

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

BULLETIN
OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE
AMERICAN
REPUBLICS

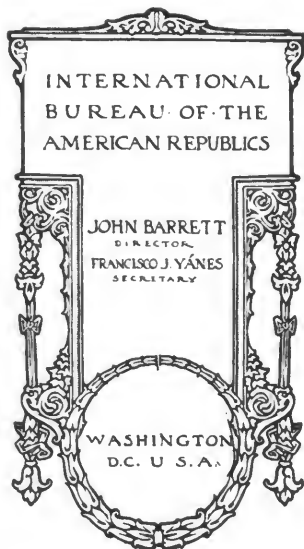
SEPTEMBER

1908



ENGLISH SECTION

NO. 2 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.
CABLE ADDRESS for BUREAU and BULLETIN, "IBAR," WASHINGTON



SUBSCRIPTION RATES FOR THE BULLETIN

English Section, \$2 per year in all countries of the Union; in other countries, \$2.50 per year. Single number, 25 cents.

Spanish-Portuguese-French Section, \$2 per year in all countries of the Union; in other countries, \$2.50 per year. Single number, 25 cents.

Double number (Bulletin in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French), \$3 per year in all countries of the Union; in other countries, \$4. Single number, 40 cents.

**GOVERNING BOARD OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF
AMERICAN REPUBLICS**

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, Chairman
ex officio.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

- Brazil Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO,
Office of Embassy, 1710 H street, Washington, D. C.
- Mexico Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL.^a
- ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.
- Argentine Republic ... Señor Don EPIFANIO PORTELA,
summer address, Magnolia, Mass.
- Bolivia Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN,^a
Office of Legation, 2 Stone street, New York City.
- Chile Señor Don ANÍBAL CRUZ.^a
- Colombia Señor Don ENRIQUE CORTÉS,
Office of Legation, 1728 N street, Washington, D. C.
- Costa Rica Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO,
Office of Legation, 1329 Eighteenth street, Washington, D. C.
- Cuba Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA.^a
- Ecuador Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO,
summer address, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.
- Guatemala Señor Dr. Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE,
Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.
- Haiti Mr. J. N. LÉGER,
Office of Legation, 1429 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.
- Honduras Señor Dr. Don ANGEL UGARTE,
Office of Legation, "Stoneleigh Court," Washington, D. C.
- Nicaragua Señor Don LUIS F. COREA,
Office of Legation, 2003 O street, Washington, D. C.
- Panama Señor Don J. DOMINGO DE OBALDÍA.^a
Señor Don JOSÉ AGUSTÍN ARANGO.^a
- Peru Señor Don FELIPE PARDO.^a
- Salvador Señor Don FEDERICO MEJÍA,
Office of Legation, "The Arlington," Washington, D. C.
- Uruguay Señor Dr. Don LUIS MELIÁN LAFINUR,
Office of Legation, 1529 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.
MINISTER RESIDENT.
- Dominican Republic .. Señor Don EMILIO C. JOUBERT,
Office of Legation, "The Shoreham," Washington, D. C.
- CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES, Ad litem.
- Mexico Señor Don JOSÉ F. GODOY,
Office of Embassy, 1415 I street, Washington, D. C.
- Cuba Señor Don ARTURO PADRÓ Y ALMEIDA,
Office of Legation, "The Wyoming," Washington, D. C.
- Peru Mr. MANUEL DE FREYRE Y SANTANDER,
Office of Legation, 107 Wilcox street, Eau Claire, Wis.
- Panama Señor Don C. C. AROSEMENA,
Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.
- Chile Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM,
Office of Legation, 1529 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C.
[Paraguay and Venezuela have at present no representatives on the Govern-
ing Board.]

^a Absent.



UNITED STATES
REPRESENTATIVES IN THE
LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil.....IRVING B. DUDLEY, Rio de Janeiro.
MexicoDAVID E. THOMPSON, Mexico.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic.....SPENCER F. EDDY, Buenos Aires.
Bolivia.....JAMES F. STUTESMAN, La Paz.
ChileJOHN HICKS, Santiago.
ColombiaTHOMAS C. DAWSON, Bogotá.
Costa Rica.....WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.
CubaEDWIN V. MORGAN, Havana.
Ecuador.....WILLIAMS C. FOX, Quito.
GuatemalaWILLIAM HEIMKE, Guatemala City.
HaitiHENRY W. FURNISS, Port au Prince.
HondurasWILLIAM B. SORSBY, Tegucigalpa.
Nicaragua.....JOHN GARDNER COOLIDGE, Managua.
Panama.....HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Panama.
Paraguay.....(See Uruguay.)
Peru.....LESLIE COMBS, Lima.
SalvadorH. PERCIVAL DODGE, San Salvador.
UruguayEDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.

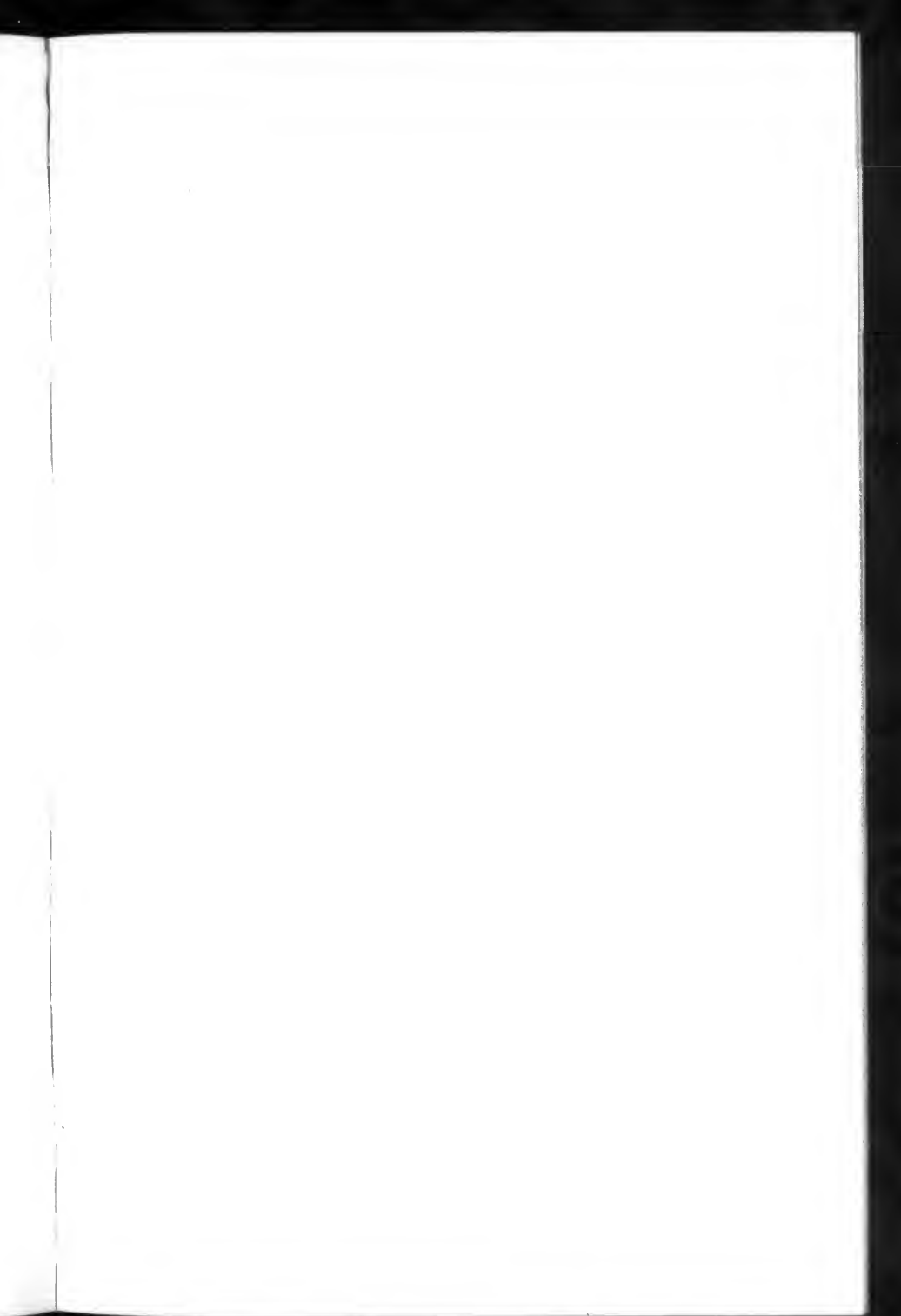
MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic.....FENTON R. MCCREERY, Santo Domingo.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page.
Editorial Section	425
Character of information in the Bulletin—Sources of Bulletin information—Maps and diagrams of products—The United States Minister to Costa Rica—Illustrations in the Monthly Bulletin—Mr. Nabuco at the Chicago University—The reported illness of President Amador Guerrero of Panama—The death of a distinguished Argentine financier—Development of water power in Latin America—Latin American exhibits at Seattle in 1906—Latin America at the Sixteenth National Irrigation Congress—The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress—Cardinal Gibbons and Latin America—The United States Minister to Colombia—Trade between South America and the United States—The Argentine capital—Brazilian trade in 1907—Chilean tariff rates and import values—Message of the President of Colombia—Message of the President of Ecuador—The United States Minister to Peru—Pan-America in Guatemala—Development of the resources of Honduras—Mexico's national industries—Message of the President of Peru—Uruguay's economic progress.	
BOOK NOTES	439
Peruvian Meteorology—Antiquities of Manabi—Wheat Fields and Markets of the World—India Rubber and its Manufacture—Voyage to the West Indies—The Drago Doctrine—Rubber on the Isthmus of Panama—Porfirio Diaz—A Recent Campaign in Porto Rico—History of the Conquest of Peru—Instructions for Mayors and Governors in Panama.	
MAGAZINE ARTICLES	446
Silver camp of Zacatecas—Origin of mountains—Distribution of plants in Chile—The Andean highlands—Coffee in South America—Creelman's article on President Diaz—The birds of Tierra del Fuego—Mexico today—Mexico's water power and the Necaxa reservoir—The work of the Bureau—Crossing the Panama Isthmus with Morgan—Sketches of President Castro—The Peruvian consulate as a business agency.	
The Latin American Republics as a field for advertising	450
American and European trade with South America	453
Opening of the fifth Pan-American Medical Congress	465
Cacao	471
The traffic in Panama hats	483
Message of the President of Peru	495
Message of the President of Colombia	505
Mexican School of American Archeology	507
PER CAPITA TRADE OF CENTRAL AMERICA	508
CONSUMPTION OF BANANAS IN EUROPE	508
THE COFFEE MARKET IN 1908	508
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	509
Foreign commerce, first half of 1908—Frozen meat exports, first half of 1908—Steamship service—British capital in the Republic—Port decree governing cattle exports—Distribution of exports, 1907—Municipal statistics of Buenos Aires—Real estate in 1907—Street railway traffic in Buenos Aires—Cereal shipments—Silk culture in the Republic—Conditions governing child labor—Capital of the Argentine National Bank—The port of Bahia—Irrigation works in Neuquen—Extension of the Southern Railway system—Commerce with Brazil—Public lands.	
BOLIVIA	525
Increase in telegraph and cable rates—Sanitary precautions—Railways of the Republic.	
BRAZIL	527
Analysis of foreign trade in 1907—Textile industry of the Republic—Patents in 1907—Exports of coffee from Rio de Janeiro—The coal deposits of the Republic—The forests of the Amazon—Conditions of the flour market—Food laws of the Republic—Production of yerba mate.	
CHILE	553
Pan-American Committee—Origin and destination of Chilean trade—Proposed budget for 1909—Government railways—Longitudinal railway—Bids for construction of the Arica-La Paz railway—Central railway between Osorno and Puerto Montt—Status of the coal market—Payment of export duties—Customs receipts, first half of 1908—Exports, four months of 1908—For-	

	Page.		Page.
ests suitable for the production of wood pulp—Irrigation in northern Chile—Registration of trade marks—Schedule of tariff changes—Charges on unclaimed postal packages.		the capital—Exports from Durango in 1907—Exhibit at the Crystal Palace, London—The future of the turpentine industry—Railroad connections of Guadalajara—Government aid to industries—Rates on foreign lumber—Imports of Progreso—Commercial value of the Zapape plant.	
COLOMBIA	562	NICARAGUA	594
Foreign commerce in May, 1908—Timber resources and use of the Cartagena Canal—Quartz and placer claims taken up—Emerald mines—Public instruction in hygiene.		Regulations for the registration of rubber lands and exports of rubber—Concession for rubber extraction—Wharfage charges at Puerto Perlas—Transfer of Government land—New contract with the tobacco syndicate—The Kukra River Planting Company.	
COSTA RICA	565	PANAMA	597
Imports during first half of 1908—Government subsidy to industrial schools—Reduction of duties on petroleum and carbide of calcium—Postal convention with Jamaica—Free entry for certain electrical materials and supplies—Free exportation of timber from Puntarenas—The introduction of Spanish immigrants.		Pan-American Committee—Consular charges on shipments—Rebate on national products shipped over the Panama Railway.	
CUBA	567	PARAGUAY	598
Budget for 1908-9—Customs receipts at Havana, first half of 1908—Shipments of pineapples—The Spanish-American Iron Company—A monument to Martí—Agricultural and pastoral statistics.		Report of the Anglo-Paraguayan Company—New railroad projects—Cattle convention with the Argentine Republic.	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	572	PERU	600
Market conditions—Economic status in 1908.		Establishment of standard time—Proposed railway to the Ucayuli River—Rescission of railway contract—Opening of the Cuzco Railway—Foreign commerce of Iquitos—Duties on imports—Exploitation of public lands—Mining industry.	
ECUADOR	573	SALVADOR	603
Commerce with San Francisco.		Export values, first quarter of 1908—Ratification of conventions of the Third Pan-American Conference—Naturalization treaty with the United States.	
GUATEMALA	574	UNITED STATES	605
Modification of the customs tariff—Commerce with New Orleans in 1907—Cultivation of cotton by municipalities—Proposed railroad to Quezaltenango.		Trade with Latin America—Parcels post service with Latin America.	
HAITI	577	URUGUAY	613
Resources of the Republic.		Customs revenue, 1907-8—Cereal culture in 1907—Prospective trade with southern Chile—Encouragement for the manufacture of textiles—Exports of jerked beef to Brazil—Tramways in Montevideo.	
HONDURAS	578	VENEZUELA	618
Postal convention with Mexico—Exports to the United States from Amapala, first half of 1908—Naturalization convention with the United States—Lease and reconstruction of the National Railway—Concession for the exploitation of chicle—Concession for banana plantation.		Telegraph and telephone construction, first half of 1908—Customs classification of wrapping paper—Export tax on manufactured copper—Dynamite and nitroglycerin duties—Export duty on magnetite ores—Changes in customs tariff—Duty on camel's hair cloth—New paper mill.	
MEXICO	581		
Foreign trade, eleven months of 1907-8—Customs receipts, June, 1908—Sale of public lands, first half of 1908—Customs receipts, fiscal year 1907-8—Coinage statistics—Market for steel rails—Estimated coffee production in 1908—Exports of henequen, first half of 1908—Promotion of rubber culture—Modification of concessions for exploiting marine products—Rediscount bank in			






W. N. MANUEL, AMADORI GIBSON

R

BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS



Vol. XXVII.

SEPTEMBER 1908.

No. 3.

CHARACTER OF INFORMATION IN THE BULLETIN.

OCCASIONALLY the Bureau receives letters from people in South America, and even from some in the United States, asking why the BULLETIN keeps repeating or publishing simple or ordinary geographical, commercial, and descriptive facts regarding Latin America. The reason is easily stated: While there are a few persons such as those described as writing to the Bureau in a critical vein who are thoroughly familiar with everything pertaining to Latin America, the great majority of the people of the United States, sad as it may be to relate, have only a general knowledge, which is in turn most deficient. This is proved not only in statements contained in the enormous correspondence of the Bureau, but by the comments heard on all sides following any descriptive article or address about the principal features of our sister Republics. The policy of the Bureau is not to satisfy merely the small coterie of persons who are experts, but to educate the vast majority who are only just awakening to the importance, the possibilities, and the progress of Latin America. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that whereas the BULLETIN every now and then emphasizes what ought to be well-known facts, the greater portion of it is taken up with information of special and particular value which has been prepared with extreme care. Every effort is made to have it as reliable, comprehensive, and useful as possible. That its present policy and its contents meet with general approval is shown by the letters which are constantly pouring in, commending not only the BULLETIN as a whole, but its specific features.

SOURCES OF BULLETIN INFORMATION.

The BULLETIN is, by its very nature, eclectic, and does not claim to give publicity to news items known as "scoops" in the journalistic

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

world. It does, however, collect from all legitimate sources of knowledge and distribute in a manner previously agreed upon as effective for the countries interested, all information at the disposal of reliable statistical offices maintained as such by their respective governments. The Government of the United States has countless agents all over the world who, in their capacity as consular officers, turn in reports of great value and interest. Accredited Ministers abroad incorporate in their official communications subject-matter having bearing on industries, commerce, and economies. From these reports, as well as from similar ones made by British and German officials, coupled with the governmental statistics issued by the various countries composing the International Union, in Spanish, Portuguese, and French, the BULLETIN collates and revises all information covering the nations of America. Counter translations are made of such papers as seem useful, and semi-official and unofficial journals of standard value and of all nationalities are also requisitioned. The matter thus prepared is distributed to all the countries of the Union, and reproduction of information and data from the BULLETIN is of daily occurrence.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS OF PRODUCTS.

The Bureau has prepared, for this issue of the BULLETIN, maps and diagrams showing the principal products of the Latin-American Republics. In addition to the home consumption, the annual export of the leading products from these lands of practically unimpaired natural resources amounts to \$1,000,000,000. Similar data for the coming year will undoubtedly assume even more remarkable proportions.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO COSTA RICA.

The Hon. WILLIAM L. MERRY, United States Minister to Costa Rica since July, 1897, was from that date until December, 1907, also Minister to Nicaragua and El Salvador, and from December, 1907, to July 1, 1908, Minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and is now since the last date Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Costa Rica alone. During the whole of his term of service his residence has been at San Jose, Costa Rica.

But few men have ever entered the diplomatic service of the United States with better or even equal knowledge of the countries to which they were accredited than Mr. MERRY, President of the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco at the time of his appointment by President MCKINLEY Minister to the three Central American Republics. Nearly his whole life has been spent on the Pacific coasts of North and Central America. For a number of years he served as commander in the merchant steamship service on these coasts, but resigned from the Pacific Mail Company in 1874. For four years he was agent in Panama for steamship and transit



HON. WILLIAM L. MERRY,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Costa Rica.

companies, and afterwards President of the North American Navigation Company. Meanwhile he had acted as Consul-General of Nicaragua in California and adjoining States. His acquaintance with the people, geography, business interests, and politics of Central America was thorough, intimate, and first hand. His retention at one post for eleven years has proven his eminent fitness and capacity as a diplomat and expert in Central American affairs. Mr. MERRY was one of the original advocates of the Nicaragua Canal project, and is the author of "Nicaragua Canal, the Gateway between the Oceans," and "Problems of Cheap Transportation."

ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE MONTHLY BULLETIN.

The illustrations and reproductions of photographs descriptive of Latin America which are now being published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN of the International Bureau are attracting widespread attention as showing the progress and activity of that part of the world. Many magazines and newspapers are asking for the original photographs or cuts in order to republish them. Photographs have the character of a convincing argument that is even stronger than written or printed words. A man who reads about a magnificent building or handsome street in a South American city may be somewhat skeptical until he sees a true picture of it. He then recognizes the fact and becomes more interested in other things. Repeatedly this Bureau receives letters from readers of the BULLETIN in all parts of the world expressing surprise that there should be such remarkable buildings, institutions, and other evidences of activity as are shown by these pictures.

MR. NABUCO AT THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

The Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, delivered the Sixty-eighth Convocation address of the University of Chicago, Friday afternoon, August 28, and was also the guest of honor at a reception given him by President HARRY PRATT JUDSON and Mrs. JUDSON. Chicago manifested great interest in the visit of the Ambassador, not only because of his high attainments as a scholar, but because of his efforts to bring about closer relations between North and South America. The subject of Mr. NABUCO's address was "The Political Approach of the Two Americas," and it was delivered in Leon Mandel Assembly Hall, Fifty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, before a very distinguished audience.

THE REPORTED ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT AMADOR GUERRERO OF PANAMA.

It is with regret that the International Bureau has heard of the illness of Dr. AMADOR GUERRERO, President of the Republic of Panama.

Although he is reaching years when his strength might naturally be waning, he has shown through the greater part of his administration interest, vigor, and health which usually characterize only men who are much younger. As the first President of Panama he has been obliged to confront problems and difficulties which were probably greater than any that will come before future Presidents, and when he goes out of office in a short time he will carry the love and affection of a large proportion of his people regardless of political affiliations. He has been particularly considerate of the Americans, both official and private, who have been obliged to spend a good deal of time on the Isthmus since the beginning of work on the canal, and they all hope that his life may be spared to him for many years to enjoy the reward of rest after long and faithful service to his country.

THE DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED ARGENTINE FINANCIER.

Through the courtesy of Mr. ALBAN G. SNYDER, United States Consul-General at Buenos Aires, the BULLETIN has received a number of press clippings in regard to the late ERNESTO TORQUIST, of Argentina, who died June 17. In the death of Mr. TORQUIST not only Argentina but all South America suffers a true loss. He was one of the foremost men in business and in public life of that Republic and was highly esteemed not only by the Argentines themselves but by the large foreign colony in Buenos Aires. Below we quote in part from an obituary that appeared in the Buenos Aires Herald of June 18:

Shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Argentine Republic was left to bewail the loss of one of the greatest financial geniuses South America has ever produced. Reference, of course, is made to the death of Mr. ERNESTO TORQUIST, who, after a prolonged illness, succumbed at his residence in the Calle Florida shortly after half-past 8 yesterday morning. Although best known to the general public by reason of his extraordinary talent for finance, it is not only as a financier that the deceased will be remembered in this country. He was a singularly striking character on account of his exceptional versatility, his intellect being so active that he took interest in everything calculated to appeal to the cultured mind. Quick to act, his actions were, nevertheless, not the outcome of impulse, but rather the acts of a man who is enabled to take speedy action as a consequence of even speedier thought, for he was able to accurately gauge the most difficult situation in an incredibly short space of time. In private life or at the club, in diplomatic or political circles, he was everywhere known and respected for his probity of character, integrity of purpose, and for the gifts with which nature had so bountifully endowed him.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF WATER POWER IN LATIN AMERICA.

While large portions of Latin America may be lacking in such quantities of coal and other fuel as are found in abundance in the United States and Europe, there are indications that the splendid water power of its rivers may make up for these deficiencies in a considerable degree.

Over the entire length of the Andes, or Cordillera, from Colombia to the Straits of Magellan there are numberless streams which could produce a vast power but which now are running entirely to waste. Those few which have been developed have brought such excellent results in electric lighting, in electric street car lines, and in manufacturing that numerous others will soon be harnessed. In the eastern section of South America, particularly in the mountain and hill districts of Brazil, there are a great number of rivers and streams which are now being studied by engineers with reference to the power they can produce. The falls to be found in the rivers around São Paulo and Rio Janeiro have already been so utilized that attention has been called to other streams which offer similar possibilities, and it is probable that large sums of money will be invested not only in Brazil but throughout Latin American countries during the next few years in the utilization of water power. A feature in the recent development of Mexico is the number of water rights granted to industrial companies.

LATIN AMERICAN EXHIBITS AT SEATTLE IN 1909.

The directorate of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which is to be held in Seattle, State of Washington, United States of America, from June to October, 1909, is taking steps to secure participation on the part of the Latin American Republics. An informal notification has already been mailed direct from Seattle to the different governments of Latin America, but these are soon to be followed by formal invitations extended through the good offices of the Department of State of the United States. Although the International Bureau will have an exhibit at Seattle, it is hoped that a number of Latin American Governments, especially those bordering on the Pacific, may see fit to be represented by special exhibits and commissioners. Under the head of the Pacific Division of the Exposition it is desired to illustrate the possibilities of the development of commerce and trade between the United States and her sister Republics which border on the Pacific Ocean. It is only recently that the Pacific coast of the United States has begun to awaken to a realization of the vast resources and possibilities of the countries that extend down the west coast of North and South America from Mexico to Chile. One of the most interesting features to a large portion of the visitors to the Exposition would be carefully prepared exhibits from such countries as Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile. In order, moreover, to inform the people of the Northwest about the progress of all Latin America, it is probable that the International Bureau will arrange for a series of illustrated lectures to be delivered by Mr. BARRY BULKLEY, who is a specialist in description and who performed similar work in regard to the United States at the expositions held, respectively,

at Portland, Oregon, and Jamestown, Virginia. Correspondence between the Director of the Bureau and Mr. I. A. NADEAU, Director-General, and Mr. H. E. REED, Director of Exploitation of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, confirms the wish of the directorate that there should be a worthy Latin American exhibit.

LATIN AMERICA AT THE SIXTEENTH NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

From the 29th of September to the 3d of October there will be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, United States of America, the Sixteenth National Irrigation Congress, and it is now planned to make this the most successful meeting of this organization which has ever taken place. There will not only be delegates from all over the United States, but invited representatives from foreign countries. As the Congress will be held close to Mexico it is expected that the Mexican Government will have a worthy representation. Mr. EDWARD D. MCQUEEN GRAY, of the Committee on Foreign Representation, has been in correspondence with many different Governments in the hope that they will take an interest in this gathering. It is now expected, moreover, that several members of President ROOSEVELT'S Cabinet will be in attendance and deliver addresses. Hon. WILLARD S. HOPEWELL, Chairman of the Board of Control, has invited the Director of the International Bureau to attend and discuss the subject of Latin American irrigation. It is fitting that what has been done by Latin America in this direction should be considered because there were great irrigation projects working in the Latin American Republics long before any were established in the United States

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The Nineteenth Annual Session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress will be held at San Francisco, California, October 6-10. This is one of the most important organizations of the western section of the United States, and probably brings together more representative men of that section than any other similar gathering. The President of the Congress, Hon. J. B. CASE, of Abilene, Kansas, has written a letter to the Director of the International Bureau requesting him to be present and to deliver an address upon closer trade relations with the Latin American Republics. In the list of subjects for discussion enumerated in the official call for the Congress the following are prominently mentioned: "Closer Trade Relations with the Latin American Republics," "Panama and the Canal," "The Pan-American Railroad," all of which testify to the growing interest throughout the United States in the subject of getting into closer touch with its sister nations. It is probable that over 2,000 delegates will be in attendance, representing every State, city, and important

commercial organization west of the Mississippi River. San Francisco, with its usual public spirit and generosity, is preparing a cordial welcome and reception for the delegates, and there is no doubt that it will be one of the most important sessions of the Congress which has ever been held. It was before this organization at its session held at Kansas City, Missouri, in November, 1906, that Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, delivered his great address on South America, following his return from a visit to that continent.

CARDINAL GIBBONS AND LATIN AMERICA.

On the occasion of the celebration at sea of the seventy-fourth birthday of His Eminence JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS, July 23, 1908, on board the North German-Lloyd steamer *König Albert*, the Minister of Cuba to the United States, Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, delivered a brief and well-worded congratulatory address, which is reproduced below. It is additionally interesting in view of its appropriate reference to the eloquent invocation which Cardinal GIBBONS delivered at the laying of the corner stone of the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics. Mr. QUESADA said:

YOUR EMINENCE, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN:

It is an honor and a pleasure to be given this opportunity to greet Your Eminence on the happy anniversary of your birth, and I do so, not only in my name, but as a son of Latin America, which—like its sister of the north—esteems and admires your high qualities of churchman, citizen, philanthropist, philosopher, and humanitarian that have culminated in you to make Your Eminence an unique patriot in the greatest of Commonwealths.

Two months ago, in touching and eloquent words, you blessed an epoch-making event. Under the aegis of the monument to the memory of the Father of His Country, at Washington, the Republics of the new continent, at peace with one another, and with the rest of the universe, came together to lay the corner stone of a superb building to be consecrated to cordial fraternity. Twenty-one flags, representing twenty-one peoples, waved in their multicolored hues, and the battle hymns, filling the air with recollections of stirring heroism and crowning martyrdom, saluted the rising temple, not dedicated as of old to Janus, symbol of cruel strife and war with its sorrows, sufferings, hatred, and death, but destined for a nobler cause: to strengthen among the American powers toleration and charity, concord and union, cooperation and respect, the essential principles of the religion to which Your Eminence has devoted the fruitful years of your exemplary and most beautiful life.

It was then that we who have not been privileged to be visited by you, received your encouraging message of solidarity, it was then that our America felt the sympathetic thrill of your generous heart, that we could better appreciate your deep catholic learning and your far-reaching insight into the palpitating and vital problems which tend to disrupt society and endanger the world's peace. And thenceforth Your Eminence was for us, more than the illustrious prince of the church and the eminent North American Cardinal, the benevolent shepherd of our millions exhorted by you to loftier ideals, our friend and adviser. What had been admiration in our homes, irrespective of religious fervor, blossomed into the sweeter and more enduring soul flower, the flower of gratitude and of love.

It is these that we tender Your Eminence to-day with the most fervent vows and earnest prayers to the Almighty that your future years may be many and fecund for the glory of virtue and religion, for the wise guidance of your flock and for the welfare of mankind.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO COLOMBIA.

By profession a lawyer, the Hon. THOMAS C. DAWSON, United States Minister to Colombia, is the author of "South American Republics," in two volumes, published by Putnam & Sons, New York, in 1904. When only 17 years of age, in 1882, he began and continued for two years the publication of a newspaper in Florida, and afterwards for a short period, in 1890-91, was the editor of another newspaper in his home city—Council Bluffs, Iowa. He was first appointed to the diplomatic service as Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro in June, 1897. From Rio he was transferred to Santo Domingo as Minister Resident and Consul-General to the Dominican Republic.

His most important service has been in connection with the financial difficulties of the island Republic. The conclusion of these difficulties and the final and satisfactory settlement of the Dominican debt upon a basis which insures its rapid extinguishment are due in no small measure to Mr. DAWSON'S ability and initiative.

He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia in January, 1907. In importance the mission to Colombia is second to none in Latin America, and it has been Mr. DAWSON'S privilege to assist in bringing to a complete understanding the Administration of his own country and that of President REYES and in composing the differences which unfortunately remained following the Panama secession.

TRADE BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Commercial conditions and the relations between the business men of the United States and those of South America are treated to critical comment in a paper prepared for this issue of the BULLETIN (English section). The imperative need for modification of the methods at present employed, if it is desired that United States products reach their proper consideration in South American markets, is earnestly urged, and a feasible plan is outlined for the accomplishment of this end.

THE ARGENTINE CAPITAL.

Municipal statistics of Buenos Aires demonstrate the growing importance of this center of commercial activity. With a population of more than one million and a quarter, the birth rate for 1907 was among the



HON. THOMAS C. DAWSON,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Colombia.

highest and the death rate among the lowest in records of vital statistics throughout the world. Transactions in real estate, the service of public tramways, and attendance upon educational institutions all follow an ascending ratio, while the shipments of agricultural and pastoral products made from the port make it one of the great distributing points of the New World.

BRAZILIAN TRADE IN 1907.

The figures of Brazil's foreign trade, as reported for 1907, show for imports an increase of 22.05 per cent, and for exports an average advance of 2 per cent over the returns for 1906. This increase in import valuations is largely attributable to the many public works undertaken throughout the Republic, but it is noteworthy that while Germany and the United States only increased their sales by about \$7,000,000, Great Britain sold to Brazil nearly \$14,000,000 worth more than in the preceding year, and this in spite of the fact that the two first-named countries far outbalance the last in the value of their purchases. An examination of the items comprising the import list indicates the possibilities for United States manufacturers in this field. The growing importance of the milling and weaving industries in the Republic will naturally affect the character of the imports in the near future, for while flour and cotton goods head the list after fuel, it is noteworthy that wheat and yarns for use in the local establishments follow directly after.

CHILEAN TARIFF RATES AND IMPORT VALUES.

Many notable changes have been made in the rates levied by the Chilean Government on imports, which may account in some degree for the sharp decline in customs receipts noted for the first six months of 1908 in comparison with the same period of 1907. Sugar, boots and shoes, and various articles of textile manufacture are included in this reduction to take place progressively from July 1, 1908. For the first half of 1907, a rush of imports was necessitated for the repair of earthquake damages, so that the figures for that period may be regarded as somewhat excessive for the purposes of comparison.

MESSAGE OF THE COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT.

President REYES, of Colombia, attaches importance to the fusion of American interests for the mutual advancement of the individual Republics of Latin America, and finds in the Central American Peace Conference at Washington and the opening of the Court of Justice at Cartago indi-

cation of the extension of this feeling. In his message to the Colombian Congress, recently delivered, he dwells at length on the benefits of a Latin-American confederation.

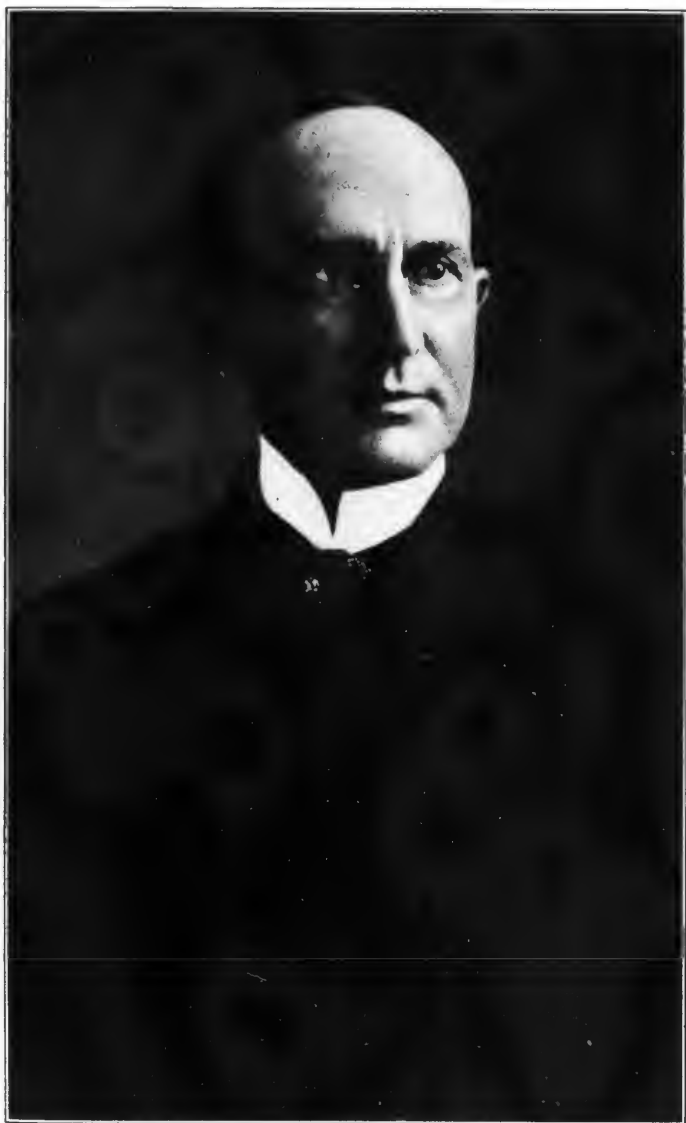
MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR.

President ELOY ALFARO, of Ecuador, delivered his regular message to Congress on August 14, full particulars of which have not yet been received. He emphasized the friendly status of the country in relation to other nations, and stated that with an income for 1907 of \$6,683,288, the expenditures had been \$7,892,000. This deficit, however, represented the betterment of the railway service of the Republic, in which important progress had been made. In addition to the completion of the Guayaquil and Quito line, it was noted that a railway from Huigra to Cuenca would be finished within two years and that the construction of four new lines would shortly be begun.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO PERU.

The United States Minister to Peru, the Hon. LESLIE COMBS, first entered the diplomatic service of the United States in 1902 as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republics of Guatemala and Honduras, with residence at Guatemala City. Prior to this for several years he was attached to the domestic service as pension agent in his home State, Kentucky. During his four years of service in Central America, from November, 1902, to December, 1906, Mr. COMBS rendered important service to the United States and to the countries to which he was accredited, in particular, near the close of his term, on the occasion of the disturbances between Guatemala and El Salvador, which threatened the peace of other Central American States. He was instrumental in bringing about the Peace Conference on July 20, 1906, on board the United States cruiser *Marblehead* between representatives of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, the results of which conference were the termination of the immediate difficulties and the assembling at Cartago, in Costa Rica, on September 17, 1906, of the Central American Peace Conference, attended by delegates from all the Central American States excepting Nicaragua. The results of this Conference laid the foundation for the fuller Conference of Washington in December, 1907, which was attended by delegates from all the Central American States. In recognition of the important services rendered by him to the cause of peace Mr. COMBS was presented by the Government of Guatemala with a handsome gold vase.

As Minister to Peru Mr. COMBS was received with sympathy and kindness by the Government and people of the Republic, and in particu-



HON. LESLIE COMBS,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Peru.

lar of the ancient and hospitable city of Lima. His service, though less eventful and stirring than that in Central America, has been important in cementing the bonds of friendship which have long existed between the United States and the land of the Incas.

PAN-AMERICA IN GUATEMALA.

The gathering of the medical men of the Western Continent in the capital of Guatemala during the month of August was made the occasion of many notable celebrations both of a social and official character. That the Pan-American Medical Congress as a feature of international development is fully appreciated is evidenced by the utterances of the delegates, all of whom pay tribute to the unity of interests developed by the frequent meetings of American scientists. Especially appropriate were the remarks made at the opening of the Congress by the delegate from the United States, who called attention to the fact that the first Congress was held in Washington to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF HONDURAS.

The official papers of the Honduras Government publish a series of grants for the exploitation of the natural resources of the country. Among the concessions recently made is one covering nearly 25,000 acres of public lands to be devoted to the growing of bananas and other tropical fruits, in the neighborhood of the Ulua River.

MEXICO'S NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

In the general policy of the Mexican Government to foment the development of native industries, as evidenced by special legislative concessions to the promoters thereof, a significant demonstration is made in the placing of an order for 20,000 tons of steel rails with the company at Monterey. The control by the Government of a large portion of the railways of the Republic and the higher duty recently placed upon imports of steel and iron are important factors in this order. General commendation has been bestowed upon the Mexican display made in the London Exposition, especially the exhibits of the sugar and tobacco industries, and the convention of rubber planters recently held in the city of San Geronimo, State of Oaxaca, was an enthusiastic testimony of the value of rubber culture in the country.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF PERU.

A valuable document published in this issue of the BULLETIN is the message delivered on July 28, 1908, to the National Congress of Peru by President PARDO. It is an exhaustive résumé of Peruvian conditions during 1907 and the early months of 1908 and, as President PARDO has just been succeeded in office, may be considered as a history of the results of his administration. Foreign and national affairs are shown to be in a flourishing condition, the value of foreign commerce for 1907 being given as in excess of \$55,000,000, or over \$2,000,000 advance over the preceding year. Mineral development is evidenced by the fact that production under this head was greater in value by more than \$5,000,000 in 1907 than in 1906 and that the number of claims allowed were double in the first six months of 1908 those of the second half of 1906.

URUGUAY'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

Uruguayan customs receipts show a constantly augmenting value, the total for the fiscal year 1907-8 reaching the sum of \$13,365,525, or \$399,796 more than in the preceding year, with a monthly average of over \$1,000,000. In the capital, transition has been made, in the tramway service, from animal to electric traction, and operating expenses are being greatly reduced with better accommodations. The improvements projected for the port of Montevideo are designed to place it in the front rank among American harbors, and the general development of the country is proceeding along well-established lines.



BOOK NOTES

"Peruvian Meteorology." *Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College*, volume 39, Part I, 1888-1890; Part II, 1892-1895; volume 49, Parts I and II, 1892-1895. By SOLON I. BAILEY.

"Catalogue of 7,922 Southern Stars." *Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College*, volume 34. By SOLON I. BAILEY.

The Central Station in South America of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard was located at Arequipa in Peru in longitude 4h. 46m. 11.73s. west from Greenwich and in latitude south 16° 22' 28" at an altitude of 8,040 feet. There are stations at Mollendo, 80 feet; at La Joya, 4,140 feet; at Chachani, 16,650 feet; at the Misti summit, 19,200 feet; at Mount Blanc, 15,700 feet; at Huesos, 13,300 feet; at Cuzo, 11,100 feet, and at Santa Ana, 3,400 feet.

The observatory in accepting the Boyden fund undertook to establish a station to be free as far as practical from the impediments to accurate observations in the existing observatories owing to atmospheric influences. Meteorological observations were undertaken to determine the relative advantages of different localities, from which it appeared that the mountains on the west coast of South America afford the most favorable conditions.

The site at Arequipa was chosen in 1891 after extensive travel and observation by Professor BAILEY. It overlooks the city a few hundred feet. The great volcano of Arequipa, known in early times as "El Misti," and still so called in Peru, is about 11 miles northeast of the city, and is an imposing figure standing isolated from all the mountains of the vicinity. Two of the Harvard substations are located on El Misti, one at the point called Mount Blanc, 15,700 feet, and the other at the summit, 19,200 feet.

The meteorological observations published comprise the first and preliminary observations made at a number of stations during the years 1888, 1889, and 1890, and the more complete and carefully made observations taken after the permanent establishment of the stations in 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895. They comprise both eye observations and records of the self-recording instruments.

The nearly 8,000 southern stars catalogued were observed with the meridian photometer, a telescope with two objectives, the axis of one of which is placed horizontally at right angles to the meridian. It is so constructed that a star near the pole and any star near the meridian can be brought into the field of view at the same time, and their relative brightness measured with the aid of a graduated circle and index.

The instrument used was taken from Harvard, where it had been in use for a number of years, to South America. The apertures of the two objectives were 10.5 cm., their focal lengths 166 and 145 cm., and the magnifying powers 28 and 24 diameters. It was first erected in Peru in the spring of 1889 on a mountain 6,600 feet high, 8 miles northeast from the Chosica station of the Oroya Railroad. Here the first series was taken. It was subsequently dismounted and taken south as far as Valparaiso, and in February, 1890, was mounted at Pampa Central, a small mining town on the northern borders of the desert of Atacama, but was finally removed to Arequipa.

Volume 1 of the "Contributions to South American Archeology," made by the GEORGE G. HEYE expedition, is devoted to a preliminary report made by MARSHALL H. SAVILLE, Professor of American archeology at Columbia University, on the antiquities of Manabi, Ecuador. This province of the Ecuador coast is at present the center

of Panama hat production and the producing point of the hundreds of thousands of sacks of ivory nuts used so extensively in Germany for the manufacture of buttons. Its geography and geology are, however, imperfectly known, though it is historically established that during an expedition thither the Spaniards were informed of the great Inca empire to the south. Lying between the Aztec civilization to the north and that of the Incas, Ecuadorian art seemed to develop along lines peculiarly its own, and the famous "seats" found in the Manabi Province are unlike pre-Columbian relics discovered elsewhere in South America. These seats are made from solid stone of a rather



STONE CHAIR OF MANABI (FROM SAVILLE'S "ANTIQUITIES OF MANABI, ECUADOR").

coarse variety and have the general outlines of the so-called "Savonarola" chair of modern Florentine manufacture. The curved arm rests and the lack of a back support exemplify this resemblance, but the seats rest upon a crouching figure, either human or animal, while many of them are ornamented with geometric carvings of greater or less artistic value. The impression formerly prevailed that the location of these seats on a hilltop and the seeming symmetry of their grouping indicated that they were occupied for councils and state gatherings of various sorts. The present reports indicate, however, that the story of the ceremonial placing of the seats is a myth, and

that they formed part of the regular furnishing of the numerous houses whose ruins have been discovered on the hills. Professor SAVILLE states that repeated questionings of the natives led the members of the expedition to assume that the conditions under which seats are found on other hills differed in no manner from those existing on Cerro de Hojas, the principal site of their explorations. A number of plates illustrate the famous seats and the supplementary figures and carvings discovered.

“Wheat Fields and Markets of the World,” by ROLLIN E. SMITH (The Modern Miller Company, St. Louis), 1908. The commercial aspect of wheat growing, apart from agricultural methods or market speculations, forms the nucleus around which the writer has prepared a valuable statement of the relative values of producing and exporting countries. Taking the record year of 1906 with a world product of 3,423,700,000 bushels of wheat, the leading producing countries are given as follows: United States, 735,261,000 bushels; Russia, 450,000,000; France, 324,725,000; British India, 319,582,000; Austria-Hungary, 268,574,000; Italy, 168,000,000; Spain, 154,090,000; the Argentine Republic, 134,931,000, and Canada, 131,614,000. The position of the Argentine Republic as a grower and exporter is yearly becoming of greater importance in the world's trade in wheat. The harvest for 1907 was 200,000,000 bushels, according to Mr. SMITH and the quantity estimated as available for export in 1908 is given as 155,000,000 bushels. The country is classed with Canada as one of the only two possible future rivals to the United States and Russia as a grower and is at present a good third among exporters. Several factors contribute to the Argentine status. The domestic requirements of the United States necessitate an enormous crop to provide an important exportable surplus, 140,896,000 being reported from that country and Canada; Russia's relative production and export are subject to remarkable fluctuations, 155,000,000 bushels being the normal export quantity; France, while third as a wheat producer balances the crop to the consumptive requirements of the country, and India though third as a producing country may export nothing or as much as 80,000,000 bushels. From the Argentine Republic, on the other hand, over 100,000,000 bushels may confidently be expected yearly while the shipment of the crop fits in between the two seasons in northern latitudes. Chile raises from 8,000,000 to 13,000,000 bushels of wheat annually and exports none of it though formerly from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels were sent to Europe. Uruguay is interested in growing wheat for export, but Brazil, Mexico, and Cuba import breadstuffs.

"India Rubber and its Manufacture, with chapters on Gutta-Percha and Balata." HUBERT L. TERRY, F. I. C. (D. Van Nostrand Company). New York. This is a handy volume of information concerning the growth, collection, and manufacture of one of the most important items of the modern commercial world. Though much of the subject-matter has appeared in technical journals and literature, the present volume covers practically all the ground necessary for an interested but unprofessional reader. In addition to a description of the various known varieties of rubber, classified botanically and *per habitat*, the various pseudo rubbers are noted and their importance in the industrial world assigned. To the new product *guayule* more than passing note is given, owing to the new methods involved in its preparation for the market, while the distinction between rubber and gutta-percha is clearly made. In regard to rubber plantations, the writer takes issue with the view of the necessity for cultivating the plant by reason of a possible scarcity of output in the near future. He states that while processes of extraction employed are wasteful in the extreme and involve unnecessary destruction of the producing plant, yet the vast untapped areas of wild rubber are, in his opinion, sufficient for the world's needs for many years. The peculiar merits of the balata rubber are dwelt upon and its application to the manufacture of belting specially noted. The output of this variety is practically limited to Venezuela, the Guianas and the West Indies, but the great mass of the rubber of commerce comes from Brazil. The processes of manufacture from its smoking in the forests, its subsequent washing on entry into the factory, and its final evolution into numberless articles of daily need for the modern householder are interestingly narrated.

"The Cradle of the Deep," an account of a voyage to the West Indies, by Sir FREDERICK TREVES, Bart., G. C. V. O., C. B., LL. D. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York). Sailing over the track of Columbus, Drake, and other adventurous spirits, the lord rector of the University of Aberdeen shows himself in touch with the travelers of other days among the West Indies and by the Spanish Main. From London to the Barbados, on to Trinidad, then touching at many of the Antilles, visiting Santo Domingo, inspecting the works on the Panama Isthmus, recording impressions of Cartagena, "the most wonderful and picturesque city of the Spanish Main," the writer finds everywhere inspiration in the deeds of the past, and repopulates the scenes of buccaneering exploits with the vanished actors. The visit of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE to Santo Domingo in 1585 is dramatically related: the search of Ponce de Leon for the Fountain of Youth, under the guidance of the crone of Florida, is naively retold:

the details of the trip of the first British tourist in these parts—ROBERT DUDLEY, Earl of Warwick and Leicester—are covered; the story of Columbus is touched upon and a new luster given to the magic of the discoverer's achievements; the awesome and jocular feats of authenticated pirates are narrated: in short, every landing place is thronged not only by present-day inhabitants, gay, prosperous, or squalid, as the case may be, but back of them and among them are discerned the makers of American history. The labors of to-day receive adequate note in the exploits of the Canal Zone, the commercial development of Trinidad's pitch lake, and other industrial enterprises. The whole forms a volume of rare charm and interest, wherein the atmosphere of little-visited shores is magnetically reproduced.

The Drago doctrine, as formulated by the distinguished citizen of the Argentine Republic whose name it bears, the various documents explanatory of the same, and accounts of the occasions when it has been introduced into the conferences of friendly nations have been collected by an Argentine littérateur and published by Wertheimer, Lea and Company (London), 1908. On December 29, 1902, Doctor DRAGO addressed a dispatch to the Government of the United States relative to the Venezuelan incident, in which for the first time this statement as to the collection of a public debt by armed force was linked with the Monroe doctrine. Its ultimate proclamation was made before the delegates of the entire world assembled in conference at The Hague on June 18, 1907. It is stated that in the early days of the Conference the query was in the air "Is Drago a personality or merely a doctrine?" While for the world at large Drago will mean always the latter, it was very soon adequately demonstrated to the Conference that there was a personality of great vigor behind the doctrine, and a large part of the volume in reference is devoted to the statements made by the delegates indorsing both. Supplementary publication is made of the opinions expressed by the world press on the same subjects, so that within the 257 pages composing the book an exhaustive history of the famous topic is to be found. A preliminary statement by S. PÉREZ TRIANA and an introduction by W. T. STEAD cover the controversial and historical aspects of the matter, respectively.

With the purpose of interesting the commercial world in the growing of rubber on the Isthmus of Panama, Señor JIL F. SANCHEZ has published an interesting pamphlet setting forth the possibilities of the Republic as a supplier of this valuable commodity. The *Castilloa elástica* is indigenous to the soil, and though the ruthless methods of

gathering the latex have greatly reduced the number of wild trees, the writer demonstrates, as the result of practical experience, the methods whereby the cultivation of the plant may be carried on with profit. The same writer has also prepared a report on the forest resources of the Republic (*El Darién: Su Riqueza Forestal*), which include cabinet and dyewoods, resinous and medicinal plants of great value.

"Porfirio Diaz," RAFAEL DE ZAYAS ENRÍQUEZ (Appleton and Company), 1908. The keynote of this new sketch of the life of the Mexican President is found in the statement made early in the volume to the effect that while GEORGE WASHINGTON was a great ruler though a mediocre general, and General GRANT a great soldier but a poor statesman, in the person of PORFIRIO DIAZ is combined the requisite qualities for both careers. The proof thereof is deduced from his remarkable success in both fields of public life, the crown of which is to be found in the present condition of Mexican affairs.

"A recent campaign in Puerto Rico, by KARL STEPHEN HERMANN" (E. H. Bacon and Company), Boston, 1907. This little volume embraces a running narrative of the operations of the Independent Regular Brigade of the United States Army, under command of Brigadier-General SCHWAN in the summer of 1898. The story of the military engagements is based upon official records, which are copiously quoted, but the soldier's life is detailed from a personal standpoint, with many interesting incidents of camp life. The beauty of the island and the free welcome offered by the inhabitants are appreciatively recounted.

"Everymans Library," edited by ERNEST REYS, and published by E. P. Dutton and Company (New York), is issuing a new series of old and modern books of standard worth, with the purpose of providing at a small cost all that has worn well in English literature. The History of the Conquest of Peru, by WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT, with an introduction by THOMAS SECCOMBE, M. A., has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library as one of the early publications.

A translation of the instructions issued for the use of mayors of municipalities and governors of provinces in Panama in regard to the application of the mining laws of the Republic, has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library and is on file for reference by interested individuals.

WHAT IS IN THE MAGAZINES

"The Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York) for August 29, 1908, publishes a paper by CLAUDE T. RICE, on Zacatecas, a famous silver camp of Mexico, which, though one of the oldest known mineral regions, is at present limited in its output. In the early part of the nineteenth century the production was estimated at from 2,400,000 to 3,200,000 ounces annually, while from 1785 to 1798 the king's fifth was over 8,000,000 ounces. The present shipments are about 600 tons of silver ore and 1,500 tons of copper ore per month, and exploitation is not carried on to any considerable depth. The writer is of the opinion that it seems hardly possible that veins as large as those of Zacatecas, which have produced so large a tonnage, will not furnish milling ore at a depth, and further states that this section, with its own special problem, lies waiting as did Guanajuato only a few years ago.

In his new theory of earthquakes, "How mountains were made in the depths of the sea," published in the "Pacific Monthly" for September, Prof. T. J. J. SEE, in charge of the United States Naval Observatory at Mare Island, California, finds in the upraising of the coast and the sinking of the correlative sea bottom, as observed in seismic phenomena, the continuation of the process by which the Andes Mountains were formed. The uplift of the Valparaiso beach has been over 1,300 feet in recent geological times, and Professor SEE forecasts the gradual evolution of the Aleutian Islands into a mountain chain connecting North America with Asia and the ultimate cutting-off of the Arctic from the Atlantic Ocean. The highest peak in the Western Hemisphere, Mount Aconcagua, 23,000 feet above sea level, is demonstrated to have originated in the bed of the sea, and other equally remarkable evidences are adduced in support of the theory.

The distribution of plants in Chile as analyzed by Doctor REICHE, chief of the botanical department of the National Museum at Santiago, is the subject of a paper prepared for the "Scottish Geographical Magazine" for August, 1908. The vegetation of Chile is stated to be better known than that of any country in South America, but the plant distribution has, in many sections, been only superficially examined. A comparison of the species of Chilean flora

reveals a relationship to California on the one hand and to that of the Argentine Republic and New Zealand on the other. The native economic plants are not very numerous, but the introduction of those native to northern temperate regions has been attended with good results, and during the last twenty years the area devoted to the cultivation of wheat, barley, potatoes, and such fruits as peaches and grapes has greatly increased.

A characteristic illustrated article by HARRIET CHALMERS ADAMS describing "Wonderful Sights in the Andean Highlands" forms the initial paper of the September issue of the "National Geographic Magazine." Particular mention is made of a remarkable monolithic gateway to a Peruvian fortress of Inca times. This entrance comprises a doorway about 4 feet high and 2½ feet wide, cut into a solid block of stone over 7 feet high, 13 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. The decorations above the doorway are wonders of ancient carving. The charms of the Titiaca region and the quaint customs of the inhabitants are set forth both by adequate descriptions and illuminating photographs.

"The Spice Mill" (New York), for August, 1908, under the caption "The Coffee Industry of Spanish America," publishes the first installment of a valuable report made to the secretary of agriculture of the State of São Paulo, the great Brazilian coffee State. The information was obtained during a tour made by the writer, Dr. AUGUSTO RAMOS, on behalf of the São Paulo government through Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, and Porto Rico. The translation of the report was made especially for the magazine in which it appears, and is a valuable exposition of the methods of coffee growing and marketing in the countries visited. The present section is devoted to Mexico as a source of production.

"*La Ilustración*," for June, 1908, an attractive publication issued in Bogota, Colombia, devotes a large portion of its space to a translation into Spanish of Mr. JAMES CREELMAN'S article on President DIAZ, of Mexico, which appeared originally in "Pearson's Magazine" for March. In commenting editorially on the title of the article, "The Hero of the Americas," appreciation is expressed on the part of Latin America for the impartial judgment rendered by an Anglo-Saxon concerning this great man of another race.

"The Geographical Journal" of the Royal Geographical Society (London), for August, notes in its review of books a volume of interest to naturalists entitled "The Birds of Tierra del Fuego," which is commended for the style of information furnished; also a new life of Columbus, by FULSON YOUNG. This latter, "Christopher Columbus and the New World of His Discovery," is avowedly an attempt to bridge the immense gap existing between the labors of historians and the indifference of the modern reader.

A new journal of interest to Latin America is "Mexico To-Day," published monthly in the interest of the tourist and investor by the Railroad View and Publishing Company, San Antonio, Texas. Volume 1, No. 1, July, 1908. Contents, in part: Mexican laws from foreign standpoint, by ROBERT J. KERR; The rubber industry of Mexico, written by request; Chapultepec, the home of emperors, viceroys, and presidents, by ANNE C. GALLOWAY; Mexico from the sportsman's standpoint, by H. M. THOMPSON; Mexican pottery. Contains 30 pages and 14 illustrations. Cover lithographed.

Mexico's vast water power and its industrial application is the subject of the initial article in "The Technical World Magazine" for September, 1908. Under the title "Mexico puts vast falls to work," Paul Adams tells the story of Necaxa reservoir, where a dozen little rivers are collected for the use of the electric plants and the daily needs of half a million people in the Federal district of Mexico. It is intended that, ultimately, 236,000 horsepower shall be developed from this project, and though for five years an army of 6,000 men has been engaged in the subjugation of the Necaxa, there still remains much work to be done. In this small river, scarcely 25 miles long, with a total gradient of 1 mile from its source to the power house, there are two falls, one of 460 feet and the other of 740 feet.

"The World To-Day," for September, 1908, considers the work of the International Bureau of the American Republics from the viewpoint of a resident of Central America under the caption of "John Barrett, American citizen," the present head of the organization. The writer, R. A. WILSON, regards the work of the Bureau in connection with the Central American Peace Conference sufficient in itself to justify the high hopes of its founders, the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

"Crossing the Panama Isthmus with Buccaneer Morgan" is the title of an interesting article published in "The Outing Magazine," for September, 1908, contributed by JOHN R. SPEARS, who gives an animated account of the trip made by this "expert pirate" from Santo Domingo to the Isthmus in 1670.

In deference to the great interest displayed by the reading public in the character and capabilities of the present Executive of Venezuela, "Everybody's," for September, 1908, publishes two sketches of President CASTRO, written from the opposing standpoints of appreciation and criticism.

Emphatic indorsement is given in "System" for August, 1908, of the business alertness of the Peruvian consulate in New York, in coordinating its consular functions with those of a sample warehouse for the display of national products.

THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS AS A FIELD FOR ADVERTISING

ON August 26, 27, 28 there was held in Kansas City, Missouri, United States of America, the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, an organization made up of the advertising managers and agents of the principal manufacturing firms, magazines, and newspapers of the United States. Among the guests of the association who delivered addresses before it by special invitation of the committee in charge was the Director of the International Bureau, who discussed the subject "The Latin American Republics as a Field for Advertising." While Mr. BARRETT took up carefully the entire Latin American field, describing its general and commercial conditions, the only portion of his address quoted below is that which refers directly to advertising conditions, and this is reproduced in response to many requests from advertising men in different parts of the country:

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR ADVERTISING IN LATIN AMERICA.

It may now be in order for me to make a few practical suggestions in regard to advertising in Latin America. The reason that I have devoted the larger portion of my address to general facts is that my argument would lose its force if I undertook a technical discussion of the subject of advertising, which, in all its phases, can only be treated thoroughly by an expert. Just what Latin America offers specifically for American advertising men must be ascertained by those men themselves visiting that part of the world or sending their representatives to study and report upon its peculiarities. If any of you are inclined to extend the scope of your work to Latin America, make a special effort to appreciate the point of view of Latin Americans, their habits and customs, their way of thinking, their history, and development. It is useless to attempt to ram United States ideas into the minds of Latin Americans, but when there is due respect for their own methods and ideas and there is a polite consideration for what they are accomplishing, they will listen most attentively and possibly become strong advocates of your idea. It is a mistake to think that just because these countries are of a different language and somewhat different lineage they have not progressive methods and policies worthy of your study. There is much that the business man of the United States can learn from the business man of that section of the world. Otherwise, how can you account for the great progress and prosperity of these countries which have been practically beyond the pale of our influence?

In other words, Latin America should not be patronized. It should not be treated in a "holier than thou" attitude. It should be approached on a ground of equality and mutual appreciation. Then splendid results will surely follow. The effort to sell any kind of an American manufactured or raw product in Latin America just because it is from the United States, and therefore per se is better than what is made in Latin America, will surely result in failure. Its good quality should be emphasized, but not with a patronizing tone.

CORRECT-LANGUAGE ADVERTISING IS ESSENTIAL.

It is high time that the American advertising man impressed upon every manufacturer, merchant, and business man who wants to do business in Latin America that his circulars and catalogues which go to that part of the world should be printed in Spanish or Portuguese (Portuguese for Brazil) and in the right kind of Spanish, and not in English or bad Spanish. Just reverse the situation and imagine how you would criticize a catalogue received from some great Buenos Aires house which wanted to do business in the United States if it were printed entirely in Spanish or in the kind of English that might be called "pidjin English." It is sad but true that I have read within the last year scores of catalogues and hundreds of circulars in Spanish prepared in the United States for circulation in Latin America which make every Latin American laugh because of errors or incongruities. If you hire a man to write or prepare advertising matter in a foreign language, let his material be submitted to one who has spoken that language from childhood and not to some American who has picked it up in latter years. There are hundreds of men in the United States who have spent some time in the Philippines, Cuba, and Panama, and who think they have a knowledge of Spanish, but whose actual Spanish is like that which you hear spoken by alleged revolutionists in a comic opera of the stage. It is high time this was all stopped.

If any great advertising company intends to exploit Latin America, let it send to that part of the world only men who are humanely polite and considerate, who speak the language, and who not only will be able to size up the field, but who have an intimate knowledge of the business which they are to advertise and of its capacity to meet the Latin-American demand. I was repeatedly mortified, during my experience as United States Minister to three different Latin-American countries, to see the class of advertising men who came to these countries and to note their ignorance. Now and then there was an excellent exception, and he early received his reward.

NEWSPAPERS OF LATIN AMERICA.

Nearly every Latin-American city of any size has as many daily newspapers, in proportion to its population, as a corresponding city in the United States. It also has its proportion of illustrated papers, although they have not developed magazines to any such extent as we have in this country. Latin America is a great country for all kinds of pamphlets, and people generally read that which comes into their hands. The individual Latin American does not subscribe to newspapers, etc., to such extent as does the average man in the United States, but if printed matter comes to his house or his office and it is interesting, he is sure to take notice of it. There is, therefore, a great opportunity for judicious advertising matter carefully directed to reach that proportion of the reading population of Latin America which can actually buy and sell. In this connection it should not be forgotten that any effort to advertise throughout the United

States what Latin America has to sell tends to build up a greater market in this country for the products of that part of the world. Permanent and prosperous foreign trade includes buying as well as selling. An ideal condition can not exist where the balance is heavily on one side. In short, exchange of products is the life of trade.

Finally, I desire to make two observations. The first is that every advertising man in the United States who has the time and the means to travel and who has been in the habit of going to Europe or possibly the Orient, should some time in the early future change his itinerary and visit different parts of Latin America. One trip might include Mexico and Cuba; another the east coast of Brazil and Argentina; and possibly another the west coast of South America. An interesting journey occupying about three months could be made around South America with good steamers and hotels all the way; not, of course, steamers equal to those crossing the Atlantic or hotels in every city equal to those of Kansas City, but still good enough to make traveling comfortable.

THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Secondly, I hope that the advertising men of the United States will get into touch with the International Bureau of the American Republics in Washington and utilize its cooperation for the development of better trade and commercial relations with our sister Republics. This institution, founded nearly twenty years ago, is now being reorganized and built up into a practical organization for the promotion of Pan-American trade and friendship. It prints and distributes numerous handbooks and pamphlets and a MONTHLY BULLETIN of which it is proud. The latter is magazine size, well illustrated, and gives the latest reports on commerce, improvements, laws, etc., from all the American nations. It is now being recognized as the leading official publication of its kind in the world.

Gentlemen of this convention, I thank you for the honor of your invitation to address you and for the courtesy with which you have listened to my discussion of Latin America. In return let me invite you individually and collectively, if you come to Washington, to call at the International Bureau. Located within a stone's throw of the White House, you will readily find it with the latchstring loose. In another year we will occupy our magnificent new home, which will cost nearly a million dollars. We can receive you there better than we can in our present building, but our welcome now will be no less sincere than if we were in our more elegant surroundings of the future.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

A COMPARISON of the export trade of the United States to South America and that of the leading European countries to the same section of the world leads to conclusions which, according to the point of view, may or may not be flattering to our industrial pride.

Our export trade to the southern continent has constantly increased until now it amounts to over \$80,000,000 a year. This is an increase of more than 100 per cent in ten years, from \$33,821,701 in 1897-98 to \$83,583,919 in 1907-8. There is no serious danger that the volume of this trade will diminish and every indication that it will grow larger, but as compared with the trade which Europe enjoys, ours is inconsiderable. The exports of Great Britain to the Argentine Republic alone are nearly one hundred millions a year, and to Brazil over sixty millions. We are outclassed by Germany. What is more significant, the trade of Great Britain, Germany, and France is growing at proportionately a greater rate than that of the United States, and the trade of these countries, as also that of Belgium, Italy, and Spain is more stable, less subject to fluctuation in particular classes, and on the whole of a higher grade.

Nevertheless, dollar for dollar it is the most valuable foreign trade we have because it is our highest grade trade.

As often applied trade statistics are confusing and even misleading in the highest degree.

The fact that a country exports so many millions in value of products and imports so many more or less millions does not necessarily, or even ordinarily, mean that the country is becoming richer or poorer as the balance of trade may be for or against it. The fact that for the last fiscal year the United States exported over six hundred and fifty millions more than it imported has no direct relation to the growth of wealth for the period. Quite the contrary. The balance of trade for the preceding year was less than four hundred and fifty millions. This balance increased over two hundred millions in 1907-8 simply because, exports remaining nearly stationary with a slight decline, our imports decreased over two hundred and forty millions.

It is no paradox that a nation may become rich with a balance of trade against it. It all depends on the kind.

As between Great Britain and the United States our exports stand at about two to one in comparison with imports, yet to argue that on

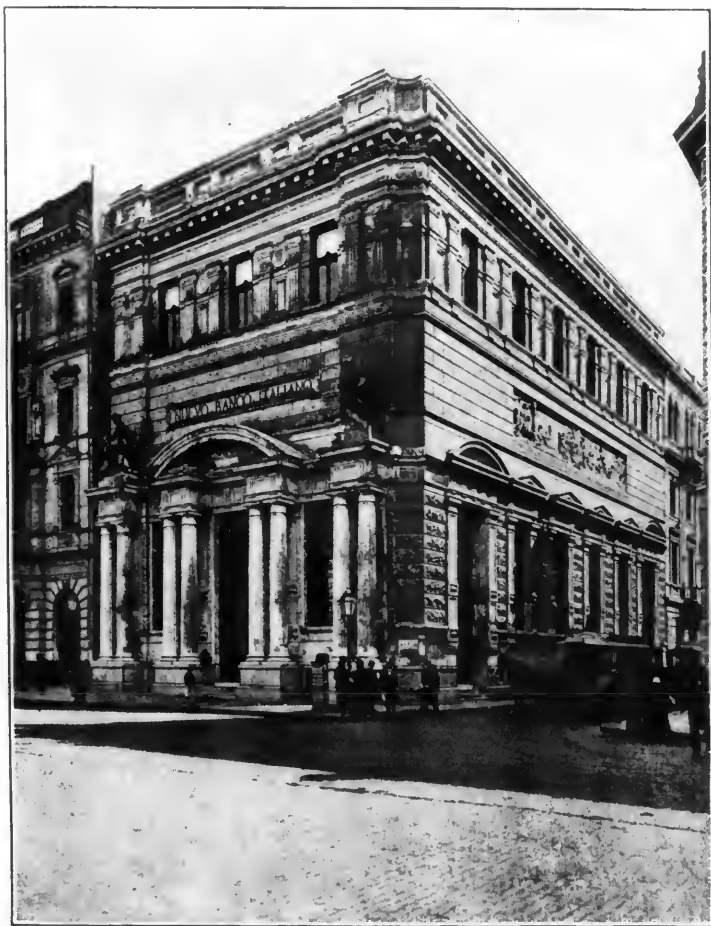


THE BRITISH BANK IN BUENOS AIRES, FOUNDED IN 1883.

account of this trade the United States was becoming richer or Great Britain poorer at the rate of six hundred millions yearly, or that the United States derives therefrom twice the benefit that Great Britain does, would be sheer nonsense. The one hundred and seventy-five

millions in raw cotton which the midland spinners take is worth more to England and is a greater element of wealth to it than is the price received by the southern planters to them or to this country.

South American imports are almost exclusively manufactured



THE ITALIAN BANK IN BUENOS AIRES, FOUNDED IN 1887.

products. Per capita several of the South American countries lead the world as consumers of this class of imports. To supply this demand is a most valuable trade, and, in so far as the United States participates in it, the most valuable trade this country has.

It is an axiom that exports rank in value to the exporting country in proportion as they represent a greater or lesser degree of elaboration in production. There is no clear-cut line of demarcation between raw material and manufactures. All articles of commerce represent in preparation for the market, to a greater or less degree, human industry, but the greater the proportionate cost of the labor expended as compared with the material used, the greater its value as an article of foreign export. It is in this sense that our export trade to South America is much more valuable, dollar for dollar, than our export trade to Europe. Yet it is not the best trade that goes to South America. Articles of luxury, the finer textiles, tools and machinery, fine furniture, and musical instruments are for the most part supplied by Europe. A considerable proportion of this higher-grade trade should be possessed by the United States, and our share of the whole might well be increased.

The reasons why this country is outclassed are not difficult of discernment. They are mainly two—first, the industrial nations of Europe possess practically the whole machinery of trade to South America, including transportation routes; and second, American manufacturers and merchants have made no effort to cover the field. It has fallen to Great Britain, Germany, and France more or less by default.

A greater weight may be given to the first reason than it deserves. True, the banking and other monetary institutions, railroads and steamship lines, importing and distributing houses and their employees, salesmen, and agents are European, in so far as they are not native, but this fact is not prohibitive to American enterprise. The situation offers certain difficulties at the beginning, but can be overcome. It is doubtful whether if by one stroke the whole machinery of foreign trade in South America were transferred from European to American control the change would be worth the while to this country.

The machinery can be duplicated at much less expense and at the same time be made more effective. The South American has no ingrained prejudice against this country's products and in favor of European which may not be overcome with effort, and this effort need consist of but little more than making him acquainted with our manufacturers in the same manner and through the same agencies ordinarily used in this country in the domestic trade. It is not necessary, nor does it even seem desirable to adopt English or German methods or agencies in South America. It is better to create our own tools than to attempt the use of such as may not fit our hands. The experience of such of our manufacturers as have succeeded in this trade warrants the assertion that we would lose more than we should gain were we to fashion our business methods in South

America upon the European model. This does not imply that there is not something to learn.

It must be borne in mind that the United States has never to any considerable extent been an exporting country of the same class as

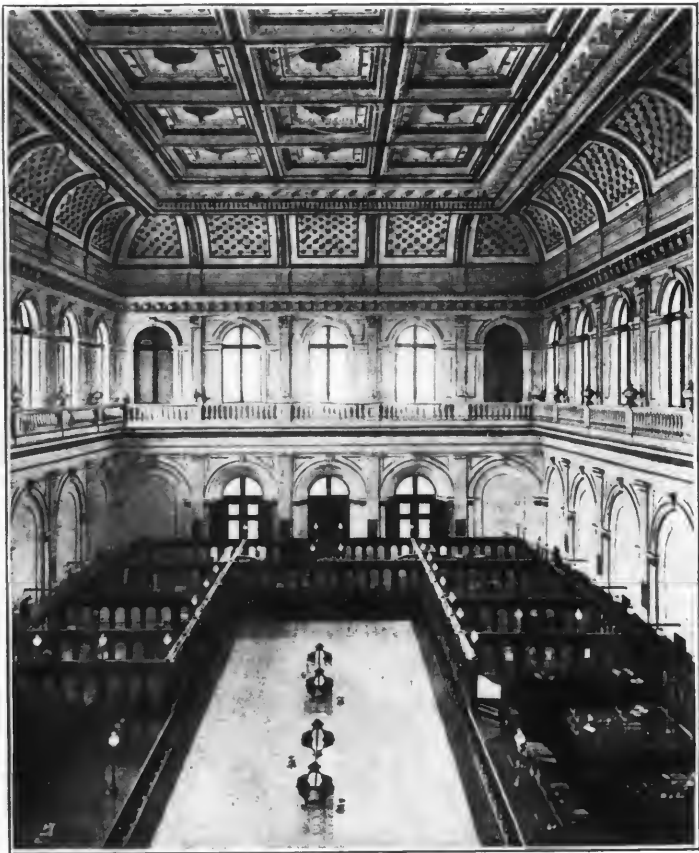


BUENOS AIRES BRANCH OF THE LONDON AND BRAZIL BANK.

the industrial countries of Europe. Consequently it has not yet mastered the business of exporting. Without doubt it has developed an immense export trade in a certain class of products—raw material and foodstuffs. This, however, is not the kind of export trade that

Europe does. It rests upon an entirely different basis and is procured in an entirely different manner from the trade in what is customarily called "manufactured products."

Prime necessities may be said to sell themselves, but highly labored products must seek a market and even sometimes create the same.



INTERIOR OF A BANK IN BUENOS AIRES.

This fact is well recognized in our domestic trade. It is necessary that it be recognized as well in our foreign trade. The eastern manufacturer of dress goods or of cutlery, for instance, would not undertake to ship to Texas or to California his goods on consignment, hoping to dispose of them at a profit, without first having acquired a knowledge of the needs of the market, the tastes and wants of the

people, and in particular the competition which his goods must meet. The introducer of a new or improved article in domestic trade would not expect to sell the same without competent salesmen and sufficient and properly directed advertising. So it is with our foreign trade. It is not possible to sell manufactured goods abroad, whether in South America or in Europe, in the same way that cotton, wheat, beef, and mutton are sold in Liverpool or Hamburg.

Sporadic efforts have been made by some American manufacturers to introduce their goods in the South American trade through the large



DEPARTMENT STORE IN BUENOS AIRES.

The firm owning this store is one of the largest dealers in foreign goods in South America. It has a purchasing agency in New York.

importing houses in Rio, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and other trade centers. Some of these have been moderately successful, but many have failed. It is surprising that any should have succeeded. The large importing houses have their uses and are generally necessary links in the chain, but it is too much to expect that trade can be originated and pushed through their agency alone. The American manufacturer does not expect this thing from the wholesalers of New York, Chicago, or St. Louis, then why should he expect it from those of Rio or Buenos Aires? It must be remembered, furthermore, that many of these houses in South America are under European control, either in direct management or through financial connections, and

that comparatively few of them have North American affiliations. They are naturally prejudiced in favor of their established connections.

How, then, can the South American markets be reached? The answer is, practically in the same manner and through the same agencies as the domestic market is reached. In minor details there may be some differences, but these are slight and easily adjusted. The two principal agencies are the same—advertising and competent salesmen. The methods of successful advertising and the qualifications of a successful salesman differ in no material particular in



INTERIOR OF A RETAIL STOVE WAREROOM IN BUENOS AIRES.

These goods are of foreign manufacture.

South America and in the United States. The same wording and matter in an advertisement which brings trade here will bring trade there. The same kind of publications which are successfully employed here can be employed there. In fact an advertisement in the local newspaper in a South American city attains an importance and carries a weight out of all proportion to what the same advertisement enjoys in a similar paper in the United States. Intelligence in the choice of the advertising medium is requisite in South America as it is in the United States, but the choice is a much simpler matter there than here, because there are fewer periodicals and it is easier

to ascertain what class of people and what localities any particular publication reaches.

South America is not surfeited with trade advertisements. The European manufacturers and traders to a large extent have neglected this field. Their methods are the same now as fifty years ago. That these methods have been successful heretofore is undoubtedly true, and that Europe controls the great bulk of South American imports is also true. But this success has been without any competition whatever on the part of the United States; or at least of so little as scarcely to be called rivalry. With minor exceptions in one or two



SALES ROOM OF IMPORTED CARRIAGES IN BAHIA BLANCA, ARGENTINA.

lines of trade the consumption of North American goods in South America has been the result of South American initiative. The products have sold because the consumer has insisted on having them. Apply to these conditions in South America the methods of advertising in use at home by our manufacturers and traders and the result can not fail of success in no small measure. It is not intended to suggest anything flamboyant, only plain, sensible, and persistent publicity through the ordinary advertising mediums.

As an illustration of how this field is neglected, we will take a single issue of "*La Prensa*," one of the two leading daily newspapers of Buenos Aires, a city of more than a million population and the capital

of a country that purchased nearly \$32,000,000 worth of American products for the year ending June 30, 1908.

In the number for July 13, 1908, "*La Prensa*" printed of advertisements 55 columns 22½ inches each, in all over 1,200 inches. Of this the products of the United States occupied 2½ inches in one single advertisement of a patent medicine.

The "*Jornal do Commercio*," the leading daily newspaper of Rio de Janeiro, second city of South America in population, and the capital of the largest and most populous country, in its issue for July 2, 1908, printed of advertisements 36 columns 28 inches each, in all over 900 inches. Of this the products of the United States occupied 19 inches, about one-half by an Illinois plow factory and the remainder divided between patent pills made in Massachusetts and electrical apparatus made in Pittsburg. In the newspapers of other cities and of the smaller provincial towns an occasional patent medicine or sewing machine advertisement is the only means by which the readers of the paper may become acquainted in print with the manufactured products of the United States. Nor has European industry availed itself to any extent of the advantages to be gained by this form of publicity, but in the issues of the two newspapers mentioned above advertisements of European products occupy about two columns each; that is, about eighteen times the space in "*La Prensa*" and about three times the space in the "*Jornal do Commercio*" occupied by American advertisements.

In regard to the second agency for the promotion of trade, competent salesmen, the situation is not quite so simple. Here Europe has an advantage, just as it has an advantage in the control of finances and transportation.

In Germany, Holland, Belgium, and to a lesser degree in France and England, young men with special South American business training and speaking Spanish and Portuguese are available as salesmen and managers for the South American trade. The system of foreign business apprenticeships in these countries has developed a corps of highly skilled and competent workers.

It is useless to expect that such a corps can be developed in this country by such means. The American young man, even during his business apprenticeship, expects and demands a living wage. He is not content to spend four or five years in a foreign country, supporting himself in whole or in part, in order to learn the methods and language of the country.

The difficulty is at the beginning. In the long run it will adjust itself, just as it has adjusted itself in Great Britain and Germany, though perhaps not in the same way but through our own methods, which may prove more effective.

Meanwhile, with almost no equipment, we are called on to face in South America an organized opposition having almost complete control of the field. How, then, can our industries force an opening? It is suggested that this can be done by the employment of South Americans themselves. In Buenos Aires, Rio, Montevideo, Santiago, Lima, and other South American cities it is not a difficult matter to find trustworthy young men of considerable business capacity who can be made into first-class agents and salesmen. Of course these young men have not to start with the training of the Hollander or the German, but they have what is perhaps in the long run the equiva-



INTERIOR OF WAREHOUSE IN ROSARIO, ARGENTINA, IN WHICH FOREIGN GOODS ARE STORED.

lent. In addition to a better knowledge of the language and of the people they have an adaptability which is too often wanting in the European, and in particular in the continental European of the north. Naturally, the directing managers must be from this country, but for the rest South American agents, salesmen, and other employees are entirely sufficient. The English as well as the other European manufacturers have failed to establish that more intimate connection with the countries in which their goods are sold which might have been established through the fuller employment of local agencies. This field lies open to the American manufacturer.

As an alternative there is always the European employee to fall back upon, and here a hint may be taken from the practice of English houses. Great Britain has a considerable trade equipment in competent trained agents and salesmen, but not sufficient for its immense commerce. The deficiency is supplied by young Hollanders, Germans, and Belgians.



INTERIOR OF A RETAIL STORE IN BARRANQUILLA, COLOMBIA.

Display of imported goods.

In brief, European trade succeeds in South America and succeeds marvelously by methods more or less antiquated with but little advertisement and not much pushing, while American trade has but a scant foothold, simply because Americans are not alive to the situation. Yet the trade is a valuable one and well worth the having.

OPENING OF THE FIFTH PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS

THE ceremonies attending on the opening of the Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress on August 6, 1908, in the capital of Guatemala, were not only elaborate in character but also demonstrated the fraternal sentiments existing among the various participating Governments.



STREET DECORATION IN GUATEMALA CITY DURING THE CELEBRATION OF THE
OPENING OF THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

The Hall of Sessions in the Medical College was decorated with the national colors of American countries, and with the busts of men great in scientific attainments of all lands. Members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of the consular service, and of the various branches of National Government were present, and following the playing of the Guatemalan national anthem, an address of welcome was delivered to the visiting delegates by the Minister of For-



DINING ROOM IN THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE, GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA.

The Delegates to the Pan-American Medical Congress were entertained at a banquet by the President of the Republic.

eign Relations, Licencado DON JUAN BARRIOS M. The sessions of the Congress were then declared open by the President of the Legislature, Licencado DON ARTURO URICO, after which the opening speech was made by Dr. DON JUAN J. ORTEGA, President of the Congress, who addressed the assembly in part as follows:

The resolution of the Medical Congress of Panama that the next Pan-American Medical Congress should be held in this Capital during the present year, the year in which should take place the most important event of our history: that is to say, the memorable entrance to this city of the Interoceanic Railway, planned and begun by the illustrious patriot, JOSÉ RUFINO BARRIOS, continued by Gen. REINA BARRIOS, and brought to a glorious termination by Señor DON MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, Constitutional President of the Republic, was received with unanimous good will. It is undoubtedly due to that event that, in these never-to-be-forgotten moments, we are assembled, united by strong ties, in this hall destined exclusively to perpetuate the convening of the Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress, and the first that Guatemalan patriotism proudly contemplates in Central America.

From that time forward the President, in order to fittingly realize his second ideal, the Pan-American Medical Congress, allowed himself no repose. To succeed to the greatest extent possible, he improved the conditions of the eleemosynary institutions already existing in the city and earnestly continued the humanitarian undertaking of completing the asylum that bears his name intended for the aged poor, and the annexed lying-in hospital for destitute women. He founded, as regards public hygiene, the national disinfecting plant, the beneficent results of which have already been felt; the *gota de leche*, or free-milk dispensary, to which children, whose mothers exhausted by toil are unable to supply them with this food, daily apply for this indispensable aliment; the National Vaccine Institute, of incalculable benefit, which furnishes this useful virus—barrier to a disease so terrible to all the inhabitants of the Republic; the crenatory, and slaughterhouse—all were founded by him. He recently provided this capital with water from "*Las Minas*," the purity of the water having been investigated and proved. He also improved the sanitary condition of the departments scourged by yellow fever, malaria, smallpox, etc., establishing a Rural Board of Health, and supplying that part of the Republic with the necessary elements for its protection and defense, and, finally, he gave his unconditional support to the improvement and enlargement of the School of Medicine and Pharmacy, in whose building this Congress was to be held.

After so much toil the President is undoubtedly amply repaid by seeing his noble and beneficent desires completely realized.

For this reason the National Executive committee has desired to eloquently express, and to perpetuate its acknowledgment to Señor DON MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, the president who now guides the destinies of this Republic, by having his bust sculptured in bronze in this hall, so that in this honored precinct from which future generations of physicians will come there may always be remembered with deep and loving respect the noble statesman who did so much for the honor of our faculty and glory of our country by bringing about the happy event of the convening in this place of the Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress.

Replies were made by the delegates from Brazil, Chile, United States, Mexico, Salvador, and Uruguay, and the ceremonies concluded with

the playing of the national airs of Pan America, and the reading of the report of the National Executive Committee.

In his address of welcome, Señor BARRIOS paid tribute to the United States as the seat of the First Pan-American Medical Congress, and stated that not only at the first assembling in Washington but also at the subsequent gatherings in Mexico, Havana, and Panama was progress of importance made in the onward march of the New World toward the settlement of complex medico-social problems and the scientific adjustment of the health of the continent.



HALL WHERE THE PRINCIPAL SESSIONS OF THE PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS WERE HELD.

The building was especially constructed for the use of this congress.

In his reply, the delegate from the United States noted the fact that the First Pan-American Medical Congress had been convoked in Washington to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus and, in the fact that the existence of the nations of the New World was attributable to the intelligence, valor, and vigor of one individual, saw a symbol of the present union of interests prevailing on the western continent.

In addition to the importance attached to the meeting of the Congress in Guatemala from a scientific point of view, the occasion was marked by a series of receptions and banquets tendered by the officials and citizens of the Government.

A banquet was given the delegates in the palace of the President, to which the diplomatic corps and persons prominent in banking, commerce, and science were invited. In eloquent words and a voice full of feeling the President of the Republic, Señor Don MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, made the following extemporaneous address:

I take the liberty of inviting all to raise their cups and to drink, in the first place, as is my pleasant duty, to the happiness and prosperity of all the nations that have honored us with their esteemed friendship, to that of their illustrious chiefs, to that of their worthy representatives accredited near this Government, and more especially to-day to that of our America, the paradise dreamed of and discovered by Columbus, called in so many ways, and so justly, to figure in the world in the place which history assigns to the peoples who live under the protection of peace and of progress, of liberty, and of industry.

I invite you likewise to join me in expressing our sincerest congratulations to all the eminent members of the Honorable Assembly who have come to work in our midst to provide, in part, the scientific canons upon which to base for the future the consolation, alleviation, and life of suffering humanity.

I invite you also on this solemn occasion, in order that justice may be done to true merit, to give a vote of thanks to the men and to the country who, introducing a scientific and beneficent revolution, conceived and put in practice the plan of these learned and important assemblies, where all discussion and work is for the good of humanity, where only words of consolation and hope are heard, where there are no parties, no frontiers, no small interests to take into account, where the harbingers of good news only carry on their lips words of comfort and on their flags the sign of relief for all who suffer, where it is shown that human intelligence, placed at the service of humanity, has neither family, nor country, nor home, but that it is for all men, for all peoples, for all races, and for all continents.

A thousand times happy those who, professing to do good, can carry in their conscience the satisfaction of returning or preserving this same good, which is the most highly prized attribute of man, that is to say, health.

Happy likewise those who in study and experience diligently seek and in assemblies endeavor to solve the most delicate problems that engage the mind of man—problems of health—because, gentlemen, it is necessary to confess that in all the fields of thought the first is to exist, and afterwards all that which follows.

Excuse me, gentlemen, if with this involuntary digression I should have wandered from the principal theme of my remarks, and now, returning thereto, I invite you, finally, to drink to the complete success with which the Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress has crowned its important labors, and to the hope that on leaving these shores our learned guests will carry pleasant memories with them, as are pleasant indeed those they leave with us—of the days spent under our skies, where our people wished to receive them with a fraternal embrace.

President CABRERA's address was followed by a few appropriate and well-chosen remarks by the American Minister to Guatemala, Hon. WILLIAM HEIMKE, in which he stated that on such a memorable occasion he was glad to offer a few words of sincere and hearty congratulations; that the designation of the city of Guatemala as the place for the holding of the Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress, whose important sessions had closed that day, and in honor of whose members a splendid banquet and other entertainments had been

given, was an event of great importance to the Republic. He expressed his appreciation of the part taken by the Government of Guatemala, and the cultured inhabitants of its beautiful capital, in the cordial welcome given the delegates to the Medical Congress, in their lavish entertainments, and, above all, in the characteristic hospitality and goodness of heart, innate qualities of the Guatemalan people, manifested during the sessions of the Congress, all of which would create a lasting impression on the minds and hearts of the distinguished guests. He spoke of the good fortune of those who had



SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA.

Several sessions of the Pan-American Congress were held in this institution. The building and grounds occupy two city blocks.

been tendered invitations to the banquet and celebration, and of the desire of the Guatemalan Government to honor the eminent scientists whose every aim was directed to the alleviation of suffering humanity, and expressed an earnest desire that the labors of the Congress might redound to the welfare, not only of Guatemala, but to that of all mankind. The Minister then drank to the health of President CABRERA, to that of his cabinet, and of the physicians who had attended the Congress, and closed with a final toast, in which all joined, to the happiness, progress, and prosperity of Guatemala.

The Congress adjourned on August 10, having selected Lima, Peru, as the seat of the next meeting.

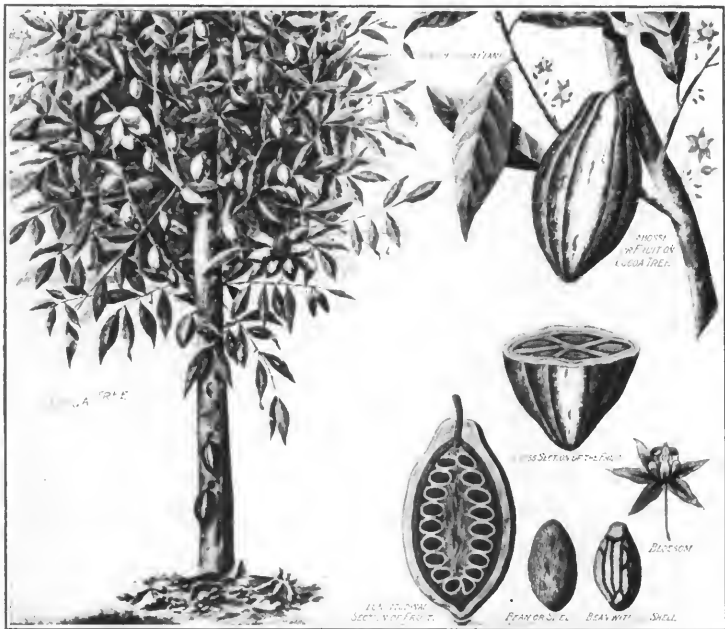


C A C A O

CACAO is the correct word to apply to a product which ranks with coffee and tea as a great and instinctively selected stimulus in the dietary of man. By using this term cacao instead of the English one of cocoa, two advantages are gained: First, the word then becomes of universal application, for cacao is the commercial and domestic term applied throughout Latin-America, it has been adopted in Europe since the days of the earliest importation from the New World, it is the naturalized expression wherever it is produced in the East Indies, and will be understood even in Japan, although it offers no rivalry there to the national and native tea; second, a confusion, unfortunately so prevalent throughout the English-speaking world, will be avoided. Cocoa is apt to be confounded with coca, the plant of Peru which the Indians use to sustain them in their weary journeys across the mountains, and which furnishes the drug (alkaloid) called cocaine in medicine; as a matter of fact cocaine and cacao are botanically quite different, and have nothing in common, a point that should be well known, because the fear that cocaine forms part of cocoa is entirely groundless. Cocoa is supposed also to be of the same family as the cocoanut, but here, too, the resemblance goes no further than the name, for the cocoanut is a palm and requires an altogether different soil for its propagation.

Chocolate, on the other hand, the *chocolatl* of the Aztecs, is the original cacao. In the language of the aboriginal Mexicans it meant

water—that is, a drink—from choco, which became under the Spanish tongue cacao. The Aztec name shows that the plant is distinctly American. It is indigenous to Mexico, Central America, and certain areas of South America. The Emperor MONTÉZUMA was so fond of it that he had 50 jars of chocolate prepared for his own table and 2,000 more for that of his household. Its use among the people was so extensive that bags of cacao containing a certain number of beans were current as money. The Spaniards carried a taste for the drink to Europe, and even to-day chocolate is considered a peculiarly Spanish drink.

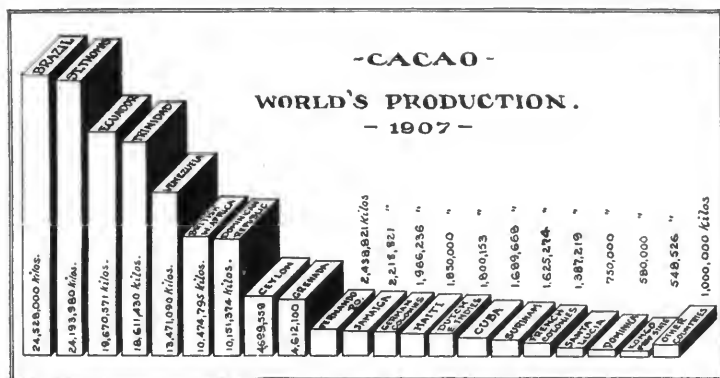


THE CACAO TREE, PODS ON THE TREE AND IN SECTIONS, AND THE BLOSSOM.

Cacao is essentially a tropical cultivation, and is known in countries situated both north and south of the line. On the north side of the equator the cacao countries are Ceylon, the Philippines, Cameroon, the Gold Coast, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Guianas, Salvador, Guatemala, Venezuela, and the West India Islands; south of the equator the main cacao countries are Ecuador, Brazil, Peru, and parts of Africa with the adjacent islands. The extreme range of latitude is from 20° north to 20° south. Not only is the cultivation of cacao limited to these few degrees within the Tropics, but it is usually a success only in those areas in which the altitude is very insignificant;

an elevation of between 200 meters and 800 meters (650 to 2,600 feet) marks the limits of the successful cacao plantations in this equatorial belt. In this respect it presents wide differences when compared with tea, cinchona, camphor, and coffee, and certain similarity in environment to the coconut palm, to the rubber plant, and bananas.

From one country to another varying degrees of temperature, moisture, and rainfall—that is, of climate—may be noted, but in all cases cacao requires a moist atmosphere, a temperature between 70° and 90° F., a firm, deep soil, and shade. This is the rule reported from such widely separated parts of the world as Mexico, Trinidad, Ecuador, Ceylon, and Samoa. Climate must be carefully studied before a successful plantation can be expected. Two other conditions are equally as important as climate; these are drainage and shade. Whether the land should be flat or on a hillside is a question



I. S. A. R.

for the planter and agriculturist, as is also the character of drainage best suited to any particular spot, but in any event it must have drainage, because the roots and the trunk will not stand more than a limited amount of water, and continuous soaking seems to injure the tree and its fruit, even if it does not destroy the grove. Shade of some kind is acknowledged by practically all experienced planters to be necessary for the cacao tree. It is not a hardy plant, capable of fighting against odds in a tropical forest: wherever it has been found in its wild state, it has been under the protection of a taller tree that kept off both the fierce rays of the sun and the destroying blasts of the hurricane. These natural safeguards must, therefore, be preserved on a plantation, although just what shade is best offers a perennially fertile topic for discussion at meetings of agricultural societies. The banana has its place, as has also the rubber tree, and it is a well-known fact that cacao grows excellently on ground which has pre-

vionsly been occupied by rubber trees. As popular (and surely as poetic) a shade as any is the Immortelle, the Madre del Cacao, which is particularly available in the cultivated plantations about the Caribbean Sea.

The distance which should separate the cacao trees to get the best results when they arrive at full bearing maturity is thoroughly settled. Depending, of course, upon local conditions, trees should be planted at from 12 to 24 feet apart, which allows about 300 to 150 trees to the acre.



A BRANCH OF CACAO PODS, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE GROWTH ON THE BRANCHES.

The cacao tree does not produce marketable fruit for several years after planting, but when once the pods can be gathered—and under careful cultivation a small crop may be expected at the end of the fourth year—the yield is a progressively increasing one until full maturity at the tenth year is reached, after which the fruit is considered the finest, and the tree may be kept in steady bearing for fully a generation.

This is all a matter of agriculture. In addition to the questions of soil and shade, of protection and climate, other important details demand the constant attention of the agriculturist. These relate to fertilization, to grafting, and to particular varieties of the plant.



GATHERING CACAO PODS.
(Copyright—Underwood & Underwood.)

Subordinate questions relate to seasons for picking, methods employed, and to preparation of the fruit for the market.

When this stage is reached the agricultural problem gives place to the commercial one.

The commercial problem involves the best method of treating the cacao bean so that it will bring the highest price and produce the best chocolate and the most nutritious cocoa for the palates of the consuming world. The fruit of the tree, in which the seeds lie buried, is a melon or cucumber shaped "pod," 7 to 10 inches long and 3 to 4½ inches thick. The rind is hard and tasteless, varying in color



A COLLECTION OF CACAO PODS.

from yellow to red and purple, and marked by about ten longitudinal ridges, with deep grooves between them. The interior is divided into cells, each containing a row of seeds embedded in a soft, pinkish, acid pulp which can be used as food. These beans are the size of a thick, sweet almond, and are in this state the cacao beans or the raw cacao of commerce.

When the fruit or pods are ripe—and a picking usually takes place twice a year, for the tree may have on it buds, flowers, and fruit all at the same time—they are severed from the branches by skilled gatherers, who reach up to them with a long, pruned-shaped

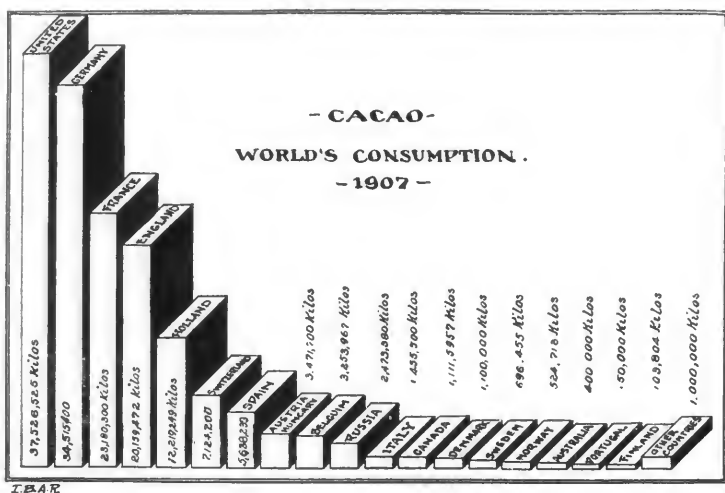


CACAO GATHERERS RETURNING FROM WORK.

(Copyright—Underwood & Underwood.)

knife so arranged that it can cut off the ripe fruit without injuring any adjacent green pods. The gathered pods are left in heaps upon the ground for a day or so, when they are cut open; the seeds are then taken out and carried to the place where they are cured or sweated.

The curing process is as delicate as it is for coffee and tea, and upon the results obtained depend to a great extent the quality and richness of the powder sold for consumption. The older way was to spread the beans in the shallow pans exposed to the sun, and in a seuse sun-cured beans produce a better article; but later methods require expensive buildings in which to bring about the result. Curing consists of two steps, the first being the fermentation, the



second the drying. The object of fermentation is to remove the sugary pulp surrounding the seeds, to promote chemical changes within the kernels, to convert the bitter astringent taste into a sweet one, and to improve the color and flavor of the bean itself. All this may take from two to eight days, and only experts can tell when the proper stage has arrived for the discontinuance of the process. The beans are then washed, as a rule, although claim is made by some that washing is unnecessary and also reduces the weight of the marketed article. After washing they are dried by the sun or by hot-air blasts, this drying process gradually changing the bean into the finished product, when the surface of the bean has a bright reddish-brown color, the kernel a brown, or "chocolate," color internally, and when the parts are friable and show no signs of moisture or unevenness on breaking.

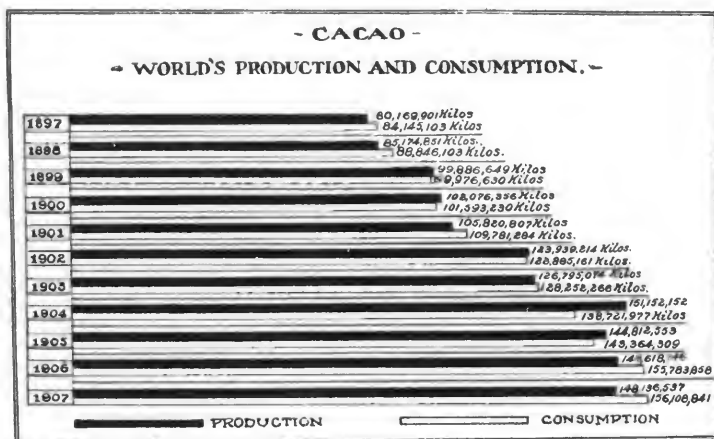


CURING AND DRYING CACAO BEANS.

The beans are "shelled," like peas, from the pod.

(Copyright—Underwood & Underwood.)

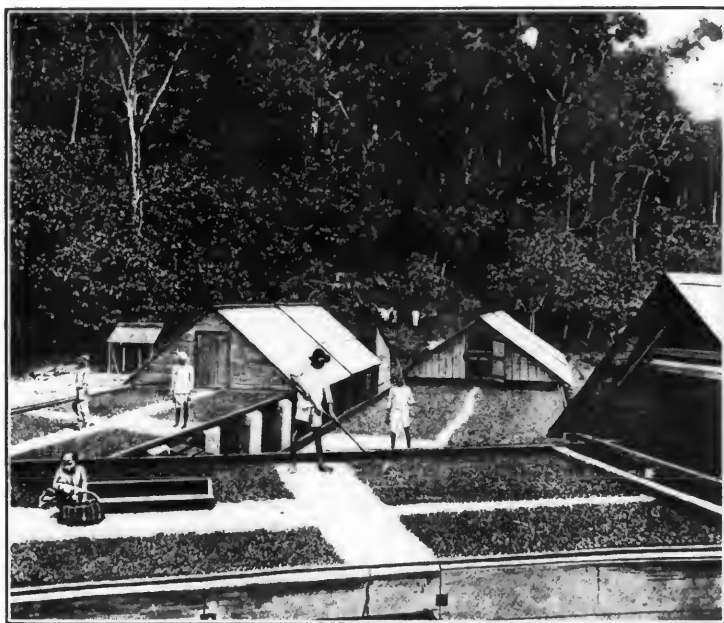
The cacao beans are now ready for shipment. They are collected into bags, carried on board vessels waiting for them, and transported to the markets at which the best prices are obtainable. The largest markets to-day are those of Hamburg, Rotterdam, London, Lisbon, Havre, and New York. An interesting illustration of the spread of an industry is given by the expanding area over which the production of cacao can be traced. Originally a native of Mexico, Central and South America, it was introduced into the West Indian Islands very soon after the invasion of the New World. From there it was carried to the East Indies, then down the African coast, and now it is grown in all parts of the earth where climatic conditions are favorable. In Mexico, all the Central American republics and Panama, in Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil, certain areas of Colombia and Peru, in Cuba, the British West Indies, in Haiti and especially



the Dominican Republic, cacao growing has long been a recognized industry. In the insular possessions of the United States, Guam, and the Philippines, much encouragement is given to efforts to establish plantations, while in Hawaii and Porto Rico the crop seems to be promising a successful addition to their export opportunities.

Cacao is one of the few crops of the world the home consumption of which has apparently little concern with the quality or the amount of what is sent away. Although chocolate of the most delicious flavor can be obtained in the cafés of Caracas, and the peoples of cacao countries partake of it both as a stimulant and as a delicacy, it is really displaced in popular taste by coffee, and to get the full flavor of the food and drink it is necessary to go to the northern countries of the world for the finished product. An important explanation for this fact is that the bean, unlike coffee, no longer serves

as the direct source of the drink: cacao has become a factory product, and after reaching foreign centers must be further prepared for individual consumption. The consumption of cacao bears no relation either to the source of supply or to markets in which it is sold. The accompanying table will show the proportionate absorption of the raw cacao bean, but public taste is the deciding factor in the disposal of chocolate and cocoa, so that Dutch cocoa meets with favor in England, English cocoa has a high selling power in the United States, and American and French chocolate sell all over the world.



CURING THE CACAO BEAN.

On some estates large warehouses are built and equipped especially for curing the beans under uniform conditions.

When the beans arrive at the factory in Holland, Spain, or the United States they are blended to get the best smoothness and richness of taste. This is a matter of skill and judgment, and upon the blend depends the character of any particular brand. The beans are next roasted, also a critical process: then they are crushed and the shells winnowed from the nibs. These nibs contain the real flavor. They must be ground to the fineness of flour, and at the end of this reduction process they have become a viscous liquid like molasses. This liquid condition is due to the presence in the nibs of an oily substance called "cocoa (cacao) butter," and up to this point all products from

cacao are practically the same. The difference between chocolate and cocoa, as it is known to the trade, is due to this cacao butter. It is retained in the chocolate, but for cacao it is squeezed out of the pulverized nibs, and thus becomes a commercial product of itself.

If chocolate is wanted, the ground nibs in the semifluid state are poured into molds and allowed to harden into cakes, or if sweetened chocolate is to be prepared, sugar and some flavoring like vanilla is added before the formation of cakes.

If cocoa is wanted, the "butter" is expressed, the remaining powder again ground, dried thoroughly, and is then ready for canning. Cacao is said to be more digestible than chocolate, the reason being that the cacao butter, although in itself an easily assimilable fat, somewhat retards the digestive process of the latter.

Both preparations have stimulating and nutritive qualities. The nutritive value depends upon the oils and vegetable ingredients of the bean, for the drink is more than a decoction like coffee or tea. It is rather a solution in which all nutritive factors are retained. The stimulant value is due to the alkaloid theobromin, almost, if not quite, identical with caffeine, the active principal of coffee and tea. "Theobromin" is a word formed by analogy from the botanical name of the plant, which is "theobroma cacao"—food for the gods.

Cacao has one feature which at the present may commend it to those seeking a home in the Tropics—its production seems in general to lag behind consumption, or, in other words, popular taste throughout the world is being educated up to chocolate and cacao faster than the supply increases. This does not necessarily signify that the price of the bean is rising, but in proportion to the demand the production keeps on the favorable side of the market.





THE TRAFFIC IN PANAMA HATS

THE expression "Panama hat," as indicative of the origin of this celebrated article of headgear, is an evident misnomer, inasmuch as these hats are made in the greatest perfection in Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia. Formerly the entire output of this product, destined for the foreign trade, was shipped via the principal port of the Isthmus of Panama, which became the great mart and intermediate depository of this important article of South American commerce, and in the course of time these famous and much-sought-for hats were inappropriately designated, in the markets of the world, "Panama hats." For many years Panama enjoyed the enviable distinction of being the chief market for the sale and distribution of these hats, but Guayaquil, Ecuador, long ago wrested that honor from the isthmian city, and remains to-day the great emporium and distributing center of the Panama-hat industry of the world. In Latin America these hats are not now, nor have they ever

been, known as "Panama" hats, but are universally called "jipijapa," in honor of the town in Ecuador where it is said they were first manufactured.

In Europe, and especially in France, it is generally supposed that the straw out of which Panama hats are manufactured is so expensive in the countries producing the raw material that hats made of it are articles of luxury beyond the means of all except the well to do or rich. This is a popular error, since Panama hats are in common use by rich and poor alike in the South American countries which engage to any considerable extent in their manufacture. The high price of Panama hats in foreign countries is largely due to the import duties placed upon them and to the fact that they pass through the hands of a considerable number of commission merchants before reaching the ultimate purchaser. The price of the hats in the places where they are manufactured varies greatly, according to the quality of the material used and the skill of the workmen employed. A fine quality of jipijapa or Panama hat, made in the Province of Manabi, Ecuador, out of a particularly strong, soft, and silky straw, is seldom seen in the United States, because the planters along the Ecuadorian coast are willing to pay \$80 to \$100 for a hat so pliant and flexible that it can be folded up and carried in the pocket without the slightest injury.

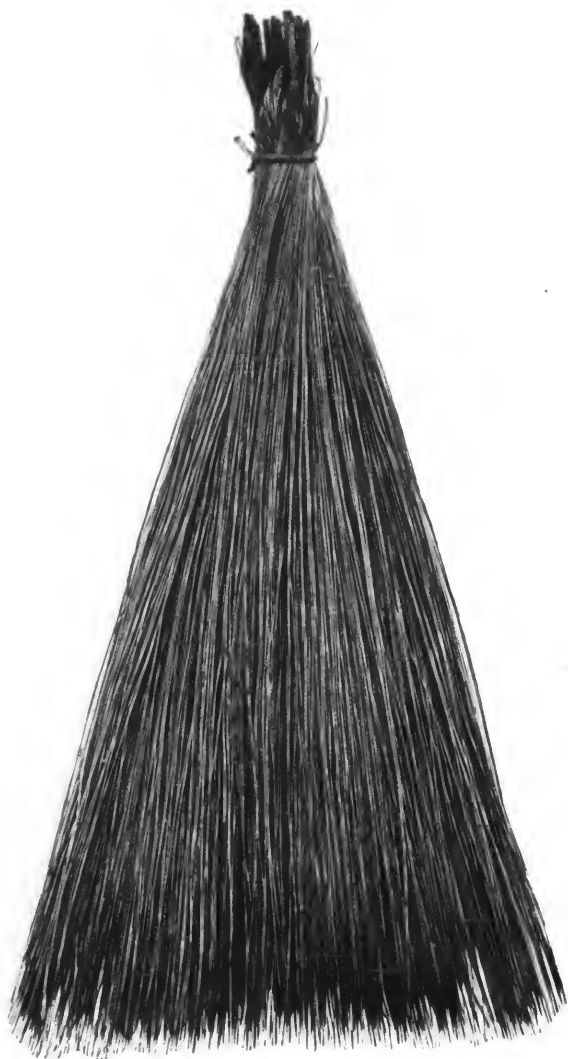
Some magnificent specimens of Panama hats, made by Señor PALMA, a native of Ecuador, were exhibited at the Paris Exposition during the reign of Napoleon III. The best two were bought by a French gentleman for 1,000 *francs* (about \$200) and presented to the Emperor and Marshal MACMADON. Señor PALMA is now dead, but there are a number of other workmen in the Republic of Ecuador who are equally skilled. One of the finest Panama hats ever made was sent to the Prince of Wales some years ago, and it was so delicate and exquisitely woven that it could be folded into a package no larger than his watch.

The raw material, or *toquilla* straw, out of which Panama hats are made, and to which is due their compactness, lightness of weight, durability, elasticity, imperviousness to water, and ease with which they can be cleaned when soiled, comes chiefly from Ecuador. The shrub, *Carludovica palmata*, from which *toquilla* straw is obtained, is from 6 to 10 feet high, and grows wild in the hot and humid regions of the Pacific coast in Ecuador and Colombia, and in the forests of the Upper Amazon in Peru. There are five or six species of the plant, some of which have been more or less successfully cultivated, but the main supply of the fiber or straw comes from the plant in its natural state. The price of the straw varies according to the place of production, color, length, thickness, and number of threads to the strand or skein. The plant resembles the saw palmetto, is fan shaped, and



BRANCH OF THE JIRACA PALM, FROM WHICH A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE
PANAMA HATS ARE MADE.

This palm resembles the saw palmetto. The young leaves are cut from the
stalk while folded up, just as they begin to open.



PALM FIBER STRIPPED AND ROLLED, READY FOR WEAVING.

The outer plait is removed and the inner ones split into shreds of the fineness desired. After being immersed in boiling water the "straw" is first dried in the shade and then exposed to the sun.



STREET SCENE IN CATACAOS, PERU.

The city of Catacaos and the surrounding territory is the Peruvian center for the manufacture of Panama hats. It is connected by railroad with the city of Piura, 7 miles distant.



A SKILLED WEAVER OF HATS.

Weaving begins from the center of the crown, the circular starting point being called a button. When children are six years of age they commence to plait hats of coarse fiber, a finer strand being supplied them each season. After several years' training they weave well; still, but few are ever able to weave hats of the finest tissue.

when cultivated the seed is planted, during the rainy season, on low, wet land, in rows. Just before ripening, when the shrub attains a height of about 5 feet, it is cut, boiled in hot water, and after being thoroughly sun dried and assorted is ready for use. In the case of the highly prized shrubs that grow in the damp and gloomy depths of the tropical forests, a slightly different process of gathering and curing the fiber is observed, inasmuch as the fan-shaped leaves are cut from the trunk of the shrub just as they are in the act of opening, are stripped of their outer filaments, immersed for a few seconds in a vat of boiling water, then withdrawn for a moment and again submerged for an instant, taken out, vigorously shaken and carefully suspended on a string to dry in the shade, and a day later bleached in the intense rays of the tropical sun. Greater whiteness of straw



HAT WEAVERS.

The fibers used in the finer grades of hats are as delicate as linen threads. A broken straw or obtruding knot decreases the value more than 50 per cent.

may be secured by originally boiling the fiber in water containing a certain proportion of lemon juice.

A central school of hat making has been established at Panama, provided for by Government funds. Fourteen scholarships have been established, two from each of the seven provinces of the Republic. Pupils must be not less than fifteen years of age, of good conduct and health, willing and desirous of learning hat weaving, have good eyesight, and contract an obligation to teach the same industry wherever designated by the Government. The school was opened June 15, 1905, and general interest is taken in the result of this new enterprise.

On the Pacific slope of Ecuador, Panama hats are made in the provinces of Manabi and Guayas, the former producing the celebrated *jipijapas* of Montecristo and Santa Ana, and the latter those of Santa



ECUADORIAN HAT WEAVERS AT WORK IN THEIR HOMES.

Men, women, and children patiently labor in plaiting the straw. A hat of fine quality often takes six months in the weaving.



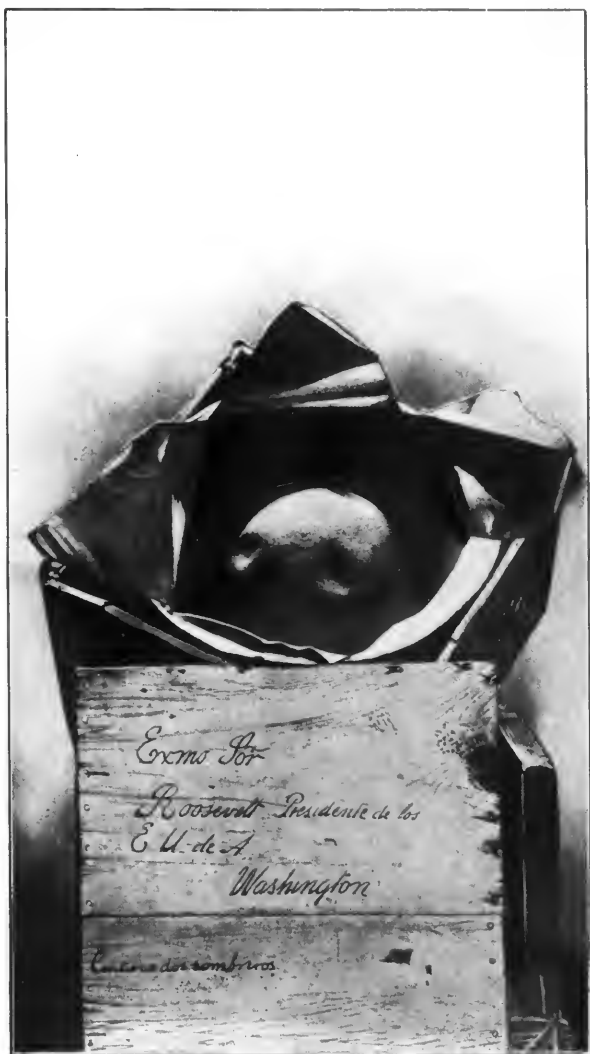
A DEALER BARTERING FOR HATS IN ONE OF THE ECUADORIAN DISTRIBUTING CENTERS.

Competition among the buyers is often quite keen, some exceedingly fine grades of Saturday is the popular market day for *Pipipipes*, "Montecristi" and "Molabí" hats bringing from \$100 to \$125 each.



ORIGINAL PACKAGES PREPARED FOR SHIPMENT.

The upper package, or *Sron*, a cowhide covering, contains 600 hats "in the rough;" the lower case, 720.



ORIGINAL PACKAGE CONTAINING TWO HATS IMPORTED FOR PRESIDENT
ROOSEVELT.

The translation of address on cover is: "His Excellency, Mr. Roosevelt, President
of the United States of America. Contains two hats."

Elena and Manglaralto. In the inter-Andine region of the Republic, the manufacture is confined to the provinces of Azuay, Cañar, Pichincha, and Loja. In the first-named Province over 3,000 persons are engaged in the hat industry. The celebrated Sigsig brand of Panama hats are made in this Province out of a fiber so durable that hats made of it are said to stand without injury the most violent crushings.

In the Amazon region of Ecuador, Panama hats are manufactured at Santa Rosa out of straw brought from Napo. The Province of Manabi, however, is the great *toquilla* straw-producing region of the Republic, most of the hats manufactured in Ecuador being made out of this straw, and large quantities of it are exported to Piura, Peru, notwithstanding the heavy export tax to which it is subject, to be used in making the celebrated Peruvian *catuacos* hats. Antioquia is the principal Panama-hat-manufacturing center of Colombia.

The United States is the largest purchaser of Panama hats, having imported from Ecuador in 1906 *jipijapas* to the value of \$600,901. Germany, Great Britain, and France, in the order named, are next in importance in this traffic.

The straw exported from Ecuador to Peru is shipped in bales weighing about 85 pounds each, a pound of the straw bringing from 70 to 80 cents, according to grade. Germany also takes a small quantity of the straw. The manufacture of a Panama hat often requires the labor of a skilled weaver, working five or six months in the late twilight or early dawn, the only time available for making the finer grades of hats.



MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF PERU

ON July 28, 1908, the President of Peru, Señor José Pardo, read an important and interesting message to the National Congress at the opening of its regular session, outlining conditions in the Republic during 1907 and the early months of 1908.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

During the previous year the relations of the Republic with other nations were cordial and friendly.



REVIEW OF PERUVIAN CAVALRY, MAIN PLAZA, LIMA.

The Peruvian Army, on a peace footing, numbers about 4,000 men, of which the cavalry branch consists of seven squadrons of 128 men each. It has been reorganized under the supervision of French army officers.

The preliminary steps concerning the arbitration of the boundary with Bolivia are well under way. The commission charged with the study of the question will shortly make its report, and soon thereafter the decision of the arbitrator will be rendered, settling in this manner an old dispute between two sister Republics and doing an inestimable service to the cause of peace and justice in South America.

The new trade regulations with Bolivia, via Mollendo, giving to Bolivian commerce all possible transit facilities, have been signed and are now in force.

The provisional arrangements with the United States of Brazil concerning a part of the territory in dispute remain *in statu quo*, no definite settlement of the boundary line having been arrived at. It is understood by both Governments that a final solution will be reached on or before May 31, 1909.

The visit to the port of Callao of the Brazilian training ship *Benjamin Constant* gave rise to a cordial demonstration of amity and good will on the part of the Peruvian Government toward the Brazilian nation.

The pacts of September 12, 1905, signed in Bogota, establishing the principle of arbitration in the settlement of controversies arising with Colombia, and especially the pending question regarding boundaries, the arbitral decision of which will be rendered by the King of Spain in Peru's dispute with Ecuador, the boundary being in question by the three States, depend upon a resolution of Congress.

The litigation of the boundary question with Ecuador, to be settled, without appeal, by the decision of the King of Spain, will soon be terminated. The commission appointed by the umpire will shortly report, and it is probable that before the close of the year the question will be definitely settled.

In regard to the visit of the United States fleet, President PARDO said:

The powerful American Atlantic Squadron, commanded by Admiral EVANS, visited Callao in February of the present year. The sincere and friendly welcome that the inhabitants of Lima gave to the crew of that squadron, and the honors which the latter bestowed on Peru through me, were evidence of the cordial relations existing between both Governments, and in which the people of both countries participate, as was also shown during the recent visit of the cruiser *Admiral Grau* to San Francisco, California.

Three conventions have been signed with Chile, namely: Concerning the liberal professions, a modification of the consular agreement in force, and a convention for the exchange of publications. The character of the first two require that they be submitted to Congress for approval.

The question relating to the provinces of Tacna and Arica could not be definitely settled during President PARDO's administration.

The Hague Conference adjourned October 18, 1907, all of the South American Republics having been represented, and upon the initiative of the delegates of Peru, resolutions were adopted tending to make practical the application of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of international disputes.

For the purpose of admitting the consuls of Peru to the colonies of Holland, as is required by the demands of commerce, the representatives of the two Governments have signed a convention which has already been submitted to the National Congress.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The receipts from posts and telegraphs in 1907 were £72,829 (\$364,145) and £18,788 (\$93,940), respectively, the amounts in both instances being considerably in excess of the sums estimated in the budget.

The construction of new telegraph lines continued with great activity, 1,176 kilometers (731 miles) having been constructed since the last meeting of Congress, and 373 kilometers (232 miles) of double wires strung. At the present time there are 629 kilometers (391 miles) of new telegraph lines under construction in the Republic. Thirty-one new telegraph offices have been opened to the public during the past year.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Government continues to heartily cooperate in the diffusion of knowledge and the betterment of public instruction, the most satisfactory results having been obtained since the great reform of 1905.

At present there are 2,410 public schools in the Republic and 3,160 teachers, or 105 more schools and 156,011 more pupils than in 1906. A number of public school buildings have been erected during the past year in different parts of the country.

The number of pupils in the normal school for women at San Pedro doubled in 1907 as compared with 1906, the building was enlarged, the curriculum extended, and the number of teachers increased. The normal school for men graduated 26 pupils in 1907, the two receiving the highest grades proceeding to the United States to complete their studies. The six normal schools of Peru now have 211 matriculants, as compared with 163 in 1907 and 142 in 1906.

The Central Manual Training and Physical Culture School, established at the capital in June, 1907, now has 120 pupils, 30 of whom are from the normal schools. The appropriation for school furniture, books, and apparatus in the budget of the present year was £23,000 (\$115,000).

The colleges of the Republic continue to receive the solicitous attention of the Executive. Decrees have been issued concerning the technical and administrative requirements of the institutions, and efforts have been made to select the ablest corps of professors and other necessary personnel. Subventions have been made, and such other help given by the Government as the pressing needs of the institutions required.



DR. DON JOSÉ PARDO, RETIRING PRESIDENT OF PERU.

The college revenues have considerably increased. The amount of the appropriation for public instruction in the budget of 1908 was £61,244 (\$306,220), as compared with £44,222 (\$221,110) in 1905.

The National Library continues to add to its bibliographic material, and at the present time has as many volumes as it had at the time of its destruction.



HEALTH INSTITUTE, LIMA, PERU.

The Public Health Service is thoroughly organized in Peru. Vaccination is obligatory, and is performed gratis. The principal preventive and curative serums are distributed to the poor without charge. Large appropriations by Congress are made for the support of this service, which is maintained at a high state of efficiency.

FINANCE.

The reforms effected at the Callao custom-house concerning the establishment of warehouses and the system of dispatching merchandise have given satisfactory results and will soon be introduced in other custom-houses of the Republic.

From July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, 356 bars of gold bullion, weighing 1,778 kilograms (3,920 pounds), valued at £222,285 (\$1,111,425), were received at the Mint. During the same period gold coins of the denominations of pounds, half pounds, and fifths of a pound were issued to the value of £214,004 (\$1,070,020).

In accordance with the provisions of the coinage law, the Government purchased, from November, 1906, to March 30, 1908, 25,888

kilograms (57,073 pounds) of silver bullion, valued at £114,157 (\$570,785). In the period referred to the Mint coined silver *sols* (a *sol* is 48 cents gold, approximately) and fractions thereof to the value of £104,050 (\$520,250).

The revenues in 1907 were very satisfactory. The estimated receipts in the budget for that year aggregated £2,679,266 (\$13,396,330), while the actual receipts rose to £2,830,324 (\$14,151,620), or an excess of actual over estimated receipts of £151,057 (\$755,290).

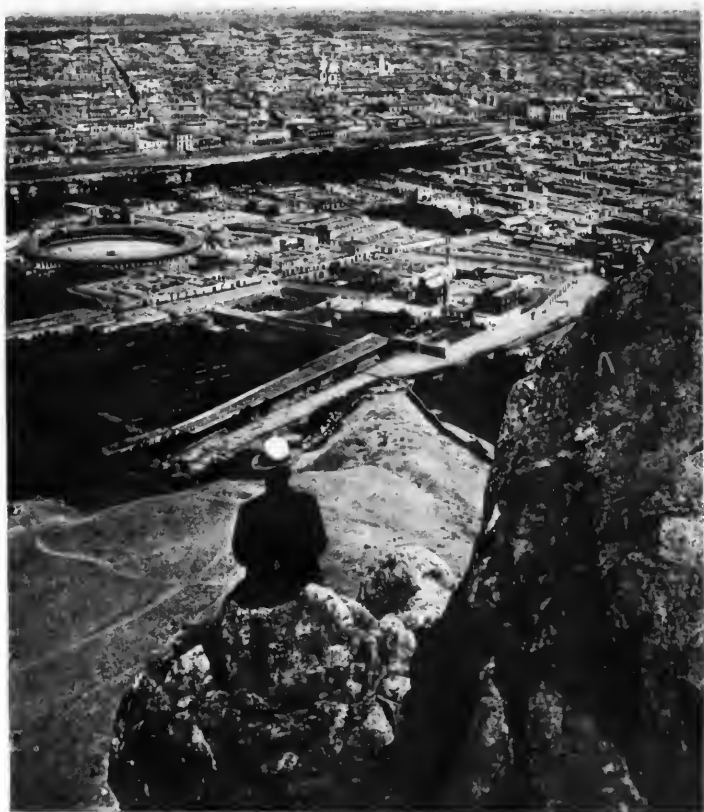
The great sources of national production are agriculture and mining. The latter developed considerably in 1907, and, although statistics show it to have been equal to the agricultural production, nevertheless, judging from the products of the mines during the first half of the present year, the value of the mineral output exceeds that of agriculture, and therefore mining now occupies the first place among the domestic productions of the nation.

The mineral output in 1907 was valued at £3,499,057 (\$17,495,285), as compared with £2,610,574 (\$13,052,870) in 1906, or an increase of £888,483 (\$4,442,415) in 1907. The following table shows the value of mineral products in 1906 and 1907:

Article.	1906.		1907.	
Coal	£138,155	\$690,775	£106,000	\$530,000
Crude petroleum.....	242,542	1,212,710	250,440	1,252,200
Gold	170,355	831,775	93,229	466,145
Silver	972,958	4,864,790	1,229,951	6,149,755
Copper.....	996,056	4,980,275	1,709,337	8,546,685
Lead.....	35,125	175,625	34,669	193,345
Bismuth.....			8,006	40,030
Vanadic acid.....			5,195	25,975
Mercury.....	495	2,475	365	1,825
Salt.....	20,226	101,130	21,592	107,960
Borates.....	23,392	116,960	22,050	110,295
Sulphur.....	2,745	13,725	2,744	13,720
Antimony.....	8,526	42,630	15,470	77,350
Total.....	2,610,574	13,052,870	3,499,105	17,495,285

Due to the fall in the price of rubber and the damage suffered by the sugar and rice crops the agricultural production in 1907 remained almost stationary. The table given below shows the value of agricultural products in Peruvian pounds in 1906 and 1907:

Article.	1906.	1907.
Sugar.....	£1,854,812	£1,124,723
Cotton.....	556,859	581,441
Wool.....	549,986	456,669
Rubber.....	1,037,834	954,582
Coen.....	130,325	125,757
Coffee.....	42,754	42,106
Cocaine.....	79,071	66,630
Hides.....	190,668	147,197
Total.....	3,432,339	3,499,105



LIMA, PERU, FROM THE HEIGHTS.

The "City of the Kings," founded by Pizarro in 1535, lies in the valley of the River Rimac, 7 miles from the coast. Its combination of old-world charm and modern progress make it one of the most attractive of Latin-American cities.

(Copyright—Underwood & Underwood.)

Taken as a whole, the foreign commerce of the year was satisfactory, notwithstanding the financial depression abroad and the fall in the price of three of the principal articles of export of the Republic, namely, rubber, copper, and silver. In spite of all this, the total value of the foreign trade in 1907 was £11,262,518 (\$56,312,590), as compared with £10,787,614 (\$53,938,070) in 1906. The imports and exports in 1907 were £5,514,787 (\$27,573,935) and £5,747,732 (\$28,738,660), respectively, as compared with £4,999,046 (\$24,995,230), and £5,817,232 (\$29,000,000), the imports and exports, respectively, in 1906.

Customs receipts show that the foreign commerce has continued satisfactory in the first half of 1908, inasmuch as the total exports and imports during that period were £5,264,540 (\$26,322,700), as compared with £5,089,301 (\$25,446,505) during the same period in 1907.

The imports and exports through Iquitos, from January to May, 1907, amounted to £700,393 (\$3,501,965), while in the same period in 1908 they were only £414,000 (\$2,070,000), or a decrease of £286,393 (\$1,431,965), £63,585 (\$317,925) of which was due to a falling off in imports, and £222,808 (\$1,114,040) to a shrinkage in exports caused by the decrease in the quantity and value of the exports of rubber, and to the specific export tax on this product of 24 *centavos* per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).

The coastwise trade in 1907 was 429,554 tons, as compared with 477,368 tons in 1906, or a decrease of about 57,000 tons in 1907. On the other hand, the maritime commerce of Callao increased 208,548 tons in 1907 as compared with 1906, the total number of tons in the former year being 1,309,812 and in the latter 1,118,360.

The balances of the banks of the Republic on June 30, 1908, as compared with June 30, 1907, show the total assets to be £6,920,179 and £6,161,597, respectively.

The value of coined gold imported in 1907 amounted to £580,013.

The capital invested in stock companies in 1907 aggregated £2,081,284.

The *Caja de Depósitos y Consignación* (Savings and Consignment Bank) had on hand on June 30, 1908, cash deposits amounting to £173,016.

FOMENTO.

The contract for the construction of the railway from Ilo to Moquegua has been let for £23,286, the State to furnish the rolling stock and stations.

At the request of the Government the Peruvian Corporation surveyed the proposed railway from Lima to Pisco. The line will be 246 kilometers (153 miles) long, and will cost, exclusive of rolling

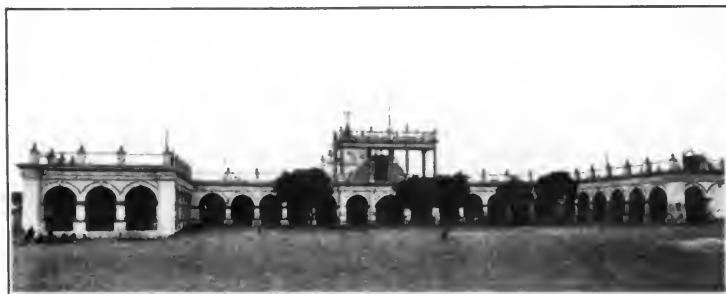
stock, £647,212, or at the rate of £2,588 per kilometer (0.62137 miles) of ordinary roadway.

The company having the concession of the Lima to Huacho railroad has made the survey and submitted an estimate. The proposed line will be 253 kilometers (157 miles) long, and will cost £722,185, including rolling stock. The gauge will be 0.916 meters, and maximum gradient 3 per cent.

A new survey will be made of the proposed extension of the Menocho Railroad to the rich mining regions of Salpa and Quernvilca, via the Chicama River pass.

The concessionaire of the Ucajali Railroad has been temporarily prevented from carrying on the construction of the line, owing to the financial stringency in Europe and the United States.

The Department of Public Works will construct bridges over the Lambayeque, Cumbil, Cochas, Pimachaca, Huaripampa, Chaimanca,



A BUILDING ON THE CHIQUITA SUGAR PLANTATION, CHICAMA VALLEY, PERU.

The Chicama Valley is one of the most fertile regions in Peru, and is especially adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane. The annual production of sugar in the Republic in 1907 was valued at \$5,720,000.

and Quinijana rivers, and will aid in the construction of the Paucartambo and Moyobamba highways.

The development of the mining industry is shown by the fact that the number of adjudicated claims during the first half of 1908 was 3,334 in excess of the number adjudicated during the last half of 1907, the claims adjudicated in the former period being 18,728, and in the latter 15,394.

The corps of mining engineers are continuing their geologic and hydrologic studies in the departments of Ica, Arequipa, and Tacna, and at the present time, under the direction of Herr Steinman, of the University of Bonn, investigations are being made in Tarma, Cerro, Huamico, Huallanca, Recnay, Huaras, and Caraz.

Explorations in the mining provinces of Tayacaja, Aguares, and Huancavelica show rich deposits of gold, argentiferous lead, and copper ores.

Wells sunk in the Chillón Valley, at Ica and Pacasmayo, indicate that subterranean deposits of water exist there, but no artesian wells have been found except those at Callao.

It is recommended that the mining code, which has been in force for eight years, be amended with respect to the granting of water and land concessions.

The commission charged with the study of the conditions prevailing in tenement houses in Lima has submitted its report, indicating the measures that should be adopted to remedy existing evils, and prescribing the requisites necessary to be observed in the construction of new tenement houses.

The section of the potable waterworks at Cuzco, between Iscaychaca and the city, has been completed. It is estimated that the extension of the works from that point to Korkor springs will cost £16,000. The construction will probably soon be undertaken by the municipality.

A census of the Province and city of Lima, taken on June 26, 1908, showed the combined population of the city and Province to be 172,927, of which number there were 140,884 inhabitants in the city of Lima, 15,551 in near-by watering places, and 16,492 in the country districts.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA

THE Message of President REYES to the National Congress at its opening session on July 20, 1908, calls attention to the satisfactory condition of public affairs at home and abroad, the increase of the respect of the people for law and order, and to the loyal support of the Government by the patriotic and liberty-loving citizens of Colombia.

A great improvement is noticed in the extent and efficiency of public instruction throughout the Republic, not only in the centers of population, but also in the rural districts, where numerous public schools have been established. Evening manual training schools have been opened in various parts of the country, and this system of public instruction is receiving the earnest support of the Government.

During the last four years the means of communication, including railroads, wagon roads, and bridle paths, as well as the navigation of the Magdalena River, have notably improved.

The relations of the Government with the Church have continued most amicable and cordial.

The completion of the railroad from Guayaquil to Quito, Ecuador, on June 25, 1908, was the occasion for the exchange of hearty congratulatory messages on the part of the Presidents of the two Republics, and a manifestation of the hope that when Quito, Bogota, and Caracas are united by an iron highway there might be a reconfederation of that Greater Colombia established by the immortal Bolivar. President REYES suggests the expediency—from the standpoint of their general welfare and reciprocal aid in the development of their railways, commerce, and industry, and, above all, for their mutual protection against any injustice that might be committed by the strong against the weak—of an alliance of the three sister nations formed from the Greater Colombia.

That the tendency of the times is toward the formation of such unions in Latin America the President shows by reference to the Central American Peace Conference of Washington and to the establishment of a Central American Court of Justice at Cartago, Costa Rica, composed of representatives of all the Central American States, to take cognizance of disputed questions affecting the general welfare of the countries in interest. The opening of the Panama Canal, and

the increase in commerce consequent thereto, and especially that of the bordering Republics, will further accentuate the necessity of protective unions in South America similar to the one now in force in Central America.

A Latin-American confederation for the object indicated could never be cause for distrust on the part of the United States or European countries, inasmuch as it would be based on the establishment of permanent and stable peace among the nations composing it, would constitute an effective guaranty of the rights of natives and foreigners, encourage the completion of the Intercontinental Railway, and, in a word, become a powerful factor for good in the material development of all the American States.

MEXICAN SCHOOL OF AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY

EARLY in the year, at the suggestion of Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President of Columbia University, in the city of New York, the Director addressed a communication to Señor DON JUSTO SIERRA, Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts of Mexico, on the subject of the establishment of a school for the study of American Archaeology in the City of Mexico.

The proposition as presented to Señor SIERRA was that the leading institutions of learning throughout the world now engaged in the study of American antiquities, together with such governments as may desire on behalf of their educational departments to take part in such a movement, shall cooperate in the establishment of the school.

The general purpose was that the institution should be conducted along the same lines as similar schools in Greece, Rome, Palestine, and Egypt, and the City of Mexico was chosen because of its excellent museum and because of the rich field for study and original research offered by Mexico and Central America.

Chairs in American Archaeology exist in the universities of Paris, Berlin, Stockholm, and of Columbia in New York. In addition, museums and individual scientists of England, Germany, France, Italy, and other countries are displaying an awakened interest in the study of the antiquities of this continent.

To enlist the active cooperation of all of these agencies is Doctor BUTLER'S plan, so that in the end a properly equipped and adequately maintained school may be established.

It is gratifying to announce that, as preliminary to the accomplishment of this purpose, the hearty indorsement of the Mexican Government has been obtained, as appears in the following reply of Señor SIERRA, dated June 30, 1908, addressed to the Director:

In answer to your favor of the 29th of last May, concerning the establishment in Mexico of a school for the study of American Archaeology, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the United Mexican States accepts the proposition which the President of Columbia University has made to that end, and this Government is, therefore, desirous that this school be established, it being understood that, as stated in your note which I have now the honor to answer, all the excavations and such other investigations as may be undertaken in connection with the school intended to be established shall be carried out in conformity with the Mexican laws, and that such antiquities as may be found shall be the exclusive property of the Mexican Republic.

I beg to advise you, furthermore, that, inasmuch as Mexico also desires to render her aid for the foundation of the proposed school, I shall be obliged if you will kindly inform me in what other way could such help be furnished.

Finally, I take pleasure in informing you that the Mexican Government would be pleased that there be established in the National Museum one or more free chairs of American Archaeology, at the expense of such persons or institutions as may be already willing to bear some part of the expenses required by the carrying out of the plan proposed by you.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration,
Liberty and Constitution. Mexico, June 30, 1908.

(Signed) J. SIERRA.

MR. JOHN BARRETT.

*Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics,
Washington, D. C., United States of America.*

PER CAPITA TRADE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

An estimate of the rate per capita of the foreign commerce transacted by the various countries of Central America, as published in the "Mexican Herald" for July 26, 1908, shows the following figures:

Guatemala, \$8; Nicaragua, \$13.50; Honduras, \$10; Salvador, \$10, and Costa Rica, \$50.

CONSUMPTION OF BANANAS IN EUROPE.

The first shipments of bananas to France were made in 1886, notwithstanding the fact that the fruit was known there a long time before that date. As late as 1890 the consumption of bananas in Paris was only about 1,000 bunches yearly. In 1895 the consumption had increased to 5,000 or 6,000 bunches per year, while in 1900 the consumption rose to 17,000 or 18,000. The present annual consumption of bananas in Paris is from 70,000 to 75,000 bunches. The yearly consumption of bananas in the rest of the Republic is about 225,000 bunches, which, added to the present consumption of Paris, makes the total annual consumption of bananas in France about 300,000 bunches, a small quantity when compared with the 700,000 or 800,000 bunches consumed annually in Germany and the 4,000,000 bunches required for the yearly consumption of Great Britain.

THE COFFEE MARKET IN 1908.

A critical analysis of the coffee market of the world, as issued in Rio de Janeiro, shows conditions existent and future as regards this commodity. It is stated that since 1902 no more coffee trees have been planted in São Paulo, and as it takes four to six years for coffee to bear, the only possible element of production are the trees already

in existence, all, or almost all, of which are in bearing at present. The last trees planted will be at their best and in full bearing in the course of the current quadrennium, while the influence of replanting exhausted areas, as well as of the intensive cultivation lately followed, will also reach its climax during this period. Under such circumstances it seems reasonable to suppose that the annual average production during the next four years, 1909-1912, will be the same as for the previous quadrennium, plus 5 per cent increase from freshly bearing trees, or in all about 10,000,000 bags per annum.

Twenty years ago consumption was between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 bags; ten years later it had risen to 13,000,000, and this year is generally estimated at 17,250,000 bags.

At this rate, at the close of the current quadrennium in 1912, consumption should reach 19,000,000 bags, especially if the official propaganda should be as effective as is expected.

The visible supply of the world on June 30, 1908, is given at about 14,000,000 bags. Next year's production is estimated by the well-informed Dutch brokers as follows:

Brazil: Santos, 8,250,000; Rio, 2,750,000; Victoria, 300,000; Bahia, 200,000; total, Brazil, 11,500,000. Other countries: Central America, 1,500,000; Colombia and Venezuela, 950,000; Haiti, 350,000; other West Indies, 50,000; East Indies and Java, 697,000; total other countries than Brazil, 3,697,000; grand total, 15,197,000 bags.

Visible supply on June 30, 1908, 14,000,000 bags. Total visible supply on June 30, 1908, and estimated production for the year ended June 30, 1909, 29,197,000 bags, less the consumption for the fiscal year 1909—17,197,000 bags—which leaves the visible supply, at the close of the year 1909, 12,000,000 bags.

By 1915 consumption, at the rate of increase of 400,000 bags per annum, the average of the last twenty years, should reach 20,000,000 bags per annum, whereas production, in the best of hypothesis, will not exceed 17,000,000, and the visible supply will have disappeared entirely.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1908.

The foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic during the first six months of 1908, was represented by imports, \$131,273,361 and exports, \$223,076,267. Both branches of trade show an advance over the corresponding period of 1907, an increase of \$711,676 being noted for imports and of \$37,641,814 for exports.

The leading items of export were:

Beef, frozen	tons	89,372
Mutton, frozen	do	35,010
Goatskins	kilos	927,937
Sheepskins	tons	8,434
Cattle hides, salted	do	17,600
Hides, dry	do	9,674
Horse hides, salt and dry	kilos	368,817
Wool	tons	92,720
Jerked beef	do	3,302
Tallow	do	20,999
Bones	do	10,320
Oats	do	351,003
Linseed	do	781,820
Maize	do	712,700
Fodder	do	14,875
Wheat	do	2,863,976
Flour	do	62,798
Bran	do	98,104
Quebracho, extract	do	16,531
Quebracho, logs	do	127,600

The leading countries of origin and destination were as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
Africa	\$21,958	\$710,078
Germany	19,719,920	19,494,451
Austria-Hungary	1,697,590	600,676
Belgium	6,509,175	21,698,437
Bolivia	70,181	511,635
Brazil	3,087,451	6,934,492
Chile	296,586	947,734
Spain	4,128,627	1,024,788
United States	16,252,512	4,570,322
France	12,732,256	13,841,315
Italy	12,483,174	3,981,043
The Netherlands	1,038,680	3,507,335
Paraguay	801,118	152,574
United Kingdom	45,193,816	42,597,737
Uruguay	1,293,424	338,024
Other countries	5,981,893	2,711,221
Orders		99,451,385

As compared with the first six months of 1907, the foregoing figures indicate an advance in values as regards imports from Austria-Hungary, Chile, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Paraguay, while receipts from Germany, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, the United States, Great Britain, and Uruguay show a falling off.

Shipments of Argentine products to Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Brazil, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Paraguay, and Great Britain increased in comparison with the same period of the preceding year, while exports to Africa, Germany, Chile, the United States, France, and Uruguay decreased.

In the rating of ports of entry for foreign merchandise, Buenos Aires heads the list, credited with \$193,060,005, followed by Rosario,



VESTIBULE OF THE JOCKEY CLUB, BUENOS AIRES.

This club is one of the centers of social life in Buenos Aires. It is a handsome and costly structure on Calle Florida, and an index to the modern tendency shown in the rebuilding of the Capital City.

\$15,365,291; Bahía Blanca, \$5,535,162; La Plata, \$2,380,316; Santa Fe, \$1,835,182; Campana, \$1,078,327, and other ports receiving less than \$1,000,000 worth.

On the import list live animals figure for \$997,503; foodstuffs, \$12,082,607, a gain of \$2,800,000; tobacco and manufactures thereof, \$2,792,652, a slight gain; liquors, \$6,230,822, a gain of \$1,000,000; textiles, \$23,452,009, practically the same as in 1907; oils, mineral, etc., \$5,178,202, an increase of \$1,600,000; chemical and pharmaceutical products, \$4,688,951, a gain of about \$1,000,000; dyes, etc., \$825,624, a slight increase; wood and manufactures thereof, \$3,018,328, a slight increase; paper and manufactures, \$2,934,494, practically the same as last year; leather and manufactures, \$1,046,711, a slight decline; iron and manufactures, \$14,366,233, a slight increase; other metals, \$4,041,494, an increase of about \$1,000,000; agricultural implements, \$4,666,972, a decline of \$2,500,000; vehicles and items for locomotion, \$16,110,305, a decline of about \$9,800,000; glassware, precious stones, ceramics, etc., \$12,382,601, an increase of \$2,500,000; books, etc., \$11,292,058, an increase of about \$1,000,000; electrical appliances, \$1,718,836, a slight increase; manufactured articles, \$3,446,959, an increase of \$200,000.

Among the native products shipped abroad, wheat exports increased by 590,616 tons over the quantity reported for the first half of 1907; maize, by 323,963 tons; oats, by 231,747 tons; quebracho logs, by 10,817 tons; frozen beef, 29,085 tons; frozen mutton, 2,742 tons; hides, various, 1,643 tons; bones, 2,694 tons, and dry cattle hides, 1,874 tons.

FROZEN MEAT EXPORTS, FIRST HALF OF 1908.

The various exporting companies of the Argentine Republic report the following quantities of frozen meat shipped during the first six months of 1908 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year:

	1908.	1907.	
Frozen sheep and lambs.....	number..	1,701,933	1,502,421
Frozen beef.....	quarters..	826,686	671,319
Chilled beef.....	do.....	339,498	203,294

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The British Minister at Buenos Aires reports that the number of British ships expected to call at the port of Rosario during the course of 1908 is estimated at 700. This will bring the number up to within measurable distance of Buenos Aires, which was entered by 966 British steamers and 33 sailing ships in 1907.

In addition to the increase promised in the Italian service, several new competitors are entering the lists. A Danish line has already inaugurated a service which is intended to handle the produce of the Scandinavian peninsula, although a Swedish line with a Government subvention has also been established and there is a prospect for a line from Norway.

Austria has sent two ships freighted with national products to Buenos Aires in the course of the last year, and a regular service between Trieste and South America is under consideration. The Dutch Parliament has voted a subvention for a national line which, it is intended, shall transport a part, at least, of the growing trade with Belgium and Holland. The suggested Japanese line is as yet in abeyance, but Russia contemplates a regular service.

Argentine interests are alive to the importance of the merchant service and a bill has been approved for the approval of Congress providing that the river and coastwise trade must be carried under the national flag.

The German Hamburg-South American line, which has a regular service from Buenos Aires down the southern coast to Punta Arenas, sails under the Argentine flag.

The Minister adds that the annual message sent to Congress by the President of the United States has again aroused the hope that an American direct line of steamers to South America may soon be realized.

BRITISH CAPITAL IN THE REPUBLIC.

Figures published in the "Stock Exchange Gazette" place the values of British capital invested in the Argentine Republic as follows in the two years 1905 and 1908:

	1905.	1908.
Government bonds	£66,208,826	£70,394,773
Municipal bonds	3,412,840	2,990,680
Railways	101,785,710	137,845,844
Banks	2,900,000	3,580,000
Tramways	7,668,603	8,010,982
Various companies	17,237,906	20,910,584
Total	199,213,885	243,732,863

PORT DECREE GOVERNING CATTLE EXPORTS.

The President of the Republic on March 11, 1907, issued the following decree modifying the decree of April 20, 1906, which suspended the maritime exportation of cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs on the hoof, no case of foot-and-mouth disease having occurred in the Province of Buenos Aires for some months, and the last case which



SCENE AT THE HIPPODROME, THE JOCKEY CLUB'S RACE COURSE, BUENOS AIRES.

This is one of the world's largest and best equipped race courses, covering an area of 50 acres. The season is from March to January. The races are well patronized, as many as 50,000 persons being in attendance on gala days.

occurred at a prior date in the district of Mercedes having been of a mild nature and promptly isolated and cured:

ARTICLE 1. The decree of April 20, 1906, in so far as it refers to the maritime exportation of cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs on the hoof coming from the territory of the Province of Buenos Aires is hereby annulled.

ART. 2. The stock bureau shall demand the enforcement of the provisions governing the exportation of stock, adopting such measures as may be necessary to guarantee the good sanitary condition of the animals exported, as well as to learn of the breaking out of any infectious disease that might cause a new suspension of shipments.

ART. 3. Stock exporters shall comply with the conditions required by the stock bureau concerning the payment of the cost of inspection and other expenses connected with exportation permits.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS, 1907.

The leading articles of Argentine export for the year 1907 were sent to the following destinations:

Cattle, 74,841—to Brazil, 2,621; Spain, 400; Italy, 480; Uruguay, 27,718. Horses, 7,374—to Germany, 42; Belgium, 42; Brazil, 1,228; Spain, 3; France, 85; Italy, 28; United Kingdom, 438; Uruguay, 1,330. Sheep, 110,567—to Belgium, 37,705; Brazil, 246; Uruguay, 18,407.

Beef, 138,222 tons—to Italy, 525; United Kingdom, 131,415. Mutton, 69,785 tons—to Italy, 12; United Kingdom, 69,452. Horsehair, 2,328 tons—to Germany, 117; Belgium, 719; Spain, 6; United States, 709; France, 74; Italy, 434; United Kingdom, 74.

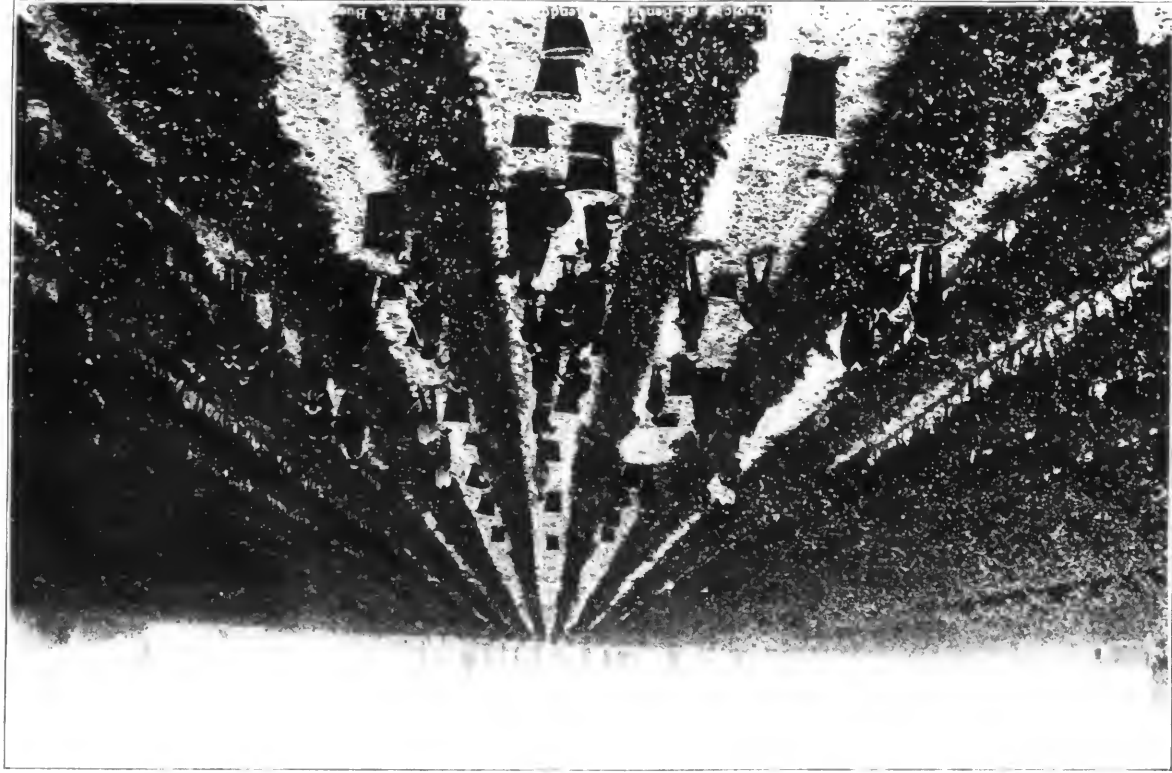
Skins: Goat, 1,330 tons—to Germany, 28; Belgium, 23; Spain, 1; United States, 767; France, 504; Italy, 1; United Kingdom, 1. Sheep, 23,781 tons—to Germany, 961; Belgium, 112; United States, 576; France, 19,302; Italy, 1,469.

Hides: Salt, 33,620 tons—to Germany, 13,284; Belgium, 8,864; Spain, 14; United States, 1,712; France, 1,817; Italy, 165; United Kingdom, 5,311. Dry, 20,755—to Germany, 1,737; Belgium, 1,454; Brazil, 42; Spain, 1,989; United States, 10,231; Italy, 3,384; United Kingdom, 242.

Wool, 151,810 tons—to Germany, 37,014; Belgium, 19,046; United States, 7,064; France, 63,820; Italy, 2,053; United Kingdom, 15,894. Jerked beef, 10,649 tons—to Brazil, 5,973; Spain, 14; United Kingdom, 17; sundries, 4,543. Butter, 3,035 tons—to Brazil, 36; Spain, 6; Italy, 17; United Kingdom, 2,423; Uruguay, 6; sundries, 517. Tallow, 30,915 tons—to Germany, 2,220; Belgium, 1,675; Brazil, 709; Spain, 2,021; France, 385; Italy, 2,586; United Kingdom, 16,736; sundries, 3,265. Bones, 24,786 tons—to Germany, 108; Belgium, 783; Spain, 36; United States, 12,761; France, 3,782; Italy, 143; United Kingdom, 2,778; sundries, 2,432.

Argentine viticulture is carried on principally in the Andean provinces of Mendoza and San Juan. Mendoza has about 65,000 acres under cultivation, which in 1907 produced nearly 17 million tons of grapes, valued at \$1,500,000. Argentina produces about 10 per cent of its total consumption of wine.

A VINEYARD IN THE PROVINCE OF MENDOZA, ARGENTINA.



Oats, 143,566 tons—to Germany, 11,257; Belgium, 31,288; Brazil, 8; Spain, 316; France, 6,974; Italy, 10,249; United Kingdom, 22,834; sundries, 4,034; to order, 56,576. Linseed, 763,736 tons—to Germany, 138,793; Belgium, 101,791; Brazil, 663; Spain, 796; United States, 1,778; France, 31,820; Italy, 7,444; United Kingdom, 114,093; sundries, 57,314; to order, 309,244. Maize, 1,276,732 tons—to Germany, 57,485; Belgium, 115,104; Brazil, 8,709; Spain, 24,037; United States, 31; France, 69,236; Italy, 9,919; United Kingdom, 184,150; Uruguay, 3,885; sundries, 26,242; to order, 777,934. Hay, 46,877 tons—to Germany, 300; Belgium, 4,227; Brazil, 25,632; Spain, 498; United States, 17; France, 227; Italy, 2,425; United Kingdom, 2,915; Uruguay, 25; sundries, 9,672; to order, 941. Wheat, 2,680,802 tons—to Germany, 107,568; Belgium, 244,307; Brazil, 225,849; Spain, 6,352; United States, 3,763; France 43,110; Italy, 18,425; United Kingdom, 244,877; sundries, 67,902; to order, 1,718,649. Flour, 127,499 tons—to Germany, 705; Belgium, 1,781; Brazil, 118,331; Spain, 245; France, 100; United Kingdom, 1,215; Uruguay, 631; sundries, 4,476. Bran, 209,125 tons—to Germany, 164,503; Belgium, 20,327; Brazil, 3,195; United States, 2; France, 4,390; Italy, 2; United Kingdom, 3,632; Uruguay, 9; sundries, 5,918; to order, 7,147.

Quebracho extract, 28,195 tons—to Germany, 1,736; Belgium, 490; Brazil, 152; United States, 17,733; France, 161; Italy, 1,447; United Kingdom 6,193; Uruguay, 60; sundries, 223. Quebracho logs, 246,514 tons—to Germany, 15,960; United States, 17,168; Italy, 6,494; United Kingdom, 175,004; Uruguay, 188; sundries, 2,771; to order, 28,929.

Otter skins, 397 tons—to Germany, 363; Belgium, 22; United States, 12.

Certain of the articles above mentioned are also reported under the head of sundries and to order, thus making up the totals given.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS OF BUENOS AIRES.

At the close of the year 1907 the population of the city of Buenos Aires numbered 1,129,286, as compared with 1,084,113 in December of the preceding year, an increase of 4.9 per cent being shown for the twelve months. The birth rate was 34.6 per thousand and the death rate 16.4 per thousand, the former one of the highest and the latter among the lowest in the vital statistics of the world.

Sales of properties numbered 21,110, covering 14,087,948 square meters, valued at \$198,000,943.81, national currency, and mortgages represented an investment of \$75,950,628.53.

Railroad companies transported 30,709,281 passengers and trauways carried 217,702,183 persons, the total receipts from the latter service being \$21,886,979.30.

Attendance of 68,183 pupils as an average and a total enrollment of 83,171 is reported for the 243 schools of the municipality, and the two public libraries were visited by 44,917 persons during the course of the year. In the city hospitals 45,216 patients were treated.

The consolidated debt of the city at the end of 1907 was represented by \$31,697,955 paper and \$8,168,128 gold, equal to a total of \$50,251,878 paper. The National Government meets the service on \$20,091,145.

REAL ESTATE IN 1907.

The receipts collected for recording and certifying to the sale, mortgage, and lease of real estate in the Argentine Republic in 1907 amounted to \$777,406, national currency, as compared with \$848,899 in 1906. In 1907 20,730 mortgages, representing transactions in the capital and territories to the value of \$198,720,097 were recorded. The total number of transfers of real property during the year 1907 in the Argentine Republic was 118,183, with a declared value of \$466,009,932. The transfers of real estate in the city of Buenos Aires during the same year aggregated 18,257, and represented a total value of \$227,524,749.

STREET RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC IN BUENOS AIRES.

The total number of passengers transported over the tramways and suburban lines of the city of Buenos Aires in 1905 was, in round numbers, 184,000,000, as compared with 525,000,000 in Berlin, 482,000,000 in Paris, and 906,000,000 in London during the same period. A further analysis shows that, on an average, each inhabitant of Buenos Aires used this mode of transportation 168 times in the year referred to, while the inhabitants of Berlin, Paris, and London, during the same period, used the street railways 153, 122, and 53 times, respectively.

The growth of the street-railway passenger traffic in Buenos Aires has been very rapid. In 1897 the city and suburban tramways of Buenos Aires carried 109,694,497 passengers; in 1902, 146,643,912; in 1905, 184,000,000, and in 1907, 200,000,000.

The following table shows the passenger traffic, in round numbers, of the city and suburban lines of the tramways of Buenos Aires, Berlin, Paris, and London in 1905:

	City.	Suburban lines.	City lines.	Total.
Buenos Aires.....		15,000,000	169,000,000	184,000,000
Berlin.....		127,000,000	398,000,000	525,000,000
Paris.....		171,000,000	311,000,000	482,000,000
London.....		548,000,000	358,000,000	906,000,000

CEREAL SHIPMENTS.

Exports of wheat and flour from the Argentine Republic have assumed large proportions, and these conditions are likely to be maintained owing to excellent prices prevailing. The quantities exported of the several commodities named from January 1 to May 15 are given, the figures representing tons:

To—	Wheat.	Corn.	Linseed.	Oats.
Orders	862,672	156,404	226,198	23,269
United Kingdom	418,843	40,921	70,301	121,450
Continent.....	910,338	86,144	352,248	118,519
Brazil.....	91,285	1,596	2	21
South Africa.....	8,959	1,428	11	112
Various	10	801	.....	3,123
Total tons	2,355,067	287,297	618,760	296,524
Same period, 1907.....	1,798,221	145,209	551,681	39,000
Same period, 1906.....	1,430,883	358,799	283,625	33,137

In the same period the exports of flour aggregated 46,226 tons, and from Uruguay 5,180 tons, a total of 51,406 tons, an increase of 8,400 tons over the corresponding period of 1907. Of the Argentine shipments, 41,000 tons went to Brazil, 1,196 tons to Germany, and 500 tons to Belgium.

SILK CULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC.

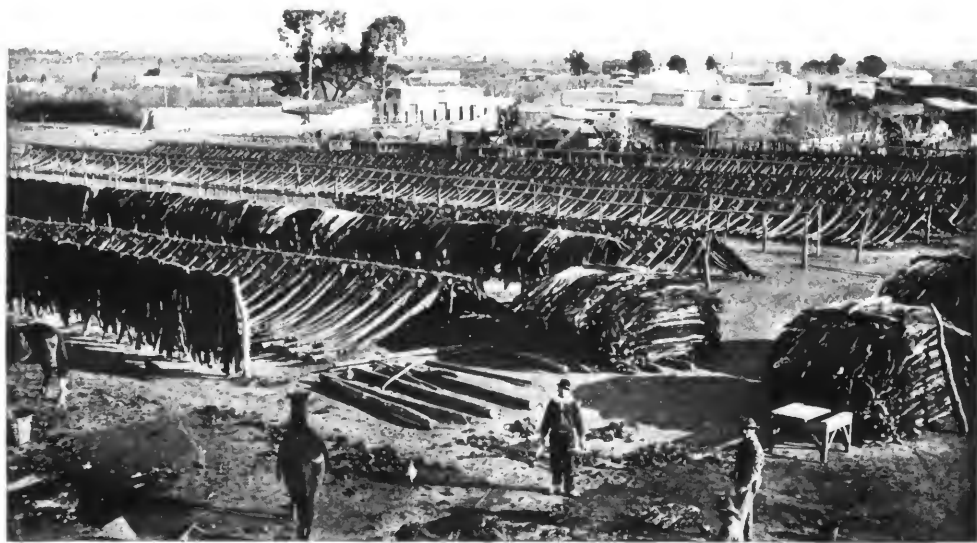
The report of the Argentine Silk Worm Cultivation Company for the year ending March 1, 1908, while not entirely satisfactory is full of hope for the future. The results surpass anticipations when the various hindrances in the shape of financial troubles are considered. European experts have reported in eulogistic terms on the Argentine raw silk, and it is believed that an exhibition of the industry would be of benefit in spreading knowledge as to its possibilities. The aid of the Government is being solicited through the Ministry of Agriculture, with prospects of favorable action.

Progress in Cordoba Province is shown by the existence of 500,000 mulberry plants of about one year's growth and 150,000 of two to three years.

A branch of the culture has been established in Uruguay with a first installment of 50,000 mulberry plants. The results, however, have not met the anticipations.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING CHILD LABOR.

The conditions under which women and children may be employed in the Argentine Republic are regulated by a stringent law dated September 30, 1907. The minimum age at which a child may be employed is 10 years, but those over that age who have not com-



DRYING COWHIDES ON THE ARGENTINE PAMPAS.

Hides form an important feature of Argentina's great cattle industry. There are 26,000,000 head of cattle in the Republic, and the export of hides in 1907 was valued at \$16,000,000.

pleted the obligatory course of instruction can only be employed in case of absolute necessity, either for their own or their families' support.

Children under 16 years are not permitted to do night work or such labor as might be prejudicial to their health, instruction, or morals. The local authority may order the medical examination of children employed in commercial or industrial establishments and the withdrawal of those whose health or normal development is affected by the work.

Owners and directors of factories and workshops are required to organize the work in such a manner that women and children employed may be safeguarded as far as possible from all danger to health and morals.

In Buenos Aires, where special regulations are in force, no children of 12 or under may be employed in industrial establishments, and neither children nor women may work at dangerous or unhealthy trades designated as such by the Executive. The maximum number of hours per day for children is eight and a midday rest of two hours must be allowed for these and for women in cases where work is carried on both morning and afternoon. Seats are provided for women when the work permits, and in cases of compulsory absence from tasks special privileges are granted. Infractions of the law are punishable by fines of from \$50 to \$500 or imprisonment in case of default.

INCREASE IN THE CAPITAL OF THE BANK OF THE ARGENTINE NATION.

The "*Boletín Oficial*" of Buenos Aires, under date of June 4, 1908, publishes a law authorizing the President of the Republic to issue bonds of the internal or external debt of the Nation, bearing not over 5 per cent interest annually, to the amount of 17,800,000 gold pesos (\$17,177,000), guaranteed by the general revenues of the Republic, for the purpose of increasing the capital of the Bank of the Argentine Nation. A 1 per cent annual cumulative sinking fund is provided for.

THE PORT OF BAHIA BLANCA.

By reason of its geographical position, deep entrance channel, and situation on the Atlantic, Bahía Blanca is destined, in the opinion of the British Minister to the Argentine Republic, to become a most important commercial port. It is situated 420 miles south of Buenos Aires, and is a railway terminus of the Southern and Pacific lines. There is a national military port at Bahía Blanca, having a dry dock, an arsenal, and a line of batteries, which is situated on the estuary between the light-ship and the town. About 5 miles higher up

the estuary than the military port is Ingenciro White, the Southern Railway's mole. It has a depth of 26 feet of water at low tide, and the steel mole can accommodate from 10 to 11 ocean-going steamers, single berth. On the west side of the steel mole is a wooden wharf, used solely for loading grain, which can accommodate 2 steamers. The mole is fitted with the necessary electric cranes and ten conveying bands for loading grain, capable of dealing with 1,000 tons of grain each per diem.

The railway company has also two pontoon elevators capable of loading grain into steamers at the rate of 150 tons per hour. A new mole with accommodation for 8 steamers is in course of construction.

About 2 miles higher up the estuary is the Pacific Railway's mole, fitted with electric and steam cranes, and with accommodation at the present for 6 ocean-going steamers. The construction works are all of concrete, and when completed the harbor will have room for 20 steamers or more, with 26 feet of water at low tide.

Wheat, wool, and general produce are the chief items of the export trade. Up to the present time but little is imported beyond cement and railway materials.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN NEUQUEN.

Señor Don FIGUEROA ALCORTA, President of the Argentine Republic, has requested Congress to appropriate 170,000 *pesos* national money (\$76,500) for the construction of a ditch to irrigate lands near the capital of the Territory of Neuquen, 7,000 acres of which can be easily watered at a small cost, owing to their situation and the natural slope of the ground.

EXTENSION OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Argentine Government has granted a concession to the Southern Railway Company of Buenos Aires to extend its main line, via Neuquen, to the Chilean frontier, where it will cross the Andes Range through the Lonquimay or Pino Hachado Pass, and to build the following branch lines: From Chas station to Ayacucho; from Adela station, 21.7 miles southward to Pila; from Alvear, through Tapalqué, to connect with the main line at or near Olavarria; from Mar del Plata to Pieres, and from the latter place to Amiramar; from General Alvear to Carlinc y Pigñie; from Florencio Varela to Ezpeleta; from a point between Tres Arros y Loberia to Cristiano Muerto; from a point on the Maipu branch to Mar del Plata and the Laguna de Gón-gora, and to extend the line from Buenos Aires to Mar del Plata 1.35 miles at its terminal, so that it will connect with the city in the vicinity of the Atlantic coast. The gauge of the line is to be 1,676 meters (65.94 inches). The concessionaire must present complete plans and

estimates to the President of the Republic within eighteen months from July 7, 1908, work to be commenced within six months from the approval of the plans, 900 kilometers (559 miles) to be completed within three years from the latter date, and the entire construction within five years from the date of beginning the work, and if not finished at that time the concessionaire is subject to a fine of 50,000 pesos (\$22,500). The concession is subject to the provisions of the law governing railroad concessions.

COMMERCE WITH BRAZIL.

The principal products which the Argentine Republic buys of Brazil are Paraguay tea, coffee, cacao, farina, and leaf tobacco, while Brazil imports from the Argentine Republic considerable quantities of cattle, hay, wheat flour, jerked beef, and wheat.

The following table shows the Argentine Republic's imports from and exports to Brazil during the five years from 1903 to 1907:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1903	\$5,350,976	\$8,545,127
1904	6,032,973	10,127,012
1905	5,328,004	13,039,395
1906	6,641,025	11,891,315
1907	7,819,355	14,018,431

The consumption in the Argentine Republic of the principal articles of imports from Brazil has increased gradually. For instance, the imports of Paraguay tea during the five years, 1880-1884, were 43,571 tons; 1885-1889, 58,045 tons; 1890-1894, 66,100 tons; 1895-1899, 103,117 tons; 1900-1904, 138,130 tons, and the three years, 1905 to 1907, inclusive, 115,438 tons. In 1903 the Argentine Republic imported 7,992 tons of Brazilian coffee; in 1904, 7,242 tons; in 1905, 7,990 tons; in 1906, 8,741 tons, and in 1907, 9,412 tons.

Other important products which Brazil exported to the Argentine Republic in 1907 were sugar to the value of \$463,609; cacao, \$120,383; farina, \$114,414; leaf tobacco, \$148,435, and wood pulp, \$104,592.

The duties collected on articles imported from Brazil from 1903 to 1907 were as follows:

1903	\$1,931,303
1904	1,589,860
1905	1,531,518
1906	1,900,176
1907	2,065,185

In 1907 the Argentine Republic exported to Brazil 2,621 head of cattle, 112 tons of sheepskins, 5,973 tons of jerked beef, 709 tons of tallow, 663 tons of linseed, 8,709 tons of Indian corn, 25,632 tons of



A PALM GROVE IN THE ARGENTINE CHACO.

The Chaco Territory, of the Argentine Republic, is practically one immense forest. The territory is well irrigated by large rivers and numerous lakes, and the soil is capable of producing excellent crops of grain, sugar cane, tobacco, and fruits.

hay, 225,849 tons of wheat, 118,331 tons of flour, 3,195 tons of bran, and 152 tons of extract of ironwood. In 1907 the exports of all these articles, as compared with those of 1906, except tallow, Indian corn, hay, and extract of ironwood, increased.

PUBLIC LANDS.

On March 15, 1907, there were 82,476,184 hectares (203,798,650 acres) of public lands open for entry in the Argentine Republic, in the Territories of Formosa, Chaco, Misiones, Pampa, Río Negro, Neuquen, Chubut, Santa Cruz, Tierra del Fuego, and Los Andes. The Government sells these lands at \$1 per hectare (2.471 acres), not permitting a single purchaser to obtain more than 1,000 square leagues in any one year.



INCREASE IN TELEGRAPH AND CABLE RATES.

The Federal Government has authorized the Bolivian Telegraph Company and the State telegraph system to increase their respective tariffs on foreign telegrams and cablegrams 10 per cent, the new rates to remain operative until exchange rises to 20 pence, the rate on which these tariffs were originally calculated.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

For the purpose of stopping and preventing epidemics of smallpox, the Bolivian Government has sent three traveling vaccinating commissioners to vaccinate gratis the inhabitants of the Department of Beni, and the National Territory of Colonias. The virus used will be furnished by the Medical Institute of the Capital of the Republic. The commissioners will visit annually all the territory within their jurisdiction, remaining long enough in each place to vaccinate the inhabitants who have never been vaccinated, and to revaccinate persons who have formerly been vaccinated. They will carry on their work in conjunction with the local authorities, and on the termination of their mission will make an annual detailed report, showing the places visited, the time spent therein, and the number of persons vaccinated.

RAILWAYS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The railway from Oruro to Antofagasta was the first railway constructed in Bolivia. It is a narrow-gauge (0.75 meters) road, 924 kilometers (574 miles) long, 440 kilometers (273 miles) of which is in Chilean territory. It passes near the Playa Blanca smelter, 50 kilometers (31 miles) from Antofagasta, and runs through the cities of Uyuni and Oruro.

In 1905 the 1-meter (39.37 inches) gauge railway from Guaqui, on Lake Titicaca, to Alto de La Paz, a distance of 87 kilometers (54 miles), was opened to traffic, and a heavy grade electric railway



THE CATHEDRAL, POTOSI, BOLIVIA.

The city of Potosí was founded in 1545 and soon became one of the most important cities of the Colonial period because of the rich mining region surrounding it. Charles V bestowed upon it the title of "Villa Imperial."

(as high as 6 per cent) was extended from Alto de La Paz to the city of La Paz. The important town of Tiacha is situated on the main line of the Guaqui railway, 65 miles from the port of the latter name.

The entire railway system of the Republic of Bolivia, up to 1907, was 577 kilometers (359 miles). At that time Bolivia had come into possession of indemnity funds from Brazil and Chile amounting to £2,300,000, all of which was wisely set aside for the construction of railroads.

In accordance with the law of November 27, 1906, the Speyer contract, providing for the construction of the following railroads, was entered into: From Oruro to Viacha, with a branch line to Desaguadero to unite with the Arica railway system; from Oruro to Cochabamba; from Potosi to Tupiza, via Caiza and Cotagaita; from Uyuni to Potosi, and from La Paz to Puerto Pando. All these lines, excepting that from Uyuni to Potosi, and that from La Paz to Puerto Pando, are to have a gauge of 1 meter, while the gauge of the two excepted lines just mentioned may be 75 centimeters. The cost of the line from La Paz to Puerto Pando, in conformity with the contract referred to, will be £1,200,000, while the cost of the other lines will aggregate £4,300,000. Work has been commenced on the Oruro to La Paz railroad, and sooner or later the construction of the entire system of Bolivian railroads will be begun and completed.

Another important railway that will enter Bolivian territory is the one Chile proposes to construct from Arica to La Paz. This railway will be built in five sections, and construction is to commence simultaneously at both ends of the line. Bids have already been called for by the Chilean Government, and the contract for building the line will probably be awarded in December of the present year.



ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN TRADE IN 1907.

Official publication of the total values of Brazilian trade in 1907 shows imports valued at 644,937,744 *milreis*,^a equivalent in pounds sterling to £40,527,603, and exports worth 861,134,736 *milreis*, or £54,192,227, as published in the "Brazilian Review," whose editor is also Director of the Commercial Statistical Service of Brazil.

A comprehensive report based on these returns has been made by United States Consul-General ANDERSON of Rio de Janeiro who, on the basis of 30 cents to the *milreis*, estimates imports of merchandise at \$196,964,149, as against \$161,371,678 in 1906, and exports at \$263,299,744, as compared with \$257,869,072 in the preceding year. An import increase of 22.05 per cent and of 2 per cent for exports is thus noted.

Vast public improvements undertaken in various parts of the country account for the increase in imports, 23 per cent being attributed

^a Milreis equals 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence.



COTTON FACTORY, RIO DE JANEIRO.

There are about 140 cotton factories in the Republic, with approximately 45,000 looms and an annual output of nearly 200,000 miles of cloth, sufficient to girdle the earth eight times.

to jute yarns: 7.8 to coal and coke: 8.9 to leathers: 34.2 to iron and steel manufactures: 9.6 to cotton of all kinds: 10.7 to cotton manufactures: 36.4 to wool prepared and otherwise: 23.3 to woolen cloth: 14.4 to porcelain and glass goods: 49.8 to miscellaneous machinery: 16 to paper and its applications: 15.5 to chemical products: 7 to kerosene: 78.6 to lard: 18.5 to potatoes: 10.1 to preserved meats: 10.6 to flour: 23.7 to wheat: 15.1 to beans: 48.6 to salt: 12.6 to wines, and, in short, to almost all items a general increase in values may be assigned.

Imports and exports in 1906 and 1907, by countries.

IMPORTS.			
Country.	1906.	1907.	Increase or decrease.
			<i>Per cent.</i>
Germany.....	\$23,683,460	\$30,221,171	27.6
Argentine Republic.....	17,033,551	17,045,245	3.5
Austria-Hungary.....	2,491,453	3,296,324	32.3
Belgium.....	6,250,524	7,322,136	25.1
United States.....	18,492,922	25,139,300	35.9
France.....	14,858,502	18,009,320	14.5
Great Britain.....	45,172,276	59,073,835	30.8
Spain.....	1,300,517	1,756,208	35.0
Holland.....	781,342	1,116,030	42.9
Italy.....	5,320,874	6,975,230	31.1
Norway.....	1,399,437	1,458,748	4.2
Portugal.....	10,568,993	11,447,385	8.3
Canada.....	828,776	1,208,619	45.8
India.....	2,074,993	1,061,900	48.8
Newfoundland.....	2,047,989	2,139,581	4.5
Switzerland.....	1,454,535	1,875,994	29.0
Uruguay.....	5,415,858	5,476,962	1.3
Other countries.....	2,176,196	2,242,171	2.9

EXPORTS.			
Country.	1906.	1907.	Increase or decrease.
			<i>Per cent.</i>
Germany.....	\$45,398,995	\$45,084,631	7.0
Argentine Republic.....	9,349,464	8,552,137	8.5
Austria-Hungary.....	8,954,721	7,425,034	16.0
Belgium.....	5,374,387	14,240,398	165.0
United States.....	90,329,747	84,721,285	6.4
France.....	31,626,304	35,020,373	10.7
Great Britain.....	41,528,233	42,077,691	1.3
Spain.....	956,633	871,142	8.9
Holland.....	8,056,893	10,383,487	15.9
Italy.....	2,479,173	1,331,614	38.2
Portugal.....	1,519,989	1,824,186	20.0
Uruguay.....	4,062,712	3,616,205	11.0
Other countries.....	7,231,821	7,950,411	9.9

American goods imported.

Article.	Total imports, 1907.	From United States.	
		1907.	1906.
Pine lumber.....	\$2,261,548	\$1,858,829	\$1,228,279
Coal.....	9,840,209	66,550	296
Vegetable oils, including cotton-seed oil.....	728,649	547,589	333,599
Cutlery.....	1,048,242	207,114	134,009
Building hardware.....	3,331,491	756,548	465,026
Rails and railway accessories.....	4,301,072	470,259	681,364
Electrical apparatus.....	2,357,738	1,430,065	708,339
Locomotives and parts.....	1,357,339	897,391	788,633
Sewing machines.....	1,554,460	637,661	310,636
Agricultural implements.....	414,371	266,914	146,746
Machinery not specified.....	3,615,870	840,134	700,288
Shoes.....	290,630	125,532	108,140
Kerosene.....	3,423,155	3,413,025	3,211,959
Lard.....	1,395,091	1,374,033	720,832
Flour.....	9,508,861	1,937,806	1,562,012

Principal Brazilian exports.

Article.	Total exports.	Exports to United States.	
		1907.	1906.
Hides, dry.....	82,683,437	8153,834	8268,578
Skins:			
Goat.....	2,760,268	1,941,159	1,482,243
Sheep.....	295,806	240,737	168,206
Lamb.....	62,350	61,317	7,357
Manganese ore.....	2,462,936	543,031	333,758
Rubber:			
Mangabeira.....	661,075	196,406	190,455
Mamicoba.....	3,454,540	741,513	655,211
Seringa.....	61,135,462	29,265,036	31,802,891
Cacao.....	9,613,194	2,868,355	2,382,253
Coffee.....	136,129,371	45,888,838	50,956,385
Para nut.....	1,199,781	717,164	323,625
Carnauba wax.....	1,991,984	261,728	285,442

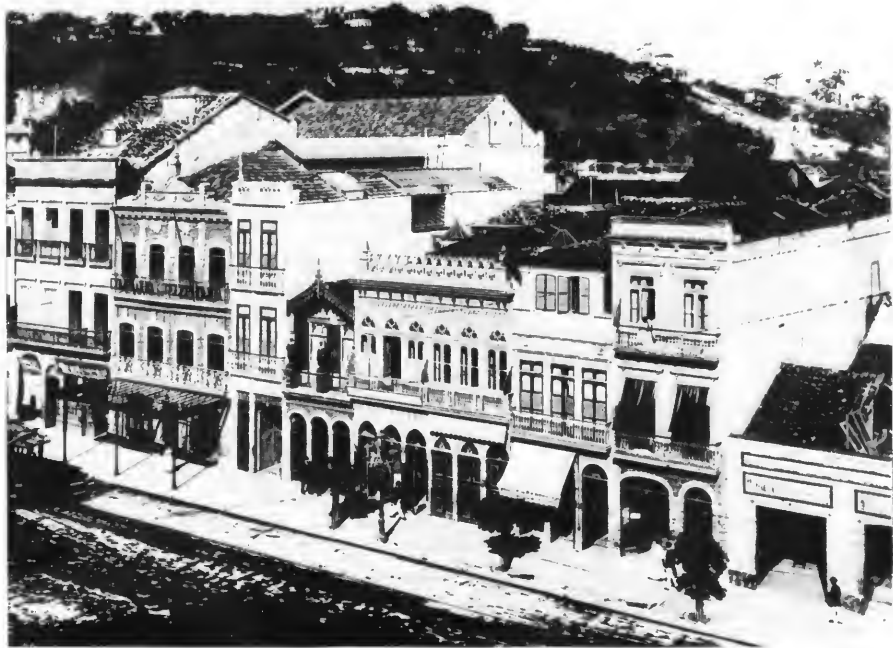
The items composing the import and export lists of the country's trade are classified as follows, the values being, as officially stated, in *milreis*:

IMPORTS.

	1906.	1907.
LIVE STOCK.		
Asses, horses, and mules.....	381,280	618,282
Goats and sheep.....	241,849	397,240
Swine, cattle.....	1,243,647	1,633,918
RAW MATERIAL OR PREPARED FOR USE IN ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.		
Cotton, yarn.....	1,330,323	2,168,392
Sewing thread.....	5,206,216	6,250,039
Washed, combed, and in wool or wadding.....	32,023	36,456
Twisted or braided.....	88,772	132,852
Cotton waste.....	394,708	280,993
Hair, furs, and feathers.....	798,691	1,207,995
Cane, bamboo, rush, osier, etc.....	159,677	161,049
Lead, tin, zinc, and alloys.....	969,422	1,281,962
Tin, bar, rod, sheet, and plate.....	512,583	627,722
Zinc, sheet and plate.....	328,916	359,673
Copper and alloys.....	1,823,010	2,355,522
Animal residues.....	1,294,869	1,370,129
Iron, bar, rod, plate, and sheet.....	2,829,987	3,794,416
Iron, pig, cast, puddled, and filings.....	294,992	586,519
Jute and hemp.....	8,239,383	12,741,954
Wool:		
Waste or oakum.....	602,123	880,826
For embroidery.....	316,550	361,535
Yarn.....	1,631,236	3,681,774
Linen, crude or prepared.....	455,010	805,250
Lumber and timber.....	395,961	185,556
Cork and bark.....	288,128	.....
Wood pulp for manufacture of paper.....	256,279	106,407
Pine.....	4,983,937	7,538,494
Lumber and timber, unmemerated.....	344,861	463,636
Substances for the manufacture of perfumery, dyes, paints, etc.....	1,776,449	754,085
White lead and zinc white.....	855,044	983,545
Indigo and ultramarine blue, soda ash, or potash.....	353,612	449,412
Aniline and Fuchsine dyes.....	1,182,125	1,373,317
Essences, all kinds, unmemerated.....	243,647	252,078
Turpentine.....	719,646	1,448,054
Lampblack and other dry paints.....	182,006	251,774
Substances for perfumery, etc.....	372,621	613,828
Metalloids and other metals.....	1,616,634	4,829,430
Straw.....	328,215	328,534
Plants, leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, seeds, etc.....	1,717,555	2,487,799
Hops.....	396,775	520,959
Tobacco, in leaf.....	443,768	584,054
Live plants, all kinds.....	132,962	167,133
Stones, earth, and other similar minerals.....	.....	588,826
Coal.....	25,520,662	32,800,698
Patent fuel.....	2,482,619	3,732,085

IMPORTS—Continued.

RAW MATERIAL OR PREPARED FOR USE IN ARTS AND INDUSTRIES—continued.	1906.	1907.
Cement.....	<i>Milreis.</i> 7,026,779	<i>Milreis.</i> 8,620,323
Clay.....	243,297	314,270
Emerald stone and powder, chalk, and gypsum (plaster of Paris).....	171,889	208,950
Marble, alabaster, and porphyry.....	837,058	488,381
Precious stone.....	316,764	320,820
Stones, earth, etc.....	815,640	1,043,217
Hides and skins, sole leather.....	7,303,139	8,345,951
Silk, yarn, and thread.....	520,574	681,975
Vegetable extracts, etc.....	3,647,073	5,639,294
MANUFACTURES.		
Tapestry, oilcloths, and carpets.....	335,188	646,131
Neckties, hosiery.....	1,291,109	1,050,609
Lace, insertions, etc.....	3,407,583	4,627,181
Cotton:		
Wearing apparel.....	3,494,018	4,024,538
Piece goods—		
Bleached.....	7,077,599	6,441,513
Unbleached.....	251,724	491,046
Printed.....	9,440,008	10,126,681
Dyed.....	9,978,704	12,801,688
Unenumerated.....	12,988,625	18,365,955
Manufacture of cotton, enumerated.....	5,789,544	8,907,881
Manufactures of aluminum, arms, and ammunitions.....	111,449	207,593
Artillery.....	809,048	14,672
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, etc.....	2,499,937	1,783,809
Firearms, all kinds.....	2,065,667	2,709,086
Swords, foils, and other edged weapons.....	30,880	25,794
Powder.....	136,585	131,475
Arms and ammunitions, unenumerated.....	63,780	71,008
Brushes, dusters, brooms, etc.....	515,080	664,452
Manufactures, unenumerated.....	92,967	113,896
Basket and hampers.....	56,814	61,501
Furniture.....	11,701	20,713
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, etc., unenumerated.....	24,033	56,088
Carriages, automobiles, and their appurtenances.....	1,193,926	2,174,244
Railway cars and wagons.....	4,325,245	4,197,160
Other vehicles.....	693,927	636,128
Lead pipes.....	54,073	320,849
Printers' type.....	258,810	414,522
Manufacture of (unenumerated):		
Lead.....	35,638	55,192
Tin.....	243,716	299,958
Zinc.....	117,120	113,868
Wire, all kinds.....	1,865,087	1,802,588
Cristofle and plated ware.....	258,129	344,756
Object of art, and statues, etc.....	118,014	161,076
Tubes and pipes.....	179,317	271,826
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated.....	3,934,819	4,920,895
Fishhooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, etc.....	861,920	1,193,001
Wire, all kinds.....	3,530,931	6,167,830
Galvanized corrugated sheets.....	1,859,121	2,823,204
Cuttlery.....	2,211,655	3,427,474
Axles, wheels, and parts for railway cars.....	1,886,215	2,311,819
Enamelled iron goods.....	2,512,020	1,135,910
Tin plate goods.....		698,354
Staples, nails, screws, and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, etc.....	7,987,795	11,028,503
Furniture.....	167,841	258,657
Tin plates.....		3,232,771
Tubes, pipes, and fish plates.....	4,415,663	11,819,710
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated.....	7,620,483	9,596,323
Phonographs and supplies.....		296,246
Pianos.....	797,755	956,354
Musical instruments, unenumerated.....	1,193,199	1,339,677
Articles used in dentistry.....	70,251	110,609
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated.....	1,023,581	1,285,730
Optical instruments.....	227,766	361,093
Mathematical and scientific instruments, unenumerated.....	439,579	760,817
Braids, tassels, and trimmings of all kinds.....	84,038	109,900
Tapestry and carpets.....	275,599	320,426
Alpacas, mullins, and other woolen textiles.....	7,331,328	9,551,790
Caps, skull caps, hoods, etc.....	910	
Blankets.....	109,451	141,926
Felts and sarcenet.....	321,760	436,203
Wearing apparel, all kinds.....	596,775	638,534
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated.....	557,140	871,011
Braid, edgings, and other trimmings.....	24,035	31,489
Tapestry, oilcloths, and carpets.....	223,079	98,498



A SCENE IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

The buildings face the Tiradentes Park, a popular evening promenade for the people of the city. In the background is the San Antonio Hill.

IMPORTS—Continued.

	1906.	1907.
MANUFACTURES—continued.		
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Hessians.....	20:385	
Twine.....	144:989	26:125
Corlage.....	681:876	100:581
Sheets, towels, and napkins.....	222:537	145:108
Lace, all kinds.....	6:295	
Wearing apparel.....	433:870	481:323
Linen piece goods, all kinds.....	3,284:901	4,143:269
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated.....	434:201	485:869
Carpets.....		168:446
Temp bagging.....		64:787
Corlage.....		700:618
Twine.....		112:820
Piece goods, manufactures of.....		204:148
Earthenware, bottles, flasks, and goblets, or tumblers, of all kinds.....	1,482:228	1,961:269
Insulators.....	255:555	322:593
Gauges and other graduated glasses of all kinds.....	148:735	122:063
Lenses for glasses of all kinds.....	7:508	6:222
Polished glass with or without foil.....	136:638	161:573
Window glass.....	646:260	839:142
Manufactures of (unenumerated):		
Earthenware and china.....	4,216:459	5,152:578
Glass and crystal.....	1,572:787	2,000:907
Alembics, stills, and boilers.....	1,282:900	1,205:516
Machinery and accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated.....	4,344:823	7,838:459
Scales and weighing machines.....	256:417	326:653
Electric cables.....	485:091	3,397:403
Hydraulic pumps.....	3,439:126	5,124:403
Locomotives and parts thereof.....	1,463:995	2,335:372
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof.....	2,803:078	5,181:534
Sewing machines and parts thereof.....	224:083	401:196
Typewriting machines and parts thereof.....	4,306:868	7,649:970
Industrial machinery and parts thereof.....	725:170	1,381:225
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof.....	259:848	407:010
Mills or grinders.....	82:094	79:579
Presses, all kinds.....	212:007	246:458
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof.....		
Machinery unenumerated.....	8,727:850	12,052:901
Implements and tools.....	5,139:796	7,089:480
Furniture.....	923:735	1,352:798
Toothpicks.....	192:285	248:369
Cork.....	684:069	824:349
Manufactures of:		
Wood, unenumerated.....	607:643	1,362:845
Whalebone, unenumerated.....	1:634	7:037
Mother-of-pearl, coral, and ivory.....	62:655	80:960
Buffalo horn and bone.....	367:257	471:551
Animal residues unenumerated.....	27:701	27:419
Nickel.....	27:990	37:405
Gold jewelry.....	808:133	909:848
Silver jewelry.....	621:670	675:427
Manufactures of platinum.....	3:553	2:800
Corlage.....	144:274	156:917
Mats and matting.....	80:572	120:745
Vegetable silk-piece goods.....	9:984	5:754
Brooms and brushes.....	30:560	48:229
Manufactures of:		
Vegetable silk, unenumerated.....	32:139	43:009
Straw, broom, piassava, etc., unenumerated.....	372:108	300:242
Playing cards.....	27:870	30:886
Engravings, designs, and photographs.....	120:983	175:021
Books, newspapers, periodicals, and the like.....	1,737:401	2,067:735
Printed matter, unenumerated.....	1,024:401	1,374:310
Paper for unenumerated purposes.....	2,378:948	2,914:933
Writing paper.....	1,081:869	1,437:538
Printing paper.....	3,915:067	4,025:695
Millboard and card-board.....	617:162	948:857
Manufactures of:		
Paper, unenumerated.....	672:589	716:990
Asbestos.....	108:786	234:976
Earthenware and clay pipes and tubes.....	276:290	385:550
Glazed tiles.....	2,896:052	1,176:574
Tiles.....		463:159
Fire and common bricks.....		290:576
Manufactures of stones and curbs, unenumerated.....	1,365:042	1,525:363
Harness and saddles and other articles of saddlery.....	100:748	221:130
Bags, cases, and trunks of all kinds.....	158:073	207:650
Boots and shoes.....	841:534	968:768
Belting.....	429:159	500:028
Gloves.....	7:886	
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated.....	765:189	1,092:079
Boot blacking.....	193:014	243:520

STATE	AMAZONAS	MATTO GROSSO	PARA	GOYAZ	MINAS GERAES	MARANHAO	BAHIA	PIAUHY	SÃO PAULO	RIO GRANDE DO SUL
AREA SQUARE MILES	732439	332683	443903	288736	221951	177561	164643	116523	112307	91333
LOCATION OF STATE										
STATE	PARANA	PERNAMBUCO	CEARA	PARAIBYBA	SANTA CATARINA	RIO DE JANEIRO	ALAGOAS	RIO GRANDE DO NORTE	ESPIRITO SANTO	SERGIPE
AREA SQUARE MILES	85451	49573	40247	28854	28632	26934	22583	22195	17312	15093
LOCATION OF STATE										
FEDERAL DISTRICT	POPULATION.									
AREA SQUARE MILES										
LOCATION OF FEDERAL DISTRICT										

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.

IMPORTS—Continued.

	1906.	1907.
MANUFACTURES—continued.		
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Perfumery.....	2,901,918	3,472,066
Writing ink.....	89,129	101,111
Paints.....	956,791	1,114,913
Printing ink.....	146,669	208,481
Varnishes, all kinds.....		215,261
Sulphuric acid.....		87,075
Acids, unenumerated.....	429,479	388,210
Calcium carbide.....	583,108	1,188,812
Arsenical and mineral waters.....	78,305	846,535
Capsules, globules, and medical sweetenings.....	465,921	591,423
Glycerin.....	11,568	16,580
Cod liver oil.....	269,329	363,096
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal.....	28,885	41,278
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated.....	8,698,210	10,676,185
Brands, loops, and other trimmings.....	199,027	284,875
Ribbons.....	891,970	1,362,982
Neckties.....	107,691	88,328
Lace.....	67,337	69,431
Wearing apparel.....	253,996	249,378
Piece goods.....	1,328,793	1,671,233
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated.....	719,370	964,715
Samples, all kinds.....	219,333	331,049
Gymnastic appliances and articles for sports.....	36,211	50,214
Stationery.....	889,692	1,120,279
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, etc.....	923,570	1,309,700
Civil and military encampment tents.....		71,250
Walking sticks, canes, and whips.....	85,900	127,754
Buttons, all kinds.....	1,068,396	1,531,037
Playthings or toys.....	1,173,145	1,527,993
Pipes and cigars or cigarette holders.....	1,043,653	1,526,986
Boxes and cases, all kinds.....	232,030	334,072
Thsels, leathers, etc. (passenger articles).....	351,775	354,397
Pocketbooks, cigar cases, and purses.....	91,445	51,001
Hats, all kinds.....	1,388,238	1,948,539
Umbrellas, parasols, and accessories for same.....	842,031	1,146,433
Cigars, cigarettes, and other manufactures of tobacco.....	130,675	129,343
Clocks.....	354,949	480,301
Watches.....	698,442	1,036,393
Dynamite and other explosives.....	352,408	365,050
Artificial flowers.....	45,801	106,531
Fireworks.....	131,342	174,740
Kerosene.....	10,106,031	11,410,517
Petroleum and gasoline.....		424,496
Fans, all kinds.....	188,404	231,449
Sandpaper, all kinds.....	113,964	172,540
Manufactures of—		
Rubber.....	1,810,937	1,165,750
Celluloid.....	465,162	693,395
Steamers and vessels, all kinds.....	1,691,976	3,425,016
Lubricating oils, all kinds.....	1,670,789	2,425,016
Paraffin.....	241,511	292,946
Matches.....	5,832	4,470
Starch.....	458,313	478,639
Framed pictures and mirrors.....	338,013	525,389
Photographic appliances and accessories.....	322,172	468,213
Soap and saponaceous substances.....	292,792	767,368
Specimens for museums.....		8,616
Candles, all kinds.....	204,834	243,992
Sacks.....	6,064	697
Sundry unenumerated manufactures.....	1,227,298	2,430,653
FOODSTUFFS AND FODDER.		
Alfalfa, lucerne.....	2,047,299	2,652,918
Garlic and onions.....	1,192,538	1,632,824
Rice.....	7,652,224	2,632,583
Sugar.....	18,338	43,417
Olive oil.....	2,620,085	3,488,299
Codfish.....	12,274,412	13,976,541
Lard.....	2,291,811	4,650,314
Potatoes.....	2,879,397	2,729,151
Alcoholic beverages.....	1,193,024	1,449,329
Unenumerated beverages.....	186,947	216,021
Discents, all kinds.....	164,569	222,280
Cereals and other grain unenumerated.....	602,002	606,098
Barley corn.....	8,001	9,155
Beer.....	582,021	333,181
Tea.....	513,652	637,254
Sweetmeats, all kinds.....	230,496	219,713
Preserved meats and extracts.....	723,734	849,232
Preserved fruits and vegetables.....	1,709,853	2,659,013
Preserved fish.....	2,333,511	2,952,301



FOREST SCENE IN THE AMAZON VALLEY.

A most bewildering diversity of great vine-hung trees in every shade of green.

IMPORTS—Continued.

	1906.	1907.
FOODSTUFFS AND FODDER—continued.		
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Spices.....	1,038,850	1,396,469
Bran.....	361,549	225,079
Wheat flour.....	26,748,146	31,086,204
Flour and meal, unenumerated.....	299,164	435,065
Beans, all kinds.....	2,352,486	2,153,758
Fodder, unenumerated.....	35,900	4,966
Fruits and vegetables, dry.....	1,160,855	1,446,201
Fruits and vegetables, fresh.....	3,116,159	3,643,882
Condensed milk.....	1,751,249	2,345,708
Liqueurs and sirups.....	181,829	242,734
Butter.....	4,453,391	5,221,312
Macaroni and similar pastes.....	42,310	5,102
Malze.....	2,131,218	950,826
Eggs.....	8,741	8,949
Trains.....	832,002	883,213
Cheese.....	2,301,554	2,530,414
Salt.....	937,292	1,097,172
Bacon.....	631,585	775,487
Wheat.....	23,450,199	26,686,512
Vinegar.....	131,822	153,797
Champagne and other sparkling wines.....	552,421	468,852
Wines, unenumerated.....	24,719,398	29,861,240
Veruoucho, hitters, and similar wines.....	1,408,705	1,453,349
Jerked beef (Xarque).....	16,515,317	17,345,192
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated.....	348,136	407,902

EXPORTS.

	1906.	1907.
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.		
Specimens for museums.....	1,915	1,750
Live stock.....	8,851	14,501
Hide scraps.....	3,5847	6,300
Whale oil.....	111,201	186,189
Leather trunks.....	3,040	
Lard.....	133,750	42,141
Imitation whalebone.....	2,133	142
Fish bladders.....	56,997	54,495
Boots and shoes.....	8,800	200
Dried shrimps.....	3,705	1,905
Shank bones.....	8,357	20,487
Preserved meat.....	15	520
Tortoise shells.....	18,138	8,592
Wax.....	183,750	272,451
Bristles.....		950
Felt hats.....	900	
Horns.....	465,096	674,277
Bone ash.....	42,033	94,987
Horsehides.....	3,366	178
Hides:		
Tanned.....	16,273,897	18,428,854
Dry.....	12,994,995	8,944,780
Horse or cow hair and bristles.....	687,037	644,400
Extracts of meat.....	185,857	73,032
Live stock:		
Horses.....	2,000	200
Cattle.....	38,120	153,441
Asses and mules.....	888	
Hoofs.....	14,303	16,817
Glycerine.....	353,615	298,764
Grease.....		21,020
Insulglass.....	169,371	160,891
Glass.....	335	20
Wool.....	608,526	379,879
Tongues.....	221,733	233,032
Butter.....	9,004	6,555
Manufactures of leather unenumerated.....	4,407	510
Honey.....	3,057	6,357
Bones.....	46,232	59,580
Oysters.....	26,985	31,984
Eggs.....	300	200
Fish, dried and preserved.....	1,452	347
Over saddle cloths (pellagos).....	1,623	100
Skins:		
Goat.....	6,824,474	9,200,892
Sheep.....	742,216	986,020
Lamb.....	173,501	207,833
Other.....	36,823	38,070

EXPORTS—Continued.

	1906.	1907.
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS—continued.		
Feathers:	<i>Mitreis.</i>	<i>Mitreis.</i>
Emu.....	33:679	16:828
Heron.....	127:547	44:016
Horn tips.....	75	290
Cheese.....	140	1:900
Wool residues.....		200
Leather scrap.....	3:073	743
Bullock's blood.....		2:040
Tallow.....	12:002	7:602
Horn piths.....	300	19:194
Raw silk.....	13:150	25:219
Sole leather.....	270	
Stearine.....	21:623	23:867
Piths.....	17:430	13:528
Undressed leather.....	500	775
Candles.....	146:449	127:199
Jerked beef.....		
MINERALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.		
Mineral waters.....	7:552	10:154
Monazite sand.....	1,488:930	1,398:088
Hardware.....	15:143	28:026
Coal.....	130	600
Crystal.....	32:978	61:994
Graphite.....	1:718	
Jewels.....	29:540	14:455
Manganese.....	2,676:357	8,009:785
Marble.....		700
Earthenware.....	306	50
Manufactures of—		
Iron.....	90	630
Tin sheet.....	1:100	
Glass.....		605
Scrap metal, steel or iron.....	234:521	135:820
Scrap metal, lead and zinc.....	390:678	741:700
Mica.....	16:534	23:960
Minerals unenumerated.....	33:443	61:990
Copper ore.....	470:376	187:385
Gold bar.....	7,349:380	6,515:318
Gold scrap.....	32:466	6:644
Stones:		
Agate.....	13:337	16:225
Carbons.....	592:164	1,197:487
Diamonds.....	1,005:444	364:170
Common.....	150	20:797
Precious.....	438:860	360:150
Matches.....	16:468	2:420
Scrap silver.....	2:276	3:460
Gold and silver manufactures.....	8:347	1:652
Silver bar.....		4:462
Salt.....	250	16
Talc.....	304	270
Tiles, earthenware.....		1:180
Bowls for collecting rubber.....	2:242	
Bricks.....	960	400
Tripods for bowls for rubber.....	116	
VEGETABLES AND THEIR PRODUCTS.		
Rum (aguardiente).....	60:785	84:298
Alcohol.....	600	1:897
Raw cotton.....	25,013:425	27,499:919
Manohi (medicinal plant).....		1:255
Jute bagging.....	2:868	800
Arachis.....	815	26:177
Rice.....	714	475
Sugar:		
White.....	188:562	343:609
Crystal.....		10:148
Demerara.....	1,363:394	565:392
Brown.....	7,610:829	1,230:049
Oil.....		30
Castor seed or bean.....	596:154	259:240
Vanilla.....		1:000
Unenumerated beverages.....	1:450	200
Biscuits, sailors' and others.....	265	229
Rubber:		
Mangobeda.....	2,326:591	2,263:583
Manioba.....	12,398:835	11,515:132
Balata gum.....	195,559:125	203,784:874
Brush handles.....	6:397	6:044
Cacao.....	20,728:267	32,043:979

EXPORTS Continued.

	1906.	1907.
VEGETABLES AND THEIR PRODUCTS continued.		
Coffee:	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
In the bean.....	418,309:542	453,704:571
Ground.....	4:107	16:255
Cangica.....	111	34
Sugar cane.....	105	
Cotton seed.....	1,835:705	2,188:053
Oficea seed.....	15	3:300
Carts and their appurtenances.....	1,000	3:986
Brazil nuts.....	2,017:643	3,999:271
Onions.....	42	450
Carnauba.....	6,316:078	6,639:945
Beer.....	3:516	5:800
Hats.....	230	
Cigars.....	98:004	103:749
Cigarettes.....	14:326	54:568
Vegetable ash.....	131	
Chocolate.....		1:000
Alimentary substances.....		290
Gloves.....	600	3:122
Excelsior.....		2:000
Cumuri paper.....	3:897	7:455
Jam or jellies, guava.....	43:044	58:014
Jellies, other.....	93:074	193:865
Sleepers.....	163:737	25:142
Axles for small carts.....	333	4:301
Brushes and brooms.....	90	94
Mats.....		10
Waste.....	872	5:010
Bran.....	1,906:086	2,425:584
Flour:		
Manioc or cassava flour.....	1,335:725	775:292
Other.....	2:963	820
Beans.....	9:030	6:918
Vegetable fibers.....	745	11:024
Mango leaves.....		0
Leaves, resins, and roots, medicinal.....	115:144	288:600
Fruits:		
Alligator pears.....	297	123
Pineapples.....	86:744	82:310
Bananas.....	1,014:501	1,013:131
Coconuts.....	17:217	21:740
Palm nuts.....	68:325	10:091
Oranges.....	12:232	32:963
Tangerine oranges.....	7:706	17:120
All other.....	1:577	6:840
Tobacco:		
Cut.....	8:344	30:990
Twist or cord.....	335:919	335:131
Leaf.....	13,595:963	20,050:817
Copal gum.....	26:826	10:389
Mate.....	27,931:934	25,619:177
Ipeacatuha.....	326:421	411:200
Fresh vegetables.....	170	
Firewood.....	130	1:780
Timber:		
Acapu.....	4:555	1:206
Cedar.....	4:580	33:000
Jacaranda (rosewood).....	192:937	549:325
Massaranduba.....	53:975	21:968
Brazil wood.....	15:674	9:004
Ironwood.....	320	
Pine, beam.....	34:918	17:713
Pine, planks.....	96:838	117:797
Sebastianao de Arruda.....	4:808	15:037
Other.....	163:233	63:401
Cocoa butter.....		10:208
Manufactures of aramina.....	200	
Medicines (patent).....	6:114	18:355
Molasses of treacle.....	2:062	2:065
Nichols.....	17:740	5:562
Maize (Indian corn).....	1:533	496
Various native manufactures.....	887	33:771
Manufactures of wood.....	16:127	1:450
Copahya oil.....	35:431	28:006
Carnauba leaves.....	20	
Passava.....	583:116	596:747
Peppers, all kinds.....	715	30
Live plants.....	81:846	98:358
Starch.....	8:320	7:410
Cake sugar.....	2:133	10:460
Sulfur.....	30:033	32:088
Hammocks and fishing nets.....	770	

EXPORTS—Continued.

	1906.	1907.
VEGETABLES AND THEIR PRODUCTS—continued.		
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Cottonseed residues.....	130:706	147:111
Cotton waste.....	42:909	7:932
Seeds.....	59:074	16:704
Tapioca.....	33:050	134:808
Cotton piece goods.....	55:209	24:780
Ticum fiber.....	28:950	37:887
Tomatoes.....	22:335	200
Beans of wood.....		540
Vinegar.....		370
Wines.....		2:057

TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Statistics of recent issue in the Brazilian "*Diario Official*" give the total number of cotton textile mills in the Republic as 137, with a total capital of \$62,000,000, and 41,018 employees.

Industrial establishments of all kinds are reported as numbering 2,378, capitalized at \$183,000,000, and an annual production averaging \$194,000,000, with 124,535 employees. It is thus shown that the



POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOL, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

It has a very complete and modern laboratory, and its courses of study are practical.

manufacture of cotton goods represents one-third of the total capital invested in industrial enterprises.

PATENTS IN 1907.

Statistics of the issuance of patents in Brazil during 1907 show the following:

Patents granted, 413; certificates of addition, 10; preconditional patents, 68; making a total of 491 cases acted upon by the National Patent Office.

EXPORTS OF COFFEE FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

According to the "*Revista Commercial e Financeira*," there were shipped from the port of Rio de Janeiro during the first six months of 1908, 1,450,381 bags of coffee, distributed as follows:

	Bags.
United States.....	815,154
Europe.....	421,440
South America.....	97,266
Brazilian ports.....	116,521
Total.....	1,450,381

FOREIGN BANKS IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

There are five so-called foreign banks doing business in Rio de Janeiro. They are the London and River Plate Bank, with a subscribed capital of £2,000,000 (£1=\$4.86), a paid-up capital of £1,200,000, and a reserve fund of £1,200,000; the London and Brazilian Bank, with a capital of £2,000,000, a paid-up capital of £1,000,000, and a reserve of £910,000; the British Bank of South America, with a capital of £1,300,000, a paid-up capital of £650,000, and a reserve fund of £535,000; the *Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland*, with a realized capital of 10,000,000 marks (mark=23.8 cents); and the *Banco Commerciale Italo-Brasiliano*, with a paid-up capital of 5,000,000 *milreis* (\$1,500,000), and a reserve of 1,000,000 *milreis* (\$300,000), the last named being organized in Brazil, but owned largely in Italy.

THE COAL DEPOSITS OF THE REPUBLIC.

As the result of the investigations of a special commission headed by Dr. J. C. WHITE, a geologist of repute from the United States, the coal formations of Brazil, which had been known for over half a century, have been thoroughly studied.

It has been proven that a carboniferous vein extends from the south of the State of São Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul. The beds dip to the south and the coal seams increase in thickness in that direction.

Tried on the railroads, Brazilian coal has proved to be of good quality, an analysis made in the United States giving the following results: Moisture, 2.62; volatile matter, 29.54; ash, 29.22; sulphur, 11.08; phosphorus, 0.012; fixed carbon, 38.62. The analysis made in 1906 in the "Eseola de Minas" gave, hygrometric moisture, 7.7; volatile matter, 32; ash, 8.5; equivalent carbon, 51.8, and calorific power, 5,400 calories. It is thought that the proportion of ash in the first-mentioned analysis is exaggerated, as an analysis of Santa Catharina coal mixed with schists, etc., gave only 27 or 28 per cent of ash. Analyses of Brazilian

coal made in the United States for the Baldwin Locomotive Company yielded 35.78, 23.72, and 2.72 per cent of ash from samples of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, and Paraná coals, respectively. All Brazilian coal, even the most impure, when made into briquettes, contains about 8 to 10 per cent of ash.

The principal rocks of the Brazilian coal formation are sandstones, argillaceous schists, and clays. The sandstones generally have a calcareous cement, and the schists are nearly always black and generally form the floor of the coal. In the coal seams black schist usually alternates with coal, but sometimes the latter is intercalated with sandstone or light-colored clays.

The sandstone and schists form more or less regular beds, which alternate without regular order. The former may be solid for a thickness of 20 or even 26 meters. Conglomerates occur below the coal.

As reported in the "*Anuaes da Escola de Minas de Ouro Preto*," No. 9, 1907, four coal seams are known, the two lowest called "bonito" and "barro branco." The "bonito" seam attains a thickness of 5 meters in Tabarao and the "barro branco" seam is considered the best as regards quality, quantity, and continuity, generally having two and sometimes three layers of coal, with partings of yellow argillaceous sandstone, the roof being a similar sandstone and the floor black argillaceous schist. The "carabá" seam above the "barro branco" has 0.5 meter of coal, the roof being black schist and clays and the floor sandstone. The fourth or top seam is very thin. The coal is unfortunately much mixed with black schist, but beds of pure coal, 1 meter in thickness, are known.

The State of Parana is physically divided into two regions, a mountainous one along the coast—Sierra do Mar—and a high plateau—Campos Geraes—occupying the central and western portion. The two lower seams only are represented in this State, "barro branco" being from 0.2 to 0.5 meter in thickness, while "bonito" consists of very thin layers.

In Rio Grande do Sul the "Arroio dos Ratos" coal is near the right bank of the Jacuhy River, one hour's journey from the railroad. The seam being explored here has the following structure: Upper coal, 1.3 to 1.5 meters; middle coal, 0.7 to 0.8 meter, consisting of coal and schist, the latter predominating; lower coal, 1.2 to 1.4 meters. Here and there the middle coal is thin and sometimes non-existent. The coal seam is, in certain points, 4 or even 5 meters thick. In one place there is a fault 3 meters wide of eruptive rock which, however, does not displace coal.

In Santa Catharina the geological section exposed, extending 1,300 meters, as far as "Arroio dos Ratos," shows a thin bed of De-

vonian sandstone resting on granite; above this lies a bed of hard bluish sandstone topped with black argillaceous schists, on which rests a bed of conglomerates 4 meters thick. On the conglomerate are beds of yellowish-white sandstone and above are alternating beds of schist, sandstone, and coal on which recline yellow sandstones.

A bore hole put down with a diamond drill below the floor of the "barro branco" seam cut the following section at a depth of 64.625 meters: Coal, 0.3 meter; coal and carbonaceous schist, 0.18 meter; schist, 0.48 meter; coal, 1.685 meters; schist, 0.12 meter; coal, 1.185 meters; schist, 0.07 meter; coal, 0.1 meter; schist, 0.45 meter, and coal, 0.43 meter. The whole seam measured 5.02 meters, or with 3.72 meters of coal, 1.12 meters of schist, and 0.18 meter of schist and coal mixed. Another successful bore hole struck a good seam of coal at a depth of 7.54 meters, the roof being 6.94 meters thick of dark argillaceous sandstone and the floor of dark yellow sandstone with white spots.

The "barro branco" seam can be utilized as it comes out of the mines, provided the pyrites in the coal be sorted out by hand. The coal of Parana compared with that of Newcastle is as 96:100 in calorific power, as 92:100 in quantity of coke, and as 100:95 in amount of ash.

VALUABLE MINING DEPOSITS NEWLY DISCOVERED.

Advices have been received from Bello Horizonte with the information that a very rich deposit of surface gold has been recently discovered at a point called "Olho de Agua," 8 kilometers from the city of Montes Claros, in the northern part of the State of Minas, Brazil, and that prospectors to the number of 3,000 have already left the city for the gold fields. Gold to the value of about \$150,000 has been secured in flakes varying in weight from 100 to 720 grams each. One of the latter, owing to its unusual weight, has been forwarded to Rio de Janeiro to be exhibited at the National Exposition.

Reports have also been received of the discovery of bismuth in Campo Alegre and of diamonds in Abbadia dos Dourados. A clear white stone weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ carats has been found, as well as a ruby weighing one-half carat.

MONAZITE IN THE REPUBLIC.

The statement is made in "The Mining Journal" (London) for July 25, 1908, that the greater part of the world's supply of monazite comes from Brazil. The deposits lie along the coast of the States of Bahia and Espirito Santo in the sand banks and dunes on the beaches. Gravel deposits along certain of the rivers in the interior are also being worked for monazite.

The latest statistics in regard to exports of this product report shipments in 1907 of 4,437 tons, in comparison with 4,352 tons in the preceding year. It is to be noted that the general movement since 1902 is toward an increase in exports, the total for that year being given as 1,205 tons.

The production of crude monazite sand in the United States for 1907 was about 950 tons, averaging 26 per cent monazite, the quantity being the least reported since 1899.

THE FORESTS OF THE AMAZON.

In reporting to his home Government, the British consul at Para states that the Amazonian forests are wholly unlike the forest zones of the northern latitudes; instead of offering large areas covered with one particular kind of tree to the exclusion of other growths, as is the case with the pine and spruce of Scandinavia and North America, they are made up of hosts of quite dissimilar trees. Thus, if one particular kind of local wood should prove adapted for special uses, it has to be sought, tree by tree, through a veritable wilderness of other growths. There are few, if any, parts of the Amazon Valley where a single kind of tree may be said to flourish to the exclusion of others—all are impartially mixed up together—and to reach the tree required it is necessary to pass or cut down many that are not wanted.

The general characteristic of the Amazonian timber is an extreme hardness, some of the woods being more like metal than vegetable fiber. It is obvious that for commercial purposes generally—the making of boxes and light frameworks—imported timber, spruce, pine, etc., must continue to be used. The destiny of the hard and often extremely beautiful woods of northern Brazil will lie mainly in the hands of the constructor of railways and the cabinetmaker.

For railway sleepers some of the local timbers are admirably suited, notably the massaranduba, or "cow tree." The constructors of the Madeira-Mamore railway are already using sleepers of this wood and hope to be able to complete the line with it. This wood is said to display considerable powers of resistance, whether exposed or half exposed to air and weather. It contains a peculiar liquid—resembling milk somewhat—which is sometimes drunk for refreshment; hence its name—"cow tree."

Many of the local woods are eminently suitable for pile driving and boat building, and for ordinary furniture and light household fittings the local cedar wood is excellent, being light but susceptible of high polish and very strong. The Amazonian cedar tree grows to an immense height. One of the floating trees of this wood, picked up in the river, measured 93 feet from the swell of the root to the



A "BUTTRESSED" TREE ON THE BANKS OF THE AMAZON.

While it is known that the forests of Brazil are rich in valuable hard woods, they are so vast in extent and the flora so slightly known that botanical investigation will have free scope in this practically unlimited field for many years to come.

first branch, and at this point, which would have been about 8 feet from the ground, had the tree been standing, the girth was 19 feet. The town of Itacoatiará, lying opposite the mouth of the Madeira, is the center of the cedar supply in the State of Amazonas, and there are several large sawmills there.

It is stated that a large sawmill will shortly be erected in the Obidos district of the State of Pará, where various kinds of local timber will be handled for home and foreign consumption.

A State export tax of 6 per cent on the official value is levied at Pará on all timber shipped abroad, in addition to a possible local municipal tax charged in the interior district from which it may first have been shipped.

CONDITIONS OF THE FLOUR MARKET.

United States Consul-General George E. Anderson, of Rio de Janeiro, reporting on the trade in flour in Brazil, states that the flour situation in Brazil has been complicated greatly by an immense falling off in the imports of flour from all countries and of wheat from the Argentine Republic in the first three months of 1908 as compared with the same quarter in 1907. What the cause of this notable change may be does not yet appear, although it is probably to be found in both decreased consumption due to depressed commercial and industrial conditions and in excessive imports during the latter portion of 1907. The record for 1907 was in some respects a satisfactory one for American millers. The imports of flour into Brazil increased over the previous year by 16,307 metric tons (metric ton=2,204.6 pounds), and of this increase 5,017 belonged to the United States, 4,097 to the Argentine Republic, 1,699 to Austria-Hungary, and 5,594 to other countries. The minister of finance in his annual report says:

The Argentine flours had an increase in 1907 of 3.3 per cent, the American of 20.4 per cent, the Austrian of 26.8 per cent, and other countries of 684.4 per cent. Notwithstanding such small percentage of increase in Argentine flours, 74.2 per cent of the flour imported in 1907 was from Argentina as against scarcely 17.3 per cent from the United States, 4.8 per cent from Austria-Hungary, and 3.7 per cent from other countries.

From Ceará north to Amazonas American flours dominate the market. From Rio Grande do Norte to Alagoas Argentine flours have the advantage, though strongly opposed by American flours. From that point south the Argentine flours have almost a monopoly of the markets.

The fact that United States flours have been able to get a new foothold in only the northern ports of the country indicates how keen the competition for the trade has become. As indicating not only the comparative trade, but also the possibilities of the respective markets, the following table of detailed imports, by ports and countries,

given in kilos of 2.2 pounds by the minister of finance in the report referred to for 1907, is of value:

Port.	Argentine Republic.	United States.	Austria.	Others.	Total.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Manaos.....		3,428,539	11,685	8,338	3,448,562
Pura.....	708,396	9,139,138	5,640	180	9,853,414
Maranhão.....		1,843,303	110,257		1,953,560
Parnaíba.....		11,570	92,616	17,994	122,180
Fortaleza.....	218,750	3,683,830	4,375	3,936	3,910,391
Natal.....	437,500	89,000			526,500
Cabedello.....	2,507,125	378,530	217,875	9,916	3,113,446
Recife.....	14,770,038	5,074,279	4,584,412	55,164	24,483,893
Mucelo.....	2,012,500	1,054,748	966,875		4,034,123
Arucaju.....	52,500	13,336	91,876		157,712
Bahia.....	8,429,757	377,804	1,768,975	48,768	10,625,304
Victoria.....		189,600			189,600
Rio de Janeiro.....	20,203,983	1,933,616	161,960	285,182	22,584,741
Santos.....	37,901,100	2,143,902	17,500	3,806,975	43,869,477
Paraná.....	7,379,014			95,452	7,474,466
Santa Catharina.....	5,090,080			556,656	5,646,736
Rio Grande do Sul.....	25,370,796	181,940		1,387,970	26,940,706
Matto Grosso.....	1,297,875			24,310	1,322,185
Total.....	126,379,414	29,542,695	8,034,046	6,300,841	170,256,996
In 1906.....	122,282,483	24,526,155	6,334,679	802,690	158,946,007
In 1905.....	108,577,803	20,000,484	6,741,582	5,144,546	140,464,415

During 1907 there was a considerable increase in the production of flour in Brazil from Argentine wheat, although the proportion of the so-called "national" product was not quite so great as in the year previous. The amount of flour produced in 1907 in Brazil was 172,797 metric tons, as compared with 162,147 metric tons in 1906, an increase of 6.5 per cent, while the consumption in 1907 was 343,050 metric tons, as compared with 316,093 metric tons in 1906, or an increase of 8.5 per cent. The imports in 1907 were 170,253 metric tons, compared with 153,946 in 1906, or an increase of 10.6 per cent. Discussing these figures, the minister says:

In 1906 importation furnished 48.7 per cent of the total consumption and the national industry 51.3 per cent. In 1907 the percentage of importation reached 49.6 per cent, with the result that the percentage of the national production went down to 50.4 per cent.

The Argentine Republic furnished 74.2 per cent of the total amount of flour imported into Brazil and also almost exclusively (99.6 per cent) the wheat which served as raw material for the national mills. Of these two articles alone we bought of that country in 1907 the following amounts:

	Cost in the Argentine Republic.	Freight and expenses	Cost in Brazil.
Wheat.....	\$7,313,814	\$789,609	\$8,103,423
Flour.....	5,252,849	521,045	6,773,894
Total.....	13,566,663	1,310,654	14,877,317

In this particular the Argentine Republic does not appear to have many reasons for complaining of Brazil.

The prosperity of the Brazilian national mills grinding Argentine wheat continues, although the comparative falling off in the percent-

age of their output indicates that American flour has been able to hold its own and gain a little in the northern ports of the country, where most of the change in comparative business of the Brazilian mills took place.

Freight rates in Brazil are high, and in this respect the United States has the advantage of the Brazilian mills, or rather the former does not suffer as much disadvantage as might at first appear. However, the basic tariff rate of 10 *reis* per kilo (0.39 of 1 cent per 2.2 pounds) on wheat and 25 *reis* per kilo (0.96 of 1 cent per 2.2 pounds) on flour gives the Brazilian millers all the possible advantage they could wish. Flour from the United States is admitted at a reduction of 20 per cent of the duty. At the rate of 70 per cent flour out of wheat the proportional duty on wheat as compared with the present rate on flour would be a basic rate of 17.5 *reis* on the wheat, or the basic rate on flour should be 14.3 *reis*.

Upon the basic rates now obtaining—from which the actual duty is figured by adding the proportion payable in gold and other charges—it is very difficult for manufacturers outside of Brazil to keep in the Brazilian market at all, for there is not only high protection of Brazilian flour but a practical bounty upon the importation of wheat rather than flour. In the competition for the flour trade of Brazil the United States suffers a disadvantage in the fact that the Argentine Republic is nearer the more populous portions of the country. More than three-fourths of the population of Brazil is in the country south of Bahia, into which the United States at present sends practically no flour, and where, in any event, it competes with the Argentine Republic at a disadvantage.

The imports of flour from all countries during the first quarter of the current calendar year as compared with the same period in 1907, according to figures furnished by the Commercial Statistics Bureau of the Brazilian Government, have been as follows:

Country.	1907.	1908.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Argentine Republic.....	68,406,779	57,411,816
United States.....	15,937,530	12,850,591
Austria-Hungary.....	3,325,223	3,077,439
Other countries.....	1,453,670	3,041,810
All countries.....	89,183,202	76,391,656

The total imports of flour for the quarter ending March 31, 1908, therefore, were about 14.3 per cent less than they were for the same period of 1907. The imports from the Argentine Republic fell off 16.2 per cent, those from the United States 19.3 per cent, those from Austria-Hungary 7.4 per cent, while the imports from other countries—Uruguay for all practical purposes—increased 109.2 per cent.

The increase of imports of flour from Uruguay in 1907 over 1906 was nearly 700 per cent. The milling industry of that country, therefore, is coming to such development that its influence in all of South America's markets is likely to be material.

FOOD LAWS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The increasing importations into Brazil of a widely differentiated line of special food products, instead of the few staple food products which have been imported into the country through practically all of



DAM AT PARAHYBA, TIETE RIVER, STATE OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

A Canadian corporation, the São Paulo Tramway, Light, and Power Company, develops 12,000 H. P. from this dam. Work is now in progress that will largely increase the plant and enable the company to meet the constantly increasing demand for power in the city of São Paulo.

its history, is giving more and more importance to the pure-food legislation of the country.

The United States consul-general at Rio de Janeiro reports that such legislation is of particular importance to the United States since the proportion of food products in the exports of the United States to Brazil is large, and also in view of the fact that under the system of export generally in vogue in the United States as regards Brazil direct cooperation between the manufacturer of a food prod-

net and the exporter is seldom established. Foods are manufactured and sold to an exporter without any knowledge on the part of the manufacturer as to what country will receive them. The result has been that in many cases the foods did not meet with all the requirements of Brazilian laws and have been refused admittance or at least subjected to delays both expensive in a general way and injurious to the goods. Proper knowledge on the part of the American manufacturer and exporter of the conditions of food import into Brazil will save considerable trouble and avoid material loss. Brazilian laws governing the sale and importation of foods are strictly enforced and penalties for violating them are severe.

The food laws, which apply as well to drugs, medicines, and all articles intended for human consumption, are somewhat complicated, being scattered over a number of years and included in a number of executive decrees which can be had only in pamphlet form separately. With a view of avoiding some of the difficulties heretofore met with on the part of American exporters the Bureau of Analyses of the Brazilian Government has prepared an epitome or outline of the several laws in question, which is as follows:

PURE FOOD REQUIREMENTS.

Article 40 of Law No. 428, of December 10, 1896, prescribes as follows:

Wines, lard, and all other food products condemned by the national laboratory shall be destroyed and the importers thereof fined Rs. 500\$000 (\$150). There shall be condemned as injurious to health: Wines and all food products which contain boric acid or salicylic acid; alcohol of poor quality, the free mineral acids, sulphuric, sulphurous, azotic, chlorohydric, sulphites, alum, fluorates, and alkaline fluosilicates, saccharine, compounds of strontium, lead, zinc, tin, arsenic, antimony, sulphate of potassium—in the proportion of two grams (gram=15.4324 grains) per liter (liquid liter=1.0567 quarts) of wine; in beer, substitutes for hops, such as absinthe, quassin amara, colchicum, picrotoxin, colocynth, vomit-nut, picric acid, aloes, as well as any essentials prepared with ethereal oils, coloring matter derived from coal tar and of a lead base, mercury, copper, arsenic, antimony, baryte, or any other substances which science has recognized as injurious to health.

The importation of artificial wines is prohibited under all circumstances, even though they do not contain substances injurious to health, the first part of this section being applicable in their case if within a time set by the inspector of customs they be not reexported.

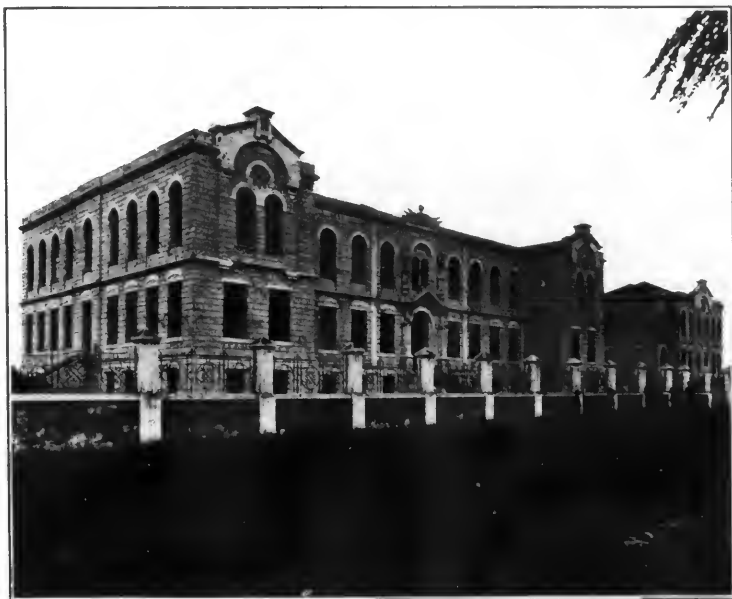
Law No. 489, of December 15, 1897, prescribes as follows:

Article 49, after the words "liter of wine" is added "except in cases of wine whose proportion of alcohol exceeds 20 per cent, when the proportion of sulphate of potassium allowable is raised to four grams per liter."

Article 11 of Law No. 559, of December 31, 1898, sets forth the following:

There shall be condemned as noxious to public health cognacs, whiskies, rums, gins, and other imported alcoholic beverages, natural or imitated, which contain more than three grams (globular measure) of poisonous impurities—aldehydes, ethereal oils, furfural, higher alcohols (alcooes superiors), acetic acid, etc., to 1,000 grams of alcohol of 100 per cent grade, or one and a half grams of the same to 1,000 grams of alcohol 50 per cent pure.

Budget Law No. 1452, of December 30, 1905, condemns "all alcoholic liquors which contain absinthe or any other noxious essentials."



MODEL SCHOOL, ITAPETININGA, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

There are five of these preparatory schools in the State of São Paulo, in which pupils of the Normal School may have practical experience as teachers.

In conformity with the laws cited, there have been condemned by the National Laboratory of Analyses various lots of wines, beers, vermouths, cognacs, aguardientes, whiskies, gaseous limades, various preserves, sweets, butter, essential solutions, etc.

In the wines condemned the elements most frequently encountered are salicylic acid, sulphate of potassium in amount greater than 2 grams per liter, and at times in amount greater than 4 grams per liter in wines whose per cent of alcohol exceeded 20, coal-tar coloring matter, sulphites, and free sulphurous acid.

In beers the most commonly occurring noxious substance was salicylic acid.

Various vermouths were condemned as containing absinthe, and others were condemned as containing more than 2 grams of sulphate of potassium per liter, and various whiskies, cognacs, and aguardientes were condemned as containing more than 50 grams of impurities per liter of alcohol 50 per cent pure.

In the gaseous limades the condemnations were due to the presence of salicylic acid and of artificial essentials manufactured with ethereal oils.

In the case of condemned meats, and particularly hams, there was found boric acid, and in some preserves of vegetables salicylic acid was found.

Condemned sweets and fruit preserves were found to contain salicylic acid and coloring matter derived from coal tar.

Some butter was withheld from consumption owing to the presence of boric acid therein. Finally, of the essential solutions analyzed various ones were condemned as containing essentials made from ethereal oils.

These are the products most frequently condemned according to the laws which are carried out by the National Laboratory of Analyses. Only in the case of sulphate of potassium in wines and liquors is there any leniency on the part of the laws. In the case of other noxious substances the quantity of the substance contained in food or drink products does not affect the treatment of the same.

Article 1 of Law No. 1837, of December 31, 1907, modifies Law No. 1452, and orders that all alcoholic drinks containing more than traces of absinthe or any other noxious essential shall be condemned. Article 8 of this law says:

The importation of wines, in which the quantity of sulphurous anhydride does not exceed 200 milligrams per liter, free or combined, is allowable, the Government being authorized to raise this limit to 350 milligrams.

A later law (No. 6801 of February 27, 1908), raised the first limit of 200 milligrams (milligram = 1/1000 of a gram) to 350 milligrams of anhydride of sulphur.

In the course of administering this legislation the Brazilian Government requires an analysis of every consignment of food products imported in Brazil, as well as of all such products offered for sale within the country. Such analyses are made without regard to brand, mark, or the known quality of goods, and American exporters must be prepared to conform to such requirements with every shipment. The usual fee for each such analysis is Rs. 20\$000 (\$6.67), but the fee may be increased under extraordinary circumstances.

PRODUCTION OF YERBA MATÉ.

According to recent statistics, the production of maté in Brazil during the last five years has increased progressively, as shown by the following table:

Year.	Production.	Valuation.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Reis.</i>
1902	41,928,586	6,639,690,000
1903	36,129,555	6,014,968,000
1904	44,162,052	8,630,554,000
1905	41,119,930	11,088,108,000
1906	57,716,503	16,302,881,000

1,000 *reis* gold equals 54.6 cents United States currency.

It is thus shown that the values for 1906 were Rs. 16,596,000 greater than those of 1902.

The leading producing centers are: Paramagua, Antonina, São Francisco, Porto Murinho, and Porto Alegre.

The principal consumers are, in order of importance: The Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chile in South America, followed by Italy, France, Portugal, Germany, and Belgium in Europe.

The above figures clearly indicate that as the beneficial qualities of yerba maté are better known the consumption increases, as it is not only a healthy and agreeable beverage, but it surpasses tea both in quality and price.



APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed through the Department of State of the United States of the appointment by the Chilean Government of the Pan-American Committee as follows: ADOLFO GUERRERO, LUIS A. VERGARA, JOAQUIN WALKER MARTINEZ, EMILIO BELLO CODECIDO, ANSELMO HEVIA RIQUELME, and ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ, Secretary.

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF CHILEAN TRADE.

In the total of \$209,423,343 gold reported for the value of Chile's foreign trade in 1907, imports figured for \$107,193,877 and exports for \$102,229,466.

The values furnished by the leading countries of origin for the imports are officially stated as follows in Chilean dollars of \$0.365 gold each:

Great Britain.....	\$113,502,732
Germany.....	74,310,374
United States.....	31,124,384
France.....	16,093,564
Belgium.....	10,197,301
The Argentine Republic.....	10,015,251
Peru.....	8,795,298
Italy.....	8,231,834
Australia.....	7,397,112
India.....	3,986,616
Spain.....	2,707,171
Brazil.....	1,626,836

Exports were shipped to the following destinations in values exceeding \$500,000 Chilean:

Great Britain.....	\$139,666,884
Germany.....	55,819,019
United States.....	24,843,462
France.....	16,224,086
Peru.....	2,820,653
Belgium.....	3,724,218
Italy.....	1,308,501
Holland.....	11,562,645
Spain.....	1,218,910
The Argentine Republic.....	2,746,681
Bolivia.....	1,086,727
Austria.....	698,450
Japan.....	501,050

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1909.

The following budget has been submitted to the National Congress of Chile for 1909:

Department.	Currency.	Gold.
Interior.....	\$35,979,868.26	\$5,659,666.66
Foreign Relations.....	2,284,497.50	2,689,131.66
Justice.....	8,084,258.18	.....
Public Instruction.....	21,014,962.64	59,066.06
Treasury.....	13,643,438.83	18,596,066.63
War.....	24,033,200.68	1,500,000.00
Marine.....	13,615,898.00	9,504,833.00
Industry and Public Works.....	42,891,879.59	31,164,130.12
Total.....	161,558,943.68	69,172,914.73

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

On December 31, 1907, the Chilean railway system in exploitation, under construction, and planned consisted of lines aggregating 5,868 kilometers (3,646 miles), as follows: In exploitation, 2,558

kilometers (1,590 miles); under construction, 986 kilometers (612 miles), and planned 2,324 kilometers (1,444 miles). During the current year about 9,000,000 *pesos* (\$3,285,000) have been invested by the Government in the survey and construction of new railways, leaving approximately 2,000,000 *pesos* (\$730,000) of the amount provided for in the budget still available. The sum needed to carry on the construction and survey work of the Government's railways during the remainder of the year, according to a recent official estimate, is 10,000,000 *pesos* (\$3,650,000), and a deficiency appropriation of 8,000,000 *pesos* (\$2,920,000) will be requested of Congress to meet these expenses in 1908.

LONGITUDINAL RAILWAY.

The Department of Industry and Public Works of Santiago, Chile, will receive bids for the construction of the Ligua to Copiapo section of the Longitudinal Railway, as well as for the branch line of the same railway from Papudo to Copiapo, the bids to be opened in the office of the Assistant Secretary of that Department on February 1, 1909. A guaranty of \$50,000 is required of the contractor by the Chilean Government. Full particulars as to plans and other information may be obtained on application to the Bureau of Public Works, Santiago, Chile, or from the legations of Chile in Berlin, London, Washington, and Paris.

The Chilean Government estimates for 1909, now under consideration by Congress, call for an expenditure of \$57,238,015 United States gold, against appropriations amounting to \$54,829,264 for 1908. Of this, about \$10,000,000 is to be devoted to the construction of new railroads and providing new rolling stock.

BASES OF BIDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ARICA TO LA PAZ RAILWAY.

Bids for the construction of the Arica to La Paz Railway will be opened in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Public Works at Santiago, Chile, on December 1, 1908. The construction is to begin simultaneously at both ends of the route, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, and will be completed in five sections, to wit: (a) From Arica to kilometer 85; (b) from kilometer 85 to kilometer 115; (c) from kilometer 115 to the Bolivian frontier; (d) from the Bolivian frontier to kilometer 335, and (e) from kilometer 335 to Alto de La Paz. The bids must specify separately the price of each of the five sections indicated.

Material of all kinds, as well as the machinery, tools, etc., necessary for the construction of the railway, will be admitted free of federal and municipal duties. The bidders shall give the names of the capitalists on whom they depend for the funds with which to carry out

the work of construction. The payment of work done will be made bimonthly, 10 per cent of the amount being withheld as a guaranty of the proper fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

The line will follow the Harding survey from Arica to kilometer 165, and the survey indicated by the bidders from that point to Viacha. The Governments of Chile and Bolivia will cede gratis such Government lands through which the line passes as may be necessary for the construction of the road and its appurtenances, and also the use of such water, not belonging to private parties, as may be necessary, and will aid in every way possible the securing of the land of private parties that may be necessary for construction purposes, through expropriation proceedings, the cost of same to be at the expense of the contractor. The work will be received by the Government in completed sections.

The bids must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit, subject to the order of the Chilean Government, for £50,000, which amount shall be doubled by the successful bidder, making the deposit £100,000. The price of constructing the railway and the time required by the contractor in which to do the work will be especially borne in mind by the Government in awarding the contract.

CENTRAL RAILWAY BETWEEN OSORNO AND PUERTO MONTT.

The length of the section of the Chilean Central Railway between Osorno and Puerto Montt is 78 miles. The line, which will run through a rich but mountainous country, must be completed within the next four years. The construction will cost the Government \$4,046,558, of which \$212,460 have been paid on work already finished. One of the striking features of the building of this section of the road will be the construction of eighteen steel bridges.

STATUS OF THE COAL MARKET, 1906 AND 1907.

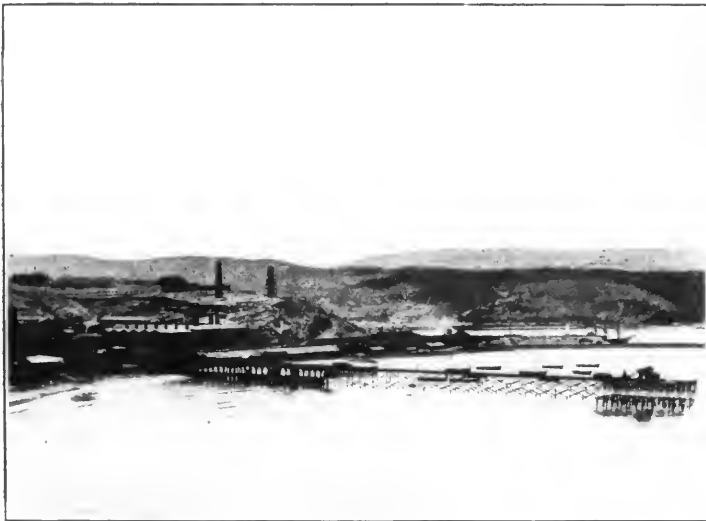
In 1906 and 1907 the imports of coal by Chile were 1,019,834, and 1,489,154 tons, respectively. The consumption of domestic coal aggregated 932,488 tons in 1906 and 832,612 tons in 1907. The total consumption of foreign and domestic coal in the Republic in 1906 and 1907 was 1,952,322 and 2,321,766 tons, respectively. The total imports of foreign coal from 1903 to 1907, inclusive, were 5,308,147 tons, as compared with 3,921,748 tons of native coal consumed in the country during this period, or a total consumption for the five years referred to of 9,229,895 tons, or an excess in the consumption of foreign coal during the five years in question, as compared with the consumption of domestic coal, of 1,386,399 tons. The imports of coke in 1907 were 32,499 tons.

PAYMENT OF EXPORT DUTIES BY DRAFTS ON LONDON.

A Presidential decree of April 10, 1908, authorizes the payment of export duties in the office of the Treasury at Valparaiso in drafts on London, guaranteed to the satisfaction of the custom's administrator, and indorsed to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FIRST HALF OF 1908.

Chilean customs receipts in Chilean currency for the first six months of 1908 show revenues from imports to the amount of



LOTA, CHILE.

The town is situated on Arauco Bay. The coal mines near the city produced, in 1903, 300,000 tons of coal. A copper smelter and fire-brick manufactory are located here. On the hill in the left-hand corner of the middle background is the beautiful Consuelo Park.

\$39,139,767, and from exports \$31,783,922, as against \$50,625,821 and \$25,433,970 for the two branches of trade in the same period of the previous year.

EXPORTS DURING FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1908.

Chilean exports during first four months of 1908 amounted to \$39,172,207. The exports in April, 1908, aggregated a value of \$7,816,727, the largest single items consisting of mineral substances valued at \$6,711,668, and vegetable substances, \$829,574.

FORESTS SUITABLE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF WOOD PULP.

The extent of Chilean forests has been conservatively estimated at 1,243,000 square miles, over 2,000,000 acres of which are covered with timber suitable for the production of wood pulp. At the present time the world's supply of wood pulp comes principally from the forests of countries situated in the Northern Hemisphere, such as Norway, Sweden, and Finland in Europe, and the United States and Canada in North America. Chile is the principal country in the Southern Hemisphere, and the only one in South America—the Argentine Republic having no considerable extent of forest lands that could be used for this purpose—with a large forest area covered with timber appropriate for the production of wood pulp. South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand also lack any great area of forest lands that could be successfully used in the development of the wood-pulp industry.

Trees of soft white wood, such as poplar, willow, linden, and acacia, contain the greatest proportion of cellulose, and are desirable for the manufacture of wood pulp. Nevertheless, in the manufacture of this product during the last few years coniferous trees, such as spruce, pine, cypress, and larch, containing a strong fiber more suitable for the requirements of paper used in the daily newspapers, have been preferred. Among the white woods, the flora of Chile has laurel, *coihue*, cinnamon laurel, *maqui*, *arrayan*, etc. The conifers are represented by larch, cypress, *manío*, *auracaria*, and other resinous trees. A large part of the forests of southern Chile consists of these trees.

Recent experiments made with Chilean larch and *coihue* wood in the production of wood pulp showed the product to be equal to the best coniferous pulp manufactured in Canada and Norway. The forests of southern Chile cover at least one-third of the area of the Provinces of Cantin and Llanquihue. The magnificent island of Chiloe is also heavily wooded with forests particularly appropriate for the manufacture of wood pulp.

The only use made of the Chilean forests at present is their exploitation for construction timber. This industry is conducted on a small scale—out of all proportion to the extent of the forests—the timber being used almost entirely for domestic consumption and figuring but slightly as an article of export in the products of Chile. Chilean forests occasionally suffer at certain periods of the year from fierce fires that sometimes prove very destructive to considerable areas of her most desirable woodlands.

When it is borne in mind that 2½ acres of ordinary size forest trees in northern Europe produce at least 50 tons of wood pulp

worth \$45 a ton, a faint idea is obtained of the enormous wealth of this product now lying dormant and untouched in the forests of southern Chile.

IRRIGATION IN NORTHERN CHILE.

Mr. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, United States Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, in a report dated June 10, informs the Department of State of the United States that a project is under consideration in northern Chile for irrigation by means of artesian wells in that region. The *Empresa de Tracción y Alumbrados Eléctricos* of Santiago is installing a 22,000-horsepower hydraulic electric power plant at La Florida.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

The Chilean law now in force bearing on registration of trade-marks contains the following regulations:

1. A register is open for the registration of trade and commercial marks, both national and foreign.

2. The name "trade-mark" is used to designate the marks placed by the manufacturers or producers on manufactured articles, either Chilean or foreign, while the name "commercial mark" designates the mark placed on the articles by the merchant who sells them.

3. Proper names, emblems, or any other signs adopted by a manufacturer or merchant to distinguish the article he makes or sells, will be considered as trade or commercial marks. In addition, they must carry the inscription "Marca de Fabrica," or the initials "M. de F.," or "Marca Commercial" (M. C.).

4. The name given a country estate, foundry, factory, or mill shall be the exclusive property of the owner of the said estate, foundry, factory, or mill.

5. The person registering a trade or commercial mark has the sole right to use the same.

6. Transfers of marks, or permission that may be given to others to use said marks, must be noted in the register and advertised for ten days in the newspapers.

7. Registration must be renewed after ten years, otherwise it becomes void.

8. The register referred to will be opened in the office of the National Agricultural Society, under the direction of the president of the society and a delegate named by the council, who must be a member of the board of directors of the society.

9. The entry in the register must state the day and hour in which the entry is made; the name of the proprietor, his name and domicile; the name of the place where the factory is established; the class of goods or commerce designated by the mark, and a facsimile of the mark. To this must be added the number of the order that corresponds to the mark deposited, and any other data that may be thought necessary. Both the register and the copy thereof given to the interested party must be signed by the president of the agricultural society or his deputy, by the interested party, and two witnesses.

10. A fee of 12 pesos will be paid to the society for the entry of a trade-mark, 3 pesos for a commercial mark, and 1 peso for an authenticated copy of the inscription.

11. Any person falsifying or making fraudulent use of a trade or commercial mark spoken of in the present law will be subject to the penalties prescribed by the penal code.

12. Articles bearing false marks will be confiscated for the benefit of the injured party, while the instruments of falsification will be destroyed.

13. A list of the marks registered will be published in August of each year.

SCHEDULE OF TARIFF CHANGES.

Recent tariff changes in Chile are covered by the law of December 16, 1907, whereby the President of the Republic was authorized to reduce progressively the duty on articles made of linen and woolen cloth and of trikot; galvanized corrugated iron; portable houses; shoes of all kinds, excepting those of less than 15 centimeters, or 5.85 inches in length, or those made of rubber; and on sugar of all grades. This law was put in force by a decree of the President dated March 21, 1908, making the following changes:

Articles.	Old duty.	Jan. 1, 1909.	July 1, 1909.
	<i>Per cent ad val.</i>	<i>Per cent ad val.</i>	<i>Per cent ad val.</i>
Galvanized corrugated iron.....	35	30	25
Articles made of linen and woolen cloth, and trikot.....	35	30	25
Portable houses worth less than 15,000 pesos Chile gold, or \$5.475 United States currency.....	35	30	25
Shoes over 15 centimeters or 5.85 inches in length, or not made of rubber.....	60	55	50

The duty on shoes will be further reduced to 45 per cent ad valorem on January 1, 1910; to 40 per cent on July 1, 1910, and to 35 per cent on January 1, 1911.

REDUCTIONS OF DUTY ON SUGAR.

By the same decree the duty on sugar is to be gradually reduced, as indicated in the following table, the amounts being in United States currency per 100 kilos (220 pounds):

Description.	Tariff of 1907.	After July 1, 1908.	After Jan. 1, 1909.
Refined.....	\$1.87	\$3.50	\$3.29
White, granulated or pulverized.....	3.80	2.19	.....
Unclarified, granulated or muscovado.....	2.73	1.33	.....
Raw.....	2.40	1.20	.....

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ad valorem duties are levied in Chile not on the basis of the actual value of the imported article, but according to the value fixed in the tariff of values. The new tariff of values promulgated in 1908 reduces the valuation of boots and shoes, thus indirectly causing a reduction in the amount of duty to be levied on these articles.

The following table covers the new and old values in terms of United States currency, with the rate of duty collected on the basis of those values:

Tariff No.		Description.	Value per dozen.		Ad valorem duty.
1903.	1908.		1903.	1908.	
84	96	Boots and shoes of leather and other materials, except silk, for children, less than 15 centimeters.....	\$8.76	\$6.57	<i>Per cent.</i> 25
85	97	Same, with silk.....	17.52	13.14	25
87	98	Boots and shoes of leather and other materials, except silk, for boys.....	17.52	13.14	60
87	99	Same, with silk.....	26.28	21.90	60
88	100	Boots of leather and other materials, except silk, for women and girls.....	35.04	26.28	60
89	101	Same, with silk.....	43.80	35.04	60
90	102	Boots of leather of all classes, with top not more than 45 centimeters.....	73.00	65.70	60
91	103	Same, exceeding 45 centimeters.....	146.00	109.50	60
92		Shoes of leather or other materials, except silk, for children, less than 15 centimeters.....	5.47		25
93		Same, containing silk.....	13.14		25
94		As No. 92, for children.....	10.95		40
95		Same, with silk.....	21.90		60
96	104	Gaiters, of leather or leather and other material, except silk, for women and girls.....	26.28	21.90	60
97	105	Same, with silk.....	35.04	30.66	60
98	106	As No. 96, ordinary, for men and boys.....	32.56	35.04	60
	107	Same, high grade.....			60
	108	Gaiters and shoes of wood or mixed with cheaper material, with or without pieces of leather, for the sick and aged.....		19.17	60
	109	Leather sandals, for boys.....		8.76	60
99	110	Slippers of stamped cloth, plush, velvet, for men and women (no leather).....	5.47	6.57	60
100	111	Same, with leather.....	9.12	8.76	60
			<i>Kilo.</i>	<i>Kilo.</i>	
101	112	Shoes and gaiters of any material, for games.....	2.92	2.92	60
102	113	Shoes or slippers of vegetable material, soles of hemp, jute, straw, etc.....	.51	.73	60
103	114	Of rubber.....	1.46	1.46	25
104	115	Wooden shoes.....	3.28	3.28	60
105	116	Shoes with wooden soles.....	5.47	6.56	60
106	117	Leather clogs, with soles of leather.....	21.90	21.90	60

It will be noted that there are several classes in the old tariff of values that do not appear in the new tariff in the same form, but the duty on cattle from the Argentine Republic has been suspended for a period of two years by an act of the Chilean Congress which took effect December 16, 1907.

CHARGES ON UNCLAIMED POSTAL PACKAGES.

From May 15, 1908, the charges payable on unclaimed postal packages in Chilean offices are fixed by the Director-General of Posts in accordance with the following regulations:

Foreign postal packets must be withdrawn from the post-office within seven days after notice of arrival, which will be published in the newspapers or sent by the postal authorities to the interested party. Those not retired in the time mentioned will be charged 20 *centaros* (100 *centaros* = \$1 (Chilean)) for the first four days after the period mentioned and 20 *centaros* for each succeeding day. This fee must be paid in postage stamps in accordance with the directions of the director-general.

It is desired to apply this fee at present only to the packages entered at Valparaiso, Santiago, Concepcion, and Iquique, and, it will be perceived, after seven days have passed from the date of the act of valuation. The amount of storage charges due will be collected in stamps, which will be placed on the original act of valuation and canceled.

This fee will apply until twenty days have passed, counting from the eighth day following the valuation, as will be seen from the following table:

Day after notice.	Fee.	Day after notice.	Fee.
Eighth	\$0.20	Fifteenth	\$1.00
Ninth .....	.20	Sixteenth	1.20
Tenth .....	.20	Seventeenth	1.40
Eleventh .....	.20	Eighteenth	1.60
Twelfth .....	.40	Nineteenth	1.80
Thirteenth .....	.60	Twentieth	2.00
Fourteenth .....	.80		

After twenty days the packet will be considered as unclaimed and this office will be notified, in order that the sender of the packet may be informed.



FOREIGN COMMERCE IN MAY, 1908.

The foreign commerce of Colombia in May, 1908, consisted of merchandise weighing 40,417,458 pounds, valued at \$2,528,525. The exports amounted to 23,634,112 pounds, invoiced at \$1,282,124, while the imports aggregated 16,783,346 pounds, valued at \$1,246,401, or an excess in value of exports over imports of \$35,722.

VALUABLE TIMBER RESOURCES AND USE OF THE CARTAGENA CANAL.

United States Consul Isaac A. Manning reports from Cartagena that a number of Americans and others have recently been examining the forests on the banks of the Magdalena River in Colombia with a view to their exploitation for export. Concerning the timber and the availability of the Cartagena canal for its transport, the consul says that large bodies of most excellent timber, carrying, in addition to Spanish cedar and mahogany of the finest quality, many other valuable trees of beautiful grain, have been discovered, and a great deal of the timber is of easy access to the Magdalena River. One of the main questions is the possible delivery of this timber at the seashore, as the delta proper of the Magdalena offers no facility therefor. Examination has recently been made of the "dique" by an English gen-

tleman who has several options on a large tract of this timber, and he declares that it is possible to float or raft logs through it for at least eight months of the year.

This dique, which draws its main water supply from the Magdalena River at Calamar, is almost a hundred miles long and quite tortuous for part of its distance, and is very much overgrown with wild hyacinth; but recently the Condor, a screw steamer forced its way the full length of the dique, and demonstrated that the waterway is open. The English gentleman referred to recently came through the dique and states that in his opinion logs can be easily handled therein for at least half the year, and usually eight months.



STEAMER "DIEGO MARTINEZ" ON THE ATRATO RIVER, COLOMBIA.

The Atrato empties into the Caribbean Sea through the Gulf of Darien. Nine-tenths of its entire length of approximately 350 miles is navigable for boats drawing two feet of water. It traverses an extremely fertile section of country, rich in vegetable ivory, nuts, and cabinet woods, but still largely undeveloped. The river bed contains gold, and a number of dredges have been installed by American capitalists.

At periods when the dique might be closed to navigation, logs could be loaded on the cars at Calamar or at Barranquilla, and thus taken alongside ship without delay.

To make navigation of the dique feasible for steamers the entire year would without a doubt be an expensive proposition, according to an American engineer who recently examined it with that end in view, but it would seem that to float logs through would not be difficult. If proved feasible, it will open up great bodies of valuable timber in the interior valleys of Colombia. There is said to be a fair current through the dique during the six or eight months of high water when logs would float without much attention. At the other

seasons, i. e., of low water, it is believed that they could be towed through.

The dique empties into a deep gulf opening into the sea about 7 miles south of Cartagena Bay. This gulf is protected and at almost any season ships could lie near the mouth of the canal or dique to load logs.

QUARTZ AND PLACER CLAIMS TAKEN UP.

Official Colombian reports show that there have been filings on 589 mines of placer and quartz in the Department of Nariño and 5,950 in Antioquia, of which latter titles to 1,183 have been granted.

During the month of December, 1907, filings were made on 37 quartz prospects and 18 placer claims in Nariño. In Antioquia 52 quartz veins and 22 placer claims were filed on from September to December. This shows that some prospecting is being done, but indicates that the work of mine discovery is not being carried on rapidly. These are very rich mineral districts, and are worthy of more general attention from miners with capital.

EMERALD MINES.

The emerald mines at Muzo, State of Boyacá, Colombia, belong to the Government, and have been exploited for three centuries. They are leased to mining companies for periods of five years. The rental of these mines forty years ago was 70,000 *francs* (\$14,000) annually. In 1894 an English mining syndicate leased them at the rate of 150,000 *francs* (\$30,000) per year, plus a bonus of 2,000,000 *francs* (\$400,000). The Government now exploits the mines through a Colombian company, and the annual revenue produced therefrom is 4,000,000 *francs* (\$800,000), approximately.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN HYGIENE.

An Executive decree of January 16, 1908, provides, commencing with the present scholastic year, for elementary instruction in hygiene, physiology, and physical culture in the public schools of Colombia, including colleges, manual training schools, and other institutions supported by the Government. Two text-books have been adopted, one entitled "Elementary Treatise on Hygiene and the Principles of Physiology," by Dr. PABLO GARCÍA MEDINA, and "Physical and Social Education," by Gen. ENRIQUE ARBOLEDA C.

COSTA RICA

IMPORTS DURING FIRST HALF OF 1908.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of July 14, 1908, publishes the following table, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of Costa Rica, showing the imports of the Republic by countries from January to June, 1908, inclusive, not including the imports of merchandise during that period by parcels post:

United States	\$1,324,565
Germany	392,990
Great Britain	574,239
Spain	78,815
France	200,339
Italy	64,264
Belgium	41,015
Latin America	53,814
Other nations	2,000
Nicaraguan frontier (cattle, horses, and mules)	23,387
Total	2,755,446

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

A decree of the Congress of Costa Rica, promulgated July 16, 1908, provides for the payment of a monthly subsidy of 500 *colones* (\$232.50) to the municipality of the central canton of the Province of Alajuela, for the founding and support of industrial schools that will give instruction in the manufacture of all kinds of woven fabrics.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES ON REFINED PETROLEUM AND CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

In accordance with a decree of July 18, 1908, on and after September 15, 1908, the duties on refined petroleum and carbide of calcium imported into Costa Rica will be \$0.076725 and \$0.0279 per kilo (2.2046 pounds) gross weight, respectively, instead of the former rates of \$0.16275 and \$0.0651, respectively.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH JAMAICA.

A postal convention and referendum with Jamaica was signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, June 25, 1908, by the representatives of Great Britain and Costa Rica, and was approved by President GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ on August 4 of the same year. The exchange of postal money orders is the principal feature of the convention.

FREE ENTRY OF CERTAIN ELECTRICAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of Costa Rica, under date of July 11, 1908, publishes a legislative decree declaring the importation of the materials and supplies enumerated in Clause XXXI of the contract of November 20, 1905, between the municipality of San Jose and the Costa Rica Electric Light and Traction Company (Limited), free of customs, wharfage, consular, and theater duties.

FREE EXPORTATION OF TIMBER FROM PUNTARENAS.

From July 8 to December 31, 1909, the exportation of timber through the port of Puntarenas, or any other port of Costa Rica



CATHEDRAL IN SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA.

About 1700 a small church was erected in "La Villita," and called "San Jose." Since then "La Villita" has become the city of San Jose, and the small church transformed into a Cathedral. San Jose contains many fine church edifices, but the Cathedral stands preeminent for its elegance and symmetry.

that may be established on the Pacific coast, is free from the present export duty.

THE INTRODUCTION OF SPANISH IMMIGRANTS.

The Government of Costa Rica has granted a concession to José TRERAT Y GALÁN, a Spanish subject, authorizing him to bring into the Republic within the next four years 100 families of Spanish im-

migrants at the rate of 25 families per year. These colonists must embark from Spain at one time, in groups of 25, during the months of November to March, and come direct to Limon, and the first group shall arrive in Costa Rica not later than April, 1909. The colonists must be agriculturists, and will be sent from Limon to the colony in the interior at the expense of the Government of Costa Rica. This contract, which was celebrated on August 1, 1908, is subject to the approval of the Congress.



BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1908-9.

The budget of the Republic of Cuba for 1908-9 shows the estimated receipts and expenditures to be \$29,415,163.44 and \$24,285,303, respectively, or an excess of the former over the latter of \$5,129,860.44. The items which make up the budget are as follows:

<i>Estimated revenues.</i>	
Customs duties	\$24,245,705.26
Consular fees	381,186.19
Department of Communications (postal and telegraph service) ..	860,872.38
Internal revenue	778,800.00
Proceeds from Government property and fees	309,000.00
Various sources	958,415.30
Excess of receipts from the loan tax, interest, and other expenses caused by the \$35,000,000 Government loan having been deducted	1,881,181.31
	29,415,163.44
<i>Estimated expenditures.</i>	
Legislative Department—Provisional Government	\$131,610.00
Department of State and Justice	730,173.89
Department of Government	10,877,706.01
Department of Finance	3,131,900.10
Department of Public Instruction	4,275,794.00
Department of Public Works	3,257,878.00
Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce	291,440.00
Department of Justice	1,289,095.00
	24,285,303.00

The increase in the amount of the present budget over that of the one for the previous fiscal year is \$975,763.13, due largely to the increase in the expenses for sanitation, that branch of the public service having been taken over by the Federal Government.



THE CATHEDRAL, HAVANA.

This imposing edifice was erected in 1724 by the Jesuits for use as a college, and became the Cathedral in 1789.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT HAVANA, FIRST HALF OF 1908.

Customs receipts at Havana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, are stated at \$18,811,730.80, as compared with \$18,674,975.41 in the preceding year.

For the first six months of 1908—January to June—total receipts at the port aggregated \$8,638,390.56, against \$9,831,697.88 in the corresponding period of 1907.

SHIPMENTS OF PINEAPPLES.

The exceptionally fine quality of the Cuban pineapple has greatly increased the demand for this fruit abroad, the growth of the shipments being shown by the fact that in the first six months of 1908 the number sent abroad through the port of Havana was 942,747, against 620,604 in the same period of 1907.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN IRON COMPANY.

On July 28 publication was made in the Cuban "*Gaceta Oficial*" of authorization granted to Mr. JENNINGS S. COX, in his capacity as representative of the Spanish-American Iron Company, to construct 30 sheds and 6 wharves on the maritime zone of Cajumaya Key, Bay of Nipe, for the private use of said company.

As security for the work undertaken, the company is to deposit in the treasury of the fiscal zone of the Province of Oriente a sum equal to 1 per cent of the amount of the estimated cost of the works, which sum shall be returned when the value of finished work shall represent one-third of the specified sum.

The Spanish-American Iron Company now has about 1,000 men engaged in the construction of its railway and harbor and its mechanical and mining appliances. The work of deepening the harbor is nearly completed of the 14-mile railroad line from the mountains to the coast, the entire extent is graded, 11 miles of track laid, and bridges are in course of construction. The steel buildings for power plant, machine shop, etc., and the dwellings and offices are being built. The appliances for loading the ore into the ships and for handling the coal are under construction and the furnaces for drying out the ore have been contracted for, while part of the railroad equipment has been delivered.

The total expenditures for the development of the industry are estimated at about \$1,500,000, the capital stock being owned by the Pennsylvania Steel Company of the United States.

The quantity of ore calculated for these Mayari deposits amounts to 600,000,000 tons.

A MONUMENT TO MARTI.

The bronze monument to be erected in Cuba to the memory of JOSÉ MARTI, the Cuban patriot, has been delivered in Rome by the sculptor, Sig. SALVATORE BUONI, to the Cuban Minister to the United States, Sr. DON GONZALO DE QUESDA. The monument, for which the Government of Cuba appropriated \$26,000, will measure, when erected on its pedestal, about 21 feet in height. At the ceremony of the formal delivery of the monument, besides the Minister and other Cuban officials, the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Italy and other prominent Italian officials were also present.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL STATISTICS.

The Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce of Cuba in a report answering inquiries made by the International Institute of Italy, summarizes the statistics of cultivation, commerce, and cost of agricultural products, whether vegetable or animal. It is stated that the two principal Cuban cultures are sugar and tobacco, the climate and soil being especially favorable.

Cane growing covers $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total area of the six producing provinces, while the percentage of each province devoted to sugar is as follows: Pinar del Rio, 2 per cent; Havana, 6 per cent; Matanzas, 20 per cent; Santa Clara, 12 per cent; Camaguey, 2 per cent, and Oriente, 4 per cent.

The cane is a perennial plant whose underground roots sprout again after the first cutting, which operation is similar to pruning. The producing life of a cane field varies according to the fertility of the soil and the thickness of its top soil. In general, all deep argillaceous-limestone soils, not very compact, and rich in organic matter, can produce for four or five cuttings, the average yield being 60,000 arrobas of $25\frac{1}{4}$ pounds each.

The average cost of preparing the soil, planting, and cultivating for five years may be estimated at \$2,568 per caballeria ($33\frac{1}{2}$ acres), while harvesting and transportation cost \$3,970, making a total of \$6,538 Spanish gold. Thus the 60,000 arrobas are delivered at the cane mill at a cost of \$2.17 per 100 arrobas.

Tobacco in 1906 occupied nearly 2,000 caballerias, or about 67,100 acres, representing 1.398 per cent of the cultivable area, amounting to 1,000,920 hectares, or 2,502,300 acres.

Pinar del Rio Province, which has the soil best adapted to tobacco growing, devotes 13,174 hectares to its culture, Matanzas ranking next with 13,013 hectares, and certain sections of Santa Clara and Oriente Provinces yield good quality. The expenses of plowing, cultivation, nurseries, planting or sowing, and harvesting vary constantly, but taking Pinar del Rio plantations as a basis, the cost is as high as \$7,940 per caballeria.



PARK OF THE INDIAN WOMAN, HAVANA, CUBA.

This beautiful promenade, connecting the new with the old city, receives its name from the fountain in the foreground.

Other cultivable plants grown on a smaller scale than the two mentioned are bananas, pineapples, coffee, corn, hemp, oranges, sweet potatoes, etc. The average value in round numbers of exports of agricultural products during the six fiscal years from 1900 to 1905 were: Raw and refined sugar, \$38,000,000; leaf tobacco, \$12,000,000; fruits, \$2,000,000; grains and vegetables, \$600,000. Of these exports, the United States took 84.9 per cent; England, 6.2; Germany, 3.7; France, 1.2; other American countries, 1.8; Spain, 1.0; other European countries, 0.6, and other countries, general, 0.7 per cent.

The growing of cacao is on the increase, an advance of about 50 per cent being estimated in the production since the season of 1901-2, when the output was 3,121,100 pounds from Oriente Province, the center of production, with 796,050 trees on 1,033 plantations. Experimental sowing has been made of Guayaquil and Trinidad seeds as well as those known as San Carlos de Costa Rica, the latter giving the best results.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following suggestions regarding the sale of certain articles of American manufacture in the Dominican Republic are made by the Vice-Consul of the United States at Puerto Plata:

Household and office furniture is generally imported from the United States. However, considerable willow furniture comes from Vienna. Refrigerators are brought from the United States, but their sale has not been pushed. There is no need of heating apparatus here. The people cook with small charcoal stoves. Each stove holds one pot. If a bright traveling agent would come and introduce wood-burning ranges, teaching the people how to use them, it would be possible to sell quite a number.

Iron beds and springs are imported from the United States, Germany, and England. There is a good trade in them. Such articles as bath tubs, lavatories, kitchen sinks, and soil pipe are not generally used, but there is a good field here if properly introduced.

Agricultural implements are generally brought from the United States, with the exception of machetes and some hoes coming from Europe. Sawmills and woodworking machinery could also be sold here in a limited quantity. Boilers, engines, and tanks are imported in small numbers. For mining and sugar-cane cars there is a very small demand. Corrugated iron is used here for roofing, but it comes from England and Germany. The sizes of sheets used are 6 by 2½ feet and 3 by 2½ feet. The first weight mentioned runs 7 sheets to

a hundredweight and the small size 18 and 20 sheets to a hundredweight. Cornices, metal shingles, and steel ceilings, not now known here, could be introduced. Saddlery hardware should be a good article for import. Proprietary medicines and pharmaceutical preparations are imported in considerable quantities. Bituminous coal is only imported by the Central Dominican Railroad.

The declared value of imports through this port for 1907 was \$1,617,651 and the value of exports \$2,072,631. All catalogues sent to this country should be in Spanish. Orders of the merchants here are sent through New York commission merchants.

ECONOMIC STATUS IN 1908.

As a result of observations made during a recent tour in the Dominican Republic by an official of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the United States it is stated that a flourishing condition of business prevails throughout the country. The customs receipts are satisfactory, and cacao is regarded as the coming crop of the Republic. The exports of this product for the year 1907 were \$2,988,453, while for the first half of the year 1908 the value was \$2,778,913; this notwithstanding a decrease of 25 per cent in the value of the bean, the export by weight being in fact greater for the first half of the current year than for the whole of the year 1907. Of sugar, which is the next crop in importance, there were exports in the year 1907 to the value of \$2,099,679, whereas in the first half of the year 1908 the value of the export was \$2,394,997, there being for the first half of 1908 a slight increase in quantity and a considerable increase in value over the entire year 1907. The indications are that the tobacco crop of 1908 will not be so good as in the preceding year.

There is a condition of perfect tranquillity throughout the Republic, the continuance of which will doubtless greatly increase the prosperity of the country.



COMMERCE WITH SAN FRANCISCO.

The commerce of Ecuador with the port of San Francisco in 1907 amounted to \$594,270, consisting of exports from Ecuador to San Francisco to the value of \$360,188, and imports by Ecuador from the latter place aggregating \$234,082. The principal articles exported by Ecuador to the United States were cacao, coffee, hats, and gold, while the exports from the United States to Ecuador were made up chiefly of flour, wine, rope, machinery, codfish and salmon, sugar, brooms, and lumber.



STATUE OF BOLIVAR, GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR.

Guayaquil, the Capital of the Province of Guayas, is the most important commercial city in Ecuador. Although it is the westernmost city in South America, it lies in the same longitude as Washington, and is only two degrees below the Equator. The Statue of Bolívar in the Main Plaza was unveiled on July 21, 1889.

GUATEMALA

MODIFICATION OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

An Executive decree of June 21, 1908, fixes the proportion of import duties collectible in gold on merchandise removed from the custom-houses of Guatemala on and after August 20, 1908, at 50 per cent, payable in cash in American gold coin, or in approved drafts representative of said coin. Cotton yarn for the manufacture of fabrics, agricultural implements, flour, wheat, and salt meats are subject to the payment of only 30 per cent of their respective import duties in American gold coin.

COMMERCE WITH NEW ORLEANS IN 1907.

In 1907 there were 480 consular invoices, representing merchandise exported to the value of \$430,980.26, issued by the Consul of Guatemala in New Orleans. During the year mentioned several small trial consignments of coffee were forwarded from Guatemalan ports to New Orleans, and better prices were obtained for these shipments than could have been realized for the same grade of coffee in San Francisco, New York, or Europe. Emigration to Guatemala, through New Orleans, is increasing yearly, and consists of a desirable class of emigrants. The emigration of capable artisans is preferred and encouraged. The quarantine regulations, effective from April 1 to October 31 of each year, are a great hindrance to the commerce be-



CITY HALL, QUEZALTENANGO, GUATEMALA.

Quezaltenango, a center for the manufacture of cotton, linen, and woolen fabrics, is 70 miles from the Capital, Guatemala City, and has a population of about 25,000. Interesting antiquities are found in the vicinity.

tween New Orleans and Puerto Barrios, and especially in regard to the passenger traffic, which is active in winter, but diminishes very considerably during the quarantine months. The quarantine regulations are now entirely under the control of the Federal authorities, and the inconveniences to trade and travel have been reduced to a minimum.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON BY THE MUNICIPALITIES.

With the object of increasing the production of cotton in the Republic, the President of Guatemala issued a decree on July 1, 1908, making the cultivation of at least 16 *cuerdas*, 25 yards square each, of cotton compulsory on the municipalities whose soil and climate are



SCENE ON A SMALL STREAM IN PICTURESQUE GUATEMALA.

suitable to the raising of this plant. The municipalities that cultivate more than the prescribed area are entitled to a bounty of \$40 for each additional extent of 5 *cuerdas* brought under proper cultivation. Vagrants, and persons sentenced to servitude on public works, may be employed by the municipalities in the cultivation of this cotton. The proceeds obtained from the sale of the cotton are to be invested in public works within the jurisdiction of the municipalities.

PROPOSED RAILROAD TO QUEZALTENANGO.

On June 16, 1908, the President of Guatemala, Señor MAXUEL ESTRADA CAMBRERA, established by an executive decree a commission of engineers to select and definitely survey a railroad to connect Quezaltenango in the western part of the country with the present railroad system of the Republic.



RESOURCES OF THE REPUBLIC.

A short account of the agricultural and mining resources of Haiti, as detailed in the valuable book prepared by the Minister of that Republic of the United States, M. J. N. LÉGER, is published below, indicative of the wealth of that country.

When, after a long and tedious voyage the particulars of which are too well known to be repeated here, Christopher Columbus discovered the Island of Haiti on January 6, 1492, the great navigator had no idea that he was giving the industrial and commercial world an island which acted as the precursor of the richer discovery of the American Continent.

It was only on his subsequent trips to the island that he was able to appreciate its luxuriant vegetation and foresee its agricultural possibilities, while of the mineral riches he was convinced by the abundance of gold of which the natives (whom he called Indians) were possessed.

Owing to its agricultural and trade activity this island has since then become one of the most fertile of the Antilles, although it is rather backward as regards manufactures.

The Republic, which occupies about a third of the Island, the other two-thirds composing the Republic of San Domingo, has an area of 1,733 square leagues; the climate is hot but tempered by the sea

breezes, and its geographical situation in the center of the Antilles at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico places it in an enviable position.

According to the last census taken it has a population of about 2,000,000 inhabitants, and a peculiarity of the country is the absence of dangerous animals or poisonous insects.

Almost all vegetables are grown and fruit-bearing trees are numerous, among which are guava, mango, sapote, apple, apricot, orange, alligator pear, chestnut, etc. Special attention is given to the cultivation of sugar cane, coffee, cotton, indigo, cacao, tobacco, bananas, and dyewood. Mahogany and other precious trees are also found.

A distinguished writer says: "Haiti repays a hundredfold what-ever it receives; a very small effort is sufficient to draw its riches; thrown on the ground, seeds will grow and fructify."

Prospectors in the interior of the island have made encouraging discoveries and brought samples of rich minerals. They have found iron, copper, platinum, iridium, manganese, ochre, coal, gypsum, cinnabar, petroleum, gold, and silver.

Although some of these deposits are under exploitation, there are still in this land, so near the United States, magnificent opportunities for the investment of capital which would surely give good returns in a short time.



POSTAL CONVENTION WITH MEXICO.

On March 24, 1908, a postal convention was celebrated in the City of Mexico between Mexico and Honduras. This convention was ratified by the Congress of Honduras on May 27, 1908, and promulgated by the President of that Republic on May 29 of the same year. The convention permits the exchange of postal parcels weighing up to 5 kilos (11 pounds), but no package shall exceed 66 by 70 centimeters (25 x 27½ inches), or be more than 120 centimeters (47 inches) in circumference. Packages, sacks, baskets, and boxes of these dimensions may be sent through the mails of the two countries upon the payment of 10 centavos (5 cents) per 500 grams (7.716 grains) or fraction thereof. Each package must be accompanied by a customs declaration. The post-offices specified for the exchange of parcels are Amapala in Honduras, and Salina Cruz and Manzanillo in Mexico.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM AMAPALA, FIRST HALF OF 1908.

The United States Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, reports that during the six months, January to June of 1908, exports from Amapala to the United States aggregated \$252,276.47.

Gold and silver formed the bulk of the shipments in the following values: Silver bullion, \$44,207.82; silver concentrates, \$54,618.67;



SORTING GOLD ORE IN HONDURAS.

Gold-bearing ore is found in many parts of the country, and placer mining along the rivers of the Atlantic Coast has been carried on for many years.

silver (cyanide precipitates), \$98,445.26; gold bullion, \$31,240.52; gold concentrates, \$41,026.57; gold (cyanide precipitates), \$72,906.08.

NATURALIZATION CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The naturalization convention celebrated by the representatives of the Governments of Honduras and of the United States at Tegucigalpa on June 23, 1908, has been approved by the President of Honduras and referred by him to the National Congress for ratification.

LEASE AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY.

The National Railway of Honduras, from Puerto Cortes to Pimienta, has been leased by the Government to WASHINGTON S. VALEN-

TIME, to be reconstructed and operated by him for a period of twelve years, with the privilege at the expiration of that time of extending the lease for periods of six years, if mutually satisfactory to the parties in interest and provided the total extension of time does not cover a longer period than eighteen years. The lessee agrees to reconstruct the present line, to build at least 25 miles of branch roads into the adjacent banana country, and to pay to the Government during the first four years of the contract 25,000 *pesos* (\$10,000) per annum. After the expiration of four years the annual payment of the lessee to the Government is to be 30,000 *pesos* (\$12,000), and for the next period of four years 40,000 *pesos* (\$16,000) per annum. If the contract is further extended, the payments of the lessee per annum to the Government will be increased in accordance with the terms of the agreement. It is estimated that in order to put the railway in condition for exploitation at least 500,000 *pesos* (\$200,000) will have to be expended.

CONCESSION FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF CHICLE.

The Government of Honduras has granted a concession to Gen. E. J. HERRERA for the exploitation of chicle gum, extracted from the "*níspero*," or medlar tree, found on Government lands in the Departments of Colon, Atlántida, Cortés, Santa Bárbara, Olancho, and Yoro, for a period of ten years from June 18, 1909. The Government agrees to place no export duty on the chicle extracted by the concessionaire during the life of the concession, forbids the destruction of the trees, and requires a payment into the Federal Treasury of 6 cents, silver (0.2448 gold) for each kilo (2.2046 pounds) extracted in accordance with the provisions of the concession.

CONCESSION TO RAISE BANANAS AND OTHER TROPICAL FRUITS.

Under date of June 25, 1908, the Government of Honduras granted to WILLIAM H. COE, of New York, public lands not to exceed 10,000 hectares (24,710 acres) for the establishment of a plantation for the cultivation of bananas and other tropical fruits. The land may be selected in the vicinity of the Uluá River or its tributaries or, if suitable land can not be found there, it may be chosen in alternate lots of 1,000 hectares (2,471 acres) in the neighborhood of any of the other rivers of the Republic flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. The survey will be commenced by the Government engineer, at the expense of the concessionaire, within six months from the date of the concession, and must be terminated within a year. After the first three years the concessionaire agrees to pay to the Government 25 cents, silver (\$0.102, gold), annually per hectare (2.471 acres), or to buy the lands at the price fixed by law for Government lands. At the

expiration of twenty years, should the concessionaire not purchase the lands in the meantime, they will revert to the Government. The Government permits the free importation of supplies by the concessionaire, and the latter agrees to have 1,000 hectares (2,471 acres) under cultivation within fifteen months from the date of the concession, and to cultivate at least 2,000 hectares (4,942 acres) in each subsequent year.



FOREIGN TRADE, ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1907-8.

In the eleven months ending with May, of the fiscal year 1907-8, import valuations of Mexico figure for 207,463,492 *pesos* (\$103,732,000), a decline as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year of 2,716,484 *pesos* (\$1,308,000).

Export values are given as 222,393,066 *pesos* (\$111,196,000), the decrease as compared with the first eleven months of 1906-7 being 5,678,706 *pesos* (\$2,839,000).

The only items of import showing a significant advance in 1907-8 are textiles and manufactures, of which over \$14,000,000 worth were received as compared with something more than \$11,000,000 worth in 1906-7.

Receipts of merchandise from Germany, Great Britain, and France advanced notably, and slight increases are noted in imports from the countries of South and Central America. On the other hand, sales on the part of the United States declined to the extent of \$11,000,000.

Germany and France increased their purchases of Mexican products to the extent of \$1,500,000 and \$1,658,000, respectively, while shipments to the United States fell off to the extent of \$2,643,000.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, JUNE, 1908.

Mexican customs receipts for the month of June, 1908, are officially reported at 3,390,564.55 *pesos* (approximately \$1,685,000 gold), showing a loss as compared with the same month of the preceding year of 1,628,000.58 *pesos* (\$814,000 gold).

In the month's total valuation, 3,356,339.21 *pesos* (\$1,678,000) represent import and the remainder exports, while in June, 1907, customs receipts from imports were valued at 4,943,863.63 *pesos* (\$2,476,900 gold), and 74,701.50 *pesos* (\$37,350 gold) the exports.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS DURING FIRST HALF OF 1908.

From January 1 to June 30, inclusive, 1908, there were 831 transfers of public lands in Mexico, covering an area of 366,562 hectares (905,775 acres), for which the Government received 175,392 *pesos* (\$87,696 gold).



ENGLISH CHURCH AND SCHOOL, PACHUCA, MEXICO.

This school has an average enrollment of about 500 pupils, and some of its graduates enter the normal schools of Puebla and Mexico City. Its faculty, which is very efficient, is composed of both native and foreign professors.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1907-8.

The customs receipts of the Republic of Mexico for the fiscal year 1907-8, that is to say, from July, 1907, to June, 1908, inclusive, consisting of import and export duties and port charges, aggregated \$27,122,539, an amount exceeding that estimated in the budget by more than \$4,000,000.

COINAGE FROM MAY, 1905, TO JUNE, 1908.

The Exchange and Monetary Commission of the Republic of Mexico has prepared a report showing that the total coinage of the nation from May 1, 1905, to June 30, 1908, inclusive, amounted to \$59,782,590, made up of the following coins:

Gold	\$40, 813, 250
Silver	18, 100, 272
Niquel	400, 864
Copper	468, 204
Total	59, 782, 590

The stock of gold, silver dollars, fractional domestic coin, and foreign coins in the possession of the Commission on June 30, 1908, was \$4,665,959. The fractional silver and copper coins of the old issue retired from circulation from May 1, 1905, to June 30, 1908, amounted to \$5,137,224 and \$125,576, respectively.

MARKET FOR STEEL RAILS.

United States Consul-General BENJAMIN H. RUGELY reports from Mexico City that one of the first material and somewhat startling results of the change in the Mexican tariff on steel and iron, which was to take effect on August 16, is the authoritative announcement that the National Railway Lines of Mexico have placed an order for 20,000 tons of new steel rails with the steel company at Monterey, Mexico. The big steel plant in question is reported to have been very short of profitable work, but this order alone means that it will be kept busy at least two years. It is intimated that the price paid was 60 or 65 *pesos* Mexican currency (from \$30 to \$32.50 United States gold) per ton. In any event, the placing of the contract has attracted wide attention.

It is clear that the action of the National Lines in awarding the contract to the Monterey company is in line with the present policy of the Government of protection for home industries.

Not only did the increase in the duties on steel give the National Lines a cause for their action, but the recent merger of the railroads, by which the Government assumes control of the great lines of the country, furnished another valid pretext for awarding the big contract to the Mexican company.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF COFFEE IN 1908.

The coffee crop of Mexico for 1908 is estimated at 42,000,000 pounds, as compared with 45,000,000, the estimated production of the previous year. The best grades of Mexican coffee come from Oaxaca, Cuantepec, Cordova, Orizaba, and Sierra. It is said that this year Cuan-



FEDERAL PALACE, QUERÉTARO, MEXICO.

The city of Querétaro is the capital of the state of the same name, and has a population of about 100,000 inhabitants. It is the center of one of the most productive agricultural regions of the Republic. Its chief industrial enterprises are cotton manufactories, distilleries, flour and paper mills.

tepec will produce 6,000,000 pounds of coffee: Oaxaca, 6,000,000; Sierra, 10,000,000, and Chiapas, 20,000,000. The harvest of 1908 will be ready to gather earlier than in former years.

EXPORTS OF HENEQUEN. FIRST SIX MONTHS 1908.

The exports from Progreso of henequen from January to June, inclusive, 1908, amounted to 319,289 bales. The shipments of henequen during the first six months of 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907, were 307,500, 279,186, 255,664, and 295,984 bales, respectively.

PROMOTION OF RUBBER CULTURE.

The second convention of the Rubber Planters' Association of Mexico held its sessions in San Geronimo, State of Oaxaca, during the month of August. The feature of the opening day was the reading of a paper by Dr. P. OLSSON-SEFFER on "Rubber Culture and the Investor," in which he stated that rubber, when cultivated properly, is not only a possibility but a commercial success.

MODIFICATIONS OF CONCESSIONS FOR EXPLOITING MARINE PRODUCTS.

The contract made with JUAN B. SCOLARI, modifying the contract of October 24, 1907, for the exploitation of marine products, has been extended to January 13, 1909, the concessionaire agreeing to establish at least one factory for preservation of fish products, during that time, within the zone of the concession.

In like manner the agreement with HARRY J. EARLE, modifying the contract of July 13, 1907, which was in turn modified by that of April 21, 1908, is now changed so as to give the concessionaire permission to fish for oysters and other products in Largarto River, Yucatan, and Puuta Flor, Territory of Quintana Roo, including Chinchorro reef.

REDISCOUNT BANK IN THE CAPITAL.

On October 1 the rediscount bank authorized by an act of Congress will begin operations in the City of Mexico with a paid-up capital of \$10,000,000 silver. This sum will be increased in accordance with the needs of the bank. The amount of \$4,000,000 has been subscribed by the chartered banks in proportion to their capitalization, and most of the remainder has been placed in France, it being estimated at least \$5,000,000 will represent the French interest.

The "Mexican Herald" for August 7 states that the establishment of this bank has been anticipated with the greatest interest by business and banking men, and for some time prominent members of banking and Government circles have been engaged in the preliminary work of organization.

EXPORTS FROM DURANGO IN 1907.

United States Consul CHARLES FREEMAN at Durango, Mexico, reports that the declared exports for the calendar year 1907 from his district, including Torreon, amounted to \$2,469,941.12, as compared with \$2,527,908.50 in 1906, distributed as follows: Animal products, \$186,568.06; mineral products, \$977,591.55; vegetable products, \$1,300,474.41, and miscellaneous, \$5,307.12.

EXHIBIT AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON.

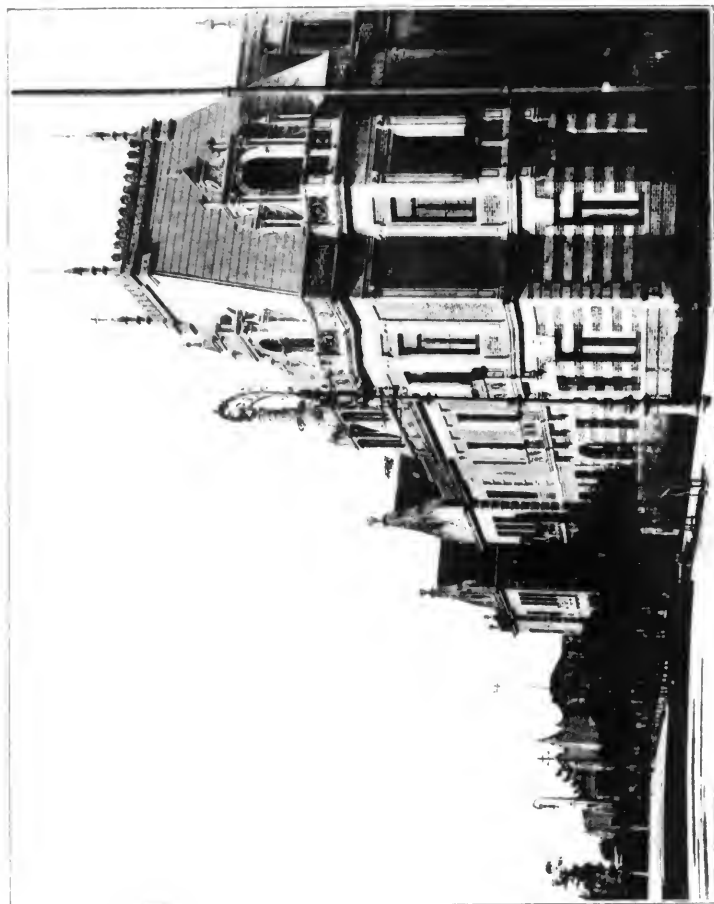
The Mexican exhibit at the Crystal Palace in London was formally opened to the public by the Lord Mayor of that metropolis on June 26, 1908, assisted by the Mexican Minister to Great Britain, the Mexican Consul-General in London, and a number of other prominent persons and officials. The Mexican display in the Sugar Pavilion is one of the largest, best arranged, complete, and most handsomely decorated exhibits in the Exposition. An attractive feature of this exhibit is the cones of sugar tastefully placed above each other in the middle of circular counters, the edges of which are adorned with glass cases and jars, the former containing samples of sugar in squares and the latter representing the various grades of sugar of the different factories and refineries of the Republic. The outside of the building is artistically embellished with sugar-cane stalks from the different plantations. The display of Mexican leaf and manufactured tobacco is very interesting and has attracted the attention and favorable comments of a multitude of people. The Crystal Palace and grounds cover an area of about 200 acres, the daily visitors numbering from 60,000 to 100,000 persons.

THE FUTURE OF THE TURPENTINE INDUSTRY.

A turpentine expert of the United States, after a visit of four months in the Mexican State of Michoacan, in the town of Morelia, states that to a great extent it is to Mexico that turpentine dealers must look in the future for their supplies. At present turpentine and rosin are imported into the Republic, the Government imposing a duty of 5 cents per kilo on rosin and 19 cents per kilo on turpentine. On the latter article the price is from 15 to 20 cents (gold) greater than in the United States, and on rosin from \$2 to \$3 per barrel more.

A plant located 25 miles south of Morelia is surrounded by a large tract of pine land, the trees, upon the application of proper methods, demonstrating the superiority of Mexican pine for all turpentine purposes.

The tree grows at very high altitudes in the Republic, usually from 5,000 to 9,000 feet above sea level, while in the United States it is



JUAREZ COLONY, CITY OF MEXICO.

One of the principal residence sections of the capital, sometimes called the "American Colony." Its broad and well-paved streets are lined with costly residences.

found at all altitudes from the sea to 1,500 feet. Owing to the cool nights which prevail in the high altitudes of Mexico, the flow of the sap is checked from sunset until sunrise, whereas in the United States the flow continues day and night during the season. The Mexican season is, however, two months longer than that of the United States, extending from February 1 to November 1. Though in some parts of the country the trees can be worked all the year round, this practice is not advisable, as the season for rest is required.

At present there are but seven or eight stills in the Republic, and the local consumption covers the entire output.

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS OF GUADALAJARA.

The connection of Guadalajara, in the State of Jalisco, with the Pacific port of Manzanillo, 220 miles distant, which is scheduled for September, 1908, is regarded by the British Vice-Consul at that point as having important influence not only on the development of the district around Guadalajara, but also as of vital importance to general trade. This is supplemented by the work of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which is building a line to connect Guadalajara with the United States.

The road to Manzanillo has been built by the Mexican Central Railroad Company, which is now controlled by the Mexican Government. The track is standard gauge and laid with 75-pound steel rails. The building of the line has extended over many years, the engineering difficulties being apparent in the fact that in 90 miles the line rises to an altitude of nearly 5,000 feet above sea-level, crossing and recrossing many rivers and gorges.

Connection with the United States is to be made via Nogales, in Arizona, distant from Guadalajara 1,114 miles, and at present connected by rail with Guaymas, a distance of 260 miles. Building is actively proceeding between Culiacan and the Fuerte River, while the route has been graded for 10 kilometers north and south of Mazatlan. From Orendain, a station in the vicinity of Guadalajara, 1,800 men are at work on the roadbed to Tequila, which point will be reached by November 1. The entire track is to be standard gauge, laid with 75-pound rails. The total cost of the line is estimated at \$25,000,000, the Mexican Government granting the company a subsidy of \$6,250 for each kilometer of line completed.

The important points to be touched by the Southern Pacific line will be: Guaymas, the seaport of the State of Sonora, with 30,000 inhabitants; Alamos, an important mining center of Sonora, distant from Guaymas 173 miles, with 10,000 inhabitants; Culiacan, capital of the State of Sinaloa, 288 miles from Alamos, with a population of 14,103; Mazatlan, an important seaport of Sinaloa, 155 miles from



PIXQUIAC BRIDGE, JALAPA AND TECALCO RAILWAY, MEXICO.

Mexico has a modern system of railroads, with a total investment of \$918,402,416, of which the Mexican Government furnished, in the form of subsidies, the sum of \$131,250,100. Numerous concessions for additional lines have been granted by the National Government.

Culiacan, with a population of 16,000; Santiago Ixcuintla, in the territory of Tepic, 148 miles from Mazatlan, with a population of 8,500, and Tepic, capital of the territory of the same name, 43 miles from Santiago Ixcuintla and 169 miles from Guadalajara, with a population of 15,488.

Guadalajara will thus be also connected with the port of Mazatlan, 360 miles distant. The line runs through a practically virgin country known to be rich in minerals, agricultural produce, timber, and water.

Up to the present time Guadalajara, like the capital of the Republic, has drawn her supplies chiefly from the middle Western, Southern, and Atlantic States of America and from Europe. With the



AVENIDA JUÁREZ, GUADALAJARA, MEXICO.

Guadalajara, Capital of the State of Jalisco, a commercial and manufacturing center, is the second city of the Republic in size and importance. Its population is 105,000, and, being situated 3,770 feet above sea level, enjoys an ideal climate. The Juanacatlan Falls, near the city, are capable of supplying unlimited electric power.

opening of rail connections with the Pacific, her geographical outlook toward the markets of the world will be entirely transformed with cheaper transport to California, Washington, and Oregon. The possibilities of the Mexican Pacific slope are regarded as great as those of California. The population of Sonora is 221,682; of Sinaloa, 296,701, and of the Tepic territory, 150,098.

GOVERNMENT AID TO INDUSTRIES.

In accordance with a decree promulgated on June 17, 1908, the Mexican Government is authorized to grant subsidies to irrigation

works established in the Republic to the amount of \$12,500,000 annually, which will be met each year in the budget appropriations.

On the same date the foundation of a new credit institution, making a specialty of loans to agriculturists and manufacturers, was authorized to enable them to extend the scope of their activities. Also, for a period of ten years, free importation of agricultural implements, cattle for breeding purposes, machinery, seeds, etc., is to be permitted as specified in each concession granted by the Minister of Fomento, when, in the opinion of the Department, it is impossible for the concessionaire to obtain similar articles on as good terms in the home markets.

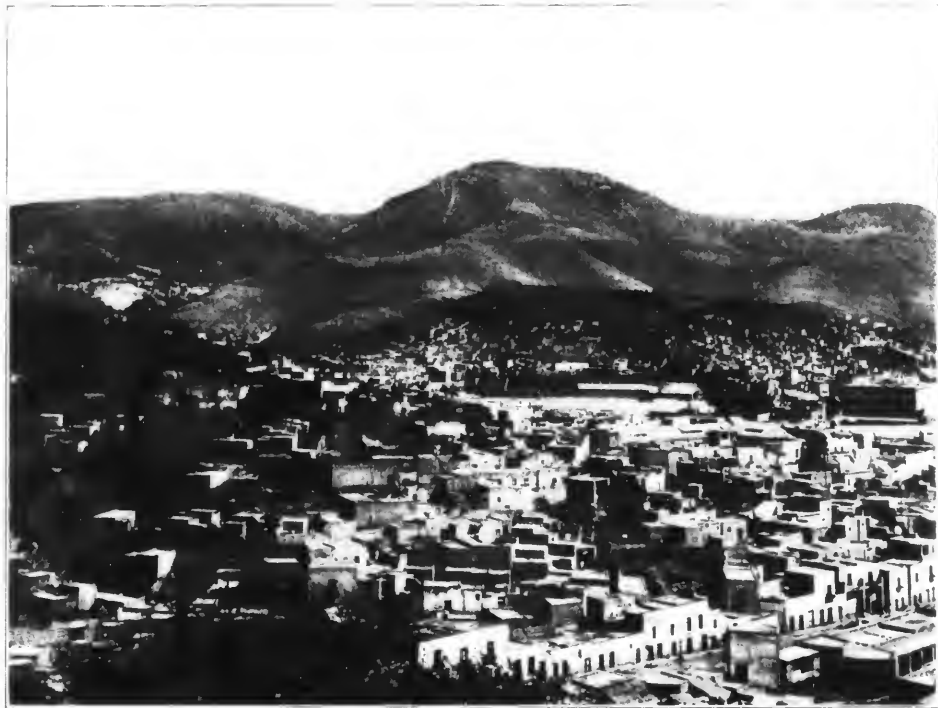
RATES ON FOREIGN LUMBER.

On July 7, 1908, the Mexican Government approved supplement No. 3 to special tariff No. A-4 of the Mexican International Railroad, putting in effect rates, covering straight or mixed carload lots, on foreign lumber, lath and shingles, box shooks, in racks or bundles, staves and headings K.D., ties and telegraph poles (wooden), and the following articles in the white—that is to say, not painted, varnished, etc.: Doors and window sash, glazed (not plate glass) or not glazed, blinds, moldings, sawed wood brackets, turned or sawed corners, turned or sawed balusters, door and window frames K.D., and stair work K.D.

IMPORTS OF PROGRESO FOURTH QUARTER OF 1907.

According to the "*Boletín Estadística*" of Merida of June 30, 1908, the imports of foreign merchandise through the port of Progreso in October, November, and December, 1907, aggregated a value of \$996,109, and consisted of the following products:

Animal substances	\$211, 618
Vegetable substances	297, 631
Mineral substances	172, 567
Fabrics and manufactures thereof ..	118, 027
Chemical and pharmaceutical products.	26, 028
Spirituons and fermented beverages.	31, 696
Paper and paper products ..	19, 986
Machinery and parts thereof ..	42, 572
Vehicles.....	5, 367
Arms and explosives ..	12, 630
Sundry products	57, 987
Sundry products.....	57, 987
Total.....	996, 109



CITY OF GUANAJAUTO, MEXICO.

This city is the capital of the province of the same name, and has a population of 40,000. It is substantially built, contains many public buildings, including the Palace of Congress, Mint, and State College, and has railroad communication with all the principal cities of Mexico.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE ZAPUPE PLANT.

The United States Vice-Consul of Tampico, RUSSELL A. MILLWOOD, furnishes the following information concerning the zapupe plant and its fiber:

It can not be definitely stated just when zapupe was first known in the States of Tamaulipas and Veracruz, but there is every indication that it is indigenous to this section. It has been used by the Indians, who, in a primitive fashion, adapted it to many useful purposes, such as the manufacture of cordage, rope, fish nets, lariats, and yarns for weaving.

The growing of the plant beyond either a wild or experimental stage to any extent was only begun in 1905, when considerable interest was taken in the industry, with the result that to date over 5,000 acres have been placed under cultivation in this vicinity, and additional large tracts of land are now being cleared preparatory to further increasing the present acreage.

DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION.

It is a filamentous plant, producing a fine white fiber, strong, brilliant, soft, and pliable in texture, and although similar to other fiber plants found throughout Mexico, it is said to be far superior in quality and more rapid in growth, yielding a good return in three years, while the others require from five to seven years.

There are seven kinds of zapupe in this district, but only three kinds are cultivated, viz, the estope, or blue; the tantoynea, or long leaf; and the tepezintla, or short leaf. The tepezintla is the most popular and most productive. Another variety, the Vincent, has been recently propagated and introduced on the Isla de Juana Ramirez and bids fair to become one of the leading producers. It closely resembles the tepezintla, but matures more rapidly and produces a superior grade of fiber.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATION.

A light, sandy, well-drained soil is most suitable, and, after the initial clearing and plowing, no further preparation of the ground is necessary, as the plants are exceptionally hardy and vigorous and require little care when once properly started.

Planting can be done at any time of the year, but it is desirable to complete the operation either before or after the rainy season (April to October), when the weeds and wild grasses are most in evidence and seriously retard the development of the plants.

Few plants possess the strength and tenacity of the zapupe, and when full development is attained it is most formidable, and will not be molested by stock, cattle, or game of any kind, thus rendering fencing, an expensive operation in this country, unnecessary.

Each year, after maturity and during the life of the mother plant, six or seven sprouts or suckers spring from the root, and these can be cut and set out between the rows or removed to the propagating inclosure. Another interesting feature is the sprouting of a long stem, 15 to 20 feet in height, which occurs toward the life end of the plant, and which blooms into a large cluster, yielding from 1,000 to 2,500 complete selons, which drop off, and may also be set in a propagating inclosure.

HARVESTING AND PREPARATION FOR MARKET.

The leaves may be harvested at any time of the year, but are usually cut regularly every three months, care being taken to sever them clean to the stem, as it has been found that irregular cutting is frequently the cause of killing the plant. After gathering, the sharp thorn ends are cut off the leaves, which are placed in bundles of 50 and carried to the cleaning shed, where they are made ready for shipment. The cleaning is a simple operation, consisting in running the leaves through a machine shredder, which will handle about 20,000 leaves per hour, with the aid of three men. The fiber is then allowed to thoroughly dry in the sun, after which it is made ready for the market.

The uses to which zapupe may be adapted are almost unlimited. From its fiber is manufactured the finest cordage and rope, which will neither mold nor kink, and which is unaffected by climatic conditions of any kind.

By machinery each fiber is divided into 100 parts or threads, unfolding all its brilliancy and softness. It has been used to replace silk, but owing to the small amount produced in the past has not been exported for that purpose, the entire output being consumed in Mexico.

Land suitable to the cultivation of zapupe varies in price from \$2 to \$20 gold per acre, and at the present time is being largely dealt in by Americans, who are immigrating into Mexico in numbers.

The cost of clearing the ground preparatory to planting averages from \$5 to \$15 per acre, and the young plants, according to age, vary in price from \$3 to \$10 per hundred.

From 50 to 55 pounds of fiber are produced from each thousand leaves, thus averaging from 2½ to 3 tons of fiber to the acre, valued at \$40 per ton. An annual profit of \$150 per acre can be cleared on zapupe, and a ready market found for its sale, both in Mexico and the United States, where samples have been submitted and pronounced most satisfactory.

No shipments of importance have as yet been made from this district, and the possible production has been variously estimated, but conservative figures place the amount that will be ready for export trade within the next year at 5,000 tons.



RULES GOVERNING THE REGISTRATION OF RUBBER LANDS AND EXPORTS OF RUBBER.

In accordance with a decree of the President of Nicaragua, issued on July 18, 1908, owners of rubber lands or plantations must register them in the department where they are situated, stating the names of the properties, their situation, approximate extent, number and age of the trees according to the stage of their development, whether they are ready to be tapped, and their estimated annual production of rubber. Rubber exporters, who are not lessees of national rubber

lands, must accompany their shipments with waybills issued by the authorities in the places where the rubber is shipped and countersigned by the representative at the port of the lessee or lessees. The exportation of rubber in violation of the provisions of the decree subjects the exporter and the customs administrator who permits the shipment to be embarked to a fine of not less than 50 per cent of the value of the rubber exported.

CONCESSION FOR THE EXTRACTION OF RUBBER.

The Government of Nicaragua has granted to RENÉ JOHNS LA VILLEBEUVRE the exclusive privilege, for a period of twenty years, of extracting rubber from the tree known as *tuno* or *guttápercha* on Government lands comprised within the zone of Cape Gracias á Dios, District of Prinzapolka, Department of Jinotega, and a portion of the Department of Nueva Segovia. The concessionaire agrees to pay to the Government 2 cents gold for each kilogram (2.2046 pounds) of rubber extracted.

WHARFAGE CHARGES AT PUERTO PERLAS.

The Central American Growers' and Transportation Company has been authorized, by Executive decree of July 8, 1908, to collect, in American gold, at the custom-house in Puerto Perlas, the following wharfage charges: For 100 pounds of freight or less, 5 cents; for 100 feet of wood or less, 5 cents; for 100 coconuts or less, 5 cents; for 100 pineapples or less, 5 cents; for each bunch of bananas, 1 cent; for each passenger over 12 years of age, 10 cents, and for each valise, handbag, or package carried by a passenger, 5 cents.

TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT LAND.

The President of Nicaragua has granted to FRANCISCO CUADRA BARBERENA the right to denounce and acquire, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, a contract of 2,000 *hectares* (4,942 acres) of Government land on the Guacalito River in the Department of Rivas.

NEW CONTRACT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TOBACCO SYNDICATE.

The Government of Nicaragua has leased to the Tobacco Syndicate, Limited, the fiscal revenues on tobacco, now established or which may be established in future, for a period of twenty-four years from January 1, 1908, or until December 31, 1931. The contract covers all kinds of tobacco, domestic or foreign, in whatever form it may be handled, planted, manufactured, used, imported, or sold. In ex-

change for this privilege the syndicate will pay annually to the Government 500,000 *pesos* (\$200,000) in national-bank notes.

THE KUKRA RIVER PLANTING COMPANY.

Supplementary to the information published in the BULLETIN for August concerning the Kukra River Planting Company, the "American," for July 27, reports that the company has secured, by a grant from the Nicaraguan Government, a tract of land containing over 8,000 manzanas (about 15,000 acres) of the richest and most fertile soil on the Atlantic Coast of the Republic. The property has a river



RIVER SCENE NEAR LA LUZ, NICARAGUA.

The principal rivers of Nicaragua are the Segovia, or Wauks, which rises in the Central Mountains, and the San Juan, which flows from Lake Nicaragua. Both empty into the Caribbean Sea and are navigable for considerable distances.

frontage of over 20 miles navigable for the entire distance for launches and tugs. The fruit grown at the most distant point from the bluff can be transported thither in the space of 7 or 8 hours. It is the purpose of the company to have 100,000 banana plants under cultivation by December, and, if possible, to commence shipping the fruit in a year's time from that date. The average cost of planting and maintaining 200 acres, containing 35,000 plants, is estimated at not more than \$4,000 United States currency.

Satisfactory arrangements for the transport of the fruit have been made with the Bluefields Steamship Company.

PANAMA

APPOINTMENT OF THE PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed through the Panama Legation of the appointment of the Pan-American Committee, constituted as follows: Señor Don DEMETRIO H. BRU, journalist, ex-member of the National Constitutional Convention, ex-President of the Municipal Council of Panama, present Governor of the Province of Panama; Señor Don NUCASOR VILLALAS, attorney, ex-Judge of the Circuit of Panama, ex-Magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice; Dr. FRANCISCO V. DE LA ESPINELLA, attorney, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, ex-Secretary of Hacienda, ex-Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Governments of France, Holland, Great Britain, and Belgium, present Magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice; Don TOMAS ARIAS, ex-Member of the Provisional Government Junta of the Republic, ex-Secretary of Government and Foreign Affairs, Deputy of the National Assembly for the Province of Panama, and Gen. SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA, attorney, ex-Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica, ex-Secretary of Government and Foreign Affairs, ex-Governor of the Province of Colon.

CONSULAR CHARGES ON SHIPMENTS.

According to the consular tariff at present in force in the Republic of Panama, the consular charges for shipments to that country are as follows:

Consular invoices (four copies), 0.9 per cent (nine-tenths of 1 per cent) of the value of the shipment.

Manifests (four copies) specifying the cargo of the vessel, 6 *pesos* (1 *peso* = 50 cents United States currency) for the first 100 pieces of freight and 1.20 *pesos* for each additional 100 pieces or fraction thereof.

Manifests for cargoes (four copies) consisting of articles of iron, copper, zinc, wood, clay, etc., regardless of the number of pieces, 6 *pesos*.

Manifest of a vessel sailing with ballast, 3 *pesos* for four copies.

Health certificates, 1.80 *pesos*.

REBATE ON NATIONAL PRODUCTS SHIPPED OVER THE PANAMA RAILWAY.

By a contract of July 5, 1867, modified August 18, 1891, the Panama Railway agreed to transport products produced in Panama and shipped over its line at one-half the prevailing tariff rates, provided they are shipped accompanied by the certificate prescribed in

Executive decree of June 20, 1877, the shipper paying the full tariff rates at the time of shipment and receiving at a later date a rebate of 50 per cent. To avoid annoyance and delay in the collection of the rebate, a new arrangement has been made by which the Panama Railway Company will charge the shipper, at the time of shipment, one-half the tariff rates on products produced in the country, avoiding in this manner the payment of rebates.



REPORT OF THE ANGLO-PARAGUAYAN COMPANY.

The directors of the Anglo-Paraguayan Company (Limited), in their report submitted to the shareholders on June 23, 1908, stated that the cost of administration for the year had been more than covered by revenue. All the company's lands have been sold and the money received, with the exception of £2,600 for an area of 13 leagues, for which the title was not clearly established.

The capital of the company is £18,750 in 5 shilling shares, of which there have been issued (fully paid up) £17,655 5d.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECTED.

Mr. Edward J. Norrox, United States Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, informs the State Department of the United States, under date June 1, that a concession has been solicited from the Government of Paraguay for the construction of a new railroad line to run from Asuncion in a southeasterly direction to the banks of the Alto Parana, in the vicinity of the cataract of Ygnazu.

CATTLE CONVENTION WITH THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

His Excellency, the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. ESTANISLAO S. ZEBALLOS, and His Excellency, Dr. JOSE Z. CAMINOS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Paraguay, being duly authorized, have agreed upon the following in order to regulate the interchange of cattle between the two countries, from June 10, 1908:

ARTICLE 1. Between the Republics of Paraguay and Argentina, in their geographic extensions, including for the first the territory along the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo, and for the latter, the Territories of Formosa and Chaco, the exchange of cattle shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) The ports of Pilcomayo, Bonvier, Formosa, Colonia, Cano, Permejo, Las Palmas, and Barranqueras, shall be designated to receive cattle coming from Paraguay.



LAKE IPACARAI, NEAR ASUNCION, PARAGUAY.

In the *Guarani* tongue, *Iparacai* means "Conjured." This beautiful lake can be reached by rail from the capital, and a prosperous German colony is located on its shores.

(b) The ports of Asuncion, Villeta, Oliva, Villa Franca Nueva, Villa del Pilar, and Humaita, shall be designated as the Paraguayan places to receive cattle coming from the Argentine Republic.

(c) The traffic in cattle by the ports mentioned in the above paragraphs shall be free and without restrictions other than those which the municipal and administrative regulations of the respective countries prescribe, but either of the two Governments may at any time establish a veterinary inspection for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition of the animals imported.

(d) At any time at which there shall exist an epidemic of a sort that according to the laws and regulations of the respective countries call for measures of sanitary police, the Government may establish conditions and even prohibit entry, in the same form and according to the laws and regulations established for any other country.

ARTICLE 2. In that part of the Republic of Paraguay which by reason of the Alto Parana is contiguous to the Argentine Territory of Misiones, the exchange of cattle shall be effected at the respective ports of Villa Encarnacion and Posadas, under the same conditions which have been fixed at the ports specified in the previous article.

ARTICLE 3. In that part of Paraguayan Territory contiguous to the Argentine Province of Corrientes, the exchange of cattle shall be effected under the following conditions:

(a) The port of Corrientes in the Argentine Republic shall be designated as the place to receive cattle from Paraguay, and vice versa, the ports of Paso de la Patria and Yabebiri shall be designated as the places to receive Argentine cattle.

(b) The animals to which this article refers should come provided with a veterinary certificate, stating that no epizooty exists nor has existed during the preceding six months in the department whence it comes, and as regards cattle (*ganado vacuno*) it should further state that the animals have been submitted to a bath for killing ticks, with a substance officially declared effective, and that at the time of their importation actually they are free of ticks.

(c) As regards cattle for breeding or for fattening, the certificate should further state that they have been inspected at the port of importation in the manner desired by the interested country.

ARTICLE 4. This Convention must be approved by the Executive Power of the respective countries; it shall remain in force for five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications and can be abrogated only by a previous notice of one year by either of the contracting parties, except in the case that the Congress of either of the two countries decree to the contrary.



ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARD TIME.

The President of Peru, with the design of unifying the record of time in the Republic, has decreed the adoption, from July 28, 1908, of standard time corresponding to 75° west from Greenwich. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs is charged with the necessary measures for carrying out the decree.

Peruvian official time thus corresponds with that of the meridian of Washington.

PROPOSED RAILWAY TO THE UCAYALI RIVER.

On July 21, 1908, the party of engineers who will make the preliminary survey of the proposed railway from Cerro de Pasco to Port Victoria and the Ucayali River, left Oroya for La Merced, from which point the Palcazu River will be followed to Port Victoria on the Pachitea River. The party will then descend the latter stream until it enters the Ucayali River, proceeding down that river to



THE STEAMER "SANTAREM" NEAR IQUITOS, PERU.

Iquitos, on the Amazon River, is the chief fluvial Peruvian port. It is in direct steamship communication with the Brazilian river ports of Manaus and Belém (Pará), and with the Argentine Republic, the United States, and Europe. Last year 549 vessels cleared from Iquitos. The foreign commerce of this port from January to May, 1908, was \$2,000,000.

Masisea, where a Government launch will carry the explorers to Iquitos, from which place the return trip will be made in due time over the same route. A preliminary survey of the railroad will be made through the Sacramento Pampa to Cerro de Pasco, or to a point near Carhuamayo. The chief engineer, Mr. W. V. ALFORD, who has done considerable exploration work of a similar nature in Panama, Nicaragua, and Africa, will be assisted by Mr. W. HARTMAN, an able Peruvian engineer, and four experts in river navigation and sounding. Three members of the North American Scientific Commission, namely, Mr. McCUNE, Prof. WILLIAM C. FARABEE, of Harvard University, and Doctor HORN, the anthropologist, will accompany the expedition.

RESCISSION OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.

For noncompliance with the provisions of their contract the Peruvian Government has rescinded the agreement made on September 13, 1907, with the Peruvian Pacific Railway (Limited), under the terms of which the latter agreed to complete the section of the Chimbote to Reenay railroad, between Tablonas and kilometer 105, not later than May 5, 1908. The construction company forfeits to the Government a deposit of 100,000 *soles* (\$50,000) in bonds of the internal debt, made as a guaranty for the fulfillment of the provisions of the contract.

SECTION OF THE CUZCO RAILROAD OPENED TO TRAFFIC.

The Government of Peru has authorized the Peruvian Corporation (Limited) to provisionally open to public traffic, on July 1, 1908, the section of the Cuzco railway included between Checacupe and Ureos.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF IQUITOS.

The exports and imports of the fluvial port of Iquitos, Peru, for the five years from 1903 to 1907, inclusive, were as follows: 1903, \$11,110,000; 1904, \$14,890,000; 1905, \$15,420,000; 1906, \$12,565,000, and 1907, \$18,485,000.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The duties levied in Peru on imported articles are classified as follows:

First. Customs duty, as per tariff in force (for General Government purposes).

Second. Eight per cent additional applied to current service.

Third. Two per cent additional for the exclusive benefit of Callao and Lima municipalities.

Fourth. One per cent additional applied to storage of merchandise in fiscal warehouses. The first three items are collected by the Callao customs service, and the fourth by the National Salt Company. This company has had charge of the Government warehouses since January 1, 1908, and this is the only new tax in recent months.

EXPLOITATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The President of Peru issued, on May 29, 1908, a decree abrogating all previous decrees and resolutions of a general character concerning the exploitation of leased lands in the "Montaña" containing timber, rubber trees, and other similar products, the improper exploitation of which had become prejudicial to the interests of the

nation. The decree will remain effective until the proposed law on the subject, which is pending the action of Congress, is enacted and the proper rules and regulations issued governing the operation of these lands. Concessions granted and contracts entered into in accordance with the laws in force at the time they were made are not affected by this decree. Money paid into the public treasury on account of applications under consideration at the time of the issuance of this decree will be refunded to the parties in interest.

MINING INDUSTRY.

The number of mines registered in Peru in 1904 was 14,750; in 1905, 17,904; in 1906, 19,906, and during the first half of 1907, 12,858. The value of the products of Peruvian mines in 1903 was \$6,410,000; in 1904, \$8,190,000; in 1905, \$9,140,000, and in 1906, \$13,050,000. In 1906 the reduction establishments in the Republic numbered 67, employed 13,961 workmen, and treated 126,926 tons of material, 10,996 of which consisted of crude petroleum.



EXPORT VALUES, FIRST QUARTER OF 1908.

Export valuations from the Republic of Salvador, as reported in the "*Diario Oficial*" for the first quarter of 1908, show a total of 7,207,194 *colones* (\$3,582,800). The leading destinations were France, \$759,600; Germany, \$732,800, and the United States, \$592,400.

Coffee, which formed the bulk of exports, was shipped to the value of 5,864,197 *colones* (\$2,345,000), and in amount exceeding 30,000,000 pounds.

Customs receipts for the quarter are given as 417,558 *colones* (\$167,000) on export duties.

RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS OF THE THIRD PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed, through the Department of State of the United States, that under date of July 13 the Republic of Salvador ratified all the conventions of the Third Pan-American Conference.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AT ACAJUTLA, SALVADOR.

The three principal ports of Salvador are La Unión, La Libertad, and Acajutla, the latter being 50 miles from the inland capital, San Salvador. During 1907 the total trade of Salvador with the United States amounted to \$2,784,173, of which imports were \$1,592,173, and exports \$1,191,701.

NATURALIZATION TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The naturalization treaty, signed at the city of San Salvador on March 14, 1908, by the representatives of Salvador and of the United States, was ratified by the former country on July 20, 1908, and now awaits the ratification of the Congress of the United States to become binding on both countries.

UNITED STATES

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and the Latin American countries. The report is for the month of July, 1908, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending July, 1908, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received until about the 2d of the following month, and some time necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for July, for example, are not published until some time in September.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Cocoa (cacao; cacao; cacao):				
Central America.....	\$1,640	\$852	\$37,357	\$25,573
Brazil.....	90,332	74,498	1,262,972	1,330,930
Other South America.....	544,204	277,995	1,779,728	1,384,641
Coffee (café; café; café):				
Central America.....	640,267	230,410	7,202,195	3,610,860
Mexico.....	119,352	241,942	1,444,083	3,142,975
Brazil.....	4,177,774	2,919,875	29,344,556	26,405,382
Other South America.....	739,399	980,486	5,647,429	5,552,744
Copper (cobre; cobre; cobre):				
Ore (mineral; mineral; mineral)—				
Mexico.....	369,768	188,475	3,005,072	906,803
South America.....	133,601	7,800	854,534	805,334
Pigs, bars, etc. (lingots, barras, etc.; en lingados, barras, etc.; en lingots, saunmons, etc.)—				
Mexico.....	916,257	339,175	8,719,702	2,133,908
Cuba.....	13,882	5,066	98,787	23,445
Peru.....	685,490	387,896	2,154,304	2,248,652
Other South America.....	181,564	1,618	1,511,260	262,572
Cotton, unmanufactured (algodón en rama; algodón en rama; colon non manufacturé):				
South America.....	12,148	44,492	358,811	243,269
Fibres (fibres; fibres; fibres):				
Ytle of Tampico fiber (ytle; ytle; ytle)—				
Mexico.....	114,556	28,899	716,175	392,224
Sisal grass (henequén; henequen; henequen)—				
Mexico.....	1,601,742	962,703	8,497,991	7,407,664

606 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July		Seven months ending July	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Fruits (<i>frutas; fructus; fruits</i>):				
<i>Bananas (plátanos; bananas; bananes)</i>				
Central America.....	\$644,678	\$432,655	\$3,309,584	\$3,381,667
Cuba.....	185,678	219,155	940,376	751,310
South America.....	39,750	46,334	185,579	322,268
<i>Oranges (naranjas; larangas; oranges)</i>				
Mexico.....	496	1,321	13,423	7,329
Cuba.....		77	3,800	2,923
Furs and skins (<i>pieles finas; pelles fines; peaux</i>):				
South America.....	26,874	3,166	92,785	25,019
Goatskins (<i>pieles de cabras; pelles de cabras; peaux de chèvres</i>):				
Mexico.....	175,077	99,705	1,739,429	1,210,773
Brazil.....	73,532	123,927	1,100,504	2,211,141
Other South America.....	126,707	175,026	1,126,864	670,430
Hides of cattle (<i>cueros vacunos; cueros de gado; cuirs de bétail</i>):				
Mexico.....	75,539	148,687	1,058,668	769,191
Cuba.....	14,317	65,059	196,788	138,404
Brazil.....	28,344	20,327	100,207	26,301
Other South America.....	406,062	615,269	5,985,460	3,157,297
India rubber crude (<i>goma cruda; borracho cruda; caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America.....	66,381	29,820	518,563	284,454
Mexico.....	355,068	302,337	2,407,980	2,430,942
Brazil.....	1,152,285	1,370,916	20,268,773	11,873,331
Other South America.....	124,188	90,060	655,026	371,508
Iron ore (<i>mineral de hierro; minerio de ferro; minerai de fer</i>):				
Cuba.....	230,650	98,413	1,352,027	972,705
Lead ore (<i>mineral de plomo; minerio de chumbo; minerai de plomb</i>):				
Mexico.....	221,243	217,357	1,519,556	2,371,918
Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>azúcar inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; assucar não superior do No. 16 de padrão holandês; pas au-dessus du type hollandais no. 16</i>):				
Mexico.....	878,470	78,048	1,018,605	93,516
Cuba.....	5,013,408	3,165,072	58,549,446	47,755,004
Brazil.....	9,624	9,624	278,491	22,430
Other South America.....	49,831	68,745	505,729	325,400
Tobacco (<i>tabaco; fumo; tabac</i>):				
<i>Leaf (en rama; en rama; non manufacture)—</i>				
Cuba.....	880,798	1,294,245	6,764,137	8,081,052
<i>Cigars, cigarillos, etc. (cigarras, cigarrillos, etc.; charutos, cigarros, etc.; cigares, cigaretes, etc.)—</i>				
Cuba.....	127,449	321,354	1,499,921	1,839,866
Wood, mahogany (<i>caoba; mogno; acajou</i>):				
Central America.....	17,085	53,855	281,150	270,630
Mexico.....	16,408	19,524	442,412	267,710
Cuba.....	5,204	6,914	87,470	55,199
Wood (<i>laur; hâ; haine</i>):				
<i>South America</i>				
Class 1 (clothing).....	41,114	248,306	4,848,840	2,411,206
Class 2 (counting).....		31,585	365,979	181,677
Class 3 (carpet).....	42,550	24,929	396,969	107,177
EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.				
Agricultural implements (<i>herramientas agrícolas; instrumentos de agricultura; instruments agricoles</i>):				
Mexico.....	\$46,258	\$23,958	\$325,169	\$222,300
Cuba.....	18,751	19,397	78,851	76,982
Argentine Republic.....	424,994	506,102	1,627,996	2,519,628
Brazil.....	9,954	9,312	83,853	212,339
Chile.....	116,423	23,039	255,255	63,908
Other South America.....	9,318	8,282	96,312	147,233
Animals (<i>animales; animaux; animaux</i>):				
Cattle (<i>ganado vacuno; gado; bétail</i>):				
Mexico.....	35,843	32,180	389,646	259,076
Cuba.....	43,543	23,378	181,908	68,746
South America.....	450	425	33,524	20,380
Hogs (<i>cerdos; porcous; porcs</i>):				
Mexico.....	17,645	17,842	96,369	109,548
South America.....	111		7,845	7,101
Horses (<i>caballos; chevaux; chevaux</i>):				
Mexico.....	12,647	8,075	232,892	56,441

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE. Continued.

Articles and countries.	July		Seven months ending July	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Animals—Continued.				
<i>Saxep, acryps; orlbas; brilis</i>				
Mexico.....	\$8,900	\$7,905	\$43,155	\$10,900
Books, maps, etc. (libros, mapas, etc.; libros, mapas, etc.; libros, mapas, etc.)				
Central America.....	3,820	6,907	32,075	52,306
Mexico.....	47,543	19,543	197,706	124,506
Cuba.....	21,889	11,278	176,347	158,771
Argentine Republic.....	6,577	8,855	54,398	64,124
Brazil.....	3,777	25,000	52,144	253,021
Chile.....	764	7,230	87,023	39,023
Other South America.....	5,250	11,290	90,132	114,706
Breadstuffs (cereales; exotas; cereales):				
Corn (maiz; milho; maïs)				
Central America.....	10,526	3,670	39,854	25,366
Mexico.....	143,486	2,031	731,265	109,963
Cuba.....	178,577	189,491	1,119,744	813,373
South America.....	1,913	1,640	109,065	229,969
Oats (avena; avina; avaine)				
Central America.....	1,812	1,134	25,127	36,959
Mexico.....	7,112	678	40,795	10,841
Cuba.....	26,702	17,895	162,588	36,568
South America.....	430	571	4,571	3,671
Wheat (trigo; trigo; blé)				
Central America.....	1,900		17,777	7,384
Mexico.....	25,237	16,526	1,435,081	82,467
South America.....	4,220	6,687	100,130	421,747
Wheat flour (harina de trigo; farinha de trigo; farine de blé)				
Central America.....	111,441	146,917	1,134,138	1,119,865
Mexico.....	14,950	17,032	86,025	165,606
Cuba.....	280,760	327,203	2,019,434	2,063,388
Brazil.....	135,130	99,343	844,224	829,062
Colombia.....	12,352	17,013	163,077	114,992
Other South America.....	111,079	111,289	867,650	983,431
Cars, carriages, etc. (carros, carruajes u otros vehiculos; carros, carruages, etc.; wagons, voitures, etc.)				
Automobiles (automovil; automoviles; automobils)				
Mexico.....	49,113	11,726	452,611	187,634
South America.....	31,821	7,003	128,490	79,830
Cars, passenger and freight (wagons para pasaje u carga; carros de pasajeros u carga; wagons de voyageurs u de marchandises)				
Central America.....	76,398	9,702	1,337,717	934,781
Mexico.....	149,590	88,509	1,175,290	631,953
Cuba.....	20,080	4,123	363,087	216,090
Argentine Republic.....	41,244	174,173	998,796	1,045,946
Chile.....	8,810		79,447	351,196
Other South America.....	89,825	42,421	565,852	463,662
Cycles and parts of (bicicletas u accesorios; bicicletas e partes; bicyclettes et leurs parties)				
Mexico.....	9,172	3,894	53,345	52,811
Cuba.....	3,138	1,051	28,701	19,842
Argentine Republic.....	2,054	6,805	11,858	14,664
Brazil.....	263	756	8,771	3,757
Other South America.....	1,061	491	7,730	9,567
Clocks and watches (relojes de pared y bolsillo; relojos de parede e de bolso; horloges et montres):				
Central America.....	804	1,250	11,039	11,455
Mexico.....	6,150	1,481	39,292	18,800
Argentine Republic.....	8,666	9,778	41,298	69,157
Brazil.....	6,863	6,305	54,968	56,377
Chile.....	3,482	1,131	31,339	14,808
Other South America.....	5,003	2,059	24,265	21,634
Coal (carbón; carrón; charbon):				
Anthracite (antracita; anthracit; anthracite)				
Mexico.....	310	350	5,169	6,304
Cuba.....	13,986	89	70,278	67,912
Bituminous (bituminoso; bituminoso; bitumineux)				
Mexico.....	212,082	168,055	1,957,374	1,393,155
Cuba.....	176,182	84,881	1,274,301	968,448
Copper (cobre; cubre; cuivre):				
Ore (mineral; minerio; mineraï)				
Mexico.....	249,820	91,320	941,196	376,837
Ingots, bars, etc. (lingotes, barras, etc.; en lingados, barras, etc.; en lingots, saumons, etc.)				
Mexico.....	12,518	871	52,377	4,924

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July		Seven months ending July	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Cotton (<i>algodón; algodão; coton;</i> Unmanufactured (<i>en rama; en rama; non manu- facturé</i>)).				
Mexico.....	\$3,800		89,270	\$132,771
Cloths (<i>tejidos; tejidos; manufacturados</i>).				
Central America.....	157,384	\$151,226	1,096,626	921,569
Mexico.....	17,506	11,103	160,737	100,506
Cuba.....	92,994	78,225	509,451	476,737
Argentine Republic.....	17,298	9,899	79,397	66,293
Brazil.....	38,993	11,272	295,185	92,221
Colombia.....	37,657	32,646	407,783	315,278
Venezuela.....	51,586	40,040	462,000	305,895
Other South America.....	15,387	36,757	173,065	190,978
Wearing apparel (<i>ropa; roupa; vêtements de coton</i>).				
Central America.....	53,216	46,217	338,279	272,553
Mexico.....	31,333	16,518	232,619	171,637
Cuba.....	35,212	19,862	241,581	160,878
Other South America.....	9,160	6,592	59,221	42,659
Fibers (<i>lanas; fibras; fibras</i>).				
Twine (<i>lromante; barbotte; ficelle</i>).				
Argentine Republic.....	26,844	40,581	123,002	109,488
Other South America.....	12,275	7,023	86,108	63,069
Fish (<i>pecado; pescado; poisson</i>).				
Salmon (<i>salmon; salmão; saumon</i>).				
Colombia.....	702	248	2,061	2,506
Other South America.....	8,261	6,539	261,830	84,306
Fruits and nuts (<i>frutas y nueces; fruits e nozes; fruits e noix</i>).				
Central America.....	16,068	14,124	80,931	81,604
Mexico.....	18,894	8,860	125,645	81,604
Cuba.....	18,320	11,225	112,486	78,757
South America.....	9,911	6,816	86,655	71,985
Glucose and grape sugar (<i>glucosas; glucoses; glucos- es</i>).				
Argentine Republic.....	7,096	7,784	28,425	74,307
Other South America.....	1,301		4,915	3,956
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes (<i>instrumentos y aparatos para fines científicos; instrumentos e apparatus científicos; instru- ments et appareils scientifiques</i>).				
Electrical appliances, including telegraph and tele- phone instruments (<i>aparatos eléctricos incluído instrumentos telegráficos y telefónicos; aparelhos elétricos instrumentos eléctricos y compri- tes e appareils télégraphiques et téléphoniques</i>).				
Central America.....	17,358	20,374	142,900	133,141
Mexico.....	67,263	32,170	481,031	320,287
Cuba.....	20,217	23,946	182,131	188,631
Argentine Republic.....	10,386	41,552	90,703	148,465
Brazil.....	165,918	41,160	687,969	536,486
Other South America.....	69,250	15,517	441,161	192,578
All other (<i>otros instrumentos; todos os de mais instru- mentos; instruments divers</i>).				
Central America.....	5,970	4,890	43,472	41,942
Mexico.....	31,773	26,829	270,295	116,798
Cuba.....	18,627	5,325	103,387	58,808
Argentine Republic.....	11,813	15,514	93,336	141,434
Brazil.....	9,373	10,115	56,020	66,859
Other South America.....	21,015	7,234	120,100	92,435
Iron and steel, and manufactures of (<i>hierro y acero, y sus fabricaciones; ferro e aço e suas manufactu- ras; fer et acier et ses manufactures</i>).				
Steel rails (<i>trilhos de acero; trilhos de aço, rails d'acier</i>).				
Central America.....	178,950	19,986	446,091	170,816
Mexico.....	46,661	337,260	728,088	501,892
South America.....	113,007	102,975	1,640,233	578,513
Structural iron and steel (<i>hierro y acero para con- strucción; ferro e aço para construção; fer et acier pour la construction</i>).				
Mexico.....	62,521	34,514	528,554	328,488
Cuba.....	22,712	46,560	139,438	416,313
South America.....	98,106	53,911	372,785	690,973
Wire (<i>cable; arame; fil de fer</i>).				
Central America.....	17,924	17,747	129,276	142,375
Mexico.....	114,716	73,292	551,968	431,510
Cuba.....	74,171	40,074	299,792	261,378
Argentine Republic.....	132,990	65,165	781,028	711,585
Brazil.....	29,534	27,511	174,069	191,607
Other South America.....	74,913	26,451	334,793	214,987

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Builder's hardware (materiales de construcción; ferranges; materiales de construcción en fer o acier)—				
Central America.....		\$25,529	\$210,528	\$195,173
Mexico.....	\$30,601	72,000	754,841	543,235
Cuba.....	52,293	36,510	355,561	238,569
Argentine Republic.....	71,498	59,717	406,241	441,806
Brazil.....	50,002	25,553	319,301	288,319
Chile.....	42,228	9,652	215,644	99,426
Colombia.....	7,268	4,910	52,404	69,096
Venezuela.....	3,173	3,192	26,795	26,059
Other South America.....	29,674	22,917	224,043	237,900
Electrical machinery (maquinaria electrica; machines electriques; machines electriques)—				
Central America.....	21,328	6,024	62,031	77,645
Mexico.....	159,279	59,583	882,583	532,000
Cuba.....	11,208	16,964	31,167	192,312
Argentine Republic.....	27,024	22,132	64,265	102,853
Brazil.....	57,084	58,617	548,892	538,161
Other South America.....	10,317	61,083	94,469	117,354
Metal working machinery (maquinaria para labrar metales; maquinarios para trabajar en metal; machines pour travailler les metaux)—				
Mexico.....	3,439	8,252	43,253	63,028
South America.....	41,675	6,471	124,181	139,893
Sewing machines (maquinas de coser; machines de coser; machines a coudre)—				
Central America.....	11,469	7,383	78,699	51,557
Mexico.....	79,099	26,543	451,981	318,941
Cuba.....	31,070	4,804	299,857	121,140
Argentine Republic.....	40,877	47,449	232,237	356,849
Brazil.....	29,355	52,343	251,864	153,224
Colombia.....	14,733	2,849	48,905	40,402
Other South America.....	44,384	29,572	217,545	171,938
Steam engines and parts of (locomotoras y sus accesorios; locomotiras e accesorios; locomotives et leurs parties)—				
Central America.....			753,582	9,500
Mexico.....	7,145	9,200	314,005	922,325
Cuba.....	6,834	12,313	250,795	139,806
Argentine Republic.....			100,796	63,590
Brazil.....	46,075	26,300	529,406	386,250
Other South America.....	20,850	7,600	516,330	425,222
Typewriting machines and parts of (mecanografos y sus partes; machines de escribir e accesorios; machine a ecrire et leurs parties)—				
Central America.....	4,040	2,363	29,854	26,033
Mexico.....	31,037	29,461	213,069	180,885
Cuba.....	9,966	8,561	52,639	65,822
Argentine Republic.....	6,944	10,557	50,207	89,342
Brazil.....	9,956	8,423	50,205	66,574
Colombia.....	1,008	1,144	14,912	8,625
Other South America.....	20,125	5,019	122,353	62,935
Pipes and fittings (cañeria; tubos; tuyaux)—				
Central America.....	62,313	54,511	379,318	348,420
Mexico.....	144,797	169,039	728,015	719,637
Cuba.....	82,084	66,449	524,264	497,257
Argentine Republic.....	31,260	28,026	83,340	116,253
Other South America.....	26,912	11,550	140,730	124,945
Leather and manufactures of (cuero y sus fabricaciones; cuoro e suas manufacturas; cuirs et ses manufactures):				
Sole leather (suela; sola; cuir pour semelles)				
South America.....			423	281
Upper leather (cuero de pala; cuoro de paspa; cuir pour tiges de chaussures)—				
Central America.....	21,552	29,190	150,241	169,602
Cuba.....	12,771	4,279	76,610	73,345
Argentine Republic.....	10,389	41,981	112,302	248,625
Brazil.....	11,882	3,467	80,094	77,326
Other South America.....	16,531	34,553	94,253	170,317
Boots and shoes (calzado; calzado; chaussures)				
Central America.....	67,822	78,814	413,310	401,637
Mexico.....	154,020	108,090	980,342	820,115
Colombia.....	3,384	588	16,735	25,403
Other South America.....	38,820	27,696	235,726	245,557

610 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Meat and dairy products (productos de la ganaderia; productos animales e lactificios; viandes e productos de laiterie):				
Beef, canned (carne de vaca en latas; carne de va en latas; bovin conservé)—				
Central America.....	88,879	\$4,988	\$44,837	\$20,220
Mexico.....	2,041	910	13,022	7,121
Cuba.....	2,382	669	9,845	8,509
Other South America.....	2,486	1,228	18,516	10,273
Beef, salted or pickled (carne de vaca, salada ó adobada; carne de vaca, salpala; bovin salt)—				
Central America.....	21,646	17,448	120,548	85,829
South America.....	16,378	21,565	88,976	154,431
Tallow (sebo; xaba; suif)—				
Central America.....	17,206	14,855	81,407	83,789
Mexico.....	3,753	3,069	15,500	39,200
Cuba.....	6,154	4,197	50,801	36,530
Chile.....	18,500	.....	48,639	2,567
Other South America.....	2,633	2,300	26,955	24,384
Bacon (seino; tocino; pard rana)				
Central America.....	4,894	1,222	28,563	21,755
Mexico.....	5,554	7,373	43,211	35,488
Cuba.....	38,369	30,412	373,430	185,886
Brazil.....	15,143	14,371	118,568	103,477
Other South America.....	2,572	458	14,450	6,777
Hams (jamones; presuntos; piñones)				
Central America.....	21,951	14,156	102,179	102,315
Mexico.....	10,544	14,306	75,406	73,012
Cuba.....	59,090	59,470	367,534	303,779
Venezuela.....	2,137	1,704	22,041	16,249
Other South America.....	7,754	6,285	34,064	32,535
Pork (carne de puerco; carne de porc; porc)				
Cuba.....	80,258	39,894	491,824	408,920
South America.....	18,112	17,343	150,397	129,474
Lard (manteca; banha; saindour)				
Central America.....	58,856	12,973	407,670	169,259
Mexico.....	35,305	81,475	395,391	547,818
Cuba.....	355,131	174,191	1,956,536	1,225,559
Brazil.....	112,433	15,559	829,098	306,644
Chile.....	25,204	2,380	85,630	34,987
Colombia.....	4,623	11,125	40,707	120,718
Venezuela.....	3,934	860	81,444	41,598
Other South America.....	63,680	47,177	366,756	310,537
Lard compounds (compuestos de manteca; compuestos de banha; compuestos de saindour)				
Mexico.....	37,621	19,601	264,457	217,592
Cuba.....	101,698	224,475	1,190,576	1,120,528
Oleomargarine (oleomargarina; oleomargarine; oleomargarine)				
Central America.....	2,682	4,707	24,175	26,377
Mexico.....	628	1,257	11,479	10,775
Butter (mantequilla; manteca; beurre)				
Central America.....	13,566	14,374	99,376	107,337
Mexico.....	13,429	10,923	95,186	76,477
Cuba.....	3,860	1,882	45,302	17,710
Brazil.....	5,913	1,077	25,957	5,533
Venezuela.....	3,270	7,022	19,985	24,925
Other South America.....	7,669	5,732	23,918	29,669
Cheese (queso; queijo; fromage)				
Central America.....	11,262	4,787	61,534	41,524
Mexico.....	4,837	3,346	27,477	27,152
Cuba.....	2,082	1,100	19,573	12,730
Naval stores (provisiones navales; productos navales; fournitures navales):				
Rosin, tar etc. (resina, alquitran, etc.; resino, alcatrão, etc.; resin, goudron, etc.)				
Cuba.....	11,561	3,507	53,369	37,661
Argentine Republic.....	56,285	18,822	94,850	255,137
Brazil.....	83,042	40,630	421,284	285,611
Other South America.....	7,635	22,760	108,669	130,779
Turpentine (aguarrás; aquarres; trébeulhu)				
Central America.....	10,385	1,884	30,415	16,426
Cuba.....	11,652	4,025	50,561	33,981
Argentine Republic.....	62,872	17,663	188,672	113,610
Brazil.....	13,835	9,621	96,241	72,358
Chile.....	8,345	565	73,405	22,880
Other South America.....	7,445	4,316	45,737	33,781

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Oils, mineral (<i>aceites minerales; aceites minerais; huiles minerales</i>):				
Crude (<i>Crudos; crus; brutos</i>)				
Mexico.....	\$77,580	\$27,069	\$594,845	\$323,903
Cuba.....			198,048	331,518
Illuminating, refined (<i>refinados para alumbrado; para iluminación; d'éclairage</i>)—				
Central America.....	25,581	27,040	172,801	188,331
Cuba.....	463	7,261	112,448	23,921
Argentine Republic.....	311,889	213,842	1,203,419	1,727,976
Brazil.....	298,677	243,039	1,492,294	1,470,137
Chile.....	40,890	122,368	479,708	521,642
Other South America.....	130,286	150,584	735,048	819,119
Lubricating, refined (<i>refinados para la lubricación; para lubricação; à graissage</i>)—				
Mexico.....	17,368	16,112	104,967	169,910
Cuba.....	37,216	16,871	237,778	132,988
Argentine Republic.....	25,286	64,108	242,046	290,052
Brazil.....	17,523	21,818	195,869	184,429
Chile.....	15,980	28,522	127,068	214,625
Oils, vegetable (<i>aceites vegetales; oleos vegetales; huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America.....	6,782	6,207	48,757	42,007
Mexico.....	28,678	110,965	507,769	908,033
Cuba.....	14,294	10,182	187,745	98,006
Argentine Republic.....	25,335	33,333	56,668	195,107
Brazil.....	41,645	7,061	508,545	237,456
Chile.....	40,643	3,110	123,939	7,975
Other South America.....	22,036	33,789	183,839	157,530
Paper (<i>papel; papier; paper</i>):				
Mexico.....	9,300	2,982	44,420	35,274
Cuba.....	18,133	15,447	133,857	139,496
Argentine Republic.....	3,082	11,667	100,751	119,638
Brazil.....	207	588	5,257	8,486
Chile.....	6,181	7,196	90,519	102,747
Other South America.....	7,665	16,736	56,121	71,792
Paraffin (<i>parafina; paraffin; paraffine</i>):				
Central America.....	6,405	5,933	15,430	48,510
Mexico.....	31,536	36,706	305,336	339,192
South America.....	4,716	3,008	31,967	13,892
Tobacco (<i>tabaco; fumo; tabac</i>):				
Central America.....	2,007	4,443	29,633	36,465
Mexico.....	10,678	9,201	81,553	84,972
Argentine Republic.....	36,784	58,026	109,072	163,014
Colombia.....	2,519		8,392	9,939
Other South America.....	10,008	11,142	51,165	62,526
Manufactured (<i>elaborado; manufacturado; manufacturé</i>)				
Central America.....	6,371	10,063	50,922	68,065
Wood unmanufactured (<i>madera sin labrar; madeira não manufacturada; bois brut</i>):				
Central America.....	85,418	15,950	311,813	280,728
Mexico.....	165,065	82,901	897,191	584,101
Cuba.....	8,811	769	52,845	2,358
Argentine Republic.....	4,089	20,985	46,410	121,531
Other South America.....	566	8,423	107,387	166,318
Lumber (<i>madera de construcción; madeira de construção; bois de construction</i>):				
Central America.....	127,956	63,469	736,823	800,279
Mexico.....	219,203	149,728	1,521,287	789,079
Cuba.....	219,611	80,779	1,613,167	1,004,160
Argentine Republic.....	254,145	162,443	2,805,794	1,971,643
Brazil.....	49,431	33,466	681,885	320,329
Chile.....	168,816	19,406	918,683	61,286
Other South America.....	250,538	165,771	1,041,325	746,791
Furniture (<i>muebles; mobili; meubles</i>):				
Central America.....	24,049	17,109	194,394	186,082
Mexico.....	113,628	51,436	627,969	433,914
Cuba.....	50,122	34,106	423,321	356,543
Argentine Republic.....	55,082	46,570	278,162	300,175
Brazil.....	21,860	2,286	61,563	71,145
Chile.....	17,169	1,296	55,359	19,559
Colombia.....	1,229	1,253	8,709	12,781
Venezuela.....	705	175	13,648	8,693
Other South America.....	11,059	13,979	77,660	93,423

PARCELS-POST SERVICE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

A statement published in the "Mexican Herald" for July 29, 1908, shows the value of the parcels-post exchange between the United States and the countries of Latin America with which conventions have been celebrated covering the matter.

The data covers the year 1907 as compared with 1901, and in all cases of dispatched parcels important increases are noted, while for Costa Rica and Guatemala only are there decreases in the classification of parcels received, as is indicated by the following figures:

DISPATCHED.

	1907.	Increase over 1901.
Mexico.....	56,012	29,417
Guatemala.....	3,208	2,490
Honduras.....	3,216	2,073
Nicaragua.....	2,856	2,258
Salvador.....	2,406	1,501
Costa Rica.....	8,801	6,152
Colombia.....	11,628	8,353
Venezuela.....	3,031	2,325
Chile.....	4,339	2,629

RECEIVED.

Mexico.....	9,919	3,251
Guatemala.....	55	52
Honduras.....	72	58
Nicaragua.....	16	5
Salvador.....	66	48
Costa Rica.....	294	224
Colombia.....	352	256
Venezuela.....	53	35
Chile.....	290	65

In addition to the countries above mentioned, the United States has arrangements for the exchange of parcels by post weighing 11 pounds at the rate of 12 cents with Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. This arrangement has not yet been effected with the Government of the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay, Haiti, Brazil, Cuba, Panama, or the Dominican Republic.

The parcels-post transactions are reported, with the exception of the Mexican branch, to be practically limited to this dispatch from the United States of catalogues and samples by wholesale manufacturers.

URUGUAY

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1907-8.

The customs receipts of Uruguay for the fiscal year 1907-8 show a total value of \$13,365,525, as compared with \$12,965,729 in the preceding year, a gain of \$399,796 being thus indicated. This increase is in line with the advance in customs revenue shown since 1903-4, when a total of \$9,275,586 was reported, followed by \$10,193,089 in 1904-5; \$12,728,594 in 1905-6, and the increased figures noted for the two succeeding years.



THE FORTRESS OF SAN JOSE, MONTEVIDEO.

This old citadel is the "corner stone" of the Uruguayan capital. It was erected by General de Zabala in 1724 on the site of the future city.

The monthly average for the year was \$1,113,794, and in only two months did the receipts fall below \$1,000,000.

The budget for 1908-9 fixes receipts from this source at \$12,045,000.

CULTIVATION OF CEREALS IN 1907.

The area under cultivation of cereals in Uruguay in 1907 was 279,100 *hectares* (614,000 acres), as compared with 288,193 *hectares* (633,000 acres) in 1906. The area in *hectares* of the different cereals

cultivated in 1907 was, wheat, 247,606 (545,000 acres); flax, 25,680 (56,000 acres); oats, 3,509 (7,700 acres); barley, 2,007 (4,400 acres), and canary seed, 298 (660 acres). The production of cereals in 1907 was 226,159 tons, as compared with 213,780 tons in 1906. The production of the different cereals, shown in tons, in 1907, was: Wheat, 202,208; flax, 18,372; oats, 3,467; barley, 1,889, and canary seed, 223.

PROSPECTIVE TRADE WITH SOUTHERN CHILE.

The vice-consul of the Republic of Uruguay at Punta Arenas, Chile, in an interesting report to this Government on trade conditions



VILLA DOLORES, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

One of the entrances to the private park and zoological garden of Villa Dolores in Montevideo. A small entrance fee is charged, the receipts from which are used entirely for charitable purposes. The park contains pagodas, fountains, grottos, an artificial lake, etc., and is a favorite resort of the people of Montevideo.

in the southern part of that country, shows that Punta Arenas is a promising field for the introduction of Uruguayan products, such, for instance, as flour, corn, potatoes, vermicelli, preserved meats, brooms, biscuits, and miscellaneous articles, provided proper freight rates can be secured on these products from the steamship companies. The vice-consul states that Uruguay's trade with southern Chile, which was in a flourishing condition from 1895 to 1897, has decreased considerably during the last few years, owing to the competition of different countries and the lower freight rates in force on similar products shipped from other South American ports.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES.

A law freeing from import duties at Uruguayan ports the machinery, spare pieces, and parts of apparatus intended for the extraction of flax fiber, the spinning of same and the manufacture of fabrics therefrom, was promulgated in May of the present year. The license tax of 3 per cent, established by the law of November 7, 1899, is not repealed. The law also provides that no export tax shall be placed on manufactured products of this industry for a period of three years from the date of the promulgation of the law.

EXPORTS OF JERKED BEEF TO BRAZIL, FIRST QUARTER OF 1908.

The exports of jerked beef from Uruguay to Brazil in January, February, and March, 1908, amounted to 1,794,036 kilograms (3,947,000 pounds), as compared with 1,326,605 kilograms (2,917,000 pounds) in 1907. The exports of this product for the first quarter of 1908 exceeded those of the same period of the preceding year by 467,431 kilograms (103,000 pounds).

TRAMWAYS IN MONTEVIDEO.

The report of the United Electric Tramways of Montevideo, made on June 15, 1908, covers the operations for the company's year ending October 31, 1907, and for the ensuing half year to April 30, 1908.

The year was notable for the gradual transition from animal to electric traction over 47 miles of the line, the change being made progressively throughout the twelve months. It had been anticipated that 80 miles would have been under electrification as a result of the year's work. This had not been feasible, but the completion of the system was in sight at the time of the making of the report.

The total car mileage during the year was 4,716,906 of which 2,280,907 was covered by animal and 2,435,993 by electric traction. Total passengers carried numbered 21,358,943, animal traction transporting 9,101,655 and electric 11,954,288.

Gross receipts aggregated \$995,185, against \$649,890 in the preceding year, while for the six months from October to April 30 total receipts amounting to \$633,890 are reported.

Net receipts are given as \$335,990, as compared with \$169,890 for the years 1906 and 1907, respectively, while in the six months' period covered by the report they totaled \$172,535.

VENEZUELA

WORK ON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES DURING FIRST HALF OF 1908.

During the first half of 1908, the Government of Venezuela constructed 26 miles of Government telegraph lines, reconstructed 556 miles, and repaired 735 miles. During the same period 99 miles of telephone lines were repaired.



STATUE OF WASHINGTON, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

This statue is situated in the center of Washington Square. It was unveiled in 1883, at the time of the centennial celebration of the birth of Simon Bolivar.

CHANGE IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF WRAPPING PAPER.

With the object of protecting the manufacture of paper in Venezuela, President Castro, on July 22, 1908, decreed that brown paper and paper made of wood pulp imported into the Republic be placed in class 3 of the customs tariff, which subjects it to the payment of import duties at the rate of 25 centimes of a *bolivar* (1.825 cents) per kilo (2.2046 pounds).



FEDERAL PALACE, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

The illustration portrays only a section of the palace, which occupies an entire square. Within are many pictures, among them the celebrated dome painting of the battle of Carabobo.

EXPORT TAX ON MANUFACTURED COPPER.

In accordance with an Executive decree of July 21, 1908, a transit tax of 2 *bolivars* (38.6 cents) per kilo (2.2046 pounds) has been placed on manufactured copper exported through the custom-houses of Venezuela.

DYNAMITE AND NITROGLYCERIN.

On July 11, 1908, the President of Venezuela issued a decree forbidding the importation into the Republic of dynamite, nitroglycerin, and similar explosives.

EXPORT DUTY ON MAGNESIUM ORES.

United States Consul E. H. PLUMACHER, of Maracaibo, Venezuela, under date of July 19, informs the Department of State of the United States that the silicates and carbonates of natural magnesium, known under the names "*dolomia*, *giobertita*, *espoma de mar*, *esteatita serpentina*, *magnesita*," etc., have begun to be exploited industrially in this country, and that those who have undertaken this industry have requested the Executive to determine the territorial contribution to the nation which they must pay for exporting the above-mentioned products.

CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

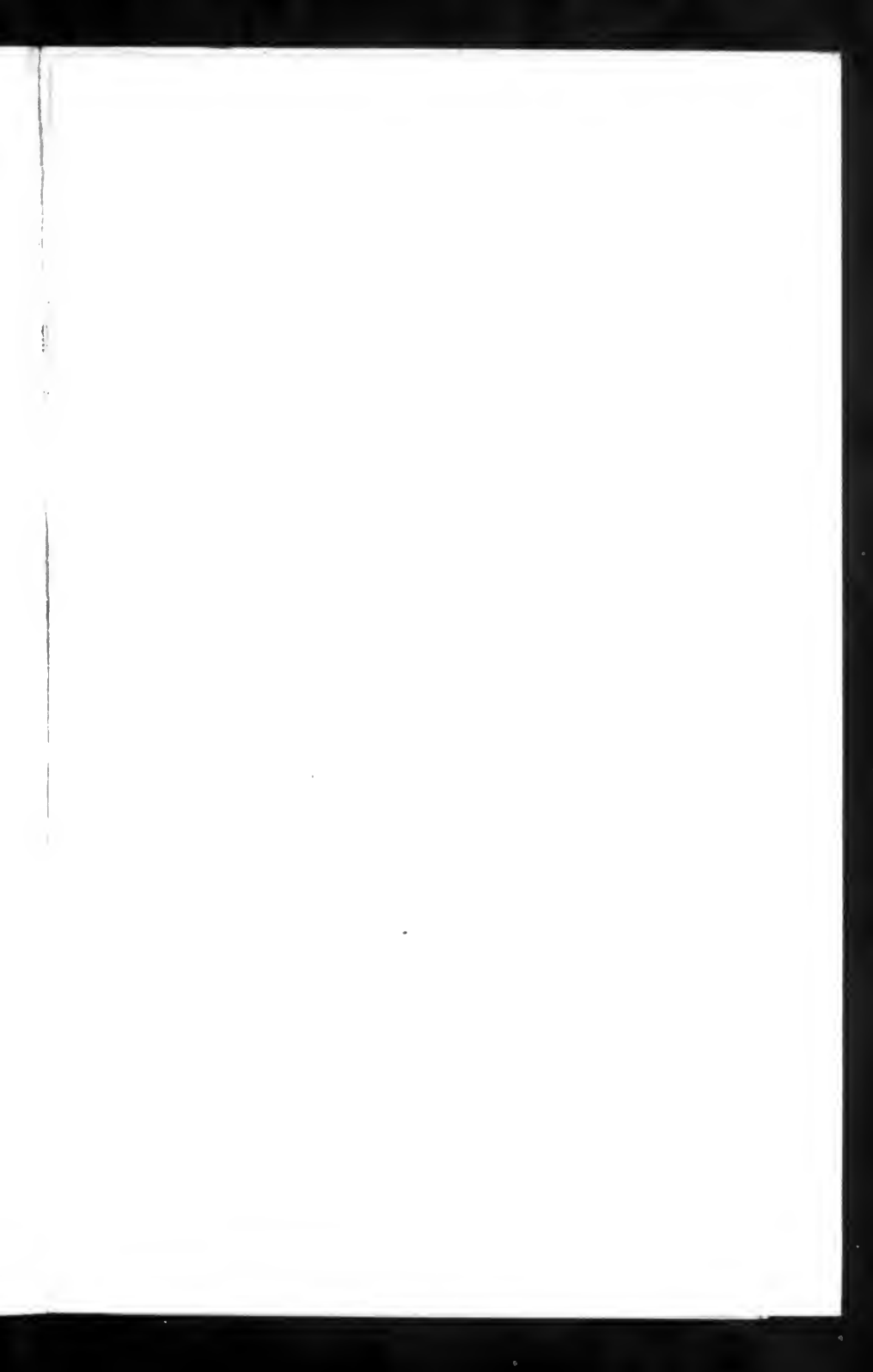
A decree of August 1, 1908, issued by the President of Venezuela, provides that on and after the aforesaid date wheat in bulk imported through the custom-houses of the Republic shall pay duties according to class 2 of the customs tariff, plus a surcharge of 5 per cent. The provisions of paragraph 79 of the customs tariff, concerning said wheat, are repealed.

DUTY ON CAMEL'S-HAIR CLOTH.

According to the decree of July 1, 1908, camel's-hair cloth employed in the extraction of cotton-seed oil, is to be dutiable under class 2 of the customs tariff of Venezuela (at the rate of 1.93 cents per 2.2 pounds).

NEW PAPER MILL.

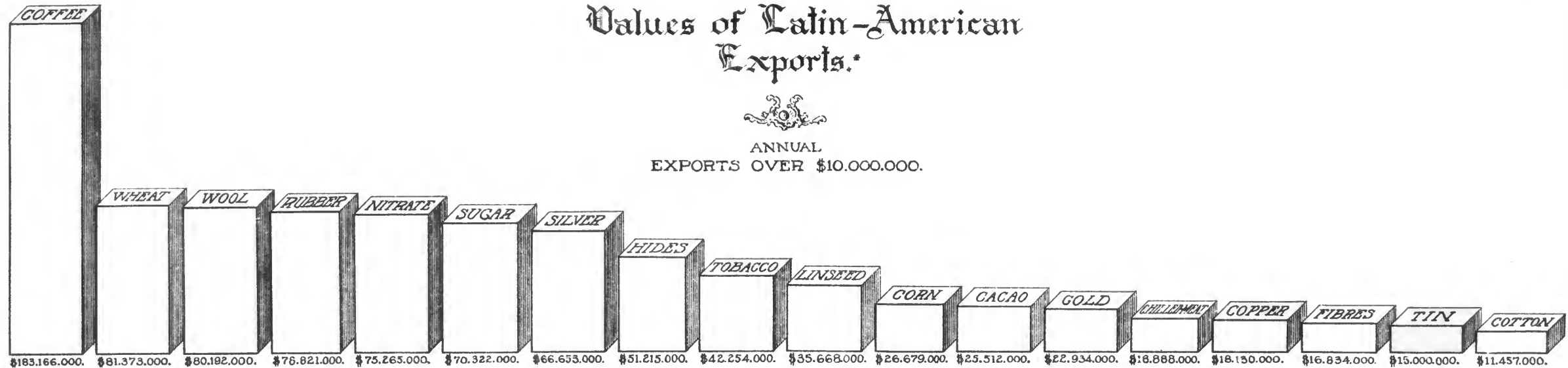
A contract has been entered into between the Venezuelan Minister of Fomento and a business man of that country for the establishment of a paper mill at Caracas. The concession is for twenty-five years, and the factory must be built within eighteen months.





Values of Latin-American Exports.

ANNUAL
EXPORTS OVER \$10,000,000.



ANNUAL
EXPORTS OVER \$1,000,000.
AND
UNDER \$10,000,000.



— NOTES —

"WOOL" INCLUDES - SHEEP, ALPACA AND VICUÑA WOOLS. "GUMS & RESINS" INCLUDES - GUMS, CHICLE AND RESINS.
 "FIBRES" " " - HENEQUEN AND IXTLE. "GARBANZO" - OR CHICK PEAS.
 "CATTLE" " " - ALL LIVE STOCK. "VEG. IVORY" - VEGETABLE IVORY OR TAGUA.

* THESE VALUES REPRESENT THE COMBINED EXPORTS OF THE
DIFFERENT ARTICLES PRODUCED BY THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

— VALUES IN U.S. GOLD —

NOTES—OWNING TO THE REDUCED SCALE OF THE MAP, ONLY THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS ARE SHOWN.

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