente de la de Médicos examinadores del Estado de Iowa; DON EDMOND SOUCHON, de New Orleans, Louisiana, Presidente de la Junta de Sanidad de Louisiana; DON FREDERIC W. POWERS, Vocal de la Junta de Sanidad de Iowa; DON JOSEPH T. PORTER, de Jacksonville, Florida, Médico de Sanidad del Estado de Florida; DON ALVAN H. DOTY, Jefe del Servicio de Cuarentenas del puerto de New York; DON L. M. POWERS, Médico de Sanidad, en Los Ángeles, California; DON FRANK WILLIAM PORTERFIELD, de Atlantic, Iowa, Presidente que fué de la Sociedad Médica del Valle del Missouri; DON GEORGE P. BRADLEY, Médico del Cuerpo de Sanidad de la Armada de los Estados Unidos; DON WALTER D. McCAW, Médico Militar; DON WHYTE GLENDOWER OWEN, Vocal de la Junta de Sanidad de Louisiana; DON RHETT GOODE, Jefe de Sanidad de Mobila, Alabama, y DON HENRY GOLDTHWAITE, Vocal de la Junta de Cuarentena de esta última ciudad.

Guatemala, por el Señor DON ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA.

México, por los Señores Doctores DON EDUARDO LICEAGA y DON JOSÉ RAMÍREZ.

Nicaragua, por el Señor Doctor DON D. ROMÁN.

Paraguay, por el Señor DON JOHN STEWART.

Salvador, por el Señor DON ERNESTO SCHERNIKOW.

Uruguay, por el Señor DON LUIS ALBERTO DE HERRERA.

Dieron la bienvenida á estos Señores Delegados, además del Señor Doctor WYMAN, que se refirió á la Conferencia Pan-Americana de México, como á un acontecimiento que marcó era en el progreso de la civilización del Nuevo Mundo, el Señor Secretario de Hacienda DON LESLIE M. SHAW, y el Señor Doctor DON DAVID J. HILL, Subsecretario de Estado.

Dijo el Señor SHAW que recordaba los tiempos en que la única aspiración del médico era curar el paciente, sin preocuparse de si la enfermedad podía ó no transmitirse á otras personas; pero que ahora se atiende á las dos cosas, procurando no sólo dominar el caso individual sometido al tratamiento facultativo, sino también tomar las propias precauciones para contener el mal dentro de ciertos límites, y extirparlo ó impedir su propagación. De este grande progreso era exponente expresivo la reunión de profesores á que se dirigía en aquel momento.

El Señor Doctor HILL dijo que cuando se propuso hace tiempo la celebración de la primera Conferencia de las Repúblicas Americanas se creyó por muchos que el pensamiento jamás podría realizarse. Los hechos han demostrado ampliamente que ni entonces ni después hubo razón para abrigar tales temores. Más aún, se ha comprobado que de las referidas reuniones se pueden derivar grandes ventajas. "Lo que se necesita," dijo, "entre nuestras Repúblicas es un contacto más íntimo, una reunión más estrecha, un empeño más marcado de discutir

en común cuestiones de mutuo interés y á las veces de importancia vital para todas. Yo me regocijo," agregó, "al ver que la Conferencia Pan-Americana, celebrada en la capital de México, haya dado ya frutos, y que puedan tener lugar y continuarse reuniones como la presente."

Se eligió para Presidente de la Convención al Señor Doctor Don WALTER WYMAN, y para Secretarios á los Señores Doctor Don ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS, para la parte inglesa, y Doctor Don JUAN GUITERAS, para la hispano-americana.

Estuvieron presentes en las reuniones, y tomaron parte en los debates, mediante la debida invitación, el Señor Doctor Don W. M. BRUMBY, Médico de Sanidad de Houston, Texas; el Señor Doctor Don CHARLES WARDELL STILES, Jefe de la División Patológica de la Oficina de Industria Animal en el Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos; el Señor Doctor Don H. D. GEDDINGS, Segundo Jefe de Sanidad, en el Servicio de los Hospitales de Marina en los Estados Unidos; el Señor Doctor Don L. O. HOWARD, del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos de América; el Señor Doctor Don JAMES CARROLL, Médico Militar, y el Señor Doctor Don JOHN F. ANDERSON, Subdirector del Laboratorio Higiénico de Wáshington, D. C.

Las sesiones fueron diarias, teniéndose una por la mañana y otra por la tarde. Leyéronse los diversos Informes y trabajos preparados por las delegaciones, y después de discutirlos debidamente se acordó entre otras cosas:

"1°. Proceder al nombramiento del Consejo Ejecutivo de que habla el Artículo V de la Resolución de la Conferencia, y que funcionará en Wáshington con el nombre de 'Oficina Sanitaria Internacional,' hasta que se reúna la proxima Convención Sanitaria.

"2°. Investir á esta Oficina con el derecho y el deber de solicitar de cada República que se le remitan prontamente, y con la propia regularidad, cuantos datos y noticias de toda clase puedan ser obtenidos relativos á la condición sanitaria de sus respectivos puertos y territorios, y que igualmente se le presten todos los auxilios y facilidades posibles para estudiar cuidadosa, completa y científicamente, cualquiera enfermedad pestilencial que pueda presentarse en el país.

"3°. Imponer á la referida 'Oficina Sanitaria Internacional' el deber de ayudar, con cuantos elementos disponga de ciencia y experiencia, para la mejor protección de la salud pública en cada cual de las naciones americanas, á fin de hacer desaparecer las enfermedades y facilitar el comercio.

"4°. Imponerle igualmente el deber de propender y ayudar por cuantos medios sean propios al mejoramiento de la salubridad de los puertos de mar, incluyendo en esto todo lo relativo á alcantarillado, cloacas, pavimentación, desinfección de edificios, destrucción de mosquitos, etc.

"5°. Y á fin de llevar estas medidas á debido efecto práctico, y

ejecutando lo dispuesto en el Artículo VII de la Resolución de la Conferencia, crear un fondo de 5,000 pesos para atender á los gastos de la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional, cuyo fondo se constituya por cuotas que contribuya cada una de las Repúblicas en el orden establecido en dicho artículo.”

El personal de la Oficina quedó elegido como sigue:

Presidente: el Señor Doctor Don WALTER WYMAN, Delegado por los Estados Unidos de América.

Vocales: los Señores Doctores Don EDUARDO LICEAGA, Delegado por México; Don EDUARDO MOORE, Delegado por Chile; Don JUAN GUTERAS, Delegado por Cuba; Don JUAN J. ULLOA, Delegado por Costa Rica; Don RHETT GOODE, de Alabama, y Don A. N. DOTY, Delegados por los Estados Unidos de América.

Se acordó finalmente que la próxima reunión de la Convención Sanitaria Internacional se efectúe en Santiago de Chile, inaugurándose sus sesiones el 15 de marzo de 1904.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE LOS PRIMEROS NUEVE MESES DE 1902.

La Dirección General de Estadística de la nación ha compilado ya los datos del comercio exterior argentino, correspondiente á los primeros nueve meses del corriente año.

El movimiento de importación da el siguiente resultado en pesos oro, 77,878,619.

Cotejando esta cifra con la de los primeros nueve meses de 1901, resulta que la importación ha disminuido en el corriente año en \$10,248,333.

Durante el mismo tiempo la exportación ha sido de \$136,707,787. La exportación, comparada con la de 1901, ha tenido un aumento de \$5,560,560.

La importación de Alemania ha alcanzado en 1902 á \$9,908,649; la de Bélgica á \$4,626,249; la de Bolivia á \$91,790; la del Brasil á \$3,327,361; la de Chile á \$166,607; la de España á \$2,355,622; la de los Estados Unidos á \$9,484,368; la de Francia á \$6,962,514, y la de Italia á \$9,658,212.

De 1901 á 1902 la importación ha disminuido en las siguientes cantidades: la de Alemania, \$3,139,124; la de Bélgica, \$2,180,627; la de España, \$598,280; la de los Estados Unidos, \$1,734,763; la de Francia, \$839,962, y la de Italia, \$2,225,508. En cambio la del Brasil ha tenido un aumento de \$96,031 y la de Chile \$81,596.

La exportación para los mismos puntos ha alcanzado en 1902 á las siguientes cifras en pesos oro: Alemania, 17,691,553; Bélgica, 10,968,822; Bolivia, 555,963; Brasil, 6,261,334; Chile, 381,216; España, 1,260,366; Estados Unidos, 7,545,229; Francia, 20,127,049; Italia, 3,071,198.

Comparadas estas cifras con las de los primeros nueve meses de 1901 la exportación ha aumentado en esta forma: para Alemania, \$263,293; Bolivia, \$60,568; Estados Unidos, \$1,307,473; habiendo disminuido en cambio: para Bélgica en \$604,031; Brasil, \$492,939; Chile, \$6,731; España, \$216,002; Francia, \$752,836; Italia, \$294,617.

Los \$10,248,333 oro, importe de la disminución en las importaciones, corresponden en primer término á los siguientes artículos:

Substancias alimenticias animales, \$103,882; substancias alimenticias vegetales, \$145,318; especias y otros condimentos, \$70,276; substancias para infusiones y bebidas calientes, \$123,935; otros productos alimenticios, \$3,751; tabaco y sus aplicaciones, \$164,508; vinos, \$1,286,084; licores, \$66,454; materias textiles y sus artefactos, \$3,448,556; aceites fijos, minerales, volátiles y medicinales, \$455,583; productos químicos y farmacéuticos, \$438,582; colores y tintas, \$141,999; maderas y sus artefactos, \$371,904; papel y sus artefactos, \$327,528; cueros, \$171,199; hierro, \$1,411,021; máquinas y útiles de labranza, \$68,559.

LA PROPIEDAD RAÍZ EN BUENOS AIRES.

Según el "Boletín de Estadística Municipal," desde el 1° de enero hasta el 30 de junio de 1902 se han vendido en la ciudad 3,550 propiedades cuyo importe asciende á \$19,172,001.72. En el mismo transeurso de tiempo, en los años de 1897 á 1901, las sumas que representan las operaciones de ese género fueron mayores en una proporción de 50 á 100 por ciento, como puede verse por los siguientes resultados del primer semestre de cada año:

Año.	Propiedades.	Pesos, moneda nacional.	Año.	Propiedades.	Pesos, moneda nacional.
1897.....	5,095	37,890,502.50	1900.....	4,325	27,648,351.32
1898.....	3,402	30,496,968.19	1901.....	4,388	27,094,284.81
1899.....	3,514	28,461,185.12			

Quiere decir, pues, que en el último quinquenio, en los seis primeros meses de cada año, las sumas que importan las ventas han excedido á las del semestre vencido el 30 de junio próximo pasado, desde la mitad, como en 1901, hasta casi el doble, como en 1897.

MAPA DE FERROCARRILES.

La Empresa Colonizadora STROEDER acaba de publicar un importante mapa de los ferrocarriles de la región agrícola de la República Argentina con la ubicación de las colonias fundadas por la Compañía.

Este trabajo contiene datos muy exactos, como que han sido tomados en las mismas oficinas de las distintas vías férreas y empresas ferrocarrileras.

Es innecesario hacer notar el interés que tiene dicha publicación para los agricultores y colonizadores.

BOLIVIA.

POBLACIÓN DE LA PAZ.

Según el censo último, La Paz tiene 60,031 habitantes, como sigue:

Censo urbano de 20 de septiembre de 1902	51,162	
Aumento del 3 por ciento	1,535	
		52,697
Censo rural de 1° de septiembre de 1900	6,984	
Aumento del 5 por ciento	350	
		7,334
Total de población urbana y rural		60,031

PRESUPUESTO PARA 1903.

[De "La Opinión," de La Paz.]

En el proyecto del Ejecutivo, figuran los ingresos en Bs. 6,008,350, suma á la que hay que agregar la de Bs. 1,566,252, descentralizada para el ramo de Colonización, haciendo un total de Bs. 7,564,602. Los egresos se descomponen como sigue:

	Bolivianos.
Servicio Legislativo	216,280.00
Servicio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto	565,491.51
Servicio de Gobierno y Justicia	723,576.00
Servicio de Hacienda é Industria	1,720,410.43
Servicio de Fomento é Instrucción	1,372,700.00
Servicio de Guerra	2,651,424.54
Servicio de Colonización	1,566,252.00
Total de egresos	8,816,134.48

En resumen, los ingresos alcanzan á Bs. 7,564,602 y los egresos á Bs. 8,816,134.48. El déficit alcanza á Bs. 1,251,532.48.

DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS SOBRE POTOSÍ.

Del Informe del Prefecto Señor Don CARLOS TORRICO se toman los siguientes datos estadísticos:

Población de todo el Departamento, 325,615 habitantes, de los que 167,744 son varones, y 160,868 mujeres.

La población de la ciudad es de 20,910, hallándose equilibrada la proporción de sexos.

En la estadística de la ciudad se anotan estos detalles industriales:

Hay un club ó centro social, 3 hoteles, 13 cantinas, 3 canchas de pelota, 13 almacenes de mercaderías al por mayor, 47 bodegas, 3 cervecerías que expenden 43,600 docenas de botellas, 10 tambos y posadas, 13 iglesias, 3 conventos, uno de varones y dos de mujeres, 1 recogimiento, 2 capillas, 3 cementerios.

Los gremios de artesanos son 44, de los cuales los más numerosas son: Mineros 897; sastres 368; zapateros 251; albañiles 144; herreros 124. En bellas artes hay 2 escultores, 4 dibujantes, 17 pintores, 5 fotógrafos, 13 músicos, 1 grabador.

La estadística escolar es la siguiente:

Siete escuelas municipales de varones, con 12 profesores y 532 alumnos; 7 de mujeres con 13 profesoras y 475 alumnas.

COLOMBIA.

MODIFICACIONES AL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

I.—Decreto n° 868, de 28 de mayo de 1902, por el cual se aumentan los derechos de importación.

[“Diario Oficial” de 9 de junio de 1902, n° 11688.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Aumentáncse en un cincuenta por ciento los derechos de importación de toda clase de mercaderías extranjeras que se importen al país.

Párrafo. Este aumento principará á cobrarse desde el día primero de julio próximo venidero.

II.—Extracto del decreto n° 865, de 28 de mayo de 1902, sobre certificación de sobordos y facturas consulares, y algunas disposiciones fiscales.

[“Diario Oficial” de 10 de junio de 1902, n° 11689.]

ART. 1°. Las facturas comerciales para los efectos de la certificación consular se dividirán en cuatro clases, á saber:

1°. Las facturas en que solamente estén anotados artículos de hierro, acero, cobre, zinc, ó madera, destinados á maquinarias de empresas industriales, ferrocarriles, vapores, luz eléctrica, telégrafos, teléfonos, imprentas, fábricas de vidrio ó loza, de esteáticas, de tejidos y de las que se consideren como de utilidad pública por medio de declaración oficial:

2°. Las facturas cuyo valor no sea mayor de doscientos pesos;

3°. Las facturas cuyo valor pase de doscientos pesos y no exceda de quinientos, y

4°. Las facturas cuyo valor sea mayor de quinientos pesos.

ART. 2°. Las facturas para obtener la certificación consular serán gravadas en la siguiente forma, y siempre que en ellas no estén anotados objetos con piedras preciosas, de oro, platino ó plata, en cuyo caso tendrán el recargo especial que más adelante se indica:

Facturas de 1ª clase, con.....	\$3
Facturas de 2ª clase, con.....	6
Facturas de 3ª clase, con.....	8
Facturas de 4ª clase, con.....	10

por cada mil pesos (\$1,000) ó fracción de mil.

Las facturas en que estén anotados objetos con piedras preciosas, de oro, platino ó plata, tendrán el siguiente recargo:

Por los artículos que contengan piedras preciosas, el 40 por ciento;

Por los artículos de oro, el 10 por ciento;

Por los artículos de platino ó plata, el 3 por ciento.

Parágrafo. Los Cónsules sólo podrán certificar facturas en que estén anotados bultos pertenecientes á una misma marca, una sola firma remitente, para una sola persona ó compañía y para un solo lugar.

ART. 3°. Por las encomiendas postales se cobrará el 2 por ciento de la correspondiente factura, ó el recargo impuesto á los objetos de oro, platino y piedras preciosas, pagadero en oro ó en su equivalente en papel moneda, como compensación del gravamen consular sobre las mercancías que contengan.

Parágrafo. La Dirección General de Correos y Telégrafos reglamentará el cobro de ese gravamen y dará el aviso del caso á quien correspondda.

ART. 4°. Los derechos de sobordos se cobrarán en los Consulados á razón de cinco pesos por los primeros cien bultos, y un peso por cada cien bultos restantes ó fracción de ciento.

ART. 5°. El desembarco de mercaderías extranjeras en cualquier puerto de la República, sea franco ó habilitado, marítimo ó fluvial, con destino al comercio en territorio de la República, obliga al Capitán ó Sobrecargo del respectivo buque á presentar un sobordo con la certificación consular.

ART. 6°. Cuando en un puerto extranjero se tomen mercancías con destino á este país, pero que deban ser trasbordadas en otro puerto extranjero, las facturas correspondientes serán presentadas para su legalización al Consul del puerto donde primitivamente fué embarcada la mercancía, quien dará inmediato aviso al del lugar en cuyo puerto se verifique el trasbordo por medio de un oficio en que conste el número, marea y peso total de los bultos, el valor de la mercancía y el puerto de Colombia al cual se encamina, el nombre de los destinatarios, embareadores y consignatarios, y los demás datos que sea conveniente manifestar.

El Cónsul del puerto de trasbordo permitirá que las facturas certificadas de este modo sean insertadas en el sobordo que debe presentársele, siempre que estén de acuerdo con los datos que haya recibido.

ART. 7°. La mercancía extranjera que sea desembarcada en alguno de los puertos del Istmo de Panamá para seguir á otros puertos nacionales, obliga el sobordo con la correspondiente certificación extendida por el Administrador de Hacienda nacional, por la cual certificación se pagarán tres pesos en moneda de plata á la ley de 0,835, por los primeros bultos y un peso en la misma moneda, por cada cien bultos restantes ó fracción de ciento.

ART. 8°. El valor de toda certificación consular debe hacerse constar

por el respectivo Cónsul, Agente consular, ó Administrador de Hacienda, en el correspondiente sobordo ó factura.

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ART. 11°. Habrá dos clases de derechos de tonelaje: el de *registro* y el de *descarga*.

El de *registro* se cobrará á razón de diez centavos oro, por cada tonelada que señale la patente del buque, y sólo se cobrará en las islas de San Andrés y San Luís de Providencia.

El de *descarga* se cobrará á razón de un peso cincuenta centavos oro, por cada tonelada de mercaderías que desembarque en los puertos nacionales, marítimos ó fluviales, francos ó habilitados, y que sean destinadas al comercio dentro del territorio de la República.

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ART. 13°. Exceptúase solamente del pago de derechos de tonelada, salvo que por leyes especiales ó contratos se diga claramente lo contrario:

1. Los buques de guerra de naciones amigas y los asimilados á ellos, cuando á aquellos les sea permitido entrar y fondear en los puertos de la República, siempre que no traigan carga particular;
2. Los buques que vengan en lastre;
3. Los que traigan inmigrados en número mayor de cincuenta;
4. Los que traigan solamente carbón, sal, hielo, ladrillo, baldosas y tejas, y las mercaderías embarcadas en un puerto habilitado, y
5. Los buques nacionales.

ART. 14°. Cuando en una Aduana no apareciere la factura consular en el acto del reconocimiento de la correspondiente mercadería, la Junta respectiva la avaluará en oro, y sobre esa base se cobrará al introductor una multa igual al cuádruplo de los derechos consulares que se hubieren dejado de causar, y sin que por éso se deje de imponer la pena de que habla el artículo 326 del Código de Aduanas.

Parágrafo. Asimismo se procederá cuando se note diferencia entre el precio anotado en las facturas y el que en realidad deban tener las mercaderías que en ellas se señalan.

ART. 15°. Cualquiera empresa industrial, establecimiento, comunidad ó persona, á quien desde la fecha de este acto legislativo se le conceda franquicia aduanera sobre los artículos que introduzca, en virtud de contrato posterior, pagará al retirar las mercaderías de la respectiva Aduana los correspondientes derechos de importación, los cuales serán devultos tan pronto como el Ministerio de Hacienda ordene la respectiva exención.

* * * * *

ART. 17°. El presente decreto, que modifica el artículo 56 del Código de Aduanas y algunas disposiciones fiscales, principiará á regir, tanto en las Aduanas como en los Consulados de la República, desde el 1° de agosto del presente año.

LA PAZ EN COLOMBIA.

["Diario de la Marina," de la Habana]

Tenemos á la vista un número del "Boletín Oficial" de la República de Colombia, fecha 30 de octubre, en el que se anotan las bases del armisticio y convenio acordado entre el Gobierno y los revolucionarios, con objeto de dar fin á la guerra civil que destroza aquel rico territorio.

Por sus muchas dimensiones, no nos es fácil reproducir íntegro el articulado del convenio.

Véase lo más importante que contiene dicho documento:

Los artículos 1º y 2º están encabezados y redactados en esta forma:

Los suscritos, á saber, URBANO CASTELLANOS, Comisionado por el General FLORENTINO MANJARRÉS, Comandante General y Jefe de Operaciones en el Departamento del Magdalena, y CARLOS ADOLFO URUETA, Delegado por el General RAFAEL URIBE, Comandante General de las tropas liberales en Magdalena y Bolivar, han acordado el convenio contenido en los siguientes artículos:

1º. Las tropas revolucionarias de Magdalena y Bolivar se disolverán, para entrar en la vida pacífica todos los que forman parte de ellas.

2º. Se hace constar que, pudiendo las fuerzas liberales prolongar la guerra, si desisten de ella es por consideraciones de interés patrio, y por no ver probabilidades de triunfo para la revolución.

Véase ahora algunos de los restantes artículos.

7º. Los que depongan las armas no podrán ser en ningún tiempo perseguidos, juzgados, ni penados por actos que, en su calidad de militares en servicio activo y con el fin de realizar operaciones militares, hayan ejecutado ó mandado ejecutar contra las personas ó las propiedades de los demás.

8º. Para comprobar la calidad de militar en servicio activo, bastará la certificación jurada del inmediato Jefe Superior, ó de quien pueda hacer sus veces.

Quedan en consecuencia suprimidas las excepciones señaladas por el artículo 6º. del Decreto Ejecutivo núm. 933, de 12 de junio del corriente año. Con respecto á los liberales que estén sufriendo condenas por sentencias de Consejos de Guerra, se encarece al Señor Presidente de la República que haga uso en favor de ellos de su derecho de gracia, si no se considerara que el tenor de este tratado les alcanza.

Este artículo, el anterior y el 10 irán impresos al respaldo de los salvoconductos y pasaportes que se expidan en virtud de este convenio.

9º. Inmediatamente después de firmado este convenio, el Gobierno hará poner en libertad á todos los prisioneros de guerra y presos políticos que haya en las cárceles y cuarteles de los Departamentos de Magdalena y Bolivar. El Gobierno otorgará á dichos prisioneros y presos todas las garantías de este convenio, siempre que se acojan á él.

10°. En el territorio dominado por la Revolución, designará el Gobierno para autoridades á personas moderadas y conciliadoras, capaces de dar cumplimiento al artículo 10 del Decreto Ejecutivo número 933, de 12 de junio último, que á la letra dice: "ARTÍCULO 10°. Los funcionarios públicos, civiles y militares están obligados á respetar y hacer respetar de todos, las garantías concedidas en este Decreto, y los que infrinjan la presente disposición, incurrirán en las penas que les aparejan la desobediencia y los atentados que cometan contra las personas ó los bienes de los revolucionarios."

11°. Todos los liberales que por algún motivo estén en el Exterior, hayan ó no hecho armas contra el Gobierno, y hayan ó no ejecutado actos de guerra de aquellos de que trata el artículo 7°, podrán regresar libremente al país y recibirán salvoconducto en los términos de este tratado.

12°. Inmediatamente después de firmada la presente convención, el Gobierno ordenará la suspensión definitiva de la contribución de guerra impuesta á los liberales de Magdalena y Bolívar, y los que manifiesten acogerse á los términos de este tratado, no podrán en adelante ser gravados con nuevos empréstitos y expropiaciones especiales.

Firmaron este documento en la finca "Nerlandia," los Generales CASTELLANOS, URUETA, MANJARRÉS Y URIBE-URIBE, el 24 de octubre de 1902.

Los revolucionarios contestaron con lo siguiente, en Barranquilla el 25 de octubre:

"Aprobado, bajo la condición de que las cláusulas 7ª y 8ª queden redactadas así:

"7°. Los que depongan las armas en virtud de lo convenido en este pacto, no podrán ser en ningún tiempo perseguidos, juzgados ni penados por considerárseles cabecillas de expediciones organizadas en país extranjero, ni por actos que en calidad de militares en servicio activo y con el fin de realizar operaciones militares, hayan ejecutado ó mandado ejecutar contra las personas ó las propiedades de los demás.

"Para comprobar la calidad de militares en servicio activo, bastará la certificación jurada del inmediato Jefe Superior ó de quien pueda hacer sus veces.

"8°. Quedan en consecuencia aclaradas las excepciones señaladas por el artículo 6° del Decreto Ejecutivo número 933 de 12 de junio del corriente año. Con respecto á los liberales que estén sufriendo condenas por sentencias de Consejos de Guerra, se encarece al Señor Presidente de la República que haga uso en favor de ellos de su derecho de gracia, si no se considera que el tenor de este tratado les alcanza.

"Este artículo, el anterior y el 10° irán impresos al respaldo de los salvoconductos y pasaportes que se expidan en virtud de este convenio."

Firman los Generales TOVAR y FLÓREZ.

FUENTES DE RIQUEZA EN COLOMBIA.

[Del "Boletín Industrial," de Bogotá.]

Entre las fuentes de riqueza en Colombia, hay que poner en primer lugar las industrias agrícolas y mineras. La agricultura de la Sabana de Bogotá y de las altiplanicies andinas, la de las tierras medias y la de las tierras cálidas representan tres fuentes diferentes de productos y cultivos diversos.

Los terrenos de la Sabana son de primera calidad como contextura, pero están prácticamente agotados, y para rehacer su fertilidad hay que recurrir á los abonos, reintegrando con ellos lo que le quitó el cultivo continuado.

La agricultura de las tierras medias, representada principalmente por la explotación del cafeto, también principia á adolecer del cansancio del suelo; las tierras nuevas, las recientemente desmontadas, pueden dar frutos hasta agotar lo que en ellas había almacenado la Naturaleza; pero al llegar al límite de su fertilidad natural, principian á aparecer los síntomas de cansancio, caracterizados por la enfermedad y debilidad de las plantas y el decaimiento en las cosechas. Entonces se imponen los abonos ó el cambio de cultivo.

El regadío sistemático de las tierras; la construcción de canales para suministrar aguas de riego á las tierras secas, es una de las empresas de más porvenir en el país. Viajando por el Tolima, se ve qué emporio de riqueza han de ser esas tierras cuando en ellas se establezca una irrigación bien conducida. El Tolima, sobre todo por la abundancia de aguas altas, los innumerables ríos y quebradas que bajan de las cordilleras, es el teatro más adecuado para el establecimiento de una irrigación por canales. Una pequeña empresa de esta clase (la que sería un brillante ensayo de prueba) es la toma de agua del río Coello y su conducción al Espinal, regando los terrenos intermedios.

No hay para qué hablar de la explotación de las selvas vírgenes del Orinoco ni del Amazonas, pues todo el mundo sabe qué riquezas están depositadas allí y qué esperanzas representan.

Quien estudie á Colombia con el deseo de su progreso y enriquecimiento, no puede dejar de llenarse de tristeza al contemplar la destrucción de sus selvas, y con ellos la de la enorme riqueza pública y privada que representan, y que es preciso rehacer. Es, por lo tanto, indispensable ennumerar como fuentes de riqueza nacional las medidas administrativas que se providencien para conservar las selvas existentes, y para formar bosques artificiales en el futuro. No solamente hay que conservar lo que hay y rehacer mucho de lo que se ha destruido sino que es indispensable, en lo porvenir, reglamentar la explotación de los bosques de tal manera, que aprovechando la industria sus productos, el país no sufra con la extinción de ellos.

Otro factor primario de la riqueza nacional son las minas. Al haber

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raz establecida, el grande entusiasmo industrial tiene necesariamente que dirigirse á la minería, y no debe perderse de vista que de la perfección de los aparatos metalúrgicos que se empleen, así como de su adaptación á la naturaleza de los minerales á que se apliquen, ha de depender, en gran manera, el éxito favorable ó adverso de la nueva efervescencia minera que se espera.

No hay necesidad de recomendar la importancia que tiene en Colombia el beneficio de los minerales de cobre, en los cuales la República es tan rica. También llaman grandemente la atención los importantes yacimientos de estaño, que ocupan vastas extensiones en el Departamento de Santander. El precio de este metal es en extremo halagador (\$600 oro la tonelada) y muy firme.

La transformación y utilización de los productos naturales, la creación de nuevas empresas para el aprovechamiento y transporte de las fuerzas hidráulicas, y el descubrimiento de nuevos productos para la exportación, constituyen por sí solos amplísimo campo para las energías que existen en grado muy eminente en el pueblo colombiano.

COSTA RICA.

LIBRE ENTRADA DE CEMENTO ROMANO Y TUBOS DE BARRO EN EL PUERTO DE LIMÓN.

La Comisión Permanente del Congreso Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, á iniciativa del Poder Ejecutivo, y de conformidad con la fracción 4ª del artículo 94 de la Constitución, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Serán libres de derechos de aduana y muellaje el cemento romano y los tubos de barro que se introduzcan para usarse exclusivamente en el puerto de Limón en aceras y conexión de las casas con las cloacas.

ART. 2º. Esta franquicia durará hasta el día 30 de abril de 1903, inclusive, y estará sujeta á las siguientes condiciones:

1ª. Que dichos materiales vengan consignados á la orden del Señor Gobernador de Limón;

2ª. Que antes de autorizar el retiro de cualquier cantidad de esos artículos, dicho funcionario exija del interesado declaración firmada respecto del lugar en donde haya de emplearse conforme á esta ley;

3ª. Que los propietarios de los artículos paguen, en proporción á sus introducciones, los gastos de bodega y demás indispensables que tenga que hacer el Gobernador para ejecución de este decreto.

ART. 3º. Si los materiales retirados del depósito fueren usados fuera del puerto ó en otros objetos que los autorizados, el introductor pagará una multa de tres veces el valor de los derechos de aduana y muellaje, y perderá además el cemento y los tubos de barro que conserve en depósito, á la orden del Gobernador.

Al Poder Ejecutivo.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones, Palacio Nacional, San José, á primero del mes de noviembre de mil novecientos dos.

PEDRO ZUMBADO, *Presidente.*

FÉLIX PACHECO F., *Secretario.*

Palacio Nacional, San José, á primero de noviembre de mil novecientos dos.

Ejecútese:

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

El Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Hacienda y Comercio,

CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

REGLAMENTO PARA LA EXPLOTACIÓN DE LOS YACIMIENTOS PERLÍFEROS.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica,

Habiendo sido, por decreto Legislativo n° 27 de 3 de julio próximo pasado, declarada libre la explotación de los yacimientos perlíferos de todo el litoral del Pacífico de la República, para los nacionales y para los extranjeros que tengan por lo menos dos años de residencia en el país, decreta la siguiente reglamentación:

ARTÍCULO 1°. La explotación de la pesca de la concha perla no podrá hacerse por contrato; se hará mediante la licencia que otorgue el Gobernador de Puntarenas y el pago de la patente respectiva.

ART. 2°. No se otorgará licencia para pescar en puntos indeterminados del litoral sino en parajes señalados, comenzando desde la bahía de Salinas y prosiguiendo sin interrupción hasta Golfo Dulce, ni se podrá señalar á distintos buceadores varios parajes sino que todos á la vez deben explotar con la debida separación una misma zona, á fin de que la autoridad pueda fiscalizarlos fácilmente.

ART. 3°. La matrícula estará á cargo de la Gobernación de Puntarenas, y la recaudación de derechos se efectuará en la Tesorería Municipal de dicho puerto.

ART. 4°. El Gobernador, con informe del Inspector ó Subinspector de Hacienda, podrá negar el permiso que se le solicite, cuando en alguna forma el solicitante hubiere eludido ó tratado de eludir las disposiciones existentes relativas á esta franquicia, lo mismo que cuando por los antecedentes de las personas ú otros datos haya motivos suficientes á su juicio de que á la sombra del buceo se trata de hacer el contrabando. De estas negativas quedará al interesado el derecho de apelación ante el Ministerio de Hacienda.

ART. 5°. Las estaciones del año para el buceo son dos: una que comprende desde mayo hasta octubre inclusive para la parte del litoral que queda al norte del Cabo Blanco, y otra desde noviembre hasta abril inclusive, para la parte que queda al sur.

ART. 6°. El buceo puede hacerse con buzos llamados de cabeza ó con máquinas, pero ningún individuo, empresa ó compañía podrá poner más de un tren de buceo ni éste constar de más de tres máquinas.

ART. 7°. No se podrán otorgar licencias para máquinas por más de tres meses renovables á su vencimiento á juicio del Gobernador de Puntarenas. Las fechas de estas licencias se computarán desde las de salida de las embarcaciones del puerto de Puntarenas, hasta las de su regreso al mismo.

ART. 8°. El Gobernador, con informe del Inspector ó Subinspector de Hacienda, podrá cancelar las patentes extendidas á aquellos buceadores que en alguna forma infrinjan ó eludan los estatutos de este Reglamento.

ART. 9°. En las licencias deberá constar:

1°. El nombre del lugar en donde debe establecerse la pesquería de perlas.

2°. Los nombres del empresario y de la embarcación de la empresa.

ART. 10°. Las embarcaciones que se empleen en esta pesca deberán estar inscritas en los registros marítimos de la República y ser nacionales.

ART. 11°. El Gobernador tendrá el derecho de poner uno ó más guardas á bordo de las embarcaciones buceadoras y mientras estén á bordo su manutención será obligatoria por el empresario.

ART. 12°. Queda prohibido el buceo con máquinas á una profundidad menor de cinco brazadas, computadas en las mareas bajas.

ART. 13°. Los empresarios presentarán mensualmente al Gobernador de Puntarenas una lista que contenga los nombres de sus empleados y exprese los cambios, supresiones ó defunciones que hayan ocurrido en el personal de la empresa.

ART. 14°. Se prohíbe el empleo de todo género de explosivos ó cualesquiera otros medios destructores, bajo la pena de 100 á 500 colones, de multa y la suspensión inmediata del permiso para bucear.

ART. 15°. Queda también prohibida la extracción de concha perla que no tenga por lo menos 0.0635 metro (2½ pulgadas) de diámetro.

ART. 16°. Las máquinas, escafandros, tubos de hule y demás implementos que se empleen quedan sujetos al pago de derechos de importación. Pagarán igualmente derechos de importación los víveres conducidos á bordo de las naves que vengan de otros puertos extraños á ejercer el buceo con arreglo á la presente ley.

ART. 17°. Para que los extranjeros de que habla el preámbulo del presente decreto, puedan gozar de la libertad de la pesca de la concha perla, otorgada á los nacionales, es entendido que renuncian en absoluto á recurrir á la vía diplomática por cualquiera disposición administrativa ó judicial que las autoridades del país dicten en cualquiera cuestión á que pudiera dar lugar la inteligencia de este Reglamento; y al efecto el Gobernador no dará curso á ninguna solicitud de tales

extranjeros sin que en ella conste clara y terminantemente expresada dicha renuncia.

ART. 18°. El valor de las patentes se fijará, cobrá y distribuirá según lo previene la ley á que este Reglamento se refiere.

ARTÍCULO TRANSITORIO. Tomada en cuenta la conveniencia de fijar con cierta anticipación la vigencia de este Reglamento, para que tanto los nacionales como los extranjeros puedan preparar los implementos y embarcaciones convenientes á la pesca y acordarse los Municipios en todos los detalles que por la citada ley á ellos incumbe, se fija el 1° de noviembre próximo, y por lo tanto la sección sur del litoral, para dar principio á la explotación de los referidos yacimientos perlíferos. En consecuencia, todas las embarcaciones que actualmente se ocupan de la pesca se reconcentrarán en Puntarenas para que allí descarguen y utilicen la concha que tengan al presente, bajo el aperebimiento de que quienes infrinjan esta transitoria disposición quedarán inhabilitados en lo futuro para obtener la gracia que la citada ley concede.

Dado en San José, á los veintidós días del mes de agosto de mil novecientos dos.

DERECHOS SOBRE TELONES DE MADERA.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica.

Vista la necesidad de establecer un aforo para los telones formados de reglas de madera, sencillamente pintadas y unidas por medio de alambre, destinados á precaverse del sol y del agua, en balcones y corredores, y no siendo equitativo asimilarlos á persianas por lo sencillo de su confección, y por su tamaño:

Por tanto, en uso de la facultad que le confieren las leyes de 16 de julio de 1888 y 14 de junio de 1901, decreta:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Los telones en referencia pagarán el aforo quince céntimos de colón (0.15) por kilogramo, siempre que no tengan adornos de ninguna clase, y midan por lo menos dos y medio metros de ancho.

Dado en San José, á los veinticuatro días del mes de octubre de mil novecientos dos.

DECRETO QUE IMPONE DERECHOS Á LA MADERA INTRODUCIDA POR EL PUERTO DE LIMÓN.

El Congreso Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Derógase la ley número 20, de 2 de noviembre de 1900, que se refiere á construcciones en la ciudad de Limón y exención de derechos de aduana á la introducción de hierro, madera y otros artículos.

ART. 2°. La madera que se introduzca por el puerto de Limón, pagará por derechos de importación, veinticinco colones por cada dos

metros cúbicos y trescientos cincuenta y seis decímetros cúbicos, equivalentes á mil pies superficiales, medida inglesa.

Al Poder Ejecutivo.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones del Congreso, Palacio Nacional, San José, á los catorce días del mes de agosto de mil novecientos dos.

FRANCISCO M. IGLESIAS,

Presidente.

CARLOS SÁENZ,

1^{er} Secretario.

PEDRO ZUMBADO,

2^o Secretario.

San José, veinte de agosto de mil novecientos dos.

Ejecútese.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

CONVENCIÓN DE EXTRADICIÓN CON EL REINO DE BÉLGICA.

“El Presidente de la República de Costa Rica y Su Majestad el Rey de los Belgas, deseando arreglar por medio de una convención la extradición de criminales, han nombrado al efecto por sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

“El Presidente de la República de Costa Rica á Don MANUEL M. DE PERALTA, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de Costa Rica en Bélgica, Oficial de la Orden de Leopoldo, y

“Su Majestad el Rey de los Belgas al Excelentísimo Señor Barón de FAVEREAU, Caballero de la Orden de Leopoldo, Senador, su Ministro de Negocios Extranjeros, quienes, después de haber canjeado sus plenos poderes, hallados en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

“ARTÍCULO 1^o. El Gobierno de la República de Costa Rica y el Gobierno belga se comprometen á entregarse recíprocamente, á petición hecha por uno de ellos al otro, y con la única excepción de sus nacionales, los individuos procesados ó condenados como autores ó cómplices de cualquiera de los crímenes ó delitos especificados en el artículo 2^o, por las autoridades judiciales de una de las dos partes y que se hallen en el territorio de la otra.

“Cuando el hecho que motive la demanda de extradición se hubiere cometido fuera del territorio del Estado requirente podrá darse curso á dicha demanda, siempre que la legislación del país requerido autorice la persecución de hecho semejante cometido en el extranjero.

“ARTÍCULO 2^o. Los crímenes y delitos por razón de los cuales se acordará la extradición, son los siguientes:

“1^o. Homicidio voluntario, comprendiendo los crímenes de asesinato, homicidio, parricidio, infanticidio y envenenamiento.

“2^o. Incendio.

“3°. Golpes y heridas graves que puedan dar lugar á extradición según la ley de ambos países.

“4°. Violación, atentados contra el pudor con violencia, atentados contra el pudor sin violencia en niños menores de la edad determinada por la legislación penal de ambos países.

“5°. Rapto de menores, ocultación, supresión, sustitución ó suposición de niños.

“6°. Robo y pillaje.

“7°. Daños ú obstáculos á las vías férreas, que pongan ó pueden poner en peligro la vida de los viajeros.

“8°. Piratería ó rebelión á bordo de buques cuando la tripulación ó los pasajeros se apoderan del buque por sorpresa ó violencia contra el capitán.

“9°. Asociación de malhechores.

“10°. Falsificación de escrituras, falsificación de documentos ó despachos telegráficos; uso de documentos falsificados.

“11°. Falsificación ó adulteración fraudulenta de instrumentos oficiales que emanen del Gobierno ó de la autoridad pública, como también de los tribunales de justicia; uso fraudulento de documentos así alterados ó falsificados.

“12°. Fabricación de moneda falsa; falsificación ó alteración de títulos ó cupones de la deuda pública, de billetes de banco nacionales ó extranjeros, de papel moneda ó de otros valores públicos de crédito; de sellos, timbres, troqueles, marcas del Estado ó de las administraciones públicas; poner en circulación ó usar fraudulentamente cualquiera de los objetos enunciados arriba alterados ó falsificados.

“13°. Sustracción de caudales públicos por empleados públicos ó depositarios.

“14°. Quiebra fraudulenta.

“15°. Extorsión; atentados contra la libertad individual y contra la inviolabilidad del domicilio cometidos por particulares.

“16°. Falso testimonio, perjurio y soborno de testigos, peritos ó intérpretes.

“17°. Estafa.

“18°. Abuso de confianza.

“19°. Aborto.

“20°. Bigamia.

“21°. Excitación habitual de menores al libertinaje.

“22°. Encubrimiento de objetos obtenidos por medio de uno de los crímenes ó delitos mencionados en el presente artículo.

“23°. Conato de cualquiera de estos crímenes y delitos, cuando el conato es penable según la legislación de ambas partes contratantes.

“En todo caso los hechos en razón de los cuales se pide la extradición deben comportar, según la ley del país requiriente, una pena que no

baje de dos años de prisión, y la extradición no podrá verificarse sino cuando el hecho semejante sea penable según la legislación del país requerido.

“Tampoco habrá lugar á extradición por hechos que sólo puedan procesarse por acusación de la parte dañada.

“ART. 3º. Si hallándose comprendido en la categoría de los hechos previstos en el artículo anterior se presentare algún caso en que la extradición pareciere contraria en cuanto á sus consecuencias, á los principios de humanidad admitidos en la legislación del Estado requerido. éste tendrá el derecho de no entregar al individuo reclamado.

“En este caso y en cualquiera otro en que hubiere duda acerca de saber si es aplicable la presente convención, se pedirán explicaciones y después de examinarlas, el Gobierno á quien se pide la extradición resolverá acerca del curso que deba darse á la demanda.

“ART. 4º. Queda expresamente estipulado que el extranjero cuya extradición se hubiere acordado, no podrá ser procesado ó castigado por ningún delito político anterior á la extradición, ni por ningún hecho conexo con un delito semejante, ni por ningún crimen ó delito no prescrito por la presente convención.

“No se reputará como delito político, ni como hecho conexo con él, el atentado contra la persona del Jefe de un Estado extranjero, cuando este atentado constituya el hecho sea de homicidio, sea de asesinato, sea de envenenamiento.

“El individuo entregado podrá, sin embargo, ser procesado y castigado contradictoriamente por una infracción distinta de la que ha motivado la extradición en los casos siguientes:

“1º. Si ha pedido que se le juzgue ó que se le haga purgar su pena, y, en este caso, su petición se comunicará al Gobierno que lo ha entregado;

“2º. Si durante un mes después de la fecha de haber sido puesto definitivamente en libertad no ha salido del país á que fué entregado;

“3º. Si la infracción está comprendida en la convención y si el Gobierno á quien fué entregado ha obtenido previamente el consentimiento del Gobierno que ha acordado la extradición.

“Este último podrá, si lo juzga conveniente, exigir la producción de algunos de los documentos mencionados en el artículo 6º de la presente convención.

“La reextradición á un tercer país queda sometida á las mismas reglas.

“ART. 5º. No habrá lugar á extradición cuando con arreglo á la legislación del país en que se halle el inculpado haya prescrito la pena ó la acción criminal.

“ART. 6º. La extradición sólo se concederá mediante la producción, ya de una sentencia condenatoria, ya de un auto de procedimiento que decreta formalmente ú obligue de pleno derecho á la comparecencia del inculpado ante la jurisdicción represiva, ya, en fin, de un auto de pri-

sión ó de cualquier otro documento que tenga la misma fuerza. Estos documentos indicarán la naturaleza precisa de los hechos criminales y la disposición penal que les es aplicable.

“Serán producidos en original ó en testimonio auténtico y se acompañarán, siempre que sea posible, de una traducción en la lengua del país requerido, y de la filiación del individuo reclamado.

“ART. 7°. Las demandas de extradición se dirigirán siempre por la vía diplomática ó consular.

“ART. 8°. En casos urgentes la detención provisional del inculcado se verificará previo aviso dado por el correo ó por telégrafo de que existe un auto de prisión, con tal que este aviso sea transmitido por la vía diplomática ó consular.

“Esta detención será facultativa cuando el aviso arriba mencionado emane de una autoridad judicial ó administrativa de uno de los dos países y venga directamente á una autoridad judicial ó administrativa del otro país.

“ART. 9°. En uno y otro caso el extranjero detenido provisionalmente será puesto en libertad, si en el plazo de tres meses, contados desde el día de su detención, no se le ha notificado ninguno de los documentos enunciados en el artículo 6°, transmitidos por la vía diplomática ó consular.

“ART. 10°. Si el individuo reclamado está procesado ó condenado en el Estado requerido podrá diferirse su extradición hasta el desistimiento del proceso y, en caso de condenación, hasta que extinga la pena.

“En caso de hallarse procesado ó detenido en el mismo país, con motivo de obligaciones que hubiere contraído respecto de particulares, su extradición se verificará no obstante, bajo reserva para los últimos de hacer valer en seguida sus derechos ante la autoridad competente.

“ART. 11°. Los objetos apresados que puedan servir de pruebas de convicción, así como todos los objetos que puedan provenir del crimen ó delito por el cual se pide la extradición, serán entregados, á juicio de la autoridad competente, al Gobierno de la parte requirente, aun cuando no pudiera verificarse la extradición por muerte ó desaparición ulterior del individuo reclamado.

“Esta entrega comprenderá también todos los objetos que el inculcado hubiere escondido ó depositado en el país y que posteriormente fueren descubiertos.

“Quedan, sin embargo, reservados los derechos que terceros, no implicados en el proceso, hubieren adquirido sobre los objetos designados en el presente artículo.

“ART. 12°. Los gastos de detención, de manutención y de transporte del individuo cuya extradición fuere acordada, así como los de consignación y transporte de los objetos que, de conformidad con el artículo anterior, deben ser restituidos ó remitidos, quedan á cargo de ambos Estados dentro de los límites de sus respectivos territorios.

“El individuo que haya de ser entregado, será conducido al puerto del Estado requerido que designe el Agente diplomático ó consular acreditado por el Gobierno requirente, á cuyas expensas será embareado.

“Art. 13°. Cuando en el curso de una causa criminal no política, se creyere necesario tomar declaraciones á personas que se hallen en uno de los dos países, ó cualquier otro procedimiento de instrucción judicial, se enviará al efecto, por la vía diplomática ó consular un exhorto y se le dará curso con arreglo á las leyes del país requerido.

“Los dos Gobiernos renuncian al reembolso de los gastos que resulten del cumplimiento de exhortos cuando no se trate de exámenes de peritos que puedan ocasionar varias diligencias.

“Art. 14°. Los dos Gobiernos se comprometen á notificarse recíprocamente, sin reembolso de gastos, las sentencias condenatorias que dicten los tribunales del uno contra los súbditos del otro por cualquier crimen ó delito.

“Dicha notificación se llevará á efecto, enviando por la vía diplomática ó consular, un boletín ó extracto al Gobierno del país á que el sentenciado pertenezca.

“Cada uno de los Gobiernos dará al efecto las instrucciones necesarias á las autoridades competentes.

“Art. 15°. Las estipulaciones de la presente convención serán aplicables en todas las posesiones extranjeras ó coloniales que llegaren á poseer las altas partes contratantes.

“En este caso la demanda de entrega será dirigida al Gobernador ó funcionario principal de la colonia por el principal Agente diplomático ó consular del país requirente.

“El presente tratado entrará en vigor diez días después de su publicación, de conformidad con las leyes respectivas de ambos Estados. Cada una de las partes contratantes podrá denunciarlo en cualquier tiempo, dando aviso de su intención á la otra parte con un año de anticipación.

“El canje de las ratificaciones se verificará en Bruselas tan pronto como sea posible.

“En fe de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios respectivos han firmado el presente tratado y lo han sellado con sus respectivos sellos.

“Hecho en Bruselas el 25 de abril de 1902.

“[L. s.]

MANUEL M. DE PERALTA.

“[L. s.]

FAVEREAU.

PROTOCOLO.

En el momento de proceder á la firma los infraseritos han convenido en lo siguiente:

El artículo 3° no tiene más alcance que el de hacer depender la extradición en los crímenes que tienen pena de muerte, de la seguridad

dada previamente por la vía diplomática ó consular de que en caso de condenación no será ejecutada dicha pena.

El presente protocolo tendrá igual fuerza y durará tanto como la convención de que es parte integrante.

Hecho en Bruselas el 25 de abril de 1902.

MANUEL M. DE PERALTA.
FAVEREAU.

CUBA.

INFORME SOBRE PIELES Y CALZADO.

[Enviado por el Cónsul de México, D. ARTURO PALOMINO.]

Cuba es uno de los países que, con relación al número de sus habitantes, importa mayores cantidades de calzado, y hay razones poderosas que justifican esta excepcional importación.

Cuando Cuba era colonia de España, al Gobierno de la metrópoli parece le convenía proteger la industria de fabricación de calzado tan desarrollada en Cataluña y en las Baleares, y ese propósito lo conseguía imponiendo mayores derechos á las pieles curtidas que al calzado, de modo que resultase más barato el importado en Cuba, que el que se fabricase en este país en donde es tan cara la mano de obra.

Llegó la intervención americana, y como quiera que en los Estados Unidos tiene también gran importancia la industria del calzado, no se favoreció en los nuevos Aranceles la importación de pieles curtidas, suelas y demás accesorios para la fabricación, y en cambio se disminuyeron los derechos que á su importación pagaba el calzado, impidiendo así su fabricación en Cuba. Tanto es así, que una de las zapaterías más acreditadas de la Habana, que fabricaba el calzado cobrando á razón de \$8 oro el par, envió sus hormas á los Estados Unidos y ahora lo recibe hecho allá y lo vende á \$6 oro el par.

Prueba de lo que llevo expuesto es la base de adeudo de pieles y calzado en los Aranceles vigentes hoy en Cuba.

Las pieles en su estado natural ó adobadas, pagan el 10 por ciento *ad valorem*.

Los cueros curtidos con pelo, la suela de becerro, carnero, cabra y cabritilla, pagan el 15 por ciento de derechos. Las pieles barnizadas, claroladas, esmaltadas y con relieves ó adornos, adeudan el 20 por ciento *ad valorem*.

En cambio el calzado paga:

Para hombres, de la medida 5 en adelante, 15 centavos el par, y el 10 por ciento *ad valorem*.

Para señora ó niña, 10 centavos el par, y el 10 por ciento *ad valorem*.

Para niño, del 9½ abajo, 5 centavos el par, y el 10 por ciento *ad valorem*.

La importación de calzado durante el año pasado en Cuba, fué de 2,205,565 pares, con un valor de \$1,684,572.

De ellos procedieron de España, 1,716,132 pares, con valor de \$212,352 y de los Estados Unidos, 482,132 pares, con un valor de \$467,778.

De China y Austria-Hungría se importaron 2,822 pares, valiendo \$449 y 1,915 pares, valiendo \$1,586, respectivamente.

Cuando comenzó en Cuba la guerra de 1895, se establecieron algunas fábricas de calzado para surtir al ejército español principalmente, no fabricándose las clases finas, sino las más ordinarias de vaqueta y becerro engrasado.

Desde la intervención acá esas fábricas comenzaron á arrastrar una vida lánguida, concluyendo algunas por cerrar sus puertas, en la imposibilidad de sostener competencia con el calzado importado de fuera.

Los únicos países que hoy abastecen el mercado de Cuba son España (Cataluña y Baleares) y los Estados Unidos.

CALZADO QUE SE IMPORTA DE ESPAÑA, CLASES MÁS NORMALES
Y PRECIOS APROXIMADOS.

Pantuflas.—Las clases más corrientes son dos: las que se denominan “antillanas” son de alfombra, ó sea cañamazo bordado en lana, con suela delgada y tacón; su precio varía desde 30 á 45 pesetas la docena de pares, según clase y tamaño; la otra clase es de “marroquí,” piel de carnero granulada, siendo el color más frecuente el amarillo en distintos tonos, y su precio varía desde 25 á 50 pesetas la docena.

En pequeña cantidad también otras clases de pantuflas de lujo, como las de piel de canguro, de cochino, de cocodrilo, etc.

Napoleones.—Es ésta una clase de calzado de gran importación en Cuba. Los “napoleones” son de chagrín (piel de cabra granulada) y afectan la forma siempre de *borceguies*. Vienen amarillos y negros, en mayor cantidad estos últimos, y en las medidas de niño, joven y mujer, nunca para hombre. Los hay de tacón y de cuña indistintamente. La marca más acreditada es la del fabricante ANTONIO CABRIZAS, de Barcelona, cuya casa exporta para Cuba muy cerca de 3,000 docenas mensuales. Los precios de este fabricante son de 18½ á 35 pesetas la medida de niño, de 35 á 60 la de joven y de 60 á 87½ pesetas la de mujer. Es éste un calzado que da excelente resultado y que goza por eso de merecida demanda.

Zapatos.—Los de corte bajo, para señora, se importan en gran cantidad de cabritilla de lustre, ó *glacé*, de la misma materia con puntera de charol, de charol solo y de *glacé* amarillo. La moda ha impuesto ahora los zapatos finos con grandes hebillas plateadas. Es casi imposible señalar un precio aproximado en estas clases de calzado, por la gran variedad de pieles, suelas y adornos de que se componen, pero casi nunca pasan de 150 pesetas la docena.

También se consumen pequeñas partidas de sarga negra, propios para señoras de edad, en clases baratas, sin adorno alguno.

Los zapatos para hombre son por lo general de becerro negro ó amarillo, y de charol, con valor de 90 á 120 pesetas la docena, en clases regulares, y de 120 á 150 pesetas las clases más finas.

Borceguies.—Recibe aquí ese nombre el calzado que se abrocha por delante con cintas y ganchos ú ojetes. Se reciben para mujer, joven y hombre indistintamente en las mismas clases mencionadas para los zapatos y con un precio algo mayor que éstos en igualdad de clase, por mayor abundancia de material.

El borceguí es el calzado que más se consume para hombres, en las clases siguientes: Glacé negro y amarillo, becerro negro y amarillo y charol.

Una especialidad de las Baleares es el borceguí que se llama de *becerro virado*, ó sea de becerro negro trabajado por el revés ó sea presentando hacia afuera un color avellanado grasiento. Esta clase de calzado se vende en grandes cantidades para los pueblos del interior de la Isla, para lo cual suele venir con triple suela, de rebordes salientes.

Su precio varía, según material, de 100 á 130 pesetas.

Botines.—Es el nombre que reciben los que se abrochan con botones. Las clases para mujer son de cabritilla, glacé negro con puntera de charol ó de glacé amarillo. Tienen tacón Luis XV y cuestan en clase buena de 120 á 180 pesetas. Vienen también más baratos, con pieles de imitación. Las clases para hombre son iguales á las citadas al hablar de los borceguíes y no varían en precio.

La preponderancia que alcanzó en Cuba el calzado balear débese, aparte de la protección arancelaria de que disfrutó en tiempo de la dominación española, á que aquellos fabricantes trabajaron con hormas de Cuba, enviadas de aquí por los importadores.

Una particularidad que hay que tener en cuenta por lo mucho que dificulta la competencia de cualquier calzado con el español, es que la mayoría de los fabricantes envía el calzado *en comisión* á los almacenes importadores, los cuales rinden cuenta del calzado después de vendido éste.

Cabrizas y algún otro fabricante de *napoleones*, se exceptúan de esta regla general por el crédito y el gran consumo de sus productos.

También se exceptúan de la regla las facturas que en clases finas piden los peleteros ó sean los comerciantes al por menor cuyas facturas son pagadas comunmente al recibirse aquí el conocimiento de embarque.

Por la baratura de la materia prima y de la mano de obra, por el cambio y por ser los fletes menos elevados, el calzado que se fabrica en México puede sostener ventajosamente la competencia con el que España exporta.

Para acertar en lo relativo á las hormas, punto esencial para la buena aceptación del calzado, podrían los fabricantes de la República recibir

como modelo un par de cada una de las clases de calzado que aquí tiene mayor venta, con nota del precio de fábrica, y del que aquí se vende al comercio al por mayor.

También podría dar resultado la remisión de muestras, contando con una agencia comisionista que sepa hacer resaltar las ventajas de nuestros artículos.

Alpargatas.—Este calzado fabricado en España, de cáñamo, se consume en alguna cantidad para las clases jornaleras, por su bajo precio, siendo su precio en España de 7 á 10 pesetas la docena. Y el de Francia hasta 12 francos la docena, pagando de derechos por la partida 200 del arancel, \$0.40 docena.

Importación de calzado americano.—El calzado americano que antes se consumía en pequeña cantidad, por las diferencias arancelarias que á su favor tenían los productos españoles, comenzó á introducirse en mayor escala cuando la intervención americana suprimió los derechos diferenciales de bandera.

El calzado americano está, por regla general, mejor presentado que el español. Los fabricantes americanos venden sus mercancías á sesenta días de plazo cuando más y conceden un descuento extra de 2 á 5 por ciento cuando se les paga al contado.

Las clases finas son las que en mayor nos llegan de los Estados Unidos. En calzado de hombre vienen tres formas: *zapatos, borcuques y polacos* ó sea de botones, y las pieles empleadas son más frecuentemente el becerro negro, amarillo de distintos tonos, cabritilla ó glacé negro, amarillo y charol.

La horma modelo es la del fabricante HANAN & SON, cuyos zapatos son aquí los más acreditados. El precio de esta marca varía desde \$3.25 á \$3.75 el par oro americano. Vienen otras marcas con hormas parecidas y pieles imitación, desde \$1.75 á \$2.50 oro americano, pero no tienen gran acogida.

En calzado para señora y niños predomina la cabritilla glacé, negra con punta de charol y amarilla en todos los tonos del color. Los precios varían mucho, no sólo según tamaño y clase, sino según la fábrica que los exporta.

También se reciben en regular cantidad zapatos llamados *Sport*, de lona blanca, negra ó azul que valen desde \$1 hasta \$2.50 según la clase.

Uno de los mayores defectos del calzado americano es la tapa de papel barnizado que allá le ponen á la suela para darle mayor vista. Esta tapa se deshace apenas comienza á usarse el calzado y queda al descubierto el pespunte de la suela.

Siendo en los Estados Unido la mano de obra mucho más cara que en México, muy bien pudiera competir nuestro calzado con el americano, si se le llega á dar al nuestro la horma y el bonito aspecto de aquél. Y si en los fletes no se obtuviesen ventajas, por ser casi iguales, nos favorecerían los cambios para llegar á efectuar una buena exportación.

Zapatos para campesinos.—En Cuba hay como cuarenta fábricas de zapatos baratos de suela blanca y amarilla, llamados de vaqueta, siendo sus precios los siguientes: borceguíes de vaqueta, \$11.50 docena; borceguíes de lona, \$7.50 á \$8 docena, y zapatos de vaqueta, á \$6.75 docena; vendiéndose al menudeo, de \$1.50 á \$1.60 los primeros, á \$1 los segundos y á \$0.80 los de corte bajo.

Por las razones expuestas al comienzo de este Informe acerca de los inconvenientes con que aquí se tropieza para la industria de fabricación de calzado, puede suponerse que la importación de pieles es de muy escasa importancia. Las pocas que se reciben vienen de Francia en su mayor parte, y de Alemania algunas. Todas ellas se reducen á becerros, chagrines, cabritillas y charoles.

La suela para zapatos viene de Cataluña; y la suela de México, planchada y sin planchar, es importada en muy pequeñas cantidades para trabajos de talabartería. Otros renglones importados por los almacenistas de peletería son hules, plumeros, cinturones y alfombras; pero estos artículos serán objeto de informe por separado.

Habana, Agosto 25 de 1902.

El Cónsul.

ARTURO PALOMINO.

LOS PUERTOS.

Están habilitados para la importación y exportación los siguientes puertos:

Habana, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Isabela de Sagna, Caibarién, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Guantúamo, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Tunas de Zaza, Trinidad, Cienfuegos y Batabanó.

Además, existen los sub-puertos de Banes, Puerto Padre, Nipe y Samá, que están autorizados para la exportación de frutos y en algunos casos para la importación los que dependen de la Aduana de los puertos habilitados.

EL FERROCARRIL CENTRAL.

Dentro de muy poco tiempo, antes de finalizar el año corriente, estará ya terminada y en explotación la obra magna de un ferrocarril, que recorriendo á Cuba en toda su extensión, de extremo á extremo, permita el viaje rápido, por tierra, desde la Habana hasta las ciudades más remotas del uno y otro lado de la isla, y una á los pueblos de las diferentes secciones, facilitando las comunicaciones y favoreciendo el desarrollo de la agricultura y demás recursos del país.

Lo que representa esa nueva vía sin esfuerzo lo comprenden los espíritus más limitados; la comunicación fácil y contiua, de un extremo á otro de la isla, entre todas las poblaciones de alguna importancia; los transportes abaratados y simplificada la conducción de los productos industriales y agrícolas á los puertos de embarque; la pro-

gresiva creación de centros productivos en la proximidad de la vía férrea, suceso que puede descontarse como seguro; la oferta de trabajo en alza, y por consiguiente su remuneración acrecida; el valor de las tierras y de las propiedades urbanas muy superior al actual, por lo menos en el Camaguey y Oriente; la inmensa riqueza agrícola y forestal que está aun inexplorada y que en parte es casi desconocida; adquirirá un incremento que superará á los cálculos más optimistas; la construcción sucesiva de vías transversales que, partiendo de una á otra costa, tengan su término en la línea central, asegurada para un plazo breve; y como consecuencia de esta fecunda transformación, la vida material menos ingrata para las clases laboriosas, la población en aumento y el orden mejor garantido por ser mayores y más numerosos los intereses creados.

Desde el punto de vista político, ó, mejor dicho, social, la importancia que tiene la construcción del Ferrocarril Central es innegable y ha de apreciarse dentro de pocos años. Los países de población relativamente densa y que cuentan con medios de comunicación apropiados y fáciles, no ofrecen terreno propicio para levantamientos y revoluciones; por una parte el poder público dispone en ellos de medios de conservación social más eficaces, debido á la misma facilidad de concentrar rápidamente en un punto dado elementos defensivos y represivos; y por la otra los intereses que crea la riqueza, y que el desorden pone en peligro, y la seguridad de un trabajo remunerador, son factores poderosos de conservación social y valladar casi siempre eficaz contra el éxito de los movimientos sediciosos.

Otro factor que entra en cuenta para dar garantías de sosiego á las clases productoras, es el capital con que ha sido construido el ferrocarril próximo á inaugurarse. Ese capital ha sido suscrito por americanos y por ingleses; y como dice con harta razón Mr. LEROY BEAULIEU, los países que desarrollan su riqueza con el concurso de capitales extranjeros tienen la ventaja de contar con el saludable temor á complicaciones internacionales.

Todos sabemos que la Habana esta unida, hace bastante tiempo á Santa Clara por los ferrocarriles occidentales.

Pues bien, de esta última ciudad á Santiago—para terminar el mencionado servicio—tenemos la línea de la Cuba Company establecida del siguiente modo, con las distancias respectivas:

	Millas.
Santa Clara á Entronque Sancti-Spíritus	53
Entronque Sancti-Spíritus á Ciego de Avila	43
Ciego de Avila á Puerto Príncipe.....	63
Puerto Príncipe á Tunas.....	72
Tunas á Entronque Holguín	49
Entronque Holguín á Entronque Alto Cedro.....	24
Entronque Alto Cedro á San Luis.....	30
San Luis á Santiago.....	20
Total.....	354

De la Habana á Santa Clara hay 188 millas que sumadas á las 354 que existen de Santa Clara á Santiago hacen un total de 542 ó sean 904 kilómetros.

Ese trayecto, que permitirá ver los exuberantes y montañosos paisajes de esta bella región, las llanuras históricas del Camagüey, los campos de caña de las Villas, el verdor de Matanzas y la tierra roja y fatigada de la provincia habanera, se recorrerá en 26 horas.

El discurso pronunciado por el Señor WILLIAM VAN HORNE, Presidente de la Compañía de este Ferrocarril Central, en la noche del 23 de noviembre último, en un banquete que se dió en honor suyo en el Liceo de Puerto Príncipe, es de importancia tan extrema que debe reproducirse íntegramente.

Dice así:

“Siento no poseer suficientemente vuestro idioma para poder expresaros cuanto agradezco el honor que me hacéis esta noche, pero siendo las cosas como son, tendré que rogar á mi amigo y conciudadano, vuestro ALCIDES BETANCOURT, que traduzca las frases que os dirijo. He llamado al Señor BETANCOURT vuestro conciudadano, pero tal vez podría yo decir *mi conciudadano*, puesto que vosotros os habéis dignado hacerme hijo adoptivo de Camagüey—honor que no encuentro palabras suficientes para expresaros cuanto aprecio, y del que espero hacerme algún día merecedor. Como camagüeyano adoptivo siento que ha aumentado en mí, como jamás antes pude sentirlo, el interés por todo aquello que afecte al bienestar de vuestra bella ciudad y siento latir en mí mayores deseos de contribuir á su prosperidad. Me alegro de esta oportunidad para dirigirme á tantos conciudadanos prominentes é influyentes de Puerto Príncipe y tal vez no esté fuera de lugar manifestar á ustedes algo respecto de los propósitos y política de ‘The Cuba Company,’ de cuyo éxito quizá dependan más intereses que os afectan que ninguno de vosotros pueda imaginarse en estos momentos.

“‘The Cuba Company’ no es meramente una Compañía de ferrocarriles, ni una sociedad mercantil para el solo objeto de hacer dinero. Es una Compañía de fomento en su más alto grado, y el ferrocarril es simplemente el primer paso dado para realizar sus planes. Fué organizada para atraer grandes capitales que desenvuelvan las grandes riquezas naturales de Cuba y para hacer todo cuanto pueda para propender á que esta Isla sea lo que debe ser, un inmenso y fructífero jardín y el hogar de un gran pueblo próspero y feliz. No pretendo que no hayamos pensado en alguna utilidad para nosotros, ó que no esperemos nuestra recompensa á la larga sobre el capital invertido, pero ese producto no saldrá por medio de gages onerosos ó exigencias desproporcionadas, sino que nuestra retribución nos vendrá por la reconstrucción del país, para llevar á cabo la cual seguiremos una política tan amplia y liberal que confiamos merecer vuestras simpatías y cooperación, pues trabajando en armonía con vosotros lograremos hacer mucho más que de otra manera.

“No veo sino dos obstáculos que podrán propender á retardar el adelanto de Cuba; es el uno el estado algo caótico de la titulación de las tierras en muchas partes de la Isla, asunto que el Gobierno, debemos esperar, propenderá á rectificar, y que espero hará pronto. El otro obstáculo es que vastas áreas de terrenos en Cuba se hallan en manos de, relativamente, un reducido número de individuos, haciendo casi imposible que personas de escasos recursos puedan adquirir fincas para trabajarlas como propiedades suyas.

“‘The Cuba Company’ ha tomado medidas encaminadas á remover esta cortapisa, comprando muchas miles de caballerías de tierra que serán divididas en pequeñas fincas para ser vendidas á precios bajos y á plazos cómodos á colonizadores, y tengo la esperanza de que muchos de los grandes terratenientes de Cuba se convencerán pronto de que en su propio interés está dividir y vender parte de sus terrenos de la misma manera.

“Estoy seguro de que como resultado de esa operación, el remanente de sus tierras adquirirá pronto mayor valor que todas sus posesiones originales. La posesión general de las tierras por los habitantes de un país es la garantía más certera de un gobierno sano y conservador y siempre trae consigo prosperidad y riqueza.

“Con objeto de disipar todo rumor ocioso respecto de las intenciones de la Compañía hacia esta ciudad, deseo manifestar que el Cuartel General desde donde operará la Compañía y sus talleres centrales serán establecidos permanentemente aquí.

“Esto deberá contribuir á un aumento considerable en la población y riqueza de esta ciudad y las ventajas que reportará aumentarán en importancia á medida que se vayan realizando los planes futuros de la Compañía.

“Esta tarde tuve el gusto de visitar vuestro Casino Campestre y el lugar donde se celebraban vuestras ferias exposiciones.

“Lo que allí ví trajo á mi mente la idea de que esta ciudad debe tomar medidas inmediatas para propender á hacerse el centro de agricultura de Cuba, estableciendo una feria anual de lo mejor, erigiendo edificios adecuados y contribuyendo por medio de los atractivos necesarios al caso y administrándolo todo de una manera amplia y liberal, de modo que no solamente se exhiban en la feria productos de Camagüey sino de otras partes de Cuba y aún de los Estados Unidos, México, Jamaica y otros países. Esto puede hacerse fácilmente y será de resultado positivo, y ‘The Cuba Company’ se alegrará de hacer cuanto esté á su alcance para propender al éxito de la obra.

“Me propongo pasar un tiempo considerable todos los años aquí en esta ciudad y estoy siempre á vuestra disposición, tratándose de cualquier asunto en que yo pueda seros útil.

“Os doy nuevamente las gracias por el honor que me hacéis esta noche.”

COMERCIO DE LA ISLA DE CUBA DURANTE LA OCUPACIÓN AMERICANA.

El último cuaderno que comprende el período entre el 1° y el 19 de mayo de este año, que publica la Secretaría de la Guerra de Washington, trae un resumen general del comercio de la isla durante los tres años, cuatro meses y diecinueve días que duró la ocupación militar, del cual extractamos los siguientes datos:

El valor total de las mercancías, con exclusión del oro y la plata acuñada, importada en Cuba durante la ocupación de los Estados Unidos, ascendió á 225,437,135 pesos, de los cuales el 74 por ciento se recibió por el puerto de la Habana, siguiendo Cienfuegos con 9 por ciento y Santiago de Cuba con 8 por ciento, de cuyos puertos se hallan á considerable distancia todos los demás.

En las exportaciones se halla la Habana á la cabeza, con 59 por ciento del valor total; Cienfuegos, Cárdenas, y Matanzas representan, en junto, el 25 por ciento siendo mucho menores las de los demás puertos. El valor total de las exportaciones, exclusive del oro y plata acuñada, es de \$180,609,067 ó sea cerca de \$45,000,000 menos que las importaciones, debiendo atribuirse esa diferencia á la destrucción de propiedades y daños ocasionados á las industrias agrícolas por la guerra.

De las importaciones procedió el 43 por ciento de los Estados Unidos, 15 por ciento de España, 15 por ciento de Inglaterra, 4½ por ciento de Francia, 4 por ciento de Alemania, y 2½ por ciento de los demás países, en junto 41 por ciento, casi tanto como las de los Estados Unidos, las importaciones de Europa.

En las exportaciones resulta lo contrario, pues el 75 por ciento fué á los Estados Unidos, 9 por ciento á Inglaterra, 75 por ciento á Alemania, 2½ por ciento á Francia y 2 por ciento á España; el total de las exportaciones á Europa fué de 22 por ciento, consistente principalmente en tabaco en rama y torcido, esponjas, miel de abejas, fibras textiles, cera y aguardiente, mientras que casi todo el azúcar exportado fué á los Estados Unidos.

La balanza comercial entre Cuba y los Estados Unidos durante la ocupación militar ha sido decididamente en favor de la primera, aunque no tan grande como en años anteriores; aunque Cuba ha importado durante ese período mercancías cuyo valor excedió en 45,000,000 pesos al de las que exportó, vendió á los Estados Unidos productos cuyo valor superó en unos 37,000,000 pesos al de las mercancías que les compró; se ha notado, sin embargo, que el promedio anual de las importaciones americanas en Cuba fué sensiblemente mayor que cuando estaba la isla bajo el dominio de España. Un hecho digno de mención es que el comercio de los Estados Unidos no ha progresado en ningún país latino-americano en las maravillosas proporciones que ha tenido en las demás partes del mundo.

“Más del 69 por 100 de las exportaciones de Cuba fué de productos agrícolas y el 47 por 100 de las importaciones consistió en sustancias alimenticias y ganado. Procedieron principalmente de los Estados Unidos cereales y otras provisiones, caballos y mulos, mientras que el ganado vacuno vino de México, Centro y Sur América, y es racional suponer que de aquí en adelante irá disminuyendo gradualmente la importación de ganado.

“El año 1901 fué indudablemente el en que mayor desarrollo tuvo el comercio de Cuba durante el período de la ocupación americana, y por este motivo es el que más frecuentemente se menciona; las importaciones en el citado año tuvieron un valor de \$66,583,973 ó sea \$75,000 y \$200,000 menos que en 1900 y 1899 respectivamente, mientras que las exportaciones subieron á \$63,278,380, superando en 14 y 18 millones respectivamente, á las de los dos años anteriores. En el citado año, las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos aumentaron en 15 millones y disminuyeron en \$500,000 á las de los demás países.

“Los dos principales productos de Cuba son, según se sabe, el azúcar y el tabaco, habiéndose exportado durante el período de la ocupación americana 1,400,000 toneladas del primero y por valor de \$25,000,000 del segundo, en rama y elaborado, resultando por primera vez en 1900, que el valor del tabaco exportado excediera al del azúcar.

“Las demás exportaciones de Cuba en 1901 comprenden, maderas por \$1,200,000; miel de purga, \$1,200,000; frutas, \$1,000,000; minerales de hierro y manganeso, \$900,000; y esponjas, \$480,000.

“Entre las industrias que están llamadas á adquirir en Cuba un enorme desarrollo figura en primer término la crianza de ganado vacuno, caballar y porcino, que estaba bastante floreciente antes de la guerra y que ha desaparecido casi por completo á causa de la misma; pero tardará poco en adquirir proporciones mayores que las que jamás ha tenido, pues con sus inmensos prados alfombrados de yerbas en todas estaciones que constituyén un alimento sano y abundante para el ganado mayor, los palmiches de las palmas para los cerdos y aguas abundantes y cristalinas para ambos, Cuba es el país ideal soñado por los criadores de ganado.

CHILE.

CONCESIÓN PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UN FERROCARRIL AÉREO.

Por decreto presidencial se ha dispuesto lo siguiente:

1°. Concédese sin perjuicio de tercero á Don J. N. PEAKE, por los Señores W. R. GRACE y Cía., el permiso que solicita para construir un ferrocarril aéreo que una la quebrada de Zapiga, en el Departamento de Pisagua, con un punto situado al sur de dicha quebrada, en una extensión de dos mil setenta metros.

2°. Caducará el permiso si no se iniciaren los trabajos dentro del plazo de seis meses corridos desde la fecha del presente decreto y si no se terminare la construcción en el término de dos años.

3°. Si el ferrocarril hubiere de trasportar pasajeros ó mercaderías pertenecientes á otros propietarios, las tarifas deberán ser aprobadas por el Gobierno.

4°. El Gobierno ejercerá las atribuciones que le confiere la ley de policía de ferrocarriles de 6 de agosto de 1862, cuyas prescripciones cumplirá también en todas sus partes el concesionario.

5°. El concesionario recurrirá al Ministerio de Hacienda para los efectos del permiso para usar los terrenos fiscales necesarios para la vía, estaciones y demás dependencias, y á fin de que se determine el plazo dentro del cual pueda hacer uso de dichos terrenos.

6°. En todas aquellas partes donde se encuentre salitre en el terreno, el concesionario deberá trasladar la línea á otro lugar vecino, sin gravamen alguno para el Fisco ó para el que haya adquirido derecho sobre él.

7°. Apruébanse los planos presentados por el concesionario para la construcción del ferrocarril indicado.

8°. Redúzcase el presente decreto á escritura pública, que firmarán el Director del Tesoro, en representación del Fisco, y los señores W. R. GRACE Y Cía., ó su representante debidamente autorizado.

CONSULES DE CHILE EN AMÉRICA.

[Del "Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril."]

Residencia.	Carácter.	Nombre.
ARGENTINA.		
Mendoza	Cónsul general	Gustavo Muzizaga V.
Neuquén Chos-Malal .....	.....idem	Victor Aquiles Bianehi.
Buenos Aires .....	.....idem	Ignacio Reyes Lavalle.
Gallegos .....	.....idem	Ignacio Anguita Greene.
San Juan	Cónsul	José Francisco Esbry Ossán.
Corrientes	Vicecónsul	Vicente Barrios.
San Rafael .....	.....idem	Isaac Espindola.
Mendoza .....	.....idem	Luis Stoppel.
San Luis .....	.....idem	Juan de Dios Escobar Bascuñán.
San Carlos de Mendoza .....	.....idem	Jaime Fuenzalida.
Malagüe y Río Grande-Mendoza	Cónsul de servicio	Luis Valenzuela.
BOLIVIA.		
Oruro	Cónsul general	Luis Ortúzar Bulnes.
La Paz	Cónsul	Domingo Peña Toro.
Colquechara	Vicecónsul	Jorje Kíndermann.
Oruro .....	.....idem	Teodoro Van de Wingard.
BRASIL.		
Paranáguá	Cónsul	Antonio F. de Santa Riba.
Bahía .....	.....idem	Federico A. Asselmann.
Río Grande .....	.....idem	Francisco S. Barboza García.
Pará .....	.....idem	Ignacio Gonçalves Pereira.
Fortaleza (Est. Ceará) .....	.....idem	Cosme Alfonso Maia.
Río de Janeiro .....	.....idem	Enrique Romaguera.
Manaos .....	.....idem	Raul de Azevedo.
Pernambuco	Vicecónsul	Antonio J. de Amorim.
San Francisco del Sur .....	.....idem	Serjio Augusto Nobrega.
Natal (Río Grande del Norte) .....	.....idem	Aristides Ovidio Pereira.
COLOMBIA.		
Bogotá	Cónsul general	Juan Manuel Dávila.
Panamá	Cónsul	Jerónimo Ossa.
Honda .....	.....idem	Francisco Vengochea.

Cónsules de Chile en América—Continúa.

Residencia.	Carácter.	Nombre.
COLOMBIA—continúa.		
Cartagena	Cónsul	Enrique Román.
Barranquilla	Idem	Benjamín Tavares Senior.
Tunaco	Vicecónsul	Florentino Pinillas.
Panamá	Idem	Juan Ehrman.
COSTA RICA.		
San José	Cónsul	Juan Rafael Mata.
CUBA.		
Habana	Idem	César Ovalle Barros.
ECUADOR.		
Guayaquil	Cónsul-general	Guillermo Higgins.
Quito	Cónsul	José Miguel González.
Cuenca	Idem	Remijio Crespo Toral.
ESTADOS UNIDOS.		
New York City, N. Y.	Cónsul-general	Federico A. Beeten.
San Francisco, California ..	Idem	Juan Astorga.
Portland, Oreg.	Cónsul	Fernando N. Ewald.
Boston, Mass.	Idem	Horacio N. Fisher.
Savannah, Ga.	Idem	Roberto B. Reppard.
Baltimore, Md.	Idem	R. J. Leupold.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Idem	Eduardo Pastor Mora.
Tacoma, Wash.	Idem	L. Tennant Steeb.
Chicago, Ill.	Idem	M. J. Steffens.
Fort Townsend, Wash.	Idem	Oscar Klokner.
GUATEMALA.		
Guatemala	Cónsul-general	Julio Pérez Canto.
Quezaltenango	Vicecónsul	Francisco S. Taglie.
San José	Cónsul deservicio	E. H. Melville.
Champerico	Idem	Pedro A. Bruni.
Ocos	Idem	Cárlas Lest.
HAÍTI.		
Haiti	Cónsul	Charles d'Aubigny.
HONDURAS.		
Tegucigalpa	Vicecónsul	Federico Werling.
Amapala	Cónsul deservicio	Roberto Motz.
MÉXICO.		
México	Cónsul-general	Vicente Prieto Puelman.
Id.	Vicecónsul	Eugenio Motz.
Manzanillo	Id.	Adolfo Stoll.
NICARAGUA.		
Managua	Cónsul	Antonio Agacio.
Id.	Vicecónsul	Bernabe Mejía.
San Juan del Sur	Cónsul deservicio	Cárlas Holmann.
Corinto	Id.	Ernesto Palacio.
PARAGUAY.		
Asunción	Cónsul-general	Arturo Fernández M.
PERÚ.		
Callao	Cónsul general	Bernardino Toro C.
Mollendo	Cónsul	Luis M. Vidal.
SALVADOR.		
San Salvador	Vicecónsul	Federico Mejía.
Acajutla	Cónsul deservicio	Leopoldo Córdova.
La Libertad	Id.	Félix J. Chartalx.
La Unión	Id.	Eduardo Svendblad.
URUGUAY.		
Montevideo	Cónsul general	Matías Alonso Criado.
Paisandú	Cónsul	Juan C. Soto.
VENEZUELA.		
Caracas	Cónsul general	Alfredo de la Sota.
Puerto Cabello	Cónsul	Jacobo E. Pardo.
Caracas	Id.	Enrique Stock.

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

RESUMEN DE LO EMBARCADO POR LAS ADUANAS DE LA REPÚBLICA DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1902.

[De la "Gaceta Oficial."]

	Cantidad.	Valor.		Cantidad.	Valor.
Algodón en rama, quintales.....	36	\$364.30	Cueros de res.....quintales..	2,206	\$20,313.04
Animales vivos...cabezas..	168	2,691.00	Dividiví.....toneladas..	675	4,176.00
Astas de res.....	6,000	138.00	Espinillo.....pies..	56,148	2,701.45
Azúcar.....quintales..	1,084,090	1,962,814.18	Guayacán.....toneladas..	286	7,078.32
Bera.....toneladas..	245	1,971.50	Guineos.....racimos..	113,455	37,836.50
Cabuya.....quintales..	142	1,419.40	Lana vegetal.....quintales..	92	160.00
Caéno.....id.....	80,428	750,530.32	Melado de caña.galones..	4,690	398.00
Café.....id.....	26,615	188,500.00	Miel de abejas.....id.....	19,150	5,056.00
Campeche.....toneladas..	1,274	10,732.00	Mora.....toneladas..	26	190.00
Caña de yarey.....dozenas..	4,286	870.00	Resina de guayacán, quintales.....	18	211.80
Caoba (cañones).....pies..	159,188	8,217.52	Ron.....galones..	2,093	434.08
Caoba (horquetas).....id.....	15,300	1,570.00	Suela.....quintales..	22	225.00
Caya.....id.....	5,000	100.00	Tabaco en rama.....id.....	10,651	26,974.07
Cedro.....id.....	30,820	925.00	Varlos efectos.....		2,192.95
Cera.....quintales..	1,506	34,636.49			
Concha de earcy.....libras..	54	213.00			
Cueros de cabra...dozenas..	4,033	22,051.56	Total.....		3,095,691.43

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1639 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de octubre de 1902, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los diez meses que terminaron en octubre de 1902, comparados con igual período de 1901. Debe explicarse que la estadística de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referente á un mes cualquiera, no se recibe en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesiándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de octubre, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en diciembre.

GUATEMALA.

CONTRATO CELEBRADO ENTRE EL SUBSECRETARIO GENERAL DEL GOBIERNO, ENCARGADO DEL MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO, Y MR. JAMES McNAUGHT, PRESIDENTE DE "THE CENTRAL AMERICAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, INCORPORATED," PARA REPARAR, CONSTRUIR, EXPLOTAR Y CONSERVAR EL FERROCARRIL DEL NORTE, MODIFICANDO LOS AJUSTADOS EN 31 DE AGOSTO Y 28 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1900.

PALACIO DEL PODER EJECUTIVO,
Guatemala, 23 de octubre de 1902.

El Presidente Constitucional de la República,

En virtud de la autorización que tiene concedida por la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa, acuerda:

Autorizar, á su vez, al Subsecretario General del Gobierno, Encargado del Ministerio de Fomento, para que, conforme á las instrucciones que se le han comunicado, celebre con el representante de la Compañía "The Central American Improvement Company, Incorporated" un contrato modificando los ajustados el 31 de agosto y el 28 de noviembre de 1900 para reparar, construir, explotar y conservar el Ferrocarril del Norte.

Comuníquese:

ESTRADA C.

Por impedimiento del Subsecretario General del Gobierno, Encargado del Ministerio de Fomento, el Ministro de Gobernación y Justicia,
JUAN J. ARGUETA.

JOSÉ FLAMENCO, Subsecretario General del Gobierno, Encargado del Ministerio de Fomento, con autorización é instrucciones del Señor Presidente de la República, por una parte, y

JAMES McNAUGHT, Presidente de "The Central American Improvement Company, Incorporated," con plenos poderes de la expresada Compañía, por la otra, en el deseo de que los contratos de 31 de agosto y de 28 de noviembre de 1900 sean llevados á cabo, han celebrado el contrato que sigue:

"ARTÍCULO 1º. El término para la conclusión del Ferrocarril del Norte, desde el rancho de San Agustín hasta la ciudad de Guatemala, se prorroga, por este convenio, hasta el día 30 de diciembre del año de 1904.

"ART. 2º. El Gobierno de Guatemala concede á "The Central American Improvement Company, Incorporated," el plazo comprendido desde esta fecha hasta el 30 de diciembre de 1904, para que pueda escoger en los terrenos de "Los Andes" las 500 caballerías á que se refiere

el artículo 8° del contrato de 31 de agosto de 1900, siendo de advertir que si la empresa comenzare desde luego la explotación de dichos terrenos, el predio en que así lo haga se considerará como parte de las 500 caballerías ya mencionadas.

“ART. 3°. La Compañía contratista podrá, cuando lo juzgue conveniente, cambiar la casa bancaria en donde se depositen los bonos á que se contrae el artículo 3° del convenio de 31 de agosto de 1900, con aprobación previa del Poder Ejecutivo de la República de Guatemala. Dichos bonos serán entregados por el Gobierno á la Compañía cuando el Ferrocarril haya llegado á Sanarate.

“ART. 4°. Si el Gobierno de Guatemala no pagare el capital y los intereses el 8 de diciembre de 1910, y tampoco lo hiciere después de terminadas las prórrogas á que se refieren los artículos 3° y 13° del contrato de 31 de agosto y 5° del de 28 de noviembre de 1900, la Compañía podrá retener las propiedades citadas en éste y en los convenios ya mencionados; pero pagándosele los intereses vencidos, concederá una prórroga de diez años, debiéndosele satisfacer, anualmente, el mismo interés de 6 por ciento ya fijado.

“ART. 5°. La Compañía tiene derecho de subhipotecar las propiedades expresadas en este contrato; pero con las mismas condiciones y limitaciones estipuladas en el convenio de 31 de agosto de 1900.

“ART. 6°. El Gobierno garantiza que en esta fecha el Ferrocarril del Norte, los terrenos donde está construído y donde se construirá, los desvíos, estaciones, máquinas, carros y demás útiles y enseres y el muelle de Puerto Barrios, no tienen gravamen alguno, ni están afectos al pago de deudas internas ni externas, ni tienen impuestos fiscales ni municipales.

“ART. 7°. La Compañía deberá comprar á precio de costo, desde esta fecha hasta el 30 de diciembre de 1903, las locomotoras, rieles, carros, durmientes y demás materiales de uso exclusivo para ferrocarriles y de que el Gobierno dispone en esta capital.

“ART. 8°. Si surgiere cuestión ó duda alguna acerca de la interpretación ó cumplimiento de este contrato ó de los ya vigentes entre ambas partes, serán sometidas á arbitramento en el modo y forma estipulados en los artículos 16° y 31° del contrato de 31 de agosto de 1900.

“ART. 9°. Ambas partes declaran que no tienen reclamo alguno que hacerse por las omisiones ó faltas en que pudiera haberse incurrido con anterioridad á la fecha de este contrato.

“ART. 10. Los contratos de 31 de agosto y de 28 de noviembre de 1900 quedan en toda su fuerza y vigor, exceptuándose las modificaciones sufridas en virtud de este convenio.

“En fe de conformidad firmamos dos ejemplares de un tenor, en Guatemala, á veintitrés de octubre de mil novecientos dos.

“JOSÉ FLAMENCO.

“JAMES McNAUGHT.”

DECRETO NÚMERO 629.

MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Guatemala, considerando:

Que el contrato celebrado hoy entre el Licenciado Don JOSÉ FLAMENCO, Subsecretario General del Gobierno, Encargado del Ministerio de Fomento, y Mr. JAMES MCNAUGHT, como Presidente de la Compañía "The Central American Improvement Company, Incorporated", modificando los ajustados el 31 de agosto y 28 de noviembre de 1900, está conforme á las instrucciones que para el efecto se le comunicaron; y, que tales modificaciones, en nada alteran la esencia de los primitivos, convenios, sino que, por el contrario, facilitan la ejecución de ellos para el pronto término de aquella magna obra; Por tanto: En uso de las facultades de que estoy investido, y en Consejo de Ministros, decreto:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Se aprueba el contrato de que se ha hecho mérito, modificando los celebrados entre el Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Fomento y Don RICARDO BARTHEL, con fechas 31 de agosto y 28 de noviembre de 1900, para reparar, construir, explotar y conservar el Ferrocarril del Norte.

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo, á los veintitrés días del mes de octubre de mil novecientos dos.

MANUEL ESTRADA C.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores:

JUAN BARRIOS M.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público:

GUILLERMO AGUIRRE.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de la Guerra:

LUIS MOLINA.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Instrucción Pública:

J. A. MANDUJANO.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Gobernación y Justicia:

JUAN J. ARGUETA.

MÉXICO.

CONTRATO PARA EXPLOTACIÓN DE MADERAS.

La Secretaría de Fomento acaba de otorgar una concesión al Sr. J. Ed. PLUMER, para la explotación de maderas en una porción de terreno nacional ubicado en el Partido de Peto, del Estado de Yucatán.

Conforme al contrato respectivo, el Sr. PLUMER queda autorizado para la explotación de maderas de caoba, cedro, de tinte y de construcción, y la extracción de gomas y resinas en una extensión de 216,936 hectáreas en el citado Partido de Peto.

La duración del contrato será de diez años.

El concesionario pagará como precio del arrendamiento:

I. La cuota de un peso cincuenta centavos en efectivo, por cada árbol de caoba ó cedro que corte ó se proponga cortar.

II. La cuota de cincuenta centavos por cada árbol de madera de construcción.

III. La cuota de un peso por tonelada de leña.

IV. La cuota de dos pesos por cada tonelada de palo de tinte ó de otras maderas tintoreales.

V. La cuota de diez y ocho pesos por tonelada de chicle.

VI. La cuota de veinticuatro pesos por tonelada de hule.

VII. La cuota de un peso anual por hectárea de terreno que dedique al cultivo.

VIII. La cuota de cincuenta centavos anuales por cabeza de ganado que paste en la zona.

IX. La cuota de doce centavos anuales por cada hectárea que dedique á la explotación.

Todas estas cuotas se pagarán adelantadas en la Jefatura de Hacienda del Estado de Yucatán, previo el aviso que dará á la Agencia de tierras en el mismo Estado al principiarse cada año natural, en el cual aviso ha de constar el número de hectáreas que desee someter á la explotación, el número de árboles que el concesionario se proponga cortar en el transcurso del año y la cantidad de gomas y resinas que pretenda extraer.

El concesionario queda obligado á someter á la explotación una superficie mínima de veintidós mil hectáreas durante los dos primeros años del contrato, y veintidós mil más durante los dos años subsecuentes y treinta mil más en cada uno de los restantes.

YACIMIENTOS DE CARBÓN.

En Durango reina en estos momentos mucho entusiasmo, por haberse descubierto en un punto llamado El Gallo, perteneciente al Partido de Nazas, unos yacimientos de carbón de piedra.

El descubrimiento lo efectuaron dos ingenieros venidos de Pennsylvania, quienes aseguran que el carbón es de suprema calidad, y creen que existe en grandes cantidades.

Los peritos están dedicados en estos momentos á una serie de reconocimientos del terreno, practicando á la vez sondeos en las partes en que encontraron ya el carbón, para ver si en efecto las capas de la hulla descienden á varios metros de profundidad como ellos suponen.

EL NACASCOLO Ó CASCALOTE.

[De "El Progreso" de México.]

Dividivi es el nombre comercial en Europa de los frutos del *Cesalpinia pulcherrima* (cascalote), leguminosa indígena de la América

tropical, de las Indias Occidentales y México, hasta el Norte del Brasil, Venezuela y Colombia. Este árbol se cultiva en otras regiones tropicales, pero en general en pequeña cantidad, excepto en las Indias, donde su cultivo ha adquirido alguna extensión. Las vainas de esta planta contienen una fuerte cantidad de tanino, y sirven como sucedáneo de la meza de agallas, mezcladas en general con otros cuerpos taníferos. Hacen el cuero blando y de color rojo obscuro.

Uno de los grandes mercados para el cascalote es Hamburgo, á donde se importaron:

	Marcos.		Marcos.
En 1893.....	1,761,090	En 1898.....	1,195,310
En 1894.....	1,170,230	En 1899.....	1,639,410
En 1895.....	988,080		
En 1896.....	1,532,250	Total	9,957,240
En 1897.....	1,670,870		

En Venezuela y Colombia, Maracaibo, Río Nacho y Sabanilla son los principales puertos de embarque del cascalote. El precio de los 100 kilos de cascalote en los veinte años ha variado, según los promedios del "Hamburger Seeinfurg," de 20 á 22 marcos.

Como el cultivo del cascalote es sumamente fácil, el producto de los árboles considerable, y según la estadística anterior, las necesidades grandes y constantes, parece conveniente dedicar más atención á esa planta. El cultivo de ésta debe ser un cultivo popular, y puede hacerse como accesorio del cultivo del café ó del henequén.

Haremos algunas indicaciones sobre el cultivo del cascalote, siguiendo los datos que nos proporciona un cultivador de Ceylán.

El dividivi crece desde el nivel del mar hasta una altitud de 2,500 pies. Fructifica al cabo de cinco á seis años según las condiciones del suelo y del clima, y desde ese momento aumenta su producto hasta que tiene veinticinco años.

Puede emplearse este árbol como porta-sombra ó cortaviento.

La propagación se hace por semillas. Se prepara una tabla de 3 á 4 pies de ancho y de longitud variable. Si el terreno es pobre, es necesario mezclarle abono bien podrido, en una proporción de 2 á 1. Las semillas se depositan á 8 centímetros de distancia unas de otras, y se tapan con una capa de tierra de 1 centímetro de espesor. Se debe poner sombra á la tabla, cuando menos durante la parte más caliente del día, y si no llueve mucho se ha de tener húmeda la tierra por medio de riegos hechos en la tarde. Las plantitas aparecen al cabo de unos diez días; entonces se empieza á quitar la sombra, y se acaba de quitar cuando las plantitas tienen 15 centímetros de altura. Desde este momento no son ya necesarios los riegos, si el tiempo no es muy seco y caliente. Cuando las plantas tienen 30 centímetros de altura, se arrancan con el cuidado con que se arrancan todos los árboles ó arbustos de hojas persistentes, y se les lleva al lugar donde deben quedar

definitivamente, dejando entre ellas una distancia de 4 metros á 4 metros y 50 centímetros, en todas direcciones. Si el trasplante se hace en tiempo seco, es necesario regar las plantitas todos los días hasta que estén bien enraizadas. Se les pondrá una sombra de ramas clavadas cerca del pie, durante los tres primeros meses.

Los cuidados que se ha de dar á la plantación consisten en quitar las malas yerbas, hasta que los árboles den la suficiente sombra para hacer inútil ese trabajo. Este momento coincide generalmente con el en que la planta comienza á dar sus frutos. La cosecha es muy sencilla; se recogen las legumbres cuando tienen un color gris oscuro; se secan al sol y se encostalan.

LAS MINAS DEL MEZQUITAL.

Se han publicado importantes datos acerca de las minas del Mezquital, que constituyen una de las negociaciones más productivas con que cuenta el país.

Esta negociación está situada en terrenos pertenecientes al Estado de Zacatecas, sobre las montañas que dan origen al río Mezquital. Comprende, además de las concesiones mineras, el local de la batería, concesiones de agua que se van aumentando cada vez más, y 162 hectáreas de terrenos boscosos de bastante valor.

Situada inmediatamente después de los edificios de la compañía, debajo de éstos se encuentra la población de Mezquital del Oro, que tiene 2,500 habitantes, incluidos en éstos los trabajadores de las minas y sus familias.

Las instalaciones de la negociación comprenden una excelente batería de 50 mazos y toda la herramienta necesaria para el trabajo. Las minas constan de varias vetas ó filones: pero la explotación hasta hoy se ha concretado al filón principal, que atraviesa las concesiones de la Compañía en toda su longitud, ó sea en más de 3½ kilómetros. Este filón tiene una potencia media de un metro cincuenta y dos centímetros, con una ley muy poco inferior á 23.325 gramos de oro por tonelada, de la cual no se recoge actualmente sino el 60 por ciento por amalgamación. Aunque poco elevada, esta ley se ha mantenido constantemente, durante el tratamiento de millares de toneladas.

Hasta ahora, las utilidades provienen del tratamiento del mineral que tiene esta ley, pero se tienen grandes esperanzas de que las explotaciones ulteriores harán que se descubra mineral más rico.

Los otros filones de las minas tienen una extensión y una importancia considerables. Sin embargo, no se piensa por ahora en su explotación, en virtud de que la veta principal puede suministrar todavía cantidades de mineral casi ilimitadas.

El sistema de exportación de éstas es de los más sencillos y económicos, puesto que el acarreo interior, la extracción y el desagüe, no exige ninguna fuerza mecánica, porque todo el mineral se transporta

á la batería por el socavón de San Miguel, que es la vía de nivel más baja para la extracción. Ese socavón penetra la montaña en una longitud de 610 metros, y su entrada está situada aproximadamente á 9 metros arriba del nivel del río.

Las minas distan de Guadalaxara 129 kilómetros, de donde reciben todas las provisiones que se necesitan para los trabajos y para las necesidades de los habitantes de Mezquital del Oro.

PARAGUAY.

EXPORTACIÓN DE LOS PRINCIPALES ARTÍCULOS DURANTE LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES DEL AÑO DE 1902.

	Año 1902.	Año 1901.
Cueros secos	piezas. 66,990	55,183
Cueros salados	id. 116,883	87,290
Cerda	kilos. 63,999	40,081
Guampas	id. 100,951	70,064
Lana	id. 25,306	16,952
Afrecho de coco	id. 10,330	38,940
Almendra de coco	id. 316,102	10,160
Aceite de coco	id. 1,715	3,500
Extracto de quebracho	id. 1,328,502	459,300
Esencia de petit grain	id. 17,441	16,875
Rolizos quebracho	id. 5,635,459	7,403,830
Vigas madera dura	piezas. 12,335	17,789
Postes	id. 16,941	17,285
Tabaco	kilos. 1,974,481	1,777,249
Yerba boroviré	id. 5,153,426	5,137,713
Yerba molida	id. 171,169	294,950
Cáscara de curupay	id. 592,890	176,750
Naranjas	frutas. 5,703,100	12,125,630
Palmas	piezas. 6,393	33,543

MODIFICACIONES AL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

I.—Decreto de 8 de agosto de 1902, modificando el de 3 de abril del mismo año, relativo á vinos y otras bebidas.

[“Diario Oficial” de 17 de agosto de 1902, No. 554.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. Suprímese del referido decreto el aumento de aforo de los vinos comunes y bebidas en general según su mayor fuerza alcohólica y la cantidad de extracto seco que contengan.

ART. 2°. Queda subsistente para el vino chianti el mismo avalúo de \$0.15 oro por litro asignádole por el No. 263 de la Tarifa.

II.—Franquicias á la importación de animales.

[“Registro Oficial” de 1901, pág. 31.]

Por acuerdo gubernativo de 12 de febrero de 1901 se declaran comprendidas las especies de ganados caballo y mular en las disposiciones del artículo 4° de la ley de 21 de septiembre de 1899.

PERÚ.

EXPORTACIÓN DE AZÚCAR Y CONCRETO EN 1900 Y 1901.

[De la "Memoria de Hacienda."]

Aduanas.	1900.	1901.	Aduanas.	1900.	1901.
	<i>Kilogramos.</i>	<i>Kilogramos.</i>		<i>Kilogramos.</i>	<i>Kilogramos.</i>
Payta.....	3,738		Cerro Azul.....	7,039,403	7,809,880
Pimental.....	3,448,513	3,727,165	Tambo de Mora.....	1,453,575	1,750,328
Eten.....	12,803,708	8,887,822	Lomas.....	730	
Pacasmayo.....	1,845,767	4,640,111	Ilo.....	5,360	
Huanchaco.....	11,079,988	10,467,905	Buena Vista.....	490,244	428,896
Salaverry.....	32,061,243	47,237,218	Puno.....	135,112	105,692
Samanco.....	4,600,561	3,278,098	Agencia Aduanera.....	19,798,898	1,190,725
Chimbote.....	4,670,139	4,361,109	Chancaay.....	500,265	876,570
Supe.....	8,643,834	9,030,176	Callao.....	2,385,653	3,168,645
Huacho.....	4,332,252	4,018,759	Quilca.....	17,247	
Ancón.....	888,690	1,709,223			
Pisco.....	491,362	988,400	Total.....	110,695,372	113,596,122

EXPORTACIÓN DE MINERALES EN 1900 Y 1901.

[Del "Auxiliar del Comercio."]

Aduanas.	1900.	1901.	Aduanas.	1900.	1901.
	<i>Kilogramos.</i>	<i>Kilogramos.</i>		<i>Kilogramos.</i>	<i>Kilogramos.</i>
Payta.....	4,135		Ancón.....	32,010	
Sechura.....		681	Callao.....	43,332,769	35,927,672
Eten.....		3,174	Pisco.....	206,444	334,776
Pacasmayo.....	96,549	54,069	Lomas.....	70,919	83,492
Salaverry.....	220,565	205,599	Chala.....		26,574
Chimbote.....	87,783	131,391	Quilca.....		
Samanco.....	435,843	479,913	Mollendo.....	1,829,326	1,606,384
Casma.....	366,608	317,696	Ilo.....	70,182	35,576
Huarmey.....	72,882	175,978	Total.....	46,881,450	39,399,669
Huacho.....	36,811		Valor oficial.....	£1,750,848	£1,695,056
Chancaay.....	11,178				
Supe.....	7,446	16,742			

EXPORTACIÓN DE ALGODÓN EN 1900 Y 1901.

[Del "Auxiliar del Comercio."]

Aduanas.	1900.	1901.	Aduanas.	1900.	1901.
	<i>Kilogramos.</i>	<i>Kilogramos.</i>		<i>Kilogramos.</i>	<i>Kilogramos.</i>
Tumbes.....	1,998	14,458	Mollendo.....		2,275
Payta.....	2,450,713	2,680,139	Ilo.....		10,480
Eten.....	294,313	127,830	Buena Vista.....	10,019	
Pacasmayo.....	11,088	1,150	Puno.....		48
Salaverry.....	252,096	2,735	Sechura.....	127,399	107,371
Supe.....		254,416	Callao.....	230,922	332,565
Huacho.....	175,210	389,677	Total de kilogramos.....	7,246,096	8,010,944
Pisco.....	1,906,858	2,412,812	Valor oficial.....	£326,074	£368,501
Cerro Azul.....	510,081	567,282			
Tambo de Mora.....	819,517	845,392			
Lomas.....	455,852	231,221			

EXPORTACIÓN DE LANAS, 1900 Y 1901.

[Del Auxillar del Comercio.]

Aduanas.	1900.	1901.	Aduanas.	1900.	1901.
	<i>Kilogramos.</i>	<i>Kilogramos.</i>		<i>Kilogramos.</i>	<i>Kilogramos.</i>
Tumbes .....	.....	138	Chala	96,192	104,140
Payta	688	511	Mollendo	3,195,706	3,553,639
Pucasmayo	4,154	65,048			
Salaverry	27,979	23,735	Total de kilogramos	3,534,998	3,904,945
Callao	67,795	17,117			
Pisco	140,634	137,261	Valor oficial	£296,673	£277,623
Lomas	1,850	3,128			

SALVADOR.

LIBRE IMPORTACIÓN DE MAQUINARIA PARA MOLINOS DE HARINA.

El Poder Ejecutivo, considerando que es un deber del Gobierno procurar el progreso y adelanto del país; que todo lo que se haga en favor de la industria agrícola redundará siempre en beneficio y bienestar del pueblo; que se hace necesario fomentar, de una manera positiva, la siembra del trigo, cereal que deberá ser de gran importancia para los agricultores de la República, dada la enorme importación de harinas extranjeras; que el trigo se produce con muy buen éxito en diferentes zonas del país, y que la falta de empresas molineras es la causa del abandono de esta industria, la cual ha sido antes fuente de riqueza de gran importancia en El Salvador; por tanto, en uso de sus facultades, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Se permite á los nacionales la importación, libre de derechos é impuestos municipales y de aduana, establecidos ó que en lo sucesivo se establezcan, para toda clase de motores hidráulicos ó de vapor y sus accesorios, molinos completos para elaborar harina flor, máquinas de desgranar, lavar y limpiar cereales, fajas, ejes, chumaceiras, etc.

ART. 2º. El que montare un molino para hacer harina flor de trigo ó maíz, con toda la maquinaria completa para moler, cerner y empacar de 10 á 25 quintales de harina en diez horas de trabajo, tendrá derecho á que el Supremo Gobierno le permita, por una sola vez y por vía de prima, la importación, libre de toda clase de derechos é impuestos, hasta de mil quintales de trigo. Si la empresa molinera llega á producir cincuenta quintales en diez horas de trabajo, el empresario podrá importar, libres de toda clase de derechos é impuestos, hasta dos mil quintales de trigo; y si la empresa llegare á producir cien quintales en el mismo tiempo de trabajo, podrá importar, mediante la misma franquicia, hasta cuatro mil quintales de trigo.

“ART. 3º. El que quisiere montar empresas harineras de mayor tamaño, deberá presentar por escrito su solicitud á la Junta Central de Agricultura, para obtener mayores franquicias que las establecidas en el artículo anterior, y esta Corporación resolverá lo que tuviere por conveniente, quedando, desde luego, fuera de las condiciones, del presente decreto el exceso que sobre tales franquicias pretendan obtener los interesados.

“Art. 4º. Toda persona que en virtud de las concesiones otorgadas en el presente decreto, importase trigo, libre de derechos é impuestos, estará en la obligación estricta de entregar en el mes de abril á la Junta Central de Agricultura, un quintal por cada cien quintales de trigo que haya importado al país, el cual debe ser propio para semilla, es decir, que debe venir en espiga, y si fuere posible, producido en climas cálidos.

“ART. 5º. Toda persona que se dedique á la siembra del trigo y compruebe con atestados de las Juntas ó Comisiones de Agricultura de su respectiva comprensión, que ha cosechado diez quintales de trigo, listo y limpio para moler, tendrá derecho á que la Junta Central le extienda una constancia para obtener de quien corresponda y sin ninguna retribución, la boleta de exoneración del servicio militar durante un año, siguiendo siempre las formalidades establecidas en el decreto de 2 de octubre de 1899.

“Dado en el Palacio del Ejecutivo: San Salvador, á primero de agosto de mil novecientos dos.”

TRATADO DE ARRITRAJE CON ESPAÑA.

TOMÁS REGALADO, Presidente de la República de El Salvador, por cuanto:

La Asamblea Nacional de la República, por decreto fecha 19 de abril anterior, ha ratificado el Tratado de Arbitraje Obligatorio, concluido en la ciudad de México el 28 de enero del corriente año, entre la República de El Salvador y el Reino de España, por medio de sus Plenipotenciarios Excelentísimos Señores Doctor Don FRANCISCO A. REYES y el Marqués de PRAT DE NAUTONULET, respectivamente, cuyo Tratado se compone de un preámbulo y cinco artículos, como sigue:

El Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de El Salvador en México, y el Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Su Majestad Católica en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos para celebrar *ad referendum* un Tratado de Arbitraje, con el propósito de que ambos Estados resuelvan pacíficamente toda cuestión que pudiera alterar las relaciones de buena amistad que felizmente existen entre ambas naciones, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

ARTÍCULO I. Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á someter á

juicio arbitral, todas las controversias de cualquier naturaleza que por cualquier causa surgieren entre ellas, en cuanto no afecten á los preceptos de la Constitución de uno ú otro país, y siempre que no puedan ser resueltas por negociaciones directas.

ART. II. No pueden renovarse, en virtud de este Convenio, las cuestiones que hayan sido objeto de arreglos definitivos entre ambas Altas Partes. En tal caso, el Arbitraje se limitará exclusivamente á las cuestiones que se susciten sobre validez, interpretación y cumplimiento de dichos arreglos.

ART. III. Para la decisión de las cuestiones que, en cumplimiento de este Convenio, se sometieren á arbitraje, las funciones de árbitros serán encomendadas, con preferencia, á un Jefe de Estado de una de las Repúblicas hispano-americanas, ó á un Tribunal formado por Jueces y Peritos españoles, salvadoreños ó hispano-americanos.

En caso de no recaer acuerdo sobre la designación de Árbitros, las Altas Partes signatarias se someterán al Tribunal Internacional permanente de Arbitraje, establecido conforme á las resoluciones de la Conferencia de La Haya de 1899, sujetándose, en este y en el anterior caso, á los procedimientos arbitrales especificados en el Capítulo III de dichas resoluciones.

ART. IV. El presente convenio permanecerá en vigor durante diez años, contados desde la fecha del canje de sus ratificaciones.

En caso de que, doce meses antes de cumplirse dicho término, ninguna de las Altas Partes Contratantes hubiere declarado su intención de hacer cesar los efectos del presente convenio, continuará siendo éste obligatorio hasta un año después de que una ú otra de las Altas Partes signatarias lo hubiere denunciado.

ART. V. Este convenio será sometido por los infrascritos á la aprobación de sus respectivos Gobiernos, y si mereciere su aprobación y fuere ratificado, según las leyes de uno y otro país, se canjearán las ratificaciones en la ciudad de San Salvador, en el término de un año, contado desde la fecha.

En fe de lo cual, los plenipotenciarios lo han firmado y sellado á los veintiocho días del mes de enero del año de mil novecientos dos.

[L. s.]

FRANCISCO A. REYES.

[L. s.]

El Marqués de PRAT DE NAUTONILLET.

Por tanto: Proeédase al canje de las ratificaciones. Dado en San Salvador, á 16 de septiembre de 1902.

T. REGALADO.

FRANCISCO A. REYES.

URUGUAY.

EXPORTACIÓN POR EL PUERTO DE MONTEVIDEO EN LOS PRIMEROS NUEVE MESES DE 1902.

[Del "Revista Financiera y Comercial."]

En sus detalles la estadística de la exportación por el puerto de Montevideo en las primeros nueve meses de 1902 consigna las cifras siguientes:

Salieron de dicho puerto 848 vapores y 84 buques de vela, que llevaron las siguientes cantidades de productos del país:

Cueros vacunos secos.—776,444, de los cuales: á los Estados Unidos, 499,030; Italia, 46,137; Francia, 16,198; Portugal, 55,323; España, 47,573; Bélgica, 24, 531; Alemania, 54,840; órdenes, 3,007; Inglaterra, 6,659; Brasil, 23,096.

Cueros vacunos salados.—504,412, de los cuales: á Alemania, 138,997; Francia, 192,660; Bélgica, 155,823; Estados Unidos, 54,115; Inglaterra, 13,480; España, 1,100; Brasil, 3,578; órdenes, 26,952; Holanda, 7,707.

Cerda.—1,329 fardos, de los cuales: á Francia, 371; Bélgica, 147; Italia, 126; Alemania, 81; Estados Unidos, 486; Portugal, 14; Inglaterra, 103; España, 1.

Lana.—56,481 fardos, de los cuales: á Francia, 14,698; Inglaterra, 5,666; Bélgica, 13,050; Alemania, 20,383; Italia, 1,170; Estados Unidos, 151; Brasil, 348; Portugal, 10; España, 5.

Cueros lanares.—6,424 fardos, de los cuales: á Francia, 5,430; Italia, 395; Brasil, 4; Bélgica, 38; Alemania, 62; Inglaterra, 194; Portugal, 227; Estados Unidos, 66; España, 8.

Cueros varios.—23 fardos, de los cuales: 17 á Francia; 6 al Brasil.

Tusajo.—369,162 fardos y 2,063 toneladas; de éstos, al Brasil 253,898 fardos; á Cuba, 97,974 fardos y 2,063 toneladas; Portugal, 930 fardos; á los Estados Unidos, 6,820 fardos; Inglaterra, 2,518 fardos; España, 2,174 fardos; Alemania, 595 fardos; á las Indias Occidentales, 740 fardos; Chile, 874 fardos; Italia, 100 fardos; Francia, 2,359 fardos.

Sebo.—11,378 pipas y 14,948 bordalesas, de las cuales: á España, 2,018 pipas y 1,922 bordalesas; Italia, 2,907 pipas y 149 bordalesas; Chile, 708 pipas y 340 bordalesas; Francia, 504 pipas y 926 bordalesas; Brasil, 2,300 pipas y 5,757 bordalesas; Portugal, 1,145 pipas y 96 bordalesas; Inglaterra, 1,756 pipas y 5,658 bordalesas; á órdenes, 100 bordalesas y 40 pipas.

Alpiste.—7,460 bolsas, de las cuales: al Brasil, 5,764; á las Indias Occidentales, 50; á España, 692; á Chile, 745; á Francia, 309.

Harina.—113,269 bolsas, de las cuales: al Brasil, 108,905; á Chile, 2,491; á órdenes, 1,006; á las Islas Malvinas, 367; á Inglaterra, 500.

Afrecho.—41,241 bolsas y 211 toneladas, de las cuales: á Chile, 32 bolsas; á las Indias Occidentales, 50 bolsas; al Brasil, 2,351 bolsas; á Alemania, 38,387 bolsas y 211 toneladas; á Bélgica, 421 bolsas.

Afrechillo.—139 bolsas, de las cuales: á órdenes, 46; á las Islas Malvinas, 93.

Lino.—3,970 bolsas y 17 toneladas, de las cuales: 17 toneladas á Alemania; 50 bolsas al Brasil; 3,920 bolsas á Francia.

Muiz.—40,870 bolsas, de las cuales: á Inglaterra, 15,658 bolsas; Chile, 2,383 bolsas; á las Islas Malvinas, 497 bolsas; Brasil, 10,740 bolsas; órdenes, 8,554 bolsas; España, 162 bolsas; Indias Occidentales, 100; Italia, 150 bolsas; Bélgica, 2,626 bolsas.

Trigo.—143,216 bolsas y 4,818 toneladas, de las cuales: á Italia, 14,314 bolsas y 942 toneladas; á Chile, 740 bolsas; á Inglaterra, 212 toneladas y 17,598 bolsas; á Bélgica, 4,000 bolsas; al Brasil, 96,003 bolsas y 364 toneladas; á Francia, 4,197 bolsas; á órdenes, 60 bolsas; á Holanda, 2,900 toneladas; á Alemania, 400 toneladas y 6,291 bolsas; á España, 13 bolsas.

Cebada.—1,583 bolsas á Bélgica, y 70 toneladas á Inglaterra.

Huesos y ceniza.—13,408 bolsas y 9,162 toneladas, de las cuales: á Francia, 12,786 bolsas y 365 toneladas; al Brasil, 11 bolsas; á los Estados Unidos, 3,717 toneladas; á Italia, 222 toneladas; á Bélgica, 611 bolsas; á Alemania, 1,924 toneladas.

Lenguas.—9,805 cajones, 5,765 cascós y 16 bordalesas, de los cuales: á Bélgica, 503 cascós y 5,193 cajones; á Inglaterra, 3,862 cajones y 5,152 cascós; al Brasil, 750 cajones, 10 cascós y 16 bordalesas; á los Estados Unidos, 100 cascós.

Caballos.—9, de los cuales: 5 á las Indias Occidentales; 2 á Inglaterra; 2 al Brasil.

Mulas.—307, de las cuales: 125 á las Indias Occidentales; 182 al Brasil.

Toros.—51, de los cuales: 1 al Brasil; 50 á Inglaterra.

Animales vacunos.—3 al Brasil y 314 á España.

Ovinos.—5,231 al Brasil; 148 á España; 300 á Francia.

Cerdos.—150 al Brasil.

Extracto de carne.—17 cajones, de los cuales: 13 al Brasil; 4 á Chile.

Grasa.—125 bordalesas, 1,215 cajones, 424 fardos, 387 cuarterolas, 200 cascós, 143 pipas, de los cuales: 125 bordalesas, 1,175 cajones, 387 cuarterolas, 200 cascós y 143 pipas á Chile; 424 fardos á Inglaterra, 40 cajones á España.

Tripas.—210 fardos, 603 cascós, 69 bordalesas, 47 tercerolas, de los cuales: 158 fardos á España; 1 fardo y 81 cascós á Francia; 51 fardos al Brasil; 5 cascós y 47 tercerolas á Alemania; 487 cascós á Bélgica; 69 bordalesas á Holanda; 30 cascós á Inglaterra.

Pasto.—2,129 fardos, de los cuales: al Brasil, 2,039; á Inglaterra, 56; á las Indias Occidentales, 34.

Astas.—754,921 unidades, de las cuales: á Francia, 271,442; á los Estados Unidos, 254,921; á Italia, 137,804; á órdenes, 40,014; á Bélgica, 50,000.

Carne líquida.—41 cajones, de los cuales: á Inglaterra, 10; á España, 31.

Carne conservada.—199 cajones, de los cuales: á Portugal, 116; á Inglaterra, 53; al Brasil, 30.

VENEZUELA.

MODIFICACIONES AL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

I.—Rectificación de errores de copia en la ley de 19 de mayo de 1902, estableciendo el Arancel de importación.

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 30 de junio de 1902, número extraordinario.]

Esta ley se reimprime por haber salido con errores de copia en la edición de fecha 18 del corriente mes.

Los errores de que se trata son los siguientes:

Las partidas n^{os} 507, 508, y 509 no deben comprenderse en la octava clase, sino en la novena, con los n^{os} 521, 522, y 523, modificándose en su consecuencia la numeración de las partidas 510 y siguientes, que llevarán respectivamente los n^{os} 507, 508 y así sucesivamente hasta 520.

II.—Resolución de 29 de julio de 1902, por la cual se mandan aforar varios artículos en la octava clase arancelaria.

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 1^o de agosto de 1902, n^o 8603.]

Por la presente resolución se dispone:

Que á contar de esta fecha, cuando se introduzcan por las Aduanas de la República, los artículos que á continuación se expresan se aforan en la octava clase arancelaria, á saber:

Las camisetas hechas de lino y de lana y las de algodón que tengan algo de lino, los pantalones, chaquetas, blusas, chalecos, calzoncillos, paletós, sacos, levitas y cualquiera otra pieza de vestido hecho de lino ó de algodón para hombres, no comprendida en otras clases.

Los cuellos, pecheras y puños de lino ó de algodón para hombres y mujeres.

Los chinchorros de todas clases.

Las enaguas, fustanes, fustansones, fundas de almohadas, tónicos de olán batista, ó clarín, de lino, ó mezclados con algodón.

Las joyas, perlas, alhajas, piedras y prendas finas, y los artículos de oro ó plata, ó los que tengan algo de estos metales, los relojes de faltriquera de cualquiera materia que sean, las cajitas vacías preparadas para relojes y prendas finas, aunque vengan por separado.

La seda pura ó mezclada con otra materia y las telas ó tejidos de otras materias que estén mezcladas con seda.

LOS ESCRITOS DEL DR. ERNST SOBRE VENEZUELA.

[Artículo preparado por el Señor Don FRANCISCO DE PAULA ALAMO, Miembro correspondiente honorario de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.]

*Bibliographia: Prof. Dr. A. Ernst, Caracas, Venezuela. 1865-1899.
Jena.*

El Dr. A. ERNST, sabio alemán residente en Venezuela hacía treinta y seis años, cuando murió, ha dejado un buen caudal de interesantes trabajos consagrados en su mayor parte á la historia natural de este país. Las investigaciones del Dr. ERNST y sus notables estudios, pueden dividirse por su índole en botánicos y zoológicos, geognósticos y mineralógicos, etnográficos y etnológicos; y otros sobre agricultura, de crítica histórica y los meramente literarios como los muy bellos que escribió para diversas Revistas literarias de Venezuela.

Es una labor ésta verdaderamente hermosa por el número y la calidad de los trabajos, que empieza el año de su llegada á Venezuela (1865) y concluye en el de su sentida muerte, 12 de agosto de 1899.

Todos esos trabajos se refieren á Venezuela, á su suelo, sus habitantes y sus costumbres, y resulta en ellos, además de una erudición consumada, un espíritu original ó propio para juzgar los hechos investigados.

En una palabra, son selectos materiales para formar la historia natural del país.

Al principio, ERNST siguió las huellas de HUMBOLDT, cuyas opiniones esbozadas en sus inmortales "Viajes" le sirvieron como de jalones para más completas y concluyentes observaciones. Posteriormente, en la Sociedad de Ciencias Físicas y Naturales de Caracas, que fundó en unión de algunos amantes de la naturaleza, desarrolló su espíritu crítico y analizador, produciendo sus mejores trabajos. Entonces fué que estudió la "Flora de Caracas" (comprendida entre el nivel del mar y los 2,700 metros de elevación) y dió á luz su "Idea general de la Flora de Venezuela," que en forma compendiada es el texto para el curso de Botánica en la Universidad Central.

Estudió, igualmente, valiéndose de las obras de distinguidos ornitólogos las "Aves de Venezuela" y también los cuadrúpedos que pueblan los inmensos y desiertos territorios de la República.

Pero su obra de aliento y de verdadera importancia general es la reseña que hizo de los productos rennidos en la Exposición Nacional del Centenario del Libertador, en 1883. Allí están descritos los varios productos del suelo venezolano, los espontáneos y los que la industria perfecciona, y tratados cada uno de esos ramos con lujo de pormenores, más dignos de admirar cuanto es difícil la consecución de informes y

datos estadísticos en Venezuela donde no existe una oficina especial consagrada á este importantísimo ramo de la Administración.

El Dr. ERNST contribuyó igualmente á la formación del *Folklore* del país, con un crecido número de cuentos, tradiciones y leyendas, muchas de ellas traducidas al alemán. Se ocupó con ahínco en estudiar la condición de los pobladores aborígenes y sobre este asunto hizo comunicaciones trascendentales para la etnografía á los Congresos Americanistas.

El folleto de que damos cuenta menciona hasta 381 títulos de trabajos firmados por el Dr. A. ERNST.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XIII.

DEZEMBRO DE 1902.

No. 6.

RELATORIO ANNUAL DO DIRECTOR.

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Washington, 29 de Novembro de 1902.

Ao Senhor Secretario de Estado, Presidente do Conselho Directivo da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas e aos Membros do mesmo.

SENHORES: Na occasião do ultimo relatorio annual da Secretaria, a Segunda Conferencia Internacional dos Estados Americanos estava em sessão no Mexico; essa sessão encerrou-se no dia 31 de Janeiro de 1902, e deixou como um resultado de seus trabalhos um numero de recommendações, algumas em forma de esboço de tratados e convenções para serem representadas em propria forma constitucional pelos respectivos Governos, e outras em forma de protocólos, resoluções, etc., admittindo-se em alguns casos serem immediatamente postas em pratica.

A reorganização da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas concedida na resolução passada pela Conferencia do dia 29 de Janeiro do corrente anno, foi levada a effeito no dia 19 de Março seguinte, e está sendo prospera sob a direcção do Conselho Directivo. Um aspecto proeminente do novo arranjo foi o fundamento de uma Bibliotheca, sob o nome de "Bibliotheca Memorial de Colombo," da Bibliotheca Latino-Americana, cujo estabelecimento foi recommendado na primeira Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90.

A Secretaria Internacional foi feita o guarda dos archivos das Conferencias Internacionais Americanas, e suas publicações são considera-

das como documentos publicos e são transportadas livres pelos correios de todas as Republicas da União.

A comissão recommendada pela Conferencia para o Estudo da Produção, Distribuição e Consumo do Café reuniu-se em New York, no dia 1º Outubro de 1902 e convocou quatorze sessões. As recommendações, declarações e resoluções, como finalmente adoptadas pela comissão, serão publicadas no numero do BOLETIM MENSAL de Dezembro.

A recommendação da Conferencia para uma convenção afim de estudar todas as materias concernentes a policia sanitaria internacional será levada a effeito no dia 2 de Dezembro proximo futuro mez, quando o primeiro congresso da convenção será convocado em Washington.

O Congresso Aduaneiro concedido na resolução passada pela Conferencia do dia 22 de Janeiro de 1902, congregar-se-ha em New York no dia 15 de Janeiro de 1903. Foi nomeada uma comissão consistindo de cinco membros do Conselho Directivo para elaborar um programma.

A Comissão Archeologica Internacional recommendada na Conferencia do dia 29 de Janeiro de 1902, e que requiere a ratificação dos Governos respectivos, será convocada em tempo competente.

Em um congresso do Conselho Directivo de 6 de Outubro, foi unanimemente concordado a augmentar-se o poder dessa comissão afim de tambem abranger ethnologia.

O professor W J MCGEE, da Secretaria de Ethnologia Americana, foi nomeado um dos delegados por parte dos Estados Unidos, para conferir com taes pessoas que tambem possuem ser nomeadas delegados pelos Governos das outras Republicas da União Internacional com referencia a detalhes preliminares para o congresso da Comissão.

NOVO MEMBRO DA UNIÃO INTERNACIONAL.

No dia 3 de Julho de 1902, a Republica de Cuba foi feita membro da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas, que agora abrange todas as vinte Republicas do Hemispherio Occidental.

CONTAS.

As contas de Secretaria durante o exercicio findo em 30 de Junho de 1902, são as seguintes:

Receita e despesa durante o exercicio findo em 30 de Junho de 1902.

RECEITA.		
Verba votada, 1902		\$36,000.00
Saldo proveniente de vendas, alugueis, etc., Julho 1º de 1902..	\$2,552.82	
Contribuições das Republicas latino-americanas...	\$14,020.32	
Anuncios	\$1,266.55	
Vendas de publicações	1,466.07	
Vencimentos do Director, um anno de ausencia no China	5,000.00	
	7,732.62	
	21,752.94	
	24,305.76	
Total da receita		60,305.76

DESPEZA.

Da verba votada, 1902	\$36,000.00	
Da receita proveniente de vendas, alugueis, etc	19,982.21	\$55,982.21
Saldo no 1º de Julho de 1902		4,323.55

Quadro detalhado das despesas durante o exercicio que findou em 30 de Junho de 1902.

	Da verba votada, 1902.	Da receita proveniente de vendas alugueis, etc.	Total.
Vencimentos.....	\$31,146.67	\$3,331.90	\$34,778.57
Aluguel.....	1,666.68	333.32	2,000.00
Artigos de escriptorio.....		880.64	880.64
Bibliotheca.....	2.74	1,239.64	1,242.38
Sellos de correio.....	223.91	917.00	1,140.91
Mobilia.....		231.15	231.15
Impressões.....	2,600.00	10,430.21	12,030.21
Despezas miscellaneas.....	60.00	2,715.35	2,775.35
Total.....	36,000.00	19,982.21	55,982.21

Conta da Typographia Nacional para o exercicio que findou em 30 de Junho de 1902.

Somma total das contas apresentadas para o exercicio findo em 30 de Junho de 1902	\$7,388.82
Quantia paga da receita proveniente de vendas, alugueis, durante o exercicio de 1902	\$3,701.89
Quantia paga da verba votada, 1902	2,600.00
Quantia paga durante o exercicio actual.....	1,086.93
	7,388.82

Em seguida apresento-vos o orçamento da receita e despesa para o exercicio que terminará no dia 30 de Junho de 1903:

Orçamento da receita:	
Verba votada	\$36,000.00
Contribuções das Republicas Latino-Americanas.....	15,370.56
Vendas de publicações.....	1,400.00
Total	52,770.00

Calculo das depezas na proporção actual:	
Vencimentos.....	\$33,600.00
Aluguel.....	2,000.00
Impressões.....	11,000.00
Artigos de escriptorio e mobilia.....	900.00
Bibliotheca.....	1,200.00
Sellos de correio.....	400.00
Despezas miscellaneas.....	2,200.00
	51,300.00
Saldo.....	1,470.56

PUBLICAÇÕES.

Está sendo agora publicado o decimo terceiro volume do BOLETIM MENSAL.

São postas em circulação onze mil copias de cada edição, das quaes mais de 8,000 são destrribuidas pelos paizes Latino-Americanos. Du-

rante os trez annos passados tambem forão publicados edições similhantes. Me parece que o numero de copias em cada edição poderia ter sido muito augmentado, se pudesse-mos imaginar um meio mais proeminente afim de prender a attenção do publico esta publicação em varios paizes Americanos.

Durante o anno a Secretaria publicou em idioma inglez uma edição nova do "Manual do Paraguay." O texto do Manual em hespanhol foi preparado pelo Senhor Don José S. DECOUD, membro honorario e correspondente da União Internacional em Paraguay.

Uma lista de livros, artigos de publicações e mappas concernentes à America Central, 1800-1900, foi tambem posta em circulação e brevemente será seguida por uma bibliographia do Chile, que presentemente está nas mãos do typographo.

A Secretaria preparou e publicou um folheto em hespanhol e em inglez intitulado "El Café: Su Historia, Cultivo, Beneficio, Variedades, Producción, Exportación, Importación, Consumo, etc., para o uso dos delegados na Conferencia do Café em New York."

O Manual de Santo Domingo e Nicaragua, que estão agora em curso de preparo pelos membros honorarios correspondentes d'aquelles paizes, estão bem adiantados e serão publicados dentro de poucos mezes.

MAPPAS.

Durante o anno forão publicados dons mappas de Guatemala e completou-se um do Brazil. O mappa de Costa Rica, que completou-se ha algum tempo já foi submettido ao Governo d'aquella Republica para exame. O de Nicaragua está agora em curso de preparos.

BIBLIOTHECA.

No dia 7 de Abril de 1902 foi estabelecida a Bibliotheca Memorial de Colombo, de accordo com as provisões do Artigo XIII da resolução passada na Conferencia em Mexico pela reorganização da Secretaria Internacional. Naquella occasião a bibliotheca da Secretaria continha 8,948 volumes. E desde então 1,038 volumes e folhetos forão addicionados, dos quaes 822 forão offerecidos gratuitamente, elevando assim o numero total de volumes e folhetos existentes na bibliotheca actualmente a 9,986, que mostra ser uma addição de 4,986 volumes e folhetos desde o anno 1899.

Durante a anno forão collocadas nas filas permanentes da bibliotheca 43 novas publicações periodicas, e recebidos 32 mappas.

Grande é o interesse que se está manifestando pelo augmento na collecção da "Bibliotheca Memorial de Colombo" por todos os paizes da União Internacional, e contribuições generosas para a Bibliotheca já forão feitas por muitos e notavelmente pelas Republicas da Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala e Perú.

Tenho a honra de ser, Senhores, vosso obediente sarvidor.

W. W. ROCKHILL, *Director.*

COMISSÃO PARA UM ESTUDO DA PRODUÇÃO E CONSUMO DO CAFÉ.

TEXTO FINAL DAS RECOMMENDAÇÕES, DECLARAÇÕES E RESOLUÇÕES ADOPTADAS PELA COMISSÃO INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA DE CAFÉ NOS SEGUINTES ASSUMPTOS.

PRODUÇÃO.

Recommendar que todos os Governos e municipalidades devam procurar obterem boas sementes de café, acimal-as e distribuil-as afin de que se possa obter melhores preços e augmentar a procura do café; que instituições agricolas e estacões de experimentos botanicos sejam estabelecidas em paizes aonde o café não existir a fim de acimal-as e propagar novas especies; que demonstraões praticas sejam feitas aos fazendeiros attendendo-se aos ultimos trabalhos completados em relação ao café; que premios sejam offerecidos de maneiras a incitar outros cultivos alem o do café; que leis especiaes sejam estabelecidas para a protecção dos donos das plantações de café.

DISTRIBUIÇÃO.

Recommendar que o abuso na tróca dos pacotes originaes ou mareas que mostram as procedencias dos cafés importados, seja rigorosamente punido; que propagandas effectivas sejam feitas afin de augmentar o uso do café em mercados novos; que sejam abolidos os direitos locais do café; que o café seja vendido em leitão quando assim desejarem, para facilitar o desenvolvimento de transporte; que seja adoptado um meio em acondicionar o café de maneiras que elle não venha soffrer alteração alguma; que os pacotes de café importados sejam marcados com o nome do paiz de sua procedencia.

CONSUMO.

Recommendar que todos os Governos estabeleçam como um regulamento, o uso do café entre os seus exercitos e marinhas; que os Governos dos paizes productores de café estabeleçam, o mais cedo possivel, nos paizes aonde o café não é usado, lugares para a demonstração do puro café; que os paizes productores e consumidores do café prohibão a venda do café adulterado e todos os mais substitutos com o nome de café, e se em caso de não poder levar a effeito essa prohibição um direito rigoroso deverú ser imposto em taes substitutos.

A PRESENTE CRISE.

Forão adoptadas as tres declarações e cinco recommendações que se seguem.

As declarações forão as seguintes:

1^a. Que ainda que se deseje que muitos melhoramentos sejam introduzidos na produção e commercio do café, a presente crise d'aquella industria consiste sómente na falta de lucros e nos preços ruinosos por que os generos são pagos aos productores.

2^a. Que a causa principal do preço baixo que traz a presente crise ser o excesso de supprimento sobre a necessidade natural ou normal.

3^a. Que até certo ponto a especulação possa ter sido responsavel pela crise, porem tal especulação não produziria um tal effeito se não existisse o dito excesso de supprimento sobre a necessidade natural ou normal.

As recommendações forão as seguintes:

Primeira. Prohibir pelos meios mais efficazes a exportação de "triage" como se fosse café, a acção mais diligente com referencia aos paizes consumidores; em prohibir a importação e uso da dita "triage" e de quaesquer falsificações ou substitutos que são offerecidos a venda pelo nome de café, ou são intencionados a falsificações.

Segunda. A adopção de medidas mais convenientes e effectivas de ordem a obter-se dos paizes consumidores a suppressão de, ou ao menos uma redução razoavel nos direitos aduaneiros e outros impostos que possão affectar a importação, distribuição e consumo do café.

Terceira. A organização de uma união internacional composta do maior numero possível de pessoas interessadas que quizerem vigiar de um modo permanente os interesses da industria do café, mantendo uma propaganda constante por meio de discursos ou impressos ou por meio de factos de ordem a augmentar, o mais possível, o bom uso do café no mundo.

Quarto. Como uma medida unica, capaz de favoravelmente modificar e com toda celeridade possível, o preço porque os productores vendem seus cafés, a eliminação derivada da venda e exportação de uma tal quantidade da produção universal que possa reduzir o supprimento aos limites justos e razoaveis do consumo, alem de um balanço não superior a 3,000,000 de saccas de 60 kilogrammas ou 132 libras cada uma, tendo ao começo para esse balanço, a tolerancia que a inandita quantidade do presente stock visível possa necessitar.

Quinta. Convocar, o mais cedo possível uma conferencia de delegados autorisados e honrosamente competentes n'este ramo de economias com o intento de concluir uma convenção ou tratado concernente as medidas de um caracter internacional que esta conferencia recommendou ou de outros que mais tarde passão ser insinuados.

CONFERENCIAS FUTURAS.

Forão adoptadas as seguintes resoluções:

A Conferenciá Internacional para a Protecção da Industria do Café.

Resoluções: (1) Convidar o Governo do Brazil para convocar o mais

cedo possível e no lugar e data que indicar, uma Segunda Conferencia Internacional composta de pessoas habilitadas sobre o café, com o fim de concluir as convenções ou tratados de caracter internacional que possam ser derivados das medidas recommendadas por esta conferencia, ou que d'aqui em diante possam ser suggeridas para o fim de proteger a industria do café. Os delegados para essa conferencia devem vir providos de plena autoridade para concluirem e assignarem as convenções ou tratados.

(2) Tambem convidar o Governo do Brazil para iniciar e continuar todas as negociações necessarias ou convenientes para com os Governos dos outros paizes productores, afim de levar a effeito as resoluções, recommendações e desejos d'esta conferencia.

CONFERENCIA SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL.

De accordo com o Artigo V das Resoluções da Segunda Conferencia Internacional dos Estados Americanos, assignado na cidade do Mexico no dia 29 de Janeiro de 1902, as sessões da Convenção Sanitaria Internacional tiverão lugar na cidade de Washington, no dia 2 de Dezembro e continuarão até o dia 5 de 1902 inclusivel.

Os seguintes representantes das varias nações tomarão parte n'esta importante conferencia:

Pelo Chile.—Dr. EDUARDO MOORE e Dr. EDUARDO GARCIA COLLAO.

Por Cuba.—Dr. JUAN GUTERAS e Dr. CARLOS J. FINLAY.

Por Costa Rica.—Dr. ULLOA.

Pelo Equador.—Señor DON LUIZ FELIPE CARLO.

Por Guatemala.—Señor DON ANTONIO LAZZ ARRIAGA.

Pelo Mexico.—Dr. EDUARDO LICÉAGA e Dr. JOSÉ RAMIREZ.

Por Nicaragua.—Dr. D. ROMÁN.

Pelo Paraguay.—JOHN STEWART, Engenheiro Civil.

Pelo Salvador.—Señor DON ERNESTO SCHERNIKOW.

Pelo Uruguay.—Señor DON LUIS ALBERTO DE HERRERA.

Pelos Estados Unidos.—WALTER WYMAN, Cirurgião-Mór do Serviço do Hospital de Marinha dos Estados Unidos; M. J. ROSENAU, Director do Laboratorio de Hygiene e do Serviço do Hospital de Marinha dos Estados Unidos; H. L. E. JOHNSON, Washington, Districto de Columbia, da Associação Medica Americana e Presidente da Commissão Legislativa; JAMES TAGGART PRIESTLY, Des Moines, Iowa, Cirurgião-Mór da Guarda Nacional de Iowa, ex-Membre da Junta Administrativa da Associação Medica Americana; ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS, Chicago, Illinois, Comissionario da Saude; CHARLES B. ADAMS, Sac City, Iowa, Membro da Junta da Saude do Estado e Presidente da Junta de Examinadores Medicos do Estado; EDMOND SOUCHON, New Orleans, Loui-

siana, Presidente da Junta da Saude do Estado de Louisiana; FRED W. POWERS, Waterloo, Iowa, Membro da Junta da Saude do Estado; JOSEPH Y. PORTER, Jacksonville, Florida, Official da Saude do Estado de Florida; ALVAN H. DOTY, da Cidade de Nova York, Official da Quarentena do Porto de Nova York; L. M. POWERS, Los Angeles, California, Official da Saude; FRANK WILLIAM PORTERFIELD, Atlantic, Iowa, ex-Presidente da Sociedade Medica do Valle de Missouri; GEORGE P. BRADLEY, Director Medico da Marinha dos Estados Unidos; Major WALTER D. McCAW, Cirurgião do Exercito dos Estados Unidos; WHYTE GLENDOWER OWEN, Delegado da Junta da Saude do Estado de Louisiana; Dr. RHETT GOODE, Official da Saude da Cidade de Mobile e Presidente da Junta da Quarentena da Bahía de Mobile; Dr. HENRY GOLDTHWAITE, Official Executivo da Saude e da Junta da Quarentena da Bahía de Mobile, Mobile, Alabama.

O discurso de saudação foi feito pelo Dr. WALTER WYMAN ao commear a sessão da Conferencia no dia 2 de Dezembro. O orador referio-se à Segunda Conferencia Internacional dos Estados Americanos no Mexico considerando-a uma era no progresso de civilização do novo mundo. Elle disse mais:

“Não ha topicos de maior importancia do que aquelles que serão considerados por esta Conferencia, para a protecção contra as incursões de molestias e a prevençãõ de taes rodeados de homens que capacitarão-os a cultivar o padrão mais elevado da saude são as bases do nosso physico bemestar e gozo, assim como do nosso gozo intellectual e elevaçãõ moral. Saude, asseio, intelligencia e moralidade podia bem ser o symbolo d'esta Conferencia.”

Em seguida ao Dr. WYMAN orou o honrado Senhor LESLIE M. SHAW, Secretario do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos, saudando aos delegados visitas e recomendando o proposito da Conferencia, disse:

“Lembro-me o tempo quando a principal ambição do medico era curar o caso individual da molestia e pouca attenção prestava pela propagação da molestia entre outras pessoas; porem hoje o medico esforça-se para proteger os outros da epidemia assim como em curar o caso. Um dos principaes intentos do medico de hoje é em ter precauções para que a molestia nã se propague. Estas mudanças em methodos de clinica indicão que te-em havido grandes melhoramentos na sciencia medica assim como na sciencia mechanica e industrial.”

O Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos estenden á conferencia acolhimentos por intermedio do Dr. DAVID J. HILL, Secretario Ajudante de Estado, que disse:

“Quando a primeira Conferencia, entre as Republicas Americanas, foi proposta, houve receio de que nunca haveria de passar, porem esses receios forão caçados e beneficios já são evidentes. O que nós necessitamos entre estas Republicas é um contacto mais estreito, uma mistura

entre ellas nas discussões de questões de reciproca importancia vital. Apraz-me ver que a Conferencia na Cidade do Mexico já produziu fructos e que taes congressos como este são para serem continuados."

Foi eleito Presidente da Conferencia o Dr. WALTER WYMAN, sendo os Secretarios os Doutores ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS pelos Estados Unidos e JUAN GUTERAS pelos paizes latino-americanos. Entre os membros visitantes que tomarão parte nos debates da Conferencia forão Dr. W. M. BRUMBY, Official da Saude da Cidade de Houston, Texas; Dr. CHARLES WARDELL STILES, Zoologista, do Departamento de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos; Dr. L. O. HOWARD, Entomologista, do Departamento de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos; Dr. JAMES CARROLL, Cirurgião Ajudante do Exercito dos Estados Unidos, e Dr. JOHN F. ANDERSON, Director Ajudante do Laboratorio de Hygiene, Washington, Districto de Columbia.

Forão diariamente convocadas sessões, durante a manhã e tarde, nas quaes os relatorios preparados por varios delegados forão lidos e discutidos, sendo as resoluções seguintes concordadas pelas delegações da Conferencia:

"Durante a Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana dos Estados Pan-Americano, convocada na cidade do Mexico, desde Novembro de 1901 a Janeiro de 1902, proveu que uma convenção sanitaria fosse convocada em Washington dentro de um anno a começar da data em que forão assignadas as resoluções sobre o saneamento e a quarentena, e escolherá uma Secretaria Sanitaria Internacional com um permanente quartel geral em Washington, para o fim de retribuir com as differentes Republicas representadas nesta conferencia, um serviço effectivo, fica por este meio resolvido:

"Primeiro. Que será o dever da Secretaria Sanitaria Internacional insistir que cada Republica, prompta e regularmente transmitta á dita secretaria todos os dados de cada caracter relativos á condição sanitaria de seus respectivos portos e territorios.

"Segundo. Fornecer a dita secretaria toda a oportunidade e auxilio para um perfeito, diligente e scientifico estudo e investigação de qualquer erupção de molestias contagiosas que possam occorrer dentro do territorio de qualquer das ditas Republicas.

"Tercero. Está além resolvido que será o dever da Secretaria Sanitaria Internacional prestar seu melhor auxilio e experiencia para com a mais vasta protecção possivel da saude publica de cada uma das ditas Republicas afim de que possa ser eliminada aquella molestia e facilitar o commercio entre as ditas Republicas.

"Quarto. Está além resolvido por esta convenção que será o dever da Junta Sanitaria Internacional animar e auxiliar ou obrigar com todos os meios proprios o saneamento dos portos de mar, incluindo os melhoramentos sanitarios de portos, esgotos, drenagens de terrenos, cal-

çadas, eliminação de infecção dos edificios e a destruição de pernilongos e outros vermes.

“Quinto. Está também recommendado por esta convenção que em ordem de se levar a effeito as medidas acima indicadas será arrecadado um capital de \$5,000 pela Secretaría das Republicas Americanas, de accordo com o paragrapho 7 das resoluções da Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana acima relatado.”

O personnel da dita secretaria foi eleito da maneira seguinte:

Presidente, Dr. WALTER WYMAN, Cirurgião-Mór da Saude Publica e do Serviço do Hospital de Marinha dos Estados Unidos.

Membros: Os doutores EDUARDO LICÉAGA, do Mexico; EDEARDO MOORE, do Chile; JUAN GUTERAS, de Cuba; G. ULLOA, de Costa Rica; RUETT GOODE, de Alabama, e A. H. DOTY.

Ficou decidido que o congresso seguinte da Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional convocar-se-hia em Santiago de Chile e as sessões no dia 15 de Março de 1904.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

VOL. XIII.

DÉCEMBRE 1902.

No. 6.

RAPPORT ANNUEL DU DIRECTEUR DU BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRI- CAINES.

WASHINGTON, le 29 novembre, 1902.

Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, et les Membres du Conseil d'Administration de l'Union internationale des Républiques Américaines.

MESSIEURS: A la date du dernier rapport annuel du Bureau, la seconde Conférence Internationale des Pays américains siégeait à Mexico. Cette conférence s'est terminée le 31 janvier 1902, et on y a pris un grand nombre de décisions, dont quelques-unes étaient sous la forme de traités et de conventions que les gouvernements des pays respectifs doivent régulariser d'après la voie constitutionnelle, et d'autres sous forme de protocoles, de projets, etc., qui dans certains cas pourront entrer immédiatement en vigueur.

La réorganisation du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, décidée dans le projet voté par la Conférence le 29 janvier 1902, est entrée en vigueur le 19 mars suivant, et depuis cette époque le Bureau a été dirigé avec succès par le Conseil d'Administration.

Un fait important du nouvel arrangement est la fondation, sous le nom de "Bibliothèque de Colomb" d'une bibliothèque latine américaine dont l'établissement avait été recommandé par la première Conférence Internationale Américaine de 1889-90. C'est au Bureau International que sont déposées les archives des conférences internationales américaines et ses publications sont considérées comme des documents

publics et comme tels sont envoyées à toutes les Républiques de l'Union en franchise postale.

La Commission recommandée par la Conférence pour l'étude de la production, de la distribution et de la consommation du café s'est réunie à New York le 1^{er} octobre 1902, et a tenu en tout quatorze séances. Les décisions, déclarations et projets, tels qu'ils ont été finalement adoptés par la Commission, seront publiés dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL du mois de décembre.

La décision de la Conférence pour une convention, ayant pour but d'étudier tout ce qui traite du sujet de la police sanitaire internationale, entrera en vigueur le 2 décembre, date de la première réunion de la Convention qui aura lieu à Washington.

Le Congrès Douanier qu'on a décidé dans la conférence du 22 janvier 1902, se réunira à New York, le 15 janvier 1903. Un comité composé de cinq membres du conseil d'administration, a été choisi pour élaborer le programme.

La Commission archéologique internationale recommandée par la Conférence le 29 janvier 1902, et qui exige la ratification des gouvernements respectifs, aura lieu à l'époque fixée. A la réunion du Conseil d'Administration qui a eu lieu le 6 octobre, on a décidé à l'unanimité d'agrandir le cercle d'action de la Commission afin d'y comprendre l'ethnologie. Le Professeur W. J. MCGEE, du Bureau de l'Ethnologie américaine a été nommé délégué par les Etats-Unis pour conférer avec les délégués des autres Républiques de l'Union Internationale au sujet des détails préliminaires pour la réunion de la Commission.

NOUVEAU MEMBRE DE LA L'UNION INTERNATIONALE.

Le 3 juillet 1902, la République de Cuba est devenue membre de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines qui comprend aujourd'hui les vingt Républiques de l'hémisphère occidentale.

Voici le compte-rendu des finances du Bureau pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1902.

Recettes et dépenses pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1902.

RECETTES.	
Allocation annuelle, 1902	\$36,000.00
Balance provenant des recettes des ventes, loyers, etc., 1 ^{er} juillet 1901	\$2,552.82
Des allocations des Républiques Latines-Américaines	\$14,020.32
Des annonces	\$1,266.55
Des ventes de publications	1,466.07
Appointements du Directeur pour un an pendant son absence en Chine.....	5,000.00
	7,732.62
	21,752.94
	24,305.76
Total des recettes.....	60,305.76

DÉPENSES.

Allocation annuelle, 1902	\$36,000.00	
Recettes provenant des ventes, loyers, etc.....	19,982.21	\$55,982.21
		<hr/>
Balance au 1 ^{er} juillet, 1902.....		4,323.55

Bordereau détaillé des dépenses pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1902.

	Provenant de l'allocation annuelle de 1902.	Provenant des recettes des ventes, loyers, etc.	Total.
Compensation	\$31,466.67	\$3,331.90	\$34,778.57
Loyer.....	1,666.68	333.32	2,000.00
Fourniture de bureaux.....		880.61	880.61
Bibliothèque.....	2.74	1,239.64	1,242.38
Affranchissement.....	223.91	917.00	1,140.91
Ameublement.....		234.15	234.15
Frais d'impression.....	2,600.00	10,330.21	12,930.21
Dépenses diverses.....	60.00	2,715.35	2,775.35
Total.....	36,000.00	19,982.21	55,982.21

Mémoire de l'Imprimeur Public pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1902.

Total des mémoires remis pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1902....	\$7,388.82
Paievements provenant des recettes des ventes, loyers, etc., pendant l'année fiscale.....	\$3,701.89
Paievements provenant de l'allocation annuelle, 1902	2,600.00
Paievements faits pendant l'année fiscale courante.....	1,086.93
	<hr/>
	7,388.82

J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre ci-dessous une estimation des recettes et des dépenses pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1903.

Estimation des recettes:

Allocations	\$36,000.00
Allocations des Républiques latines-américaines	15,370.56
Vente des publications	1,400.00
Total	<hr/>
	52,770.56

Estimation des dépenses sur la base actuelle:

Faible d'émargement	\$33,600.00
Loyer	2,000.00
Imprimerie	11,000.00
Fourniture de bureaux et ameublement.....	900.00
Bibliothèque.....	1,200.00
Affranchissement.....	400.00
Dépenses diverses	2,200.00
	<hr/>
	51,300.00

Balance.....	<hr/>	1,470.56
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PUBLICATIONS.

Le treizième volume du BULLETIN MENSUEL est maintenant en cours de publication. Chaque tirage du BULLETIN se monte à 11,000 exemplaires dont plus de 8,000 sont envoyés aux pays de l'Amérique latine. Le tirage des trois années précédentes a été le même. Le nombre

d'exemplaires de chaque tirage pourrait être augmenté considérablement si l'on pouvait arriver à attirer l'attention du public des différents pays américains sur cette publication.

Le Bureau a publié pendant l'année une nouvelle édition en anglais du manuel du Paraguay. Le texte espagnol de cet ouvrage était préparé par Señor Don José DECOUR, membre correspondant honoraire de l'Union Internationale au Paraguay.

On a aussi publié "Une liste de livres, d'articles de Revues et de cartes ayant trait à l'Amérique Centrale, 1800-1900," qui sera suivie avant peu d'une bibliographie du Chili qui est entre les mains de l'imprimeur.

Le Bureau a fait préparer et publier en espagnol et en anglais, pour l'usage des délégués qui ont assisté à la Conférence du Café à New-York, une brochure intitulée "El Café: Su historia, Cultivo, Beneficio, Variedades, Producción, Exportación, Importación, Consumo, etc."

Les membres correspondants honoraires de Saint-Domingue et de Nicaragua préparent actuellement des manuels sur leurs pays respectifs. Ces manuels sont très avancés et seront publiés dans quelques mois.

CARTES.

Dans le courant de l'année on a publié deux cartes du Guatémala et on a terminé celle du Brésil. De plus, on a terminé, il y a quelque temps, une carte de Costa Rica que l'on a soumise à l'examen du gouvernement de cette République. Une carte du Nicaragua est actuellement en voie de préparation.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE.

Conformément aux stipulations de l'article XIII du projet voté par la Conférence à Mexico pour la réorganisation du Bureau International, on a établi le 7 avril de l'année courante la Bibliothèque de Colomb. A cette époque la bibliothèque se composait de 8,948 volumes. Depuis, on a ajouté 1,038 volumes et brochures, dont 822 provenant de dons, ce qui fait monter le nombre de livres et de brochures actuellement dans la bibliothèque à 9,986, soit une augmentation de 4,986 volumes et brochures depuis 1899. Pendant l'année on a mis dans la collection permanente 43 nouveaux journaux et on a reçu 32 cartes.

Tous les pays de l'Union Internationale s'intéressent à faire augmenter la Bibliothèque et plusieurs d'entre eux, spécialement la République Argentine, la Bolivie, le Brésil, le Guatémala, et le Pérou, lui ont fait des dons importants.

J'ai l'honneur, d'être, Messieurs, votre obéissant serviteur,

W. W. ROCKHILL, *Directeur.*

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE D'HYGIÈNE À BUENOS AYRES.

La Légation de la République Argentine à Washington a fait connaître au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères en date du 27 octobre 1902, qu'une exposition internationale d'hygiène aura lieu à Buenos Ayres à l'occasion du second Congrès de Médecins de l'Amérique Latine. Le Congrès se réunira au mois d'avril 1904. Les institutions publiques et particulières qui s'intéressent à ce sujet sont invitées à faire partie de l'exposition. On a déjà obtenu de plusieurs compagnies de navigation des réductions dans le tarif du transport des objets à exposer.

L'INDUSTRIE DU BÉTAIL.

On lit dans un récent numéro de "El Tiempo," journal publié à Buenos-Ayres, que l'Argentine est aujourd'hui la principale nation de l'Amérique du Sud qui produit le bétail et que ce pays est destiné à devenir le fournisseur du continent et même de plusieurs marchés européens et africains.

En 1895, selon le recensement officiel, il existait un peu plus de 20,000,000 de têtes de bétail de la race bovine, 75,000,000 de race ovine et 5,000,000 environ de race chevaline.

Les meilleurs calculs font monter la première à 25,000,000, la seconde à 110,000,000, et la troisième à une augmentation presque nulle, en raison de la grande exportation de chevaux et de mules qui a eu lieu ces dernières années par suite de la guerre anglo-boer.

L'industrie du bétail et ses dérivés concourent annuellement pour un chiffre de 80,000,000 à 90,000,000 de piastres or, et occupe le premier rang de l'exportation des produits argentins.

Bien que les bêtes à cornes n'aient pas augmenté en nombre elles ont gagné en qualité et en poids, de même que leur valeur a doublé. Par suite du croisement et du soin apporté au choix des animaux, presque tous les établissements ruraux les ont amélioré de telle sorte qu'aujourd'hui on obtient des animaux dépassant facilement 600 kilogrammes et dans beaucoup de cas 1,000 kilogrammes.

Le progrès dont a bénéficié le bétail explique le véritable intérêt avec lequel on prête maintenant attention aux fêtes et concours d'animaux gras qui ont lieu dans la République Argentine.

IMPORTATION DE BOIS DE CONSTRUCTION POUR LES HUIT PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1902.

Les importations de bois de construction, provenant des Etats-Unis pendant les huit premiers mois de l'année, se sont élevées à 52,517,000

pieds de pitchpin contre 73,817,000 pieds importés pendant la même période de l'année 1901, soit une diminution de 21,300,000 pieds. Les importations de sapin se sont élevées à 21,852,200 contre 29,588,000 pieds en 1901, soit une diminution de 7,706,000 pieds.

En 1901 les importations de bois de construction, provenant des États-Unis, se sont élevées à 113,826,000 pieds de pitchpin et à 47,314,000 pieds de sapin. En 1901, on payait le bois de pitchpin à raison de \$6.34 or, les 100 mètres, contre \$10.63 or en 1902 et le bois de sapin \$5.28 or, les 100 mètres en 1901 contre \$9.36 or, en 1902. Ces chiffres montrent une augmentation de 65 pour cent pour le pitchpin et de 80 pour cent pour le sapin.

MOUVEMENTS DE PORT DE LA PLATA PENDANT LES NEUF PREMIERS MOIS DE 1902.

Le Buenos-Ayres "Handels Zeitung" fait connaître que 171 vapeurs et 12 voiliers sont entrés dans le port de la Plata.

Pendant la même période 174 vapeurs et 8 voiliers sont sortis du même port transportant les merchandise suivantes:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
Maïs	36,059,849	Crin.....	3,502
Blé.....	51,735,741	Viandes frigorifiées.....	5,150,708
Grain de lin.....	2,234,538	Caséine.....	8,000
Son.....	2,409,406	Avoine.....	520,359
Viandes en conserve.....	2,976,373	Graines pour oiseaux.....	14,100
Beurre.....	246,960	Chevaux.....	424
Foin.....	2,282,421	Moutons.....	26,551
Langues.....	72,638	Bétail.....	2,267
Peaux de moutons.....	268,222	Mulets.....	2,026
Fruits.....	92,360	Porcs.....	23
Peaux de chèvres.....	11,184	Cornes.....	41,000
Quebracho.....	4,917,500	Os.....	17,900

SUPERFICIE DES RÉCOLTES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Dans un rapport publié récemment par le Chef du Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère de l'Agriculture de la République Argentine, on donne les chiffres suivants qui représentent la superficieensemencée des principales récoltes du pays pendant les cinq dernières années:

Années.	Blé.	Graine de lin.	Années.	Blé.	Graine de lin.
	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>		<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>
1898-99.....	3,037,701	332,788	1901-2.....	3,221,066	782,880
1899-1900.....	3,167,283	355,329	1902-3.....	3,251,641	955,875
1900-1901.....	3,307,749	607,352			

D'après les chiffres ci-dessus on peut constater l'augmentation considérable qu'il y a eue dans la superficieensemencée de graine de lin pendant les cinq dernières années, tandis que le blé reste presque stationnaire.

On divise la superficie des récoltes en 1902-3 de la manière suivante:

Provinces.	Blé.	Graine de lin.
	Hectares.	Hectares.
Buenos Ayres	1,092,360	255,062
Santa Fé	1,237,322	509,973
Entre Rios	251,604	74,279
Córdoba	673,349	116,550

BRÉSIL.

STATISTIQUES COMMERCIALES.

Le Consul des Etats-Unis à Pará, M. K. K. KENNEDY fournit des renseignements intéressants dans son rapport du 9 octobre 1902, au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères au sujet des statistiques générales du commerce du Brésil.

On a commencé les travaux d'amélioration du nouveau port à Manáos. Ces travaux comprennent un système de docks et de quais qui facilitera le commerce toujours croissant de cette ville. La compagnie de vapeurs BOOTH en a obtenu la concession et a sous-loué une partie considérable des travaux à une compagnie de New York; un ingénieur de cette ville a été envoyé à Manáos pour diriger les travaux. On commencera incessamment les travaux de construction d'une usine d'éclairage électrique.

On doit faire des travaux de dragage à une profondeur suffisante pour permettre aux navires de gros tonnage de venir jusqu'aux quais et l'on construira des docks, quais et magasins qui s'étendront sur les bords du fleuve tout le long de la ville. On construira aussi des bassins de radoub pour la réparation des plus grands navires. Un syndicat allemand a obtenu cette concession importante, ses soumissions étant moins élevées, et on attend sous peu les directeurs du syndicat, qui sont allés en Allemagne pour obtenir l'argent nécessaire à cette entreprise et dès leur arrivée on commencera les travaux préliminaires de l'entreprise qui devront être terminés dans un délai de cinq ans environ.

On constate une amélioration constante dans la situation financière et commerciale et les hommes d'affaires s'attendent à une bonne saison.

On n'a pas encore publié les statistiques commerciales pour les huit derniers mois, mais d'après les renseignements recueillis de différentes sources, on peut voir que la plus grande partie du commerce est entre les mains des Américains.

Les exportateurs américains sont maintenant en bonne voie de s'assurer un plus grand commerce en adoptant des méthodes effectives, telles que l'envoi de voyageurs de commerce habiles qui parlent la langue du pays et qui se rendent compte de ce qu'on désire actuellement dans

cette République. La reprise d'un grand nombre de travaux publics, qui étaient restés stationnaires pendant les deux dernières années, est une preuve de plus de l'amélioration dans la situation commerciale. On a recommencé la reconstruction d'un système de tramways et de conduits d'eaux et de cette manière l'argent entre en circulation.

Une compagnie nord-américaine fait des expériences sur le haut fleuve avec un nouveau système de télégraphe sans fil et si on le trouve pratique on va l'installer entre Pará et Manaós.

Il peut être intéressant pour les marins qui visitent l'Amazone de savoir qu'un phare sera construit à l'embouchure du fleuve sur l'île de Tatusca à quelques milles au-dessous de Pará. Il sera situé à $1^{\circ} 11' 45''$ de latitude sud et à $48^{\circ} 30' 10''$ de longitude ouest. Ce phare aura un feu blanc fixe à une altitude de 150 pieds et sera visible à une distance de 12 milles en temps clair.

Le gouvernement municipal de Pará s'est décidé à faire construire sur l'une des nombreuses îles en face de la ville, un grand magasin pour les huiles et autres produits inflammables qui menacent la sécurité de la ville. D'après la loi, les maisons de commerce qui tiennent cette classe de marchandises seront divisées en deux groupes, dont l'un se compose des maisons en gros, auxquelles on permet de garder une certaine quantité de produits inflammables, et l'autre groupe, qui comprend les maisons de détail, auxquelles on permet de garder une plus petite quantité de ces marchandises en réserve. Les importateurs ne pourront vendre cette classe de marchandises qu'aux maisons en gros.

Voici une liste des articles, dont la plus grande partie provient de New-York, qui seront affectés par la loi du 25 septembre 1902: huile de pétrole, allumettes, cachaca (rhum blanc), alcool, térébenthine, poix, goudron, résine, naphte, acides, salpêtre, soude caustique, poudre, dynamite, potasse, pièces d'artifices, cartouches chargées, cartouches vides avec les capsules et aussi les capsules.

On fait connaître aussi qu'un chemin de fer de quatre milles environ sera construit de Pará à Pena Cova pour transporter ces marchandises à la ville, et les Américains sont déjà sur place pour soumissionner.

Les importations d'huile de pétrole provenant des États-Unis dans cette vallée ont tellement augmenté pendant l'année dernière qu'on a dû organiser un nouveau système afin de faire face aux besoins et à la vente de l'huile. Pará sera le dépôt principal pour l'approvisionnement de toute la vallée de l'Amazone. En conséquence de la loi citée, l'huile a augmenté de 2 milreis (50 cents) par récipient de 5 gallons.

L'emprunt de \$5,000,000, que désirait faire l'Etat de l'Amazone, a été arrangé par un financier important de New York et par conséquent l'Etat pourra entreprendre plusieurs améliorations qu'on avait en vue à Manaos et à d'autres points en amont du fleuve. L'emprunt est garanti, comme cela se fait toujours au Brésil, par les recettes douanières.

La suprématie des machines des États-Unis est complètement établie et si elles sont bien placées sur ce marché on peut en vendre des quantités énormes à l'exclusion, pour ainsi dire, des machines et outils étrangers. On ouvrira prochainement un grand magasin qui ne contiendra que des articles de fabrication nord-américaine, principalement des machines et en même temps le magasin servira d'approvisionnement pour tout le nord du Brésil.

TISSUS DE COTON.

M. ARCHER, Consul des États-Unis à Porto Alegre, fait connaître que les filatures indigènes fabriquent actuellement beaucoup de cotonnades qu'on importait autrefois de l'étranger. Ces filatures fournissent presque entièrement les grisettes, oxfords, denims, coutils pour pantalons, etc. On fabrique des quantités considérables d'indiennes et la qualité en est excellente et très durable.

On peut obtenir maintenant des nouveautés en cotonnades pour robes et même des dentelles fabriquées dans le pays. Des draps pour pantalons, des cachemires, dont les dessins et la qualité sont excellents, des *ponchos* et des couvertures de laine, ainsi que des *ponchos* et des couvertures de coton sont fabriqués par une filature de la ville, de sorte que l'importation de ces articles est très restreinte.

Il y a aussi des filatures de bonneterie qui fabriquent des camisoles, des bas, etc., qui égalent en qualité et en fini les qualités similaires des articles d'importation et par suite des prix avantageux toute concurrence est devenue presque impossible sur le marché.

M. ARCHER dit que le développement des industries nationales est dû presque entièrement au tarif protectionniste, et comme les revenus des douanes dans tout le pays ont continué à diminuer dans les dernières années, malgré l'augmentation des droits, il est évident que l'importation a dû diminuer considérablement.

Jusqu'ici la concurrence sérieuse de l'industrie nationale se borne principalement, sinon entièrement aux textiles; on importe encore de l'étranger, principalement de l'Allemagne et du Royaume-Uni, des machines, de la quincaillerie, de la poterie et de grosses marchandises en général.

DÉBOUCHÉS COMMERCIAUX.

Le Vice-Consul d'Espagne à Manáos fait connaître que les provinces situées le long de l'Amazone offrent un débouché important à toutes sortes d'armes à feu. Cette demande est due à la nature sauvage du pays et au grand nombre de personnes employées à la recherche du caoutchouc qui sont obligées de se nourrir du produit de leur chasse. On demande surtout des fusils de chasse, vieux modèle, mais les carabines trouvent facilement des acheteurs.

Dans ce rapport on dit aussi que toutes les chaussures vendues dans l'Amazone sont importées, soit de l'étranger, soit du midi du Brésil.

On ne connaît pas ici les chaussures espagnoles, bien que la mode et la qualité leur permettent de faire concurrence à l'article portugais qui tient la première place sur le marché. Les chaussures de première qualité qu'on vend ici sont principalement de fabrication anglaise.

Le commerce de meubles serait bien plus considérable sans le tarif prohibitif et les frais de transport qui sont très élevés, aussi l'aménagement des maisons est en général très simple. Les meubles en bois courbé d'Autriche jouissent de la plus grande demande.

FAITS DIVERS.

De tous les États du Brésil, c'est celui de São Paulo qui vient en tête de l'exportation en 1901. Pendant cette année elle a atteint la valeur de 293,873 contos, et le café figure dans ce chiffre pour la somme de 290,482 contos correspondant à l'exportation de 10,033,427 sacs de café. Parmi les autres produits exportés, on cite le tabac, les euirs, les cornes, les peaux, le mica et l'eau-de-vie.

Pendant la période décennale 1892-1901, l'État de Sergipe a exporté 262,617 tonnes de sucre d'une valeur de 53,796 contos; 10,057,859 litres d'eau-de-vie de canne, valant 2,425 contos; 191,648 litres d'alcool d'une valeur de 74 contos et 225,178 litres de mélasse représentant 11 contos de reis. Le total de la valeur officielle de l'exportation a donc été de 56,306 contos. le prix du sucre étant de 204 reis le kilo. Comparativement à 1900, l'exportation en 1901 a augmenté de 35,883 contos, ce qui prouve le développement croissant du mouvement commercial de São Paulo.

COLOMBIE.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

1.—*Décret n° 868, du 28 mai 1902, portant augmentation des droits applicables à l'importation.*

[Diario oficial du 9 juin, 1902.]

ARTICLE UNIQUE. Sont augmentés de 50 pour cent les droits d'entrée applicables aux marchandises de toutes sortes importées dans le pays.

Paragraphe unique. Cette augmentation sera prélevée à partir du 1^{er} juillet prochain.

II.—*Extrait du décret n° 865, du 28 mai 1902, relatif au visa des manifestes (sobordos) et des factures consulaires, ainsi qu'à d'autres dispositions fiscales.*

[Diario oficial du 10 juin 1902.]

ARTICLE 1^{er}. AUX effets du visa consulaire, on distinguera quatre sortes de factures commerciales:

1°. Les factures sur lesquelles ne sont portés que les objets en fer, acier, cuivre, zinc ou bois destinés aux machines pour entreprises industrielles, à savoir: chemins de fer, bateaux à vapeur, éclairage électrique, télégraphes, téléphones, imprimeries, fabriques de verre et de faïence, de bougies, de tissus, ainsi que pour entreprises considérées comme d'utilité publique et reconnues comme telles en vertu d'une déclaration officielle;

2°. Les factures dont le montant de la valeur n'est pas supérieur à deux cents pesos;

3°. Les factures d'une valeur supérieure à deux cents, sans dépasser cinq cents pesos;

4°. Les factures d'une valeur supérieure à cinq cents pesos;

ART. 2. Les droits consulaires pour le visa des factures seront perçus d'après le tarif suivant, pourvu que ces documents ne mentionnent pas d'objets avec pierres précieuses, en or, platine ou argent, ce qui les soumettrait à la surtaxe dont il est fait mention spéciale ci-après:

Factures de 1 ^{re} classe, par 1,000 pesos ou fraction de 1,000 pesos	\$3
Factures de 2 ^e classe, par 1,000 pesos ou fraction de 1,000 pesos	6
Factures de 3 ^e classe, par 1,000 pesos ou fraction de 1,000 pesos	8
Factures de 4 ^e classe, par 1,000 pesos ou fraction de 1,000 pesos	10

Les factures sur lesquelles se trouvent mentionnés des objets avec pierres précieuses, en or, platine ou argent seront assujetties aux surtaxes suivantes:

	Pour cent.
Pour les articles munis de pierres précieuses	40
Pour les objets en or	10
Pour les objets en platine ou argent	3

Paragraphe unique. Les consuls ne pourront apposer leur visa que sur des factures sur lesquelles sont portés des colis munis de la même marque, expédiés par une même firme, adressés à une même personne ou compagnie et ayant la même destination.

ART. 3. En ce qui concerne les colis postaux et en remplacement de la taxe consulaire sur les marchandises qu'ils renferment, il sera perçu 2 pour cent de la valeur de la facture ou la surtaxe applicable aux objets en or, argent, platine ou munis de pierres précieuses, payable en or ou l'équivalent en papier monnaie.

Paragraphe unique. La direction générale des postes et télégraphes se chargera de la perception de cette taxe et en donnera avis à qui de droit.

ART. 4. Les droits consulaires sur les manifestes seront de 5 pesos

pour les premiers 100 colis et d'un peso par 100 colis ou fraction de 100 colis en plus.

ART. 5. Pour le débarquement des marchandises étrangères destinées à la consommation intérieure du pays dans un port quelconque de la République, que ce port soit franc ou ouvert au commerce maritime ou fluvial, le capitaine ou le subrécargue du navire est tenu de présenter un manifeste muni du visa consulaire.

ART. 6. Si, dans un port étranger, on embarque des marchandises à destination de la Colombie, et que ces marchandises doivent être transbordées dans un autre port étranger, les factures correspondantes devront être légalisées par le consul du port où la marchandise a été en premier lieu embarquée. Cet agent adressera immédiatement au consul du port où le transbordement doit s'effectuer un avis officiel portant désignation: du nombre, des marques et du poids total des colis, de la valeur de la marchandise et du port colombien vers lequel elle est dirigée, du nom des destinataire, expéditeur et consignataire et de toutes autres informations jugées nécessaires.

Le Consul du port de transbordement pourra permettre que les factures certifiées de la sorte soient inscrites sur le manifeste qui doit lui être présenté, si elles concordent avec les renseignements qui lui ont été fournis.

ART. 7. Pour les marchandises étrangères débarquées sur un point quelconque de l'isthme de Panama à destination d'autres ports nationaux, le manifeste devra être visé par l'administrateur des finances nationales, et le droit à percevoir pour ce visa sera de 3 pesos en monnaie d'argent au titre de 0,835 pour les premiers 50 colis et de 1 peso en même monnaie par 100 colis ou fraction de 100 colis en plus.

ART. 8. Les manifestes ou les factures devront porter mention du droit de visa perçu par le consul, l'agent consulaire ou l'administrateur des finances.

ART. 11. Il sera prélevé deux sortes de droits de tonnage les droits de *jauge* et les droits de *debarquement*.

Le droit de *jauge* sera perçu à raison de 10 centavos en or par tonne portée sur le rôle du navire, et ce droit ne sera prélevé que dans les îles de Saint-André et de Saint-Louis de Providence.

Le droit de *debarquement* sera de 1 peso 50 centavos en or par tonne de marchandise débarquée dans les ports nationaux maritimes ou fluviaux, francs ou ouverts au commerce, et destinée à la consommation intérieure du territoire de la République.

ART. 13. A moins que, en vertu de lois spéciales ou de contrats, il ne soit clairement spécifié le contraire, sont exempts du paiement du droit de tonnage:

1°. Les navires de guerre de nations amies et les bâtiments qui leur sont assimilés, sont autorisés à entrer et à séjourner dans les ports de la République pourvu qu'ils ne transportent pas de chargement particulier:

- 2°. Les navires arrivant sur lest;
- 3°. Les bâtiments ayant à leur bord plus de 50 immigrants;
- 4°. Les navires ne transportant que du charbon, du sel, de la glace, des briques, des carreaux, des tuiles et des marchandises embarquées dans un port ouvert de la République.
- 5°. Les navires nationaux.

ART. 14. Si au moment de la vérification de la marchandise, la facture consulaire n'était pas présentée en douane, la junta compétente évaluera en or ladite marchandise, et c'est sur cette base qu'on imposera à l'importateur une amende égale au quadruple des droits consulaires non perçus, sans préjudice de l'application des pénalités visées à l'article 326 du code des douanes.

Paragraphe unique. Il sera procédé de même si une différence est constatée entre la valeur portée sur les factures et celle que la marchandise qu'elles désignent a en réalité.

ART. 15. Toute entreprise industrielle, communauté ou personne à qui, à partir de la date du présent décret, il aura été accordé une franchise douanière sur les marchandises qu'elle importe en vertu d'un contrat postérieur, payera, en retirant les marchandises de la douane respective, les droits d'importation correspondants, mais ces droits lui seront restitués dès que le Ministère des Finances en aura donné l'ordre.

ART. 16. Le présent décret, qui modifie l'article 56 du code des douanes et d'autres dispositions fiscales, sera applicable, aussi bien dans les douanes que dans les consulats de la République, à partir du 1^{er} août de la présente année.

CUBA.

PRODUCTION DU SUCRE.

M. SQUIERS, ministre des Etats-Unis à La Havane, a transmis en date du 24 octobre, 1902, l'état suivant, qui fait ressortir la quantité de sucre exporté ainsi que la quantité en réserve le 30 septembre 1902, comparée à la même date en 1901:

[Sacs de 320 livres.]

Ports.	Quantité exportée.		Quantité en réserve.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Habana.....	327,796	494,776	289,717	418,119
Matanzas.....	603,867	825,676	90,209	118,399
Cardenas.....	705,684	880,967	161,772	294,803
Cienfuegos.....	805,229	862,681	26,913	42,219
Sagua.....	279,177	397,483	13,436	36,046
Caibarien.....	271,619	291,015	35,400	75,055
Guantanamo.....	250,200	300,435	.....	3,276
Cuba.....	39,433	67,769	6,032	9,103
Manzanillo.....	127,496	145,530	.....	.....
Nuevitas.....	67,030	139,450	.....	.....
Gibara.....	103,300	344,661	.....	6,283
Yaza.....	8,146	22,500	8,500	7,058
Trinidad.....	42,883	66,654	.....	.....
Total.....	3,361,940	4,841,597	571,379	920,811

Description.	1901.		1902.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Quantité exportée.....	518,848	691,657		
Quantité en réserve.....	81,626	131,544		
Totale.....	600,474	823,201		
Consommation nationale.....	29,160	31,750		
Totale.....	629,634	854,951		
Ancienne récolte en réserve le 1 ^{er} janvier.....	523	19,873		
Sucre reçu dans les ports jusqu'au 30 septembre.....	629,111	845,078		

OUVERTURE DE CERTAINS PORTS AU COMMERCE.

D'après une communication faite par le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et aussi par le Ministre de la Justice, voici la liste des ports de l'île de Cuba qui sont ouverts au commerce.

La Havane, Matanzas, Cardenas, Ysabela de Sagna, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Tunis de Zaza, Cienfuegos et Trinidad.

D'autres ports, tels que Banco, Puerto Padre, Nipe et Sanna sont autorisés à faire l'exportation des fruits ainsi que l'importation de marchandises étrangères, mais ils sont désignés comme sous-ports et dépendent directement de l'administration des douanes des ports ouverts au commerce.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1639 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 des Finances. Le rapport a trait au mois d'octobre 1902 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1901. Il donne aussi un tableau des dix mois finissant au mois d'octobre 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 d'octobre ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de décembre.

BUDGET POUR L'ANNÉE 1903-4.

Les prévisions pour les allocations exigées par le service gouvernemental pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1904, d'après les chefs de Bureau des différents Ministères, ont été transmises au Congrès des États-Unis, à l'ouverture de sa session le 1^{er} décembre 1902. Le total des allocations demandées s'élève à \$589,139,122, soit \$21,638,576 de

moins que les estimations pour 1903 et \$33,050,014 de moins que les allocations de cette année. Voici un tableau montrant les prévisions des différents ministères, mais on n'a pas tenu compte des fractions de dollars:

Corps Législatif	\$11,508,483
Pouvoir Exécutif.....	319,500
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.....	2,676,825
Ministère des Finances.....	172,313,526
Ministère de la Guerre.....	130,986,605
Ministère de la Marine.....	84,725,798
Ministère de l'Intérieur.....	163,018,616
Ministère des Postes.....	10,363,486
Ministère de l'Agriculture.....	5,660,150
Ministère du Travail.....	184,220
Ministère de la Justice.....	7,431,900
Total	589,189,112

Voici les principaux articles sous les différents ministères qui montrent des augmentations ou diminutions comparées aux allocations de l'année finissant le 30 juin 1903:

	Augmentation.
Corps Législatif, appointements et dépenses	\$393,913
L'impression de documents publics, etc	718,000
Pouvoir Exécutif, appointements et dépenses.....	13,000
Commission du Service Civil, appointements et dépenses	75,000
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères	211,000
Ministère des Finances:	
Travaux publics.....	7,000,000
Divers.....	3,000,000
District de Colombie.....	2,700,000
Allocations annuelles permanentes.....	" 3,600,000
Ministère de la Guerre:	
Etablissements militaires.....	" 14,000,000
Travaux publics.....	" 4,683,000
Ministère de la Marine, établissements navals	6,000,000
Ministère de l'Intérieur:	
Travaux publics.....	" 273,000
Divers.....	1,650,000
Allocations annuelles permanentes	470,000
Ministère des Postes, appointements et dépenses.....	115,000
Ministère de l'Agriculture, appointements et dépenses	462,000
Ministère de la Justice, divers.....	472,000

4 Diminution.

Voici un sommaire, par titres, qui fait ressortir les prévisions de 1904 et les allocations de 1903, les fractions de dollars étant omises :

	Prévisions pour 1904.	Allocations pour 1903.
Corps Législatif.....	\$5,267,845	\$5,290,617
Pouvoir Exécutif.....	26,061,653	27,491,680
Établissements judiciaires.....	736,270	909,471
Rapports étrangers.....	2,145,115	2,672,763
Établissements militaires.....	77,086,515	92,794,619
Établissements navals.....	74,881,540	75,049,781
Affaires indiennes.....	7,685,790	9,941,229
Pensions.....	139,846,880	140,053,467
Travaux publics.....	61,277,852	67,401,837
Service des Postes.....	8,242,856	102,486
Divers.....	52,444,073	64,731,251
Allocations annuelles permanentes.....	132,589,820	135,799,820
Total.....	589,189,112	622,239,126

GUATÉMALA.

CONDITIONS INDUSTRIELLES ET ÉCONOMIQUES EN 1901.

Un rapport du Consul anglais à Guatémala reçu au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères d'Angleterre, le 4 juillet 1902, contient un résumé concis et intéressant des conditions industrielles et économiques qui existaient dans la République en 1901. Quelques parties de ce rapport, étant extraites de divers documents publics et officiels, ont déjà paru dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL, mais nous reproduisons le reste qui contient des renseignements d'une certaine valeur.

M. TRAYNER fait connaître que la condition générale du Guatémala s'est améliorée dans les deux dernières années, surtout dans l'année 1901. Les importations ainsi que les exportations ont augmenté en valeur et le gouvernement a fait preuve du désir qu'il a d'apporter des améliorations dans le système agricole, en important de l'étranger du tabac et des semences d'autres produits afin de faire des essais en culture, ainsi qu'en établissant des écoles d'agriculture et en promulguant des règlements qui doivent être observés par ceux qui font ces essais ou qui entreprennent de nouvelles industries agricoles. Les récoltes dans les différents districts qui ont été très satisfaisantes, montrent une superficie étendue en culture et l'on espère qu'avant peu le Guatémala ne sera plus obligé d'importer le blé, le maïs, les haricots et le riz qu'on peut cultiver presque sans frais et sans travail dans le pays même.

Les travaux du Chemin de fer du Nord et de la chaussée qui doit s'étendre parallèlement à la ligne ferrée pour se terminer au même point sont en bonne voie d'exécution. Le temps nécessaire pour le transport entre l'intérieur et les États-Unis sera tellement diminué par l'achèvement de ces routes que le commerce d'exportation et d'importation

tation augmentera considérablement, les frais de transport diminueront et le pays qui s'étend sur la voie du chemin de fer et de la chaussée sera ouvert à l'exploitation agricole.

Deux décrets importants qui intéressent les commerçants étrangers ont été récemment publiés et approuvés. Le premier de ces décrets stipule qu'à partir du 1^{er} janvier 1902, 15 pour cent des droits originaux, dont 30 pour cent avaient été suspendus, seront perçus de nouveau; et le second décret prolonge jusqu'au 30 juin le délai du paiement du droit de \$6 perçû à l'exportation du café.

Dans son rapport sur les conditions commerciales, M. TRAYNER fait observer que le pays offre actuellement un bon débouché aux instruments agricoles, tels que charrues, herses, rateaux, batteuses mécaniques, etc.

M. TRAYNER, qui a visité plusieurs plantations avant de faire son rapport, a constaté que l'une d'elles, qui a plus de 3,000 acres de superficie, produit chaque année de 10,000 à 12,000 quintaux de café; 30,000 quintaux de sucre; 22,000 gallons de lait; 300,000 bouteilles d'aguardiente, et 2,000 têtes de bétail environ, tandis qu'on emploie de 900 à 1,300 ouvriers.

La valeur totale des exportations de la République en 1900 accuse une augmentation en la comparant à l'année précédente, bien qu'on constate des diminutions dans quelques produits. La quantité de café a augmenté de 651,629 quintaux en 1900 à 673,344 quintaux en 1901 et la valeur de £1,297,187 à £1,352,425. C'est l'Allemagne qui en importe la plus grande quantité; les Etats-Unis et le Royaume-Uni viennent ensuite. Les exportations de sucre sont restées à peu près les mêmes, la valeur de ce produit pour les deux dernières années étant de £38,572 en 1900, et de £38,098 en 1901. Le commerce des bananes s'est développé d'une manière remarquable, les Etats-Unis étant le seul pays acheteur. L'exportation de bananes en 1901 est presque deux fois plus grande que celle de 1900, la valeur de ce produit étant de £26,269 en 1901 et de £12,123 en 1900.

On constate une diminution dans les exportations de caoutchouc, de cacao, de bois de construction et de cuirs.

L'état ci-dessous fait ressortir les principales exportations pour l'année 1901 et leur destination:

Articles.	Quantité.	Valeur.	Pays.
Café, quintaux	673,344	£1,352,425	Allemagne, Etats-Unis, Royaume-Uni.
Sucre, quintaux	55,200	37,098	Etats-Unis, Amérique Centrale.
Bananes, régimes	262,691	26,269	Etats-Unis.
Cuir, quintaux	7,018	18,865	Allemagne, Etats-Unis.
Caoutchouc, quintaux	4,420	49,510	Do.
Bois de construction, pieds	2,155,696	8,623	Royaume-Uni, Etats-Unis.
Autres articles		11,107	Do.
Total		1,503,897	

Voici d'après un rapport publié par le Conseil agricole du Gouvernement, les récoltes pour l'année:

Sur une superficie de 11,648 acres on a récolté 295,940 boisseaux de blé, ce qui montre une augmentation considérable sur l'année 1899, dont la production totale était de 36,000 boisseaux, bien que la superficie ensemencée ait atteint plus de 27,000 acres. On a récolté 2,800 quintaux de riz sur une superficie de 672 acres de terrain, ce qui montre une certaine diminution dans la culture de ce produit.

Le maïs est l'une des plus importantes récoltes et constitue en grande partie la nourriture de la population indienne, ainsi que celle des mulets et du bétail du pays. Il est nécessaire d'en importer une quantité considérable puisque la récolte du pays ne suffit pas à la demande. En 1899, il y avait 221,600 acres en culture qui ont produit 860,167 boisseaux environ tandis qu'en 1901 la récolte a diminué à moins de 600,000 boisseaux provenant de 185,800 acres. Les haricots constituent une récolte importante, ainsi qu'un article d'importation, et en 1901 on a récolté 30,400 boisseaux sur une superficie de 20,100 acres. Actuellement il y a en tout 1,972 plantations ensemencées de blé et de riz, d'une étendue de 337,568 acres environ, et 16,038 plantations ayant une superficie de 3,588,704 acres sur lesquelles on cultive le maïs et les haricots.

Le nombre des plantations de café a augmenté pendant les trois dernières années. En 1888 il y avait 572 plantations produisant 446,430 quintaux environ, tandis qu'en 1900 il y avait 772 plantations. La récolte de 1900-1901 a été la plus considérable qui ait jamais été faite dans la République et on a obtenu de bons prix. Cependant la production de l'année suivante, 1901-2, n'a pas été très considérable, quoique la qualité se maintienne.

La diminution en production a été due surtout aux terribles tremblements de terre qui ont eu lieu dans les districts producteurs de café et quoiqu'il soit possible, d'après le rapport de M. Trayner, de déterrer une quantité considérable du café lui-même, la qualité et surtout la couleur en seront certainement changées.

La culture du caoutchouc et l'exportation du produit datent des dernières années. Cette industrie convient admirablement aux districts sur le littoral de la République, et devrait plus que récompenser toute diminution permanente qui pourrait survenir dans l'industrie caféière.

Le rapport du Ministre des Finances pour l'année 1901 montre une amélioration dans la situation financière et commerciale du pays.

Le total des revenus nationaux, y compris les recettes provenant du service postal et télégraphique, en 1901, s'est élevé à \$14,449,330; les dépenses se sont élevées à \$1,006,220, ce qui laisse un revenu net de \$13,438,110.

Il y a actuellement 53 écoles dans la ville de Guatémala dont 25 sont des écoles publiques sous la direction du gouvernement et dont les professeurs sont nommés par les autorités. Les autres sont des institutions particulières et comprennent une école pour garçons et fillettes de la colonie allemande seulement. Cette école, dotée par le gouvernement allemand, a été fondée sur la demande de la colonie en vue du fait que le nombre des enfants allemands était plus que suffisant pour maintenir une école spéciale et les parents désirent naturellement que l'instruction de leurs enfants soit poursuivie dans leur langue maternelle. Il y a aussi parmi les nombreuses écoles, une école enfantine et une école commerciale.

Parmi les travaux publics les plus importants qui ont été entrepris dans le courant de l'année, on peut citer l'ouverture de six nouveaux bureaux de télégraphe et de sept bureaux publics de téléphone; on a construit 70 milles de ligne télégraphique. Le système télégraphique a une longueur de plus de 3,000 milles et celui des téléphones de plus de 250 milles; il y a 157 bureaux de télégraphe et 77 bureaux de téléphone.

MEXIQUE.

STATISTIQUES SUR LA MANUFACTURE DES TABACS.

Le "Boletín de Estadística Fiscal," publié par le Ministère des Finances, donne les renseignements suivants au sujet de la manufacture des tabacs au Mexique pendant les trois années fiscales de 1898-99 à 1900-1901:

1898-99.—Nombre de fabriques, 743; tabac fabriqué en cigarettes, 4,915,730 kilogrammes contenus dans 328,605,915 paquets; cigares ordinaires 174,628 kilogrammes; nombre de cigares 45,438,759; cigares fins, 432,966 kilogrammes; nombre de cigares, 64,302,282; tabac à priser, 414 kilogrammes en 828 paquets; tabac de qualité fine, 22,939 kilogrammes en 39,443 paquets.

1899-1900.—Nombre de fabriques, 766; cigarettes, 5,906,520 kilogrammes de tabac contenus dans 375,542,765 paquets; cigares ordinaires, 236,559 kilogrammes; nombre de cigares, 53,466,432; cigares fins, 417,932 kilogrammes; nombre de cigares, 65,498,010; tabac à priser, 22 kilogrammes en 40 paquets; tabac de qualité fine, 23,733 kilogrammes en 30,726 paquets.

1900-1901.—Nombre de fabriques 740; cigarettes, 5,974,334 kilogrammes de tabac en 364,699,301 paquets; cigares ordinaires, 283,472 kilogrammes, nombre de cigares 55,014,618; cigares fins, 405,798 kilogrammes, nombre de cigares 60,348,278; tabac à priser, 16 kilo-

grammes en 33 paquets; tabac de qualité fine, 18,215 kilogrammes en 24,820 paquets.

Les fabriques de tabac ont payé au timbre dans chacune de ces trois années les sommes suivantes: 1898-99, \$1,395,212.17; 1899-1900, \$1,551,447.15; 1900-1901, \$1,582,816.46.

La consommation annuelle du tabac dans les fabriques a été par mois de 5,546,677 kilogrammes en 1898-99; 6,584,766 kilogrammes en 1899-1900; 6,681,835 kilogrammes en 1900-1901.

Dans le même espace de temps les exportations de ces tabacs manufacturés ont été comme il suit: 1898-99, cigarettes et cigares, 404,701 kilogrammes, valeur déclarée à la douane \$894,700; en 1899-1900, cigarettes et cigares, 276,967 kilogrammes, valeur déclarée à la douane \$699,306; en 1900-1901, cigarettes et cigares, 284,283 kilogrammes, valeur déclarée à la douane \$705,385.68.

Les exportations de tabac en feuilles ont été de 2,275,918 kilogrammes en 1898-99, valeur déclarée \$2,515,606; 1,692,578 kilogrammes en 1899-1900, valeur déclarée \$1,645,576; 1,735,073 kilogrammes en 1900-1901, valeur déclarée \$1,509,328.25. Les exportations de tabac n'acquittent aucun droit.

Les quantités précitées montrent que la production totale dans chacune des trois années en revue était en 1898-99 de 7,822,595 kilogrammes, en 1899-1900 de 8,277,344 kilogrammes, en 1900-1901 de 8,416,908 kilogrammes. On estime que la production de l'année 1901-2 atteindra 10,000,000 kilogrammes.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA CULTURE DU CAFÉ.

C'est le Mexique qui est le pays du Nord le plus propre à la culture du café. Les premiers essais de cette culture ont été faits en 1818 à Cordova, dans l'État de Vera-Cruz, et l'on voit encore dans cette région de grandes *cafetales* ou plantations de café bien que la culture du tabac soit maintenant l'industrie principale du district. Certains endroits de la République conviennent admirablement à la culture du café dont la qualité peut lutter avec les meilleures variétés de l'Arabie.

On peut cultiver le café à n'importe quelle altitude depuis le niveau de la mer jusqu'à une hauteur de 5,000 pieds, sa réussite aux diverses hauteurs dépendant des conditions locales du climat. Sur l'Isthme de Tehuantepec, où l'élévation de quelques-unes des plantations ne dépasse pas plus de 500 pieds, une température favorable est produite par les courants d'air traversant cette langue de terre d'un océan à l'autre, tempérant ainsi les chaleurs tropicales. On obtient des résultats tout aussi bons dans les montagnes et collines des états d'Oaxaca, de Michoacan, de Puebla, de Vera-Cruz et de Chiapas. Ces états sont les principales régions productrices de café, puisque le sol de la partie septentrionale est trop stérile et la température trop élevée pour cette

culture, et une plus grande partie au sud de la République consiste de plateaux ayant plus de 5,000 pieds au-dessus du niveau de la mer.

On cultive principalement le *Coffea arabica*, qui ressemble au Mocha. La variété du myrte, qui ressemble au Java, vient en second lieu par rapport à la qualité et l'on pense que le café de Libérie pousserait bien dans les terres basses près du littoral puisque c'est là qu'on le cultive dans son pays indigène. Le meilleur café du Mexique pousse dans l'État de Michoacan, près de la ville d'Uruapan. La baie, qui est petite, ne contient qu'un grain, mais l'arôme en est délicieux.

Une des plus grandes plantations du Mexique appartient à des Américains. Elle est située dans les montagnes de la Sierra Madre, État d'Oaxaca. Il faut un jour de voyage à cheval pour s'y rendre du chemin de fer du Sud, en traversant sept rangées de montagnes. C'est une plantation modèle, embrassant 6,000 acres, et pourvue de machines américaines du dernier modèle. Dans le Département de Palenque, État de Chiapas, plusieurs planteurs des États-Unis se sont engagés avec succès dans la culture du café et plusieurs compagnies ont obtenu des terrains qu'ils vendent en superficie de peu d'étendue pour les coloniser. Sur l'Isthme de Tehuantepec, une compagnie de l'Ohio a acheté 900 acres de terrains caféiers dans les collines au pied d'une chaîne de montagnes, tout près d'une propriété appartenant à une compagnie de Kansas City où fonctionne une usine montée des machines les plus modernes pour le nettoyage du café. Plusieurs autres planteurs du voisinage commencent à réaliser des bénéfices sur leurs placements.

Une autre place qui convient admirablement à la culture du café se trouve le long du chemin de fer de Tehuantepec à 85 milles au sud du port de Coatzacoalcos. Elle est bornée des deux côtés par des rivières. Cette terre, connue sous le nom de "La Puerta" contient 40,000 acres. L'État de Vera Cruz renferme aussi des plantations de grande étendue où cette culture est poursuivie avec de bons résultats.

FAITS DIVERS.

On écrit de Durango qu'à l'encontre de ce que l'on craignait, la récolte du coton est désormais assurée. Elle sera cette année, l'une des plus belles que l'on ait jamais faites dans le Coahuila et le Durango. La perte de la récolte avait cependant été prédite, étant donné le manque d'eau. Par bonheur, ces fâcheux pronostics se sont dissipés et les industriels en cotonnades peuvent compter sur une abondante production.

Les travaux des ports de Manzanillo et de Coatzacoalcos avancent rapidement. A Manzanillo on travaille à la construction d'un brise-lames qui ne tardera pas à être achevé. En septembre dernier les

travaux de ce port ont coûté \$91,000. Les travaux exécutés dans le port de Coatzacoalcos ont coûté pendant le même mois \$47,000.

La récolte du riz s'annonce bien cette année dans toute la République; elle sera même beaucoup plus abondante que les années précédentes, car on en a semé de très grandes quantités.

La plus grande partie de cette récolte est déjà vendue à des commerçants de Mexico et de Guadalajara. Plusieurs planteurs cubains ont signalé leur intention de venir s'établir dans les États de Vera Cruz et de Morelos et de consacrer leurs capitaux à la culture du riz. Ils exporteront cette céréale à Cuba où elle trouve un bon débouché.

Un *hacendado* du Territoire de Tepic, qui s'est consacré depuis plusieurs années à la culture de camphre, affirme que le Mexique peut produire du camphre de qualité supérieure au camphre malais. Une compagnie vient de s'organiser pour l'établissement d'une plantation de camphre, persuadée qu'elle retirera de cette culture d'excellents bénéfices.

Un certain nombre de fabricants italiens arriveront prochainement au Mexique pour installer des fabriques de porcelaine dans les villes les plus importantes du pays.

PARAGUAY.

INSTALLATION DU PRÉSIDENT EZCURRA.

L'installation du Colonel JUAN EZCURRA, nouveau président du Paraguay, a eu lieu le 25 novembre 1902. Le Docteur MANUEL A. DOMÍNGUEZ a été élu Vice-Président. Pendant la présidence de M. ACEVAL, Señor EZCURRA était Ministre de la Guerre et dans le discours qu'il a prononcé à l'occasion de son installation il déclare son intention de s'entourer des hommes les plus capables pour l'aider à améliorer l'état des finances et pour développer les ressources naturelles de la République.

NOUVEAU CABINET.

Le cabinet choisi par le président se compose des membres suivants:
 Ministre de l'Intérieur, Señor Don EDWARDS HEYTAS.
 Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine, le Colonel ANTONIO CACERAS.
 Ministre des Finances, Señor Don FULGENCIO R. MORANO.
 Ministre de la Justice, Señor Don CAYETANO A. CARRERAS.
 Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Señor Don PEDRO PENA.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I.—*Décret du 8 août 1902, modifiant le décret du 3 avril de la même année sur le régime applicable aux vins et autres boissons.*

[“Diario Oficial” du 17 août 1902, n° 554.]

ARTICLE 1^{er}. Est abrogée dans le décret susmentionné l'augmentation des droits applicables aux vins ordinaires et aux boissons en général en égard à leur force alcoolique et à la quantité d'extrait sec qu'ils contiennent.

ART. 2. Est maintenue, pour le vin de Chianti, l'évaluation de \$0.15 en or par litre qui lui est assignée dans le n° 263 du tarif.

II.—*Exemption de droits à l'importation des animaux de l'espèce chevaline et mulassière.*

[“Registro Oficial” de 1901, p. 31.]

Par ordonnance du 12 février 1901, seront rangés parmi les exemptions désignées à l'article 4 de la loi du 21 septembre 1899, les animaux de l'espèce chevaline et mulassière.

L'EXTRACTION DE L'HUILE DE PALMIER DE COCO.

La “Revista Financiera Comercial,” de Buenos-Ayres, attire l'attention sur l'une des ressources dormantes du Paraguay, le palmier, appelé à tort “Palmera Paraguaya de Coco,” dont le nom latin est *Acrocomia bocoya*; l'amande fournit 40 pour cent d'huile valant £16 la tonne. Il n'y a que peu d'années qu'on s'est occupé sérieusement de ce palmier, les petites quantités d'huile qu'on obtenait des amandes, écalées à la main, étant employées seulement par les fabricants de savon du pays. Après avoir envoyé aux principaux fabricants de savon en Europe de nombreux échantillons de cette huile, l'administration de la “Banco Agrícola” d'Assumption, qui s'en occupe maintenant, a trouvé qu'il y en aurait un bon débouché si l'on pouvait la produire assez bon marché. Afin d'arriver à ce résultat, il faudrait une machine pour enlever la partie molle du fruit et retirer l'amande de la coquille qui est extrêmement dure. On doit faire fonctionner ces machines à la main et les prix en doivent être modérés pour les faire distribuer parmi les paysans dans toute la République. On fait connaître aussi que Herr CHRISTIAN HEISECKE a inventé une machine pour cet objet mais on ne sait pas encore s'il a bien résolu le problème de l'extraction. Comme le palmier de coco pousse en grands nombres il est presque certain qu'on exigera une quantité considérable de ces machines et les commerçants sérieux voient dans l'exportation de l'huile de palmier l'une des meilleures sources de revenu de ce pays.

AGRICULTURE ET BÉTAIL SUR PIED EN 1901.

Voici, d'après les statistiques publiées par la "Revue Mensuelle du Paraguay," le nombre de bestiaux dans la République du Paraguay à la fin de l'année 1901, ainsi que la culture et production des terres arables.

BÉTAIL SUR PIED.

Bêtes à cornes.....	2,413,790
Chevaux.....	94,105
Juments.....	113,225
Mulets.....	5,974
Anes.....	4,665
Porcs.....	38,377
Chèvres.....	46,871
Moutons.....	236,755

RÉCOLTES.

	Superficie	Production.
	en culture.	
	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Kilogram.</i>
Maïs.....	47,292	75,620,268
Manioc.....	37,333	848,831,280
Haricots.....	4,995	12,010,221
Pistaches de terre.....	6,010	19,232,280
Canne à sucre.....	8,552	410,509,000
Coton.....	75	43,476
Riz.....	1,181	3,180,700
Fèves de ricin.....	211	514,404
Café.....	917	2,203,089
Tabac.....	5,607	8,972,613

D'après la même autorité, le capital national et étranger placé dans le commerce du pays à cette même période s'élève à \$27,242,437 (en papier monnaie) et dans les industries dans la République à \$19,047,095 (en papier monnaie).

PÉROU.

CULTURE DE COTON.

On plante et on cultive le coton sur une grande échelle dans le nord du district de Piura qui est renommé pour son coton à longue fibre. Il ne pleut que rarement dans ce district et par conséquent une vaste étendue de terrain reste inculte. En vue de porter remède à cette situation deux compagnies ont été organisées pour faire venir l'eau des montagnes sur une distance considérable. On poursuit activement le travail de la pose des conduites qui sera bientôt achevé, de sorte que Arequipa offrira un débouché important aux machines de toutes sortes.

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE L'ALCOOL À LIMA.

Il vient d'être officiellement annoncé que la date de l'inauguration de l'exposition internationale des appareils utilisant l'alcool dénaturé qui devait avoir lieu le 1^{er} novembre, 1902, a été reportée au 1^{er} janvier 1903.

SALVADOR.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I.—*Décret du 1^{er} août 1902, relatif à l'importation de machines et appareils destinés à la fabrication de la farine.*

[“Diario oficial” du 2 août 1902.]

ARTICLE 1^{er}. Les nationaux pourront importer en franchise de tous droits et impôts municipaux et de douane en vigueur ou qui pourraient être établis dans la suite, les articles suivants: moteurs hydrauliques ou à vapeur de toute sorte, ainsi que leurs accessoires, moulins complets pour la fabrication de la farine, machines à égrener, à laver et à nettoyer les céréales, courroies, arbres, coussinets, etc.

ART. 2. Quiconque installera, pour la fabrication de la farine de froment ou de maïs, un moulin muni de tous les appareils nécessaires pour moudre, bluter et emballer de 10 à 25 quintaux de farine en dix heures de temps, aura droit, pour une seule fois et à titre de prime, d'importer en exemption de tous droits et impôts jusqu'à concurrence de 1,000 quintaux de froment. Si la minoterie parvient à produire 50 quintaux en dix heures, l'entrepreneur pourra importer sous le même régime de faveur jusqu'à concurrence de 2,000 quintaux de froment, et si la fabrication atteint 100 quintaux dans le même espace de temps, la franchise dont il s'agit pourra s'appliquer à 4,000 quintaux de froment.

ART. 3. L'industriel qui voudra installer des minoteries de plus grande importance devra présenter sa demande écrite au Comité central d'agriculture, s'il veut obtenir de plus grands avantages que ceux faisant l'objet de l'article ci-dessus. Ce comité adoptera telles décisions qu'il jugera convenables, mais les conditions du présent décret ne s'appliqueront pas aux franchises dépassant les limites ci-dessus indiquées.

ART. 4. Ceux qui, en vertu des avantages accordés par le présent décret, importeront du froment en exemption de tous droits et impôts s'obligeront à livrer pendant le mois d'avril au Comité central d'agriculture un quintal par cent quintaux de froment importé dans le pays; ce froment devra être propre à être semé, c'est-à-dire présenté en épis et autant que possible de production de pays chauds.

II.—*Ordonnance du 16 août 1902, sur le régime applicable aux chaudrons en fer fondu ou forgé.*

[“Diario oficial” du 18 août 1902.]

Les chaudrons en fer fondu ou forgé, rivetés ou d'une seule pièce, pesant 20 kilogrammes et plus et ayant au moins 2 millimètres d'épaisseur, seront tarifés à raison d'un centavo par kilogramme, sans être

assujettis à la surtaxe de trois pesos par 100 kilogrammes. Si les chaudrons dont il s'agit pèsent moins de 20 kilogrammes ils acquitteront comme par le passé un droit de 10 centavos par kilogramme, qu'ils soient étamés ou non.

La présente ordonnance entrera en vigueur à partir de la date de sa publication et les numéros 101 et 105 du tarif seront modifiés dans ce sens.

III.—Ordonnance du 18 août 1902, relative à l'importation des liqueurs spiritueuses.

[“Diario Oficial” du 19 août 1902.]

Aux termes de l'article 574 du tarif, les importateurs de liqueurs spiritueuses de provenance étrangère qui n'ont pas de licence (*que no tienen patente*) doivent acquitter en plus d'une surtaxe de *dix centavos* par kilogramme un droit additionnel de *vingt centavos* conformément à l'article 287 du règlement sur les liqueurs.

Le Gouvernement ayant estimé qu'il n'était pas équitable de prélever cette double surtaxe a décidé que les importateurs des produits dont il s'agit ne seront plus assujettis au paiement de la surtaxe susmentionnée de *dix centavos*.

URUGUAY.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR PENDANT LE 1^{ER} SEMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1902.

Le “Montevideo Times” du 1^{er} octobre publie les statistiques recueillies de sources officielles, sur le commerce extérieur de l'Uruguay pendant les 6 premiers mois de l'année courante, comparées à celles de la même période pendant les années 1901 et 1900.

	Six premiers mois de—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
IMPORTATIONS.			
Boissons en général	\$1,480,042	\$1,269,733	\$1,036,754
Comestibles, céréales, et épices	2,685,153	2,558,430	2,429,639
Tabac et cigares	106,697	136,145	99,579
Etoffes et drap tissé	2,411,700	1,936,962	2,103,786
Vêtements confectionnés	678,565	523,245	500,873
Matières premières et industrielles et machines	3,501,915	4,139,859	3,843,720
Divers	1,335,622	1,253,557	1,228,610
Bétail	541,609	691,400	459,783
Total	12,741,283	12,509,331	11,702,735
EXPORTATIONS.			
Bétail	459,632	319,033	452,040
Produits des abattoirs	15,490,722	16,391,146	18,419,130
Produits agricoles	1,481,919	117,036	1,377,549
Autres produits	196,866	279,256	276,430
Divers	12,416	4,971	8,465
Approvisionnements pour navires	64,083	70,807	65,911
Total	17,707,638	17,782,249	20,599,554

La valeur du commerce total du pays pendant les six premiers mois de chacune des cinq dernières années est comme il suit:

1898	\$31,514,398	1901	\$30,291,580
1899	34,568,866	1902	32,302,289
1900	30,448,921		

VÉNÉZUÉLA.

EXPOSÉ DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE.

D'après les chiffres publiés dans le "Venezuelan Herald" du 1^{er} novembre 1902, la dette publique du Vénézuéla au 31 décembre 1901 était comme suit:

DETTE EXTÉRIEURE.

	Bolivars.
Dette anglaise (3 pour cent)	66,614,550
Dette française et espagnole (3 pour cent)	6,546,925
États-Unis (réclamations mixtes américaines)	466,247

DETTE INTÉRIEURE.

Chemin de fer, 5 pour cent (banque de sconto)	46,880,000
Chemin de fer, 12 pour cent par an	3,544,341
Eaux de Caracas, 5 pour cent	10,175,199
Eaux de Caracas, 6 pour cent	59,808,671
Dette du sel	5,251,500
Intérêt non payé	34,953,634
Somme due à la Banque de Vénézuéla	8,815,797

Les recettes du gouvernement pendant les dix dernières années (1890-1901, juin à juillet) ont été de:

	Bolivars.
1890-91	47,941,886
1891-92	42,272,402
1892-93 (période de la révolution)	29,430,187
1893-94	47,862,489
1894-95	42,638,273
1895-96	47,560,636
1896-97	43,035,359
1897-98 (révolution et petite vérole)	31,505,405
1898-99 (révolution et petite vérole)	37,633,948
1899-1900 (révolution)	41,763,919
1900-1901 (révolution)	41,763,919

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I.—*Corrections apportées à des erreurs de texte constatées dans la loi du 19 mai 1902, portant établissement du tarif d'importation.*

[“Gaceta oficial” du 30 juin 1902.]

Est ordonnée la réimpression de la loi douanière dont l'édition, en date du 18 juin courant, était erronée.

Les erreurs constatées sont les suivantes:

Les marchandises dénommées sous les n^{os} du tarif 507, 508 et 509 ne doivent pas être rangées dans la Classe VIII mais bien dans la Classe IX sous les n^{os} 521, 522 et 523. Est modifiée en conséquence la numération des rubriques 510 et suivantes qui porteront respectivement n^{os} 507, 508 et ainsi de suite jusqu'au n^o 520.

II.—*Ordonnance du 29 juillet 1902, rangeant sous la Classe VIII les différentes marchandises ci-après dénommées.*[“Gaceta oficial” du 1^{er} août 1902.]

En vertu de la présente ordonnance seront rangées sous la Classe VIII, les marchandises suivantes:

Chemisettes en lin ou laine et chemisettes en coton avec léger mélange de lin.

Pantalons, jaquettes, blouses, gilets, caleçons, paletots, vestons, redingotes et tous autres objets d'habillement pour hommes en lin ou en coton, non dénommés.

Cols, devants de chemises et manchettes en lin ou coton, pour hommes et femmes.

Hamaes (*chinchorros*) de toute sorte.

Jupes et jupons de toute sorte (*fustanes, fustanones*), taises d'oreillers, matinales (*túnicos*) en batiste ou tissu léger de lin pur ou mélangé de coton.

Bijoux, perles, bijoux, pierres et objets précieux ainsi que les articles en or ou en argent ou combiné avec ses métaux, montres de toutes matières, boîtes vides pour montres et pour objets précieux, même importées séparément.

Soie pure ou mélangée d'une autre matière et étoffes et tissus en matière autre avec mélange de soie.

PRODUCTION GÉNÉRALE DE L'OR ET DE L'ARGENT.

Le rapport de M. GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Directeur de la Monnaie des États-Unis, donne les chiffres suivants ayant trait à la production des métaux précieux pendant l'année 1901. La production de l'or

aux États-Unis pendant l'année a été de \$78,666,700 et celle de l'argent de \$33,128,400 (valeur commerciale).

Le Mexique a produit de l'or pour une valeur de \$10,284,800 et de l'argent pour une valeur de \$34,593,900. Au Canada la production de l'or a atteint \$24,128,500 et celle de l'argent \$3,145,000. En Afrique la production de l'or s'est élevée à \$9,089,500; il n'y a pas de mines d'argent. L'Australie a produit de l'or pour une valeur de \$76,880,200 et de l'argent pour une valeur de \$7,829,500; la Russie a produit \$22,859,900 d'or; l'Autriche-Hongrie \$2,136,700 d'or et \$2,000,000 d'argent; l'Allemagne \$3,313,000 d'argent, et l'Espagne \$1,911,000 d'argent.

Parmi les pays de l'Amérique du Sud, c'est la Colombie qui produit la plus grande quantité d'or, sa production ayant atteint \$2,775,400; le Brésil a produit \$2,801,000 d'or et \$1,129,000 d'argent; le Chili \$1,067,000 d'or et \$5,553,000 d'argent; le Pérou \$1,329,000 d'or et \$3,360,000 d'argent; la Bolivie \$6,157,600 d'argent.

En Chine la production de l'or s'est élevée à \$9,091,000. L'Inde Anglaise en a produit pour une valeur de \$9,395,000; la Corée pour \$4,500,000, et le Japon pour \$1,201,600; le dernier pays a aussi produit \$1,037,000 d'argent. D'après ce rapport on estime la consommation industrielle de métaux précieux dans le monde entier à \$80,000,000 en or et à \$157,000,000 en argent.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

Tous les collectionneurs américains doivent une dette de reconnaissance au docteur CARL LUMHOLTZ, M. A., pour son livre "Le Mexique Inconnu," qui est un résumé de cinq années de recherches parmi les tribus de la Sierra Madre occidentale, dans les terres chaudes de Tepic et Jalisco, ainsi que parmi les Tarascos de Michoacan. Cette expédition, dirigée par le Docteur LUMHOLTZ, a eu son origine en 1890, grâce à l'aide donnée par diverses sociétés scientifiques et aussi par des particuliers. Le but de cette expédition était de conserver les traces des peuples primitifs du Nouveau Monde qui disparaissent rapidement. Les recherches ont été dirigées principalement du côté des régions éloignées de la Sierra Madre del Norte et dans les contrées voisines au sud et à l'est jusqu'à la ville de Mexico et les deux volumes de cet ouvrage donnent un récit succinct des explorations des membres de

l'expédition, ainsi que de leurs travaux. On y parle des habitants des cavernes, des instruments anciens et des momies comme étant des sujets de première importance et on y traite en détail les mœurs et coutumes des survivants des races indigènes du Mexique. On parle aussi de la faune et de la flore du pays ainsi que de leur relation avec la vie domestique des habitants. Ainsi, on prête au chien sans poil, qui est spécial au Mexique, des propriétés curatives et on le met dans le lit des malades pour en obtenir des résultats bienfaisants. Parmi les Tarahumares on trouve des légendes au sujet de la création et du déluge semblables aux récits de la Bible, et les géants du commencement du monde ont aussi une place dans leurs légendes. Le docteur LUMHOLTZ parle avec beaucoup d'enthousiasme de l'intelligence élevée, du sens artistique et de la moralité innée des races primitive du Mexique et il fait remarquer que souvent les missionnaires ont plus besoin de convertir les soldats vainqueurs, les prospecteurs et les aventuriers que les barbares eux-mêmes. L'auteur s'étend aussi sur les relations qui existent entre la culture ancienne de la vallée du Mexique et les Indiens de Pueblo dans le sud-ouest des États-Unis et il éclaircit certaines phases du développement de la race humaine.

