

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

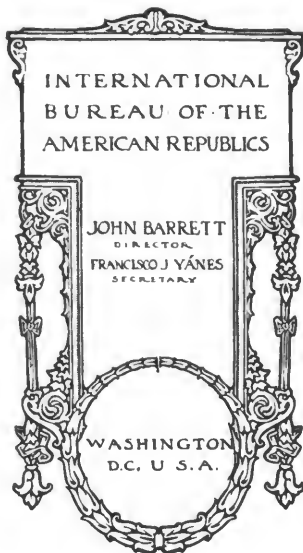
BULLETIN
OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE
AMERICAN
REPUBLICS

AUGUST

1909



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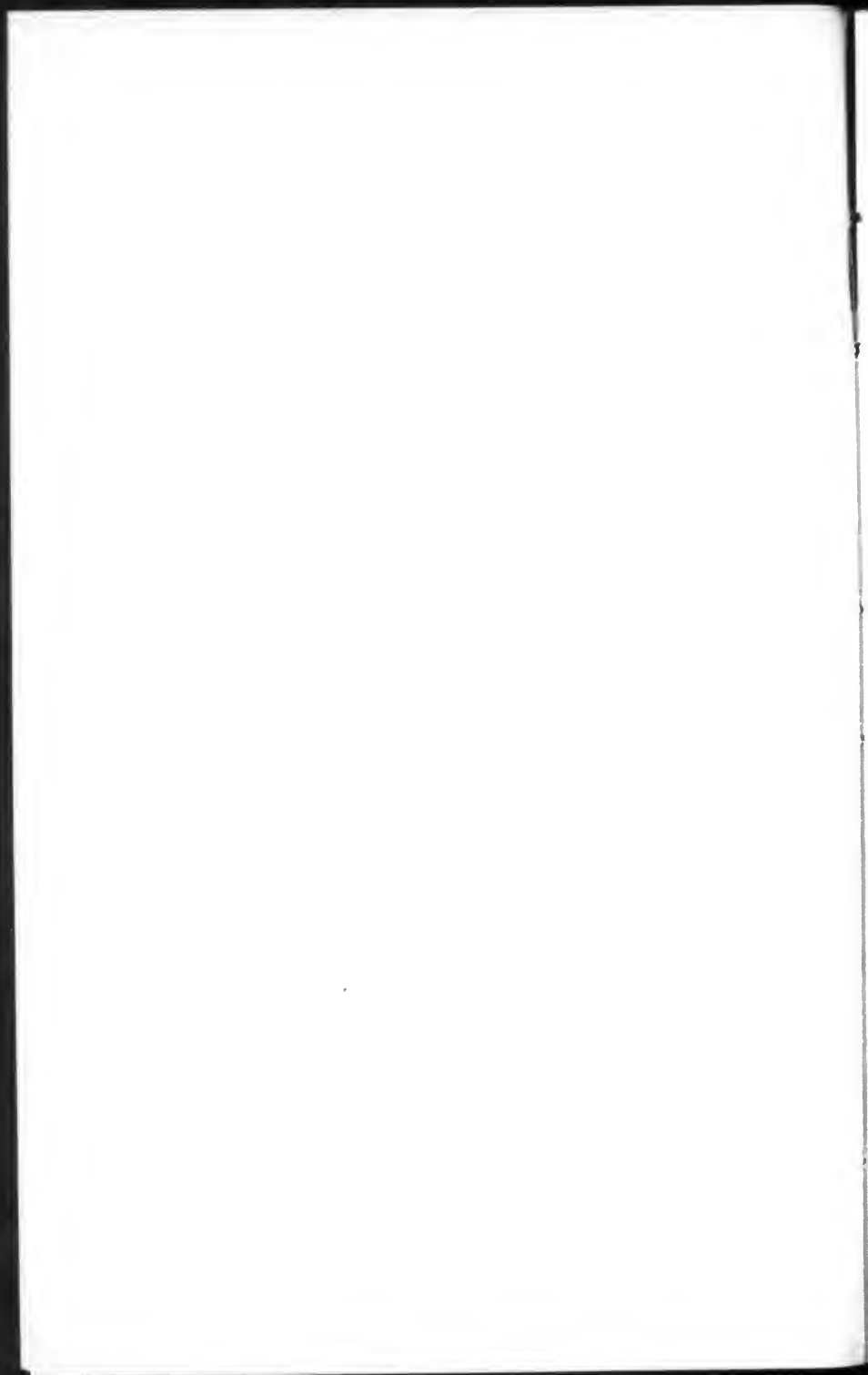
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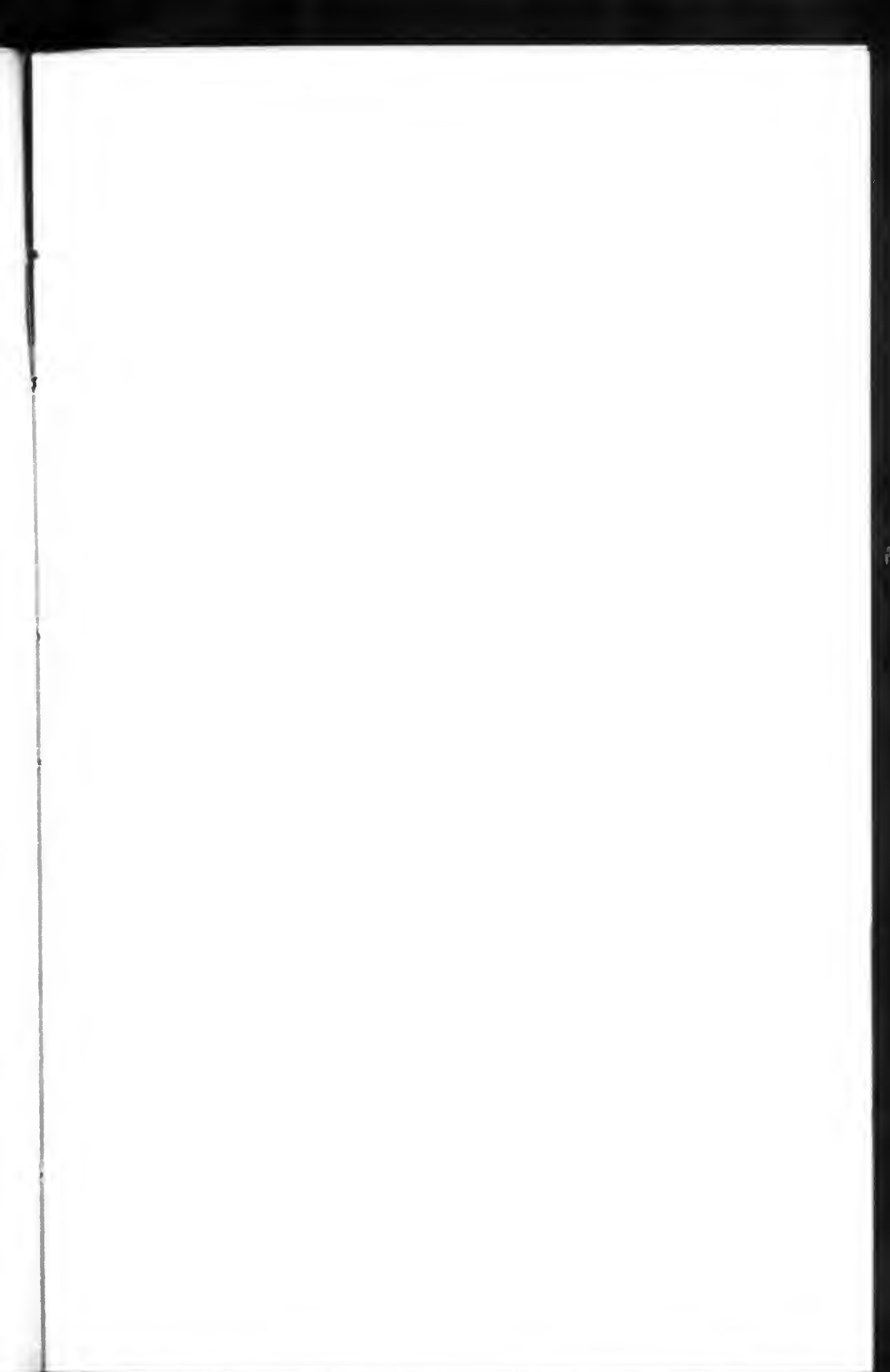
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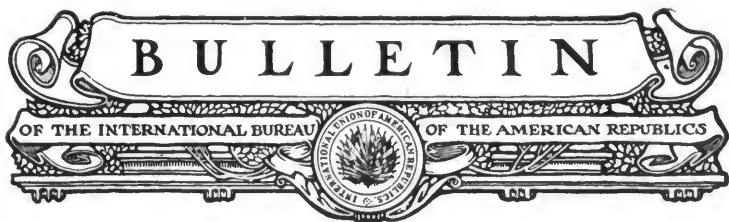
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DOCTOR NILO PEÇANHA,
PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL.



VOL. XXIX.

AUGUST, 1909.

NO. 2.

THE great demand for the July issue of the BULLETIN, which contained the annual review of commercial and general conditions in the Latin-American Republics, commenced even before it had gone to press. The corresponding number of 1908 attracted so much attention, and was so useful to all interested in Latin America, that it evidently prompted an advance call for the 1909 review. An extra edition of this issue has been printed in order to meet this demand which has come from all parts of the world. Those who have not read it through carefully should do so, because it is an instructive and interesting statement of the prosperity and progress of the American Republics. No one who has looked doubtfully toward Latin America, or who has questioned its material opportunities, can any longer be skeptical in his views after studying the contents of the July BULLETIN. To meet the demand for information about particular countries, reprints have been made in pamphlet form of the articles on each country. These will be forwarded to all persons who may inform the Bureau that they wish to receive copies.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE AUGUST BULLETIN.

Among the special features of this issue of the BULLETIN are articles on the following subjects: "Honoring the independence of the United States of America in the other Republics." "The new president of Brazil." "Annual review tactics of the Argentine navy." "Cuban development." "The natural resources of Panama." "Municipal organizations in Latin-American capitals—Caracas." "The hard woods of the American Republics—mahogany." "Gold mining in Guatemala, and the new mining law."

This list of subjects gives a fair idea of the comprehensive character of the BULLETIN under its present direction. The Bureau is following the feature of special articles because of their great popularity. The

majority of them are either copied entirely or quoted in considerable part by a surprisingly large number of magazines and newspapers in all parts of the world. Hundreds of letters have been received by the Bureau from competent critics in both North and South America, stating that they find the BULLETIN as interesting and instructive as the best magazines, and that they read it with the same interest and with even more care than they do the average popular magazine. This fact is not mentioned in the editorial columns of the BULLETIN for the purpose of praising its own work, but as a justification for changing the BULLETIN from its old prosaic and uninteresting character to its present form.

THE DEMAND FOR LATIN-AMERICAN DATA.

The demand for matter descriptive of the American Republics has grown to such large proportions that the Bureau has been driven to the very limit of its means to provide what is wanted. Following the issuing of a new pamphlet in regard to some country or some feature of Latin-American commerce, progress, or development, the supply is soon exhausted, owing to the quantities that must be sent out in response to requests for it. There could be no better evidence of the growing interest in Latin America than this widespread desire to read publications and pamphlets descriptive of the southern Republics. It is no exaggeration to state that the number of individual requests coming into the Bureau from all over the world for printed descriptive matter is nearly 1,000 per cent greater than it was a little over two years ago when the present administration of the Bureau began. If this interest continues to increase in the same way in the future that it has in the past, the ignorance that has prevailed in one Pan-American country regarding another will soon disappear.

VENEZUELA'S MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Dr. FRANCISCO GONZÁLEZ GUINÁN, the present Minister of Foreign Relations of the United States of Venezuela, was born in the city of Valencia of that Republic on October 3, 1841. He received his preparatory and academic instruction in the College of Carabobo, commencing the study of jurisprudence in that institution and completing his legal education in the University of Caracas. At an early age he engaged in politics, journalism, and in the government of his country. He has been Governor of the State of Carabobo, a member and chairman of both legislative houses, Federal Attorney, Minister of Interior, of Fomento, of Public Instruction, and is now Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic.



DR. FRANCISCO GONZALEZ GUINAN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela.

THE NEXT INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.

The Minister of Costa Rica, Mr. JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, kindly informs the Bureau that his Government has issued invitations to all the Governments of the American Republics to participate in the Fourth International Sanitary Conference, which will be held in San Jose, Costa Rica, from December 25, 1909, to January 2, 1910. In view of the attractions of the city of San Jose, which is one of the most healthful and beautiful in all Latin America, and of the proverbial hospitality of the Costa Rican Government and people, there is no doubt that this conference will be a success. It certainly should be largely attended by representative medical men from the United States and other Republics.

MEXICAN DIPLOMA FOR AN AMERICAN SCIENTIST.

The Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics, a well-known scientific organization of Mexico, has presented Dr. L. S. ROWE, of the University of Pennsylvania, with a diploma of honorary membership. The presentation took place at a session which was held Thursday, July 22, 1909, in the City of Mexico. Lic. FÉLIX ROMERO, President of the Supreme Court of Mexico, who is also president of the society, bestowed the diploma in the presence of a representative gathering of the society. An appropriate address of acknowledgment was made by Doctor ROWE, who is spending some time in the City of Mexico for the purpose of securing closer cooperation between the scientific and literary societies of that country and the United States.

THE PROSPECT FOR AN INTERNATIONAL PAN-AMERICAN BANK.

Among the many efforts which the International Bureau has been making during the last two years to develop closer trade relations between North and South America is that of establishing in New York City a great international bank, which will have its headquarters there, with branches in the principal cities of Latin America. The Director personally has given much attention to this undertaking, and has repeatedly urged the large financial interests of the United States to consider the advisability of the plan. He has pointed out the surprising fact that there is not a single bank south of Panama which is controlled or directed by United States capital, but that in nearly every important city and port of that part of the world are banks controlled by the capital of the principal European countries. The Director does not take the position that a United States bank should be organized for the purpose of antagonizing European banks or attempting to drive them out of the field, but simply to get the share of business to which it is entitled. There is an abundance of room in Latin America for all countries to advance their legitimate

business interests with worthy rivalry and without harmful antagonism. This programme for an international bank is now being carefully discussed by the principal financial interests of New York, and it is not improbable that an actual organization will be perfected early in the fall. As now outlined, as far as South America proper is concerned, there would be a central bank in New York City, with branches in Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Santiago, or Valparaiso, and Lima, with agencies possibly at such points as Para, São Paulo, Rosario, La Paz, Guayaquil, Bogota, and Caracas. Corresponding branches and agencies would be established also in the Central American and Caribbean countries.

THE MOVEMENT FOR IMPROVED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

All indications now point to a vigorous campaign being made before the Congress of the United States at its session next winter for government cooperation in improving the mail steamship communication between the United States and Latin American Republics. There is no question that sentiment is growing all over the United States in favor of ending the conditions which now exist. The issue of subvention in some respects is secondary; the real problem is that of securing the necessary steamship service—that is, vessels suitable for carrying mails, passengers, and express requiring immediate delivery—which will make the journey at a reasonably fast speed, with accommodations for passengers, and thus lead to the development of travel. In view of the international character of the Bureau, an institution supported by all the American Republics, it is not for it to say that it favors alone ships flying the United States flag, but it does take the position that there must be improved facilities if commerce and communication between the American Republics are to be developed in accordance with the best interests of all the countries concerned. The United States can not expect South Americans to visit it, nor can South America expect travelers from the United States to go there, unless there are fast and commodious steamers to carry those who make the journey. It is just as illogical to expect commerce to be developed between two countries by slow-going freight vessels as it is to expect that commerce would be developed on land between cities with only slow freight trains communicating them. There must be fast steamers to carry mails and passengers over the seas, as there must be fast express trains to do the same work on land.

A RAILROAD PRESIDENT'S INTEREST IN LATIN AMERICA.

The International Bureau is pleased to note the interest President W. W. FINLEY of the great Southern Railroad Company of the United States is taking in the development of closer relations of trade between the

United States and the Republics to the south of it. He realizes fully the truth of the contention of the International Bureau, which it has advanced for several years, that the Southern States of the United States are more concerned than any other section in promoting commerce with the southern Republics, and in gaining the advantages which may come from the construction of the Panama Canal. From time to time President FINLEY issues circular letters which appear in the newspapers published in the cities along the lines of his company, reaching from Washington all the way to New Orleans. Recently he has published an exceptionally interesting circular, pointing out the necessity of developing improved steamship communication between the southern ports of the United States and the Latin American countries in order that the products of these two sections of the world may be properly exchanged. In connection with this circular he has published an instructive chart, showing the steamship lines from the United States and Europe to the southern and western ports of South America. From this it can be noted that from New York to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos there are 6 steamers per month, in contrast to 14 steamers from European ports to the same points; 7 steamers per month from New York to the River Plate, in contrast to 18 steamers from European ports; 3 or 4 steamers per month from New York to the west coast of South America, against 3 steamers per month from European ports to that section. The chart, however, does not point out that among these steamers coming from Europe are a large number of vessels containing the highest class passenger accommodations, whereas there is practically only one line out of New York that gives this kind of facilities.

CONSUL-GENERAL OF PERU IN NEW YORK.

EDUARDO HIGGINSON, Consul-General of Peru in New York, was born in Callao, Peru, on March 5, 1862. He was educated at the Institute of Lima, one of the foremost colleges of the country, and after graduating, served in the war between Peru and Chile, 1879-1881, attaining the rank of lieutenant in the National Guard. In 1893 Mr. HIGGINSON entered the Consular Service, his first appointment being that of Consular Agent at London, England. Up to the year 1900, he had been advanced first to the Chancellorship and later to the post of Vice-Consul, when he was sent to take a similar position at Liverpool. In 1901 he was made Consul at Southampton, where, for the following two years, his work not only in England but throughout Europe was the means of greatly increasing trade and strengthening relations between that Continent and Peru. The promotion of Mr. HIGGINSON to his present position was made in 1903, from which time to the present he has carried on an active campaign to promote the financial, industrial, and commercial relations between the United States and Peru.



SEÑOR DON EDUARDO HIGGINSON,
Consul-General of Peru to the United States at New York.

DEATH OF EMILIO MITRE.

The distinguished Argentine statesman, Señor EMILIO MITRE, who died in May of this year, had gained renown in many fields of endeavor. Not only was he a civil engineer of more than ordinary endowments, but during a brilliant political career had earned distinction by his great talent and patriotic integrity. In recent years his name has been associated with the railway bill which bears his name and which had so



SEÑOR DON EMILIO MITRE.

important a bearing upon the betterment of communication facilities in the Argentine Republic. At the time of his death he was a member of the National Congress, where his public utterances always commanded attention, and also editor of "*La Nación*," one of the leading newspapers of the continent. Señor MITRE was a worthy son of one of the famous men of Latin America, Gen. BARTOLOME MITRE.

LATIN AMERICA AT WESTERN GATHERINGS.

During this month there are two important gatherings in the United States where Latin America, in one phase or another, will be a leading subject of discussion. There will assemble in Spokane, in the State of Washington, between the 8th and 14th of August, the National Irrigation Congress, to which most foreign countries have been invited to send delegates. Only a few have availed themselves of this invitation, but arrangements have been made through the International Bureau so that the Director and possibly one or two of the Latin-American Ministers will be present to describe what is being done in irrigation throughout the southern Republics. There will also be a discussion of what benefits will come to the irrigated country of the West from the construction of the Panama Canal. Following the Irrigation Congress at Spokane will be the great annual Trans-Mississippi Congress, which meets this year in Denver, Colorado. The Director and the Latin-American Ambassadors and Ministers have been invited to attend and discuss the development of close relations of commerce and friendship between Latin America and the United States, with especial reference to the trans-Mississippi section. The general announcement of the Trans-Mississippi Congress states that particular attention will be given to Pan-American affairs and to the consideration of possible benefits that may come from the Panama Canal. While it will be very difficult for many of the Latin-American diplomats to attend, on account of their absence from the country or their spending the hot season at the seashore and mountains, it is hoped that a sufficient number will be present to give character to the discussions that will take place.

PROGRESS ON THE NEW HOME OF THE BUREAU.

Although some unavoidable conditions have delayed the work on the new building of the International Bureau, the general construction is going ahead in a way to emphasize the beauty and utility of the edifice as it will appear when it is completed. Being now entirely roofed in, with all of the external marble in place and the carving and sculpture work begun, it plainly shows its imposing and handsome, but unconventional, style of architecture. It will be in many respects the unique building of Washington. While it is not as large or as costly as many others, it will be altogether different from the average office building of the Capital. It will have a character entirely its own, the strength of which will be enhanced by its excellent location at the corner of Potomac Park and the White Lot. It will please everybody concerned with the welfare of the Bureau to know that Mr. ROOT, although no longer Secretary of State, shows the deepest interest as Senator in the Bureau

and in the new building. The Senator was largely responsible for calling the attention of Mr. CARNEGIE to the work and scope of the Bureau, so that he gave \$750,000 toward its construction. It is fortunate that the institution holds the interest of such a powerful friend as Mr. ROOT. The Director hopes that the new building will be ready for occupancy not later than the 1st of November.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBIT AT THE SEATTLE EXPOSITION.

The exhibit of the International Bureau at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle, Washington, is attracting a great deal of attention on the Pacific coast. It is the first opportunity that the people of that section have had to see at close hand what the Bureau is accomplishing in a practical way for the promotion of Pan-American commerce and comity. The exhibit is in charge of WILLIAM J. KOLB, of the Bureau staff, assisted by ALFRED E. HART. Aside from describing the exhibit and explaining the plan and scope of the Bureau carefully to callers, they are delivering a series of lectures at the Exposition and in neighboring cities upon the Latin-American Republics, thus doing a good educational work. It is possible that a Pan-American day may be celebrated at the Exposition some time in August, but this will depend upon the presence at the Exposition of one or more of the Latin-American Ambassadors and Ministers.

A NEW SOUTHERN ROUTE FOR TRAVELERS.

Mr. HENRI L. GUEYDAN, of New Orleans, who takes a great interest in everything pertaining to Latin America, has submitted to the International Bureau a suggestion for a proposed trip for travelers which would prove interesting and could be comfortably made during the summer months. It is as follows: "Start from New Orleans; touch at Belize; disembark at Puerto Barrjos; take in the Quirigua ruins; climb by rail to Guatemala City; take a trip by coach to Antigua to see its 45 churches in ruins, its fine baths (Antigua lies in probably the most beautiful and most salubrious valley in the world, around which three towering volcanoes stand guard—in 1773 it had 70,000 inhabitants and was therefore more populous at that time than our own New York City); ascend the Agua Volcano; take coach drive to Palin, where railroad connection could be made for Escuintla, Mazatenango, Champerico; here go by steamer to Salina Cruz, thence by rail across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to Coatzacoalcos, thence by steamer to Veraacruz, and thence by rail to Mexico City and the United States."

ARGENTINE TRADE GAINS.

Every classification of exports shipped from the Argentine Republic during the first quarter of 1909 shows increased valuations, and in the total of \$140,231,340 a gain of nearly \$25,000,000 is reported as compared with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. These figures are the more remarkable inasmuch as the export volume for 1908 was unusually great, and present indications point to an even greater amount for the present year. In imports, also, the quarterly returns show a healthy increase, so that it is reasonable to predict that Argentine prosperity will continue on the ascending scale during 1909.

CONSUL-GENERAL OF BRAZIL IN THE UNITED STATES.

JOSÉ JOAQUIM GOMES DOS SANTOS was born in the city of São Salvador, capital of the State of Bahia, where he received his education and after completing his studies entered the service of his country. His diplomatic career covers a period of thirty-five years, during which time he served in the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Spain, England, and Chile, whence he came to the United States in December, 1906, as Consul-General of Brazil, with headquarters at New York.

BRAZILIAN INDUSTRIES.

With a total capitalization of nearly \$200,000,000, Brazilian manufacturing industries have an annual output valued at nearly \$222,500,000. Forty per cent of the capital is invested in textile mills, the output being of good quality. Flour milling is also an important branch of industrial development, and many new enterprises tending to the adequate development of national resources are the recipients of government subsidies.

CHILEAN RAILWAYS.

In connection with the awarding of the contract for the Arica-La Paz Railway extension, it is of interest to note that the United States Consul at Valparaiso, Mr. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, reports that the Government is pushing work on the longitudinal line to the north of that city. A force of 1,700 men is at work and draft automobiles capable of handling 10 cars each have been employed with great success.

COSTA RICA'S PARTICIPATION IN HUDSON RIVER TERCENTENARY.

The Consul-General of Costa Rica in New York, Señor Don JUAN J. ULLOA, has been formally designated by his Government as its representative on the occasion of the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River and the centenary of the successful navigation of the stream by ROBERT FULTON. As an indication of the desire of Costa Rica to actively share in the event, the Secretary of State of the Republic forwarded to the Consul-General several bags of the coffee for which the country is renowned that it might be used at the different banquets to be given during the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION IN CUBA.

With the beginning of the present fiscal year the Republic of Cuba established a bureau of information, President GOMEZ appointing LEON J. CANOVA, an American newspaper man, who has resided in Cuba eleven years and has a wide acquaintance with the island, as its director.

Persons wishing information of any nature concerning Cuba can obtain same, free of charge, by writing to LEON J. CANOVA, Utility and Information Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, Havana, Cuba.

DR. FELICÍSIMO LÓPEZ, CONSUL-GENERAL OF ECUADOR IN NEW YORK.

Dr. FELICÍSIMO LÓPEZ, Consul-General of Ecuador in New York, was born in Quito, capital of the Republic, in 1847. In 1872 he was graduated as doctor in medicine from the Central University of Quito, and a short time thereafter went to the Province of Manabi where he practiced his profession for many years. In 1895, when the Liberal party came into power, he was appointed collector of revenues in the Province of Guayas. He attended the convention of 1896 as representative of the Province of Manabi. In 1900 he was appointed Consul-General of Ecuador in New York, and a short time afterwards was made Minister Resident of Ecuador near the Government of Venezuela. In 1901 he was Secretary of Fomento in Quito, and in 1906 was appointed the second time Consul-General of Ecuador in New York, which post he still holds. Doctor LÓPEZ is the author of several pamphlets and essays which have been widely read, and for some years was the editor of the "*Diario de Avisos.*" The latest works of the Consul-General of Ecuador in New York are an Atlas of Ecuador prepared for use in the schools of the Republic, and a work entitled "Virutas."



SEÑOR DON FELICISIMO LOPEZ,
Consul-General of Ecuador to the United States at New York.

PRIZE FUND FOR CACAO TREATISE.

"Tropical Life" of London has under way the raising of a prize fund to be awarded to the writer of the best treatise on the fermentation of cacao. During the last twenty years several improvements have been introduced in the systems employed in drying cacao, but as regards fermentation it is stated that planters have much to learn. With the purpose of augmenting the fund of knowledge in this branch of preparing chocolate for the market, the magazine has headed the list of subscribers for a prize fund, and numerous other interested persons have also subscribed in various amounts. The terms of the competition have not as yet been arranged for, but as Latin America produces the bulk of the world's supply of cacao the subject is a matter of interest. Among producing countries Brazil ranks first, followed by Ecuador, while various other countries of South and Central America occupy relatively high positions.

CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

FREDERIC WEBSTER GODING, diplomat and inventor, was born at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, May 9, 1858. His ancestry on both sides dates from the Pilgrim Fathers, among the noted connections being Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's Cabinet and later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. GODING acquired his early education in the public schools of Chicago, and later entered the medical department of the Northwestern University, where he earned the degree of M. D. in 1882, having previously taught in the public schools of Illinois. He practiced medicine until 1898, during which time he studied for and received the degree of Ph. D. from Bethel College. He was a delegate to the Republican state conventions of Illinois in 1886 and 1896, served as delegate to various county and congressional conventions, and was an active member of the LaSalle County (Illinois) Republican central committee for eight years. He was mayor of Rutland, Illinois, from 1887 to 1897. During 1885-86 he filled the chair of natural science in Loudon College, Tennessee. He was assistant to the state entomologist of Illinois in 1884-85, and held a similar position in Tennessee. In 1898 he was appointed Consul to the northern half of New South Wales and Queensland, Australia, where he was also in charge of the affairs of Panama and Cuba. He was appointed on August 15, 1907, to his present position as Consul at Montevideo. Doctor GODING, while residing in Australia, prepared many reports upon the commerce and industry of that country which have been instrumental in increasing trade between the two continents. He has also published many papers on biology and entomology, and in 1890 discovered the secret of tempering copper, as well as devising, in 1897, a means for welding copper with steel which has been thoroughly tested by the United States Government. Since he took charge of the consulate at Montevideo he has prepared many reports on the commerce, industries, and social conditions of Uruguay which have been well received by the business men of that Republic.



DR. FREDERIC W. GODING,
Consul of the United States of America at Montevideo, Uruguay.

HISPANIC-AMERICAN CLUB AT CORNELL.

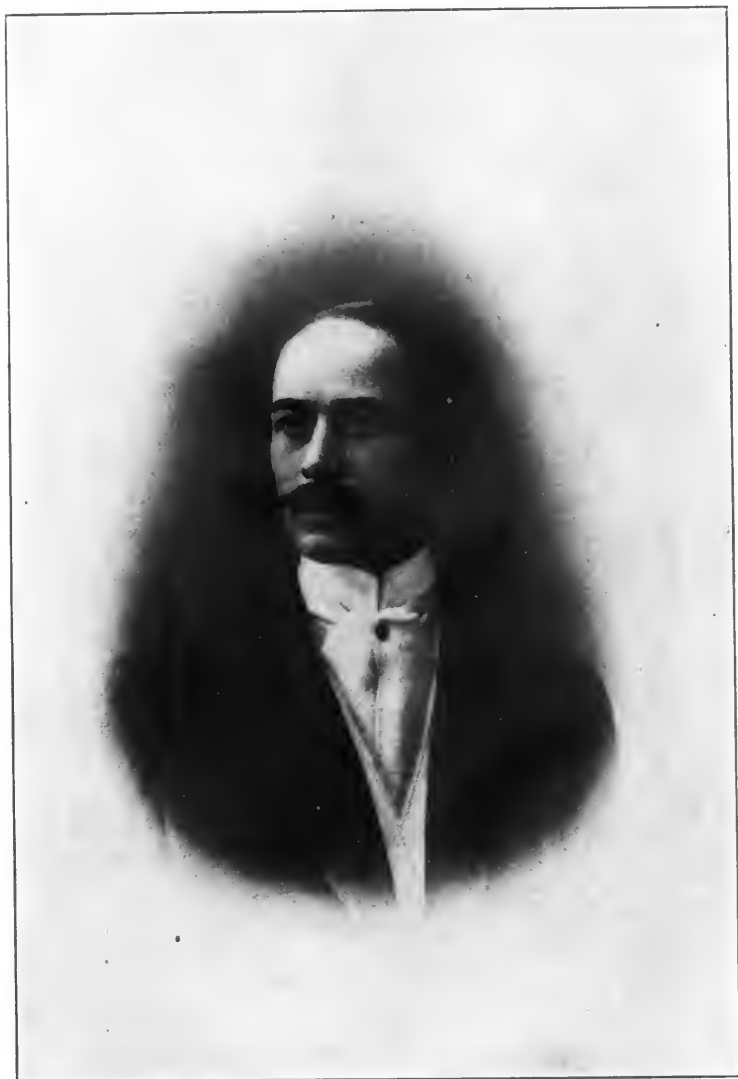
The Director of the International Bureau has been advised of his election as a member of the Hispanic-American Club of Cornell University. This club aims to promote such friendly relations between the Spanish-American students of the university that on their return to their native lands they may be stimulated to maintain the cordial sympathies of their youth and to further develop a Pan-American spirit. At an oratorical contest held near the close of the scholastic year, RUDOLFO ROTH, an Argentine member of the club, chose as the subject of his address "The United States and South America."

 CONSUL OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT PUERTO PLATA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

RALPH JAMES TOTTEN was born in Nashville, Tennessee, educated in the Montgomery Bell Academy and the University of Nashville, and after his graduation employed for several years by the Plant Line at Tampa, Florida. He returned to Nashville in 1897 and was commissioned first lieutenant of the Tennessee regiment sent to the Philippines during the Spanish-American war. He was later designated by President ROOSEVELT to take the examination for second lieutenant in the regular army, but failed to pass the physical test on a technicality. On July 1, 1908, Mr. TOTTEN was appointed Consul at Puerto Plata, which position he still holds.

 TWO MONTHS' POSTPONEMENT OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

As a result of views exchanged between the Foreign Minister of the Argentine Republic and Hon. CHARLES H. SHERRILL, United States Minister, the date for the opening of the Fourth Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires in 1910 has been changed from May 10 to July 9. Minister SHERRILL was impressed with the advisability of setting a little later date than the one in May because it would be very difficult for the delegates of the United States to leave in time for a meeting in May. The possibility of getting representative men to serve on the delegation is much better on account of their being able to sail from the United States practically at the beginning of summer than if it was held so that they would be obliged to leave early in the spring when Congress is still in session and business matters are in full swing. It is the desire, moreover, of Minister SHERRILL, who is imbued with the excellent idea of bringing the United States and Argentina closer together, of getting prominent business men of the United States and a considerable quota of travelers, who generally go to Europe and the Orient, to visit Buenos Aires at the time of the Pan-American Conference and when the Argentine Centennial Exposition is open.



RALPH JAMES TOTTEN,
Consul of the United States of America at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic.

BOOK NOTES

Mexico, by C. REGINALD ENOCK, F. R. G. S., with an introduction by MARTIN HUME, published by T. Fisher Unwin (London), imported by Charles Scribner's Sons (New York). \$3. This book, the third in the South American series being issued through the house of T. Fisher Unwin and edited by Mr. MARTIN HUME, reviews the country as a whole in the opening "reconnaissance" and then, chapter by chapter, narrates the history of its development from the time of the Toltecs and Aztecs to the present state of modern civilization. While no new facts are brought to light in the course of the narration, a readable and interesting volume is presented to the public. Of special importance are the sections devoted to present-day life in the great Republic. The capital is described as a handsome and attractive city with fine institutions and public buildings; extensive boulevards and parks and whose characteristic life may be classified as Americo-Parisian. In contrast with these modern surroundings, the remarkable ruins of a former civilization as embodied in temples, palaces, etc., showing not only skill in construction but also artistic taste of the highest order, are scattered throughout the country. The accounts of the ancient peoples whose handiwork is represented by these ruins are by no means the least valuable portions of the volume. The fall of the Lake City, the capital of Montezuma; the régime of the Spanish viceroys when native industries were subordinated to Spanish interests; the monarchical period; the crowning and execution of MAXIMILIAN and the phenomenal rise of PORFIRIO DIAZ are detailed with a spirit of appreciative veracity. Of President DIAZ, Mr. ENOCK is naturally laudatory in the extreme. Of him and his policies he states:

The strong man appeared in the very antithesis of monarchy—PORFIRIO DIAZ; and the autocratic régime, almost monarchical except in name—in the military-civil government which followed.

*** A certain main and important condition presented itself to the comprehension of DIAZ early in his administration, and compliance with it has been one of the principal contributing causes to his success. This was the necessity for bettering the means of communication of the country. Roads, railways, and telegraphs multiplied accordingly under the fostering work of the DIAZ governments, mainly by inducements held out to foreign capitalists; partly by the expenditure of national funds. When troops and messages can be moved and flashed about rapidly *pronunciamientos* tend to diminish. *** The man and the hour arrived together and DIAZ deserves to rank among the historic statesmen of the world.

Of the great mineral industry of the Republic it is stated that it is not possible to determine when man began to dig for the earth's treasures in Mexico. It has been affirmed that the method of recov-

ering gold by amalgamation with quicksilver must have been known to the Maya civilization which preceded that of the Aztecs. This is adduced from the fact that a vessel containing quicksilver was found in the celebrated ruins of Palenque in Chiapas. The present pre-eminent status of the country as a silver producer and its advancing value in gold and copper mining are well-established matters and the fullest exploitation for all natural sources of wealth is assured under existing conditions. The established credit and prosperity of the country has enabled the Government to move with a certain spirit of independence of late years as regards foreign investors, it being regarded as a sound economic policy that greater benefits for the nation should result from the development of native industries. In brief, the commercial and industrial life of Mexico has entered upon a course whose present surroundings seem favorable and well founded.

"Farmacopea de los Estados Unidos de América" (Pharmacopœa of the United States of America), eighth decennial revision, Spanish translation. The edition in Spanish of the official "Pharmacopœa of the United States," marks a real epoch in the intimacy between the United States and Latin America. It shows in the first place the efforts being made to extend a knowledge of our scientific progress, and in the second place the growing demand among the Republics of America for an authority which will interpret for them the stand taken by American pharmacology and medicine of the day. This translation just completed by Prof. JOSÉ GUILLERMO DÍAZ, of the University of Havana, Cuba, assisted by Dr. PLÁCIDO BIOSCA, was authorized by the board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopœical Convention, and is, therefore, official in every sense of the word. That it will be of great value to all practitioners of medicine and pharmacy wherever Spanish is spoken, and there is a desire to follow American instead of European methods, can not be doubted.

The book is an octavo volume of 715 pages. The order followed is that of the original, but where changes were necessitated by differences of spelling or nomenclature between Spanish and English, these variations have been clearly marked. Under each preparation or drug the Latin designation is given first, then the Spanish, then the English; thus making the text easy of reference to all students alike. References to the American edition are preserved, and in the index both Spanish and English terms are entered. This translation is even more advanced than the original, because it has been possible to include therein the changes made necessary by the national food and drugs act passed June 30, 1906. For the excellence of the work and the genuine ambition manifested by both English and Spanish editors to make it a reflex of modern pharmacology,

the BULLETIN takes pleasure in calling attention to it. The publishers, American Druggist Publishing Company, New York, and the secretary of the board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention (who can be addressed at 1841 Summit avenue, Washington, D. C.), have kindly placed a limited number of copies at the disposal of the Bureau. It may be purchased through the usual trade channels for \$5 in cloth, \$5.50 in sheep, or \$6 in flexible leather or interleaved and bound in cloth.

Under the title "*Excursiones Presidenciales*," Gen. P. A. PEDRAZA, Commandant of the National Constabulary (*Gendarmería Nacional*) of Colombia, has compiled the daily record of the tours made by President RAFAEL REYES through the Atlantic Department of Antioquia in the spring and autumn months of 1908. The purpose of these expeditions was to make a personal report on the natural resources of the sections visited and to promote such development thereof as might be found feasible. The banana interests were especially investigated and the wonderful availability of Colombian soil for the commercial production of tropical fruits and plants thoroughly demonstrated. Prior to his departure from Bogota, President REYES delivered a lecture before an assembly of distinguished fellow-countrymen and foreigners, outlining the economic conditions of the Republic and setting forth in detail the desires of the Government, extracts from which appeared in the BULLETIN for June, 1908. On his return a similar event took place, as reported in the BULLETIN for August, the two papers forming a valuable résumé of Colombian affairs. In the present volume are incorporated not only the two addresses in reference and the various official reports in connection, but also a complete account of the happenings of the journeys, with abundant and beautiful photographs of the scenes, industrial plants, inhabitants, and localities of the Department. Reproductions of the many public edifices in the cities of Cartagena, Medellin, etc., and the popular demonstrations held therein in honor of the visiting Chief Executive are of peculiar interest. The railway report which closes the volume covers the various improvements made and projected in communication facilities, and the journey itself was a demonstration of the progress made of late in this important branch of national growth.

A recent act of the Government of the Argentine Republic authorized the establishment of a publication in which should be given not only the laws, regulations, legal decisions, etc., of the fiscal organization, but also various references, illustrations, and precedents which

might tend to better popular understanding of the financial procedures of the State. The first number of this BOLETÍN DE HACIENDA has just been received by the library of the Bureau, and bears the date of May 1, 1909. It is issued from Buenos Aires, has 74 pages almost imperial octavo, and is divided into four sections: Explanatory, administrative, statistical, and illustrative (doctrinaria, administrativa, estadística, información extranjera). The articles bear the titles: "The national coasting trade" (*El cabotaje nacional*); "Free imports to railways" (*La franquicia aduanera á los ferrocarriles*); "Smuggling by post" (*El contrabando por correo*); "New organization of the Minister of Treasury" (*Neueva organización del Ministro de Hacienda*); "Government balances in the conversion office and national loan bank" (*Balances del banco de la nación, caja de conversión y banco hipotecario nacional*); "Paper money of Chile" (*El papel moneda en Chile*). As official or semiofficial announcements this and subsequent numbers of the BOLETÍN DE HACIENDA will be of great value to those interested in economic conditions in the Argentine Republic.

"*Evolução do Direito Internacional.*" Treatise by JOÃO CABRAL. Published by the "*Jornal do Commercio*," of Rio de Janeiro, 1908.

The purpose of the volume, as the author states in the prefatory note, is to acquaint Brazilian students with the progress which has recently been made in international law and justice. In the first part of the work the author gives the opinions of the different schools as to the foundation of international law and traces its development from ancient to modern times. A careful analysis is made of the work of the Pan-American conferences and the two Hague conferences. The second part of the work contains the texts of the conventions and resolutions adopted by the Third Pan-American Conference, as well as those formulated by the Second Hague Conference.

No. 677 of the miscellaneous series of "Diplomatic and Consular Reports," published by the British Foreign Office, covers the "Mines and mineral resources of Colombia," as reported on by Mr. FRANCIS STRANGE, the British Minister at Bogota. Each of the larger mining companies is treated in turn, so that exhaustive information is available for those interested in the subject. The gold and silver mines of Colombia are of well-established value and in the old Spanish days they were worked by slave labor and yielded large product. At present transport is the main difficulty to be met in the adequate exploitation of the mines, as the mining laws are liberal and Colombians are well disposed toward foreigners.

Of great value to the merchant of Latin America is the "Spanish-American Directory and Buyers' Guide of New York," recently issued by Prof. ACEVADO, of Colombia University. \$2. Published in Spanish, Portuguese, and English it is especially useful to the Spanish-American traveler. It contains the names and addresses of persons having Spanish interests and a list of the most important commercial and manufacturing houses of the country having business connections with import and export trade between the United States and Latin countries. The volume also contains a general description of the city of New York, its means of communication, places of amusement, etc., with a vocabulary of English and Spanish phrases most necessary to the traveler.

DON FEDERICO SÁENZ DE TEJADA, one of the leading international lawyers of Guatemala, has published in pamphlet form a lecture given by him not long ago before the faculty of law and notariat of Guatemala, the subject of the lecture being "May a state exact from another, *manu militari*, the payment of debts due to said state or to its citizens?" Mr. SÁENZ DE TEJADA shows in his work his thorough mastery of the subject-matter, which makes this pamphlet a valuable addition to any library of international law.

"*Riquezas Mineraes do Estado da Bahia*," by ANTONIO JOAQUIN DE SOUZA CARNEIRO, civil engineer and professor of mineralogy, geology, and paleontology in the Polytechnic School of Bahia. Published by Reis & Co., of Bahia; 1908. This is a small volume giving the number, classification, and geographical distribution of mines in the State of Bahia, with numerous maps and diagrams. The work is supplemented by the mining law of the State of Bahia and a map of the State showing the principal railways.

A pamphlet of 19 pages on the "Cultivation of Henequen" (*Apuntes sobre el Cultivo y la Explotación del Henequen*), by JOSÉ I. RIVAS FONT, of Merida, Yucatan, has just been received in the library of the Bureau. While making no claim that his remarks should take the place of a scientific study from the agriculturist's point of view, yet the author modestly states that his thirty years of practical experience in the actual field has given him certain definite knowledge which he hopes he may pass on to friendly readers and planters.

The approaching centennial of the general movement for independence throughout Latin America renders of peculiar interest all data bearing upon the lives of the promoters of the cause of liberty. From the Colombian press (Bogota-*Imprenta Moderna*) comes a succinct but thoroughly adequate sketch of the career of Gen. SIMON BOLIVAR, "the Liberator," prepared by SOLEDAD ACOSTA DE SAMPER.

Under the title "*Estudios Lingüísticos*" the original tongues of the natives of certain sections of Guatemala and Mexico are discussed by Dr. EUSTORJO CALDERON. The subject-matter originally appeared in "*Repertorio Salvadoreño*," from whose pages, with slight alterations, the present text is reproduced.



WHAT IS IN THE MAGAZINES

"The Germans in Argentina" is the title of a series of articles (in German) which the author, HERMANN SCHROFF of Buenos Aires, has recently contributed to "*Sud- und Mittel-Amerika*," the last chapter appearing in the number of that semimonthly publication for June 15, 1909. In addition to the interesting description of the country conveying a distinctive local color to the sketches, Herr SCHROFF gives a clear understanding of the accomplishments of the Germans in Argentine commercial life, in the industries, technical arts, and professions. Undoubtedly, however, the salient feature of the sketches is the emphasis he lays upon the opportunities in Argentina. His statements can be studied and applied not only by Germans, but also by every class of colonist or settler hoping to better conditions by migrating to Argentina. Herr SCHROFF, while using plain terms and denouncing the idler who thinks that in the region of the River Plate fortunes can be made without work, is nevertheless emphatic in declaring that for the man who will throw aside his old world habits and prejudices, begin at the bottom and have material success his chief goal, the country is full of opportunity, and offers as glowing a future for the "hustler" as the United States of North America. Several illustrations are given of Germans who went penniless into the "camp" determined to win and did win.

This "*Sud- und Mittel-Amerika*" has been particularly rich, within the last few months, in clear cut articles of the above character, dealing not only with commercial conditions in Latin America, but with descriptions of the resources of many of the Republics there. Herr O. SPERBER has contributed a connected series of this nature, beginning in the number for August 31, 1908, and continued through that for April 29, 1909. The author writes from New York, and is able therefore to combine with the information he gives for Germans certain experiences which aid them in estimating the future development of Latin America under North America influences. They are on this account of peculiar value to American readers. The first article (August 31, 1908) examines the "Rubber resources of South America," with special reference to the newer areas for rubber, and to the present and future means of transport. The second (September 30, 1908), "Gold resources of South America," is a presentation of the production of that metal from earliest times, with an enthusiastic statement that in Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, and Ecuador there

is still abundant gold in sight to meet the world's demand for a long time to come, and that a careful study of local conditions is all that is needed to make the industry advance very rapidly. "Peru of today" is the third article (January 30, 1909), containing a general résumé of agricultural, industrial, and social conditions in that Republic. In the number for March 15, 1909, "Venezuela" is treated with the same careful pen, and there is besides a well illustrated description of the "Weaving and woven fabrics of the native Indians of Spanish America." This series may be said to have its conclusion in an article (February 15, 1909) headed "Advice for the exporter to Latin America." It is interesting to note that the author cautions the Germans to beware of the same errors into which Americans so frequently fall, namely, insecure packing, unwillingness to recognize the importance of meeting the tastes of the consumer instead of trying to thrust upon him the just-as-good article of the foreigner, and necessity of conforming with credit arrangements that rule among the merchants of Latin America.

An additional contribution from the above author, Herr O. SPERBER, appears in the "*Deutsche Export-Revue*" (Berlin) for February 10, 1909. It is a suggestion that traveling salesmen might materially extend their sales by giving demonstrations of manufacturing and use of all kinds of goods on the cinematograph. Any one familiar with the extent to which this instrument has penetrated into the outskirts of civilization and the childlike pleasure with which all classes enjoy its pictures will be convinced of the value of the advice.

"The advanced position that Mexico has taken in many economic matters is one of the most encouraging facts concerning her future." It is thus that CHARLES F. SPEARE writing of the finances of Mexico in the June number of the "Review of Reviews" sums up Mexican policies. The whole bent of the workers and thinkers who formulate the nation's policies is toward increasing native production so as to cheapen the food supply, to provide a liberal surplus for export, and to so guide public utilities that they may be the efficient servants of the people. In lauding the enlightened administration of President DIAZ and the marvelous ability of his finance minister, Señor LIMANTOUR, Mr. SPEARE states that "no commercial conquest, however, that the DIAZ administration has made, compared with the control obtained over the most important railroad lines in the Republic. The story of this conquest is one of the most fascinating and romantic in the history of finance. * * * By what almost

seems a process of financial legerdemain the Government secured control of this vast system with an annual earning capacity of \$30,000,000 and an authorized capitalization of \$650,000,000 at practically no outlay of money." The new commercial life of Mexico followed closely upon the adoption of the gold standard in 1904 and at present the bonds of the Government command highest respect in the markets of the world. Nearly all her obligations are payable in gold and fluctuations of exchange are no longer occasions of dismay to the foreign merchant or trader in the country.

In the section discussing the leading articles of the month, comments on and extracts from the article on "Wireless telegraphy in the American Republics," written by RUSSELL HASTINGS MILLWARD for the April number of the BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS find extended space. The gradual emancipation of Latin-American authors from European influences as noted by Señor MANUEL UGARTE in "Nuestro tiempo," of Madrid also forms the subject of literary comment.

The interest excited by the achievements of Lieutenant SHACKLETON in antarctic regions has kindled a desire to know more of previous expeditions for the discovery of the South Pole. Consequently "Farthest south," as the article on the subject is called, contributed by WILLIAM S. BRUCE to "The World To-Day" for July, meets a public demand for information. Mr. BRUCE acted as naturalist with the Dundee antarctic expedition in 1892-93; was zoologist with the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition in 1896-97, and, in addition to north polar experiences, was the leader of the Scottish national antarctic expedition in 1902, and subsequently, in 1906-7, explored and surveyed Charles Foreland and Spitzbergen. The Dundee expedition was first in the field when the renewal of interest in antarctic exploration began in 1892, four ships being dispatched on a voyage of discovery. Norway, stimulated by Scotland's enterprise also sent a vessel. The observations made during this voyage have served as a basis of recent antarctic meteorology. In 1897 Belgium fitted out an expedition, and the explorers, a thoroughly trained volunteer staff, spent the winter in the antarctic regions, being the first human beings to furnish a concrete account of the climate and weather for a period extending over more than a year. With the beginning of a new century the Swedish antarctic expedition in the *Antarctic* and English in the *Discovery*, a Scottish in the *Scotia*, and a German in the *Gauss*, sailed for the South Pole. The writer of the article was leader of the *Scotia* party, special work being accomplished in oceanography. The results of the expedition were the richest biological collection ever made in antarctic seas, a complete revolutionizing of the map of

the South Atlantic Ocean and Weddell Seas, the fixing of the antarctic continent 700 miles farther north than it was supposed to exist, and valuable contributions to meteorology and physics. Doctor CHARCOT, the leader of the French expedition of 1908, is still on the scene of his labors.

Judged by so distinguished an authority as Maj. Gen. A. W. GREELY, U. S. Army, and commander of the United States arctic expedition of 1881-1884, the discoveries made by Lieut. ERNEST SHACKLETON in the antarctic explorations of 1908-9 are the most important ever made within the Antarctic Circle. The comments of General GREELY concerning the expedition which determined the location of the magnetic pole, largely increased the known area of the southern continent, virtually reached the South Pole, and added materially to general knowledge of those regions, are published under the title "Shackleton and the South Pole," in the "Century Magazine" for July. Concerning the hitherto practically unknown lands surrounding the pole, he writes:

Strange have been the historical vicissitudes of the antarctic continent. A figment of geographic fancy evolved by ORTELIUS in 1570, the great Captain COOK thought that he had demolished it in 1773. Resuscitated by an American sealer, N. B. PALMER, in 1820, it took form and definite location under WILKES's daring and persistent explorations of 1840, supplemented by those of D'URVILLE, ENDERBY, and KEMP. ROSS eliminated WILKES's discoveries from his charts, but the continent was theoretically and scientifically reconstructed by the great physicists, CARPENTER and MURRAY. Slowly evolving its tangible shape through the discoveries of the German DRYGALSKI, the Scotsman BRUCE, the Belgian GERLACHE, the Frenchman CHARCOT, the Norwegian LARSEN, and the Englishman SCOTT, through the late labors of SHACKLETON, the antarctic continent now appears to extend from Victoria Land west to Enderby Land, and from Wilkes Land across the South Pole to Palmer Land.

Under the title "Mexico," the same magazine publishes a charming series of pictures, drawn and engraved by HOWARD McCORMICK: "Mother and child" (in color), "Chato," "The picador," "The toreador," and "The tortilla vender."

In the new South American series of papers prepared by Prof. PAUL S. REINSCH for the "World To-Day," Argentina is the subject for the June issue of the magazine. As is inevitable in considering the conditions of the Republic, much space is devoted to the capital city, Buenos Aires, with its cosmopolitan population, its beautiful streets and edifices, and its commerce-distributing water front. The country of which this remarkable city is the center is in itself no less marvelous in the variety of its resources and the assured promise of its future. The rank of the Republic as a cattle grower and grain producer is well established, but in considering the future industrial

development of Argentina vast lumber and mineral supplies must be given place, and in the opening of means of communication through previously untraversed tracts and the increase of population for the culture of vast arable areas Professor REINSCU sees important requisites in the nation's progress. No less important factor is the establishment of a bank which shall deal with North American interests. The recent visit of the writer to South America as a member of the Pan-American Commission enabled him to note the conditions and to write comprehensively of the great changes being wrought in the southern half of the continent.

The July number of the same publication treats of the "Dormant resources of Peru," by the same author. Within the national boundaries of the Republic such a variety of conditions and resources is stated to exist that Peru might be considered as an epitome of the wealth and opportunities of the world. From this standpoint Professor REINSCU surveys the vast Montaña, the wonderful mineral-bearing mountains, and the coast strip made fertile and wealth producing through irrigation.

Current numbers of the "Outlook" devote considerable space to Pan-American affairs. Much importance is attached to the scientific congress held in Santiago de Chile in 1908, of which it is stated in the issue for May 8 that "perhaps the greatest achievement of the congress was to give to 'Pan-Americanism' a meaning and a purpose more definite than it has ever possessed before." Tribute to the press is rendered in the number of May 29, Senhor JOSÉ CARLOS RODRIGUES, editor and proprietor of the Brazilian daily, the "Journal do Commercio," being characterized as "one of the makers of Brazil." The mutual advantage accruing through the interchange of educational influences between the Americas is emphasized in the July 3 "Outlook." The visit of Secretary Root to Latin America, the energetic work of the International Bureau of the American Republics, and the numerous Pan-American congresses are regarded as effective agents in assisting to a wider material development and to a better understanding of international obligations, but the creation of a uniform mental attitude is regarded as essential to an absolute comprehension of racial differences. For this purpose the interchange of professors between the universities of the Americas is counseled, and Doctor ROWE, who speaks with authority on the subject, has declared that United States investigators would receive a peculiarly hearty welcome throughout the Latin America. The desire is now to make all higher education conform more nearly to United States standards, and the work of educational reorganization in South America will be largely the result of the influence of North American education.

In a consideration of "The world's highest altitudes and first ascents," by CHARLES E. FAY, A. M., Litt. D., published in the "National Geographic Magazine" for June, 1909, attention is given to the conquering of the Andean peaks. The ascent of Mount Chimborazo by HUMBOLDT in 1802 to a height of over 19,000 feet was succeeded by a similar climb a generation later, in 1831, by BOUSSINGAULT, a French naturalist, but attention was called afresh to the Andes when in 1879-80 Mr. EDWARD WHYMPER ascended, measured, and mapped not only Chimborazo, but also the active volcano Cotopaxi, Antisana, Cayamba, and several other peaks over 15,000 feet high. To the south the names of E. A. FITZGERALD and Sir MARTIN CONWAY acquired new fame as mountain climbers. In 1897 the former scaled Aconcagua and climbed Tupungato, while in 1898 CONWAY ascended Illimani and Aconcagua. These expeditions have recently been capped by the achievements of Miss ANNIE PECK, who in the summer of 1908 made the ascent of Mount Huascarán in the conviction that it was the highest peak of the Andes, attaining an elevation estimated at approximately 20,500 feet, probably within 600 or 800 feet of the summit.

In the publication of the initial number of "*Ingeniería*" (Moderna Panamericana) for July, 1909, the editors announce that one of the objects of their highest ambition has been attained. It is stated that the purpose of the magazine is to provide for Latin countries a scientific illustrated review of corresponding rating as the "Domestic Engineering Magazine," published under the same auspices. Included in the general classification of subjects to be treated are: Industries and mining, hygiene and sanitation, iron working and foundries, municipal engineering, lighting, building and materials therefor, heating and ventilation, electricity and its various energizing ramifications, and such other kindred matters as occasion and necessity require.

In its discussion of the leading articles of the month, the "Review of Reviews" for July comments at length on an article in the "Figaro" of Paris concerning the centennial celebrations of national independence shortly to be held throughout Latin America. WASHINGTON, BOLIVAR and SAN MARTIN are placed side by side in the annals of American liberty, the two last named being characterized as the emancipators of the southern half of the continent. SAN MARTIN'S crossing of the Andes is ranked with the passage of the Alps by HANNIBAL and NAPOLEON, and BOLIVAR'S invasion of New Granada, and the founding of Colombia created a new era in American history.

In the same section of the magazine extensive excerpts are reproduced from the article of Maj. J. ORTON KERBEY, published in the April number of the BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS, describing the city of Para, the distributing point for nearly \$50,000,000 worth of trade annually.

In "*Süd Amerikanische Rundschau*" (Berlin) for July 1, 1909, is a presentation of the opportunities in Brazil, in the German colonies in Africa, for the German emigrant, contrasted with the conditions offered him, to which his country prefers that he should go. The sketch is an attractive one, and shows, with full statement of fact, that the individual settler in many parts of Brazil has only himself to blame if he does not attain a thorough success in his undertaking. The Brazilian Government stands ready to aid him in many material ways; land is given him, money loaned without interest, and free seed for the year's crop advanced. The State of São Paulo has been particularly active in this regard, so that the many German colonists settled there recently express themselves as entirely satisfied with their adopted country.

The Yahgan inhabitants of the Fuegian Archipelago are called by CHARLES WELLINGTON FURLONG, F. R. G. S., the "southernmost people of the world," in his article published in "Harper's Monthly Magazine" for June. The gradual passing away of this independent race of islanders is demonstrated by the statement that twenty-eight years ago 3,000 Yaghans paddled their canoes in the waters of Patagonia, whereas it is doubtful if at the present time their number exceeds 175. This remnant maintains its independence in the very face of its destiny. The community life of these people, their daily habits and customs—survivals from a remote and impenetrable past—are described with charm and interest by the writer, and the numerous photographs give an adequate impression of the wild picturesqueness of the surroundings and of the personal characteristics of the people.

In discussing the opening of new markets in Mexico and Central America in the issue of "Commercial Intelligence" for April 21, 1909, the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, Mr. JOHN BARRETT, states that the key to the situation lies in the remarkable railway development that is in progress between the United States-Mexican frontier and the old line of transit across the Isthmus of Panama. Accessibility means progress and stability, and

in the operation of the Tehuantepec Line in Mexico, the Northern Railway in Guatemala, the Interoceanic route in Costa Rica, the traversing of Salvador by rail, and the linking up of the various sections of the intercontinental route, the writer forecasts the realization of the Pan-American vision.

The diamond bearing highlands of the Brazilian State of Bahia are exhaustively discussed in the "Engineering and Mining Journal" for May 15 and 22 by J. C. BRANNER, who states that he takes this opportunity to correct much misinformation published in regard to the deposits and their environment. The economic importance and scientific interest attached to this section are dwelt upon and the geologic formation and methods of exploitation described. The paper is a valuable addition to the literature on the subject. Numerous illustrations show the character of the country, the means of reaching the mines, and the various operations used in obtaining the products.

The "American Druggist" publishes as Number 1 of its Volume XIV, June 15, 1909, a Spanish edition entitled "*Revista Americana de Farmacia y Medicina.*" It is desired that the columns of the review shall represent medical and pharmaceutical interests of Latin America, for which purpose typical articles and illustrations will be reproduced when submitted. Among the subject-matter of the present issue are papers dealing with "The University of Havana," "The College of Pharmacy of Philadelphia," "Typical American drug stores of New York," "The bubonic plague in Japan, and the methods of overcoming it," and a "Sketch of the International Bureau of the American Republics," by its present Director, Mr. JOHN BARRETT.

An intelligent survey of "The rubber system of the Amazon," as published in the "India Rubber World" for July 1, 1909, is made by GUSTAV HEINSON of Para in May of that year. Primarily designed as a clear statement of the writer's views in regard to the so-called rubber valorization project, many instructive facts as to the gathering and marketing of this valuable commodity are furnished. It also corrects a mistake too prevalent abroad that "Amazon rubber is obtained by haphazard methods by ignorant denizens of the forest." To support the contention it is asked: "If it were not for a well-organized system how could Para show a certain and well-sustained and annually growing export of rubber?"

The "Bulletin of the American Geographical Society" for June, 1909, reproduces the story of the ascent of Mount Huascarán by Miss ANNIE S. PECK as told by her before the society on February 23, 1909. In the course of her lecture Miss PECK defends her use of the term "Huascarán" instead of "Huascán" in naming the mountain, stating that the latter is manifestly an error, and further citing the fact that the medal presented to her by the Peruvian Government in honor of her achievement bears the name "Huascarán." The American Geographic Board in April, 1909, also adopted it as the correct name.

The "Mining World" for July 3, 1909, is issued as a special Mexican number and is replete with interesting information concerning the Republic and its leading industry. "The geological formation of Mexico's silver mines," "The effect of the Southern Pacific on the development of the country," "The laws governing corporations," and "A digest of the new mining law" are among the important matters treated. A table of statistics covering the mineral output during thirty-one years shows a total of nearly \$2,000,000,000 (Mexican currency) as the value of gold and silver produced, the valuation of gold being \$334,228,518, and of silver \$1,649,528,978.

The first semiannual report of the Central American International Bureau of Guatemala appears in the April number of "*Centro-América*," the official organ of the Bureau. The report covers the inauguration and organization of the Bureau; the library report, in which special mention is made of the reception of publications from the International Bureau at Washington; general reports on commerce and finance and the work of the Bureau. The various official messages exchanged on the occasion of the inauguration of the Bureau in September, 1908, are also reproduced.

The history of the native silver mines of Batopilas, Mexico, and their present status are authoritatively treated by Walter M. Brodie, mining engineer, in the numbers of the "Mining World" for June 12 and 26. The remarkable development work accomplished by the late ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD is noted, and the statement made that from January 1, 1880, to the opening of 1909, covering the period of his administration and a few years subsequent, the total output has certainly been not less than \$25,000,000.

The "Scientific American" for July 10 devotes considerable space to a consideration of the guayule industry and its bearing upon the future output of rubber. The writer, J. E. KIRKWOOD, expresses some doubts as to the permanent effect of the plant upon the world's rubber supply and states that "the only hope of prolonging the business seems to be in so harvesting the plants that the roots are left in the ground." At present it constitutes one of the most important Mexican products.

The issues of the "Mining Journal" (London) for May and June, 1909, contain valuable papers concerning various mineral-bearing regions of Latin America, notably the following: "Some petroleum bearing regions of Mexico," May 15; "The ore deposits of the Sierra de Cordoba, Argentine Republic," May 29; "The borate deposits of the Atacama Desert, Argentine Republic, June 12; and "The mineral deposits of southern Matto Grosso, Brazil," June 19. The latter also furnishes interesting sketches and notes on the emerald mines of Colombia.

"The Economist" (London) in its issues for June 12 and 19 devotes much space to Latin-American matters. "Factories of Lima and the Peruvian Corporation," "The mines and minerals of Colombia," "Ecuador and its port," and "The industries of Peru" being among the subjects discussed, while in financial and business notes and correspondence the "Presidency of Brazil," "The Cordoba Central of the Argentine Republic, Ecuador and the Guayaquil and Quito Line," and "Argentina," are reported on.

The "Outing Magazine" for June and July continues the charming accounts of DILLON WALLACE concerning his travels "Beyond the Mexican Sierras." The capital city of Tepic is visited and described in the first, and the region of Mexcaltatan and the Lagunas in the second. The running commentary on events by the way is supplemented by photographs illustrative of native life and scenery.

In its section devoted to Reviews of Books, the "American Historical Review" for July, 1909, makes appreciative comment of "*Saint Domingue: La Société et la Vie Créole sous l'Ancien Régime*" (1629-1789), by PIERRE DE VAISSIÈRE. Paris, Perrin et Cie. The writer has been enabled by a long and diligent study of colonial archives at Paris to adequately depict the social life in the Dominican Republic under the French régime.

A contribution of value to Haitian interests is a paper published in the "Mining World" for July 10, 1909, treating of the mineral resources of Haiti, by EDWARD W. FERGUSON, mining engineer. Deposits of iron, manganese, lignite, oil and bitumen, gypsum, and copper are located and described.

In considering Cuba's future, H. A. AUSTIN, in the "North American Review" for June, 1909, states that with a "stable government and peaceful conditions existing on the island, with its fertile soil and other natural conditions, Cuba, in reality, as well as in name, would become the "Pearl of the Antilles."

The monthly review "America," published in Spanish, has as its initial article for June, 1909, an illustrated account of "Mexico and Porfirio Diaz in 1909," followed by an illuminative description, also profusely illustrated, of the "City of Mexico under various aspects."

In "World Events" for May, 1909, under the title "South America and her commerce, some things we do not know about our neighboring Republics" are narrated by HON. CHARLES B. LANDIS.

"Machinery News" for June publishes a paper by Maj. J. ORTON KERBEY concerning the way to win the trade of South America, in which valuable suggestions are made for the business man.

The "Banker and Investor Magazine" for July reprints a valuable report furnished by United States Consul-General ANDERSON at Rio de Janeiro in regard to the agricultural bank established by the Federal Government of Brazil in 1907.



LATIN-AMERICAN NOTES

Venezuela has placed all materials used for disinfecting purposes on the free list.

The first Mothers' Club in the Argentine Republic was recently opened in Buenos Aires.

The city of Guadalajara, Mexico, has decided that all electrical wires shall be placed underground.

The population of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, on March 31 was 1,198,802, or 58,525 more than a year previous.

The University of La Plata, Argentine Republic, is to institute a six-year course for the training of hydraulic engineers.

The University of Cordoba, Argentine Republic, founded in 1613, is organizing courses in university extension, and is about to erect a new building.

The new members of the Cuban Cabinet are: Secretary of Government, Señor Francisco Lopez Leiva; Secretary of Public Works, Señor Joaquín Chalons.

Shipment over the Tehuantepec-Orient route was inaugurated between Hongkong and New York in April, the first cargo arriving in New York after a voyage of fifty-three days.

There has recently been held in Berlin, Germany, an exhibit of paintings in Brazil, both landscape and city life, made by a Munich artist who decorated the new steamers of the Hamburg-American Line.

Plans are on foot for holding an Agricultural and Corn Exposition in Mexico. This may assume the shape of an agricultural congress to be held in September, 1910, as a part of the celebration of the Mexican Centennial.

The exports of manganese ore from Brazil in 1908 were valued at \$1,200,868, against \$2,442,984 in 1907. The exports of the ore to the United States in 1908 amounted to only \$140,648, as compared with \$521,581 in 1907.

The BULLETIN is informed by the United Fruit Company that they are at present operating over 150 miles of railway in the Republic of Panama, one half of which is used for the transportation of both freight and passengers.

A decree of May 10, 1909, provides for the exemption from taxation of lands in Panama devoted to bananas and cacao when grown to the exclusion of other crops. In other instances they are subject to taxation as by statute provided.

The British Vice-Consul at Maldonado, Uruguay, has been awarded a government bonus of \$3,000 for having been the first to set out a plantation of over 10,000 maritime pines. This prize was awarded under the Uruguayan afforestation act of July, 1897.

An executive decree promulgated by President DIAZ, of Mexico, under date of June 1, 1909, continues in force for the term of one year the exemption from duty on foreign merchandise introduced into the Territory of Quintana Roo for consumption in that district.

The American and Rio Plata steamship line, operating a fortnightly service between New York and the River Plata, will carry samples and exhibits for the railway exposition to be held in Buenos Aires in 1910, at a reduction of $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from the regular freight tariff.

Brazil has been compelled to import a very large portion of its food supply, in spite of the fact that many sections of the Republic are suitable for its production, but the development of agriculture is already showing its effect in the decreased imports of foodstuffs and forage.

The Astronomical Society of Mexico issued invitations to a special meeting on May 12, 1909, in order to celebrate the tercentenary of the invention of the telescope, which was first made in 1609. It would seem that a Republic of Latin America is the only nation to make formal recognition of this great event in science.

The fiftieth anniversary of the death of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT—May 6, 1859—was observed in Germany with befitting ceremonies. This remarkable man, who, with Goethe, ranks as the highest product of Germany's intellectual genius, did in his time more than any one person to call the world's attention to the wonderful resources of Latin America.

Brazil is taking a keen interest in the Dry Farming Congress to be held in Billings, Montana, October 26 to 28, 1909, and is to be represented by exhibits and delegates. Arrangements are to be made for a branch of the Congress in Brazil at the expense of the Government, by which all discussions in America may be translated into Portuguese and all discussions in Brazil may be translated into English.

The new President of Brazil, within a few days after assuming office, appointed Dr. CANDIDO RODRIGUES, of the State of São Paulo, to organize the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, which was created by the law of December 29, 1906. The appointment of Doctor RODRIGUES to this important office is regarded by the press of Rio as a guaranty that this new department will be ably administered.

A new company, composed of Americans and Brazilians, is negotiating for a franchise to operate a line of street cars in Santos, Brazil, to be constructed up Monte Serrate and to the beach, and Doctor FERREIRA DOS SANTOS, chief of the Bureau of Telegraphy, is negotiating for the installation of a wireless station on Monte Serrate, overlooking both sea and city. The greatest difficulty in the project seems to be in obtaining motor power.

A chamber of commerce was organized in the Argentine city of Bahia Blanca in April, supplanting the active commercial organization that had existed in that city since 1901. American trade journals printed in Spanish, and advertising matter, also in that language, may be sent to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Bahia Blanca, Argentina, where there is a growing market for American lumber, structural steel, building materials, and railway supplies of all kinds.

The largest engine ever operated in Mexico has recently been delivered to the Mexican Central Railroad by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for use on the line from Cardenas to Tamasopo. The track over which it will work ascends 3,200 feet in a distance of 30 miles. The engine is a Mallet compound oil burner, and, with tender, weighs 338,000 pounds. Fifty-three days were required for it to reach its destination from Philadelphia and several bridges between that city and Aguascalientes had to be reenforced before the monster locomotive could pass over them.

The Fuller Argentine Package Express is the name of a company recently established in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, Calle Maipú, 71. In addition to a regular express service for small packages with the United States, where they have an office in the Produce Exchange, New York, it is their intention to keep on file in Buenos Aires as complete a list as possible of catalogues of American manufacturers for free consultation by Argentine importers. It is requested, therefore, that advertisements of this character be sent to them liberally by all those interested in such publicity.

In the July issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN some errors were made in connection with the steamship service of the United Fruit Company. According to their latest sailing schedules, the voyage from New Orleans to Guatemalan ports takes less than four days. The service of that company between New Orleans and Ceiba, Honduras, has been discontinued. The company operates steamships from New Orleans to Colon and from New Orleans and New York to Bocas del Toro, Panama. The fare from New Orleans to Bocas del Toro is \$50, and from New York to the same point, \$60. They also maintain a line from Boston to Port Limon, Costa Rica, the voyage consuming eight days.

THE MONTH OF JULY IN PAN-AMERICAN HISTORY

- July 1, 1904.—The ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Cuba are exchanged at Washington.
1860.—A convention between the United States and Costa Rica is signed at San Jose, by the terms of which all pending claims are referred to arbitration.
- July 2, 1881.—JAMES A. GARFIELD, the twentieth President of the United States, is shot by a political fanatic at Washington.
- July 3, 1898.—Admiral CERVERA's squadron is destroyed off Santiago de Cuba by Admiral SAMPSON's fleet.
- July 4, 1776.—The representatives of the 13 colonies, constituted as the United States of America, unanimously adopt the Declaration of Independence.
1826.—THOMAS JEFFERSON, patriot and third President of the United States, dies at Monticello, Va.
1851.—The first railway in South America, built by WILLIAM WHEELRIGHT, between Caldera and Copiapo, Chile, is opened to the public.
- July 5, 1811.—Declaration of independence of the Republic of Venezuela.
- July 6, 1807.—The British troops, under General WHITELOCKE, are defeated by the Spanish and Argentine forces in their second attempt to capture Buenos Aires.
1908.—*The Roosevelt*, Commander PEARY's ship, starts on a polar expedition.
- July 7, 1519.—On the plains of Otumba, CORTES decides the fate of Mexico by defeating the great Aztec army, which had driven his forces out of the city, after a gallant defense of seventy-five days.
1898.—The Republic of Hawaii is annexed to the United States at the request of the citizens of the former.
- July 8, 1628.—A Spanish treasure fleet is captured in the Bahamas Islands by the Dutch Admiral PETER HEYNE.
- July 9, 1816.—The first congress of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata adopts a declaration of independence.
- July 10, 1528.—The famous Spanish explorer, ALVARO NUÑEZ CABEZA DE VACA, reaches the coast of Texas.
- July 11, 1809.—The combined forces of Spain and Great Britain besiege and capture the city of Santo Domingo from the French.
- July 12, 1784.—Don JUAN MORA Y FERNÁNDEZ, first President of the Republic of Costa Rica, is born at San Jose.
- July 13, 1584.—Sir WALTER RALEIGH's expedition lands on the island of Wocokon, and takes possession, naming it Virginia, after the Virgin Queen.
- July 14, 1816.—FRANCISCO MIRANDA, Venezuelan patriot and soldier, and retired general of the French army, dies at Cadiz, Spain.
- July 15, 1712.—The province of Louisiana is granted by the French King to ANTOINE CROZAT for a period of twelve years.
- July 17, 1852.—The Argentine Republic recognizes the independence of Paraguay.

- July 18, 1830.—The constitution of the newly established Republic of Uruguay is sworn to and put in operation.
- 1872.—BENITO JUAREZ, Mexican patriot and statesman, dies in Mexico City.
- July 19, 1800.—Gen. JOSÉ JUAN FLORES, first President of the Republic of Ecuador, is born at Puerto Cabello.
- 1824.—Emperor ITURBIDE (AGUSTIN I) of Mexico is executed at Padilla.
- July 20, 1810.—The revolution against Spain in the viceroyalty breaks out in the capital, Bogota, the viceroy is deposed, and a provisional board of government is established.
- July 21, 1608.—Capt. JOHN SMITH returns to Jamestown after the first exploration of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.
- 1822.—ITURBIDE, under the name of AGUSTIN I, is crowned as Emperor of Mexico.
- July 22, 1795.—Signing of the treaty of Basel, whereby Spain cedes the entire island of Haiti to France.
- July 23, 1840.—DOM PEDRO II is declared of age and crowned Emperor of Brazil.
- 1906.—The Third Conference of American Republics is formally opened at Rio de Janeiro.
- July 24, 1783.—The Liberator, SIMON BOLIVAR, is born at Caracas.
- 1823.—The Republic of Chile declares the emancipation of slaves.
- 1847.—BRIGHAM YOUNG founds Salt Lake City.
- July 25, 1524.—ALVARADO, one of CORTES'S lieutenants, having defeated the Quiche Indians and conquered Guatemala, founds the city of Tecpan, Guatemala.
- 1535.—SEBASTIÁN DE BENALCAZAR, one of PIZARRO'S lieutenants, founds the city of Guayaquil.
- July 26, 1565.—The Spaniard MENÉNDEZ destroys the colony of the French Huguenots in Florida, hanging all the inhabitants as heretics.
- 1810.—The independence day of the Republic of Colombia.
- 1822.—An interview between the two Liberators, BOLIVAR and SAN MARTIN, takes place at Guayaquil.
- July 27, 1610.—Sir THOMAS SMYTHIE discovers Delaware Bay.
- 1811.—DON MIGUEL HIDALGO Y CASTILLO, Mexican patriot, priest, and soldier, is shot at Chihuahua.
- 1853.—A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation is concluded between the Argentine Confederation and the United States.
- July 28, 1821.—The independence of Peru is formally proclaimed at Lima.
- 1906.—ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, arrives at Rio de Janeiro on board the U. S. S. *Charleston*.
- July 30, 1502.—COLUMBUS, on his fourth and last voyage, discovers the island of Guanaja or Bonaca, naming it "Isla de Pinos" (Isle of Pines).
- 1619.—The House of Burgesses meets at Jamestown, the first colonial legislature in the New World.
- 1777.—WASHINGTON crosses the Delaware to Germantown with his army.
- July 31, 1498.—COLUMBUS, in his third voyage of exploration, discovers the Island of Trinidad.

THE MONTH OF AUGUST IN PAN-AMERICAN HISTORY " " "

- August 1, 1498.—COLUMBUS discovers the mouth of the Orinoco on his third voyage of exploration.
- August 2, 1868.—Don JOSÉ BALTA is elected first President of the Republic of Peru.
- August 3, 1492.—COLUMBUS sails from Palos, Spain, with three caravels, the "*Santa María*," the "*Pinta*" and the "*Niña*," on his first voyage in search of a passage to the Indies, which resulted in the discovery of America.
- 1821.—Gen. SAN MARTIN is proclaimed by the Peruvians Protector of Peru.
- August 4, 1886.—The present constitution of the Republic of Colombia is adopted.
- August 6, 1824.—The patriot forces, under the lead of General BOLIVAR, defeat the Spanish at the battle of Junin.
- 1825.—The provinces of Upper Peru declare their independence from Spain and form a Republic under the name of Bolivia, in honor of the Liberator.
- 1826.—Inauguration of the first President of Bolivia, Gen. ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE.
- 1908.—The Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress opens at Guatemala City.
- August 7, 1538.—The Spanish explorer, JIMÉNEZ DE QUESADA, founds the city of Bogota.
- 1819.—General BOLIVAR defeats the Spanish troops at the battle of Boyaca.
- 1892.—Chile and the United States sign a convention agreeing to submit the claims of the citizens of the latter against the former to a commission.
- August 8, 1621.—Creation of the University of Cordoba, Argentine Republic, by Pope GREGORY XV.
- 1828.—The present constitution of Chile is promulgated.
- August 10, 1809.—The first cry for independence in South America is given out in Quito.
- 1909.—Opening of the National Exposition of Quito, Ecuador, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the declaration of independence.
- August 11, 1908.—Inauguration of the National Exposition of Rio de Janeiro, in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the opening of Brazil's ports to the commerce of the world.
- August 12, 1806.—The city of Buenos Aires, which had been captured by the British under BERESFORD, is retaken by the Spaniards under SANTIAGO DE LINARES.
- August 13, 1521.—Cortes, having built and transported a fleet, launches it on the Lake of Mexico, and takes the city after a long siege.
- August 14, 1502.—Columbus, on his fourth and last voyage, discovers the coast of Honduras, landing at what is known as the Cape of Honduras.

- August 14, 1811.—The movement for independence in Paraguay is initiated at Asuncion by Don PEDRO JUAN CABALLERO.
1906.—ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, arrives at Buenos Aires.
- August 15, 1519.—Governor PEDRARIAS founds the city of Panama, which formed the basis for the exploration of the west coast.
1536.—JUAN DE AYOLAS, Spanish soldier and explorer, founds the city of Asuncion, Paraguay.
- August 16, 1853.—The inhabitants of Santo Domingo revolt against the Spanish, who had again taken possession of the island. This was the first movement toward the definite establishment of the Dominican Republic.
1858.—The first cable message is sent across the Atlantic Ocean.
- August 17, 1850.—General SAN MARTIN, the liberator, dies at Boulogne-sur-mer, France.
1874.—An arbitration treaty is signed between the United States and Colombia.
- August 18, 1648.—The Portuguese defeat the Dutch at the battle of Guarapes, Brazil.
- August 20, 1780.—The Chilean patriot and soldier, Don BERNARDO DE O'HIGGINS, is born at Chillan, Chile.
- August 21, 1521.—CUAUHTEMOC, the Aztec emperor, having been captured by the Spaniards under CORTES, and refusing to reveal the hiding place of his treasures, is subjected to torments.
- August 23, 1892.—Gen. DEODORO DA FONSECA, first President of Brazil, dies.
- August 24, 1777.—Washington's army passes through Philadelphia for the Chesapeake.
- August 25, 1825.—The Republic of Uruguay declares its independence and separation from Brazil.
- August 26, 1906.—The Third Pan-American Congress, at Rio de Janeiro, adjourns its sessions, and recommends that the next meeting be held within five years at Buenos Aires.
- August 27, 1828.—A treaty of peace is signed between Argentine Republic and Brazil guaranteeing the independence of Uruguay.
- August 28, 1821.—General SAN MARTIN, Protector of Peru, founds a library at Lima.
- August 29, 1533.—After raising a ransom valued at \$17,500,000, PIZARRO puts ATAHUALPA, the captive Inca, to death at Caxamarca.
1565.—The town of St. Augustine, Fla., the oldest European town in the United States, is founded by MENENDEZ, a Spanish soldier.
1793.—The French Commissioner, POLVEREL, issues a decree abolishing slavery in Haiti.
- August 30, 1498.—COLUMBUS discovers the islands of Cubagua and Margarita, off the coast of Venezuela, which afterwards became renowned for their pearl fisheries.
1857.—The first railway in the Argentine Republic, running from Buenos Aires to Las Flores, is opened to the public.
- August 31, 1848.—The Republic of Costa Rica (having previously seceded from the Central American Union) adopts its constitution.
1867.—The Republic of Peru adopts its constitution.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL :: :: :: :: ::

ON June 14, 1909, Dr. NILO PEÇANHA, Vice-President of the United States of Brazil under the administration of President AFFONSO PENNA, who died in office, assumed the presidential chair for the remainder of Doctor PENNA's term.

The rapidity with which President PEÇANHA has risen to high political honors has been remarkable—a Federal Deputy at the age of 21, a Senator and Governor of his State at 35, Vice-President of the Republic at 38, and finally President of the Republic at 41.

He was born in the city of Campos, State of Rio de Janeiro, and after completing his primary and secondary studies he matriculated in the Law School of Pernambuco, where he graduated with honors.

With the advent of the Republic, the young law graduate was elected Deputy to the Constitutional Assembly, being the author of several articles of the present constitution of Brazil, among them the article providing for compulsory arbitration of international disputes. After serving twelve years as Deputy from the State of Rio de Janeiro, he was elected Senator and then Governor of his State.

The great work he accomplished in reorganizing the government and finances of the State of Rio de Janeiro while Governor is proof of his remarkable administrative ability. When he announced his candidacy for the office of Governor, the State was in the throes of a great financial and economic crisis, and even his warmest friends and admirers doubted his ability to successfully cope with the situation. The State was financially insolvent and its autonomy was threatened. One of his first official acts after assuming office was to cable the State financial agent in Europe to suspend the negotiations then in progress for a large State loan. During the four years of his administration he rendered inestimable services to his State and revealed himself to be a statesman and administrator of a high order. He reorganized and consolidated the public departments and abolished many offices which he regarded as unnecessary or useless. He reduced the salaries of public officers, beginning his campaign of economy by making a reduction of 25 per cent in his own salary. He annulled or modified existing contracts with the resultant economy to the State of large sums. He improved public instruction and established professional schools and promoted the development

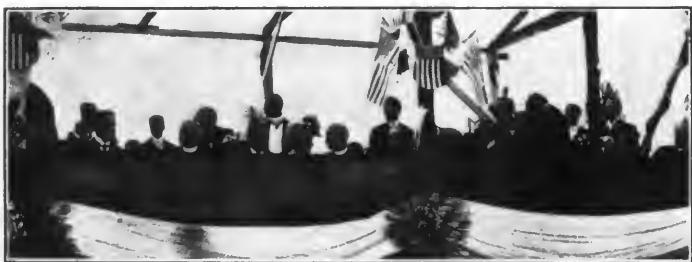
of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining industries. He made a reduction in all export duties and sought and obtained from the railway companies a considerable reduction in freight rates.



THE PALACE OF THE PRESIDENT, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

At the close of the second year of his administration, the receipts for the first time in eleven years exceeded the expenditures, and in the last year of his administration there was a surplus in the Treasury of over 1,000 *contos*, after having promptly met all its obligations.

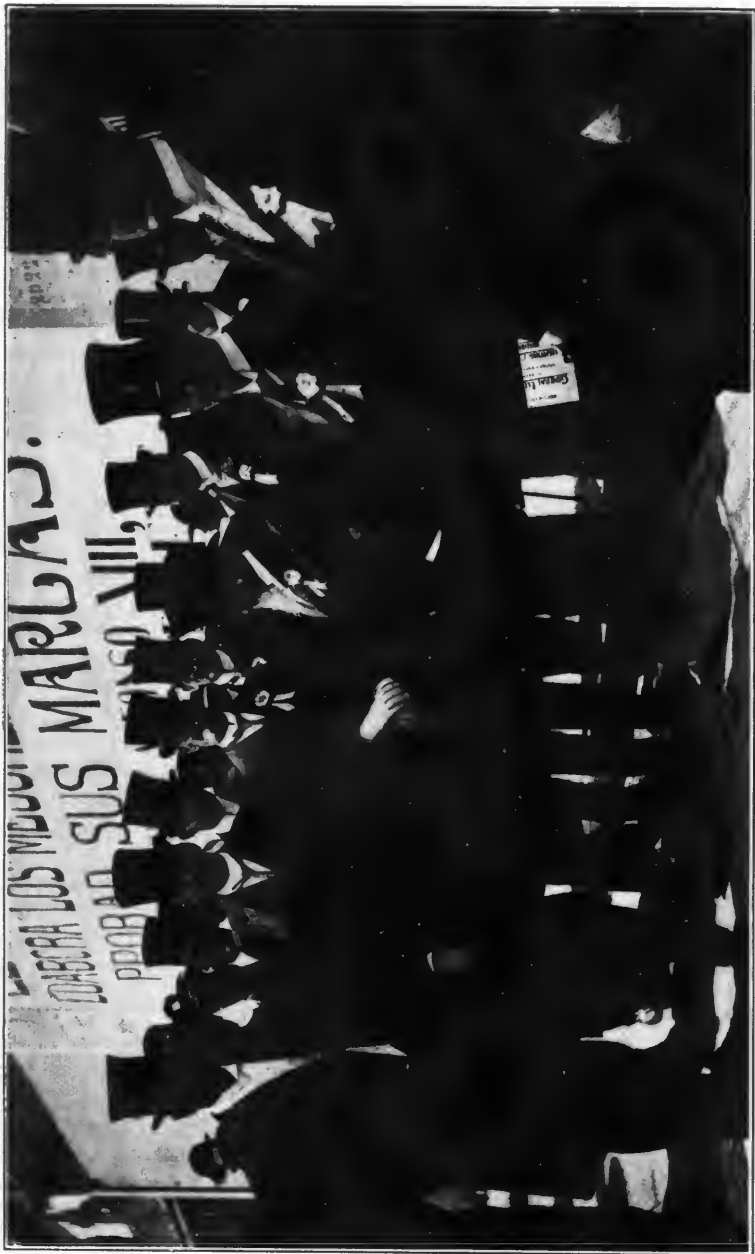




HONORING THE INDEPENDENCE DAY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

THE Fourth of July represents a distinct epoch in history. In fact, it has lost its significance as a date in the annual calendar and, used in its special sense, refers altogether to the event of which the phrase is symbolic. Historically it indicates the day in 1776 when the Declaration of Independence of the "United Colonies" (now the United States of America) was declared; its broader meaning, however, is taken by all civilization to be the beginning of the severance of the new world from the old, the denial in America of the European doctrine of the divine right of kings.

The term "Independence Day" is often used, especially in solemn and intensive oratory, and it is necessary to explain to the foreigner that the Fourth of July is the independence day, the birthday, of the first American nation. It will be acknowledged, when attention is called to it, that America really has national birthdays, to which the finger of time can point with as clear precision as to the date of a great battle, or, what is of higher analogy, to the hour when a corner stone was laid for some building that is to be used for the benefit of a whole people. Other nations grew slowly into their present degree of civilization, and have passed from one system of government into another only by a slow process of evolution. In some instances there has been an indistinctly defined revolt, dragging its protest through a crisis of months and years. England, to be sure,



IN THE CITY OF MEXICO ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

In Mexico City a committee composed of distinguished Americans, with members of the Diplomatic Corps, accompanied the President of the Republic to the place where the address of the day was delivered.

had its Magna Charta day, France celebrates the fall of the Bastile, and Switzerland attaches its reverence for liberty to the names of TELL and WINKELRIED. But a natal day for a nation is distinctly American. Every republic on the Western Hemisphere is proud of its natal day. Eeuador and Bolivia enjoy a friendly rivalry among the Republics of Latin America, as having been the first provinces to declare, in 1809, an independence from Spain. Argentina, Mexico, Chile, and others followed in 1810; Brazil, by a bloodless revolution, joined the republican ranks in 1889. Each republic therefore celebrates its own day of independence as one of the great fiestas of the people.

One graceful feature of all of these Republics, peculiarly characteristic of Latin and Latin-American courtliness, is the honor paid to the Fourth of July, in the sense that it is not only the great national holiday of the United States, but also the date of the first concerted movement in America asserting a determination to establish on the Western Hemisphere a republican form of government.

In Mexico, both by custom and by law, the national flag is displayed from public buildings in honor of the Fourth of July, and congratulatory telegrams are sent from the capital to Washington. Each year, moreover, some special tribute is paid to the day by a union of national officials with those American residents celebrating the event. This year the holiday was felicitously recognized by the President of Mexico, Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, who attended with his staff a splendid breakfast on the Fourth of July given by the American colony of Mexico. Just before this hour a reception had been held by the American Ambassador, the Consul-General, and the members of the society, with President DIAZ and Vice-President CORRAL as guests of honor, at which a happy address was delivered by Mr. ARNOLD SHANKLIN, Consul-General, and a cordial response acknowledged by the President. Members of the various foreign diplomatic corps were also present, and took part with equal sincerity in the formal proceedings, watching also with interest the sports and amusements generally indulged in by loyal Americans on this day in whatever portion of the world they happen to be. Similar celebrations have been held in the City of Mexico for many years, and wherever within the Republic Americans can gather together on that day they are joined by Mexicans who rejoice with them in calling the Fourth of July one of the great days of America.

It is natural to suppose that on the Canal Zone in Panama there would be a genuine celebration by the 5,000 or more Americans there, and good proof of this is given in the issue of "The Canal Record" for June 30, 1909. Almost an entire page is devoted to the day's programme, which includes amateur athletic events, parades, fireworks, several concerts, exhibitions, and tournaments, ending in a grand ball

to which the whole colony was invited. But in addition to the spirit of patriotism on the part of native-born Americans there was a delicate act of courtesy shown by the Republic of Panama to the Govern-



× Col. Felix Diaz.

× President Diaz.

The President of Mexico was received by a committee just outside of the grounds in which the "Fourth of July" celebration was held. The photograph shows the distinguished guest and his son, who is a colonel in the Mexican Army.

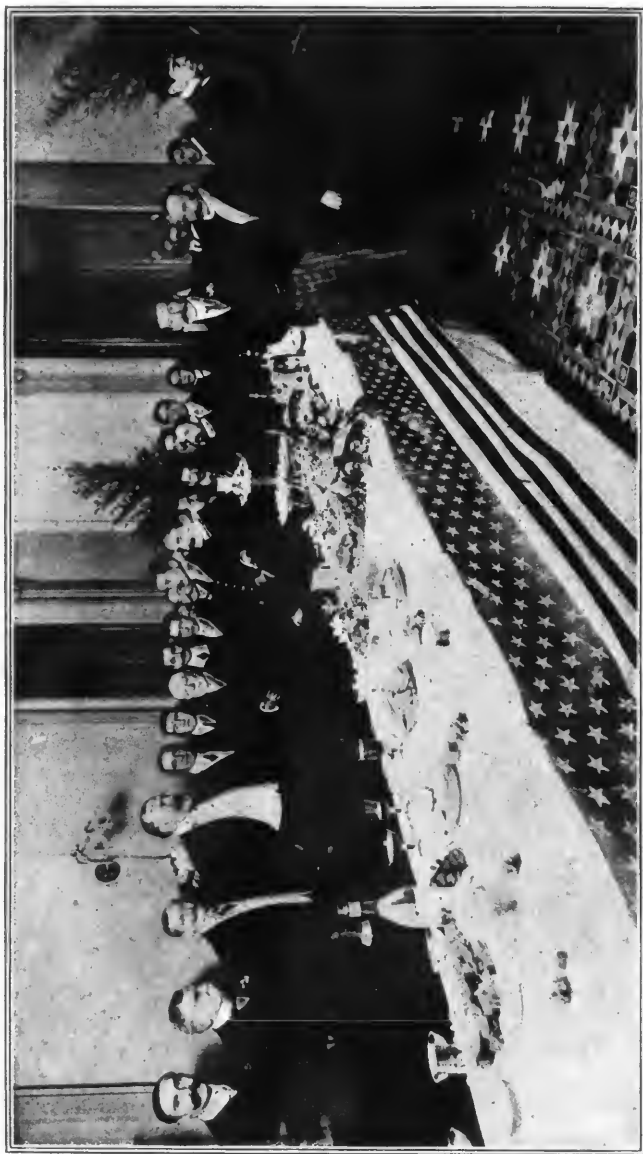
ment of the United States through the Isthmian Canal Commission which is noteworthy. In recognition of a similar courtesy manifested

by the commission on the anniversary of the natal day of the Republic of Panama, November 3, which had been set apart as a holiday throughout the Canal Zone, President OBALDIA, through the Secretary of Government and Justice, designated the Fourth of July (actually the 5th in this instance) as a civic holiday within the cities of Colon and Panama.



11 n. Arnold Shanklin, Consul-General in the City of Mexico, delivering the "Fourth of July" address before the American residents and official Mexican guests. Mr. Shanklin spoke in both English and Spanish. Directly back of him are General Porfirio Diaz, the President of the Republic of Mexico, Hon. David E. Thompson, American Ambassador to Mexico, and Señor Ramón Corral, Vice-President of Mexico.

But the Republics far removed from the United States by distance and social intimacy were glad to embrace this opportunity to show that such barriers disappeared before the inspiration of sentiment and fraternal affection which, on this day above all others, demonstrates the real vitality of Americanism. In Lima, the capital of the Republic of Peru, a ceremony of the same nature as that in Mexico was heartily carried out. The American legation held a reception



CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.
Gen. E. C. O'Brien, the American Minister, entertaining his guests.

for citizens of the United States fortunate enough to be in the neighborhood, and President LEGUIA of Peru was among the visitors eager to honor this Independence Day and the country to which it gave birth. In La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, where to be sure there are not many American citizens, but where the ties of friendship have been materially strengthened during the last few years, equal respect was paid to the flag and to the day. One of the local papers, which published a photograph of President TART, concluded its remarks upon the Fourth of July in the following tribute: "The United States is a land of men and genius, and has gained the admiration of the world not for its military glories, which are few, but for its scientific conquests, which are many. Increased prosperity to the sister Republic of the North means in the end increased prosperity to all the Republics of Latin America." In Uruguay, the American Minister was the host for his countrymen at a banquet, given on the Fourth of July. Among his guests also were many distinguished "Orientales," Uruguayans, who took the occasion to pay their respects both to General O'BRIEN and the nation he represented.

In Argentine Republic, which is geographically the farthest removed from the United States of all the American Republics, there is firmly founded one of the most patriotic societies in the world. Its name is the North American Society of the River Plate (see BULLETIN, April, 1909, p. 679), and one of its chief objects is to offer to all North American residents of the region of the River Plate an opportunity to celebrate the Fourth of July. Oddly enough, many members of the society are Canadians, while not a few are South Americans who have spent several years in the United States. This year a banquet was given in which Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, the newly arrived American minister to Argentina, delivered a splendid address to that Republic. A unique feature of the day in Buenos Aires was a Fourth of July concert given by an English organization. The Argentine national hymn and the American national hymn were sung one after the other, and the English combined the words of "God Save the King" with "America" in beautiful accord. The government officials never omit to pay their respects, either by personal calls of state or by formal tribute of flowers and congratulations, to the minister and consul of the United States of America, and the Argentine daily papers always mention this international *fiesta* in words of friendship.

In fact, the attention called to the Fourth of July by all the newspapers of Latin America is a sincere testimony to the lasting respect in which this crisis in the history of the Western Hemisphere is held. On this great anniversary there is sure to be some paragraph or even more extensive sketch of the history of the event; some notice of its general significance or particular celebration in some locality or by



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF "THE NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE RIVER PLATE," OF BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
A fine reception and banquet was given on the Fourth of July by this Society in Buenos Aires.

some local association. In Pará, Brazil, for instance, this year there was a pleasant reception held at the American consulate attended by the principal magistrates of the city. In Rio de Janeiro the American Association of Rio de Janeiro held a celebration out of doors, one of the features of the entertainment being a baseball game which, for almost the first time, could be played in Brazil by real American talent. To this game the English Cricket Club was invited, and the Revolution of 1776 was thereby completely buried in a friendly rivalry between the sports of the Old World and those of the New.

It is evident that wherever Americans are most numerous settled they will be most active in promoting, among themselves at least, a celebration of their great national holiday. This by no means implies any influence upon the officials of the governments in which they for the time being are living. On the contrary, the presence of only one or two Americans suffices to bring out all marks of delicate courtesy from the representatives of foreign governments, to demonstrate that they are not isolated in sentiment because they happen to be separated from their fellow-countrymen. But Americans must have their Fourth of July, and the more to enjoy it the merrier. The last few years in Cuba have shown a decided increase in the number of residents and settlers in that beautiful island, and consequently they have taken their holiday with them. This year, however, there was a most cordial combination of the American idea with the Latin habit of recognizing its significance befittingly. The headline called the event "Cuban-American Confraternity." The particular act around which interest centered was the review of certain regiments of the Cuban army, directed by Maj. Gen. FAUSTINO GUERRA, and the reception by them of a set of standards presented by a body of little American girls through the same number of little Cuban boys. The president of the American Club of Havana made the dedicatory address, and the acceptance was acknowledged by General GUERRA.

All these ceremonies and celebrations have one other feature, besides the decided feeling of friendship of Latin America for the United States, in common. This is the absence of noise and explosion, and the substitution therefor of games, parades, concerts, social gatherings, and dances. In other words, Latin America has taught us the pleasure to be derived from a "safe and sane Fourth." This does not mean that no fireworks were displayed, or that salutes were not fired on proper occasion. There was plenty of both, but due caution and control were exercised. It does mean that American children and American adults can have as much fun, and show their loyalty with as much enthusiasm, both abroad and at home, without that lawlessness which hitherto has been, unfortunately, too characteristic of the Fourth of July.



CAMP COLUMBIA, JUST OUTSIDE OF HAVANA, CUBA, DURING THE CUBAN-AMERICAN CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Twelve little American girls are presenting standards to twelve little Cuban boys who will in turn present them to the army. The celebration was heartily enjoyed by both Cubans and Americans, and met the approval of President Gomez.

Washington, the capital of the United States, was, the BULLETIN is proud to say, a leader in the movement to repress the noisy and degrading side of the national celebration and to set before the country an example of what a really patriotic Fourth of July could be. Not a person was injured in all Washington; not one serious fire was



THE PROCESSION OF FLOWERS PASSING UP PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE FROM THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The "Fourth of July" in Washington, D. C., was celebrated with all the enthusiasm necessary to show a true loyalty in the hearts of Americans, but without noise or disaster. Fireworks were displayed in the evening, which were attended and enjoyed by thousands. During the day, besides the open-air ceremonies in the public places, a very pretty procession of flower-decorated automobiles was organized, and delighted the people who took part in or viewed it.

recorded during the twenty-four hours of this natal day. Therefore, in insisting that America continue to celebrate with all the joy implied by the term "Independence Day," it is well to be grateful for these instances of courtesy which can be found in every Republic of Latin America.



ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE ARGENTINE NAVY " " "

THE annual review of the Argentine fleet took place May 29, 30, and 31, off Puerto Militar, the naval station adjoining the city of Bahia Blanca.

The President and committee, with the Minister of Marine, arrived from Buenos Aires on the 29th, and were met by a guard of honor composed of detachments from the fleet, coast artillery, and naval cadets.

The new port works were inspected with the workshops, naval stores, hospital, and dry docks, all of which were found in perfect order. His Excellency then boarded the frigate *Sarmiento* and reviewed the squadron drawn up in order of battle.

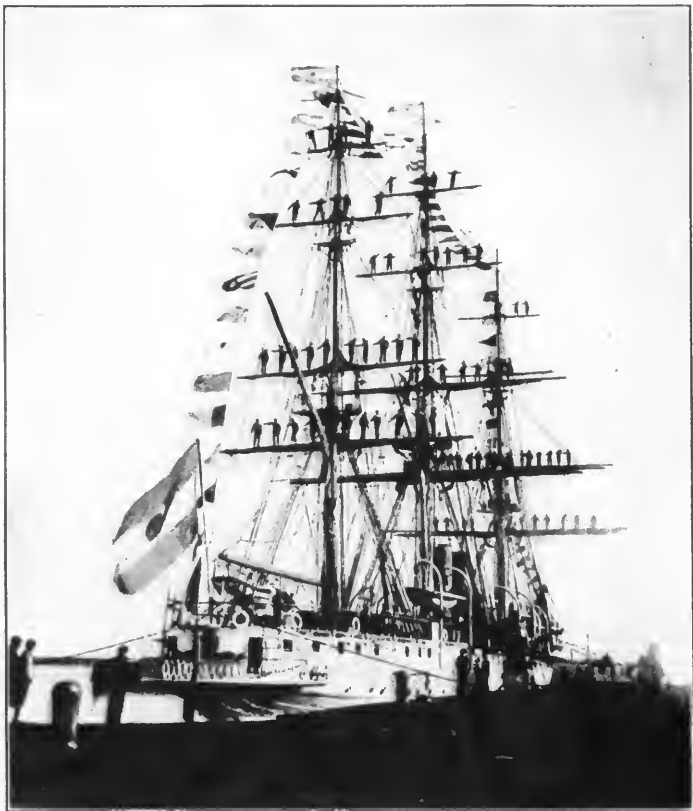
The sight was an impressive one. As the white frigate steamed slowly between the gray hulls of war ships, each in turn burst into flame with the thunderous presidential salute of 21 guns, between the discharges the assembled crowd ringing out the shout "Viva la Republica."

After the salute the President transferred his flag to the battle ship *Belgrano*, flagship of the squadron, whence he witnessed boat exercises and maneuvers by the torpedo fleet, which later engaged in a mimic night attack upon the larger ships.

The following day the squadron steamed 40 miles out to sea and gave an exhibition of target practice at full speed, averaging 70 per cent of centers at ranges varying from 3,700 to 2,500 meters. The gunners in every case were young conscripts, yet so perfect was the marksmanship that the remains of the target, shattered by the first ship which opened fire, could not be seen at times for the spouts of foam lifted by the projectiles.

Trials of speed succeeded the target practice, after which the fleet returned to Puerto Militar.

The third day the shore batteries fired upon a moving blank, and later a sham engagement took place between these and the squadron, entering in single file and replying to the fire of the batteries, affording the spectator a splendid sight.



FRIGATE "SARMIENTO," WITH YARDS MANNED, AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

One still finer was enjoyed in the afternoon when a force of 2,500 men and 4 guns were landed and occupied the beach, defended by 1,000 men with field artillery.

The inauguration of a new proving ground for heavy guns, with various tests of penetration, velocity, and rapidity of fire, closed a programme most enjoyable and most interesting.

GARIBALDI.



BELGRANO.



SAN MARTIN.



PUYRREDON.



THE ARGENTINE BATTLE SHIPS GARIBALDI, BELGRANO, SAN MARTIN, AND PUYRREDON, WITH CREWS MUSTERED, SALUTING THE PRESIDENT.

A fact worthy of note throughout the maneuvers is that the majority of the rank and file engaged were youths of 20 and 21, rendering their two year's service as required by law. Recruited almost wholly from the inland Provinces, they take to the sea as though born to it; a life on the Pampas or among the Cordilleras makes an excellent preparation for the stern discipline of a man-of-war.



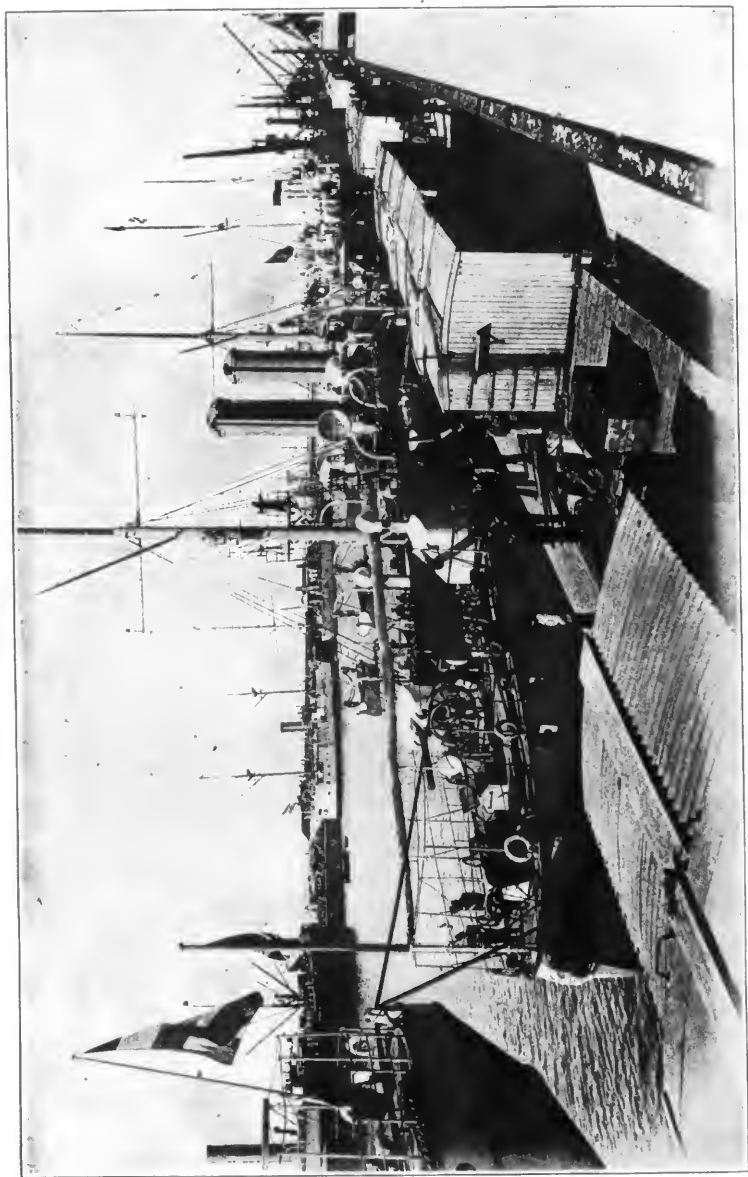
TARGET PRACTICE. BATTERY VI, ON SHORE, DISCHARGING ITS FOUR CM. GUNS AT A TARGET TOWED BY A TUG.

The high averages of the gunners probably are due in great part to previous training of the eye with rifle or lasso.

Besides being thus excellently manned, the perfect precision and accuracy of movements observable throughout shows the fleet to have been equally well equipped.

In a word, the review evoked from those who saw it a high tribute of praise for all the Departments of the Argentine Navy.





WARSHIPS AT THE DOCKS, BUENOS AIRES.

A very imposing scene of Argentine warships at the extensive docks of Buenos Aires. It was due to the genius of the late Genl. Domingo F. Sarmiento, President of the Argentine Republic from 1868 to 1874, and of Genl. Julio A. Roca, President of the Republic from 1880 to 1886, that Argentina's splendid modern navy were laid and the harbor of Buenos Aires was deepened and widened. During this régime also the construction of modern docks was begun.

THE QUITO EXPOSITION

THE exposition opened in Quito on August 10, 1909, has awakened more than usual interest, not only throughout Ecuador but also in the neighboring Republics and the United States.

Active participation on the part of sister nations has been assured by the erection of buildings devoted to a display of the products of the respective countries, and the completion of the Guayaquil-Quito Railroad has placed the capital of Ecuador in easy reach of the coast both for passengers and exhibits.



Transporting the United States Government exhibits in bullock carts from the railroad station at Chimbaalle to the Exposition Grounds.

The United States has displayed particular activity in preparing to share in Ecuador's national celebration of her independence. On June 11 the U. S. S. *Saturn*, which transported the United States exhibits from Panama to Guayaquil, was cordially welcomed by the fleets in the harbor, being the first ship flying the American flag seen in Ecuadoran waters for a long time. The exhibits, prepared in Washington under the supervision of Commissioner-General WAXDS, reached the exposition grounds in good condition in spite of the many transshipments to which they had been subjected.

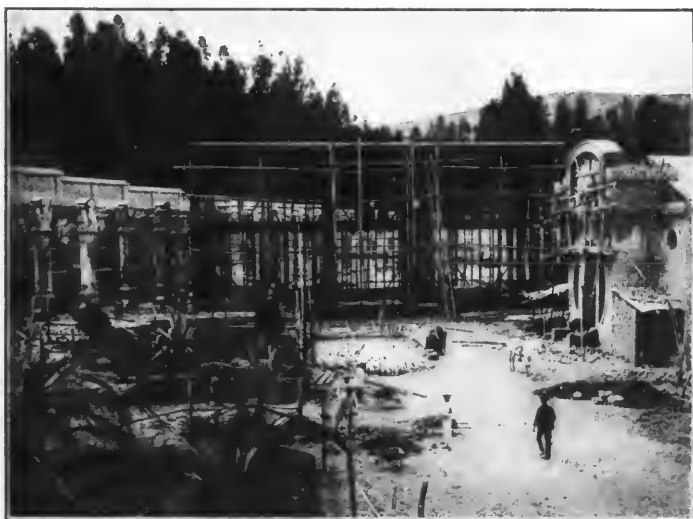


(Photo by Harris & Ewing.)

HON. ERNEST H. WANDS,

Commissioner-General of the United States to the National Exposition of Ecuador.

In addition to an adequate display of the leading features of United States development through the installation of the exhibits in a specially designed building, an object lesson in the methods of national progress has been provided through a complete motion-picture apparatus. By this means, life in the northern Republic—the system of receiving immigrants, of cultivating the soil, of manufacturing raw materials, amusements, etc.—is to be depicted for the benefit of Ecuador's people. From the International Bureau an interesting souvenir is to be distributed in the form of a postcard bearing the flags of the Republics of America, 50,000 of which have been shipped.



The United States Government Building at the National Ecuadorian Exposition, showing progress of construction. Photo taken June 15.

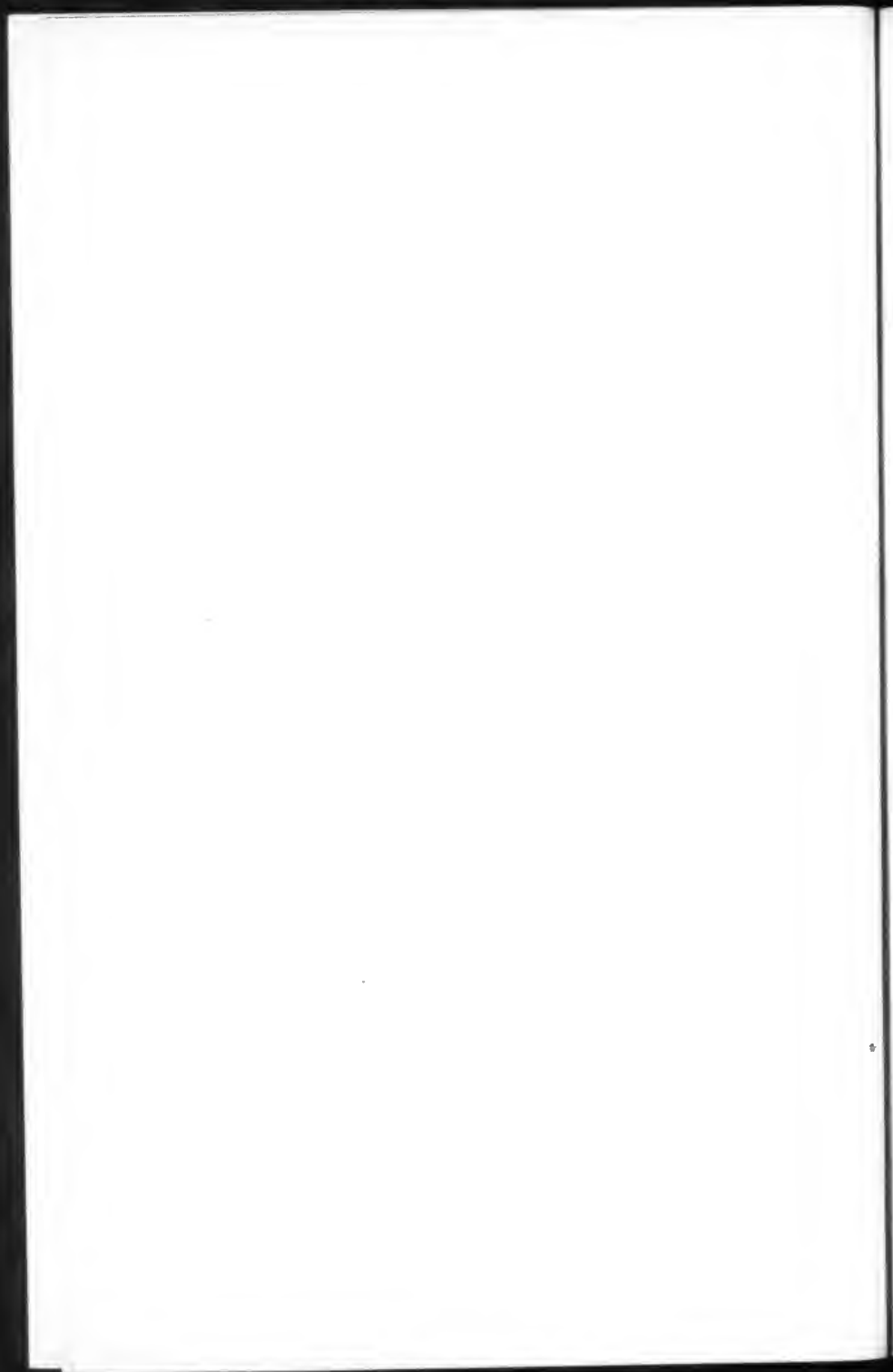
Of the status of the grounds surrounding the exposition and the approach thereto, Commissioner-General WANDS reports that the northern terminal of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad is at Chimbacalle. This is really a part of Quito, but it is intended only as a temporary station until the municipality decides on a more convenient terminal.

The road from Chimbacalle to the exposition site is, like all highways in and around Quito, rather hilly, and though the grades have recently been lessened by some deep cuts, much work remains to be done in order to facilitate transportation of goods from the railroad to the center of the city. Passengers are carried to and from the



(Photo by Dale.)

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



station in automobiles. The transportation of freight, however, is still in the primitive stage; milk, forage, and other agricultural produce are still carried along the road on the backs of mules, and long trains of these animals may be seen at any time during the day. A few two-wheeled carts are employed for hauling larger pieces of freight to the stores in Quito. The last steep hill on the way to the exposition grounds is now being macadamized under the direction of the Ecuadoran Government, and its condition for heavy traffic has been greatly improved. With the extension of the excellent road improvements that are now being undertaken by the Government, this highway will soon be in first-class condition, and the transportation of freight to the stores in Quito will be greatly facilitated.



The Ecuadorian Building at the National Ecuadorian Exposition. Photo taken July 1.

The city of Guayaquil is some forty-odd miles up the Guayas River. PIZARRO entered the harbor of Guayaquil on his first and second expeditions, although no attempt to found a settlement was made until after his return from Spain with official authority to seize and hold the new country. On his third voyage he camped on the island of Puna, in the Gulf of Guayaquil. All steamers going to Guayaquil to-day anchor off that island to take on a pilot and customs officials.

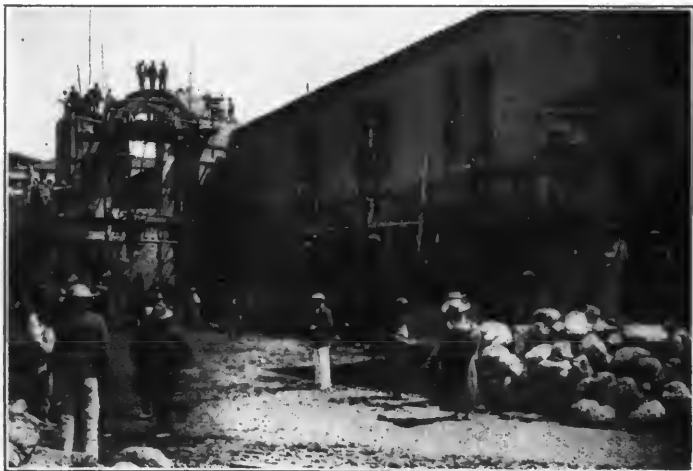
Quito, the capital of Ecuador, is almost on the equator and has an altitude of 9,400 feet. For years it was one of the most isolated cities in South America, but a few months ago the people celebrated the completion of the railroad connecting this ancient Inca city with

the coast. Following the line of the railroad, the distance from Guayaquil to the capital is 286 miles.



View of the buildings at the National Ecuadorian Exposition; the Colombian Building on the right, the Chilean Building on the left, and the Ecuadorian Building in the background. Photo taken July 1.

When the Panama Canal is opened to navigation, the water route from New York to Guayaquil will be 2,864 miles. At present freight shipped by way of Cape Horn is subject to a voyage of 11,470 miles.



DIPLOMATIC INSTRUCTION

JUNE 1, 1909, the Department of State in Washington undertook a new method in dispatching to their posts the newly appointed representatives of the Government of the United States in the diplomatic and consular services. The reorganization act of April 5, 1906, effected a radical change for the better in the consular system; the scarcely less important executive order of June 27, 1906, and the regulations of the Department of State based thereon, mark an epoch in consular history. Changes of this character, radical as they proved themselves to be, produced a system that was intended to elevate these services into careers commensurate with their importance. The interest displayed by Senator Root when he was Secretary of State gave increased vigor to the demand that diplomatic and consular officers must adequately represent the dignity and rank of the United States in the world's work; he introduced many reforms and encouraged those officers already appointed to a praiseworthy activity. Secretary KNOX brought his energy and farsightedness to this field of his new duties and perpetuated the plans already instituted during the former régime.

Nevertheless, it was discovered that, according to standards recognized by all the most progressive and experienced nations, there was still one step which would add materially to the efficiency and preparedness of those who were beginning their diplomatic or consular careers. This addition to the routine already established—the preliminary examination under rules analogous to civil-service appointments, and designation to positions only after these examinations had been successfully passed—was an intermediate step put into active operation by Secretary KNOX with the class just ready on the date above mentioned, June 1, 1909.

The word "class" is used intentionally, because the formation of the two bodies, the appointees to vacancies in the diplomatic and consular services, was as systematically arranged as it is in the military and naval academies. On June 1, 1909, the Department of State of the United States began to give instruction in rules and regulations, diplomatic usage, international law and official custom, and other matters pertaining to the services, to these appointees.

For the diplomatic corps, whose term extended through the month of June, special attention was laid upon such questions as would be frequently brought before them. Subjects of international law, national and international conventions, maritime conferences, received particular emphasis. Assistant Secretary of State HUNTINGTON WILSON and Mr. JOHN GREGORY, Jr., outlined the course of



(Photo by Harris & Ewing.)

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS AND RECENTLY APPOINTED CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1. James Barelay Young, Pennsylvania, American Consular Assistant. 2. Roger Culver Tredwell, Indiana, American Consular Assistant. 3. Charles A. Holder, Colorado, American Consul, Rouen, France. 4. Hon. Wilbur J. Carr, New York, Chief Clerk of the Department of State. 5. Hon. Huntington Wilson, Illinois, Assistant Secretary of State. 6. Hon. Herbert C. Hengstler, Ohio, Chief of the Consular Bureau. 7. Augustus E. Ingram, California, American Consul, Bradford, England. 8. Henry P. Coffin, Pennsylvania, American Consul, Mazatlan, Mexico. 9. John A. Ray, Texas, American Consul, Maskat, Oman. 10. P. Emerson Taylor, Nebraska, American Consul, Port Louis, Mauritius. 11. Fred C. Slater, Kansas, American Consul, Sarnia, Ontario. 12. George B. Schmucker, Florida, American Consul, Ensenada, Mexico. 13. Cornelius Ferris, jr., Colorado, American Consul, Asuncion, Paraguay. 14. Benjamin F. Chase, Pennsylvania, American Consul, Leeds, England. 15. Ralph C. Buser, Pennsylvania, American Consul, Erfurt, Germany. 16. Alexander V. Dye, Missouri, American Consul, Nogales, Mexico. 17. Lucien N. Sullivan, Pennsylvania, American Consul, La Paz, Mexico. 18. Samuel MacClintock, Kentucky, American Consul, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. 19. Frank Deedmeyer, Alabama, American Consul, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. 20. Marion Lecher, Georgia, American Consul, Acapulco, Mexico. 21. Maxwell K. Moorhead, Pennsylvania, American Consul, St. John, New Brunswick. 22. Albert W. Robert, Florida, American Consul, Algiers, Algeria. 23. Robert Frazer, jr., Pennsylvania, American Consul, Valencia, Spain. 24. Leo J. Keena, Michigan, American Consul, Chihuahua, Mexico. 25. Charles K. Moser, Virginia, American Consul, Aden, Arabia. 26. Frederick Simpich, Washington, American Consul, Bagdad, Turkey. 27. Henry C. A. Damm, Tennessee, American Consul, Cornwall, Ontario. 28. Andrew J. McConnico, Mississippi, American Consul, St. John's, Quebec.

studies and delivered lectures to the appointees. Experts in several lines addressed them, and they were expected to make themselves familiar with the departments of the Government and personally to visit the various bureaus for the purposes of learning their working methods.

For the consular corps, whose term extended through the month of July, a very careful programme was prepared and printed, as this was the first time that they had ever, in such a formal way, been assembled for actual class-room work. This programme included a review of the history of the consular service, study of consular regulations with regard to privileges and powers, passports, citizenship, merchant vessels and relief of seamen, fees, accounts, immigration, quarantine, inquiries and reports. The ground was thoroughly covered by examinations, while sample reports and dispatches were written on the typewriter. Associated with Mr. AUGUSTUS E. INGRAHAM were Mr. WILBUR J. CARR, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, and Mr. HERBERT C. HENGSTLER, Chief of the Consular Bureau of that Department, all of whom had been instrumental in establishing the courses. Lectures and addresses were delivered also by Mr. SHAND, Chief of the Bureau of Appointments; Doctor BUCK, Chief of the Bureau of Indexes and Archives; Mr. FLORENNOY, Chief of the Bureau of Citizenship; Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Commissioner of Navigation; Mr. WERBER, of Auditor's Office; Mr. MORRISON, Chief of the Bureau of Accounts; Mr. BAKER, of the Far-Eastern Division; Mr. JOHN BARRETT, the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics; Mr. O. P. AUSTIN, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor; Mr. OSBORNE, Chief of the Bureau of Trade Relations; Doctor SCOTT, Solicitor for the Department of State; and Doctor WILEY, Department of Agriculture. There were visits to the Secretaries of the Department of State, to the other Departments, and they were cordially received by the President, who had all along manifested a cordial interest in their work. The final address was given these fortunate Consuls of the United States of America, as their title is henceforth to be, by Mr. CARR.

They are surely to be congratulated, and the BULLETIN wishes to voice the general opinion that the United States, whom they are to represent, and the countries to which they are accredited will be drawn into closer relations of friendship and commerce by these first beneficiaries of the new system. As many of these Secretaries and Consuls have received appointments to positions in Latin America, the BULLETIN will be able to follow them in their future career. It takes the opportunity, therefore, of wishing them Godspeed on their journey, a profitable field for their energy, and to assure them that on their return they will always be welcome in the International Bureau of the American Republics.



(Photo by Harris & Ewing.)

OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RECENTLY APPOINTED DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

29. Franklin Mott Gunther, Virginia, Third Secretary of Embassy, Paris. 30. Charles Campbell, jr., Virginia, Third Secretary of Embassy, Tokyo. 31. Roland B. Harvey, Maryland, Second Secretary of Embassy, Vienna. 32. Norval Richardson, Mississippi, Second Secretary of Legation, Havana. 33. Philip Bayard, Delaware, Secretary of Legation, Tangier. 34. Frank D. Arnold, Pennsylvania, Secretary of Legation, Guatemala. 35. Sheldon Whitehouse, New York, Secretary of Legation, Caracas. 36. G. Cornell Tarler, New York, Secretary of Legation and Consul-General, Bangkok. 37. George Andrews Moriarty, Rhode Island, Third Secretary of Embassy, Mexico. 38. Hon. Huntington Wilson, Illinois, Assistant Secretary of State. 39. Hon. Alvey A. Adee, District of Columbia, Second Assistant Secretary of State. 40. John H. Gregory, jr., Louisiana, Second Secretary of Embassy, Constantinople. 41. J. H. Stabler, Maryland, Secretary of Legation, Quito. 42. Hon. William F. Sands, District of Columbia, Minister to Guatemala. 43. Balkam Schoyer, Pennsylvania, Second Secretary of Embassy, Rio de Janeiro. 44. Alexander Benson, Pennsylvania, Secretary of Legation, La Paz. 45. J. Butler Wright, Wyoming, Secretary of Legation, Tegucigalpa. 46. Alexander R. Magruder, Maryland, Secretary of Legation, Montevideo. 47. Francis M. Endicott, Massachusetts, Secretary of Legation, Santo Domingo. 48. William P. Cresson, Nevada, Secretary of Legation, Lima. 49. Capt. George T. Summerlin, of the Division of Information, Department of State.

CUBAN DEVELOPMENT ∴

THE United States correspondent ^a of "*La Lucha*," one of the oldest papers of Havana, in contributing the following interesting information regarding the Cuban Republic, states that the possibilities of the island are daily awakening greater interest from the viewpoint both of investors and health seekers. He adds that never before in the history of the country have so many successful financial men from the New York world of finance been among the visiting public.

Continuing with a summary of the things which have been done in the past year, the correspondent tells of the new roads through the center of the island and said that with one stretch of roadway in Santa Clara Province just at the Matanzas Province line, completed, it would be possible to go from Mantua, the extreme western point of the island, to the eastern limits of Santa Clara Province, a distance of 325 miles. President GOMEZ promised Governor MAGOON that this uncompleted section of roadway would be one of the first works undertaken, as soon as the new Department of Public Works was in smooth running order.

In Pinar del Rio, the \$100,000 government building, the "Audiencia," stands as a mark of progress, as it is a work of modern building type. In Havana, the new fire department headquarters, marking the establishment of the paid fire department, are noticeable. The improvements in the city hospitals and the penitentiary on Principe Hill will make the buildings valuable for many years to come. At Mazorra, the national insane asylum, the new buildings, and the repairs to the old ones show the keen interest the American officers had in the work of making the lives of the unfortunate more bearable.

At Matanzas the dredging of the harbor and the opening of the new custom-house mark a new era of progress for that old city. This port is an important sugar-shipping point. The new buildings in the city, in general, and the opening of the immense storage plant of the Matanzas Terminal and Warehouse Company, which recently acquired the molasses interests of R. Triffin & Co. for \$3,000,000, indicate a wave of prosperity of good proportions.

Cienfuegos, after a battle royal on the sewer and waterworks question, is now in the hands of the contractors for that essential work. The docks' improvements there are indicators of the anticipated business now about due in that whole section. The new bank building of the National Bank of Cuba has been opened for business there.

^a EDGAR W. DENNISON, Secretary Publicity League of Cuba.

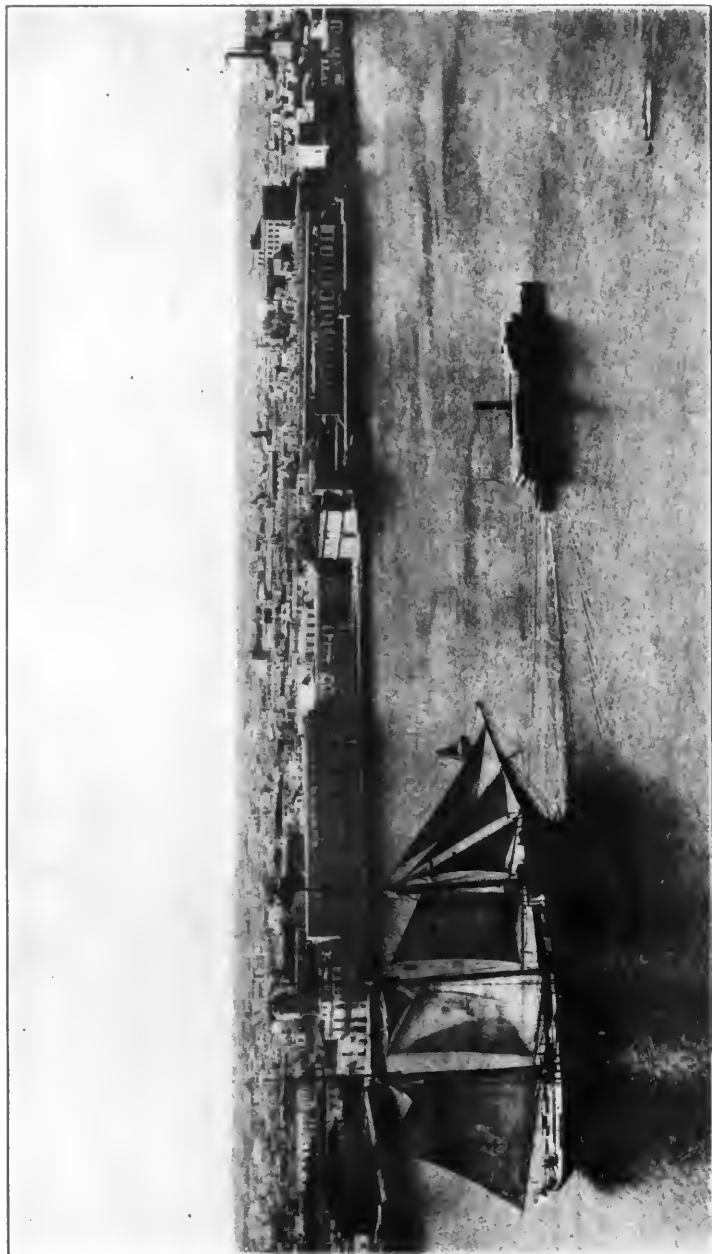
Santa Clara has had many miles of new calzadas or highways added to the surrounding country, and these have been a great help to the people, in many cases reducing the cost of living one-half, according to the statements of the natives. A new concrete government building on the square will house all the provincial, civil, and municipal officers. This building will tend to expedite the transaction of all government business on account of the departments being formerly located in half a dozen different buildings in the city. The installation of a new electric light plant, the enlargement of the gas plant, the installation of the ice plant, and the proposed street-railway system all tend to brighten up that city.

Camaguey, which is the most American of the cities of Cuba, outside of Santiago de Cuba, is continually developing. The location of the city, at the middle distance point on the Havana-Santiago run, and the finest hotel on the island outside the city of Havana, make it a good stopping place for the tourists. The waterworks system will soon be in operation throughout the city and the surrounding section near the mains.

Santiago de Cuba probably presents as a whole as much progressive spirit as any city on the island, largely on account of the cooperation of the Cuban railroad officials with the provincial Governor MANDULEY and the municipal officers as well. The new quarter-million-dollar custom-house is ready for occupancy. The new building of the National Bank of Cuba has been opened for business, and the celebration was entered into by the whole city.

The National Bank of Cuba last year handled \$671,000,000 in cash in and out of its Havana main office, the money being represented by Spanish gold and silver, French gold, English gold, and American gold and silver. The amount represents more in bulk in cash than any bank in New York City handled last year. This does not include the cash passing in and out of the fifteen branch banks on the island. It does not include the checks handled through the foreign exchange department. Their new building in Havana has an average of 3,000 people per day who use the elevators.

The railroads in general are doing things in spite of the fact that the sugar crop of last year was not up to the standard of former years. The United Railways of Havana are almost through with the relaying of their heavy steel between Mantanzas and Santa Clara on the route of the Havana-Santiago express. The Western Railway of Havana has surveys completed to the Remates section of the Province of Pinar del Rio, where the Havana Tobacco Company have 225,000 acres of land planted with their standard crops. This railroad also has extensions planned to the United States naval reservation on the north coast, Bahia Honda and also Cabanas. The Cuban Cen-



(Miller Photo.)

VIEW OF HAVANA AND THE WATER FRONT FROM CABANA FORTRESS.

tral Railway, which operates in the central section of the island, has made more extensive preparations for the handling of the business of this year than ever before in the history of the road. They have planned many extensions to nearby sugar mills, and in many cases the lines have been completed. Their new dock facilities at Sagua la Grande, Port Isabella, and at Cienfuegos are now in service. The Cuba Railroad has replaced 200 small bridges and has made extensive repairs to the permanent way. They have extensions under way to Bayamo and Manzanillo, the line to Bayamo already being in operation to Palma Soriano, a distance of about 20 miles from San Luis, the junction point for the extension. They have built half a dozen new railroad stations in the past year, the standard concrete station being used. At Santiago de Cuba the new concrete passenger station and the extensive freight stations and docks attest the permanence of the improvements being made by this system. The officers of the Cuba Railroad do not seem to regard the situation in Cuba as anything but good, their recommendations for improvements on the line and new industries to be fostered by the railroad bearing out the stand they take in the matter. At Antilla, on Nipe Bay, where the terminal warehouses and docks have only recently been completed, work has already started on tripling the present number of warehouses and docks. This terminal has had a steady increase in tonnage and it is apparent that other large interests are arranging to locate on Nipe Bay.

The farewell trip of Governor MCGOON to the eastern end of the island on his last look at the improved conditions served to bring out the importance of the mining industries in the Province of Santiago de Cuba or Oriente, recently named. The trip to Felton, on Nipe Bay, where the iron-ore deposits of the Spanish-American Iron Company are being developed, was one of the most enjoyable of the ten days' journey. It was my good fortune to be one of the guests of the Governor, and to me this end of the trip was the best. The iron deposit on which the company is spending over \$5,000,000 to develop was found after the best mineralogists in the world had investigated the properties and reported ore of insufficient quantities to pay for working out. Almost the whole of the \$5,000,000 has been expended, the building of 3 villages, 13 miles of railroad, 25 bridges (one 720 feet long), loading incline railway system, drag-line system for economically loading the iron ore, docks and unloading system, power house, and various other important parts for prompt handling being the items on which this sum was spent. The capacity per day under the present schedule of operation is 12,000 tons, it being possible to take up three 60-ton cars at one time on the incline, the loaded cars going



A STREET IN THE SUBURBS OF HAVANA.
The building laws of the city are very strict. There are few frame houses, the majority being built of masonry, a combination of cement and stone.

1797

down pulling up the empty cars. The ore deposit is on a high table-land 11 to 13 miles back from the terminal docks, on Nipe Bay, at Felton. JENNINGS S. COX, JR., the general manager of the Spanish-American Iron Company, was the discoverer of the iron-ore deposit, which has been proven by the boring tests to contain more than 600,000,000 tons of iron ore. No discovery of iron ore in the history of the world has been as important as this discovery, coupled with those at Moa containing a like amount of iron ore, and also one at Baracoa, which is said to contain 600,000,000 tons, making a total in the three deposits of 1,800,000,000 tons of iron ore, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, not considering the amount contained in the older discoveries, which are in operation there. The old copper mines of this same province have been worked for the past hundred years, and many of the old iron mines have been in operation for the past fifty years. The recent discoveries of gold in this province are interesting, and in one case the Santiago-Holguin Gold Mining Company, under the direction of JOSE M. GOVIN, the editor of the Spanish newspaper "*El Mundo*," in Havana, has been producing from \$18,000 to \$20,000 per month for the past year, the gold being shipped in bars from Havana to New York.

Out of the 187 sugar mills on the island there are 170 active, the crop this year giving promise of good returns. The estimated amount of sugar production for this year is set at 1,500,000 tons. The cane in nearly all the Provinces shows a decided gain, and there are a number of estates on which the planting has increased the production to a marked degree. Santiago, or "Oriente Province," as it is called to-day, shows the greatest gain in new cane planted, and it will on this account run Havana Province a close second on the sugar production for this season.

First mortgages in Havana and the surrounding country, as well as the interior cities and plantations, show considerable activity. City mortgages on good security with good title are paying 8 to 10 per cent per annum. Country mortgages on tobacco lands and cane lands in nearly all the Provinces pay from 12 to 18 per cent per annum with one-third valuation on the property and the title unquestioned. A recent addition to the financial companies of the city of Havana is a title guaranty company, which is looked upon with marked favor on account of the large number of foreign investors interested in Cuba at this time. A first-mortgage company formed by capitalists from the United States is another of the new financial entrants, the issuance of debenture bonds against the Spanish first mortgages being a feature of the plan proposed to bring in foreign development money, the same as the plan followed in the northwest and southwest United States development. There seems to be a place for just such a company in Cuba at this time.

The success of the Havanese in handling the large crowds for the inauguration and the winter carnival has had much to do with the coming of a big crowd for the winter carnival next year. The newspapers in the United States have been exceedingly kind to the people of the new Republic, and a bureau of publicity has been organized so that news in reference to the island may be issued to the press with a regular schedule and also from reliable sources. The Havanese give full credit to the press for all their publicity, even if it is not absolutely correct.



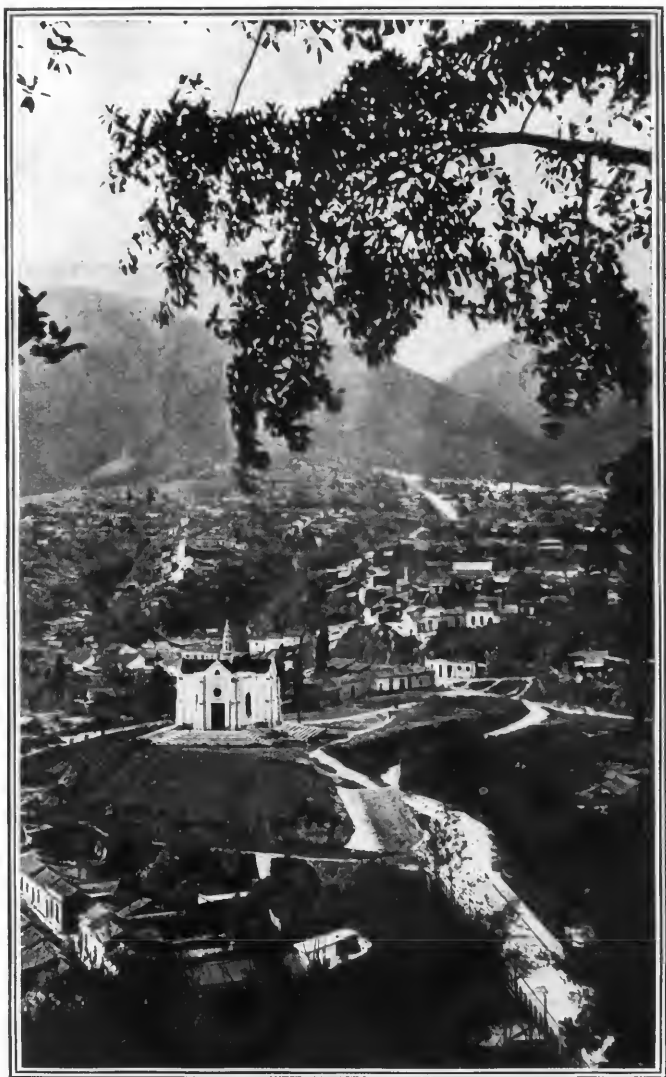
MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CAPITALS OF LATIN AMERICA

CARACAS.

THE capital of the United States of Venezuela deserves to be known better than it is as one of the most charming cities to visit and one of the most healthful and pleasant places of residence on the American Continent. In the Torrid Zone and at no excessive elevation, only about 3,000 feet, it enjoys an almost entire springtime the year around. There is no winter; at the coldest it never approaches nearer than 30° to frost. There is a touch of summer at times, but not the sweltering heat of the Tropics nor even the heat of our Atlantic seaboard cities of the United States, but rather the summer of the south downs of Devon in England. The thermometer may occasionally reach 90° F., although this occurs but seldom. For the most of the year there is only spring, and that is one of the most beautiful little valleys of Venezuela or of any other land.

One may sail around the world, but nowhere else will he find so bold a shore as that presented to the Caribbean on the north coast of Venezuela in the vicinity of Caracas. Here the coast range of mountains rise straight up from the sea from a mile to a mile and three-quarters in height. There are higher mountains than these, but none that looks so high. Mount Naiguatá, on the sea front a few miles away from Caracas, is 9,430 feet high. This is the main turret of this cyclopean wall of granite rising sheer from the water's edge. Flanking Naiguatá is La Silla, the saddle, second in height, 8,629 feet. Behind La Silla and only 6 miles away from the sea lies Caracas. On the sea front of La Silla and clinging to the foot of the cliff is La Guaira, the seaport. Short as is the distance in a direct line between the two cities, the connecting railway is 24 miles long. It starts winding up the face of the mighty wall with a grade of 4 per cent in a path cut out of the solid rock until it reaches the lowest point in the barrier, a pass of 5,000 feet, over which it goes and descends down into the valley and to Caracas.

The valley is only 3 or 4 miles broad, is watered by four small rivers, three of which, Anauco, Catuche, Caronta, flow into the fourth,



VIEW OF CARACAS, VENEZUELA, LOOKING WEST FROM CALVARIO HILL.

Many of the houses of Caracaeas are covered with stucco and painted in delicate tints of yellow, blue, red, and green. The buildings are flush with the streets and have no chimneys. Caracaeas is one of the most picturesque and naturally beautiful capitals of the New World.

the Guaire. Looking from the house tops in the center of the city it seems to be entirely surrounded by mountain peaks, highest on the north rising to 9,000 feet or over and on the south to about half that height.

Caracas is not located wholly in the valley proper, but lies in a pocket of the hills. It is situated on the southern slope of La Silla and extends eastward and westward down into the plain to the Rio Guaire and the true valley. It is very regular in structure, even more regular than the majority of South American cities, which in this respect are far better planned than North American or European cities. The streets of Caracas cross at right angles, running north and south and east and west.



MUNICIPAL THEATER, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

This large theater, facing a beautiful square and surrounded by lovely gardens, was erected in 1881. It is the property of the city, and has its own electric plant. The interior is handsomely decorated. Its spacious auditorium is richly furnished and has a seating capacity for about 2,000 persons.

With some exceptions the streets are narrow, usually not exceeding 30 feet from curb to curb, but are for the most part well paved with a hard concrete. As in Washington, the streets are numbered and lettered from a central point, the Capitol, so in Caracas the enumeration starts from the Cathedral or northeast corner of the Plaza Bolivar, but this beautiful little park in the Venezuelan capital is nearer the center of that city than is the stately building in the North American capital the center of Washington. From the Plaza Bolivar run, very nearly in a true line with the cardinal points of the compass, four avenues—North Avenue, South Avenue, East Avenue, and West Avenue. To the east of the line of North and South Avenues the streets running parallel thereto are named, on the north of



CATHEDRAL, CARACAS.

East Avenue, First, Third, Fifth Streets North, and to the south of East Avenue, First, Third, Fifth Streets South. To the west of the line of North and South Avenues the streets are numbered in the same manner, Second, Fourth, Sixth, North or South, as they are above or below the line of Avenue West. So also with the streets running east and west. Those to the north of the Plaza Bolivar are numbered First, Third, Fifth East or West, as they may lie east or west of North Avenue, and to the south of the Plaza are Second, Fourth, Sixth East or West, as they may lie east or west of South Avenue.



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF CARACAS.

The method of naming the streets is similar to that adopted in Salt Lake City, Utah, with the exception that in Salt Lake the central point being the Temple, the streets running along the four sides of Temple block are called North Temple, South Temple, East Temple (or Main), and West Temple. South Temple and First South Streets in Salt Lake therefore run east and west, while in Caracas, South Avenue and First Street South run north and south and together with North Avenue and First Street North form continuous streets.

To a traveler from the United States Caracas presents an unfamiliar appearance. In parts it is very Old World and very Spanish

in architecture. There is a sameness in the houses, one a little larger or a little smaller, but all more or less alike, with colored walls and tiled roofs. These walls remind one somewhat of Havana, colored as they are in dull oriental blues, greens, yellows, and reds, but the material is different. In Havana it is solid stone foundation; here it is most often brick covered with mortar or a tinted stucco.

In Caracas the houses often present their worst side to the street. The interior may be quite handsome, with sumptuously furnished drawing rooms, parlors, library, and dining rooms, and a patio to excite admiration with fountains, often works of art and roses and palms, oleanders, and orange trees, but the exterior of the house will be most unattractive, low, and squat, but often covering a considerable area of ground. The Caraqueño builds his house not for the stranger and passer-by, but for himself and friends who enter it. There is even an echo of the old time when a man's house was his castle, and the English and French freebooters cruised along the Spanish Main. This dread of attack was no idle fear, for in 1595 Sir FRANCIS DRAKE and in 1679 the French sacked Caracas. DRAKE carried off more than a million dollars in treasure and destroyed several times this amount in his three days' occupancy of the city. Since these times there has been more than one occasion where every house in the city was a fortress armed and provisioned against attack.

Venezuela is a federal republic like the United States, Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina, a union of sovereign States. Caracas is the capital of the union, and, like Washington, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and Mexico, is not located in any one of the States composing the union, but in a Federal District especially set apart as the seat of government. The executive of the district is a governor, appointed by the President of Venezuela, and the city has a municipal council elected by the qualified voters resident therein. The municipal council consists of eight members elected one from each of the parishes into which the city is divided. The governor is the presiding officer, but in his absence the president of the council, elected from among its members by the council, takes his place. The present governor of Caracas is AQUILES ITURBE. Unlike the District of Columbia, in the United States, the Federal District of Venezuela—and this is also the case in Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina—has its proportionate representation in the National Congress. There are marked differences in the system of government for the federal districts in the five federal republics. In Washington the form is the least democratic, citizens of the District of Columbia not exercising the right of suffrage for any purpose, nor having any voice in government, either as to measures or men. In Rio the form is the most democratic, the Federal District of Brazil having in form most of the attributes of a State of the Union. In reality the differences are more on the

surface than in the substance. In all cases the President and National Congress are in effect the real government, the local agents acting in an advisory capacity merely, and being often appointees of the central power. In Caracas the President of Venezuela is the source of government. Among the powers of the President enumerated in the constitution is: "To administer the government of the Federal District according to law and to act therein as the chief civil and political authority." It is also provided that everything regarding the general administration of the national government not vested by the constitution in any other authority is within the jurisdiction of the President.



NATIONAL THEATER, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

The National Theater was constructed and inaugurated under the administration of President Castro. One side of the building faces Washington Square, in which stands the monument erected by Venezuela in honor of George Washington.

Caracas was founded in 1567 by the Spanish captain DIEGO DE LOZADA. Its principal claim to historical distinction is that it is the birthplace of MIRANDA and of BOLIVAR. Gen. FRANCISCO MIRANDA, born in 1752, served with distinction on WASHINGTON'S staff and with the patriots in the French revolution and organized and commanded the first serious attempt against Spanish rule in the Western Hemisphere. Gen. SIMON BOLIVAR, the most splendid figure in South American history, born in 1783, after first serving under MIRANDA, became the general in chief of the forces against Spain and the liberator of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

Caracas is now a city of something less than 100,000 inhabitants, neither very modern nor yet very ancient in appearance, less attractive in buildings, but more beautiful in its environment than most of



BOLIVAR'S STATUE, BOLIVAR SQUARE, CARACAS.

the Spanish American capitals. Surrounded by picturesque mountains and in one of the prettiest little valleys, it has a charm not possessed by more pretentious capitals. The valley of the Guaire is a garden spot and one of the richest in natural fertility in the world. The rich lands are under a high state of cultivation, the cane and coffee plantations beginning at the edge of the city. The valley, somewhat long and narrow, viewed from any elevation, as El Calvario, seems covered with a checkered carpet of green in varying tints, surrounded by soberer-hued hills and mountains and threaded through and through by silver strands of dancing light. The Guaire and its affluents.

The city is lighted with electricity and gas. It has a complete telephone system and other modern conveniences. Some of the avenues are broad and shaded by tropical trees, with here and there handsome buildings of modern architecture, bits of Caracas which compare favorably with the larger and more stately capitals of Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, or Uruguay. A little farther along and the solid built squat houses, with more or less repellent exteriors, carry one back to Paris in the days of the League or Rome under the last of the Tribunes, when a man's house was a fortress and his neighbor an enemy. The contrast of the old and the new is not without charm, and on the whole the city is attractive, sometimes beautiful, and always picturesque. One of the chief charms of Caracas, and to a stranger perhaps its chiefest, is the people themselves. It is no libel on the rest of Spanish America to say that Caracas is the most hospitable spot on the American continent. The Caraqueño is proud of his race, of his city and its history, but proudest of all of its reputation for hospitality to strangers, and determined that this reputation shall not suffer at his hands.

The principal streets of the city are traversed by trolley cars, which reach all the main points of interest and amusement. The chief theaters are the Municipal, the National, the Caracas, and the Calcaño Theater. The first is a large and comfortable building erected in 1881, situated two blocks south of the University, and facing a pretty little square surrounded by gardens. Its outside appearance is elegant and the interior is very beautifully decorated. It accommodates about 2,000 people and is the home of the opera companies subsidized every season by the Government. The National, facing Washington Square, is a new theater erected during the administration of President Castro. It is devoted principally to the drama. The Caracas is the oldest theater in the capital.

The principal square in Caracas is the Plaza Bolivar, in the heart of the city, and containing four handsome bronze fountains. The walks are mosaic and the intervening spaces are little gardens set out with tropical plants and flowers. In the center is the equestrian

statue of BOLIVAR on a handsome granite pedestal. Plaza Bolivar is the place of rendezvous of Caracas society. Twice a week and on holidays in the evenings a military band gives concerts.

Washington Square, opposite the church of Santa Teresa, with very pretty flower plats and some very fine trees, contains in the center a statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON. Pantheon Square, in the northern section of the city, is larger than either the Bolivar or Washington squares. It contains a statue of MIRANDA, the martyr of independence, who died in the Spanish fortress of Centa a prisoner of war on July 14, 1816. The Park of Carabobo is named after the



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.

famous battle, fought in 1821, in which 6,000 patriots under BOLIVAR and PAEZ attacked MURILLO's 9,000 Spaniards, almost impreguably entrenched on the plain of Carabobo, and defeated them in one of the bloodiest battles of American history and the decisive event which shattered forever Spanish power in the western world. The park is sometimes known as the "Plaza de la Misericordia."

The April Square, or Capuchinos, is a triangular park in the southwestern section of Caracas. It contains a statue of General ZAMORA, one of the founders of the federation, who was killed in the attack on San Carlos in 1859. The Altagracia Park, opposite the church of the same name, contains a statue of Marshal FALCON, the leader of

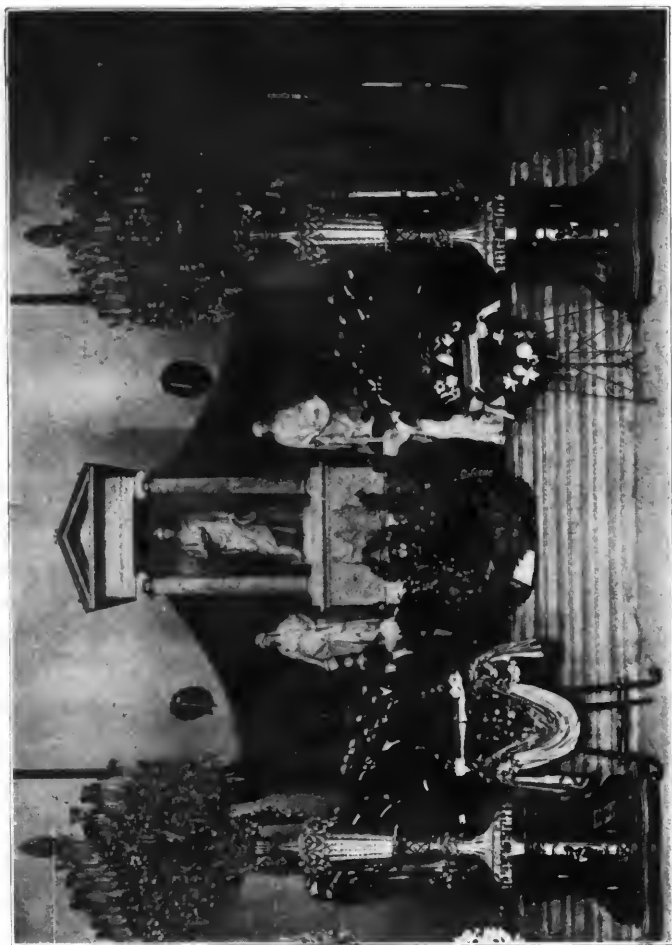
the federation and elected President of Venezuela in 1863. Other less noted plazas are the Candelaria, containing a statue of MONAGAS, the liberator of the slaves in Venezuela, the Pastora, La Merced, and the Ricaurte and Girardot.

The Calvary or Paseo de la Independencia is the real park of Caracas. It is a beautiful hill on the extreme western edge of the city and opposite and south of the station of the La Guaira Railway. It commands the whole city. Winding roads lead past beautifully laid-out gardens and flower plats to points on the crest of the hill where Caracas and the valley of the Guaire may be viewed to the best advantage. Above the steps called Escalinata is a statue of COLUMBUS. Higher up is the statue of BOLIVAR upon a concrete pedestal and leading from this is the most attractive part of El Calvario, the promenade, cement paved, shaded by fine large trees and bordered by a luxuriant growth of tropical vegetation. The German Railway to Valencia passes under El Calvario through a tunnel.

The Avenida del Paraiso extends along the south bank of the Guaire, and is reached by the old iron bridge and other bridges. This section will no doubt in time become the most attractive residence part of the city.

The Federal Palace and the Capitol together occupy the entire block to the southwest of the Plaza Bolivar. They are the two most important modern structures in Caracas. The Federal Palace in Corinthian style occupies the northern half of the block. It is the home of several of the executive departments of the Government and of the High Federal Court. It has two entrances and its most notable feature is the large central parlor called the "Elliptical Salon," used for official receptions. The Salon in its longest diameter is 150 feet and 40 feet at its shortest. The pavement is a very beautiful wood mosaic composed of nearly 40 native woods. The dome shows the battle of Carabobo, the east ceiling the battle of Boyaca, and the west the battle of Junin. Along the walls are portraits of the famous men of Venezuela.

The Capitol is an imposing building of the Doric style of architecture. It contains the halls of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate. The interior court or patio between the Capitol and the Federal Palace is quite handsomely laid out. On the east and west are covered archways connecting the two buildings. In the block north of the Federal Palace and facing the northwest corner of the Plaza Bolivar stands the Casa Amarilla, the Yellow House, official residence of the Venezuelan President, now used chiefly for diplomatic receptions and cabinet meetings. The Yellow House is known widely for its three large and beautifully furnished parlors, the yellow, blue, and red, colors of the Venezuelan flag. Before the war of independence the Yellow House was the residence of the Spanish captains-general.



BOLIVAR'S STATUE AND TOMB IN THE NATIONAL PANTHEON, CARACAS.

It has been entirely reconstructed in modern times. The cathedral is located at the northeast corner of the Plaza. Its architecture is of the Tuscan style.

In Caracas it is customary to give locations by esquinas or street corners, each of which has a district name, thus the Capital is located from San Francisco to Bolsa, the Federal Palace from Monjas to Padre Sierra, the Casa Amarilla at el Principal, the Treasury at las Carmelitas, giving always the name of the street corner and rarely the name of the street. The cathedral corner called la Torre is the center of Caracas, the meeting point of the four avenues which divide the city into four sections.

Other of the more important buildings are the exhibition, city hall, the national library, the post-office, the archbishop's palace, and the national pantheon, all except the last in the immediate vicinity of the Plaza Bolivar. The University of Caracas, la Ilustre Universidad Central, is in the block just south of and facing the capitol and occupies the larger portion of the square. It is a beautiful building in the Gothic style. The university is one of the most celebrated and one of the best institutions of learning in Latin America. It was founded in 1696 with nine professional chairs as a college-seminary for ecclesiastics. There was not at this time, nor for many years afterwards, an institution of higher education open to laymen in Venezuela. These, if they were rich enough, might go to Spain or to universities of Santo Domingo of Mexico, or San Marcos of Lima, but for the others there was no opportunity except for rudimentary instruction, since the seminaries at Caracas and Merida were closed to all except students for the priesthood. The citizens of both these towns again and again petitioned for a change, and in 1724 the petition of Caracas was granted and the seminary converted by royal charter into a university, and this charter was confirmed the next year by Pope Innocent XII. The citizens of Merida did not fare so well. Charles IV refused their petition "because his majesty did not think it proper that education should become general in America." The University of Caracas has a fine library of over 50,000 volumes.





THE TREASURY BUILDING, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

THE HARD WOODS OF THE AMERICAS :: :: :: ::

MAHOGANY.

THERE is no such thing as a forest of mahogany. The pine tree loves its own kind, and never thrives better than when planted by nature or by man, one tree next to the other, over mile after mile of plain or mountain. Other trees are found in groves or clumps, seeming to form little settlements within the woods. The mahogany tree, however, lives by and for itself alone. It stands solitary of its species surrounded by the smaller trees and dense undergrowth of the tropical forest, rearing its head high above its neighbors.

Mahogany is a popular name for the timber of several unrelated trees, among which are various species of eucalyptus of Australia, of myrtles, and so-called cedars. There is a valley mahogany and a mountain mahogany in the Rocky Mountains, neither of which is the genuine tree. Africa, in addition to the real, exports also a false mahogany, and from East India comes the toona, which often reaches the importer as mahogany, although clearly belonging to another order of plant.

True mahogany is the only species of the *Swietenia mahogani*, and is distinctly a native of tropical America, but occasionally small specimens have been found in southern Florida, and a similar tree, never reaching the height of the American relative, however, has been located in India. This *swietenia* has been planted in southern Florida, southern California, and parts of Mexico, but only as an ornamental tree, however, because it is of such slow growth and requires for full maturity such natural surroundings, that for commercial purposes it would seem impossible of cultivation. It is a giant among even the giants of a tropical forest. It towers sometimes to a height of 100 feet. The trunk alone is often 50 feet in length and 12 feet in diameter, and it divides into so many high arms and throws the shade of its shining green leaves over so vast an extent of surface that a more magnificent or more useful object is not to be met with in the vegetable world. The precise period of its growth is not accurately known, but as, when large, it changes little during the life of man, the time of its arriving at maturity is probably not less than 200 years. The name "Swietenia" was given to mahogany in honor of the celebrated Baron von Swinerez, physician to Maria



CUTTING AND TRUCKING MAHOGANY IN HONDURAS.

From an original painting by Passmore. Used as the frontispiece in a classical book on "The Mahogany Tree," published in England in 1870. The illustration, when compared with recent photographs, shows what little change has taken place in the methods employed to-day in bringing mahogany to market.

Theresa. The early Spanish called the tree "Cedrela," a species not unlike the mahogany in many respects, and found also in about the same natural surroundings, but the English mistook that name for cedar, applying it directly to mahogany, the result being that "Spanish cedar" is a term still heard occasionally or read without true understanding in ancient books of travel and discovery along the Spanish Main.

The mahogany tree has a definite locale of growth. The region in which the genuine *swietenia* is most abundant and found to the greatest perfection is comprised between the latitudes 11° and 23° 10' north. Within these parallels lie Jamaica, Cuba, Hispaniola



THE GREAT STUMP OF THE MAHOGANY TREE.

This stump contains some of the finest grain of the entire wood, and in earlier days this was completely wasted, because no means was at hand to saw below the platform that was erected on which the workmen handled their instruments. To-day, however, better tools enable the workmen to obtain better results.

(the Dominican and Haitian Republics), parts of Colombia and Venezuela, all of Central America, in which is of course included the mahogany areas of Honduras, and the lower part of Mexico. The mahogany found nearer the Equator than the limits given is not usually of such a fine quality as that found within the belt just mentioned. Exception to this statement may, however, be made to small areas in Panama and to the more recently exploited sources of supply in Africa. Very fine timber has been exported from Nigeria within recent years, especially since the almost denudation of many of the older sources in the West Indies, but even Nigeria lies north of the Equator and, to that extent at least, follows the rule. It is



THE MAHOGANY TREE IN THE FOREST.

It is a giant among tropic growths. The usual tree of mature age is 4 to 5 feet in diameter, and stands a solid shaft for 50 feet before the first branches are given off. The bark resembles the black oak of the north, and the foliage is like that of the wild cherry. The most valuable wood of the trunk is found just below the first branching.

therefore a curious fact that very little mahogany is found growing south of the equatorial line, although climate and elevation may in many places seem to be quite suited to it.

Two trees to the acre is a liberal estimate for mahogany "finds." More frequently, perhaps, only one tree will be found over a larger stretch of territory, and one instance is on record where a company, after securing a concession to cut the timber within an area of 40 square miles, found only 60 trees, an average of less than one tree to 400 acres. Elevation, too, is an important factor in the tree's value. It prefers low-lying, moist, rich, almost swampy land.



A MAHOGANY LOG FELLED BY MEN FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The mahogany log has hitherto been hewn into a square shape by native workmen, because it was thus more in demand by the foreign markets of London or Hamburg. Americans prefer to leave the log in its natural condition, as more wood is preserved thereby and the sawing can be better performed when it reaches the northern mill.

Good specimens have been found as high as 1,500 feet in Jamaica, where much of the wood first came from and where it was so ruthlessly destroyed. As a rule, however, it hugs the coast, or the edges of rivers that have no great fall from their source to their entrance into the sea. While in one sense, therefore, transportation is not complicated by the problem of moving the giant logs down the mountain, this advantage is overcome by the fact that passage through the tropic jungle is costly and difficult.

The mahogany tree from an early period was used by the Spaniards for shipbuilding. The first mention of it occurs shortly after the discovery of the New World, when Cortes and his companions,



MAHOGANY LOGS PREPARED FOR THE EUROPEAN MARKET.

After the tree is felled in the forest it is trimmed and hewn into square "sticks," and gotten ready for the rough transportation to the water's edge. This square shape is preferred by English buyers as more suitable for the "trade." Of the quantity imported into the United States, 50 per cent comes from Yucatan, Mexico, but local dealers are learning to deliver the logs un-sawed, in the natural round shape.

between the years 1521 and 1540, employed it in the construction of ships used in their voyages of discovery after their conquest of Mexico. In 1597 Sir WALTER RALEIGH found it excellent for repairing his ships in the West Indies, and from that time on for generations no hard wood could compare with mahogany in shipbuilding for firmness and durability. The wood was first imported into England in its unmanufactured state in 1724. For house construction it was rejected by the workmen as too hard; but, partly as an experiment, partly as pastime, it was used by a man named WOLLASTON, a well-known cabinetmaker, in fashioning a candle box. Its beauty attracted general attention, and shortly afterwards it became



A MAHOGANY LOG LOADED IN THE FOREST UPON ITS CART.

After the log has been felled and sawed, it is loaded upon a primitive but strong truck called (in Mexico) *trinquiral*. This is an evenly balanced two-wheeled cart, well adapted for its purpose.

the popular wood from which to make furniture and other articles of luxury.

Even as late as 1850 mahogany was commercially valued chiefly on account of its excellence in shipbuilding, but it has been displaced in this regard, and to-day a vessel of mahogany would be a marvel of extravagance and senseless waste. The two factors were the advent of steam, which required iron instead of wooden ships, and the increasing scarcity of mahogany combined with the greater demand for it in all kinds of cabinetwork.

Collecting the mahogany tree has made little advances during the past century, and the methods in vogue are as primitive now as they

were when the native Caribs felled the giant of the forest and dragged it to the water's edge for their marvelous canoes. The season for cutting mahogany usually commences early in the rainy season, and from June to January the crew of workmen is engaged in the forest. The "hunter" cuts his way through the thicket to the tallest tree he meets, which he climbs, and from the top of which he surveys the surrounding country. At the cutting season the leaves of the mahogany tree are of a yellow reddish hue, and the accustomed eye can from a great distance discern the place where it will be found. He then descends and, with the subtle sense of the woodsman, goes directly to the spot he had located from his lofty point of observation.

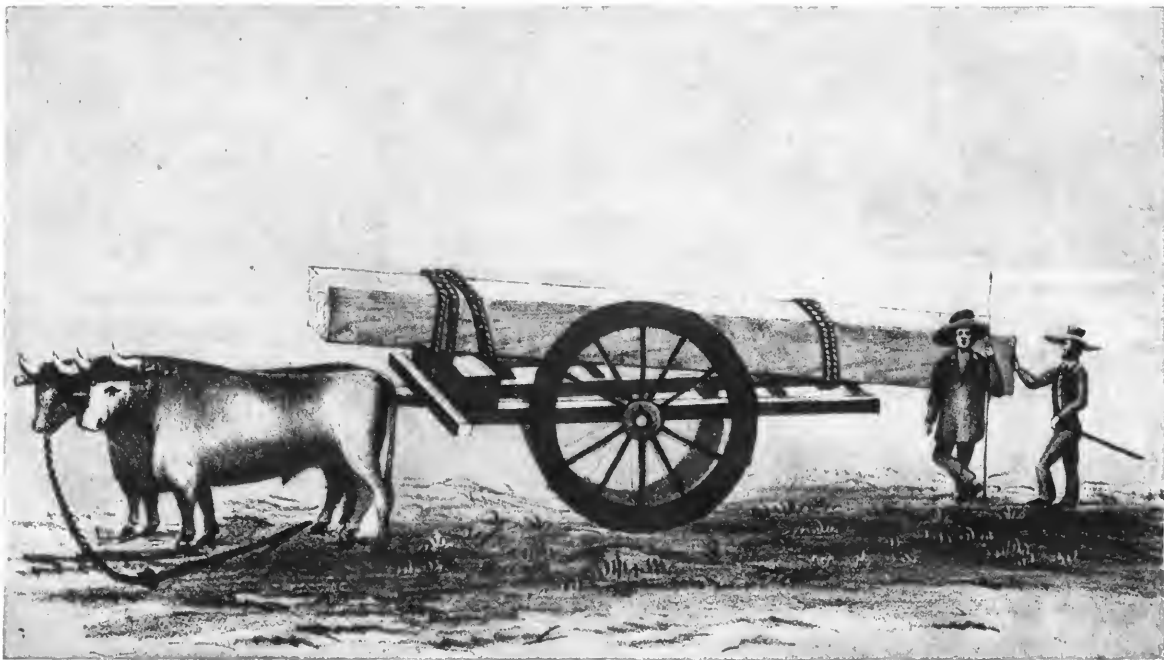


THE MULE CART OF MEXICO.

The haul from the forest to the river may be long or short, but it is sure to be laborious, and the mules or oxen needed to accomplish the task may number from four to twenty. The native workmen, whether in Honduras or Cuba, are skillful in elevating the mahogany log to the cart and balancing it during the journey.

A trail is then blazed by the others of the force from the road to the tree, and cutting is begun. The tree is commonly cut about 10 or 12 feet from the ground, some of the finest figures in the wood being thus lost, although modern saws and training have been able to save much of the timber formerly wasted. It takes the labor of two men the best part of a day to saw through a tree, and these are the highest paid laborers. Sometimes the trunk measures 12 feet in diameter, and it may be understood, therefore, that the task is by no means an easy one.

The roads to the trees have meanwhile been constructed. Logs are hauled from their place of growth to the river during the dry season,



THE OX CART OF CUBA.

The trinival, the cart on which the mahogany log is hauled from the forest to the river, may have different names in different parts of Latin America, but the similarity of design in all mahogany countries will be seen by comparing this illustration of a cart in Cuba sixty years ago with the preceding photograph on page 393 taken only a few weeks ago in the wilds of Mexico.

because at that time only is it possible to transport them, as the ground for all the rest of the year is too soft for heavily laden trucks. Much of this work is done at night. In fact, the felling of the tree is begun by the waning moon, partly on account of the superstition of the cutters, who have always been led to believe that moonlight offers the really proper illumination for such a ceremony; partly also because the experienced woodsman has demonstrated that the mahogany tree is then freer from sap, sounder, and of a richer color than when felled before the full moon. The practical reason for carrying on the more arduous labor at night is that neither men nor cattle could withstand the intense heat of the jungle through which the simple roads are cut.



THE AMERICAN LOG RAILWAY.

American ingenuity has penetrated the tropical forest with its lumber railway, and most of the American mahogany companies operating in Mexico have hauled out their lumber on logging trains. They seem able to expedite transportation by this means, but it is questionable whether there has been any saving in expense, compared to the traditional way, by mule or ox cart.

The immediate destination of the loads hauled by the ox or mule teams is the bank of the nearest stream, for once the immense logs can be tipped into the water the most difficult task is then accomplished. It is always planned, however, to reach the stream about the beginning of the rainy season, so that there will be sufficient water to float the logs; otherwise they might lie unmoved for months. When the river becomes wide enough the logs are gathered into rafts, the entire process being quite similar to the logging methods of the United States and Canada. Although no harm results from immersion in the fresh water of the rivers, every effort is made to remove

the logs from salt water, because they must not be exposed to the ravages of the *torpedo*, the boring animal so destructive to anything within its reach in tropical salt water. Therefore, as soon as the steamer side is reached it is lifted on board and made ready for the voyage.

Only the best and biggest logs are exported; the smaller ones and the remnants of the sawed timber are utilized as ordinary lumber on the spot for the construction of houses or the decoration of small vessels, so that in the tropics there can still be seen the solid mahogany furniture which originally made the wood so famous.



THE END OF THE LAND JOURNEY.

When the mahogany log is finally at the water's edge, it is unloaded from the cart and sent downstream. Each log receives the distinctive mark of the owner or contractor, and is finally separated only when they approach the steamer's side. Mahogany floats, although it is a heavy wood, weighing 5½ pounds a foot, when green, and when dry 4½ pounds a foot, board measurement.

London is the mahogany center of the world. Here prices are set and the character of wood decided. All mahogany does not grade alike, although there is not nearly so much variation in quality as is presented by other woods. Several features are, however, so well recognized in the trade that they form the distinguishing marks by which it is graded. Beauty of grain is, of course, the chief characteristic, and that which at once ranks it above other woods either for constructive or decorative purposes; allied to beauty is figure or pattern, and when the two are combined, mahogany then becomes supreme. An advantage possessed by few other woods is that this beauty enhances rather than deteriorates by age. Size is also a property of value, for from a mahogany log can be made various decora-



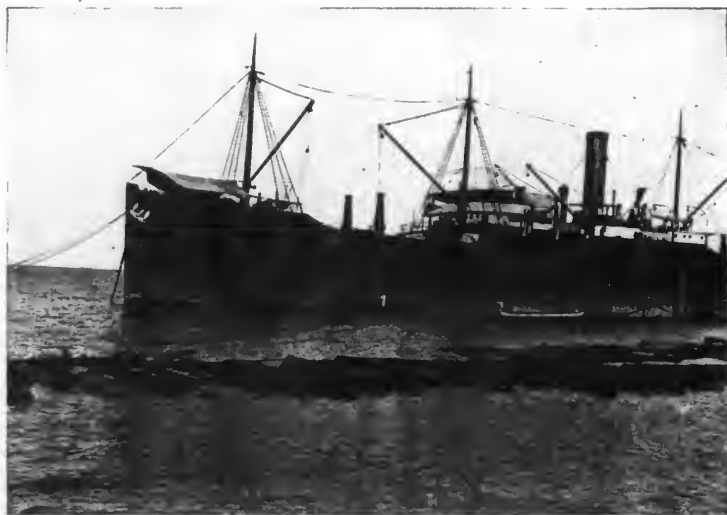
SAWING THE LOG INTO LUMBER.

If the local dealer in hard woods thinks that the mahogany log is not fit for the foreign market, it is sawed by primitive methods, illustrated here, into boards as soon as it is brought out of the forest, and this lumber is used for the construction of houses on the spot, just as pine is used in the woods of Michigan or Canada. In such dwellings or on locally built vessels for navigation on contiguous waters in Latin America is the only place where mahogany as a wood can be found to-day. All that is seen in Europe or America is veneer.



CONSTRUCTION OF A MAHOGANY RAFT.

As a rule, logs are collected into rafts, since this method of transportation saves time in the final disposition of them after reaching salt water. If a few hundred logs are gathered into one raft, a small fortune will be represented. Measured in values of timber, mahogany is one of the most expensive woods in the world, but estimated in terms of what can be accomplished by it, it is in reality one of the cheapest.



A MAHOGANY RAFT AT THE STEAMER'S SIDE.

When the logs are once in salt water, they must be immediately removed from it and placed in the steamer's hold. Fresh water does mahogany no harm, but the destructive insect—*borata*—which lives only in salt water, attacks and destroys the value of mahogany quite as readily as it does other woods of a softer structure.

tions scarcely possible from other woods. Mahogany seasons well; it does not warp, twist, nor split, and it lasts indefinitely after once being made up into permanent shape. A more recent quality of wood, demanded since the development of delicate veneering machinery, is its capacity for taking glue, and this quality inheres in mahogany to a remarkable degree. Moreover, it has uniform grain, which makes it well adapted for polishing. It is also noninflammable; it takes paint and enamel very well, and, all things considered, it ranks as one of the lowest priced woods obtainable.



VENEER FROM A MAHOGANY LOG.

Mahogany shows very beautiful natural grain, and when cut into veneers of uniform size, the sheets can be arranged into even more beautiful patterns over large surfaces.

The unusual facility with which mahogany can be veneered is, perhaps, the one characteristic which keeps it constantly in such commercial demand. Veneering is by no means a modern art, the practice of cutting or slicing woods or ivory into very thin strips for inlaying, or for mounting upon less costly material, having been well known to the ancients. It has, nevertheless, been brought to the present stage of excellence only within relatively recent years. Sheets of mahogany of wonderful thinness can be cut from the parent log, with very little loss. In sawing there is, of course, the waste of saw-

dust to be considered, but by planing, this loss is not encountered. When it is stated that, by modern machinery, upward of 200 sheets to the inch can be obtained from a log, it will be understood how remarkably extensive the applications of mahogany may become.

Selling mahogany logs by auction is still the habit in vogue in the great center—London—of the trade, a custom inherited from generations of buying and selling. To these principal markets in England merchants come from every direction, for the pick of the forests can always be found there. In fact, the best class of logs from tropical America are carried first to England, many of them sold to



PLANTING MAHOGANY AMONG INDIA-RUBBER TREES.

Residents of Latin America have traditions of trees more than two hundred years. Therefore to hope to plant it as a commercial product from which the present generation could reap a reward would be out of the question. Attempts have been made, however, and with some success, to grow mahogany along with india-rubber trees on plantations in Mexico and Central America, because when they reach a good height in early youth they will offer good shade to the rubber, and when they become mature, after having served a useful purpose, they will be a source of profit to some future generation.

manufacturers in the United States, to be finally imported through the Atlantic seaboard, thus having traveled twice across the ocean in their journey from the forest to the factory. For this reason the statistics of imports into the United States appear misleading, as due credit can not be given the producing country so long as England is seemingly the country of origin. For the same reason, too, African mahogany is confused in trade reports with that coming from America. It is true that the supply from Africa, especially Nigeria, has increased rapidly, and that it now occupies equal place in the imports into Europe with the supply from America. Nevertheless, the area of the Caribbean Sea, Mexico, Central America,

1908
THE UNITED STATES
IMPORTED MAHAGONY FROM

 MEXICO	12.611-M.Feet \$603.252.
 GREAT BRITAIN	7.175-M.Feet \$766.863.
 NICARAGUA	5.248-M.Feet \$264.546.
 BRITISH HONDURAS	4.127-M.Feet \$227.219.
 CUBA	2.415-M.Feet \$150.793.
 FRENCH AFRICA	2.129-M.Feet. \$89.521.
 BRITISH S. AFRICA	2.118-M.Feet \$112.872.
 HONDURAS	2.033-M.Feet. \$117.507.
 BRITISH W. AFRICA	1.495-M.Feet \$91.191.
 COLOMBIA	485-M.Feet. \$18.670.
 VENEZUELA	445-M.Feet \$30.423.
 GUATEMALA	355-M.Feet \$19.578.
 GERMANY	318-M.Feet \$27.286.
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	193-M.Feet \$13.048.
 INDIA	180-M.Feet \$15.953.
 PANAMA	155-M.Feet \$6.775.
 COSTA RICA	71-M.Feet \$2.664.
 DUTCH WEST INDIES	61-M.Feet \$3.747.
 HAITI	26-M.Feet \$3.300.
 FRANCE	23-M.Feet \$895.
 BRITISH WEST INDIES	11-M.Feet \$677
 SALVADOR	4-M.Feet \$174

The sources of origin of the imports of mahogany into the United States for the last reported fiscal year. It must be noted that, although the greatest quantity of the wood came from Mexico, the largest sum was paid to England. The explanation is that England is the world's market, and the choicest logs, commanding the highest prices, go first to England, to be distributed thence to consumers in other countries.

Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic have been and always will be the great source from which the world derives its cherished mahogany. Cherished, however, only in the sense that marks its use. The mahogany trees of the tropical forests are being slowly but none the less surely cut down. No effort is made to preserve the timber lands or to foster the growth of the younger trees. The waste in stumpage and in tops is enormous, and the demand increases constantly. Yet all the governments of Latin America are alive to the question of conservation, and will undoubtedly meet the danger of deforestation before it is too late.



THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF PANAMA^a :: :: :: ::

THE Republic of Panama occupies the narrow neck of land which connects the continents of North and South America. This isthmus contains about 32,000 square miles, is 430 miles in extreme length, and has an average breadth of 70 miles. Its inland borders, dividing it from Costa Rica on one hand and Colombia on the other, aggregate less than 350 miles, while its coast line totals 1,245 miles, of which considerably more than half faces the Pacific Ocean. The peculiar formation of the territory insures two important advantages. Either coast is easily accessible from any point in the country and the entire area might



PORTION OF WATER FRONT, CITY OF PANAMA.

be brought within the scope of a railroad more readily and at less expense than could the domain of any other nation in the world. The proximity of the oceans to all parts of Panama has the effect of tempering the climate and rendering it unusually equable. There is complete absence of aridity and the scorching heat that withers vegetation during the dry season in almost all tropical countries. In Panama the rainy period extends from the beginning of May to the end of December, but during the other four months a sufficient amount of moisture is precipitated to keep the foliage green. At the close of last April, for instance, the grass was fresh and succulent

^a By FORBES LANDSAY, author of "Panama: The Isthmus and the Canal."

and the streams copious enough to afford ample water to the live stock. The mean temperature is about 80°, from which the extreme fluctuations do not depart more than 10 degrees in either direction. The climate, far from being rigorous, is one in which Americans can perform active labor and maintain perfect health.

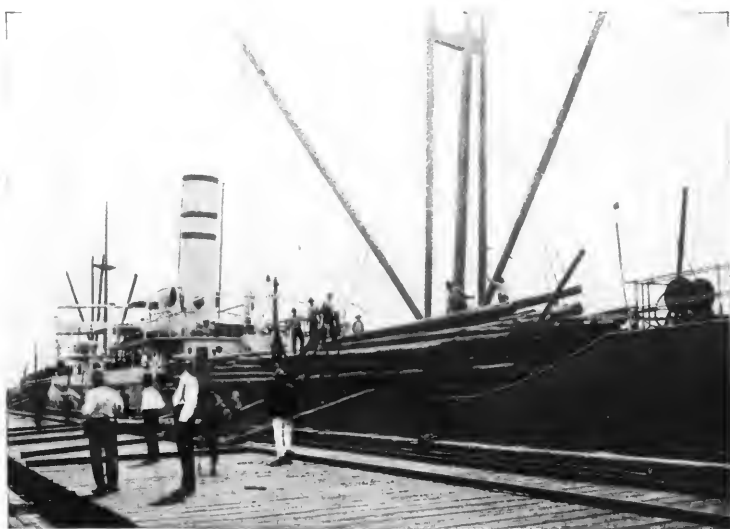
A broken range of mountains intersects the Isthmus longitudinally. Two peaks in the Province of Chiriqui—El Volcan and Pico Blanco—attain an altitude exceeding 11,000 feet. Rising in this mountain system, 150 streams run into the Caribbean Sea and more than twice that number into the Pacific Ocean. The utility of the latter for commercial purposes is restricted by the great tidal fluctuation of the Pacific, the extreme oscillations of which embrace a range of 20 feet. The ports on this coast are all situated up rivers, and long delays are usually entailed in reaching and leaving them. There is one point upon the Pacific littoral admirably suited for an outside harbor. That is Charco Azul, near the Costa Rican border. Here is a large sea hole with depth varying from 60 to 105 fathoms and having anchorage around its inner edge. Charco Azul must ultimately become the principal Pacific port of Panama west of the canal. It is situated in the section of country where the earliest and greatest development will take place, and it is the only harbor on the coast which is always navigable regardless of tidal conditions. The coastwise traffic which will be generated by the Canal will demand such a port, and decline to enter rivers navigable only at high tide, and then solely by vessels having no more than 8 feet of draft. On the Atlantic coast are several good harbors, but, excepting for Boecas del Toro and Colon, that side of the Isthmus is undeveloped and promises little prospect of settlement.

Upon the Atlantic side of the divide the country is, for the most part, covered with heavy forest, which extends down to the water line and is composed of great trees of valuable hard wood, rising out of undergrowth so dense as to be impenetrable without the aid of the machete. This territory presents a fine field for lumbering, but the industry can not be profitably pursued except by corporations with large capital at command. Until the land is thus cleared, the Atlantic belt must remain uninhabited wilderness. Even when opened to agriculture it will, owing to its excessive rainfall, be less attractive to settlers than land upon the Pacific coast.

The San Blas country, east of the Canal Zone, is practically *terra incognita*. Its Indian inhabitants have ever been inimical to white men, and Spain failed to bring them under subjection. They acknowledge allegiance to the Panama Government and consult the President in the election of their chief, but otherwise are permitted to manage their own affairs. With the exception of coming into Colon for salt

and other necessities, and bringing in large quantities of coconuts, they hold no intercourse with the outer world.

The Darien section is wild, forest clad, and uninhabited, save for a sprinkling of Indians. It contains the greatest extent of natural rubber growth in the Isthmus, but otherwise presents less promise of development than does the territory to the west of the Canal Zone. An English syndicate is operating a large rubber tract in Darien, the product of which is of excellent quality. Another large tract, worked by an American company, extends 20 miles on either side of Mariato Point. The tree is also systematically cultivated by a corporation located at Las Cascadas, a few miles from the canal line.



UNLOADING PILES AT COLON, PANAMA, FOR USE IN BUILDING WHARVES AND DOCKS FOR THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

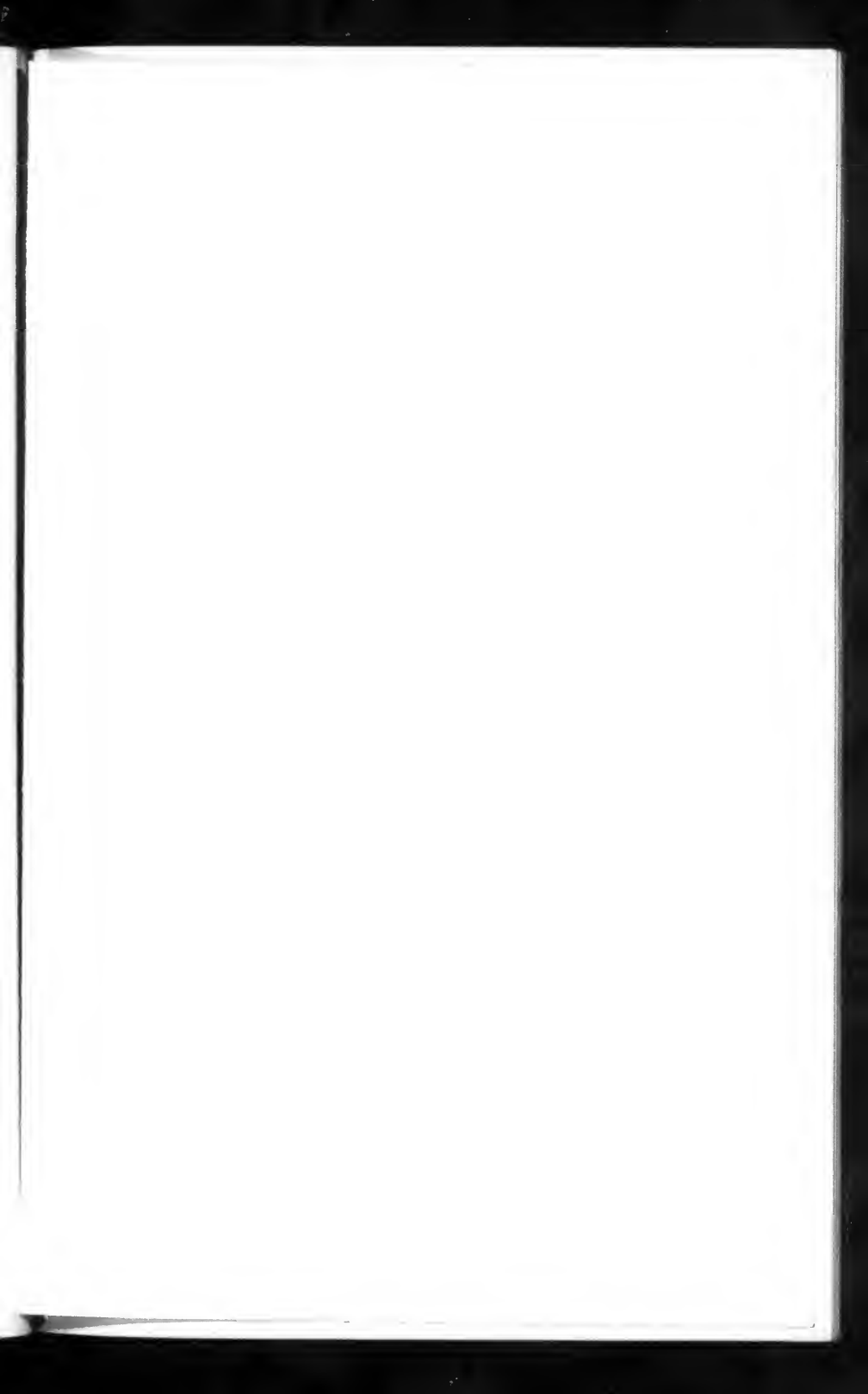
The rubber tree is found wild in every part of the country, and the species called *Castilla* will thrive anywhere, if planted under proper conditions and provided with the shade essential to its healthy development. At one time large quantities of rubber were shipped from Chiriquí, but, as it was gathered by the old native method of cutting down the tree, and replanting was neglected, the valuable stands of the Province disappeared, and now the trees are to be found only in scattered specimens, which, however, exhibit a vigor that indicates the results to be expected from scientific culture. The commercial cultivation of rubber is, of course, practicable only for the capitalist. The individual of small means, even though he should be able to meet

the initial expense, could not afford to wait for the returns which a rubber plantation will not begin to yield before the seventh or eighth year.

There is an ample amount of latent water power at various points in the country. In the vicinity of David a very simple and inexpensive development is possible, and a sufficient demand already exists to make it economically feasible. Sawmills, leather factories, distilleries, sugar refineries, etc., might be profitably operated by such power, which could be also utilized to supply the city with electric light.

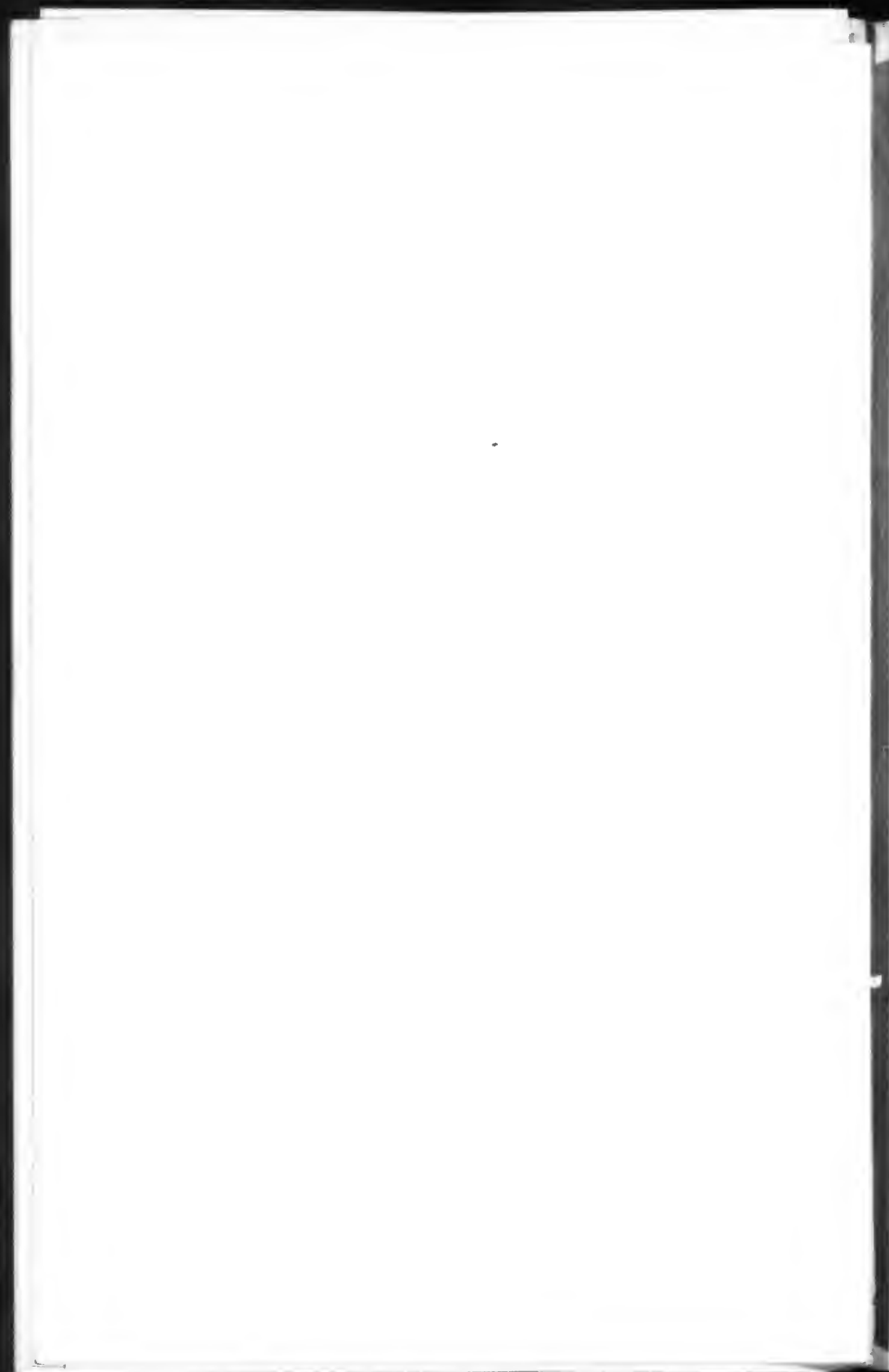
All the freight in the interior is carried in bullock carts or on pack animals, by far the greater part of it, aside from the banana shipments, reaching one or other of the ports on the Pacific. Except for Bocas del Toro, the depot of the United Fruit Company, David is the principal shipping point in the interior, but Remedios, Sona, and Aguadulce, as well as some smaller ports, have a fair export trade. The city of David has about 5,000 inhabitants and is growing apace. It is situated some 9 miles from the coast and 3 from the river port of Pedregal, which is the outlet for its exports. There are a number of industrial plants in the place, such as wood and leather factories, distilleries, coffee mills, etc. Two lines, each running two steamboats, maintain a regular service between David and Panama, calling at intermediate points with sufficient frequency to meet the demands of traffic. An additional vessel, designed to make the journey between these points in twenty-four hours, will be put on in a few weeks' time. There are also a number of small luggers carrying passengers and freight up and down the coast.

The stretch of country lying to the south of the divide and to the west of the Canal Zone is much more open than that in other parts of the Isthmus. The growth is mainly what the natives term "*monte*"—that is, plants of moderate size with here and there a large tree. Trails and cart roads can be made through it with ease and it is readily cleared with the machete. At frequent intervals this jungle gives place to extensive expanses of savanna, or llano, as it is commonly called "up-country." Numerous streams present almost the only difficult places in a continuous road from Aguadulce to David and beyond. Bridges, to which additions are constantly being made, span many of them. It is in this section of the country only that any agricultural and industrial progress has been made. Along this stretch are several towns and hundreds of hamlets, but the population is very sparse and must increase many fold before the splendid resources of this region can be adequately exploited. This lack is the most serious disadvantage under which the country rests. The entire population of the Republic, including that of the Canal Zone, is no



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more than 300,000. Of these perhaps one-half are to be found scattered over the interior. Chiriqui, the richest and most important Province from the agricultural viewpoint, has fewer than 100,000 inhabitants. The Indians can not be counted on to meet the demands of labor and only a small proportion of the Panamanians are available as farm hands. Extensive immigration must be induced and, fortunately, an immediate source of supply is at hand. There are thousands of hardy Spaniards and Italians engaged on the canal who will shortly be released. It is probable that a large proportion of these will be glad to remain in the country and take up land. They make excellent farmers and will furnish a desirable new element in the general population.

There is nowhere in the world richer land than that of the Republic of Panama, and the Pacific section of the Province of Chiriqui surpasses all other parts in fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, scenic beauty, and conditions adapted to agricultural pursuits. The section about David is an ideal farming country. From the coast the land gradually rises to the mountains, about 40 miles inland. Stretches of monte alternate with large tracts of gently rolling llano, reminding one of the famous "blue-grass" country in the neighborhood of Lexington, Ky., and covered with a thick mat of similar grass. Frequent streams and clumps of woodland lend diversity to the landscape, which has an ever-present background of mountain peaks whose heads penetrate the clouds. Finer land for cattle raising it would be impossible to imagine. The llanos furnish ample range of the best kind and rich potreros, filled with heavier growth, are fenced in upon the bottom lands.

Cattle raising is the only agricultural industry to which any intelligence and care have been devoted by the natives. By constant experiment and selection over a long period of years an excellent breed of cattle has been produced. At 4 years of age an average Chiriqui steer will yield about 400 pounds of meat and fetch from \$30 to \$35 gold at David. The home market is not yet sufficiently supplied and it will be considerably enlarged with the opening of the Canal. The present method of shipment, which involves a steamboat journey of three or four days, prevents the delivery of the animals in Panama in the best condition, but with the establishment of the railroad from the capital to David this difficulty will be obviated. There is an abundance of nutritious food in the district. Guinea grass grows in tall bunches and savoya with a high broad blade. Del Para is a sort of creeper, introduced from Brazil. Jujuca is an extremely succulent grass that abounds in the river bottoms and can be depended on in the driest seasons. Jenjebrillo is similar to "blue grass," and gives a blade 5 inches in length during the rains. Sieta is a kind of

sage, highly nutritious, that grows on sandy soil. Without doubt alfalfa would thrive in this section, where the soil is a loose loam precisely adapted to deep-rooting plants.

Horse raising is not carried on to anything like the extent that it might be with profit. The Panama market is far from being fully supplied. Only stallions are used for draft and riding, the mares being left upon the range for breeding purposes. The native horse is not large but stocky, and has great endurance. Even more promising than horse raising is the breeding of mules, which are of greater service and command a considerably higher price.

Throughout this section the top soil is 6 feet or more in depth and of marvelous fertility. This extreme richness accounts for the fact



CROSSING THE SAVANAS (PLAINS) OF THE PROVINCE OF CHIRIQUÍ, PANAMA

The government telegraph line marks the way for over a hundred miles.

that cultivation is entirely neglected. The natives cut down the monte and burn it where it lies. The ground is then ready for planting. The surface is scratched with a machete and seed dropped in. The crop is then allowed to take care of itself. There is no plowing or rooting, no weeding or pruning, and despite this haphazard method the resultant crops are such as few parts of the earth can produce under intense cultivation. Sugar cane has been harvested continuously for fifteen years from the same field without replanting, and the yield weighs 18 pounds and sometimes more to the stalk. There are patches in Chiriquí where Kaffir corn has grown continuously for twenty years without attention, and fine potatoes are gathered from ground sown fourteen years ago. The tobacco plant is neither topped nor trimmed, but is allowed to grow in unaided contest

with weeds. When cut it is hung in a hut to dry preparatory to shipping. Scientific curing is quite unknown; nevertheless, the leaf compares favorably with that of Pennsylvania, for instance. There is every reason for believing that with proper management a high grade of tobacco can be raised in Chiriqui and not improbable that an excellent wrapper leaf may be grown under cover.

Coffee grows wild all over the Pacific coast region. Its systematic cultivation is limited to the Boquete Valley, on the southern slope of the Volcan. The industry is in the hands of a few Americans and Englishmen who are producing a bean of superlative quality which sells for 15 cents gold a pound in Panama. Trial shipments to New York brought the highest prices, but, since the output is far from equaling the domestic demand, there is no inducement to export. Cacao thrives with ordinary attention and is not subject to the wind-storms which cause so much damage to plantations in other parts of the world. Little effort has been devoted to the cultivation of this valuable crop and only one plantation is maintained under proper management. The owner of this always secures the best prices for his product in the London market. A short-fiber cotton grows extensively in Chiriqui. Small quantities of it are exported and sell at good figures owing to the excellence of the quality. Fiber cultivation has not yet been entered upon, although many parts of the country are well adapted to the growth of such plants, and several species of commercial value are found in a wild state. Specimen fibers sent to England and Germany have been pronounced by experts to be stronger than hemp.

In short, tropical plants of all descriptions, as well as many peculiar to the Temperate Zone, thrive in Panama. The varying character of the land, with its different soils and altitudes, makes it possible to raise the greatest variety of crops in a comparatively small area. For instance, on a strip running back 25 or 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean, along the shore fine playa furnishes the best possible ground for cocoonut plantations. Back of this is excellent sugar land. Still farther back fibers and rubber thrive; and so, in succession, tobacco, cacao, coffee, and, in the higher altitudes, the vegetables of the temperate regions. Along the Costa Rican border is a belt of tropical fruit land as rich as any in the world. While oranges, grape fruit, mangoes, pineapples, papayas, etc., grow wild in different parts of the country, they are not cultivated, and large quantities are imported from Jamaica. Even the supply of bananas, of which the consumption is great, is not met by the native production.

Since the earliest settlement by Spain a widespread belief has prevailed that rich deposits of the precious metals exist in the San Blas country, and the report of a recent scientific expedition seems to confirm this supposition. In the almost total absence of exact

information it is hazardous to express an opinion as to the mineral resources of Panama. The numerous gold ornaments that have been found in the ancient Indian graves indicate the presence at one time of large quantities of that metal. It is possible that a geological survey of the Isthmus would reveal unsuspected mineral wealth. Manganese has been discovered in several places and there is scientific authority for the statement that extensive coal deposits exist. Lignite of an excellent quality is distributed over a wide area. When transportation facilities are increased this will furnish fuel for industrial purposes and must prove an important factor in the development of the country.

The Republic of Panama presents a splendid field for the investment of American capital and the application of American energy



OLD WATER-POWER SAWMILL IN THE PROVINCE OF CHIRIQUI.

While timber of many varieties is plentiful in the Republic, the want of proper facilities for converting it into material for building purposes has served to make the erection of wooden houses expensive.

and enterprise. Since the occupation of the Canal Zone by the United States development has advanced appreciably in the interior and especially in Chiriqui. Many public improvements are projected in this section and it will doubtless be well settled and extensively devoted to agriculture in the course of the next decade. The Government is disposed to offer every encouragement to American settlers and corporations may depend upon liberal treatment and the utmost security. The character of the vegetation and the lay of the land along the Pacific coast render clearing and road making comparatively easy and inexpensive. At present ox carts and buggies run between David and Boquete, Bugaba, Divala, and other points. The

construction of a railroad from Panama to David in the near future is practically assured and with rapid transportation available a large and profitable fruit industry should be established. The Panama Canal will bring the world's markets within easy reach of the various products of this section. Its sugar and its cocoanuts, to mention only two of the most assured exports, will find a ready sale. The only drawback to a speedy extension of agriculture is the paucity of labor and means of overcoming that difficulty are within reach.

It requires no stretch of imagination to see for the Republic of Panama a wealthy and prosperous future with a happy and contented population.



VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE IN THE OPINION OF HON. WILLIAM SULZER.

UNITED STATES CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM SULZER, who has recently returned from an extended tour of Central America and Mexico, takes the countries visited as an index to the great and advancing value of Latin America in the commercial relations of the United States. Not only are these lands rich beyond belief in natural resources, but their historic past, their splendid ruins, and their present energetic development all combine to excite the interest of the traveler and scholar.

On the more material side, Mr. SULZER speaks of Guatemala as a wonderful country, rich in scenic wonders, rich in valuable hard timber, and one of the richest countries in the world in mineral resources. The climate and scenery are unsurpassed, and under the progressive administration of President CABRERA, Guatemala is rapidly forging to the front.

Of Mexico also and its ruler enthusiastic mention is made, and throughout the southern Republics the interest felt in the completion of the Panama Canal is said to be second only to that displayed in the United States.

Subsequent to his return Mr. SULZER, in addressing the House of Representatives on the subject of trade between the United States and her neighbors, spoke as follows in regard to Latin America and its interests:

* * * * *

I desire to reiterate the hope, so often expressed by me, that something will be done ere the tariff bill becomes a law to bring about closer political ties and freer commercial relations with the progressive people of our sister Republics in Mexico and in Central and South America.

Here is the true field, it seems to me, for our legitimate expansion of trade, for broader markets, for our industrial endeavors, and for our commercial extension; and now is the time for an exhibition on our part, as the representatives in Congress of the people of the United States, of a little political sagacity and the exercise of good business foresight in the enactment of this tariff legislation that will mean more and more commercially, as the years come and go, to our producers, to our merchants, to our manufacturers, and to all the people of our country.

* * * * *

Canada, Mexico, Central and South America are our neighbors and our real friends, and they should be our best customers; and they would be our best customers if we

only had the commercial sense and the political wisdom to deal with them above-board, in the spirit of trade equality, and treat them fairly and reciprocally along lines mutually advantageous.

* * * * *

Statistics conclusively show that this trade at our very doors is growing more important and becoming more valuable every year. Why should we ignore it? European countries are doing their best to secure it, and the facts prove that they are getting the most of it at the present time, very much to our detriment and to our disadvantage. Why will our people always be blind commercially to their own best interests and to their own greatest opportunities? Why spend millions of dollars seeking trade in the Orient when the commerce of the Occident—richer than the Indies—is knocking at our door? Let us obliterate the obstacles, tear down the barriers, and open wide the doors to welcome the commerce of North and South and Central America, on land and sea, ere it is too late and the opportunity to secure it be lost forever. Now is the accepted time. These countries are anxiously awaiting the outcome of our deliberations. They are watching the enactment of this tariff legislation. They long for some evidence of our friendship and sincerity. They want to trade with us. They will meet us more than halfway. Shall we disappoint their most sanguine expectations? Shall we ignore this most valuable trade, these great commercial opportunities, and give these splendid markets wholly and entirely to Germany and to England and to France?

* * * * *

Hence I repeat that I indulge the lingering hope that ere the pending tariff bill becomes a law a paragraph will be written in its provisions for closer commercial relations with these progressive countries, based on the principles of freer trade, closer political sympathy, and truer reciprocity.

* * * * *

In this connection, sir, I want to commend the good work that is being done, and has been done, along these lines by the Hon. JOHN BARRETT, the very able and efficient and experienced Director of the Bureau of the American Republics. He is the right man in the right place. He knows the truth of what I am saying to-day. He is doing his part. His indefatigable labors are bearing fruit, but I am sorry to say that his earnest efforts are very little appreciated at home, though very generally applauded by the far-seeing statesmen of our sister Republics.

* * * * *

Then, too, Mr. Speaker, in connection with the expansion of our trade and commerce to our north and to the south, we should provide for adequate steamship service on the Atlantic and the Pacific by discriminating tonnage taxes in favor of American-built ships, carrying the American flag, and manned by American sailors. This policy will go far to restore our merchant marine and give us a share in the deep-sea carrying trade of the world. Next to securing the trade is the ability to carry it.



TWO GREAT CONGRESSES

AT THE Seventeenth National Irrigation Congress to be held at Spokane, State of Washington, from August 9, to August 14, 1909, and at the twentieth annual session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress in Denver, from August 16 to 21, it is purposed to devote special attention to relations between the United States and Latin America. In the deliberations of the congresses, the participation of delegates from Latin America has been solicited, and the increased commercial status inevitably accruing to the various countries through the completion of the Panama Canal will be dwelt upon.

The purpose of the Irrigation Congress is to demonstrate the wonderful development possible through the solution of problems affecting the water supply for arid lands, the selection of Spokane being peculiarly fortunate for the practical demonstration of the matter. Within a few minutes ride of the city are in operation gravity canal systems, water distribution by pipes and the most modern of electrical pumping plants, while within a radius of 150 miles are some of the greatest projects ever attempted on the continent.

The association having the preliminaries for the congress in charge, anticipates a meeting of great importance, 3,500 delegates being accredited. It is expected that the President of the United States, Cabinet officers, government officials, foreign representatives, bankers, and delegates from not only the United States and Canada will attend, but that representatives from Europe, the Latin Republics, Japan, and China, will take part in the proceedings.

The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress deals directly with public questions in which States west of the Mississippi are interested, being the clearing house for western ideas.

In widening its scope to embrace Latin America, the executive committee presents for careful consideration the question of closer commercial relations between the people of the United States and those of the Latin Republics with special reference to the early completion of the Panama Canal and the resultant stimulating of the commercial development in the Trans-Mississippi States to which this international highway is directly tributary. The congress will con-

vene at the geographical center of this section, where the matter may be discussed in a manner that will prove of wide educational value in promoting public interest.

The committee also specifically mentions as a further development along the same line a Pan-American Commercial Congress, to be composed of delegates selected from the commercial, industrial, and maritime centers of the United States and the Latin Republics to convene at an early date.

President TAFT will open the congress.



THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSTI- TUTE AT ROME ∴ ∴ ∴

THE eminent position occupied by the Argentine Republic in the world of economics amply justifies the importance that is attached to the utterances of the country's representatives, especially when matters agricultural are being considered.

Dr. ROQUE SAENZ PEÑA, Argentine Minister to Italy and member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague, is also the representative of the Argentine Republic in the International Agricultural Institute established at Rome. In the latter capacity, Dr. SAENZ PEÑA has recently addressed a communication to the president of the institute for submission to the permanent committee, in which the condition of the workingman, and especially the emigrant laborer, is discussed.

While accordng abundant praise to the collection and dissemination of agricultural data, to the improvement of cultures, and to the adequate exploitation of a country's resources, Dr. SAENZ PEÑA finds in the amelioration of the conditions surrounding the farmer and cultivator the true spring of agricultural development. In particular he urges the betterment of transport conditions for the emigrant, stating that in proportion as travel is made more luxurious for the wealthy, the quarters assigned to the poorer classes become more circumscribed.

The Argentine Government welcomes the intelligent emigrant to its shores, and through its bureau of immigration affords ample provision for the care and distribution of settlers. That the labors of these settlers shall be amply rewarded and protected is of vital importance in the agricultural world, and for the furtherance of this purpose the following project is submitted for the action of the institute:

It is proposed that—

ART. 1. The International Institute of Agriculture create a special bureau to be known as "Wage and Labor Bureau," and which will be in charge of a chief clerk and will be under the institute.

ART. 2. This bureau will keep in touch with the national bureaus through the organs of the institute, with a view of centralizing the international movement on

wages, the variations which they undergo during the seasons, the labor conditions, and hours and laws which govern it in each country.

ART. 3. Prior to each harvest the bureau, taking as basis the official reports on the probable results, will announce—

- (a) The amount and variations of wages in each country.
- (b) The extent of the crop.
- (c) The number of permanent hands upon which the next harvest can count.
- (d) The temporary immigration during the last harvest.
- (e) The number of hands calculated as necessary for the next harvest.

ART. 4. The data contained in the preceding paragraphs will be published as information by means of the press, especially in the countries and places of emigration and before the general exodus occasioned by each harvest takes place.

ART. 5. The bureau will keep in touch with the emigration committees or with the navigation companies and will try to improve the conditions of travel for the immigrants by enlarging the present quarters set aside for the third class or by trying to establish a special transportation service for the third class only.



NEW MINING CODE IN GUATEMALA

ON June 30, 1908, President ESTRADA CABRERA, of Guatemala, signed and promulgated the new mining code, which is intended to give an impulse to the mining industries of the country.

The principal wealth of Guatemala is and has been agricultural and forestal. Mining has for a long time occupied a secondary place, yet it is known that the mineral riches of the country are considerable and in the early days formed a source of great revenue to the state. The mining records of colonial days show that between the years 1627 and 1820 more than 1,300 mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead were discovered and worked. At one time more than 150 mining enterprises were profitably carried on, and from a single group the mint of Guatemala coined silver to the amount of \$43,000,000.

The best-known mining districts are located in the eastern section of the Republic, in the departments of Chiquimula and Yzabal. These districts are mountainous and isolated from communication with the other parts of the Republic. At present the mines of Quebradas de Oro, on the Rio Bobos, in the Department of Yzabal, are giving good returns from placer gold working. In the Department of Chiquimula, between the Rio de Concepcion and Rio de las Minas, is a very rich district, in which work is being carried on by a company specially chartered in May, 1900. This company has secured nine mines or groups of mines. Mines have been denounced in the Departments of Alta Verapaz, near Rabinal and Pichec in Baja Verapaz, at San Pedro in Guatemala (Department), in Santa Rosa, and at Zalenapa and Joyabaj on the Rio Grande in El Quiché.

On the western boundary, in the Department of Huehuetenango, near Chiantla, considerable explorations in search of copper are being made. Lead and silver have both been found, the ore showing by assay 56 per cent lead and 40 ounces of silver per ton. Lead, copper, zinc, and silver are found in the Departments of Huehuetenango, Quiche, Alta and Baja Verapaz, Jalapa and Chiquimula. In the last Department the ore is a blend or argentiferous galena, in some places associated with copper. In the galena the content of lead varies from 20 to 65 per cent and the blends contain from 15 to 40 per cent of zinc. The quantity of silver, according to locality, is

from 200 grams to 14 kilograms per ton. The deposits of Jalapa extend into Santa Rosa and even into Guatemala, not far from the capital. Copper is found principally in the vicinity of Alotepeque in Chiquimula. In this locality is the celebrated mine, San Pantaleon, which was opened in 1866 by an English company and produced in eighteen or twenty years \$40,000,000.

According to the new mining code, owners and operators will enjoy many privileges in Guatemala, among these the right for the term of fifteen years to import, free of duty, state or municipal, such machinery and other articles necessary for the discovery and exploitation of mines as are not produced by the industries of Guatemala. Mining property is subject to no other tax than the territorial contribution of six per thousand, and the export of ores and other mineral products is free from state or municipal duties.

It is decreed in the code that freight rates on the national railroads shall not be increased above the present schedules; that employees and workmen in actual service of the mines shall be exempt from municipal duties and military service in time of peace; and that departmental and local authorities shall render any assistance required by mine owners, and shall protect mines and see that labor contracts are fulfilled. Exceptional privileges are granted for emigrants to be employed in the mines. Sulphur and saltpeter mines are excepted from the operation of the code. In order to work these, special arrangements must be made with the Government.

A mining claim has a superficial area of 10 hectares, must be rectangular, with no side less than 100 meters in length. The hectare being 2.471 acres and the meter 39.37 inches, makes the claim nearly 25 acres, rectangular in shape, with the short side at least 109 yards long.

The discoverer of mines on lands where no other mines have been conceded and registered within a radius of 5 kilometers (about 3.1 miles) is entitled to register three claims. In other cases he is entitled to take up but one claim, although others may be acquired and held by purchase from other claim owners.

The bureau has received, through the courtesy of Señor Dr. LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, the Minister from Guatemala, a copy of the new code in English. It is hoped that a supply of the English edition will be obtained from the Government of Guatemala sufficient to distribute the new law to all those specially interested in mining in that country.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JULY 15, 1909.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		
Argentine trade notes.....	Apr. 20	R. M. Bartleman, Consul-General, Buenos Aires.
Do.....	Apr. 28	Do.
Rural statistics of Argentine Republic.....	Apr. 29	Do.
Progress of passenger trade between Europe and Argentine Republic. Proposed establishment by the Seetransport Gesellschaft, of Hamburg, of a regular service between Marseilles and Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Rosario, calling at Genoa only. Launching of the "Frisia," a new steamer of the Argentine and Brazilian service. First voyage to Buenos Aires of the "Vasari," a new steamer of the Lamport & Holt Line. Yield of the vineyards during the season of 1909. Preparation and collation of German exhibits for the various exhibitions to be held in Buenos Aires in 1910. Sales of Argentine horses in Europe. Importation by the Argentine Government of 10,000 oysters from Arcachón, France. New method of packing wool.	May 6	Do.
Foundation of National Institute for the Blind in Argentine Republic.	May 13	Do.
Population of Buenos Aires on May 1, 1909. Establishment of six years' course for the training of hydraulic engineers in the University of La Plata. Increase in paper importations for newspapers into Argentine Republic. Annulment of negotiations recently begun between the municipality of Buenos Aires and the agents of Baring Bros. & Co. for a loan. Proposed regulation of migration of labor from Europe. Wheat and alfalfa crops. Erection of three hospitals at Salta. Organization of courses in university extension in the University of Córdoba, and the erection of a new building.	...do....	Do.
Transmitting several copies. In English and Spanish, of the prospectus of the international agricultural exposition to be held under the auspices of the Argentine Government by the Argentine Rural Society from June 3 to July 31, 1910, in connection with the centenary of the Argentine Declaration of Independence.	May 18	Do.
Tenders for port works of Buenos Aires and ship canal of Parana de las Palmas.	...do....	Do.
Meat exports of Argentine Republic.....	May 19	Do.
Forwarding copy of a list of all the catalogues of American goods received by the Fuller Argentine Express Co.	May 24	Do.
Trade notes.....	May 26	Do.
BRAZIL.		
Engines, boilers, and accessories in Brazil.....	Apr. 5	G. E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.
Agriculture in Brazil.....	...do..	Do.
Cotton trade of Brazil in 1908.....	Apr. 10	Do.
Agricultural growth in Brazil.....	Apr. 12	Do.
Report on investigation by photographic expert.....	...do..	G. A. Chamberlain, Consul, Pernambuco.
Trade situation in Brazil.....	Apr. 13	G. E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.
Review of foreign commerce of 1908 at Santos.....	Apr. 14	Dirk P. de Young, Vice-Consul, Santos.
TRADE NOTES.—Jute culture in the State of São Paulo. New harbor for Joinville, one of the principal exporting and importing cities of the State of Santa Catharina.		
Plumbing supplies and sanitary fittings in Rio de Janeiro.	Apr. 16	G. E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.

Reports received to July 15, 1909—Continued.

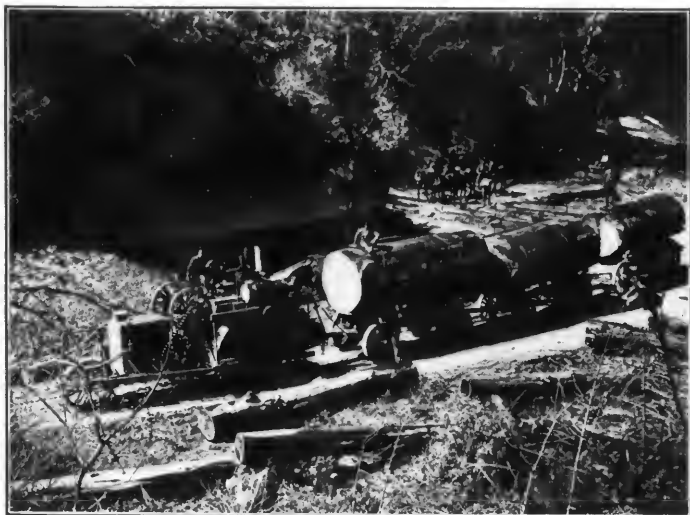
Title.	Date of report.	Author.
BRAZIL—continued.		
Crisis in Brazilian manganese mining.....	Apr. 19	G. E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.
Orchid trade in Pernambuco.....	Apr. 22	G. A. Chamberlain, Consul, Pernambuco.
Freight rates in Brazil.....	Apr. 26	Dirk P. de Young, Vice-Consul, Santos.
Three pointers to American exporters.....	Apr. 27	Do.
BRAZILIAN TRADE NOTES.—American sponge interests in Brazil and other South American points. Concession to an American syndicate for the inauguration of a telephone service between several cities of the State of Rio de Janeiro. Progress made in the electrification of the street railways of Rio de Janeiro. Development of the rice trade in the State of São Paulo. Proposed organization of the Territory of Acre in Brazil into a self-governing territory. Imports and exports of the Santos or São Paulo district for the first three months of 1909. Indications of good sugar and cotton crops in Brazil during the current season. Improvement and increase in shipping between European and Brazilian ports. Contract for construction of a railway from São Sebastião to the frontier of the State of Minas. Shipments of coffee from the State of Victoria. Increased service of the São Paulo-Matto Gross Transportation Co. Letting of contract by the West of Minas Railway for rails, bridges, and materials. Freight rates from Brazilian ports to New York and New Orleans.	Apr. 28	Do.
Telephones in Brazil.....	Apr. 29	Do.
Brazilian and Portuguese cacao.....	Apr. 29	Do.
The drug trade of Bahia.....	Apr. 30	T. B. Taylor, Vice-Consul, Bahia.
New coffee crop. Weather and prospects. Proposed establishment of mortgage bank.....	Apr. 30	Dirk P. de Young, Vice-Consul, Santos.
Exports of rubber from Para and Manaos to America during the month of April, 1909.....	May 1	G. H. Pickereil, Consul, Para.
Brazil's stupendous iron-ore deposits.....	May 1	G. E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.
Annual report on commerce and industries.....	May 3	Dirk P. de Young, Vice-Consul, Santos.
Bahian timbers.....	May 8	P. P. Demers, Consul, Bahia.
Amount of coffee carried by different ship companies. Santos port statistics, first quarter 1909; wireless-telegraph station at Monte Serrate.....	May 10	Dirk P. de Young, Vice-Consul, Santos.
Immigration in Brazil.....	May 12	Do.
Motor boats in Brazil in 1900.....	May 13	Do.
Forwarding circular relative to new steamship Vasari, of the Lamport & Holt Line.....	May 19	Do.
New import-tax law.....	May 21	G. A. Chamberlain, Pernambuco.
Glazed tiles prohibited.....	May 21	Do.
Foreign banking in Brazil.....	May 25	G. E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.
American coal in Brazil.....	May 25	Do.
TRADE NOTES.—Dumont coffee. New coffee crop. The "Mojoño," a primitive arrangement used for preparing corn meal. Discovery of petroleum. Silk-thread industry. Auto drays in Santos.....	May 28	D. P. de Young, Vice-Consul, Santos.
BRAZILIAN TRADE NOTES.—Brazilian budget for 1910. Common school education in Brazil. Government roads built in Acre in 1908. Consumption of cacao in Europe and United States in 1908. Tax on coffee exported from São Paulo. Port works and railway extensions in progress of construction in Brazil.....	May 29	G. E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.
Exposition of sanitary appliances.....	June 1	Do.
Statistics showing the exportation of crude rubber from Para for the month of May, 1909.....	June 12	G. H. Pickereil, Consul, Para.
Malt and hops in Brazil.....	May 26	G. E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.
CHILE.		
Shortage of railroad ties in Chile.....	Apr. 10	A. A. Winslow, Consul, Valparaiso.
Chilean industrial improvement.....	Apr. 10	Do.
Production of tin in Bolivia.....	Apr. 10	Do.
Railroad development in Chile.....	Apr. 10	Do.
Railroad construction during 1908.....	Apr. 19	Do.
Tannin extract for tanning.....	Apr. 27	Do.
Butterine.....	May 6	Do.
A northern trans-Andean railway.....	May 7	Do.
Trade in hides.....	May 13	Do.
Lack of rain in Chile.....	June 1	Do.
Unsettled condition of nitrate business.....	June 1	Do.

Reports received to July 15, 1909—Continued.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
COLOMBIA.		
Platinum in Colombia.....	Mar. 4	Jay White, Consul-General, Bogota.
Earthquakes in Colombia.....	Mar. 25	Do.
Petroleum in Colombia.....	Mar. 29	Do.
Petroleum in Colombia (supplementing previous report of March 29).....	Mar. 31	Do.
List of duties on whiskeys, wines, liquors, etc.....	May 8	E. Betts, Vice-Consul, Bogota.
Reduction in customs tariff on bicycles and velocipedes.....	May 18	A. L. Burnell, Vice-Consul, Baranquilla.
Interesting facts about Colombia.....	do.....	E. Betts, Vice-Consul, Bogota.
Perpetuity of trade-marks in Colombia.....	do.....	Do.
Government publications, American periodicals, commercial reviews, and catalogues of American manufacturers for the Medellin Consular Agency.....	May 21	A. L. Burnell, Vice-Consul, Baranquilla.
Climatic conditions and prospects for fruit trees, forest-tree seedlings, and ornamental stock in Colombia.....	June 5	Do.
Colombian market for fertilizers and materials for their manufacture.....	June 8	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
Notes from Santo Domingo.....	May 4	Ralph J. Totten, Consul.
ECUADOR.		
Vegetable ivory nut.....	Apr. 5	H. R. Dietrich, Consul.
Market for men's ready-made clothing.....	Apr. 8	Do.
Duties on graphic products.....	Apr. 12	Do.
Information concerning Ecuador.....	Apr. 19	Do.
Contract granted for drainage and water supply of the port of Bahía de Caraquez.....	May 17	Do.
HONDURAS.		
Changes in importation and exportation duties.....	May 11	W. E. Alger, Consul, Tegucigalpa.
MEXICO.		
Annual report for 1908.....	Apr. 20	A. T. Haeberle, Consul, Manzanillo.
Matamoros notes.....	May 3	S. T. Lee, Consul, Nogales.
Market for canned peaches, apricots, and tomatoes.....	May 4	Do.
Agricultural enterprises.....	May 10	P. M. Griffith, Consul, Tampico.
Mexican-grown tomatoes.....	May 18	S. T. Lee, Consul, Nogales.
Underground wires in Guadalajara.....	May 29	S. L. Magill, Consul, Guadalajara.
Commerce and industries.....	June 1	L. Hostetter, Sonora, Mexico.
Annual commercial report.....	June 11	C. L. Livingston, Salina Cruz.
The small investor in Mexico.....	June 14	W. W. Canada, Consul, Vera Cruz.
Exports from Nuevo Laredo to the United States for the calendar years 1907 and 1908.....	June 17	A. B. Garrett, Consul, Nuevo Laredo.
NICARAGUA.		
Suspension of the law providing for the establishing of an office of chemical analysis in Nicaragua.....	Apr. 29	J. de Olivares, Consul, Managua.
Decree reforming tariff on kerosene in Nicaragua.....	May 7	Do.
Requirements for the practice of medicine.....	May 12	Do.
PANAMA.		
Reopening of a rubber plantation near the city of Panama.....	June 4	C. E. Gnyant, Consul-General, Panama.
PARAGUAY.		
Substitute for glue in organ manufacture; piano and organ trade of Paraguay.....	Apr. 3	E. J. Norton, Consul, Asuncion.
Dental supplies for Paraguay.....	Apr. 5	Do.
Translation of a bill presented for the consideration of the Paraguayan Congress establishing a monetary unit and introducing several modifications in the charter of the Bank of the Republic.....	Apr. 6	Do.
Proposed loan for Paraguay.....	do.....	Do.
Résumé of the message of the President of Paraguay delivered at the opening session of Congress, April 1, 1909.....	Apr. 12	Do.
Railway progress in Paraguay.....	Apr. 19	Do.
Trade of Paraguay in wines, spirits, beers, mineral waters, etc.....	Apr. 21	Do.
Waterproof garments, rubber overshoes, and umbrellas in Paraguay.....	May 10	Do.
Paraguay: Beef freezing and meat extract plant.....	May 19	Do.

Reports received to July 15, 1909—Continued.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
PERU.		
Commerce and industries of Peru for 1908.	June 6	S. M. Taylor, Consul-General, Callao.
SALVADOR.		
Suggestion to shippers.	May 3	A. H. Frazier, Consul-General, San Salvador.
Exports to the United States.	May 12	Do.
URUGUAY.		
Rural Uruguay.	Mar. 17	F. W. Goding, Montevideo.
The Guayaba, a hiseious native Uruguayan table fruit.	Mar. 25	Do.
Steamship communication of Uruguay.	Mar. 19	Do.
Sources of imports into Uruguay for first quarter of 1909.	Apr. 9	Do.
Perfumery trade in Uruguay.	Apr. 10	Do.
Foreign vessels carry all American goods to Uruguay.	Apr. 12	Do.
New labor-accident law for Uruguay.	May 7	Do.
VENEZUELA.		
Contract for the construction of a pier and light-house at Adicora.	Apr. 28	J. A. Manning, Consul, La Guaira.
Extension of period for free introduction of apparatus for calorification of alcohol.	Apr. 26	Do.
Tariff decisions in Venezuela.	Apr. 28	Do.
Statistics of dry hides exported during the years 1907-8.	May 4	H. K. Wright, Consul, Puerto Cabello.
Rainy season; locusts.	May 14	E. H. Plumacher, Consul.
Export duties abolished on coffee, cocoa, and hides.	May 21	Do.
Railway construction in Venezuela.	June 3	J. A. Manning, Consul, La Guaira.
Importation from England at La Guaira by British ship from Liverpool.	June 4	Do.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST QUARTER OF 1909.

Figures of the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic for the first three months of 1909 show import valuations of \$73,028,538 and exports worth \$140,231,340, both branches of trade indicating gains as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. In imports an advance of \$2,188,318 is noted, and in exports, \$24,603,508.

Leading countries of origin for imports were: Great Britain, \$23,899,885; Germany, \$11,789,490; the United States, \$8,987,317; France, \$8,132,119; Italy, \$6,940,562; Belgium, \$3,497,577; Spain, \$2,418,283, and Brazil, \$1,857,735. All countries show decided increased shipments with Argentine destination, with the exception of Great Britain, from which country a decline of \$1,470,206 is reported. On the other hand, receipts of French merchandise advanced \$1,614,306; of United States goods, \$824,025; of Italian, \$488,019, and of Brazilian, \$459,881.

As a receiver of exports from the Republic, Great Britain stands first with \$28,453,174, a gain of \$4,734,289, followed by France with \$17,617,968, a gain of \$8,526,949; Belgium, \$13,122,235, a gain of \$3,111,930; Germany, \$12,171,651, a gain of \$2,791,089; the United States, \$6,868,980, a gain of \$4,535,642; Italy, \$4,429,899, a gain of \$2,456,501, and Brazil, \$3,906,733, a gain of \$632,877.

Shipments "for orders" are represented by \$47,983,370.

The classification of imports embraces: Live animals, \$402,103; foodstuffs, \$5,226,351; tobacco and manufactures, \$1,695,694; wines and liquors, \$3,102,604; textiles, \$17,273,537; oils, \$2,722,032; chemical and pharmaceutical products, \$2,764,769; paints and dyes, \$434,554; wood and manufactures, \$1,585,829; paper and manufactures, \$1,668,891; leather and manufactures, \$622,672; iron and manufactures, \$4,814,759; manufactures of iron and steel, \$3,311,855; other metals and manufactures, \$2,268,477; agricultural implements, \$2,396,689; transport equipment, \$8,271,724; glassware, earthenware, etc., \$6,070,169; building materials, \$5,474,598; electrical appliances, \$945,140, and miscellaneous products, \$1,976,868.

Export items include: Live-stock products, \$52,159,340, a gain of \$21,831,443; agricultural products, \$84,997,124, a gain of \$1,642,854; forest products, \$1,924,060, a gain of \$683,014; minerals, \$172,726, a gain of \$78,495; game products, \$106,750, a gain of \$11,799, and miscellaneous products, \$871,340, a gain of \$355,903.

**INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONGRESS OF MEDICINE AND
HYGIENE.**

The International Congress of Medicine and Hygiene of 1910 will take place in the city of Buenos Aires in the month of May, on the first centenary of the revolution of 1810, under the patronage of the President of the Argentine Republic. The executive committee has for its president Dr. ELISEO CANTÓN, dean of the medical faculty in Buenos Aires, and for general secretaries Drs. LUIS AGOTE and PEDRO LACAVERA. The Congress is international in character, the Government and scientific men of the three Americas being invited.

The project and programme of the Congress are as follows:

PROJECT.

The "General Exhibition of Hygiene" will be opened in the city of Buenos Aires in May, 1910.

The "General Exhibition of Hygiene" will be universal with reference to the exhibits in connection with hygiene and international with reference to its attendance.

The "General Exhibition of Hygiene" will be divided with reference to its attendance and its competition for prizes in the following manner:

First. National competition.

Second. International Latin-American competition.

Third. General competition.

The competitors in the national competition will be the exhibitors of the Argentine Republic with exhibits produced and manufactured exclusively in the country.

The competitors in the International Latin-American competition will be those of all the Latin-American nations with exhibits produced or manufactured exclusively in their respective countries.

The competitors in the general competition will be those of all the other nations of the world and of the Argentine Republic and the other Latin-American nations who in an especial way manifest their desire to enter in it.

The competitors of the Argentine Republic with exclusively national products and those of Latin America in the same conditions will receive the necessary space for their installations, covered and free of charge. The installations will be at their own expense.

The competitors of the other nationalities will receive the space necessary for their installations free of charge, and in case they need covered space such will be at their own expense.

The exhibition will be eminently practical and will occupy an extensive piece of ground, with easy and frequent access, sufficient for all the installations and customary accessories in these exhibitions.

The Congress is divided into the following sections:

SECTIONS.

1. *Biological and fundamental matters.*—Bacteriology, general and experimental pathology, descriptive topographical, pathological anatomy, physiology, embryology, histology, and parasitology.
2. *Medicine and its clinics.*—Medical, therapeutical, semeiological, paedriatical, nervous and mental clinic, criminal anthropology, epidemiology, dermatology, and syfology.
3. *Surgery and its clinics.*—Surgical clinic, oto-rino-laryngological clinic, infantile surgery, oftamology, gynæcology, and genito-urinarin.
4. *Public hygiene.*—Public hygiene, dèrmography, sanitary organization, legal medicine, international sanitary prophylaxis, industrial hygiene, naval medicine and surgery, military medicine and surgery, scholastic hygiene, tuberculous dermography, tuberculous statistics, and social defense.
5. *Pharmacy and chemistry.*
6. *Sanitary technology.*—Engineering and architectural sciences as applied to hygiene.
7. *Veterinary police.*—Contagions diseases, veterinary medicine.
8. *Dental pathology.*
9. *Exhibition of hygiene.*

These sections can be subdivided or united if necessary.

Members of the Congress are medical men, pharmaceutical chemists, dentists, veterinary surgeons, engineers, architects, and all other professionals connected with the different sections of the Congress or who express to the executive committee their adherence in writing. Adherence can be procured also by paying the sum of £1 or \$5 gold, especially those who desire later on to receive the publications and reports of the Congress.

The papers for the Congress will be received only till the 1st of January, 1910, and if more convenient only the titles accompanied by a small extract in order to give facilities for the organization in time of the sections of the programme.

The official languages are Spanish, French, Portuguese, and English.

The executive committee has solicited from the national and foreign companies of transport especial rates for the members of the Congress and their families.

The official programme of the Congress has been supplemented by another of festivities, excursions, visits to public establishments, etc., as is usual in these cases. Very probably these latter will be of an especial brilliancy, taking into account that the date of the Congress coincides with the solemn commemoration by the Argentine



FACSIMILE OF DESIGN USED ON POSTERS ADVERTISING THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF RAILWAYS AND LAND TRANSPORT, TO BE HELD IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, FROM MAY TO NOVEMBER, 1910.

The Argentine Government has appropriated \$6,000,000 for this Exposition, and all the nations of the world have been invited to participate in exhibiting the various appliances used in railroad and other means of land transportation.

people and Government of the first centenary of the historic May revolution of 1810.

The secretary (medical faculty of Buenos Aires) will send to anyone who solicits them the bulletins, programmes, forms of membership, etc., and all other particulars about the Congress.

THE GENERAL SECRETARIES.

TRADE FIGURES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The facts and figures contained in the report of Mr. GARCIA URIBURU, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic in England, for the year 1908, serve to call attention to the preeminence of Great Britain in the trade of the Republic. During the year the importations of Argentine products reached the total of \$163,243,835. Of this amount, wheat headed the list with a value of \$65,561,075, the Argentine Republic leading in importations of this article with a total of 1,584,010,000 kilograms, nearly 30 per cent of the total importations and more than 2,000,000 kilograms in excess of its next competitor, the United States. The increase in value as compared with 1907 amounted to \$5,337,895.

The trade in frozen and refrigerated meats has grown to proportions that give this article a prominent place on the export list of the Republic. The United Kingdom is the principal consumer, its importations for the year 1908 amounting to \$43,079,910. As compared with 1907 these figures represent a gain in this line of industry of \$9,733,720. The importations for the year 1908 amounted to 179,515,350 kilograms, more than 50 per cent of the total importations into the United Kingdom from all sources, and more than twice the amount furnished by the United States, which took second place as purveyor of this article.

Argentine corn shipped to Great Britain for the year amounted in value to \$28,302,995, representing increased values as compared with 1907 of \$3,301,950. The shipments amounted to 922,890,000 kilograms, the Republic furnishing more than all other contributing nations combined, and nearly three times as much as its nearest competitor, the United States.

Importations into the Argentine Republic from the United Kingdom for the year 1908 amounted to \$43,283,380. Of this total, cotton textiles figured for \$11,707,430; coal for \$9,820,580; galvanized iron, \$4,706,955; rails \$3,112,480, and other articles for lesser amounts.

BOND ISSUE FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

A bill has been introduced into the Argentine Congress providing for extensive irrigation works to be carried out by the railway companies operating in the districts of the rivers Negro, Limay, Nenquen.

Tercero, Mendoza, Atuel, Diamante, Tunuyan, Salado, and Dulce. The work is estimated to cost \$25,000,000, to cover which an issue will be made of 5 per cent bonds.

ESTIMATE OF CEREAL EXPORTS FOR 1909.

An estimate of the cereal surplus available for export from the Argentine Republic during 1909 fixes shipments of wheat and flour at 3,100,000 tons; linseed, 1,000,000 tons; maize, 2,600,000 tons, and oats, 800,000 tons.

NEW STEAMERS FOR RIVER SERVICE.

An executive decree, under date of April 14, 1909, carries the approval of the Government of the contract entered into by the Director-General of Hydraulic Works and the *Compañía Alemana de Depósitos de Carbón (Limited)*, to furnish three new steamers for service on the Bermejo River. The German Coal Company acts as the representative of the *Norddeutsche Maschinen und Armaturen Fabrick* (North German Machinery and Armature Company) of Bremen.

EXCLUSION OF LIVE STOCK FROM PARAGUAY.

In consequence of the reported presence of the foot-and-mouth disease in Paraguay the ports of the Argentine Republic have been temporarily closed against the importation of live stock of Paraguayan origin.

The prohibitory decree regulating the matter was issued on April 28, 1909.

FISHERY REGULATIONS.

The Argentine Government has issued a decree regulating the exploitation of the fishing industry in the Republic.

According to decree of April 16, 1909, all persons or enterprises engaged in maritime fisheries from the mouth of the River Plate to that of the Negro, shall obtain a permit through the Ministry of Agriculture, and the products shall be admitted at the ports of the Republic free of duty.

The Ministry of Agriculture shall acquaint the Ministry of Finance with the particulars of the permits issued so that proper measures may be taken for the free entry of the fish as national products.

BOLIVIA

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST QUARTER OF 1909.

Figures issued by the Bolivian Department of Finance and Industry (*Hacienda é Industria*) report total exports from the Republic during the first three months of 1909 valued at 10,274,819.10 *bolivianos* (\$4,109,000), a gain as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year of 1,684,828.46 *bolivianos* (\$773,000).

During the same quarter imports figured for 4,365,163.86 *bolivianos* (\$1,745,000), a decline as compared with the first quarter of 1908 of 3,717,598.48 *bolivianos* (\$1,480,000).

BRAZIL

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

According to figures published in the "*Jornal do Commercio*" of June 14, 1909, and compiled by the Industrial Association of Brazil, there are at the present time in the Republic 3,258 industrial establishments, with a total capital of 665,576,603 *milreis* (\$199,672,980) and employing 151,841 operatives. The total annual production is estimated at 741,536,108 *milreis* (\$222,460,832). The distribution by States is as follows:

States.	Number of industrial establishments.	Capital.		Production.	
		Milreis.	Dollars.	Milreis.	Dollars.
Federal District.....	670	169,989,045	50,996,713	223,928,542	67,178,562
São Paulo.....	326	127,702,191	38,310,657	118,087,061	35,426,127
Rio Grande do Sul.....	314	49,205,919	14,761,775	99,778,820	29,933,646
Illo de Janeiro.....	207	86,195,457	25,858,637	56,001,808	16,800,560
Pernambuco.....	118	58,724,355	17,617,306	55,206,293	16,561,887
Parana.....	297	20,811,000	6,252,300	33,085,200	9,925,560
Minas Geraes.....	531	27,750,372	8,325,111	32,919,694	9,875,908
Bahia.....	78	27,643,200	8,292,960	25,077,962	7,523,388
Para.....	54	11,483,000	3,444,900	18,203,000	5,460,900
Serjipe.....	103	14,172,858	4,251,857	14,811,105	4,443,331
Santa Catharina.....	173	9,674,000	2,902,200	14,144,410	4,243,323
Amazonas.....	92	5,484,000	1,645,200	13,962,000	4,188,600
Alagoas.....	45	10,787,887	3,236,366	10,366,310	3,109,833
Maranhao.....	18	13,245,250	3,973,575	6,840,332	2,052,000
Matto Grosso.....	15	13,650,000	4,095,000	4,450,000	1,335,000
Parahyba.....	42	5,367,751	1,610,325	4,387,921	1,316,376
Rio Grande do Norte.....	15	6,913,000	2,073,900	3,085,485	925,945
Ceara.....	18	3,521,000	1,056,300	2,951,100	885,330
Goyaz.....	135	1,617,000	485,100	2,476,500	742,950
Piauhy.....	3	1,310,878	393,263	1,192,975	357,892
Espirito Santo.....	1	298,000	89,400	578,500	173,650

The following table shows the capital and production of 38 leading industries of Brazil:

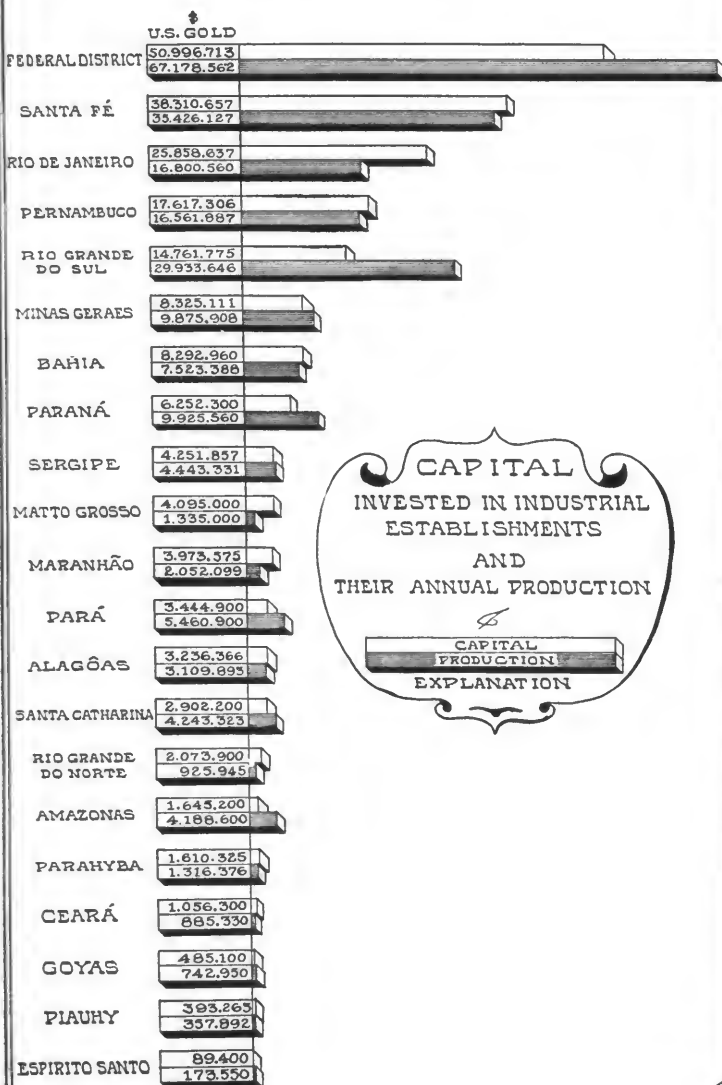
Industries.	Capital.	Production.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Textiles.....	268,870,903	171,110,918
Sugar.....	74,061,589	67,257,348
Beer.....	27,556,800	22,686,200
Smelters.....	22,964,000	31,625,240
Matches.....	17,000,000	21,275,000
Flour mills.....	16,416,300	39,359,500
Soap and candles.....	15,145,000	22,089,715
Sawmills and carpentry shops.....	14,488,000	31,579,000
Maté.....	14,250,000	22,573,000
Cigars.....	12,950,912	20,318,785
Lime and cement.....	11,259,500	4,976,340
Pottery.....	10,547,300	10,363,000
Sugar refineries.....	10,487,780	15,413,760
Hats.....	10,417,000	15,381,200
Shoes.....	10,117,000	26,726,000
Salt.....	9,461,000	3,126,368
Tanneries.....	9,485,000	15,001,100
Railway material.....	8,420,000	11,013,884
Alcoholic and gaseous beverages.....	6,630,971	9,211,658
Chemical products.....	6,502,000	10,212,000
Dried beef.....	6,277,000	38,769,300
Furniture.....	6,033,000	11,760,000
Paper and paper articles.....	6,083,000	3,987,000
Lard.....	4,350,000	13,485,000
Oil and rosins.....	3,800,800	4,408,646
Parasols.....	3,221,000	3,730,000
Underwear.....	3,151,000	6,208,500
Butter and cheese.....	2,996,700	6,998,740
Glassware.....	2,075,000	3,638,000
Wine.....	2,877,500	4,870,340
Food pastes.....	2,602,200	3,897,485
Harness and saddlery.....	2,517,000	4,448,000
Chocolate.....	2,435,000	3,680,000
Naval construction.....	2,915,000	5,786,000
Biscuits.....	1,995,000	3,282,000
Confectioneries.....	1,908,000	4,208,000
Tiles.....	1,826,000	3,309,000
Tin articles.....	1,740,000	3,669,000

The capital invested in the textile industry represents 40 per cent of the total industrial capitalization of Brazil. The textile manufactures comprise cotton, jute, woolen, linen, silk, and aramina fabrics.

The number of cotton mills is stated as 161, with a capital of 234,028,403 *milreis* (\$70,208,520) and an annual production of 135,025,668 *milreis* (\$40,507,700). The number of mills and the amount invested in this industry in the different States is as follows: Minas Geraes, 36 mills, capital 17,284,372 *milreis*; Sao Paulo, 23 mills, capital, 38,946,190 *milreis*; Rio de Janeiro, 19 mills, capital, 43,899,457 *milreis*; Federal District, 15 mills, capital, 70,452,259 *milreis*; Bahia, 12 mills, capital, 15,758,400 *milreis*; Maranhao, 12 mills, capital, 10,482,900 *milreis*; Ceara, 2,405,000 *milreis*. The remaining States have about 1,000,000 *milreis* each invested in this industry.

The jute mills of Brazil are next to the cotton mills in importance, both as regards the number and amount invested. The total investment in the jute industry is estimated at 15,799,500 *milreis*, with a total output valued at 22,389,730 *milreis*.

- BRAZIL -



CAPITAL
INVESTED IN INDUSTRIAL
ESTABLISHMENTS
AND
THEIR ANNUAL PRODUCTION

EXPLANATION

CAPITAL
PRODUCTION

1928

FAL

The woolen industry occupies third place in textile manufactures, with a total capital of 14,848,000 *milreis*. According to statistics obtained from 15 woolen mills, the annual production is worth 11,375,000 *milreis*, and the number of employees is 1,957.

The total amount invested in the silk industry in Brazil is estimated at 965,000 *milreis*. The annual output of the silk mills is valued at 1,042,320 *milreis*, while there are 244 persons employed in this industry. Of these mills, 2 are located in the State of Rio de Janeiro, 1 in Rio Grande do Sul, 1 in Sao Paulo, and 1 in Santa Catharina.

There are 2 linen mills in operation, with a total capital of 1,230,000 *milreis*, and a mill which manufactures the aramina fiber, with a capital of 1,500,000 *milreis*.

The power employed in the operation of these industrial establishments represents a total of 192,284 horsepower. The motive power used is electricity, steam, hydraulic power, gas, and kerosene.

The following are the leading industries in the different States:

Amazonas.—Cotton goods, sugar.

Amazonas.—Foundries, sacks, and bags, tin-plate goods, crackers and confectionery, chemical products, sawmills and carpentry shops.

Bahia.—Cotton goods, tobacco products, sugar, hats.

Ceara.—Cotton goods.

Federal District.—Cotton goods, flour mills, sawmills, carpentry shops, shoes, sugar refineries, foundries, railway material, beer, furniture, chemical products, alcoholic and gaseous beverages, hats, and parasols.

Espírito Santo.—Cotton goods.

Goyaz.—Sugar, butter and cheese, crackers, tobacco manufactures.

Maranhão.—Cotton goods, sugar.

Matto Grosso.—Maté, dried beef, meat extract, sugar.

Minas Gerais.—Cotton goods, butter and cheese, foundries, beer, tanneries, flour mills, pottery.

Para.—Sawmills and carpentry shops, beer, butter and cheese, foundries, chocolate.

Parahyba.—Cotton goods, sugar.

Paraná.—Maté, matches, sawmills, and carpentry shops.

Pernambuco.—Sugar, cotton goods, soap and candles, lime and cement, foundries, tobacco manufactures, sugar refineries, chemical products.

Piauí.—Cotton goods.

Rio Grande do Norte.—Salt, cotton goods, sugar.

Rio Grande do Sul.—Dried beef, lard, woolen goods, tanneries, wines, hats, flour mills, beer, tobacco manufactures, cotton goods, shoes, canned meat and fish, foundries, soap and candles, furniture and decorations.

Rio de Janeiro.—Cotton goods, sugar, matches, salt, foundries, tobacco manufactures, naval construction, tanneries.

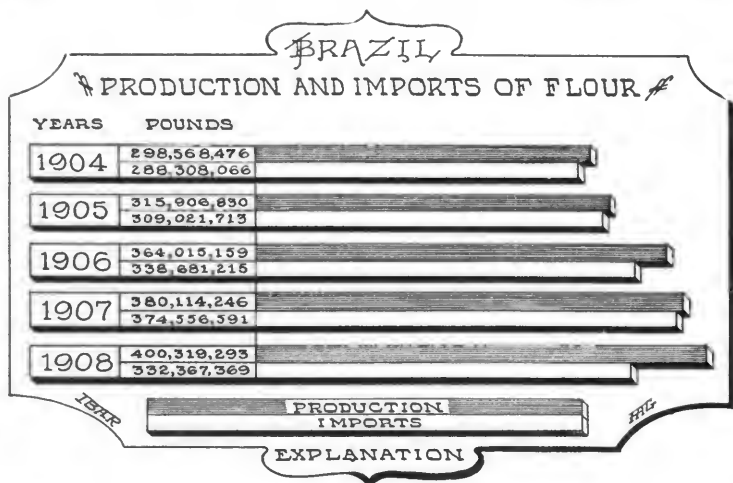
Santa Catharina.—Maté, lard, butter and cheese, foundries.

São Paulo.—Cotton goods, jute goods, flour mills, foundries, sugar, shoes, pottery, hats, beer, sawmills and carpentry shops, matches, tanneries, paper and paper objects, glassware.

Sergipe.—Sugar and cotton goods.

The production of flour is increasing constantly. Since 1904 the national production has exceeded the imports of this article, as may be seen from the following table:

Year.	Production.	Imports.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
1904.....	135,712,944	131,949,121
1905.....	143,594,014	140,464,415
1906.....	163,461,436	153,946,007
1907.....	172,779,203	170,252,996
1908.....	181,963,315	151,076,077



FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST QUARTER OF 1909.

Brazilian statistics report for the first quarter of 1909 imports into the Republic to the value of \$43,200,000, as compared with \$50,500,000 in the same period of 1908, and exports for the two quarters of \$81,500,000 and \$56,500,000, respectively.

Coffee, rubber, tobacco, sugar, and hides and skins are the items responsible for the increased export valuations for the quarter of 1909, as is shown by the following comparative statement of leading exports:

	First quarter.	
	1908.	1909.
Coffee.....	\$28,500,000	\$40,500,000
Rubber.....	17,000,000	27,500,000
Tobacco.....	690,000	2,900,000
Sugar.....	85,000	600,000
Maté.....	1,525,000	1,500,000
Cacao.....	3,200,000	2,100,000
Cotton.....	550,000	300,000
Hides and skins.....	2,400,000	3,400,000

BAHIA, THE CACAO-PRODUCING STATE.

From the State of Bahia comes fully 80 per cent of the cacao produced in Brazil, whose exportable surplus in 1908 amounted to nearly 70,000,000 pounds, or over one-fifth of the world's supply. For 1909 it is estimated that this total will be exceeded by at least 2,000,000 pounds, as for the first three months of the year exports were reported of over 18,000,000 pounds.

The total area under this production is estimated at about 40,000 acres, with 10,000,000 trees in bearing. The average yield of each tree in its maturity is about 6 pounds of dried beans each season under present condition, though the production might be greatly augmented by cultivation. One estate reports a yield of 30 pounds per tree under favorable conditions.

The increase in output has been very marked for the past three years, and the area of land suitable for cacao growing in the State is practically unlimited, so that there is every reason to believe that the increase will be maintained. The culture entails a minimum of labor and trouble on the planter, but the transport of the product is handicapped by lack of facilities.

The prepared cacao is conveyed on mule back to the nearest navigable river, where it is embarked in canoes for conveyance to the mouth of the river, whence it is shipped, mostly in native sailing craft, to the city of Bahia, which is the distributing and receiving center for the industry.

A railway line about 30 miles in length has been projected for the benefit of cacao transport, of which about one-half will be completed during the present year. The British Consul at Bahia reports that the government of the State will assist in the furtherance of any projected railroad destined to advance the industry by the granting of a substantial subsidy in connection with the necessary concession.

OPERATION OF THE IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

The elaborate immigration system of Brazil is satisfactory. The annual message of President PENNA to the Brazilian Congress states that the number of persons entering the country in 1908 was 112,234, of which 17,539 were ordinary passengers and 94,695 were immigrants. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 26,908 immigrants, or about 40 per cent. The number of immigrants coming on their own initiative was 74,999, and those brought in at the expense of the Union numbered 11,109. The growth in immigration has continued into the present year, as is seen by the figures for the first quarter in the port of Rio de Janeiro only, the number being 13,580, as compared with 8,607 in 1908 and 5,943 in 1907. In spite of the meager sum appropriated for this service it has been carried on

with due regularity, both as to the reception of immigrants in the ports and as to their settlement in the States.

RAILWAYS.

The total increase in railway construction in Brazil during 1908 amounted to 1,019 kilometers (633 miles). The total length of railways in operation in the Republic at the close of 1908 was nearly 12,000 miles.

Work progressed rapidly on the Madeira-Mamore Railway, and its early completion is predicted. The Government has entered into a contract with the Madeira-Mamore Railway Company for the lease of this line.

Work is progressing on the railway connecting Alcobaca with Praia da Rainha, the first section, between Alcobaca and Bren Branco, 43 kilometers (27 miles) in length, being already finished and open to traffic.

Construction work on the railway between São Luiz and Caxias was begun on January 24, 1909, and by the terms of the contract must be completed within forty months from this date. The line will have a length of 393.7 kilometers (244 miles).

The surveys for the line from Cratheus to Therezina and branch to Amarração, having a total length of 595 kilometers (369 miles), have been approved.

Construction work on the railway connecting Sobral with Cratheus was begun June 11, 1908.

Work has progressed rapidly on the extension of the Baturite Railway, and a section 48 kilometers (30 miles) in length has been opened to traffic. Surveys were made for lines connecting this railway with the Pernambuco and Bahia systems. Surveys were also made to connect with the Sobral and Rio Grande do Norte Central railways, so as to establish direct communication along the coast between Rio de Janeiro and Maranhão.

Work continued without interruption during 1908 on the Central Railway of Rio Grande do Norte. A section of this line has already been opened to traffic and another section 75 kilometers (46 miles) long is in process of construction.

The Government has entered into a contract for the construction of the remaining sections of the Timbo-Propria line, of which 27 kilometers (16 miles) have already been concluded.

The contracts for the lease of the Bahia-São Francisco Railway and the Bahia Central have been annulled.

Surveys have been made for a line to connect Formosa, on the left bank of the Preto River, in the State of Bahia, with a point to be determined on the Balsas River in the State of Piahy, and a branch in the State of Goyaz, for the purpose of connecting by rail the



8 THE NEW LAW SCHOOL BEING ERRECTED AT PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL.

valleys of the Tocantins and Parnaíba rivers with the valley of the São Francisco.

The definite survey of the line between Jequié and Derrubadinha, connecting the Bahia and Minas Geraes systems, has been concluded, the original route, which was 1,052 kilometers (652 miles) long, having been shortened by 159 kilometers (98 miles).

The railway connecting Victoria with Diamantina, of which 279 kilometers (172 miles) are already in operation, will soon be finished as far as Derrubadinha.

The Leopoldina Railway Company has begun the construction of the line connecting Mathilde with Muniz Freire.

Work is progressing satisfactorily on the extension of the Central Railway and on the branch line to Sant'Anna dos Ferros.

The work of widening the gauge of the São Paulo Railway has been concluded.

The definite surveys of the lines connecting Bello Horizonte with the Goyaz Railway and Carrancas with Cedro have been concluded. A contract was entered into for the construction of the sections between Bello Horizonte and Alberto Isaacson and between Carrancas and Bom Jardim, work on the former having already been begun.

A section of the Goyaz Railway extending from Formiga to Porto Real, having a length of 63 kilometers (39 miles), was opened to traffic during the year.

The branch of the Sorocabana Railway extending to Itararé has been opened to traffic, thus establishing direct railway communication between Rio de Janeiro and the southern States. Work is progressing rapidly on the Paranapanema line, a section being already in operation as far as Ilha Grande.

Work on the São Paulo-Rio Grande Railway was prosecuted vigorously during the year, so that its termination within the time specified in the contract seems assured.

Work was begun on the railway connecting Passo Fundo with the Uruguay River. This line must be in operation by September 30, 1910.

Work is progressing satisfactorily on the lines in Rio Grande do Sul, which are being built by the *Compagnie Auxiliaire des Chemins de Fer au Brésil*. It is expected that the line between Saycan and Santa Anna do Livramento will be concluded by the end of the present year.

The first section of the line from Cruz Alta to the mouth of the Ijuhy will shortly be concluded.

Work has progressed satisfactorily on the railway extending from Bauru to Itapura, which should be concluded by August of the present year.

Work on the line connecting Itapura with Corumba has been begun at each end, and every precaution has been taken to enable the line to be concluded within contract time.

IRON ORE IN THE REPUBLIC.

United States Consul-General GEORGE E. ANDERSON reports that the Brazilian Government has just transmitted a report, for the use of the authorities having in charge the preliminary preparations for the International Geological Congress, which meets in 1910 in Stockholm, covering certain iron-ore deposits in the Republic, the result of a survey sent out for the purpose, with a special expert at its head; and although the text of this report is withheld, pending the use to be made thereof by the authorities for whom it was prepared, enough of it has been secured by this office to predict that it will startle the iron world and be the sensation of the congress.

The examination of the deposits in Minas Geraes located 52 outcroppings of ore which was from 60 to 75 per cent pure iron, free from all impurities which might interfere with its proper smelting. Of these outcroppings the expert selected 9, of average size and quality, which he carefully surveyed and measured, calculating their contents at a little less than 1,000,000,000 tons of very high-grade ore, on or near the surface and in situations permitting easy working and economical handling. On the basis of the surveys made the 52 deposits contain a little less than 6,000,000,000 tons of the highest grade ore. In addition, loose high-grade ore was located to an amount as large as that found in the outcrops, the total high-grade ore located thus amounting to 12,000,000,000 tons.

As Brazil, for various reasons, will be unable to work these vast deposits, they have recently been visited by representatives of American and British syndicates with a view to making contracts for ore shipments, in the immediate future, from Rio de Janeiro or from Victoria, about 300 miles north of Rio de Janeiro. The only result of these visits, as far as known, is the completion of a contract between a part of one of the British syndicates and the Victoria and Diamantina Railway Company for ore shipments via Victoria.

APICULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC.

It is stated by United States Consul-General GEORGE E. ANDERSON that considerable effort is being made by certain Brazilian States to develop the care and culture of bees throughout various districts. The country is, as a whole, admirably adapted to apiculture, and it is designed to advance the industry to the point of making its products available for export.

Large profits are reported from the culture in Sao Paulo, Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, Parana, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, Maranhão, Ceara, and Pianhy.

Exports of wax advanced from 6,332 pounds in 1901 to 15,675 in 1907, and of honey from 107,700 pounds to 327,400 pounds in the interval under consideration. These shipments are from State to State, as but very little is sent abroad as yet, and that to Uruguay.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

An English company known as the "Maranhão Public Works Company (Limited)," with headquarters in London, has been authorized to operate in Brazil. The main object of the corporation is to acquire the property and stock of the gas company of the city of Maranhão and install a gas or electric light and power plant in that city and operate the same.

An executive decree of March 18, 1909, authorizes the Minister of Industry and Public Works to sign a contract with EMILIO SCUIOOR, for the construction of the section of railway between Alberto Isaacson and Bello Horizonte. Under the terms of the contract the work must be begun within two months from the date of the contract and finished within eighteen months.



TERMS OF THE ARICA-LA PAZ RAILWAY CONTRACT.

The contract awarded on May 1, 1909, for the completion of the railroad from Arica to La Paz to the London company of Sir JOHN JACKSON fixes the cost at £2,750,000, not including branch lines.

The line is to be constructed in two sections: The Chilean, from Arica to the Bolivian frontier, at a cost of £1,645,000; and the Bolivian section, from the frontier to La Paz, at a cost of £1,105,000.

It is stipulated that the entire work shall be completed in three years and the Chilean section in thirty months. A fine of £3,000 is to be imposed for each month's delay in delivering the work and a corresponding premium paid for advance delivery.

The materials required for the work and its exploitation are to be admitted free of duty both in Chile and Bolivia.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF THE NITRATE COMBINE.

The report submitted by the advisory board of the Chilean nitrate combine recommends, among other things, the abolishing of the

export duty imposed by the Government on the output of the combine; the creation of an arbitral board for the adjustment of pending questions; the continued exploitation of the present properties of the syndicate and the investigation of the new deposits at Tarapaca and Antofagasta; the creation of a fund for the purpose of making a vigorous propaganda of the nitrate industry and opening new markets, the fund to be derived from an allotment of 1 penny per quintal on the output of the syndicate.

EXPORT MOVEMENT. FIRST QUARTER OF 1909.

Chilean exports during the first three months of 1909 had a valuation of ₧61,601,804 (\$22,484,658), against ₧82,541,954 (\$30,128,013) in the corresponding period of the preceding year. A decline to the amount of \$7,643,355 is thus indicated in the quarter's shipments.

The decrease is largely attributable to the reduced exports of mineral products (amounting to over \$8,000,000), which showed a marked decline in January and February, though the March shipments equaled those of the same month in 1908.

A falling off of 23 per cent is noted as regards nitrate shipments compared with the same period of 1908.

Vegetable products sent abroad, on the other hand, show a gain of \$586,400 for the quarter.

In customs receipts a 20 per cent decline is reported for the three months as compared with 1908, or a total loss of \$2,797,300.

Reporting on the trade outlook, United States Consul ALFRED A. WINSLOW states that the present is a suitable time for United States enterprises to interest themselves in Chilean matters, as the feeling between the two countries is noticeably friendly, and that American interests are making a good showing in the country.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In connection with the marked development in industrial enterprises throughout Chile, United States Consul ALFRED A. WINSLOW reports the construction of the first steel plant south of Mexico at Corral, which will be ready for operation early in 1910. The plant will have a capacity of 200 tons daily and represents the expenditure of \$2,000,000. It is backed by French capital, and the machinery will be mainly obtained from France.

Within 5 miles of the plant a fine quality of iron ore is obtained, and transport to the works will be made by means of an overhead cable.

A few months ago a large cement plant was opened at Calera, with an output sufficient for home consumption, and it is hoped to establish government car works, where all the rolling stock for state

railways can be manufactured. The Government is actively interested in these developments, and at the present time machinery is on the free list of the country.

It is noteworthy that machinery and fuel were import items showing an advance in 1908, in the first named an increase of \$1,965,871 being reported and in the second \$1,916,579.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

Mr. CH. VATTIER, of Santiago, Chile, publishes an interesting article in the "*Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril*," of March 1, 1909, on "Iron in Chile," in which he says that iron ore is pretty generally distributed in that country, being more abundant in the northern than in the southern part of the Republic. Some of the principal deposits are near Taltal and Copiapo, and the iron mines of the Departments of Vallenar and Freirina are said to be inexhaustible. Great iron deposits are also found in the Province of Coquimbo, near the port of the same name, and at Aguas Buenas, El Dorado, and Tofo, near the Cruz Grande Bay. Other iron outcroppings worthy of mention are those at Curico, near Illapel; those of Pelhuen, in the Province of Santiago; and at Dumuno, near Quinteros.

Up to the present time little use has been made of Chilean iron ore, except to employ it as a flux in smelting certain grades of silver and copper ores. Many of the iron ores of the Republic contain a small percentage of copper. IGNACIO DOMEYKO, a Polish scientist and teacher in Chile, used to say that "Many hills have heads of iron and hearts of copper" (*Muchas sierras tienen sombreros de fierro y corazón de cobre*), to indicate the tendency of the iron ores of Chile to increase their percentage of copper with the depth of the vein or deposit. Chilean iron ores are especially desirable as fluxes for smelting ores containing the precious metals, inasmuch as the former have very small percentages of silica, sulphur, and phosphorus.

The smelting of iron ore in South America for commercial purposes was first established at Buena Esperanza, Province of Minas Geraes, Brazil. In 1885 the "*Sociedad de Fomento Fabril*" and later the "*Sociedad de Minería*" advocated the smelting of iron ore in Chile, and finally its use for this purpose was begun under the administration of President JOSÉ MANUEL BALMACEIDA. After twenty years of study, trial, and experiment, the smelting of iron ore in the Republic seems to have become an established industry. An iron smelter is now being erected at the port of Corral, in the Province of Valdivia, where the production of pig iron, wrought iron, steel, and other kindred products will be carried on. The actual consumption of steel in Chile is estimated at about 100,000 tons annually, and this consumption will greatly increase with the construction of the longitudinal and other railways by the Chilean Government, and should there be a surplus after supplying the home needs, a ready

market for the overproduction could be encountered in the Argentine Republic, which consumes more than 700,000 tons of iron and steel annually.

With the development of the smelting industry in Chile, use will be found for the wolfram of Bolivia, and the vanadium and uranium of Peru.

The Corral smelter will be producing iron ingots by the latter part of this year or early in 1910. Preparations are being made for the loading and unloading of vessels in the Valdivia River at Corral, and ample railway transportation facilities are being arranged for. Buildings for the housing of workmen, and all the construction necessary for the erection and operation of a large smelting plant will be completed at an estimated cost of more than 10,000,000 *francs* (\$1,930,000). Ore from the mines, which are 8 kilometers (5 miles) distant from Corral, and wood from the neighboring forests will be transported to the smelter by overhead cables, and the most modern methods and best facilities for mining, smelting, manufacturing, and handling of the products will be made use of.



ENGLISH READING ROOM AT MEDILLIN.

The State Department at Washington has been informed by ALBRO L. BURNELL, United States Vice-Consul at Barranquilla, that the Consular Agent at Medillin desires to establish a reading room in connection with the agency, for which purpose he solicits aid in furnishing suitable material.

Government documents of various kinds, periodicals, commercial reviews, and catalogues of manufacturers and similar publications would in the opinion of the agent, Mr. WRIGHT, be adapted to the needs of the community and also further trade interests. A room will be maintained for the use of the public.

Medillin is the second city in size in the Republic, with a population of 56,000, and is located in the heart of one of the wealthiest and most progressive sections of the country.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' CONGRESS.

Plans are being made for the assembling of the First International Students' Congress of America at Bogota, Colombia, the sessions to last from July 20, 1910, until August 7. This organization has for its object the advancement of the educational movement in the Republics of Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela. Its membership is made up of students in the different universities of these three

Republics, who will be represented at the Congress by student delegates. The movement contemplates an annual congress to be held in different cities of South America.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OIL REFINERY AT CARTAGENA.

Local capital in the city of Cartagena has arranged for the erection of an oil refinery and warehouse in that city and the elaboration and sale of petroleum, gasoline, benzine, paraffin, grease, and oil. The plans for the new plant include a refinery, a warehouse with a capacity of 25,000 cases, and quarters for employees. The establishment of this plant represents the consummation of years of work on the part of the interests promoting it and an unshaken faith in the possibilities of this industry in Colombia.

RUBBER AND FORESTRY CONCESSION.

The Minister of Fomento and Public Works, on behalf of the Republic of Colombia, has entered into a contract with Miguel Umbe Holguin, the representative of the French Company of the Sinu River, for the exploitation of certain portions of the public domain for rubber and hard woods. The contract is made without prejudice to the right of the Government to make similar grants to other parties and carries with it the right of navigation, under the existing laws, of the waterways of the Republic.

BANKS, BANKING, AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE REPUBLIC.

Consul-General JAY WHITE, of Bogota, furnishes the following information concerning the monetary conditions in Colombia and the means taken to increase American trade there:

Paper money, first issued in 1881, has displaced gold and silver in Colombia, except small quantities of the latter, which are in circulation in certain districts remote from the capital. Although reliable data have not been obtained, it may be concluded that the present outstanding issue of paper money is over 700,000,000 *pesos*, equal to \$7,000,000 gold, but some authorities place the amount as high as 1,000,000,000 *pesos*, equal to \$10,000,000 gold.

The government mint, from August, 1906, to June 30, 1908, coined silver to the amount of \$1,017,580, all in 30-cent pieces, 0.835 fine. Some nickel coins, in 1, 2, and 5 *peso* pieces, have also been put into circulation during the past two years. There is some old silver coinage in circulation, but the bankers do not consider the quantity large and say that it is impossible to give even an estimate of the amount.

No gold has been coined by Colombia in recent years, and yet the territory now comprising the Republic has coined during the last century over \$100,000,000 gold and more than \$10,000,000 silver. Some foreign gold is held by Colombian banks, and a limited amount thereof is in circulation, as well as foreign silver and bills.

CURRENCY AND ITS FLUCTUATIONS.

Many business men consider the existing currency insufficient for the needs of the country. Owing to the lack of means of rapid communication and the

fact that the credit system is not well developed, a considerable quantity of the currency of the country is constantly being carried from one point to another by messengers on mule back, and these sums are not available for the ordinary purposes of local trade.

Exchange has steadily advanced from par—that is, 1 *peso* equal to 96.50 cents gold in 1874, to 189 *pesos* equal to \$1 gold, in October, 1902. Since January, 1907, exchange has varied from 9,850 to 12,900 paper *pesos*, equal to \$100 gold, but the greater portion of the time it has remained slightly above the present legal equivalent, 102 *pesos*=\$1 gold.

COMMERCE AND BANKING.

Six months is the approximate length of time granted before bills are due. Legally, extension is forbidden in the payment of drafts in Colombia. If, however, the creditor is willing, extension is granted for an indefinite time; that is, payment is requested as usual of the drawee at his earliest convenience and interest charged. Six per cent is the usual discount for cash. The banks in Colombia are accustomed to charge a premium of 50 cents gold for any draft that is bought of them which does not amount to \$5 gold.

A law exists which grants the right of stipulation of the currency in which obligations shall be paid. If not otherwise provided by the contract, gold or Colombian currency at the legal rate (102 *pesos*=\$1 gold) is imposed.

There are five banks in Bogota, viz: Banco de Colombia, Banco de Bogota, Banco de Exportadores, Banco de Agricultores, and Banco Central.

The Banco Central is the fiscal agent of the Colombian Government. Its authorized capital is \$8,000,000 gold, divided into 80,000 shares. The gold reserve is fixed at 50 per cent of its capital. It holds a franchise for 30 years for the exclusive issue of bank notes, has many special contracts with the Government for the collection of revenues, etc., and is the medium employed for the issuance of new notes.

The Banco de Colombia has a capital of \$600,000 gold, divided into 12,000 shares of \$50 each; reserve fund, \$54,000 gold.

The Banco de Bogota has a capital of \$125,000 gold, divided into 5,000 shares of \$25 gold each; reserve fund, \$54,000.

The Banco de Exportadores has a capital of \$3,000,000 paper, divided into 3,000 shares of \$1,000 each.

The Banco de Agricultores has a capital of \$2,000,000 paper, divided into 4,000 shares of \$500 each.

The following are the New York correspondents of the Bogota banks: The Chemical National Bank, the National Park Bank, the National City Bank, and the Battery Park Bank.

Loans are made on mortgages at one-third the valuation of the property for short terms.

Interest is charged on gold loans at 12 per cent per annum and on paper loans at 18 per cent to 24 per cent per annum. The business in bills of exchange is good. Time bills are discounted at the rate of 1 per cent net per month.

There are few native or foreign private banks in Colombia.

FACILITATING AMERICAN TRADE.

The opening in Colombia of a branch of the International Banking Corporation of New York, now doing business in a number of South American cities, or the establishment of an American institution similar to the British Rio Plata Bank in the Argentine and Brazilian Republics, would do much to foster and facilitate American trade relations in Colombia.

The establishment of a branch of the American Express Company or of any institution selling small drafts would do much to facilitate mail-order business

with the United States, as large quantities of goods are brought into Colombia by parcels post in order to avoid the Colombian invoice fees, which amount to \$18 on goods not exceeding \$200 in value.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

According to a presidential decree of June 7, the surcharge hitherto collected on merchandise imported through the custom-house of Cúcuta will be reduced from 70 to 35 per cent at the rate of 10 per cent monthly, from July 1.

From the same date, cacao and other national products of Venezuela will be admitted duty free at the same custom-house.

COSTA RICA

ARBITRATION CONVENTION.

On May 25, 1909, at San José, Costa Rica, the Congress of the Republic adopted a resolution approving the convention passed in Washington on January 13 of the same year, providing for the settle-



THE MERCANTILE BANK OF COSTA RICA, SAN JOSE.

A newly established institution with a capital of \$500,000.

ment by arbitration of differences arising from the interpretation of existing treaties or of a legal character by The Hague Tribunal. The convention further stipulates the form in which matters at issue shall

be submitted to the arbitration tribunal, and will materially strengthen the cordial relations already existing between the United States and Costa Rica.

REDUCTION OF GOLD RESERVE IN BANKS OF ISSUE.

A decree dated June 18, 1909, allows banks of issue throughout Costa Rica to issue notes secured by a gold reserve of 40 per cent of the total amount of outstanding notes, in place of 50 per cent, as formerly provided. This concession is to run until December 31, 1919, and stipulates that banks enjoying it must be bona fide banks of issue on the date of the promulgation of the decree. Banks established during the life of the decree may avail themselves of its advantages only by special law to that effect.

The Costa Rican minister, Sr. Don J. B. Calvo, has called the attention of the International Bureau to a historical misstatement made in the annual review number as regards Costa Rica. Through inadvertence in the compilation the following paragraph appears, which does not belong to Costa Rica: "Revolutionary movements which sprang up in Costa Rica from time to time between the years 1811 and 1821 were suppressed with great severity by the Spanish authorities."



AMENDED BUDGET FOR 1909-10.

By a presidential decree issued on July 1, 1909, the Cuban estimate of expenditures for the ensuing twelve months, in the sum of \$33,418,302.85, was approved. Receipts for the fiscal year 1909-10 are estimated as \$33,825,448.53, leaving an estimated surplus of \$407,145.68.

The surplus, according to the provisions of the decree, will be used in defraying the expenses of the municipal courts and to meet the obligations imposed by the reforms introduced in the personnel of the judiciary department and other obligations resulting from the laws enacted by Congress.



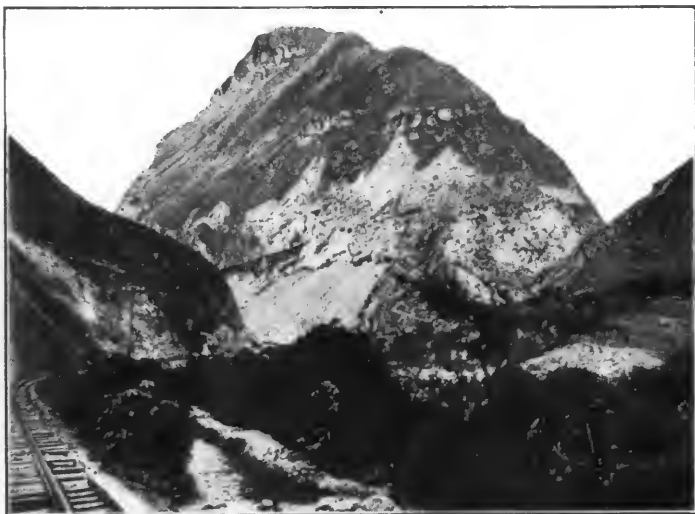
RAILWAY EXTENSION.

London interests have secured a concession from the Government of Ecuador to build a railway from Ambato, the capital of the Province of Tungurahua, through the forest land of the Republic to the river Aranjuno. The line contemplated under the terms of the concession

will have a gauge of 42 inches, the same as that of the Guayaquil-Quito Railway and make eight stops in the distance from Ambato to the river Arajuno. The concession also carries the right of eminent domain, with the stipulation that the Government shall expropriate such private lands as may be needed for the location of the line. The Government further guarantees to the grantee a bonus of £4,000 sterling for every kilometer of line constructed, payable in 6 per cent bonds guaranteed by the State.

IMPROVED STEAMSHIP FACILITIES.

With a view to bettering existing conditions in coastal navigation and for the development of the commerce of the Republic, a decree



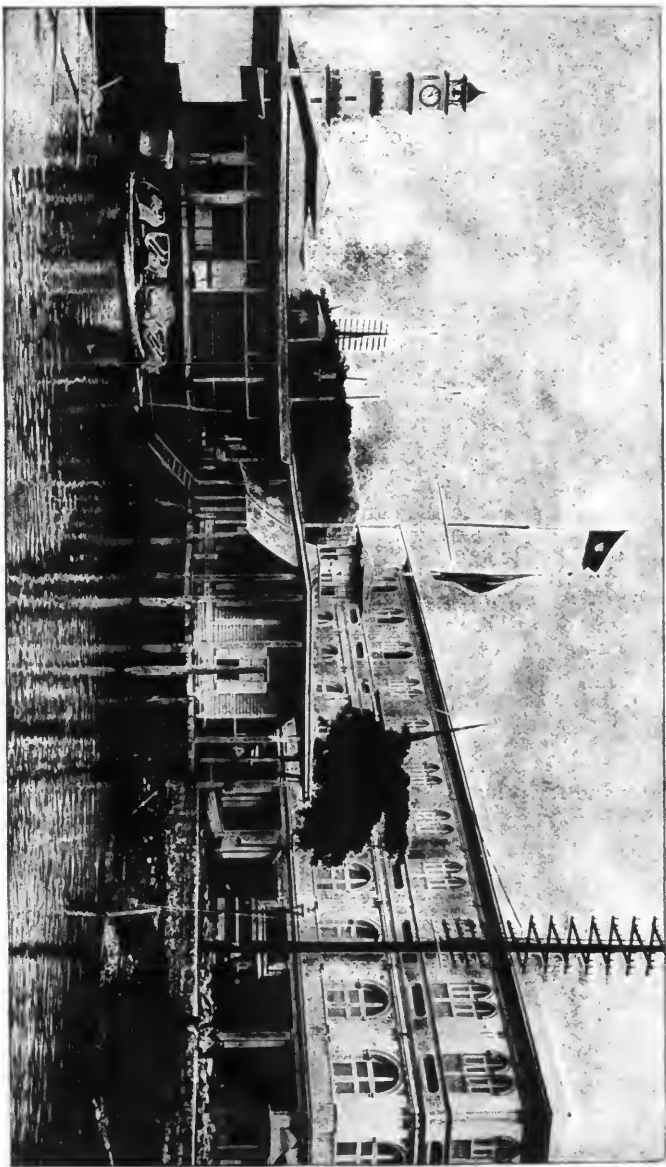
DOUBLE ZIGZAG TRACK FROM THE DEVIL'S NOSE NEAR ALAUSI ON THE GUAYAQUIL AND QUITO RAILWAY.

was issued by President ALFARO, under date of April 16, 1909, calling for the creation of a special commission in Guayaquil for the purpose of receiving proposals from the various navigation companies.

The decree further stipulates that proposals must be in betterment of existing conditions, both as to tariff and itinerary. With a view to securing proposals from as many steamship lines as possible, the term of sixty days provided for in the decree will be extended to enable those companies located at a distance to file their bids.

DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY AT BAHIA DE CARAQUEZ.

Drainage of the port of Bahia de Caraquez and the adequate supply of water for municipal usages are the subjects of a contract



GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND MUNICIPAL TOWER, GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR.

made between the Government of Ecuador and a citizen of France resident in Quito. The estimated cost of the work is \$1,020,000, and the following comprise the items of labor provided for:

The construction of a wharf of masonry; the building of warehouses and shed; the installation of mechanical apparatus for unloading; grading; installation of buoys and light-houses; establishment of railways along the wharf; dredging the sand bar; dredging the river to the depth requisite to provide anchorage; construction of waterworks to assure a greater volume of water in sewers and the bringing of drinking water to Bahia.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DEVELOPMENT NOTES.

United States Consul Ralph J. Totten sends, from Puerto Plata, the following items relating to progress in the Dominican Republic:

It is estimated that the acreage of tobacco planted this season is nearly double that of last season. Practically all of the Dominican tobacco goes to Germany.

The cacao crop promises to be a large one this season. Although much cacao has been shipped and a large quantity is in the warehouses in the seaports, the greater part of the crop is yet to be gathered.

The government railway from Santiago to Moea, which has been under construction for some time, is now in operation. New passenger coaches for this line have just been received from the United States and are being set up in the government shops in Puerto Plata.

The government engineers have completed the survey for changing the route of the railway from Puerto Plata to Santiago. The present line climbs directly up the side of the mountain by the aid of a cogged third rail. The new route will avoid this and will make the distance with nothing heavier than a 2½ per cent grade, besides saving time and operating expense.

GUATEMALA

CONTRACT FOR INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY CONNECTION.

The contract made by the Government of Guatemala and WILLARD PARKER TISDEL as representative of the Central Railway for the construction and exploitation of a railway from Coatepeque or an adjacent locality and the city of Ayutla or elsewhere on the frontier, as

selected by common agreement, received the approval of the Executive on April 30, 1909.

The purpose of this line is to effect junction between the Central Railway of Guatemala and the Intercontinental or Pan-American Railway.

A government subsidy of \$5,000 for each mile is granted, also free importation for all machinery and materials requisite for construction and operation. Grants of national lands are made for the main and branch lines, and the right of exploitation is conceded for ninety-nine years, with preferential rights to the Government as a possible purchaser in case of sale.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW.

Under date of April 30, 1909, a new immigration law was promulgated in Guatemala. This law may be taken as an exposition of the policy of the administration with reference to the colonization of the Republic by desirable immigrants from European countries under careful supervision by the Government when such immigration is for its own account and carefully regulated by it when for account of private interests.

The first chapter of the law is devoted to a definition of the status of immigrants and their classification under three heads. Persons of the Mongolian race are not accepted as immigrants under the provisions of the law. The liability of the company or interests bringing immigrants into the Republic is carefully defined, as are also the channels through which they may secure an interpretation of the contracts under which they come into the country. In the classification of immigrants, those of the first class enjoy certain privileges not granted to others, among which are exemption from payment of duties on household effects and implements and consular fees. Provision is also made for all desirable immigrants to become citizens if they so wish.

Allotments of land to desirable colonists in grants not to exceed 45 hectares upon condition that portions of the land as stipulated in the grant be cultivated for the term of four years next succeeding the grant is provided for.

The second chapter of the law is devoted to an exposition of the regulations under which immigrants shall be accepted for transport to Guatemala from foreign countries and provides for the establishment of proper representation of the Republic abroad through its consular officers or agents or through agents specially deputized for that purpose. Provision is also made for the care and housing of immigrants awaiting embarkation abroad and upon their arrival in the country and in the case of companies or corporations introducing

immigrants into the Republic in behalf of the Government for a suitable guaranty of good faith on the part of the company.

The third and last chapter of the law provides for an active propaganda of the plans of the administration abroad through its consular officers and special agents, the dissemination of detailed information relative to the Republic and its resources by means of maps and other data, a careful supervision of the work of the special agents, the countersigning by the Department through its authorized representative of all documents and certificates concerning immigrants or contractors and the careful scrutiny of all contracts under which their services are engaged, and also for the inspection of the ships transporting them to the Republic.

The new law further provides for the repeal of the decree law No. 525, dated January 25, 1896, and the statute law No. 321, of April 18, of the same year.

BUDGET FOR 1909-10.

The budget of expenditures for the Government of Guatemala for the fiscal period from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910, as approved by the National Assembly carries an appropriation of 36,478,768.32 pesos (\$14,500,000), distributed as follows:

	Pesos.
Government and Justice.....	4,547,604.00
Foreign relations.....	993,039.20
Treasury.....	1,678,016.00
Public credit.....	22,000,000.00
Promotion (Fomento).....	2,188,542.96
War.....	2,408,415.16
Public instruction.....	2,195,121.00
Arrears.....	468,030.00

PARTICIPATION IN BRUSSELS EXPOSITION.

The President of the Republic under date of June 1, 1909, accepted the invitation of the Belgian Government to participate in the international exposition to be held at Brussels in 1910. The executive further confirms the policy of the administration in participating in such expositions at home and abroad as an approved method of accrediting the products of the Republic in the markets of the world. Provision is made in the decree for a representative exhibit of the country's products, and the dissemination of information and data concerning them.

SANITARY BAKERIES.

The progressive policy of the sanitary authorities of the Republic is bearing fruit in the promulgation of a decree regulating bakeries



ESTRADA CABRERA ASYLUM, GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA.
Recently completed and designed as a home for the indigent.

throughout the country. In addition to providing for the making of bread under sanitary conditions, the use of modern machinery and apparatus is recommended.

APPROVAL OF THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS.

The Government of Guatemala on April 29, 1909, formally approved the conventions subscribed to by the delegates of nations assembled at The Hague Conferences of 1907.



IRRIGATION WORKS.

The "*Moniteur Officiel*" of Haiti publishes in a recent issue a law of March 15, 1909, by which an appropriation of \$200,000 American gold is granted the Agricultural Department for various irrigation works.

The works are to include the building of a dam at the place called "*Bassin Général*," and the reestablishment of the works and canals recognized as necessary for the diversion of the Gray River (*Rivière Grise*) and for the irrigation of the Cul de Sac plain. This plain is, from an agricultural point of view, one of the richest regions of the Department of the West, but often suffers from droughts.

The stipulated sum of \$200,000 will be guaranteed by an export tax on coffee and will be payable in five installments, upon the opening of the construction sheds, during the work, and after its complete execution.

In the thirty days following the signing of the contract the concessionaire must deposit a guaranty of \$5,000 American gold in the National Bank of Haiti.

A delay of two years is granted for the execution of the work.

The law provides for the free importation of the material, machinery, etc., necessary for the enterprise, and stipulates that the personnel, including the engineers and laborers employed in any capacity whatsoever must be Haitian subjects.

NEW WHARF AT PORT AU PRINCE.

The "*Moniteur Officiel*" of May 19, 1909, publishes the acts of incorporation of a stock company to be known under the name of "*La Compagnie Haïtienne du Wharf de Port au Prince*" (Haitian Port au Prince Wharf Company).

This company is organized for the purpose of building, maintaining, and exploiting a wharf at Port au Prince under the terms of article 11 of the concession granted by the Haitian Government September 4, 1906, sanctioned and approved by a special law voted by the legislative body September 16, 1906, and promulgated by the President of the Republic October 1, of the same year.

The company will be capitalized at \$600,000, divided into 6,000 shares of \$100 each. The private property of the stockholders can in no wise be assessed for the debts of the company.



Photo by Hare, Collier's Weekly.

FLOUR FROM THE UNITED STATES BEING UNLOADED FROM SHIPS AT MURAGOANE, HAITI.

While the headquarters of the company will be at Port au Prince, an office will be maintained at Wilmington, Delaware, where it will be represented by the Corporation Trust Company of America.

The concession runs until December 31, 1956.

GUANO CONCESSION.

The "*Moniteur Officiel*," of Haiti, publishes in its issue of May 19 the text of a contract signed April 14 of the present year, by which the Haitian Government grants Vincent P. Tommins, of New York, a concession for the exclusive right to exploit the guano deposits which are found or may be found in the districts of Fort Liberte, Grand Riviere du Nord, Valliere, and especially at Cerca la Source.

This concession is for nine years, dating from the signing of the contract, and may be renewed for a new period of nine years.

Before the beginning of the work the concessionnaire must deposit with the National Bank or National Treasury the sum of \$800 as a guaranty of the execution of the contract, and in default of the undertaking of the enterprise within the stipulated six months the money will revert to the State and the contract be declared null and void.

The machinery and other material necessary for exploitation will be admitted free of duty, although a list of the articles and machinery must previously be submitted to the proper officials.

The guano will be exported through the Cap customs and a duty of \$1.50 American gold will be levied on each ton for the benefit of the State. All the employees, with the exception of the technical personnel, must be Haitian subjects.



TRANSPORT, STORAGE, AND DISPATCH OF MERCHANDISE.

A decree numbered 56 and dated March 11, 1909, provides for the handling and delivery of merchandise at designated points in Honduras by the custom-house authorities for shipment to its destination. The expense incident thereto is for account of the Government, the discharge of the steamers being for account of the company. Exception is made in the case of bananas, cocoanuts, live stock, and lumber.

Coastwise trade in the Republic, according to a decree dated March 11, 1909, must be conducted by native or naturalized citizens and in ships of domestic register. The decree also regulates the issuance of clearances by custom-houses throughout the Republic and becomes effective from the date of its promulgation.

Another decree under date of April 1, 1909, provides for the nationalizing and gauging of shipping in the Republic, defines what ships may be held as of national register and the manner in which they may be gauged and nationalized.

MODIFICATION OF TARIFF DUTIES.

From August 1, 1909, in accordance with an executive decree, the following duties in gold values will be levied on national products exported from the Republic of Honduras:

Mahogany and cedar, \$5 per 1,000 feet; San Juan and Santa Maria, \$3 per 1,000 feet; cabinet and dyewoods, \$5 per ton; sarsaparilla, \$3 per quintal; rubber, \$3 per quintal; hides, \$1 per quintal; and chicle, \$2 per quintal.

In May, a duty of 3 *pesos* per 1,000 was levied on cocoanuts.



A PUBLIC BUILDING AT SAN PEDRO SULA, HONDURAS.

This city of 10,000 inhabitants is situated in the San Pedro Valley, the garden spot of Honduras. It is the principal commercial city of the Republic, and contains a large American colony; the offices of most of the American mining companies being located there.

By decree No. 45 the following articles are declared exempt from import duties, either state or municipal. Figures in parentheses represent old duties per one-half kilogram (1.1 pounds):

Coal (free), gasoline (5 cents), carbide of calcium, wire for fences (2 cents), staples (2 cents), machinery and tools for roads (5 cents), agriculture (1 cent), mining (1 cent), or industries (5 cents), live animals (\$5 each), seeds (1 cent), forage (1 cent), wheels for carts (1 cent), harnesses (10 cents), sacks for coffee (1 cent), iron tires for wheels (1 cent), motors of all kinds (1 to 10 cents), windmills (1 cent), printing presses (1 cent), lightning rods (1 cent), live plants (1 cent), machines and material of iron for railroads and tramways, instruments for arts and industries (10 cents), printed books (2 cents). Lumber (\$5 per 1,000 feet) for building purposes will enjoy same privilege only on the Atlantic coast, and then only until sawmills are established that will give sufficient lumber for the needs of the coast.

DUTIABLE LIST.

The following articles imported through the customs of the Republic will be charged the following duties per one-half kilogram (1.1 pounds) gross weight:

Natural products: Rice (2 cents) and peas, 6 cents; corn, beans (1 cent), chick peas (2 cents), onions (2 cents), garlic, potatoes (2 cents), vegetables and dried fruits (5 cents), 4 cents; cocoa, coffee (5 cents), peanuts (5 cents) and raw cotton (5 cents), 10 cents; leaf tobacco (\$1), \$1. These duties, as well as those that follow, are in silver, worth at present rate 0.375 cent.

Industrial products: Cheese (10 cents), 25 cents; butter (10 cents), 25 cents; condensed milk (10 cents), 25 cents; lard (10 cents), 20 cents; salted and smoked meats (5 cents), 10 cents; meats in tin (15 cents), 25 cents; starch (10 cents), 15 cents; fruits preserved in their juice (10 cents), 20 cents; preserves, dry or in sirup (10 cents), 20 cents; soap, ordinary, without perfume (10 cents), 15 cents; tallow candles (3 cents), 20 cents; cigarettes (\$1), \$2; cigars (\$1), \$2; tobacco, cut or in powder (\$1), \$1.50; chewing tobacco (\$1), \$1.50; chocolate (10 cents), 25 cents; cordage (2 cents), 10 cents; furniture of wood (10 cents), 20 cents; straw hats (50 cents), \$1; Panama hats (\$2), \$3; saddles (50 cents), \$1; shoes (60 cents), \$1; windows (5 cents) and doors (5 cents) and blinds (10 cents) of wood, 4 cents; wood for veneering, 6 cents; clothing of cotton (25 cents), 50 cents; clothing of hemp or linen (50 to 60 cents), \$1; clothing of wool for external use (\$2), \$3.

These duties are charged on gross weights and per one-half kilogram. The executive power can reduce or abolish payment of foregoing taxes in case of famine, epidemics, wars, etc.

From April 2, 1909, the following tariff provisions became effective:

ARTICLE 1. The importation of ordinary intoxicating liquors is prohibited.

ART. 2. The following liquors are considered as ordinary, under the provisions of this law: Whisky, cognac, rum, aniseed, and gin, put up in casks, barrels, kegs, or demijohns.

ART. 3. The above-mentioned liquors are also considered as ordinary liquors when put up in bottles containing less than 21° Carthier of alcoholic strength, or when, in the countries of their origin, their price be less than \$1 (gold) a liter or \$0.70 (gold) a bottle, or if their selling price does not exceed 60 per cent of that of brandy and of liquors on which there is a monopoly.

ART. 4. The stock of the liquors referred to in the two preceding articles must be withdrawn from sale on July 31, 1909, to which end the revenue officials shall take note of such stock now on hand.



FOREIGN COMMERCE, NINE MONTHS OF 1908-9.

The valuation of imports into the Mexican Republic during the nine months of the fiscal year (July, 1908-March, 1909), is reported by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department as ₧114,791,627.13 (\$57,395,813), a decline as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year of ₧63,433,849.21 (\$31,716,924).

For the same period, exports were worth ₧171,909,875.08 (\$85,954,937), a decrease of ₧13,502,103.41 (\$6,751,051).

In consideration of the export list, the two most important features are the decline of ₧15,615,193.82 (\$7,800,000) in mineral shipments and the gain of ₧2,993,806.18 (\$1,490,000) in exports of animal products. Also, while vegetable products as a whole decreased by ₧1,436,338.07 (\$700,000) such items as coffee and guayule showed gains of ₧1,778,058 (\$880,000) and ₧2,361,361 (\$1,180,000), respectively.

CANADIAN COLONIZATION CONCESSION.

A concession granted by the Mexican Government to a colonization enterprise under Canadian auspices carries with it the privilege of denouement and purchase of 1,500,000 acres of land in the State of Guerrero with a subvention of nearly \$3,000,000 for irrigation purposes together with exemption from taxes and import duties to colonists.

The Mexican Government also undertakes to establish an experimental farm within the boundaries of the colonized area for the study of the most efficient methods of growing native and imported

farm products. The lands which have been denounced are rich producers of cocoanuts, cotton, tobacco, corn, and tropical fruits.

Provisions have been made for adequate steamship service between Canada and the port of Zihuatanejo and adjacent harbors, and it is anticipated that within the next seven years, the time limit set for the establishment of the immigrants, 10,000 Canadians will be settled in Guerrero. While outside colonization will be largely confined to Canadians, it is planned to provide for the settlement of Mexican citizens upon the company's grounds.

DEVELOPMENT OF SERICULTURE.

The Mexican Government is taking active measures to foment sericulture throughout the Republic, as is indicated by instructions recently issued to the Department of Fomento to provide adequate instruction to all persons desirous of engaging in this industry.

For cocoons in various classes premiums are to be awarded and mulberry trees will be distributed from the government agricultural school grounds in the Federal District. In the garden between Churubusco and Coyoacan, 6,000,000 trees are to be planted, and when ready for propagation will be distributed throughout all the States of the Republic.

It is also purposed to hold an exhibit of the silk weaving industry under the auspices of the Department of Fomento, when Señor GONZALEZ, the chief of the sericulture department, will furnish practical instruction to all persons interested in the care of silkworms and the weaving of silk from the cocoons.

COAL DEPOSITS OF GUADALAJARA.

United States Consul SAMUEL E. MAGILL, reporting concerning the Mexican coal deposits near Guadalajara, their quality, estimated output, and possible markets, states that the city of Guadalajara will consume much of the output, railways will consume some, although oil is their chief fuel at present, and some may be marketed through the port of Manzanillo, although coal from Japan, Australia, and British Columbia will compete therewith.

The deposit is 18 miles east of Zapotiltic, a station 113 miles from Guadalajara, on the Manzanillo branch of the Mexican Central Railway. Surveys made provide for 18 miles of railway to tap the Mexican Central at Zapotiltic. The maximum grade will be 4 per cent for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the distance, the remainder not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The estimated cost of this branch line is \$150,000, exclusive of rails. The curvature will be such as to necessitate Shay locomotives. The known area already developed with drills is 2,000 acres, and the estimated area, according to outcrop and direction of vein, 6,000 acres more, making a total of 8,000 acres.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ZACATECAS, MEXICO.

It is the capital of the State of the same name and is situated in a rich mining district, the city itself being built over a vein of silver.

The coal is a very superior form of lignite. The highest percentage of ash ever shown by analysis has been 8 per cent, and it has gone as low as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In all cases the carbons are over 90 per cent. It is not a coking coal, as the field is too young, and it should not be represented as such; it is probable that there is no coking coal in this part of the Republic. It is, however, an excellent steam coal, and also makes good gas, according to some American experts who examined it for a company which holds the concession for a gas plant in Guadalajara. The coal has been used as fuel in the development of the work of the mine.

The work of development is just beginning. Work had been carried on for about five months up to September, 1908, when the owners had some misunderstandings and ceased to operate. In June, 1908, some explorations were made—in an old drift which Mexicans had worked on a 15 per cent incline—by cutting through the limestone reef, at which the Mexicans stopped, and continuing until the second vein was cut at 45 feet. A perpendicular shaft was then sunk until it cut the upper vein. A camp with wooden buildings was then established.

EXPORTS OF CHICLE.

The amount of chicle exported from Mexico during the fiscal year 1907-8 was over 5,000,000 pounds, of which about 4,500,000 pounds found a market in the United States. The year's shipments were valued at \$1,125,700, and that these figures are being maintained is indicated by the valuation of this product sent abroad during the first nine months of the fiscal year 1908-9, when exports of chicle are valued at \$1,000,000.

The annual consumption of this gum in the United States is between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 pounds, and though large quantities are credited to Canada and British Honduras on the import lists, the country of origin is mainly Mexico. The Canadian trade assumed such large proportions by reason of the former practice of shipping the Mexican products by way of Canada, so that the gum might undergo a drying-out process on the long voyage, with the consequent reduction of weight liable to duty.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 pounds of crude chicle, losing 30 per cent in shrinkage and cleaning and mixed with four times its weight in sugar and other ingredients, would figure in 3,500,000 pounds of chewing gum.

TAX ON TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

For the six months, July-December, 1909, the amount of the tax to be collected on the 121 cotton mills operating in the Mexican Republic is fixed at ₧1,081,800 (\$540,400).

The importance of the industry in the country is demonstrated by the increased valuation assigned to imports of textile fibers during the first nine months of the fiscal year 1908-9, as compared with the same period of 1907-8, the totals being ₧2,059,626 (\$1,029,800) and ₧1,646,602 (\$823,300), respectively.

TIME EXTENSION FOR MANZANILLO PORT WORKS.

An executive decree of June 8, 1909, extended until November 30, 1909, the time limit for the completion of the improvement works in Manzanillo Harbor. These works are being done under contract between the Mexican Government and Engineer EDGAR K. SMOOT, and are designed to render the port of Manzanillo one of the safest and most commodious on the Pacific coast.

BOUNTIES FOR FRUIT EXPORTS.

A state paper recently issued by the Finance Minister of Mexico, Señor LIMANTOUR, called attention to the possibilities of Mexico as a fruit exporter and urged the adequate development of this branch of trade.

In furtherance of this policy, the State of Tabasco has passed a law establishing bounties for the shipment abroad of native fruits, the premiums being based upon local current prices.

Tabasco is a large producer of bananas, cocoanuts, pineapples, and other fruits.

DEVELOPMENT OF OIL FIELDS.

Under date of May 11, 1909, the President of Mexico by an executive decree confirmed the contract entered into on November 21, 1908, between the Government and the representative of the Mexican Oil Fields Company for the exploitation of oil fields in the States of Veracruz, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, and Tamaulipas.

The decree further provides for the investment of \$100,000 in the development of oil properties in the above-mentioned States within a term of seven years from the date of the contract and the furnishing of a bond of \$5,000 as security. The royalties are assessed at 10 per cent of the net earnings, 7 per cent going to the National Government and 3 per cent to the State.

The "Mexican Herald" of June 17 reports the formation of a new company for the development of the petroleum industry of Mexico. The Mexican Oil Company (*Compañía Mexicana de Petroleo*) "*El Aguila*," capitalized at \$25,500,000, in acquiring the federal concessions held by the Pearson Company, will confine its operation to supplying the Mexican market with its product whereas the old company of S. Pearson & Son (Limited) Oil Fields will produce, refine, and export petroleum.

The concessions acquired by the company cover all the holdings of the Pearson Oil Fields department north and west of an imaginary line drawn at about 19° west from Washington, and extending from Veracruz in an almost direct line south to Puerto Angel on the Pacific in the State of Oaxaca. It includes the Dos Bocas field and such rights as the Pearson Company acquired from the Oil Fields Company.

The Ebano field held by United States interests is unaffected by the new firm.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH HOLLAND.

By a decree dated May 30, 1909, the Government of Mexico confirmed the treaty entered into on December 16, 1907, and amended on November 4, 1908, with the Kingdom of Holland, providing for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals. The treaty specifies the crimes for which extradition may be asked, stipulating simply that they must be extraditable offenses under the laws of each country.

TRANSFER OF FISHING CONCESSION.

The concessions covering fisheries of mother-of-pearl and pearl oysters, as well as all descriptions of sea fish, on certain parts of the Pacific coast of Mexico, formerly held by Señor ENRIQUE OROZCO, have been taken over by a company which undertakes to invest not less than \$25,000 in the industry.

It is purposed within two years to establish not less than three factories for curing the products of the fisheries, with shops for the sale of products in the cities of Mexico, Puebla, and Gnadalupe, and, furthermore, the company engages to sell its fish when in tins or other packages at not more than one-half the price of foreign goods.

Free importation is permitted for the machinery required in the fish canning and packing establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A franchise for the construction of a railway to run from Ciudad Juarez through the towns of Galeana and Torrazas to Colonia Chichuapa, in the State of Chihmahua, was granted to LUIS RIBA under date of April 21, 1909. The franchise calls for the completion of 10 kilometers of the road within eighteen months and at least 20 kilometers in each succeeding year, all of the construction to be completed within a term of ten years.

A franchise has been granted to JOSÉ CASTELLOT for the construction of a railroad in the States of Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacan, and Colima. It provides for the completion of 20 kilometers of line within two years from the date of the franchise and the completion of the entire line within twelve years.

NICARAGUA

CONCESSION FOR A BANK AT MANAGUA.

The concession granted by the Government of Nicaragua to a citizen of the United States for the establishment of banking institutions in Managua and other cities of the Republic is the subject of a report made to his home Government by the United States Consul at Managua, Mr. JOSÉ DE OLIVARES.

The bank is to be conducted under the name of the "American Bank of Nicaragua," with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, which may be increased to \$10,000,000.

The terms of the concession are to be in force for fifty years from January 1, 1910, or from such prior date as the bank may be opened to the public.

All operations corresponding to banks of issue are permitted, viz. to discount commercial documents, advance money on good securities, receive deposits, issue notes payable to bearer on demand, buy and sell bills of exchange, telegraphic drafts, promissory notes, and all other commercial documents. The bank may also issue bank notes to bearer payable on demand in gold coin, silver, or United States notes representative of gold. The notes issued by the bank will have a fixed value of 20 cents gold for each dollar issued by the bank, same being at the rate of exchange of 500 per cent.

The Government contracts to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,600,000, redeemable in 25 per cent of the general duties on all importations passing through the custom-houses of the Republic. These bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the date of their issue, and the bank agrees to purchase the entire amount at 75 per cent of their nominal value.

The Government binds itself to transact all its commercial and banking operations through the institution, for which the latter will receive a commission not to exceed 5 per cent. It is further agreed that the Government will discharge all its foreign obligations through the bank.

OPENING OF WHARF AT THE BLUFF, NICARAGUA.

The new wharf at the Bluff, Nicaragua, although not entirely completed, has been in part opened to the public. Under the terms of the decree authorizing the erection of this wharf its construction is provided for by an issue of \$150,000 of bonds at 12 per cent, running in six series and in denominations of \$50 and \$10 each. The use of the wharf in connection with the commerce of the port is compulsory

and the special bonds issued to defray the construction expense may be tendered in payment of wharfage dues. The decree further provides that such bonds as have not been retired at the expiration of three years shall be discharged at their face value in American gold with accrued interest and a bonus of 10 per cent.



LANDS THROWN OPEN TO IMMIGRATION.^a

By law of January 2, 1909, passed by the National Assembly of Panama, immense tracts of the richest lands of the Republic are thrown open to acquisition by foreigners, which lands have heretofore been held as commons of the various municipalities of the Isthmus—absolute title to which could never be acquired.

In the year 1705 and 1735 certain towns of the "Colony of Tierra Firme," now the Republic of Panama, bought from the Crown of Spain all the lands lying within a certain area of the town that were not at the time held by private owners. One of the stipulations of the contract of sale was that these lands should forever be held by the different towns as commons, never to be adjudicated to individuals. Usufructuary title could be acquired by settlement thereon and cultivation, but ultimately the lands reverted to the municipality.

Such has been the law operating on these lands from 1705 up to the first of the present year. Thousands and thousands of acres of magnificent grazing and forest lands have been held under an edict of the Spanish Cortes of nearly two hundred years ago; when by the passage of this new land law by the Panamanian Assembly they are released and thrown open to the world. These commons, as will be seen by a perusal of the present law, comprise nearly the whole of the Pacific slope of Panama, from the Costa Rican border to a short distance above the Canal Zone line. They are composed of rolling savannas and dense virgin forests, dotted here and there with small towns and settlements, all connected with the Canal Zone by cart roads and trails.

The Provinces of Chiriqui and Veraguas are partly comprised within these commons, each having thousands and thousands of acres of magnificent open range, dotted here and there with herds of cattle and horses. All these lands are thrown open to settlers, to be acquired

^a Charles M. Brown.

in absolute title, with the exception of the open range, which will still be held in common and on which settlers will have the right to graze their cattle. Small sections of the range can be acquired in usufructuary title for the purpose of building corrals, branding pens, etc., but on being abandoned revert to the municipalities.

Throughout this entire stretch of country, over 300 miles in length, one can not travel, paralleling the coast, for a distance of over 3 miles without finding a mountain stream or river which never runs dry, due to the excessive rainfall in the upper "cordilleras" during the height of the dry season in the plains below. Inclosures for fattening cattle are found along the banks of these rivers, into which the cattle are driven from the range when preparing them for market.

In the Province of Chiriqui one can travel around the base of the volcano of Chiriqui for days over undulating savannas traversed every few miles by a rushing mountain stream, broken here and there by little patches of dense undergrowth hiding some spring, shady shelter for cattle during the heat of the day, while, on turning northward, ascending the slopes of the volcano, rising from one plateau to the next higher up, the beautiful natural grass plains are found to be broken only by the rivers, which in many places have cut canyons hundreds of feet deep, in many places dotted thickly with volcanic rock. On these upper slopes no cart roads are necessary. The crumbling clay and tufa soil quickly absorb the heavy rains, and heavy ox carts pass continuously over a beaten trail where no attempt has ever been made at the construction of a road.

Throughout these commons, which are comprised within the five Provinces of Chiriqui, Veragnas, Los Santos, Coelé, and Panama, the Panaman Government is extending its system of telephones and telegraphs, as well as pushing the construction of steel bridges spanning the principal rivers. The chief engineer of the Republic, Mr. J. G. HOLCOMBE, M. A. S. C. E., formerly division engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, has recently made a reconnoissance of the public works already completed in the interior of the Republic, and has recommended the construction of modern highways connecting the numerous towns scattered over the plains and higher up in the mountains, which recommendations have been accepted by the Government and are being acted upon at the present time.

Such is the condition of these common lands that have been thrown open, even under the adverse conditions placed upon their development by this edict so long ago given by the Cortes of Spain. What their rapid development will be under the new condition can only be measured by that of similar lands in the western part of the United States.

The price set upon this land by the Panaman Government is extremely reasonable; \$2.50 per hectare, which is practically 2½ acres;

payable one-half at the time of occupation, and the remainder without interest at the end of four years, at which time absolute title can be obtained on making such payment, provided four-fifths of the land taken up is fenced and in use. There is no limit placed upon the quantity of land permitted to any one person or corporation; therefore it would not be exaggeration to state that in the near future American capital will find a fertile field for investment in these parts of the Republic of Panamá.



REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF PATENT MEDICINES.

A law governing the sale of medicines, previously enacted, was promulgated in Paraguay on December 9, 1908. The law is to be applied to imported medicines one year from the date of its promulgation. The following paragraphs refer to proprietary medicines:

ART. 40. Special medicines, of domestic or foreign manufacture, or those called patent medicines, whether for external or internal use, require for their sale a previous authorization from the National Department of Health, without which they will be considered secret remedies prohibited from sale.

ART. 41. The publication of advertisements of patent medicines whose sale has not been authorized by said department, or attributing to the same the power of infallibly curing diseases in a given time or more rapidly than do other remedies, or according to them unnatural virtues, are also prohibited.

ART. 42. The National Department of Health will authorize the sale of medicines referred to in article 40, upon compliance with the required formalities, without which authorization the sale of such medicines is prohibited.

The authorization conferred by the department for the sale of patent medicines can be referred to in advertisements and notices to the public in the following form only: "*Venta autorizada por el Departamento Nacional de Higiene. Certificando num. —. Expendio libre ó expendio bajo receta.*" (Sale authorized by the National Department of Health, Certificate No. —. Consumption unrestricted or sold only on prescription.)

ART. 43. The formulæ of patent medicines shall be plainly printed on the label of the receptacle, indicating the quantity of active substances which they contain.

ART. 44. The manufacturers or handlers of patent medicines whose formulæ are clearly printed on the label, and which are now sold without the authorization of the National Department of Health, are allowed six months in which to comply with the provision of article 40.

ART. 46. After one year from the publication of this decree the national custom-houses will not permit the introduction of patent medicines destined for sale which have not been previously authorized by the National Department of Health.

PERU

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

In accordance with the existing programme for extending the railway mileage in Peru the Government has contracted with the Peruvian Corporation for the extension to Ayaencho of the line already under construction between Oroya and Huancayo. Mr. CARLOS WEBBER has been commissioned to undertake the preliminary survey work on the new line, which will have a total length of 208 kilometers and cost, exclusive of rolling stock, approximately 910,000 Peruvian pounds, an average cost of 3,500 pounds per kilometer.

The line when completed will be of standard gauge, and on the section already completed the maximum grade is 1 per cent. The proposed new line, apart from placing in rapid and easy communication the capital and the districts of Jmín, Huancavelica, and Ayaencho, will form an important link in the proposed Intercontinental Railway.

THE CHIMBOTE RAILROAD AND PERUVIAN COAL FIELDS.

The resumption of construction work on the Chimbote railway extension between Tablones and Recnay will open up extensive coal fields situated about 64 miles from the coast of Peru.

From the fine natural harbor of Chimbote a railroad runs inland to Tablones, a distance of about 30 miles, and from the latter point to Recnay, about 130 miles, the company exploiting the coal beds has acquired the concession for completing the line.

Embankment work has been extended 28 miles beyond Tablones, and as soon as through communication is established it will be possible to deliver at least 150,000 tons of coal per annum at the seaboard. The coal is stated to outcrop for 20 miles along the route of the railway.

From the coal fields to Recnay, along the Huaylas Valley, the road will pass through the most densely populated district of Peru, with well-established sugar, cotton and other agricultural industries. A large number of copper and other mines are also situated in this valley which suffer from the present high cost of transport to the coast both for ores and machinery.

The quality of coal mined is reported as good, and an order for 100 tons was given for the use of the American fleet.

SALVADOR

THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IN THE REPUBLIC.

The Salvadoran Congress has under consideration a law regulating the practice of pharmacy and creating a Faculty of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences to which all pharmacists, whether native or foreign, operating in the country must belong. In default of membership in this faculty a special license is to be requisite for pharmaceutical practice.

BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1909-10.

The National Assembly of Salvador in passing the budget for the economic year 1909-10 estimates receipts at \$4,127,600, and disbursements at \$4,148,800, leaving a deficit of \$21,200. Of the estimated receipts, customs duties are expected to furnish \$2,764,400, and inland revenue \$1,363,200.

PORT MOVEMENT, FIRST QUARTER OF 1909.

At the Salvadoran ports of Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, and El Triunfo there arrived during the first three months of 1909 steamers to the number of 166 and sailing vessels 29. Of this total 84 steamers were from the United States, 60 from Germany, and 22 from Honduras. Of the sailing vessels, 21 were under native register and 8 from Honduras.

Shipments are reported of native products in 206,345 packages, and imported merchandise was received in 104,834 packages.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRIES.

From June 1, 1909, the regulations decreed by the Government of Salvador covering the operation of cigar and cigarette factories and breweries and bottling establishments in the Republic became effective.

Proprietors are required to furnish to the proper authorities a sworn statement as to the capacities of their plants, the number of operatives, etc.

The analysis previously ordered for wines and liquors is also extended to beers, both manufactured in the country and imported.

URUGUAY

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS.

The leading countries of destination for Uruguayan exports, according to the latest detailed statistics (1907), figure as follows in the total shipments of merchandise valued at over \$34,000,000:

Germany	\$4,647,866
Argentine Republic	7,295,195
Belgium	5,551,733
Brazil	2,759,863
Cuba	1,092,966
Spain	533,674
United States.....	1,603,320
France.....	6,431,631
Great Britain.....	2,993,154
Italy	1,155,704
Other countries.....	898,839

Animal products worth \$31,688,836, or over 90 per cent of the total, form the bulk of the exports in the following classifications and values: Live animals, \$1,090,602; horns, \$140,765; meat and extracts, \$5,690,446; hides, \$8,146,720; hair, \$324,159; grease and tallow, \$1,619,818; bones and ash, \$99,562; wool, \$14,491,783; other products, \$84,981.

In agricultural products, grains, cereals, flour, and pastes figure for \$1,569,107; fruits and vegetables, \$82,097; fodder and oil-seed cake, \$9,065; and other items, including linseed, \$691,390.

NATURALIZATION TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The naturalization treaty with the United States ratified by the Uruguayan Congress on May 14, 1909, covers the following general conditions:

Uruguayan citizens who are or may become naturalized in the United States, by their own request or consent, shall be regarded by Uruguay as citizens of the United States. Reciprocally, citizens of the United States who are or may become naturalized in Uruguay, by their own request or consent, shall be regarded by the United States as Uruguayan citizens.

If an American naturalized in Uruguay renews his residence in the United States without intention of returning to Uruguay, he may be regarded as having resigned his naturalization in Uruguay. The same conditions apply in regard to a Uruguayan naturalized in the United States.

The intention of not returning may be considered as existent when the person naturalized in one country resides more than two years in the other, but this presumption may be destroyed by evidence to the contrary.

The citizen recognized by one party who returns to the territory of the other remains subject to trial and legal penalty for any action penalized by the laws of his primitive country committed before his emigration, there being reserved in his favor the modifications established by the laws of his original country.

The declaration of the intention to become naturalized shall not have for either party the effect of legally acquired citizenship.



OPENING OF THE SPANISH HOSPITAL AT MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, BY PRESIDENT WILLIMAN, MAY, 1909.

The President is the central figure in group, with his hat in his left hand.

This treaty shall last for ten years and until denounced with twelve months' notice by either party after the expiration of the ninth year.

LABOR ACCIDENTS LAW.

An important bill recently introduced for the consideration of the Uruguayan Government covers measures fixing the legal responsibilities of employers for accidents to laborers.

Among the industries specified in which the workmen are to look for indemnity for disabilities incurred in the discharge of their duties are:

Mines and quarries; factories, metal works, and naval or terrestrial building works; establishments where explosives, inflammable, un-

healthy, or poisonous materials are employed; the construction, repair, and preservation of buildings, including masonry, carpentering, etc.; construction and repair of docks, etc.; woodcutting and charcoal burning; gas and electrical enterprises; transport of cargo and passengers; dispatch, packing, and handling of merchandise; distilleries, breweries, etc.; fire companies; maritime salvage and diving; freezing establishments, ice factories, and factories for extract and preparations of meat, including saladeros; agricultural and forest work where motor power is employed, and other industries similar to the above where any motive power other than human energy is used.

Special measures are to be enacted for the adequate presentation of the workmen's cases before proper authorities, and the claims that may be legitimately made for indemnity for injuries.

RECLAMATION WORK AT MONTEVIDEO.

A bill under consideration by the Uruguayan Congress provides for the reclamation of an extended area on the water front of Montevideo, in connection with the construction of the southern embankment, or "*Rambla sud.*"

In accordance with the general outline of the plan presented to the Ministry of Public Works, about 358.3 acres will be reclaimed from the sea, part of which will be utilized for the embankment proper and part for the installation of sanitary works, streets, and gardens.

The State guarantees the syndicate having the work in hand the sum of \$6,974,000, and grants freedom from customs duties and license tax all machinery and materials for the work. The lands reclaimed from the sea shall be free from property and municipal imposts while unsold and the sales shall be exempt from all the taxes imposed by law upon the vendor.

The lands reclaimed, excluding those required for streets and avenues and public usages shall be sold under state supervision at a price not less than \$9 per square meter, from which sales a sinking fund for the guaranteed bonds shall be constituted.

REGULATIONS FOR DOCKS AND SHIPYARDS.

From May 18, 1909, the materials, articles, and implements necessary for the construction, working, installation, and preservation of the shipyards, slips, and dry docks established or hereafter established in the Republic of Uruguay are to be exempted from all import duties during a term of twenty years. Establishments operated in connection with this industry, also construction materials, and implements for the dwellings of the employees and workmen are included in this exemption, as well as the materials requisite for shipbuilding and repairs.



MODEL OF THE LEGISLATIVE PALACE, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION.
The foundation stone was laid by ex-President Batlle in 1906.

The vessels and floating workshops of the State may at any time use the dock, etc., coming under the benefits of this law without payment, the repairs, materials, and labor on the same being charged at cost price. In case the docks, etc., are occupied by other vessels, those of the State shall take their regular turn.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, NINE MONTHS, 1908-9.

Receipts at the custom-houses of Uruguay during the nine months of the fiscal year 1908-9 (July-March) totaled \$10,687,743, against \$10,163,659 for the same period of the preceding year, a gain of \$524,084 being thus shown.

For the first quarter of the calendar year 1909 (January-March) revenues from this source amounted to \$3,991,508, as compared with \$3,729,541 for the same quarter of 1908, an increase of \$261,967.



TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

In attention to representations made to the executive authority by the tanning interests in the Republic, the President, under date of April 7, 1909, promulgated an executive order reducing the duties on various chemical products used in tanning skins and hides. Under the new law these products will be appraised under class 3 of the tariff.

The Government has also extended for one year, to count from April 19, 1909, the term within which lamps and other heating apparatus using alcohol as fuel may be introduced into the country free of duty.

CONCESSION FOR BANANA PLANTATION.

An important concession recently granted by the Venezuelan Ministry of Fomento grants to a citizen of Barquisimeto about 15,000 acres of public lands to be exploited in banana plantations. The lands are located in the neighborhood of the Yaracuy River in the section tapped by the Bolivar railway.

While the concessionaire may cultivate other fruits, it is especially stipulated that 750 acres of bananas shall be planted within two years from November, 1909.

The purpose of the Venezuelan Government to advance the growing of bananas for export is indicated by the privileges granted in the case of the present concession. For twenty-five years, free entry at the customs-houses of the Republic is to be accorded to all neces-

sary machinery and equipment for the plantations, free river navigation for the transport of the fruit to the coast, exemption from taxation both for property and product, and the right to open up such roads, etc., as may be necessary for the shipping of the bananas. The transfer of the concession to other persons is, however, prohibited.

LEASE OF MINING LANDS.

An executive decree dated June 3, 1909, provides for the lease to CARLOS LEON, a citizen of Venezuela, of certain mining *pertenencias* in the State of Lara, not to exceed five in number, and of an extension of 100 hectares each. Upon the demarcation of the five claims selected by the lessee the Government reserves its right to cede or lease to third parties the remaining *pertenencias* in that district which reverted to the Federal authorities under the terms of the decree law of January 25, 1909. The grant further provides for the filing of plans within sixty days and the exploitation of the claims within four years. A rental of 1,000 *bolivares* annually is stipulated, in addition to which the grantee is assessed a royalty of 3 per cent of the gross output of his claims. A forfeit of 2,500 *bolivares* is agreed upon for each *pertenencia* not exploited in accordance with the terms of the grant, which is not transferable, except with the consent of the Government. Such materials as may be necessary for the exploitation of the claims may be introduced free of duty, and, where possible, native workmen are to be employed in their development.

PEACE PROTOCOL WITH HOLLAND.

Under date of April 19, 1909, a protocol was signed by the United States of Venezuela and the Kingdom of Holland providing for the adjustment of pending questions between the two governments. By the terms of the protocol the Venezuelan Government obligates itself to extend to colonies of the Kingdom of Holland equal concessions to those granted to other powers represented in the Antilles more specifically. The protocol further provides for an indemnity of 20,000 *bolivares* by way of damages for shipping detained by the Venezuelan Government and the return by Holland of the Venezuelan gumboats seized in the course of its naval operations.



