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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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OF THE

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Double postal cards, each .....	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces .....	1
Commercial papers .....	{ Packets not in excess of 10 ounces .... 5 { Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof .....
Samples of merchandise .....	{ Packets not in excess of 4 ounces .... 2 { Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof .....
Registration fee on letters and other articles .....	8

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

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	Currency of country.	Cen- times.	Currency of country.	Cen- times.	Currency of country.	Cen- times.	
Argentine Republic	15 centavos	35	6 centavos	15	3 centavos	10	24 centavos
Bolivia via Paitanani	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	30 centavos
Bolivia via other routes	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	400 reis
Brazil	300 reis	35	100 reis	15	50 reis	5	10 centavos
Chile	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos
Colombia	20 centavos	50	4 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos
Costa Rica	10 centimos	25	3 centimos	7½	2 centimos	5	10 centimos
Cuba †	10 centavos	25	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos	50	1 penny	15	1 penny	10	2 pence
Ecuador	4 pence	40	1 penny	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos
Falkland Islands	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	2 centimes de gourde.
Guatemala	10 centimes de gourde	50	3 centimes de gourde	15	2 centimes de gourde.	10	5 centimes de gourde.
Haiti	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos
Honduras	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	2 cents	10	10 cents
Honduras, British	5 centavos	50	5 centavos	15	1 centavo	10	10 centavos
Mexico	15 centavos	50	5 centavos	15	5 centavos	10	10 centavos
Nicaragua	40 centavos	50	8 centavos	15	5 centavos	10	10 centavos
Panama	20 centavos	50	5 centavos	15	8 centavos	10	40 centavos
Peru via San Francisco	20 centavos	55	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	10 centavos
Peru via Panama	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	10 centavos
Porto Rico †	11 centavos	55	3 centavos	15	3 centavos	15	10 centavos
Salvador via Panama	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	5 centavos
Salvador via other routes	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	5 centavos
Uruguay	50 centimos	50	15 centimos	15	10 centimos	10	50 centimos
Venezuela	5 cents	50	2 cents	10	1 cent	5	10 cents
British Guiana	5 cents	50	7½ cents Dutch	15	5 cents Dutch	10	10 cents Dutch
Dutch Guiana	25 centimes	50	10 centimes	15	5 centimes	10	25 centimes
French Guiana							

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

† United States domestic rates and conditions.

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## PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

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

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

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# MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XII.

JUNE, 1902.

No. 6.

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

In order to prevent the possibility of error as to the dates fixed for the assembling of the various conferences agreed upon by the Second International Conference of American States at its session of January 29, 1902, in the City of Mexico, the MONTHLY BULLETIN reports that the Commission for the Study of the Production, Distribution, and Consumption of Coffee and the International Sanitary Convention have been convoked as follows:

The Commission for the Study of the Production, Distribution, and Consumption of Coffee for October 1, 1902, in New York.

The International Sanitary Convention for October 15, 1902, in Washington.

As the resolution referring to the Customs Congress requires the approval of the respective Governments participating in the International Conference, the assembling of that Congress has had to be postponed.

In the report made by Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Delegate for Guatemala to the Second International Conference of American States, to his Government under date of March 15, 1902, the coffee question is discussed as follows:

"In the session of December 30, 1901, our delegation submitted the following plan:

"1. That within a period of one year from the closing of the sessions of the Second International Conference of American States, there

shall be held in the City of New York, United States of America, a Commission composed of one or more delegates, having technical or expert knowledge concerning the production, distribution, and consumption of coffee, appointed by the Governments that desire to take part in the same.

"2. The Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics shall fix the date on which this Commission shall assemble, and which, with the assistance of the Bureau mentioned, shall be organized as the Commission shall determine, and shall have for its object the study of the causes that have produced the present crisis through which this great industry is passing, and the proposing of practical means of preventing or diminishing it.

"At that time I made some remarks, a résumé of which appeared in the minutes of that day, as follows:

"His Excellency Mr. LAZO ARRIAGA, Delegate for Guatemala, said that he desired to call the attention of the Conference to a matter of vital importance to all, or to almost all, the countries of this Continent, namely, the crisis through which, at the present moment, the coffee-growing industry is passing. Fifteen of the said countries produce that precious berry and the other four consume it. All, therefore, suffer considerably in their commercial relations as a consequence of that crisis.

"The problem which it presents is not only a commercial but an economical, political, and social one. The falling off in the price of coffee has diminished very considerably the revenues of some of the American countries, and it might be possible to find in that loss the cause of some of the revolutions which afflict several of those countries, finding in a great measure their explanation in the poverty and misery which exist in them as the result of the terrible crisis which the coffee industry is undergoing.

"To find a remedy for such great evils is a task worthy of this Conference, and the speaker submits, therefore, and as a conclusion, a proposition for the approval of the Conference which may tend to bring about the desired result.'

"I added that in my judgment it was possible to discover practicable means to avoid, or to at least diminish, the bad effects caused by the anomalous situation through which the coffee industry is now passing, but that if the meeting of experts proposed by the delegation of Guatemala should give none other than a negative result, and these experts after a careful examination of the matter should declare that there was no remedy possible, that alone would be an advantage not to be despised, inasmuch as the coffee growers would be indefinitely discouraged by the uncertain future of that industry, and in place of continuing to make useless sacrifices in sustaining their plantations,

would employ their capital and efforts in the development of other industries, procuring in this manner a diversity of national production and securing at the same time a greater development of public wealth.

“The Conference adopted the plan as recommended.”

Under the title of “Coffee: Its History, Cultivation, Preparation, Varieties, Production, Exportation, Importation, Consumption, etc.,” the International Bureau of the American Republics has prepared an extensive report, which will be submitted to the consideration of the Commission as soon as it assembles. In it the delegates will find important information that will assist them in the satisfactory performance of their high mission.

In order that the scope of this work may be known beforehand, it has been considered proper to publish at this time the index of the subjects of which it treats and the remarks with which it is prefaced.

The index is as follows:

Preface—Remarks.

History of Coffee—Natural History of Coffee—Varieties of Coffee—Countries and Places that Produce Coffee. [It was not possible to obtain exact data of places producing coffee not included in this list.]

America: North America, Mexico.

Central America: Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, British Honduras, Nicaragua.

South America: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela.

West Indies: Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Marie Galante, Martinique, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic.

Guiana: British (Demerara), French (Cayenne), Dutch (Surinam).

Asia: Arabia (Moka), Burma, Philippine Islands (Mourlu), British India.

Africa: Bourbon (Reunion Island), Liberia.

Oceania: Dutch Indian Colonies, Borneo, Java, Sumatra.

Polynesia: Fiji, Hawaii, New Guinea, Samoa.

Australasia: Australia.

Production of Coffee in the World.

Consumption of Coffee in the World.

General Consumption of Coffee by Countries

General Consumption of Coffee per capita.

Consumption of Coffee in Germany.

Consumption of Coffee in France.

Consumption of Coffee in Austria-Hungary.

Consumption of Coffee in Italy.

Consumption of Coffee in Russia.

United States:

Importation of Coffee.

Consumption of Coffee.

Exportation of Coffee.

Coffee Exchange in New York.

Great Britain:

Importation, Consumption, and Exportation of Coffee.

Import Duties on Coffee in the Principal Countries of the World.

## Great Britain—Continued.

- Export Duties on Coffee in the Countries where it is Produced.
- Soil and Climate Suitable for the Cultivation of Coffee.
- Cultivation of Coffee.
- Harvesting of Coffee.
- Improved Preparation of Coffee.
- Diseases of Coffee and the Manner of Combating Them.
- Preservation of Coffee.
- Roasting of Coffee.
- Preparation of Coffee for Domestic Use.
- Chemical Composition of Coffee.
- Adulteration of Coffee.
- Mixing of Coffees.
- Modifications made in the Use of Coffee as a Beverage.
- Effects of Coffee on the Human System.
- The League of Coffee Producing Countries. (By J. A. OLAVARIA.)
- Coffee in the United States. (By F. DE ASSIS BRASILE.)
- A Treatise on Coffee. (By J. B. CALVO.)
- Recommendations to the Delegates to the Coffee Congress. (By A. LAZO ARRILAGA.)
- Bibliography.

The preface says: "Coffee being one of the principal articles of exportation of all the countries of Latin America, except the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Uruguay, where it is not produced, and, bearing in mind that, in conformity with a resolution of the Second International Conference of American States, the Coffee Congress will convene in New York on October 15, next, to discuss the most efficacious means of protecting the coffee industry in the Western Hemisphere, as well as to recommend the adoption of such measures as, in its judgment, will give immediate practical results, and with this object in view and in compliance with the instructions of the Governing Board of the International Union of American Republics as manifested in its session of the 19th of March last, the International Bureau of the American Republics has collated in this pamphlet all the data obtainable in relation to coffee, and has the honor of submitting same to said Congress in the hope that it may be useful for reference in the discussion of such an important and interesting subject, inasmuch as coffee has become one of the principal articles of commerce and has fallen completely into speculative hands, which fact exposes it to great fluctuations in prices and may cause, in the course of a year, large pecuniary losses to coffee growers, regardless of the results that may follow from said speculation. On the other hand, the ruin of the coffee plantations of a country may raise prices, and the cultivation of coffee in new regions may cause prices to fall in the same manner as if the production of this fruit should continue to exceed the demand of the markets of the world, said overproduction undoubtedly resulting in even a greater fall in the price of this article.

"The fact should not be lost sight of that the zone suitable for the cultivation of coffee is very extensive, being embraced within the isothermal lines of 25° north and 30° south latitude.

"The majority of civilized countries have adopted the rule of mitigating the productive forces of all articles of large consumption in order to give strength to production and to avoid exaggerated fluctuations in prices. Following this precedent, a well-arranged combination that would take into immediate consideration the principal points of importance and the necessity of devising practical plans to decrease the interest, generally speaking, on capital in Latin America, especially on that destined to agricultural purposes, as the cultivation of coffee, would cause the work to result more favorably to the producer, because it would reduce the cost of production, make the accumulation of the product easier, the profits greater, the increase of capital more considerable, and would therefore augment the productive powers to a remunerative degree.

"With this pamphlet and with the foregoing observations, the International Bureau of the American Republics contributes to the arduous and complex undertakings of the Congress whose object it is to protect and improve the coffee industry in America.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., *June, 1902.*"

#### COFFEE CROP OF THE WORLD.

According to the best statistical information at hand, the world's production of coffee for the year 1901 was 15,460,000 bags of 132 pounds each. Of this immense product, Brazil's quota was 11,500,000 bags, in round numbers. Thus it is shown that the Brazilian plantations supply nearly four-fifths of the total crop at present and the production is increasing yearly.

The Central American States and Mexico and the South American Republics—Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru—contributed 2,200,000 bags to the supply of the coffee market in 1901. The Republic of Haiti made a remarkable showing, the product of last year amounting to 450,000 bags. The berry of Haiti is particularly esteemed in France, which takes two-thirds of the exports of the Republic. Porto Rico and Jamaica supplied 200,000 bags. The other producers were the Dutch East Indies, 480,000 bags; British India, Ceylon, and the Philippines, 315,000; Africa and Moeha, 225,000, and Padang and Celebes, 90,000.

#### CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Coffee consumption in the United States is steadily on the increase, as the following table, compiled by the United States Treasury Depart-

ment, demonstrates, the figures showing the annual imports during the twelve years from 1890 to 1902:

Fiscal year—	Imports.
	<i>Pounds.</i>
1890.....	499, 159, 120
1891.....	519, 528, 432
1892.....	640, 210, 788
1893.....	561, 469, 068
1894.....	550, 384, 337
1895.....	632, 238, 975
1896.....	580, 597, 915
1897.....	737, 645, 670
1898.....	870, 514, 455
1899.....	831, 827, 063
1900.....	787, 991, 911
1901.....	854, 871, 310
1902 (eight months).....	768, 550, 026

## GENERAL ARBITRATION TREATY CELEBRATED BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PERU.

The President of the Republic of Bolivia and the President of the Republic of Peru, being desirous of firmly cementing the bonds which exist between the two States and of establishing arbitration in the relations of both Republics, have named, for this purpose, as their plenipotentiaries:

His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Bolivia, Dr. Don FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA, Minister of Foreign Relations, and His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Peru, Dr. Don FELIPE DE OSMA, Envoy Extraordinary, who have celebrated the following

### TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

#### ARTICLE I.

The high-contracting parties bind themselves to submit to arbitration all controversies now pending, and which may arise between them during the duration of the present treaty, whatever may be their nature and causes, if it be not possible to settle them by direct negotiations.

#### ARTICLE II.

In every case which may arise, the high contracting parties shall celebrate an especial convention for the purpose of determining the matter of the controversy, to fix upon the points to be settled, the extent of the power of the arbitrator, and the methods of procedure to be observed.

#### ARTICLE III.

In case the high contracting parties can not agree concerning the points covered in the preceding article, the arbitrator shall be empow-

ered to determine, in view of the pretensions of both parties, the points of fact and right which are to be decided for the settlement of the controversy, and to establish the method of procedure.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The high contracting parties agree that the arbitrator shall be the Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration to be established in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Second International Conference of American States now sitting in Mexico.

#### ARTICLE V.

In these two eventualities: (a) If The Tribunal referred to in the preceding article be not established, and, (b) if the necessity for having recourse to arbitration arises before the establishment of the Tribunal, the high contracting parties agree to designate as arbitrator the Government of the Argentine Republic, that of Spain, and that of the United States of Mexico, that they may exercise the office, one in default of the other, and in the order named.

#### ARTICLE VI.

If, during the existence of the treaty and in the two eventualities referred to in the preceding article, there shall arise distinct cases for arbitration, their settlement shall be successively undertaken by the Governments indicated, in the order established.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The arbitrator is also empowered (1) to determine the regularity of his appointment, the validity of the arbitration bond and its interpretation: (2) to adopt the necessary alternatives, and to settle all difficulties which may arise in the course of debate. Concerning questions of a technical or scientific character which may present themselves, the opinion shall be immediately sought of the Royal Geographical Society of London or the International Geodetic Institute of Berlin. (3) He shall determine the time for the exercise of his office.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

The arbitrator shall render judgment strictly in accordance with the prescriptions of international law and in regard to boundaries he shall conform to the American principle of "*uti possidetis*" of 1810, unless in the convention mentioned in Article II, there is established the application of special rules or the arbitrator be not authorized to act as a friendly peacemaker (*amigable componedor*).

ARTICLE IX.

The sentence shall decide finally each point in dispute with reference to its fundamental principles. It shall be prepared in duplicate and remitted to each of the parties by means of his representative before the arbitrator.

ARTICLE X.

The sentence legally pronounced shall decide, within the limits of its authority, the contention between the parties.

ARTICLE XI.

The arbitrator shall determine in the sentence the period of time within which it shall be executed.

ARTICLE XII.

The sentence is without appeal, and its fulfilment is confided to the honor of the nations signatory to this agreement.

Nevertheless, recourse for revision may be had to the same arbitrator who pronounced it, provided it be presented before the limit fixed for its execution, in the following cases:

(1) If the sentence has been delivered by reason of a false or untrustworthy document.

(2) If the sentence be wholly or in part the result of error of action arising from the proceedings or documents in the case.

ARTICLE XIII.

An appeal for revision will not be considered in any case whatsoever after six months from the notification of the sentence.

ARTICLE XIV.

The high contracting parties shall name their representatives in the case, shall place at the disposition of the arbitrator all means of information at their command, and shall defray their own expenses and one-half the general expenses of the arbitration.

ARTICLE XV.

The same arbitrator who pronounced the sentence shall decide the questions which may arise in its execution.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present treaty shall remain in force ten years from the date of the exchange of ratifications. If it be not denounced six months previous to its expiration it shall continue operative for another ten years, and so on successively.



## ARTICLE XVII.

The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged in La Paz or in Lima within a year from the date.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned sign and seal the present treaty, made in duplicate, in the city of La Paz on the twenty-first day of November, 1901.

FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA.  
FELIPE DE OSMA.

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 ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS IN THE REPUBLIC.

Among the valuable papers presented for the consideration of the Second International Conference of American States, held in the City of Mexico, the report of the Argentine delegation was of especial interest and scope. This report ("*Informe que la Delegación de la República Argentina presenta á la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana*") has been received at the library of the International Bureau of the American Republics, and furnishes the source of information for the following statements concerning the general conditions prevailing in the Republic:

In the matter of sanitation the City of Buenos Ayres is cited as the foremost of the Republic, the waterworks and sewerage systems having engaged the best engineering skill available, and have been enlarged and extended to meet the growing requirements of the city. The waterworks consist of two tunnels, subfluvial and subterranean, 5,700 meters in length, with two pumps capable of raising 172,000 cubic meters of water to a height of 15 meters in twenty-four hours, the distributing reservoir being provided with forcing pumps having three distinct flows and 12 tanks elevated one above the other to a height of 12, 17, and 22 meters, respectively. The annual consumption exceeds 36,000,000 kiloliters, or a daily average of 123 cubic meters, per capita. The sewerage system adopted is that known as the "circulating" or dynamic, and the cost of the drainage works up to the end of 1899 was nearly \$34,000,000 gold. A tabular statement showing the death rate of the principal cities of the world, demonstrates that the proportion of Buenos Ayres is 17 for every 1,000 inhabitants, as against 17.4 for Hamburg, 18.4 for New York and Geneva, 19.2 for London, 20.1 for Paris, 20.7 for Vienna, and in an increasing ratio up to 31.5 for Nuremberg. Public hygiene is also the object of municipal and governmental aid in Rosario, La Plata, Bahia, and the rest of the Argentine ports, Rosario especially possessing as complete an equipment as the capital city.

Railroad construction in the Argentine Republic was signalized by the opening of the first line to traffic in 1857, 10 kilometers being the total extent. In 1867, this had grown to 572 kilometers; in 1875, to 1,384; in 1880, to 2,313; in 1885, to 4,451; and in 1890, to 9,254 kilometers. From the latter period railroad construction has advanced with rapidity, the total extent in 1891 being 11,700 kilometers; in 1895 this had grown to 14,222 kilometers, while in 1901, 17,062 kilometers of line were in operation throughout the Republic. Of this number, 2,000 kilometers belong to the Government and the rest to private companies. The capital invested amounts to about \$553,000,000 gold.

Maritime communication between the Argentine Republic and the various ports of the United States and Europe is primarily by the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines, while almost daily communication is maintained with Montevideo and the ports of Brazil and Europe by means of the *Navigazione Generale Italiana*, a line of 4 steamships, of from 5,000 to 6,000 tons burden, with sailings every 15 days; the *Transports Maritimes à Vapeur*, served by 9 steamships of from 2,000 to 4,300 tons burden, sailing every 10 days; *Messageries Maritimes*, served by 6 steamships, of from 5,550 to 6,500 tons burden, sailing every week; *Vapores Transatlánticos Españoles*, served by 6 steamships of from 8,000 to 9,000 tons burden, sailing monthly; *Hamburgische und Süd-Amerika*, served by 6 steamships of from 8,000 to 9,000 tons burden, sailing weekly; *La Veloce*, served by 13 steamships of from 1,000 to 4,900 tons burden, sailing every 10 days; the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, served by 10 steamships of from 3,140 to 6,000 tons burden, sailing twice a month; and the *Compañía Transatlántica Española*, of 6 steamships of from 3,100 to 5,300 tons burden. The service between the Argentine Republic and United States ports is performed by several navigation companies, viz, the Lamport and Holt, the Prince Line, the Norton Line, and others of lesser importance.

The harbor of Buenos Ayres comprises two basins with a surface of 154,000 and 112,600 square meters, respectively. Each is connected with the docks, four in number, with a total water surface of 66 hectares. Two dry docks, 150 and 180 meters in length, respectively, also form part of the harbor equipment. The total wharfage extent is 9,790 meters, on which are situated 21 fiscal warehouses, with a frontage of 2,466 meters, and having a capacity of 566,000 cubic meters. The service of the docks and wharves includes 133 hydraulic derricks, fixed, movable, and steam-power of 1,500, 5,000, 10,000, and 30,000 kilos; 36 elevators; 50 capstans; 14 fire engines; 5 drawbridges; sluices; floating derricks; 1 32-kilometer railway, and 2 plants for electric illumination. The cost of the improvements effected at the port was \$35,624,000 gold. The port of La Plata has

also been recently improved at an expenditure of \$24,000,000, and Bahía Blanco has important improvements under contract. The value of the large inland ports, such as Rosario and Colastiné, is restricted by the inadequate canalization of the streams on which they are situated.

A review of the banking conditions and establishments at the capital city of the Argentine Republic shows that these institutions have ample facilities for satisfying the needs of the commercial transactions maintained abroad and at home. The most important is the *Banco de la Nación*, established on October 16, 1891, having a capital stock of 50,000,000 *pesos*, national currency. The balance sheet of June 30, 1901, shows deposits of 100,000,000 *pesos*; discounts, 84,000,000 *pesos*, and cash on hand, 72,000,000 *pesos*. This bank has eight branches in various sections of the Republic. Other banks of importance are the *Banco Alemán Transatlántico*, *Banco Británico de la América del Sud*, *Banco del Comercio*, *Banco Español del Río de la Plata*, *Banco Francés del Río de la Plata*, *Banco Italia y Río de la Plata*, *Banco de Londres y Río de la Plata*, *Banco de Londres y Brasil*, *Nuevo Banco Italiano*, *Banco Popular Argentino*, *Banco Popular Italiano*, and the Tarapacá and London Bank, Limited. The Bankers' Clearing House of Buenos Ayres in 1900 showed transactions aggregating 3,402,660,743.12 *pesos*, the total in gold being 696,584,994.16 *pesos*, and in paper 1,794,209,766.10 *pesos*. Several of the banks do not, however, settle their operations through the clearing house.

An interesting résumé of the agricultural and cattle-raising industries of the Republic is embodied in the report, as follows:

"The Argentine Republic is essentially an agricultural and cattle-breeding country. Its extensive plains, the fertility of its soil, and its temperate climate, favorable to the raising of cereals and cattle, offer to the labor of the colonist and farmer exceptionally advantageous conditions and cause the Argentine to stand among the larger grain and meat exporting countries of the world. Argentine crops of wheat and Indian corn (maize) represent a per capita production of 42.33 bushels, against 42 in the United States and in Denmark, 30 in Canada, 23 in Sweden, 20 in Russia, 19 in France, and 8 in the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

"In 1872 the area of cultivated land did not reach more than 130,000 hectares; in 1888 it had increased to 815,438 hectares, and in 1895 to 2,040,638 hectares. In 1899 the area of wheat-sown land amounted to 3,200,000 hectares, which yielded 2,697,417 tons of wheat.

"To Indian corn (maize) belongs the second place in the cereal production of the Republic. In 1899 there were about 1,000,000 hectares under cultivation, which, at the rate of 18 fanegas (of 100 kilos each), yielded 1,800,000 metrical tons of corn.

"The cultivated land, according to the Agrarian-Pecuarium Census of 1833, amounted to 2,422,995 hectares, and in 1895 had reached

4,895,000 hectares. Again, in 1899 the area devoted to the culture of wheat, Indian corn (maize), flax, and fruit trees, sugar cane, and vineyards attained a total of 7,000,000 hectares, as may be seen by the following table, where is also shown the value of the different harvests in the same year:

Products.	Hectares.	Value in gold
Wheat .....	3,400,000	\$95,000,000
Indian corn (maize).....	1,400,000	23,000,000
Flax .....	700,000	27,000,000
Other cereals.....	80,000	2,800,000
Lucern.....	950,000	90,000,000
Maní (peanut).....	18,000	1,200,000
Sugar cane.....	50,000	4,750,000
Vineyards.....	35,000	9,500,000
Tobacco.....	15,000	3,900,000
Other cultures.....	350,000	17,500,000
Total .....	6,938,000	274,710,000

“The exports of the chief agricultural products since 1894 have been, in metrical tons, as follows:

Years.	Wheat.	Maize.	Flax.
1894.....	1,608,000	54,876	104,435
1895.....	1,010,000	722,318	276,443
1896.....	523,000	1,570,517	229,675
1897.....	101,845	374,942	152,477
1898.....	645,161	717,105	158,904
1899.....	1,713,429	1,116,276	217,713
1900.....	2,042,167	740,685	201,093

“The value of agricultural products exported has increased these last years in a most remarkable manner, the year 1897 excepted, in which natural causes, as drought, the invasion of grasshoppers, etc., caused the total amount of our trade in that class of products to decrease. In 1896 the exports reached \$41,406,438 in gold. In 1897 the above amount decreased to \$23,336,369 gold, amounting in 1898 to \$42,692,922 gold, and in 1899 to \$65,155,995 gold.

“For moving the immense volume of her harvests, the Argentine Republic has at her command all the help and the facilities which the most improved agricultural machinery can afford, and yearly increases the capital invested in agricultural implements by adding a considerable number of mowers, harrows, steam plows, etc., to her immense stock. In order to have an idea of the importance attained by the imports in agricultural machines, which are admitted duty free, it will suffice to state that the value of said machines imported was, in 1893, \$3,707,130 gold; in 1896, \$1,202,570 gold; in 1897, \$1,072,128 gold; and, lastly, in 1899, \$2,227,332 gold. Almost all of these machines and implements come from the United States of America, and constitute one of the most important items of the shipments from that country to the Argentine markets.

“Notwithstanding the considerable development attained by agriculture, the mother industry of the Argentine Republic has been, and continues to be, cattle breeding. In 1899 the exports in products of this industry reached a total value of \$115,546,906 in gold, or 625 per thousand of the total value of all the exports in that year. According to the census of 1895, the figures of which, on this subject, have proved to be quite deficient, the Argentine Republic had 21,701,526 head of horned cattle, 4,446,859 horses, 74,379,562 sheep, 562,766 hogs, 483,369 mules, and 2,748,860 goats—that is to say, a total of 104,322,942 head of all kinds of cattle, estimated at \$1,136,780,411 in national currency.

“The rapid propagation of sheep in the southern territories of the Republic and the invasion of new lands by horned cattle have brought the number of sheep up to over 90,000,000, and the horned cattle have considerably increased, not only in quantity, but also in quality, owing to the constant improvement of breeds, aimed at by *estancieros* (farmers or cattlemen). The introduction into the country of full-blooded animals, destined to breeding purposes, has attained a high figure of late. Referring only to the time elapsed from 1896 to 1900, it will suffice to mention that the cattlemen of the Argentine Republic have imported as many as 6,231 head of horned cattle, 235,734 sheep, and 1,227 horses, all of these animals proceeding from the first breeders in Europe and the United States of America.

“The export trade of live cattle is extremely important, although not so great as that of dried, salted, and iced or frozen meat. In 1895 the amount of the exports of that kind to different countries—among which are to be counted Chile, Uruguay, and Bolivia—reached 408,126 head of horned cattle and 496,946 sheep; in 1896 it reached 385,539 head of horned cattle and 512,016 sheep; in 1897, horned cattle, 238,121, sheep, 504,128; in 1898, horned cattle, 359,296, sheep, 577,813; in 1899, horned cattle, 312,150, sheep, 543,458. The foregoing figures give a total export, during the five years quoted, of 1,703,232 head of horned cattle, and of 2,634,361 sheep, all alive.

“The chief meat market of the Argentine Republic is England. The following tabular statement shows the export of heifers, in different forms, destined to that country from 1894 to 1900:

*Heifers exported to England.*

Years.	Alive.	Frozen.	Salted.	Total.
1894 .....	7,500	800	.....	8,300
1895 .....	49,908	4,000	.....	53,908
1896 .....	66,000	8,000	.....	74,000
1897 .....	83,000	11,500	.....	94,500
1898 .....	97,000	16,500	.....	113,500
1899 .....	91,200	28,356	.....	119,556
1900 (3 months) .....	66,500	34,000	20,000	120,500

••The exports of frozen sheep in the latter years are not less considerable, and are shown in the following statement:

Years.	Frozen sheep.
1898.....	2,464,941
1899.....	2,485,949
1900.....	2,372,969

••The industry of salting is also a very important one, and it is represented in the census of 1895, the figures of which have become obsolete by 39 establishments, commanding a capital of \$37,000,000 gold.

••The abundance of flocks makes the Argentine Republic one of the chief wool-producing countries of the world. During the fiscal year, from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900, the amount of wool exported was 182,000 tons, of a value of \$61,000,000 gold. The fall in the prices of wool, after that date, is the cause of the decrease in exports of 1900-1901, which will not reach the above amount, although they will certainly exceed \$40,000,000 gold.

••The considerable increase in the area of cultivated lands, as well as the increase of cattle breeding and of the industries in the Argentine Republic, must be credited to the influx of European immigrants. From 1857, when the immigrating current began to flow toward the Republic, commencing with the modest total of 4,951 persons, up to December 31, 1899, immigrants to the number of 2,564,391 have arrived in the Republic; of these, 882,596 have since left, and consequently 1,681,795, or an average of 39,111 per annum, have remained."

#### COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The section of the Argentine Republic embraced in the British Consular District of Buenos Ayres includes the whole of the Republic with the exception of the four Provinces of Córdoba, Santa Fé, Corrientes, and Entre Rios. This district is made the subject of an interesting report forwarded to the British Foreign Office by His Majesty's Consul Ross, with special reference to its commercial and industrial aspects. He states that the Buenos Ayres district accounts for 89.2 per cent of the whole import trade of the country and for 69.5 per cent of the export trade. In the year 1901 imports from Great Britain are shown to have decreased while exports thither increased, whereas in the trade of Germany and the United States with the Argentine Republic both imports and exports show substantial gains. Textiles, iron and articles produced therefrom, foodstuffs, stones, minerals (including coal), glass and china, wooden articles, and drinkables form the bulk of imports, and there is a steadily increasing demand for all manner of electric appliances for domestic use, such as elevators, automatic and otherwise, fans, and ventilators, and also for electric tramway rolling stock and installations.

A large sum of money has been expended in pipes, pumping and other machinery for the utilization of the salt marshes near San Blas, in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Ayres. The Consul adds that there is a large demand for salt not only for personal use, but also for dried-meat establishments. Soda ash and caustic soda are also required in large quantities.

In the huge district covered by this report there are in the tropical and subtropical sections in the north vast forests of hard wood, unequalled for the manufacture of railroad sleepers, wharf piles, and kindred uses. One of these woods (quebracho) also produces an excellent tanning substance. Other articles produced in sufficient quantities to support an extensive export trade are tobacco, jute, ramie, sugar, castor oil, and tropical fruits. In the extreme south the collecting and storing of natural ice and the killing of seals are profitable employments.

The rapidly increasing area under crops is shown by the following comparative statement for the years 1900 and 1901:

	1900.	1901.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Wheat .....	3,000,000	8,500,000
Maize .....	2,062,000	3,137,000
Linseed .....	95,000	1,520,000
Alfalfa .....	1,550,000	2,500,000
Sugar cane .....	63,700	115,200
Vines .....	73,000	110,900
Tobacco .....	13,000	31,750

Among the factories in operation in the city of Buenos Ayres, which is the eleventh city of the world in respect to population, are included 20 for trunks and boxes; carriages, 185; boots and shoes, 68; cooking stoves, 43; iron beds and mattresses, 45; coffins and funeral wreaths, 4; shirts and collars, 28; brushes, 50; gloves, 23; liquors, 132; furniture, 250; tiles, 45; hats and caps, 47; weaving, 25, and soap, 26.

The importance of improving the means of interior communication and connection with markets by means of railways is dwelt upon. Mr. Ross is, however, of the opinion that land transportation should not, in view of the long coast line and the splendid internal waterways, absorb all the commercial movement of the country. He regards the possibilities of water transport as a means of employing capital profitably and of opening up hitherto unexplored and unimproved sections of the country.

#### LIVE STOCK TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The reopening of British ports to Argentine live stock renders the following trade statement, compiled from the "Times" of London for May 13, 1902, of present interest:

The total imports of live cattle and frozen and chilled beef received

from the River Plate in the year 1897, estimated as quarters of beef, amounted to 341,888 quarters; in 1898 they advanced to 439,480 quarters; in 1900 a decline was noted, the figures reaching a total of 403,120 quarters, and in 1901 the amount was 465,471 quarters. During the last eight months of 1900 and for the whole of 1901 British ports were closed to Argentine cattle on the hoof, the same conditions prevailing throughout 1901. The slight check in 1900 is seen to have been more than made up in 1901, when the maximum receipts of River Plate meat products were recorded in the markets of Great Britain since 1896.

In the first four months of 1900, when British ports were open to Argentine live stock, the total receipts in the ports of the United Kingdom were, from all sources, 151,938 cattle and 218,221 sheep, and in the first four months of the present year (1902), with no arrivals from the Argentine districts, the totals have been 121,338 cattle and 124,904 sheep. Out of a total importation of fresh mutton by Great Britain of 1,098,629 hundredweight during the first four months of 1902, the Argentine Republic has contributed 418,607 hundredweight. During 1901 the Argentine Republic exported 2,728,094 frozen sheep and 499,292 frozen cattle, the three leading refrigerating works being those of Campaña, Las Palmas, and Sansimena.

#### TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

According to data compiled by the *Dirección de Comercio del Ministerio de Agricultura* (Bureau of Commerce of the Department of Agriculture), the value (in gold) of agricultural and live-stock products shipped to South Africa was as follows in the periods named:

1897.....	\$573,44
1898.....	518,15
1899.....	953,35
1900.....	3,240,27
1901.....	2,891,29
Total.....	8,176,40

#### AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

According to official statistics published by the Argentine Government, the agricultural exports of the Republic for the three years 1899, 1900, and 1901, were as follows:

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Butter.....pounds..	2,591,891	2,322,663	3,322,111
Cattle.....number..	312,150	150,550	110,111
Cheese.....pounds..	18,161	1,883	2,111
Frozen beef.....(cans..	9,079	21,590	44,111
Frozen mutton.....do...	56,827	56,412	63,111
Hay.....do.....	105,598	102,836	95,111
Jerked beef.....do.....	19,161	16,419	21,111
Linseed.....do.....	217,713	223,257	338,111
Maize.....do.....	1,116,226	713,238	1,112,111
Sheep.....number..	543,458	198,162	25,111
Wheat.....tons.....	1,713,429	1,929,676	904,111
Wool.....do.....	237,111	100,913	23,111



The falling off in cattle and sheep noted is due to the exclusion of live animals from British ports in the greater part of 1900 and the whole of 1901.

## BOLIVIA.

### RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF YUNGAS.

Mr. MANUEL V. BALLIVIAN, Director of the Department of Statistics of Bolivia, and Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union of American Republics, has furnished the Consul-General of that Republic at New York with interesting data respecting the resources available for the support of a railway between La Paz and Chilumani, and a branch line to Coroico, as follows:

In 1890 the Province of Yungas was divided by the Bolivian Government into two parts, known as North and South Yungas, both of which are comprised in the Department of La Paz, and are reputed to be the richest and most highly cultivated provinces of that Department. Generally speaking, the climate of both North and South Yungas is warm and humid, the principal vegetable products being coca, cacao, coffee, Peruvian bark, maize, medicinal drugs, vanilla, a great diversity of timber and fine woods for cabinet work and construction purposes, and an infinite variety of edible fruits, such as bananas, oranges, limes, lemons, etc. Of all these products, coca is the most important and forms the principal object of commerce and occupation of the majority of the people.

Extensive mountains covered with forests and luxuriant vegetation make up the northeastern portion of these provinces, the southern part of which terminates in the great chain of the Andes. This mountain range contains numerous veins of gold-bearing quartz and abounds in argentiferous and lead ores. The principal rivers that water this region and contribute to its fertility are the Coroico River, which is formed by the waters of the Chucura, Chairó, Elena, Yolosa, and Santa Barbara rivers; the Tamampaya River, which originates in the Pongo cordillera and receives the waters of the Choilla, Chirca, and Solacani rivers; the La Paz River, and the Miguilla River which has its source in the Choquetanga cordillera, and whose principal tributaries are the Covendo and Quetolo rivers. The sands of all these streams contain gold, and at some future time when properly exploited will be a powerful factor in increasing the natural wealth of this privileged region.

A railway into the Yungas can rely upon the known productions of the two provinces, as well as the existing commerce of importation, in addition to which would be added a considerable passenger traffic that would result from the opening of the line. Mr. BALLIVIAN esti-

mates that the length of the main line would be about 150 kilometers, so that this railway system when constructed from La Paz to Chulumani, with a branch to Coroico, would approximate 200 kilometers. The cost of a railway into this region, according to figures prepared by Dr. FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA in 1889 was approximately \$1,200,000 gold.

The export traffic that could be secured for a railway penetrating these provinces, based upon reliable statistics compiled by the Bolivian Government, would consist of about 3,450,000 kilos of coca annually, and an equal quantity of products such as fruits, coffee, Peruvian bark, etc., or a total yearly freight traffic in the products above mentioned of about 7,000 tons of 1,000 kilos each, while the annual commerce of importation would probably exceed 5,000 tons of 1,000 kilos each, making the total exports and imports aggregate 12,000 tons per annum from the very inception of the enterprise, to say nothing of the traffic that would naturally result from the rapid development of the territory through which the railway passed.

The agriculturists and persons engaged in other occupations in the provinces of Yungas earnestly desire the building of a railway into that rich and promising territory, for they realize that its construction would bring in its train a wonderful increase in the commerce of that region, stimulating the existing industries and opening new ones, as, for instance, the building up of a great trade in the exportation of building and cabinet woods, and a considerable traffic in firewood for the markets of La Paz, all of which is now rendered impossible on account of the lack of facilities for handling and transporting these useful products.

Again, the lands of this region are exceedingly appropriate for colonization purposes, and undoubtedly with a little effort on the part of the Government and railway management, immigration would naturally flow into this fertile and highly favored district, developing it to a remarkable extent and increasing its production an hundred-fold. The rivers of Coroico and La Paz, which flow through these provinces, are navigable at the present time, and communication could easily be established through this channel with the rich Beni territory. The provinces to which Mr. BALLIVIAN refers are promising ones, and when their natural resources are properly understood, can not fail to interest in a substantial manner enterprising capitalists seeking sure and profitable investments of their surplus funds.

#### RUBBER EXPORTS FROM ACRE IN 1901.

In a review of the crude-rubber market, published in the "India Rubber World" for May, 1902, the rubber exports from the Acre Territory during the twelve months of 1901 are stated as follows:

	Kilograms.		Kilograms.
January .....	269, 112	August .....	80, 737
February .....	1, 112, 247	September .....	58, 441
March .....	75, 913	October .....	24, 091½
April .....	24, 349	November .....	59, 131
May .....	125, 374	December .....	76, 422
June .....	49, 383		
July .....	77, 222	Total .....	*2,032,422½

The export duty on rubber from the Acre district has been fixed at 15 per cent ad valorem.

## BRAZIL.

### MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT CAMPOS SALLES.

At the opening of the Brazilian Congress on the 3d of May, 1902, President CAMPOS SALLES presented his last presidential message, in which he gives an account of what has been done during his administration.

The President begins by relating the difficulties which he had to face upon taking up the reins of government. Gold payments were suspended; the paper money in circulation amounted to 788,364 *contos*; the rate of exchange averaged  $7\frac{3}{8}$ ; amount required for the redemption of the funding loan was 115,997 *contos*; Brazilian bonds were at 50 per cent discount; the amount due on the 1897 loan was £1,122,083; Treasury notes to the amount of 20,350 *contos* of *reis* were in circulation; the Treasury owed 11,000 *contos* of *reis* to the Banco da Republica; £274,694 were due for war material. To meet these various debts there were in the Treasury 5,500 *contos* and £81,713 in the agency at London.

The situation to-day is in striking contrast to that of 1898. Gold payments have been resumed in accordance with the agreement of June 15, 1898; the paper money in circulation has been reduced by 107,000 *contos* of *reis*; the rate of exchange is 12d.; the paper money in circulation, which formerly was worth only £23,500,000, is now worth £34,000,000; Brazilian bonds abroad are quoted 35 per cent higher; the rest of the 1897 loan has been paid; there is not a single Treasury bill in circulation. There are £2,000,000 in cash in London, besides 1,000,000 in consols, and 12,000 *contos* deposited in the Banco da Republica. The surplus at the present rate of exchange amounts to 80,000 *contos* of *reis*. Finally, the era of deficits has been banished, and that of surpluses has been instituted. The Government has redeemed £4,400,000 worth of gold bonds and 6,200 *contos* of internal bonds.

\*4,471,374 pounds.

The message points out that these results have been obtained without issues of paper money, without loans, and without alienating the public domain.

In order to show what this work of financial restoration cost, the President cites the preceding Presidential period when the budgets failed to suffice the national needs. During this period the Government contracted foreign loans to the amount of £8,122,000, and an internal loan of 160,000 contos; Treasury bills were issued to the amount of 20,350 contos; it owed 11,000 contos to the Banco da Republica; 35,000 contos were withdrawn from circulation, but new issues were made amounting to 55,000 contos; £457,194 was obtained from the sale of war vessels and £560,000 from the sale of debentures of the Leopoldina Railway Company.

A considerable part of the message is devoted to the purchase of the guaranteed railways. The Recife and São Francisco and the Bahia and São Francisco railways were redeemable by 7 per cent bonds, but the Government succeeded in purchasing them by bonds yielding only 5 per cent. This operation resulted in a saving to the Government of £38,000 annually. The amount which the Government will pay for the other railways is £9,900,000, whereas the commutation of the guarantees due to them would have required £9,300,000, and the railways would have remained the property of the companies. The Government has already leased a number of these railways. The Bahia and São Francisco, which has always been operated with deficits, showed a surplus during the first half of the lease of 129 contos; the Conde d'Eu, which has given deficits for the last ten years, now yields to the treasury 50 contos annually; the Recife and São Francisco is leased for £18,000; the Sul de Pernambuco now yields the Government £9,375 per year.

The President gives a detailed account of what has been done in the different departments during his administration and states that a number of public improvements have been made. Important negotiations are under way looking to the establishment of commercial reciprocity with France, England, and Italy.

The message dwells at considerable length upon the leasing to an English-American syndicate of the disputed territory known as Acre, and states that the Government has sent a vigorous note of protest to the Minister of Bolivia.

#### TAX ON EXPORTS OF HERVA MATTÉ.

Decree No. 449, of March 22, 1902, provides as follows:

"The Legislature of the State of Paraná has decreed and I approve the following law:

"ARTICLE 1. There is hereby established a tax of 450 reis on every 10 kilograms of herva matté exported, whether prepared or in the crude state.

"ART. 2. Herva matté, prepared or unprepared, may be exported only in barrels, wooden boxes, or leather bags.

"ART. 3. Herva matté, prepared or crude, which is exported from the region known as 'Foz do Ignassú,' on the Paraná River, shall pay a tax of 600 *reís* per 10 kilograms.

"ART. 4. Herva matté exported from this region may be put up in receptacles other than those made of wood and leather, the provision of article 2 of this decree not being applicable to this zone.

"ART. 5. The Government is hereby authorized to establish fiscal agencies required in the zone called 'Foz do Ignassú,' on the Paraná River, providing them with a personnel and fixing their salaries.

"ART. 6. The provisions of articles 1 and 2 of this decree shall go in force July 1, 1902.

"ART. 7. The Government is hereby authorized to issue the necessary regulations and make such an appropriation as may be necessary to put the present decree in force.

"ART. 8. All provisions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

"FRANCISCO XAVIER DA SILVA.

"ANTONIO AUGUSTO C. CHAVES.

"GOVERNMENT PALACE,

"*State of Paraná, March 22, 1902.*"

#### THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC.

The following paper, prepared by Senhor FONTOURA XAVIER, Consul-General of Brazil in New York, is reproduced from the "International Economist:"

"With the exception of Chile, the United States of Brazil bounds all of the South American Republics. Two-thirds of its frontier are washed by the sea, and in this large extent of coast many ports are to be found. Its greatest length is 2,500 English miles and its greatest width 4,000 miles. The great river of the lowlands is the Amazon, sometimes called the 'Mediterranean of South America,' which, considered from any point of view, is the largest river in the world, and, together with its affluents and tributaries, has 30,000 miles of navigable waterways situated exclusively within the confines of the Republic. It is claimed that long ago, in the distant past, the River Plate and the Amazon were two inland seas communicating with each other. During that period Brazil, like a great island, was in itself a continent, but alluvial deposits and upheavals of the bottom of that Mediterranean Sea annexed it to the eastern base of the Andes.

"The topography of Brazil, with respect to the altitude, is divided into the table-lands of the higher regions, the mountain chains, and the broad open valleys which cover all the territory to the south of the latitude of San Roque, and the extensive lowlands forming the basin of the Amazon, and extending inland to the foot of the Andes of Peru,

Ecuador, and Colombia, penetrate to the extreme north, and form the mountain chains that constitute the boundary lines with Venezuela and the Guianas. The principal formation of all the mountain chains of the highlands of the South is gneiss (a rock composed of feldspar and mica), which varies from a schist to argillaceous slate, porphyritic, homogeneous, and granitic, containing auriferous veins, as in the State of Minas Geraes and in the neighborhood of Cuyaba in the State of Matto Grosso, metamorphosed throughout to such an extent that all traces of fossil remains have been destroyed.

There are true carboniferous veins in the outcroppings of coal that are found to the south of the Tropics, and which make up the formation of the unexplored territory to the north of the Amazon. There are also carboniferous rocks in the country traversed by the Guapore River, a tributary of the Madeira, on the Bolivian frontier. In the State of Sergipe, and covering a considerable portion of that State, red sandstone abounds underneath a cretaceous formation. Probably the subsoil of the great Amazon Valley is formed of cretaceous rocks. These do not appear in the southern coast of the Abrolhos Rocks in latitude 18° south, but are found at intervals to the north, and have been examined in the affluents of the Purus River in the upper basin of the Amazon. Tertiary clay and sandstone in horizontal and unbroken layers extend over the cretaceous rocks in a uniform manner through the coast plains at a lower elevation than the tablelands, and in the Valley of San Francisco the horizontal deposits of the São Paulo Valley evidently form a part of the same group. Deposits of immense boulders of volcanic tufa and gneiss, probably rocks which were at the foot of exceedingly ancient local glaciers, were first described by Agassiz, who found them in many places along the coast.

Following the northern coast, and at irregular intervals, there are found true coral reefs. Another class of these reefs known as 'recifes,' but of a entirely different origin, are the shores of compact rock seen in Bahia and Pernambuco, where the reefs form breakwaters which protect and shelter the ports. These are, properly speaking, of a uniform character and have been described by Hartt as the compact center of an ancient playa which was separated from the mainland by the invasion of the waters of the sea.<sup>1</sup> The calcareous rocks of the upper basin of the San Francisco River contain caves of considerable interest due to there having been found in them bones of animals now extinct belonging to a remote antiquity, such as those of the mastodon, the glyptodon, and the megatherium. At the same time there have been encountered in some of these caves utensils, tools, and human remains, buried with the bones of an extinct fauna that leaves no doubt that man was contemporaneous therewith.

<sup>1</sup>Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil by F. C. HARTT.

There are no traces of volcanic disturbances, unless the hot springs that exist in various States, such as Bahia, Santa Catarina, Goyaz, and Minas Geraes, may be so called. The variety of metals and ores that are encountered in this geologic formation are very numerous. Diamonds were first discovered in the States of Minas, Bahia, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, and San Paulo, and are often of considerable size. Burton mentions one that came from Bahia that weighed 72½ carats, and after it left the hands of the polisher was found to be a very clear gem, of magnificent reflective power. Black diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, rubies, topaz, beryls, amethysts, garnets, opals, chalcedonies and sapphirines, agates and cornelians, are found, particularly in the State of Minas Geraes. Garnets are encountered in great abundance, although of inferior quality. Rock crystals, entirely pure and of great size, are found in Minas, Goyaz, São Paulo, and Paraná. Chalcedonies, agates, and cornelians are met with almost everywhere, and have become one of the principal articles of exportation from the banks of the Uruguay River, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

One of the carboniferous basins of Brazil is in the State of Santa Catarina. In the State of Rio Grande do Sul, in the valleys of Jaguarão, Candiota, Jacuby, and Arrolho dos Ratos, there have been discovered four large outcrops of coal. Bitumen exists in nearly all of the States, and is exploited on a large scale near the southern coast of Bolivia. Native sulphur is found in Rio Grande do Norte, and in reduced quantities in the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Minas. Nitrate, as well as salt, is found over a vast area in the States of Minas and Bahia, and is also obtained in abundance on the floors of the calcareous caves of the San Francisco River. Flowers of salt and sulphate of magnesia in an almost pure state are also encountered in the States of Minas, Bahia, and Ceara. Gold is found in quartz veins, traversing the ancient metamorphic rocks, such as chalk slate, mica slate, or iron schists, and in sandstone and quartz pebbles, as well as clay and alluvial sands proceeding from the disintegration of said quartz.

There are many mines in exploitation. The total amount of gold and diamonds exported shows a yearly average of £1,500,000. Brazilian gold is always found in combination with silver, and the white metal also occurs in many of the lead formations encountered in nearly all the States, as well as in the copper mines of Rio Grande do Sul. There are rich quicksilver mines in the State of Paraná, and copper abounds in the States of Matto Grosso, Goyaz, Minas, Bahia, Maranhão, Ceará, and particularly in Rio Grande do Sul, in which State the minerals extracted contain 60 per cent of copper. Manganese exists in abundance in Minas, Rio, Bahia, and Matto Grosso, and is considered to be of the best quality. There are galena mines in

exploitation in many parts of the Republic, and lead mines are to be found throughout the ancient region of the coast between Santa Catarina and Maranhão, those situated in the Ibiapaba chain of mountains on the banks of the Ceara and Pianhy rivers being very important. In some form or other iron is to be found almost everywhere in the Republic, and seems to exist in inexhaustible quantities in the mountains of Minas and Geraz.

A country as large as Brazil, and with such a diversified surface, necessarily presents a great variety of climates. The immense lowlands of the north, situated entirely within the tropics, are hot, and the year in that region is divided into wet and dry seasons. The elevation of the highlands in the central and southern portions of the Republic produces a great variety of seasons, which is true also of the climates of the intertropical portions of said regions. To the south, beyond the tropics, a temperate zone exists in which the four seasons of the year are well defined, although not in such a marked degree as in central Europe. With reference to the temperature, the vast basin of the Amazon is noted for the slight variation of heat encountered there, which is explained by its equatorial situation and by the immense surface of water and woods. Within its limits the thermometer never rises above 90° F. nor falls below 75° F. In the high plains of the States of Rio Grande do Sul and São Paulo the mercury sometimes falls to the freezing point. The country, in general, is healthful.

"The mortality in the most populous city does not exceed, but, on the contrary, is somewhat less than that of cities of Europe of the same size. No words can express the wonderful exuberance of the vegetation. The flora of the valleys differs from that of the mountains, as does that of the latter from that of the remote regions of the interior. The forests abound in almost every species of useful, medicinal, and ornamental trees, supplying precious woods for cabinet work and for construction purposes. It is well known that the flora of Brazil is the most beautiful in the world, having not only the exuberance and variety of the flora common to hot countries, but possessing also special classes of its own which impart to it extraordinary splendor, especially in the equatorial region."

#### **SUGAR PRODUCTION IN SERGIPE AND BAHIA.**

An interesting report was sent to the Department of State of the United States under date of April 5, 1902, by Consul H. W. FURNISS at Bahia, and contains the following data:

"The most important product of the State of Sergipe is sugar, and in its manufacture more than one-half of the population is engaged. It is impossible to give the extent of land under cultivation, because no statistics have been compiled on the subject, but, estimating the acreage by the yield of sugar, it must cover at least 15,000 acres.



"A large part of the State is suitable for cane production, but the cultivation is limited to the numerous valleys and the land adjoining the rivers, to the south and east of the mountainous chain traversing the center of the State from northeast to southwest. The land in this section is very fertile, and though parts of it have been in constant use for a long series of years, yet to-day it is capable of large production. With proper rotation of crops, fertilization of land, and with modern agricultural implements to replace the crude hoe and knife now used, the yield would doubtless be phenomenal. As it is, with scarcely any cultivation or attention worthy of mention, cane once planted yields on an average from four to six crops in successive years, while I have been shown lands upon which good cane is growing from a planting of fourteen years ago, though of course this is the exception.

"In years gone by, when sugar was nigher in price, this section was most prosperous. Considerable money was spent in erecting houses for the plantation owners, and every large planter had his own mill, retinue of servants, etc., but as sugar has dropped lower and lower in price, more and more economy has had to be exercised.

"In the State of Sergipe there are 671 sugar factories, 269 of which in some way utilize steam as power, 13 are run by water, and 389 by animal power. Of those using steam about 8 are more or less modern vacuum-pan factories, while the others only employ steam to grind the cane, and boil their juice to sugar by the old-fashioned open-kettle-train process. All of those run by water and animal power make sugar by this method.

"The largest and best equipped sugar factory is the Engenho Central, near Riachuelo. Riachuelo is a small town about 35 kilometers (21.7 miles) above Aracajú, upon a branch of the Sergipe River, which is navigable for small boats at flood tide. The factory is distant about 6 kilometers (3.7 miles) from Riachuelo, at which point it embarks its sugar for Aracajú. It is situated in the heart of the best cane section of the State, and owns about 300 hectares (741 acres) of land, upon a small portion of which it plants. It buys vast quantities of cane from near-by planters.

"The factory has 22 kilometers (13.6 miles) of railroad, 84 cars, and 3 engines to convey cane from the fields and to the different stations for delivery. Two of the locomotives and about all of the cars are of United States manufacture.

"At this factory 25,204 tons of cane were ground in the season of 1900-1901, from which 1,970 tons of sugar and 209,280 liters (54,986 gallons) of rum and alcohol were made. It is anticipated that 45,000 tons of cane will be ground during the season of 1901-1902, from which it is estimated 36,000 tons of sugar will be produced. On account of the low prices of rum and alcohol, coupled with the high Federal and

State taxes, it has been burning its molasses with the bagasse rather than distill. There is no market whatever for molasses or sirups as such, their use in the household being practically unknown.

"The factory has good machinery, but does not seem to be getting a sufficiently high percentage of sugar from the cane. The cane of the locality contains from 13 to 15 per cent of sugar, but the factory succeeds in obtaining only 8.2 per cent. The average density of the juice is 11.2 Baumé, while the juice extracted averages about 62 per cent of the weight of the cane.

"It has United States centrifuges, pumps, lathes, plate-bending machines, and numerous small tools; but its engines, mills, triple effect and vacuum pans and machinery pertaining thereto, clarifiers, sedimenters, etc., are of Dutch manufacture; and there is now a Dutch engineer there, taking measurements for a United States system slicer and chopper, a Dutch mill, and other machinery for the diffusion process, which it is the intention of the company to introduce at the close of the present season. With this apparatus the managers hope to recover at least 11 per cent of the sugar of the cane.

"The following tables show the cost of cane culture on one "tarefá"—66 by 66 meters, or about 0.72 acre:

*New plantation.*

Description.	Cost.	
	<i>Milreis.</i>	\$
Clearing ground and planting.....	95	\$22.80
Cane for planting, 4 tons at 5 milreis (\$1.20) per ton.....	20	4.80
Cleaning four times, at 5 milreis (\$1.20) for each cleaning.....	20	4.80
Cutting 30 tons, yield first year, at 400 reis (9.6 cents) per ton.....	12	2.88
Transportation to mill, 30 tons, at 600 reis (14.4 cents) per ton.....	18	4.32
Total expenses of first year's crop.....	165	39.60

"This would make the actual cost of production of 1 ton of cane 5,500 *milreis* (\$1.32), which is a very conservative estimate; but for this the planter this year receives 4,500 *milreis* (\$1.08), or a loss of 1 *milreis* (24 cents) a ton.

*Second year's growth.*

Description.	Cost.	
	<i>Milreis.</i>	\$
Cleaning and other preparation.....	65	\$15.60
Cutting 25 tons, at 400 reis (9.6 cents) per ton.....	10	2.40
Transportation, 25 tons, at 600 reis (14.4 cents) per ton.....	15	3.60
Total expenses.....	90	21.60

"This gives the actual cost of production for the second year and thereafter at 3,400 *milreis* (81.6 cents) per ton, which would seem to

be a profit of 1.100 *milreis* (26.4 cents) were there not other things to be taken into consideration.

"In the above figures nothing is calculated as interest on capital invested in land, animals, wagons, etc., but the following would be a fair estimate: Land producing from 25 to 30 tons of cane per year is worth at least 72 *milreis* (\$17.28); proportionate value of animals, and wagons for same, 73 *milreis* (\$17.52). Calculating money to be worth 10 per cent (a low rate of interest for these times), each of the 30 tons should yield a profit of 243 *reis* (5.8 cents) to meet the interest charge, and each of the 25 tons should yield a profit of 294 *reis* (7 cents).

"The lands considered in these deductions yield more than the average lands of the smaller owners, but as the expenses would be the same in either case, this would lower profits. It must also be remembered that all the figures given are calculated on the price of work to-day, while earlier in the season labor was at least 30 per cent higher and the initial cost of planting much of the cane that is now being harvested was more than double what it is at present.

"The following tables, also compiled from information received at many factories in Sergipe, show the cost of production of sugar for the season of 1901-2:

Description.	Cost.	
	<i>Milreis.</i>	
Price current of ton of cane .....	4.500	\$1.08
Labor of sugar making .....	1.200	.288
Firewood .....	.900	.216
Total.....	6.600	1.584

"One ton of cane at a good factory will produce 6 per cent of sugar or 60 kilograms (136 pounds—1 bag), but the average production of the smaller and less careful factories is not more than 55 kilograms (121.2 pounds). Taking the maximum production as a basis, we have the following additional expenses:

Description.	Cost.	
	<i>Milreis.</i>	
Cost of manufacture of 1 bag—60 kilograms (136 pounds).....	6.600	\$1.58
Cost of sack .....	.700	.168
Freight to market.....	.500	.12
Total cost of bag delivered.....	7.800	1.868
Less value of molasses remaining .....	.630	.151
Net cost of sugar.....	6.170	1.717

"For a bag of 60 kilograms (136 pounds) of sugar, the maker has received from 3.500 *milreis* (84 cents) to 4 *milreis* (96 cents) at best, and, taking the higher price together with the 630 *reis* (15 cents)

obtained from the molasses, he has received 4,630 *milreis* (\$1.11) for what has cost him 6,970 *milreis* (\$1.717), or a loss of 2,340 *milreis* (60.6 cents) on each bag. In other words, his cane, which has cost him 3,400 *milreis* (81.6 cents) to grow, if it is other than first year's growth, has a value to him of only 2,180 *milreis* (52.3 cents).

"A few years ago, all of the molasses produced in Sergipe was distilled into rum and alcohol, which found a ready market at good prices. Two years ago, a pipe of 1,680 liters (1,775.8 quarts) brought 150 to 175 *milreis* (\$36 to \$42); to-day, the same quantity is a drug on the market at 30 *milreis* (\$7.20).

"Connected with all of the larger mills are distilleries, but the greater part of them have not been working this year, because of the low price of rum and alcohol. The smaller mills sell their molasses on the premises for the price given, and it is taken to distilleries in skins holding about 40 liters (42.2 quarts) each, two constituting a cargo for a pack animal.

"The export of sugar for 1901 was 487,396 bags, weighing 28,313 metric tons, having an official value of 3,807,588.072 *milreis* (about \$900,000) and paying 266,531.165 *milreis* (\$60,000) in export tax.

"There is no reason why sugar should not pay here, if, when prices were good, attention had been paid to increasing yield and installing better methods of extraction. With 6 per cent and less of sugar from each ton of cane, the business could not be expected to pay anywhere, but with 10 per cent and more it would pay in almost any place where fuel and water were abundant.

"In this large sugar district it is surprising to see how little is known of United States sugar-working machinery and methods, and during my trip I had many requests for information."

#### SUGAR INDUSTRY IN BAHIA.

Like other States in Brazil where the raising of cane and the manufacture of sugar constitute a considerable industry, the State of Bahia, with its numerous factories, is experiencing its share of the loss suffered by the industry this year.

The principal sugar-cane region in this State is within a radius of 30 miles from Bahia and is located chiefly upon the tide-water rivers which flow into Bahia Bay. The factories are usually considered as forming three groups, consisting of eighteen vacuum-pan plants, capable of producing Demerara, white and yellow crystals, and numerous small ones with trains of open kettles, capable of making only crude sugar, "*muscovado*," wet or dry.

The factories of Bahia can be divided into two classes, the central ones, with vacuum pans and centrifuges, and the small, open-kettle-system factories.

The former may be subdivided into factories in which interest on

the capital invested is guaranteed by the Federal Government, factories which the State has aided by loans, and factories which depend upon private resources.

From figures furnished at several of the central factories, Consul FURNISS compiled the following table, showing the cost of the production of Demerara sugar testing 96°:

Description.	Cost.	
	Milreis.	
Cost of cane per ton.....	1.500	\$1.08
Freight on same to factory.....	.500	.12
Wood and other fuel.....	1.250	.324
Sugar makers and laborers.....	1.250	.30
Diverse.....	.100	.021
Freight to Bahia.....	.700	.168
Sack.....	.700	.168
Necessary repairs in factory.....	.700	.168
Commissions in Bahia.....	.230	.055
Total cost of 75 kilograms (165 pounds) of sugar.....	9.930	2.407

A ton of cane will produce 75 kilograms (165 pounds) of Demerara — a high average—and this sugar selling at 158 *reis* (3.79 cents) would bring 11,850 *milreis* (\$2.84). The molasses from a ton of cane is worth 1,300 *milreis* (31.2 cents), or a total of (13,150 *milreis* (\$3.15) from the product of 1 ton, which cost 10,330 *milreis* (\$2.40); profit, 2,720 *milreis* (75 cents) per ton.

In this calculation, the salary of manager, percentage of depreciation of factory, and interest on capital invested are not taken into account.

A ton of cane gives from 30 to 40 liters (31.7 to 52.8 quarts) of molasses, which sold in November for 32 *milreis* (\$7.68) per pipe of 800 liters (845.3 quarts), but now has a price of 20 *milreis* (\$4.80), with no buyers.

The following table shows the cost of planting in Bahia:

*New plantation.*

Description.	Cost.	
	Milreis.	
Clearing land.....	80	\$19.20
Burning brush.....	4	9.60
Opening ground.....	10	2.40
Planting.....	10	2.40
Cane for planting, at 4.500 milreis (\$1.08) per ton.....	18	4.80
Clearing four times, at 6 milreis (\$1.44).....	24	5.76
Cutting 30 tons, at 400 reis (9.6 cents) per ton.....	12	2.88
Transportation, 30 tons at 2 milreis (48 cents) per ton.....	60	14.40
Net cost first year on 1 tarefa.....	218	61.44

With a yield of 30 tons, this would make each ton cost 7,200 *milreis* (\$1.728); but similar cane can be purchased for 4,500 *milreis* (\$1.08), therefore the farmer has lost 2,700 *milreis* (64.8 cents) per ton. He

has in reality lost more, as the calculation is made upon the present cost of labor, and there has been a great reduction in prices this season.

*Cost of second year and thereafter.*

Description.	Cost.	
	Milreis.	
Cleaning cane and care of same .....	60	\$14.40
Cutting 25 tons, at 400 reis (9.6 cents) per ton .....	10	2.40
Transportation of 25 tons, at 2 milreis (48 cents) per ton .....	50	12.00
Total cost .....	120	28.80

This would make the actual cost of a ton of cane in the second year and thereafter 4.800 *milreis* (97.9 cents), or a loss of 300 *reis* (7.2 cents), as similar cane can be purchased for 4.500 *milreis* (97.2 cents).

The sugar industry in this State has been favored by a low export tax. In fact, no sugar except crude pays any tax, and crude sugar only pays 1 per cent upon value.

The "*Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura*" (National Agricultural Society), of Brazil, has decided to hold a conference at Bahia, Brazil, for the purpose of discussing and adopting measures for the protection of the sugar industry in that country. The governors of the sugar-producing States have been requested to appoint delegates to the conference.

#### WATERWORKS AT BAHIA.

United States Consul-General EUGENE SEEGER, at Rio de Janeiro, under date of April 11, 1902, forwards a report to the Department of State of the United States, containing the following interesting data:

"The Brazilian coast city of Bahia has about 200,000 inhabitants, who live in 17,000 houses.

"The water supply available for this population is entirely inadequate. A local company, called 'Queimado,' has had the contract of furnishing the city with water ever since 1852. It conducts the water from neighboring mountains, and altogether has spent about \$1,500,000 for waterworks, a pipe system, fountains, fire plugs, etc. Long negotiations between the Queimado Company and the city of Bahia for the purpose of adequately increasing the waterworks came to a conclusion three days ago. The Queimado monopoly is renewed for forty-five years and the company is awarded some valuable franchises and privileges. On the expiration of the contract the city has the option to buy the company's plants at the valuation of experts. The use of water is made obligatory for each dwelling, and the municipality of Bahia regulates the price—\$3 a month for the average dwelling for 400 liters (422 quarts) a day and 20 *reis* per 20 liters (21 quarts) for water furnished at the public fountains and hydrants.

"The improvements called for in the Queimado Company's new contract would cost about \$600,000. Plans and specifications have been made by experts. Owing to the financial crisis at present prevailing in Brazil, the company is unable to obtain the money required to complete the Bahia water system, and for this reason desires to sell its plant and privileges. The price asked is \$1,100,000. The earning power of the Bahia waterworks, when completed in accordance with the new contract, is estimated at \$300,000 per year. The agent of the above-mentioned company assures me that the person or corporation furnishing the city of Bahia with water under the new contract will also be awarded the contract for establishing a drainage system in the city and for furnishing the houses with sanitary plumbing.

"I am well acquainted in Bahia, and would advise Americans in this line of business to investigate this proposition.

"The above-named facts and figures I have extracted from the statutes of the company and a report submitted to me at my request. If desired, I can easily procure all the necessary details."

#### IMPROVEMENT WORKS IN THE PORT OF RECIFE.

The Government of Brazil has called for proposals for the construction of improvement works in the port of Recife, State of Pernambuco. Proposals must be presented at the Department of Public Works not later than 1 o'clock, July 22, 1902. The concessionaire is required to build two wharves, one having a depth of water of 8 meters at low tide, and the other a depth of 6 meters, and to equip the same with a complete set of hydraulic or electric cranes, tramways, warehouses, etc.: to extend these wharves whenever the needs of the port require the same; to cut away the submerged rock in Barra Grande so that there will be a depth of water of 9 meters at low tide; to construct a breakwater on the submerged reefs; to repair breaks in the reef and extend the same to the south; to dredge the port and fill in the space between the wharves and mainland.

The contractor must submit the definite plans for the approval of the Government within one year from the date of the contract. The work must be begun within six months from the date of the approval by the Government of the plans, and must be finished within six and nine years.

In compensation for the capital invested in the works the contractor will be permitted to collect the same dues as the Santos Doek Company. If the net income should exceed 12 per cent, these taxes must be reduced.

The Government reserves the right to purchase the works at any time after the first ten years of their completion.

**PREMIUMS IN AID OF AGRICULTURE.**

To encourage the agricultural industry, the municipality of Itabira, Minas Geraes, has decided to offer the following premiums to agriculturists of that district: Six premiums of the value of 200 *milreis* each will be distributed as follows: Two to the agriculturist who shall first produce 10 kilograms of silkworm cocoons; two to those first producing 50 kilograms of tea, and two to the two agriculturists who shall first have 100 cacao trees bearing fruit. Six premiums of 100 *milreis* each are offered to agriculturists who shall first produce 3 kilograms of silkworm cocoons or 25 kilograms of tea or 50 cacao trees.

A premium of 500 *milreis* is offered to the agriculturist who shall first produce a crop of 500 arrobas of seed cotton, and one of the value of 250 *milreis* will be awarded to the first producer of a crop of 250 arrobas of cotton.

**CONSTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPH LINES.**

By a decree dated the 14th of April, 1902, the Department of Industry, Communications, and Public Works is authorized to spend the sum of 200 *contos* in the construction of telegraph lines in the States of Minas Geraes, Ceará, Piahy, Espirito Santo, and Santa Catharina. This sum will be distributed as follows: Construction of a line from Itabira to Sant' Anna dos Ferros and S. Miguel de Guanhões, State of Minas Geraes, 30 *contos*; from Sobral to Sant' Anna and Aracahú, State of Ceará, 40 *contos*; from Oeiras to Pamagná, with a branch line extending from Oeiras to Valença, Picos, and Jaicós, State of Piahy, 60 *contos*; from Cachoeiro do Itapemirim to Rio Novo and Alfredo Chaves, State of Espirito Santo, 40 *contos*; and the line to Campos Novos, passing through Corytibamos, in Santa Catharina, 30 *contos*.

**THE IRON ORES OF THE REPUBLIC.**

At a meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, held in London during the week ending May 10, 1902, an interesting paper treating of the iron-ore deposits of the State of Minas Geraes was read by Mr. H. K. SCOTT. The deposits are said to be of immense extent and exist either as huge strata forming the body of extensive mountains or as surface layers of rubble or conglomerate ore resulting from the erosion of the stratified deposits. The paper in reference states that they exceed in quantity and quality the Lake Superior deposits in the United States, and possess equal or better facilities for mining. The field is situated within a zone of about 3,200 square miles, from 3,280 to 5,000 feet above sea level. Rio de Janeiro, the nearest port, is about 310 miles distant. The iron country is crossed by the Central Railway, under Government ownership, this line being the means of transport for the manganese ores exported from the same district.



The cost for mining, administration, and other first expenses is estimated at about 48 cents per ton; for transport to Rio de Janeiro, \$1.44; for handling in Rio, 24 cents; and for ocean freight to England, \$2.16; or a total cost of about \$4.32. It is thought, therefore, that with proper handling financially and technically, the iron ore of Brazil might be as successfully mined as manganese, and, of course, on a much greater scale.

An abstract of Mr. SCOTT'S paper, made for the "Mining Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette," states that the geologic formation of the deposits affects two distinct mountain ranges. The first contains rocks which appear to run into micaceous schists and schistose quartzites, which, in turn, pass into almost pure hematite, the whole formation resting on a base of gneiss or granite. The iron formations are probably residual, metamorphosed deposits of limestones, originally containing carbonate of iron; and the intimate association with manganese would support this view. The second range consists of gneiss, with injected diorites and granites, the iron deposits consisting exclusively of magnetite, and being of less importance than those of the first range.

The principal deposits may be divided into three classes, (1) massive hematites, (2) micaceous iron schists, and (3) rubble or conglomerate ores. Their purity is remarkable, phosphorus existing only in small quantity in the last variety, the original ore being practically free from it. The metallic iron in classes 1 and 2 runs from 66 to 70 per cent, with very small quantities of impurities other than silica, frequently with entire absence of sulphur. The hematite beds are from 30 to 50 yards in thickness, generally very much tilted, and outcropping at the summit or along the side of the mountains. The ore has been worked for some years in a small way by a sort of Catalan forge process, and a small blast furnace 10 meters in height and producing 5 tons of pig iron per day has been at work on the rubble ore since 1884. The iron from the last named contains about 0.01 per cent of sulphur, about 0.15 to 0.20 per cent phosphorus, and from 1.15 to 2.40 per cent of silicon, according to the deposit worked. The development of the industry has been retarded principally by the want of a satisfactory fuel. Wood is plentiful, but the production of charcoal is locally expensive and irregular. Owing further to the low-temperature blast and the purity of the ore, the iron does not contain sufficient silicon or phosphorus for foundry purposes, although good enough for chill castings. However, a blast furnace which is in process of construction at Rio de Janeiro, to use coke made from Poca-hontas coal and to work with hot-blast stoves, will probably prove successful.

## PROPAGANDA FOR NATIVE PRODUCTS.

The Brazilian Government has resolved to start a propaganda in Latin-American countries in favor of her principal agricultural products, for the purpose of opening up new markets and increasing the exchange of products between these countries and Brazil. Captain JOSÉ CARLOS DE CARVALHO has recently been appointed to have charge of this service in Chile, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay.

## FISCAL REVENUE FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1902.

The fiscal revenue for the first quarter of 1902, compared with that for the same period, 1901, was as follows:

	1902.	1901.
	<i>Reis.</i>	<i>Reis.</i>
Imports .....	13, 893, 918, 058	13, 398, 512, 799
Consumption .....	728, 211, 545	861, 014, 565
Total .....	16, 112, 679, 922	15, 512, 600, 546
Gold surplus .....	3, 643, 203, 731	3, 132, 355, 637

The revenue from redemption and guaranty funds was as follows:

	1902.	1901.
Redemption fund, paper .....	29, 668, 970	30, 539, 601
Guaranty fund, gold .....	719, 890, 663	487, 605, 200
Amount collected by revenue agencies during first quarter .....	5, 480, 590, 648	5, 408, 360, 986

## BREWERIES IN THE REPUBLIC.

The brewing industry has undergone a great development recently in the Brazilian Republic, owing to the levying by the Government of an import duty of 8 cents per pint on imported beer. As a consequence of this duty, the German merchants, who were chief importers, started breweries at Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Mendes. These establishments were fitted up with the latest improved machinery and as the beer made was a success, the consumption has greatly increased during the last few years. The five leading breweries which formerly worked independently of one another have now amalgamated under the title of "*Companhia Antartica Paulista.*" The statutes of the company, as published in the "*Diario Official,*" cover the following purposes: (1) To work and develop the five original breweries and others; (2) to manufacture ice for use in the breweries and for sale; (3) to prepare malt; (4) to cultivate barley; and (5) to operate a bottle factory for their own requirements and for sale generally. The capital of the enterprise is estimated at about \$5,000,000. Up to the present time the barley, hops, and bottles employed have all been imported, chiefly from Germany.

United States Consul K. K. KENNEDAY, writing to the Department of State at Washington, from Pará, under date of April 7, 1902, states that a large quantity of beer is consumed in that city, and adds that he has been semiofficially informed that the municipal government is ready to place a local tax on beer from Rio de Janeiro in favor of the Pará product if a responsible company will take charge of the brewery formerly operated in the latter city. A large modern building has been erected and a complete outfit of first-class machinery purchased by the company, which recently went out of business.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

In a report made by the German Consul at Pará to his home government, it is stated that the falling off in the import trade of the Republic of Brazil must, in a measure, be ascribed to the growth of industries throughout the country, more particularly in the southern Provinces. Merchants in Pará prefer to sell native goods, wherever possible, one reason being the fact that the profits on domestic products are higher than on foreign. Industries which are cited as being in a specially flourishing condition are the manufacture of beer, matches, linen goods, cheap dress fabrics, prepared chemicals, furniture, pins, and boats, the importations of which have consequently declined.

Madame CONDREAU, widow of the geographer, the late HENRI CONDREAU, is continuing the work of exploring the principal rivers of the State of Pará, which was begun by her distinguished husband. She has explored the Cuminá, Nhãmundá, and Curuá de Alénquer rivers, and established communications between the Mapuera and Nhãmundá rivers. A work giving the results of the exploration of the Curuá River is in press, and a similar work on the Mapuera and Jamundá rivers is in process of preparation. Madame CONDREAU has started on an expedition for the purpose of exploring the Maycurú River.

During the month of March, 1902, 56,437 bags of coffee were exported from the State of Espirito Santo, of which 36,161 bags were sent to the United States and 1,500 to Europe. The exports of coffee from Espirito Santo from July, 1901, to the 31st of March, 1902, amounted to 520,451 bags.

The German Brazilian Association held its annual meeting in Berlin during the week ending May 10, 1902. One of the developments of the work of the association in the course of the year has been the furnishing of information to intending emigrants and the furtherance of colonizing enterprises in the southern States of Brazil.

The port improvements at Bahia Blanca include the construction of a large T-shaped pier, chiefly of steel, which, when completed, will accommodate about 16 ocean-going steamers, thereby doubling the

present facilities. The pier in question will be the property of the Southern Railway Company.

HENRIQUE RUCCOLINE, representing an Italian-Brazilian syndicate, has signed a contract with the Government of the State of Sao Paulo for the establishment of an Italian colony in the districts M. Boy and Carapienbiba.

A custom-house will shortly be established at the mouth of the Oyapock River. The Brazilian Government has renewed its contract with the Steam Navigation Company of Maranhão for another period of five years, beginning with the 1st of January, 1902.

By a decree dated the 17th of March, 1902, an extension of time has been granted to the "*Companhia Brasileira Torrens*" for beginning the improvement works in the Port of Victoria, State of Espirito Santo.

The National Museum of Rio de Janeiro has sent a scientific expedition, composed of botanical and zoological experts, to make a careful examination of the fauna and flora in the region of Itatyain.

The Government of Brazil has approved the International Code of Signals, which will hereafter be employed in communications between Brazilian merchant vessels.

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## COLOMBIA.

### CONCESSION FOR THE FREE IMPORTATION OF COAL.

"ARTICLE 1. The Government exempts the Bolivar Railway Company from the payment of import duties on coal imported for the exclusive use of the company.

"ART. 2. The exemption referred to in the foregoing article shall continue in force for a period of five years from the date of the approval of this contract.

"ART. 3. The company agrees to sell to the Government at cost such coal as the latter may need.

"ART. 4. The Government, through the Department of the Treasury, may declare the present contract forfeited, provided always that it be proved that the company has converted the coal imported to any other purpose than for the use of the railway company.

"ART. 5. The present contract requires for its validity the approval of the Cabinet, and of the Vice-President of the Republic in representation of the Executive power.

"In testimony whereof this contract has been signed in duplicate in Bogota, January 14, 1902."

The foregoing contract was duly approved by the Cabinet on January 22, 1902, and by the Vice-President on the 23d of the same month and year.

## COSTA RICA.

## THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ESQUIVEL.

The inauguration of the new President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Señor LICENCIADO DON ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL, occurred at noon on May 8, 1902, being attended with the customary ceremonies.

The inaugural message, addressed to the Constitutional Congress of the Republic, was as follows:

"HONORABLE DEPUTIES: In assuming the Presidency of the Republic, to which I have been called by the majority votes of my fellow-citizens, my first word is to felicitate Costa Rica on having thus affirmed the power of her political institutions. I beg her worthy representatives to accept the homage of my profound respect and the expression of my sincere congratulations.

"Nothing is so significant in the life of a nation democratically constituted as the simple act in which, in obedience to the law and in conformity with the popular will, the supreme power of the state is transmitted from one man to another. This ceremony is irrefutable evidence that the majesty of the Constitution is no mere outburst of political clamor, but a practical and living reality. In the expression of such sentiments, I feel a heartfelt satisfaction in emphasizing, with all the energy in my power, the fact that at the termination of my constitutional term of office I shall be glad to retire to private life and intrust the command to whomsoever the people shall designate to succeed me. With this formal declaration, which I am moved to make at the beginning of my first message, and whose fulfillment will satisfy not only my duty to the written law, but also the distinct obligation of my conscience and convictions, I hope that you will feel assured that, so far as I am concerned, every initiative for constitutional reform which shall tend to establish more firmly the principle of rotation in office will receive my hearty support.

"It appears to me to be of great urgency that the municipal regimen should be amplified and greater independence granted to corporations, so that all towns of importance, whether through population or wealth, might enjoy their own resources, might deliberate and decide concerning their own affairs, and might develop apart from tutelage and centralization, to which, at all times unjust and on many occasions detrimental to progress, they are now unfortunately subject. The extension of municipal boards should be combined with the system of direct suffrage. In this manner the political education of our citizens will be advanced and the democratic government be settled upon firmer foundations. In order to compass such an important reform it will be necessary to modify the Constitution. For my part, I shall support the proposition for amendment.

“The Government to-day inaugurated will not form a political party. It is not proper that, under the circumstances existing in the Republic, there should be strife of factions and sectarianism. The need of the country demands the entire consecration of the new administration, and what the new administration most ardently desires is to consecrate itself entirely to the country, free from outside preoccupations, to meet the grave and complicated economic problems which so justly occupy our minds.

“Thus it will be seen that an inflaming of party spirit and a serious compromise of social tranquility would result should religious conflicts arise either on the part of the Government or on the part of the citizens. My Government, in accordance with the avowed intention, will continue in its relations with the church in the maintenance of the most frank and cordial harmony, without provoking or consenting to any change in the respective positions occupied by the civil and ecclesiastical powers. Within these limits the church can be granted all aid compatible with our present well-being, and this shall form the standard of my conduct in regard to this section of the Government. I do not doubt for an instant that, in the development of this plan, springing only from the desire of conciliation which animates me, I shall be able to rely upon the patriotism and prudence of the venerable Bishop so worthily designated by the Holy See to preside over the church of Costa Rica.

“The situation of the public Treasury, as is well known to all, will oblige the Government, as an imperative, though unfortunate, measure, to simplify the service of the Administration, to reduce the personnel of employees, and to curtail all expenses other than those of an absolutely indispensable character. I am not unaware that this resolution may work injury to some and that the system of economy may appear unpleasant, but it is necessary to enter upon this path notwithstanding its thorns.

“The Government will proceed in no capricious or unjust manner. It will retain the necessary employees; it will require from the public functionaries the same assiduous labor and the same precise punctuality which any private enterprise demands of its dependents; but, in exchange, it will guarantee them their positions during good conduct, and, for promotion, will consider competence and probity before political opinion.

“Agriculture will receive the especial protection of my Government. As a means of giving an impetus to and reanimating the productive resources of the nation, a fair proportion of the Treasury receipts will be dedicated to the extension, improvement, and preservation of the highways. Indirect, but important protection will be obtained by the prosecution of vagrancy and the unlawful manufacture of spirits, and by the prohibition of the maintenance of liquor stores outside of centers of population.

“Existing laws against the clandestine manufacture and sale of spirits will be executed rigorously. Modifications tending toward a more severe sentence for the delinquent and greater facility for the action of justice would be beneficial. To use tolerance in this matter would be highly censurable, not only as it operates directly against revenue, but principally that it creates habits of resistance against authority and law; that it permits the drinking of unhealthy articles which tend to produce disease and a debility of the race, and that it fomented vice and bad habits, and increases, to a notable degree, the criminal class. To energetically combat this social plague is to labor for the good name, the morality, and vigorous constitution of our people.

“My Government will endeavor to contribute to the material and moral well-being of the working people. It will encourage the formation of trade unions as beneficial, as much in the feeling of mutual aid as in the discipline of the workingmen. As soon as the resources of the exchequer will permit, public works to provide occupation for them will be undertaken. They will be further aided in every way possible for their advancement that they may obtain general and technical education by the means of which they may become skillful operatives as well as exemplary citizens.

“Touching international relations, the new Government will follow the traditions observed by Costa Rica; will legally and strictly fulfill the obligations imposed upon it by existing treaties; will discharge the duties which the rights of peoples prescribe for all nations; and, especially, will refrain from interfering, either directly or indirectly, in the internal affairs of other States. The latter proposition will be most carefully regarded so far as it concerns the neighboring countries.

“Public instruction will continue to receive the same merited attention as heretofore. Doubtless, it will be found convenient to render the instruction imparted in the rural schools of a more practical nature, and to abolish the function that the State has assumed as superintendent of secondary instruction, now that special conditions of the Republic should give it firm support.

“As to other matters my Government will lend a willing ear to every manifestation of public opinion, and particularly to criticisms of which it is the object, in order to make use of the salutary advice, if such should be given, or to pass unnoticed an insult if one should be proffered; and it will solicit the cooperation of all true patriots and men of merit, without considering their political affiliation, and especially does it require and hope for the aid of your wisdom and patriotism.

“Permit me, honorable deputies, before closing to offer my sincere congratulations to the distinguished Costa Rican who vacates the Presidential chair for having known how to preserve order and promote progress, and for having endeavored during his term of office—one of

the most glorious in national history—to secure the well-being of his country. On retiring from the post which he has so honored with his talents and great ability as a statesman, he enjoys the satisfaction of knowing that there will not follow him into private life any personal hates or rancors that cry aloud for vengeance, and that even though his administration may be criticised by some, all of his fellow-citizens acknowledge that he has been a patriotic and progressive President.

“On manifesting to you by this act my cordial good will, I not only bow to the citizen who retires from the executive power, leaving behind him a brilliant record, but I also respectfully salute, in the name of the whole country, the Constitution which the founders of our Government established and which we should look to as one of the sacred arches of our political institutions.”

#### NEW CABINET.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, Constitutional President of the Republic of Costa Rica, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. That the Cabinet shall be organized as follows:

Licenciado Don LEONIDAS PACHECO, Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations, Justice, Worship, Charities, and Public Instruction.

Don MANUEL J. JIMÉNEZ, in the Department of Government, Police, and Improvements.

Licenciado Don CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ, in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Don TOBIÁS ZÚÑIGA, in the Department of War and Navy.

ART. 2. The Assistant Secretary of State is charged with the execution of the decree.

Given at the Executive Palace on the 18th day of May, 1902.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PRESIDENT ESQUIVEL.

Señor Don ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, is one of the most eminent statesmen of that progressive commonwealth, and at the same time is one of the most distinguished characters of Central America. Nature has richly endowed him with great talents and high gifts, among which may be mentioned strict integrity, a calm judgment, a reflective mind, and untiring industry, all of which commendable traits manifested themselves in a marked manner in his early youth while still a student of law, and were enlarged and developed as he grew to manhood and became known, endearing him to all with whom he associated and giving him great prestige and influence in the Republic. He is a celebrated lawyer, and has taken an important part in the introduction of those salutary legislative reforms that are such a credit to the country because they are the embodiment of true liberty, and which were adopted and observed in so conserva



tive and unpretentious a manner as to give rise to universal admiration and praise.

On reviewing his political career it is found that, whether occupying an important office in the Department of Justice, or of Foreign Relations, or in the diplomatic service, or as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, the distinguished services of Señor Esquivel have invariably reflected his strength of character, the rectitude of his intentions, and his ardent patriotism. He was a candidate for President in the electoral campaign of 1889, and was called upon, in conformity with the law, as "Designado" (similar to Vice-President), to exercise the duties of the executive power. He resigned that post in order to become a Presidential candidate, in compliance with the wishes of his party and in accordance with his own convictions and desires. He was not then elected, but his prestige instead of waning grew, as is attested by the fact of the immense majority which he received at the polls recently, and the general rejoicing of the whole country on account of his elevation to the Presidential chair.

#### FREE ENTRY FOR ORANGE CRATES.

"The Constitutional Congress of the Republic of Costa Rica, in conformity with section 4 of article 94 of the Constitution, decrees:

"ONLY ARTICLE. Decree No. 5 of February 7 last, in which the payment of customs duties and wharfage charges on wooden boxes brought in from the United States of North America to be used in the packing and exportation of oranges, is hereby approved."

The foregoing decree was duly signed and promulgated by President Esquivel on May 23, 1902.

#### COSTA RICA RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

The report of the Costa Rica Railway Company (Limited) for 1901 states that the gross receipts were £260,896, and the net receipts £131,041. Including the credit balance brought forward, interest on deposits, investments, etc., the total is £135,505. From this is deducted interest on debentures, legal charges, etc., leaving a balance of £43,252. The directors recommend a dividend of 4s. per share (less tax), equal to 2 per cent, and that the balance of £7,252 be carried forward. The increase in gross receipts was £1,759, and the increase in working expenditure amounted to £6,270. Included in the total expenses for the past year are sums of £10,414 for rolling-stock renewals, £3,915 for extraordinary bridge renewals, and £2,800 placed to the credit of relaying fund.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The three leading countries interested in the Costa Rican import trade in 1901 occupied the following rank: United States, 46.77 per cent; United Kingdom, 21.83; Germany, 13.50. As compared with the

two preceding years, there is a slight decline for the United States, while the average valuation for the United Kingdom and Germany remains practically stationary.

The annual value of foodstuffs imported into Costa Rica is estimated by the British Consul in that Republic, Mr. Cox, at about \$982,640. He also states that increasing attention is being given to the cultivation of maize, beans, rice, and tobacco.

## ECUADOR.

### GOLD MINING.

The Zaruma Mines, at Zaruma, are now the only gold-quartz mines controlled by United States capital in the Republic of Ecuador. These mines are in the district of Zaruma, Province of El Oro, about 60 miles southeast from Guayaquil, in the western cordillera of the Andes, at from 2,500 to 4,000 feet elevation and about 3° 45' south latitude. The district contains numerous gold-bearing quartz veins, many of which were worked by the Spaniards one hundred years ago. The principal veins vary from 15 to 16 meters in width. The usual dip is 75° easterly; one system has a course of northeast by southeast, while it is faulted by another with northwest by southeast course. The formation is andesitic.

The ore is mostly blue and white quartz, containing about 10 per cent in sulphides of iron, copper, zinc, and lead. Free gold is occasionally seen. Oxidation occurs very rapidly in the atmosphere. The ores are extracted by two methods—stoping large chambers and filling with surface rock, and stoping small chambers, which are left open until convenient filling is had. The latter method has not yet been extensively tried here. It is necessary to employ methods without timber because of the scarcity of that article and its consequent cost. The common timber of this section rots in a few years.

The ores are treated in a usual type 40-stamp mill, stamps of 850 pounds each. The pulp passes over three 5-foot copper plates for outside amalgamation, and thence to steel cyanide vats. Amalgamation secures about 30 per cent, while 80 per cent of the weight of the pulp (the balance being discarded slimes) yields 70 per cent of the gold in the cyanide method. The slimes and water are separated in large dams adjacent to the vats. A 0.075 per cent cyanide solution is used. In the metallurgy of these ores many features have been encountered which make usual practice of little service. The extraction was for a long time very unsatisfactory.

Freights come from the coast by mules, at a cost of \$1 to \$2 per 100 pounds, according to the time of year and class of goods. From January to April the rainy season causes the roads to be very heavy, and travel is difficult.

The wages of a common native laborer are \$0.50 gold, while native miners receive from 50 cents to \$2 per day by contract system.

After considerable time spent in developing, construction, experiments, etc., the mines are now in condition to produce and treat large quantities of ore.

## GUATEMALA.

### TRADE CONDITIONS.

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the United States Department of State issues in its number for June 4, 1902, of "Advance Sheets of Consular Reports," a comprehensive résumé of the existing trade conditions in the Republic of Guatemala, furnished on May 2, by Consul-General JAMES C. McNALLY at Guatemala City, as follows:

"The opportunity for the introduction of United States goods into Guatemala was never so good as at present. Shoes and haberdashery are constantly in demand, while other articles of United States manufacture are sought. The business houses here, while partially yielding to these incessant demands, say that the conditions imposed by United States firms will not permit them to handle American goods exclusively, although they freely acknowledge their superiority. A general complaint is that American houses will not send representatives to show their goods.

"The catalogue or circular system of advertising does not appeal to the dealers of Guatemala unless the goods be already known. I have no doubt that an actual display of American goods would win an order where a catalogue or other printed advertisement would not be noticed. This has been recently demonstrated in the matter of shoes. Numerous display cards showing the perfect style of our shoes had been sent to dealers here, but with no good result. A few months ago a representative of one of our large Western houses arrived in Guatemala and displayed his wares for inspection. His success was a complete surprise to him, and he informed me that, in future, he believed his orders would be increased. The same is true of other articles. Many houses in the United States write the consul, inclosing a sample of their goods, with the polite request that he hand it to one of the leading business houses dealing in that particular line. While every consular officer in the service feels a degree of pride in having goods of American make come into his territory, he may not have enough technical information as to cotton fabrics, hardware, paints, oils, varnish, etc., for his recommendation of the goods to be accepted. Dealers usually know what they want, and know also the quality of the articles presented for their inspection.

"While all concede the superior quality of American machinery, the universal complaint is that it is too delicately and intricately con-

structed, and necessitates the importation of a machinist to operate it. It is said that the smaller appurtenances, together with rivets and bolts, come singly, and that the inefficient American packing usually causes a breakage of these parts, which must be supplied before the machine can be operated, necessitating a delay of months. On the other hand, the people say that European machinery is so simply constructed that almost anyone can operate it after it has been put together; that the smaller parts come in duplicate, and if one is lost or broken no delay in sending for another is necessary.

"United States flour is universally used, being imported from San Francisco by the Pacific Mail steamers.

"The threadbare complaint against American packing is reiterated by local dealers as one of the drawbacks to our trade. While in some cases their criticism is just, I can say that we are improving. I have seen some American packing that will compare favorably with the French, which is most artistic and practical. The French use a light wood for cases, which are then wrapped with burlap. This is an advantage to the importer, as the freight and tariff are estimated on the gross weight. The American shipper is said to use heavy material for packing cases.

"The tax on United States tobacco is prohibitory, and all tobacco is imported into Guatemala from the neighboring Republics, there being a treaty between Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala for the free exchange of natural products.

"In the matter of stationery, cheapness rules the market; and this, with the credits granted by Europeans, wins the trade for them. Credits for six and nine months are freely given, after which time 6 per cent interest on the account is charged.

"The proprietor of the leading furnishing house in Guatemala tells me that American dealers are too independent and do not always keep their promises. This man, however, buys many American goods and has ordered a large line of shoes. He says that any advice offered as to packing is regarded as an attempt to interfere with the business of the exporter. Since shippers, as a rule, have never been in this country, and therefore can have no knowledge of the peculiar system of handling goods, the wishes of the buyer should be law in this regard. The goods are lowered from the ship to the lighter and are often roughly handled. The same process is repeated in taking the goods from the lighter to the pier.

"The sons of German business men shipping to this country come over and take a place with some firm here and remain for two or three years. They thus become acquainted with conditions of trade, as well as with the manner of catering to it. Their knowledge of the wants of the natives is one of the reasons why German goods control this market. The representatives of European houses make almost any

concession to obtain orders. They conform to the style demanded, cut the goods in any lengths, or manufacture any pattern to suit the local trade. Until American manufacturers meet these conditions their competitors will control the commerce of these countries.

"It would be an advantage for local dealers to buy from American houses direct, saving the commission charge—5 per cent."

The following information is contained in a report received at the British Foreign Office concerning the class of agricultural machinery required in the Republic:

"The large majority of the machinery employed in Guatemala is that used in the coffee and sugar raising industries, and while most of the coffee-cleaning plant is brought from England that which is used on sugar plantations comes from the United States of America. The smaller implements come in about equal quantities from both countries. There are only one or two houses in Guatemala which manufacture machinery and agricultural implements. It has been ascertained that the following are the articles which are made by them for use here: Coffee drying machines, worked with hot air, live steam, or exhaust steam, and of 20, 30, 60, or 90 quintal capacity; coffee pulpers, coffee washing machinery, coffee sorters or separators, coffee peelers, elevators for coffee; sugar-cane mills for steam and water power, iron sugar pans, sugar evaporating pans, Pelton wheels of all sizes, iron water wheels, under and overshot, ironwork for water wheels, turbine wheels, steam boilers (Heine's patent), tubular, up to 60 horsepower, Corliss engine up to 50 horsepower, lift and force pumps, couplings and bearings and cast-iron pulleys, single and double circular sawmills, and all kinds of castings of brass and iron.

"Although these local works no longer do the business they did in former years, they are still in a flourishing condition, and are largely employed for works of repair and in making smaller pieces of machinery. \* \* \* There is a considerable demand for some improved form of plow. It appears that the ordinary plow imported from the United States or Europe is not very satisfactory. The soil here becomes baked to a hardness of steel, and the share or knife of the plow generally in use glances and slips on the earth's surface. What is wanted is a plow so shaped as to point its share deeper into the ground, so as to turn over a good furrow and not to slip on the top of the hard earth."

#### DECREE IMPOSING TAXES FOR RELIEF OF EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS.

The National Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Guatemala, considering that the earthquakes of the 18th of the present month have caused great damages in several districts, and in view of the fact that the President of the Republic has made a special appeal to the

Congress in order that that body may take measures demanded by so great a national calamity, and considering it the duty of the legislative power to take such action as will tend to alleviate as much as possible the effects of the disaster, and believing that the imposition of sundry taxes of a transitory nature is equitable and will permit the furnishing to the injured families of the necessary assistance,

DECREES:

"ARTICLE 1. For a period of five years from the 1st of May, next, there shall be collected in the offices of the Department of the Treasury the following additional charges:

"a. Ten per cent additional upon the present rates fixed for the payment of licenses or permits for the sale of liquors and alcohol.

"b. Twenty per cent additional upon the import duties on wines, beer, and liquors imported from abroad.

"c. Five dollars annually for each *manzana* of sugar cane in all plantations which exceed five *manzanas* in size.

"d. Ten per cent, gold, on the import duties on leaf and manufactured tobacco coming from abroad.

"ART. 2. The customs collection offices shall keep a separate account of the collection of these taxes.

"ART. 3. The entire proceeds of said taxes shall be used exclusively for the assistance of persons who have been injured by reason of these earthquakes.

"ART. 4. The Executive Power may at once raise funds with this object in view from these or other revenues.

"ART. 5. For a period of five years the urban properties of the injured communities are exempt from the payment of the tax of \$6 per \$1,000.

"ART. 6. The Executive Power is also authorized to grant favors, concessions, or exemptions of taxes in favor of those who were injured by the earthquakes.

"ART. 7. The inhabitants of the communities that suffered severely in consequence of the last earthquake are exempt for a period of five years from all personal service in favor of the State, so that without any hindrance whatever they may proceed to the reparation of the injuries caused.

"ART. 8. The following articles shall be free for a period of two years from all Federal and municipal taxes:

"Tar and carboleine.

"Galvanized-iron gutters.

"Wooden or iron houses, in whole or in part.

"Roman cement.

"Galvanized sheet iron for roofs.

"Iron or wooden pillars and their accessories.

"Doors and windows of wood or iron.

"White paint in oil, and tiles of all kinds.

"ART. 9. In the regular sessions an especial account shall be given to Congress of the collection and investment of the funds collected by reason of the present law.

"Let it be transmitted to the Executive for publication and observance.

"Given in the Palace of the Executive Power in Guatemala, on April 24, 1902."

The above law was duly approved and promulgated by President ESTRADA on April 25, 1902.

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## HAITI.

### MINING LAW.

(December 10, 1860.)

#### TITLE I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 1. All mineral and fossil substances are classified into three great groups, viz, mines, "minières," and quarries.

ART. 2. The term *mines* includes all those substances found in veins, strata, or deposits, either within the interior or upon the surface of the earth, as, for example, gold, silver, platinum, mercury, lead, iron, copper, tin, zinc, calamine, bismuth, cobalt, antimony, molybdenum, tungsten, nickel, chromium, or other metallic substances; arsenic, tellurium, iodine, sulphur, plumbago, coal, petrified wood, bituminous substances, alum, sulphates having metallic bases, rock salt, and other similar substances.

ART. 3. The term *minières* includes all those iron ores denominated alluvium, pyritic earths that may be converted into sulphate of iron, aluminous earth, peat, and other substances of the same class and origin.

ART. 4. The term *quarries* includes slate, filtering stones, construction and other rocks, marble, granite, limestone, gypsum, pozzolana, hydraulic clays, basalt, lavas, marl and chalkstone, sands, flint, clay, kaolin, galactine, potters clay, earthy substances, pebbles of all kinds, and pyritic earths used as fertilizers.

ART. 5. The substances included in the term *mines* belong to the nation, as do also those of the class designated *quarries* that are only exploitable by means of subterranean tunnels.

The exploitation of all these substances is under the direction of the State.

ART. 6. The substances enumerated under the head of *minières*, and those embraced under the term *quarries* that may be exploited on the surface, belong to the owner of the land.

ART. 7. The exploitation of these substances not only as concerns the State, but also with regard to the private owner, are subject to the provisions of this law.

TITLE II.—OF THE MINERAL SUBSTANCES OR FOSSILS THAT BELONG TO THE NATION.

SECTION 1.—*Of the particular nature of this property.*

ART. 8. The mines and quarries belonging to the State, as well as the buildings, machinery, shafts, tunnels, and other works of a permanent character, the animals used in the interior of the works, and the instruments, tools, and utensils employed in exploitation, are real estate subject to the provisions contained in articles 247 and 428 of the Civil Code.

ART. 9. The products of these mines and quarries, as well as the other movable objects, not included in the foregoing article, are real property.

ART. 10. These mines and quarries are not subject to prescription.

ART. 11. They shall not be exploited except under a concession granted by the Council of Ministers.

ART. 12. Their management is under the Department of Interior, in which there shall be a branch or special division that shall be duly organized for this purpose by the issuance of the proper decree.

SECTION 2.—*Of the acts and formalities that must precede the concession.*

ART. 13. No one shall make investigations for the purpose of discovering mines or quarries or open shafts or make excavations on land without the consent of the owner thereof, and in the absence of this consent, without the permission of the Government, which shall not be given until after the owner has been heard and a satisfactory indemnity fixed.

ART. 14. There shall be granted to the persons who successfully engage in these explorations an indemnity which shall include the expenses made, duly verified, and a just reward.

ART. 15. The investigation shall include, in addition to that required for determining the existence of the mine, the examination that may be necessary to demonstrate the possibility of a useful exploitation.

ART. 16. The Government shall make known by means of the proper advertisement its intention of conceding the exploitation of the mines and quarries in order to encourage the submission of bids. Nevertheless when one or more persons having the necessary notice of a mine or quarry, request a concession from the Government, the Government may grant the same without previous notice.

ART. 17. Persons who announce their desire to make bids to obtain



concession, may, either personally or through their agents, examine or explore the subject of the concession, a previous authorization from the Government having been obtained.

ART. 18. In case several persons submit bids, the concession shall be granted to the one making the most favorable offer.

ART. 19. Foreigners, as well as Haitians, whether as individuals or companies, may make bids and obtain concessions for the exploitation of mines or quarries.

ART. 20. The individuals or companies making the request shall prove that they have the necessary powers to undertake and direct the works, and that they have sufficient means to pay the expenses and indemnities that it may be necessary to make, as well as to reimburse the rewards paid and costs that may have been incurred and which must be settled.

ART. 21. Before granting a concession one month's time will be allowed the owners of the land or those persons interested therein in which to prepare and present to the Department of the Interior any claims that may have arisen.

ART. 22. The executive power shall decide the amount of these damages or claims, unless the same should be founded on acts that can only be determined by the ordinary tribunals, in which case the matter shall be laid before the courts, either by the parties themselves or by the Government, and a decision rendered promptly. All disputes must be settled before the granting of the concession.

### SECTION 3.—*Of the consequences of the concession.*

ART. 23. The concession shall remain in force as long as the work of exploitation continues.

ART. 24. The decree granting the concession shall specify its extent, which shall be surveyed, and marked when possible by fixed corner stones erected on the surface of the soil, and by vertical planes which pass through these points into the interior of the earth to an indefinite depth. This will be done where the circumstances and locality do not require other methods of survey.

ART. 25. The decree granting the concession shall always be accompanied with a regular drawing showing the surface of the ground.

ART. 26. The concession shall give to the concessionaire, whether one or more persons, the exclusive right of exploiting the land covered by the grant, and by virtue of which the concessionaire or concessionaires shall be owners of the products exploited. The provisions of the Civil Code shall govern in these matters except where they have been annulled, directly or indirectly, by the present law.

ART. 27. The concessionaires shall not transfer their right of exploitation, either in whole or in part, except with the consent of the Government.

ART. 28. A number of concessions may be collected in the hands of one concessionaire, whether he be an individual doing business in the name of another or the representative of a company; but it is understood that each one of them shall be continued in active exploitation.

ART. 29. When a concession has been granted in favor of several persons or of a company, the concessionaires or the company must prove that they have arranged by means of a special agreement that the work of exploitation shall be continued under one management and direction. They shall also designate by means of an authentic declaration, whether among themselves or some other person, who has the necessary authority to receive advices or notifications, and who in general shall represent the concessionaires or the company before the Government, either as plaintiffs or defendants. Every concessionaire of mines or quarries shall name the domicile that he selects, and this designation, as well as the other provisions of this article, shall be included in the concession.

ART. 31. A concession granted for the exploitation of a mineral or fossil substance does not include the deposits of other substances within the same boundary, which may form the subject of other concessions.

ART. 32. The concession gives the right to occupy and utilize every part of the surface that may be necessary for the exploitation.

ART. 33. The right of occupation, not only with respect to the exploitation but also as to the investigation, shall not be extended without the consent of the owner of that part of the surface that may be occupied by factories, shops, or establishments, or by buildings, houses, and dwellings within a radius of 300 feet. They may, nevertheless, continue underneath these factories, shops, or establishments, and buildings, houses, or dwellings the underground works that are in course of operation, on condition, however, that the concessionaire furnish bond, if there is occasion for so doing, for the payment of the damages and injuries that may arise therefrom.

ART. 34. The owners, who, by virtue of the provisions of article 32 may be deprived in whole or in part of the enjoyment of their properties, shall have a right to the payment of the indemnity referred to in a future article.

ART. 35. The value of the indemnities shall serve as a security for the creditors of the proprietor in the same manner and on the same basis that the surface occupied will serve.

ART. 36. The concessionaire, whether he be an individual or a collection of individuals, shall pay the State a fixed sum, and another sum in proportion to the quantity of the products exploited.

ART. 37. The amount of these quotas shall be determined by the Government, and shall be expressed, together with all the other conditions, in the decree granting the concession. A sheet of conditions shall be duly prepared.

ART. 38. The Government may concede, should there be occasion for so doing, either in the decree granting the concession or by a subsequent disposition, the total or partial withdrawal of the proportional quota. This shall be for the purpose of stimulating the mining industry, or in consideration of difficulties which the work offers, or by means of an indemnity in case of accident, or unforeseen circumstances happening during the exploitation.

ART. 39. Of the product of these quotas a special fund shall be formed, the account of which shall be kept separately.

ART. 40. The owners of the surface, comprised within the limits conceded to those who by virtue of the concession are restrained in their right from making excavations on the land and from disposing of the products thereby obtained, and who are also prohibited by the terms of the concession from exploiting the subsoil, compelling them to forego the profits of their property except in so far as they do not prejudice the rights of those who can do the underground work, have a right to a part of the profits.

ART. 41. This part shall be fixed by the Government at the same time that the part belonging to the State is determined, but it shall never be less than 5 per cent of the proportional quota. The basis of distribution of this portion between their respective owners shall be determined later. The provisions of article 35 are applicable to this portion.

ART. 42. The concession may be suspended or annulled for the non-exploitation of the mines conceded, or for the nonpayment at the proper time of the quotas established by law, or for failure to perform the conditions specified in the decree of concession if such consequences are justly derived from it.

#### SECTION 4.—*Regarding indemnities.*

ART. 43. The settlement of questions concerning indemnities for damages, and all other indemnities, as well as sums which represent expenses the refund of which is provided in the present law, until other disposition is made by a special law and provided that the parties can not arrive at a friendly understanding, shall be referred to the courts of justice.

ART. 44. These tribunals shall appoint experts, and shall see that the acts of same shall strictly conform to the provisions of the Civil Code of Procedure.

ART. 45. These experts shall be selected, in so far as may be possible, from persons learned and experienced in mining subjects and mining operations.

ART. 46. The Commissioner of the Government shall always be heard, and shall make his report after the experts have rendered theirs, and upon the subjects treated therein.

ART. 47. The courts shall determine the compensation to be paid to the experts, as well as the other expenses that the examination by experts may occasion, and may order said amount deposited beforehand by the party soliciting the examination.

ART. 48. The indemnity which shall be paid to the owner of the surface shall be double the actual value of the property appropriated at the time of the occupation.

ART. 49. If the works undertaken, either by prospectors or the concessionaires, are only preliminary—that is to say, the duration of which has not exceeded one year—and provided the soil, after being restored, is capable of being cultivated as before, the indemnity shall be double what the land would have produced during that time.

ART. 50. When the occupation of the soil for the purpose of making explorations, or mining or quarrying operations, has deprived the proprietor of its use for a longer period than one year, or, if, after the works have been accomplished it should be found that the land is not suitable for cultivation, the proprietor shall have the right to demand that they purchase his property.

ART. 51. When the occupation of the land has been such that the owner of the surface can not derive from it the results that correspond to it by nature, the said owner may demand that it be expropriated, and if he is successful in this demand he shall lose the right to participate in any indemnity.

ART. 52. When land is necessary for exploitation and the concessionaire is a foreigner, the State shall acquire the same, but the value shall be paid by the concessionaire, to whom, at the termination of the exploitation, the amount of the resale shall be charged.

ART. 53. In questions of indemnity concerning the value of property, there shall be borne in mind in case of dispute, the State and the owners of the surface; in those regarding damages and injuries resulting from the exploitation, the presence of the concessionaires and of the persons who claim to have been damaged is required.

### TITLE III.—OF THE MINERAL SUBSTANCES OR FOSSILS BELONGING TO THE OWNER OF THE SURFACE.

ART. 54. The owners of land who desire to extract from it, either personally or through the intervention of other persons, the substances which the present law recognizes to be theirs, shall declare their intention to so do before the Department of the Interior, and await the receipt of the necessary authorization.

ART. 55. This authorization shall not be refused and must necessarily be conceded within six months from the date of the declaration.

ART. 56. These exploitations shall be confined within the limits designated, and are subject to the inspection of the administration and of the police.

SECTION 5.—*Provisions in the interest of public order.*

ART. 57. The administration and the police shall have the right to inspect the mines and quarries subject to the rules that shall later be adopted for that purpose.

ART. 58. The provisions of the laws and rules relating to mines and quarries shall be protected by a penal code, which shall be established at some future time, for the purpose of preventing or punishing the violation of the same.

The execution of the present law devolves upon the Department of the Interior and Agriculture.

## HONDURAS.

## TRADE-MARK LAW.

“La Gaceta” of April 12, 1902, publishes the following law:

“The National Congress, in compliance with the recommendations of the Executive power concerning the necessity for the passage of a law governing trade-marks, decrees the following trade-mark law:

“ARTICLE 1. Any device of whatever nature that distinguishes in commerce an industrial product shall be considered a trade-mark.

“ART. 2. No form, color, phrase, or designation that does not constitute of itself the distinguishing devices of the manufactured product shall be considered a trade-mark, and in no case shall this device be contrary to good morals.

“ART. 3. Any proprietor of a trade-mark, whether a citizen or a foreigner, resident in the country, may acquire the exclusive right to use same in the Republic by duly observing the provisions of the present law. Citizens and foreigners who reside out of the country may register their trade-marks, provided they have an agency or an industrial or mercantile establishment in the Republic for the sale of their products, except where, as to foreigners, it is otherwise provided for by treaties.

“ART. 4. To acquire exclusive property in a trade-mark the party in interest shall apply, either in person or by means of his representative, to the Department of Fomento (Public Works), alleging that he reserves his rights and presenting the following documents:

“1. The power of attorney granted to the agent, if the party in interest does not appear in person.

“2. Two copies of the trade-mark, or a representation of same by means of a drawing or engraving.

“3. In case a trade-mark is shown either in high or low relief upon the products, or appears in any other special form, it shall be accompanied by two separate specifications which shall describe fully its na-

ture by means of one or more detailed drawings or by an explanatory inscription illustrating the same.

"4. In the case referred to in the second paragraph of the foregoing article, the written contract, duly acknowledged, by virtue of which the agency is established, shall be presented.

"ART. 5. The petition shall contain the name of the factory, the name of the place in which it is located, the domicile of the proprietor, and the nature of the commerce or industry in which the solicitor desires to use the trade-mark.

"ART. 6. An industrial or mercantile trade-mark belonging to a foreigner not residing in the Republic shall not be registered in this country if it has not been previously regularly registered in the country of its origin.

"ART. 7. The person who has first legally made use of a trade-mark is the only one who shall solicit a property right therein. In case of dispute between two proprietors of the same trade-mark, the ownership thereof shall belong to the one who came first into possession, and if the possession can not be proved, then to the first solicitor.

"ART. 8. The exclusive property of a trade-mark can not be enjoyed except by virtue of a declaration made by the Department of Fomento, to the effect that the party in interest has reserved his rights, after having duly complied with all the requisites prescribed by law.

"ART. 9. The declaration referred to in the foregoing article shall be made without a previous examination; under the exclusive responsibility of the solicitants, and without prejudicing the rights of third persons. The Department of Fomento shall publish the application of the party in interest, and in case of opposition, presented within the ninety days following the publication, the registration of the trade-mark shall be withheld until the judicial authority decides in whose name it shall be recorded.

"ART. 10. Trade-marks are not transferable except with the establishment for whose objects of manufacture or of commerce they serve as distinguishing marks, but their transfer is not subject to any particular formality and takes place in conformity with the rules of the common law.

"ART. 11. The duration of the property in trade-marks is indefinite, but it shall be understood to be abandoned by the closing or lack of production for more than one year of the establishment, factory, or company that has employed it.

"ART. 12. The trade-marks that have been deposited shall be preserved in the Department of Fomento, where any person who so desires may examine the register and obtain at his expense a certified copy of the same.

"ART. 13. The property of a trade-mark obtained in contravention

of the foregoing provisions shall, on petition of the adverse party, be declared judicially void.

"ART. 14. A certified copy of the decision declaring the trade-mark void shall be forwarded to the Department of Fomento by the judge rendering the same.

"ART. 15. A trade-mark is counterfeited:

"1. When trade-marks are used that are exact and complete duplicates of another, the ownership of which has already been reserved.

"2. When the imitation is of such a nature that, on the whole, an almost exact reproduction results, and, although varying in certain details, the trade-mark is liable to be taken for another one legally registered.

"ART. 16. Any one who shall have counterfeited a trade-mark or made use of a counterfeited trade-mark, provided always that it is applied to objects of the same industrial or mercantile nature, shall be considered guilty of the crime of counterfeiting, regardless of the place where it may have been done.

"ART. 17. The crime of counterfeiting is subject to the penalties provided for in the penal and common code.

"ART. 18. Drawings and industrial models are included under the provisions of this law.

"ART. 19. The protection that the present law gives to industrial or mercantile trade-marks does not protect the goods covered by them except when manufactured and sold in the country.

"ART. 20. The present law shall be in force from the date of its promulgation, and the applications that are pending on that date shall be decided in conformity therewith.

"Done at Tegucigalpa, in the Hall of Sessions, on the seventh day of the month of March, 1902."

#### CONCESSION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.

The Government of Honduras has granted a concession to THOMAS W. TROY & Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Georgia, United States, for the establishment of a farm for the cultivation of wheat, using modern machinery for the sowing and harvesting of the same. The concessionaire agrees to erect and keep in operation a flour mill with a capacity of 50 barrels of flour daily. The Government concedes to the concessionaire 1,000 hectares of Government lands in the departments of Cortes and Santa Barbara, one-fourth of which must be kept under cultivation. The Government agrees to maintain the present duty on flour, but in case of great scarcity, or an extraordinary emergency, may declare the free importation of this article. The concession will remain in force for a period of ten years.

## MEXICO.

## QUICKSILVER MINING.

As one of the heaviest items in mining for gold and silver is quicksilver, the following data prepared by one of the leading mining engineers of the Mexican Republic and published in the "Mexican Herald" for May 11, 1902, has value for operators. The larger part of the product of commercial quicksilver in Mexico comes from Huitzucó, a small town about 18 miles east of Iguala, in the State of Guerrero, where the "Mina Cruz and Anexas" is located. It was discovered in 1874 and has been worked without interruption ever since. The plant represents an expenditure of about \$250,000. Three thousand five hundred tons of crude ore are mined monthly, from which from 250 to 300 flasks of quicksilver are produced.

The cost of production is stated to be lower in the Republic of Mexico than in the other producing countries of the world. In United States currency the relative cost is as follows:

	Cents per pound.
Russia.....	39
United States.....	37
Spain.....	31
Mexico.....	27

The world's product, represented in round numbers, for the various producing countries is led by Spain, with 50,000 flasks annually, followed by the United States, with 30,000 flasks; Russia, 20,000 flasks, and Mexico, 5,000 flasks.

Mexico's annual importation during the last five years has been 10,000 flasks, at prices ranging from \$72 to \$105 per flask of 72 pounds. Taking an average valuation of \$90 per flask, the total outlay annually made in the Republic for this staple is about \$900,000.

The ore at Huitzucó is not found in a vein but in a gigantic cone of limestone formation. The process of treating is very primitive. The limestone is broken into lumps of from 5 to 6 pounds each, and then placed in a furnace of native construction and roasted. The smoke is conducted through long flues and then precipitated into chambers. Once a month the soots are collected and placed upon a hot sheet-iron floor, the iron being laid at an angle, and by gently stirring the soots the quicksilver runs into an iron pot, from which it is dipped into flasks and sent to market.

The shaft of the "Mina Cruz and Anexas" is 750 feet deep. The ore at the lower levels is low grade, said to be about three-fourths of 1 per cent per ton, but near the surface it runs as high as 14 per cent. The great bulk of the ore worked is from the lower levels, but every



month a small portion of the rich ore near the surface is roasted to maintain the monthly output of from 250 to 300 flasks.

Although the mine at Huitzucó is the only one in the district worked for mercury at present, the country in the vicinity, in all directions, has the remains of old workings and dumps, which plainly show that in the past mining for quicksilver was vigorously prosecuted. In the low hills surrounding the town samples of ore can be found containing quicksilver, which, if worked by modern methods, would doubtless be profitable.

#### REPORT OF THE MEXICAN RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

The report of the Mexican Railway Company (Limited) reproduced from the "Times" of London, for the half-year ended December 31 states that the average earnings per mile per week amounted for the second half of 1901 to \$259.07, for the first half of 1901 to \$267.02, and for the second half of 1900 to \$254.11. The sum at the disposal of the company, after payment of the interest on the debenture stock and providing £6,329 for a special reserve, is £6,768. Adding to this the balance of £481 standing to the credit of the first preference stockholders, there is a total of £7,250, which will suffice for the payment of a dividend for the half-year on the first preference stock at the rate of one-half per cent per annum, absorbing £6,385 and leaving a balance of £865 to be carried forward.

The gross earnings of the line in the half-year amounted to a total of \$2,185,968, an increase of \$41,887 over the corresponding period of 1900. The working expenses were increased by \$160,811, chiefly in consequence of the night passenger-train service, which adds greatly to the train mileage. The pier and launch service, which shows a substantial profit instead of a loss, produced a result better by \$30,099; thus the resulting reduction of revenue was \$88,825, the net profit being \$781,319. This, at the average exchange of 22.25d., produces in sterling £72,435, to which being added interest and fees in London, there is a net revenue balance of £73,097, which is £18,249 less than in the corresponding half of 1900.

The fall in exchange causes over £12,250 of this reduction by increasing working expenses and reducing the sterling value of the profit to be remitted. The average sterling value of the dollar in the half year under review was 22.25d., compared with 24.40d. in the corresponding half of 1900. The latest market price per ounce is equivalent to 20.09d. per dollar. The board has agreed with the board of the Inter-oceanic Railway, as from March 1, last, for a pool of all competitive traffic, both import and national, for a period of not less than seven years, subject to four years' notice, if given as on March 1, 1905, or not less than five years' notice, if given at any subsequent date. The objects the two

boards have in view are to encourage trade through the port of Veracruz, and to secure economies in the cost of administration and expense of working the traffic over the two lines which the recent keen competition has so largely increased. The four lines constituting the Mexican Traffic Association have entered into a new pooling arrangement dealing with European goods imported into Mexico. The severe competition via New Orleans and Galveston for this traffic—a competition which has been most injurious to the company and the other lines serving the Mexican Gulf ports—will cease under the new arrangement.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MORTGAGE BANK.

The report of the manager of the Mortgage Bank of Mexico made to the shareholders at a meeting in London, England, on April 15, 1902, for the year 1901, shows that the mortgage operations undertaken by the institution during the year amounted to a sum of \$2,376,000 against \$2,370,700 in 1900, of which \$427,000 were discharged in 1901. The accounts current during the year were: Debtor, \$13,416,335.55, and creditor, \$14,110,435.49, making the total operations \$27,526,771.04, against \$21,414,299.91 in 1900. The deposits in 1901 were \$346,466.39, against \$384,982.82 in 1900. The discount operations in 1901, though reaching a larger amount than in the preceding year, gave less profits to the bank on account of the smaller rate of interest, which in 1900 was 10 per cent, while in 1901 it fell to 6 per cent in some transactions. In 1901 the discount operation represented a sum of \$2,272,407.79 against \$2,209,279.61 in 1900 and in 1901 the profits were \$92,576.07 against \$100,422.37 in 1900. In the interest account the earnings in 1901 were \$209,784.64 against \$212,635.19 in 1900. This result was occasioned by the same reasons that affected the discounts—the decrease of the rate and not the decrease of business.

In the commission account of 1900 the redemption of nearly \$2,000,000 of mortgage loans gave the favorable result of \$12,706.94 earnings, while in 1901 the year's operations gave a charge against the bank of \$192.76, showing a minus difference of \$12,989.70 in the account of 1901, as compared with the preceding year. The expense account shows a decrease, the amount in 1901 being \$74,467.39 against \$81,265.32 in 1900. In exchange, the fluctuations in the price of silver, especially in the last month of 1901, together with the light demand for operation in the preceding months, very considerably reduced the profits in this account, which were \$37,023.12 against \$53,343.74 in 1900. The operations in exchange during 1901 were: Bought and sold on New York, \$9,620,002.06; on London, \$5,667,713.71; on Paris, \$2,227,749.74, making a total for the year of \$17,515,465.51 against a total for 1900 of \$18,007,498.84, in which operations with

New York were represented by \$7,127,046.78; London, \$9,057,181.91, and Paris, \$1,823,270.15.

The agencies' accounts in 1901 amounted to \$1,445,000.09 and \$4,216,128.44 in 1900, including debt and credit in both years. In the safety-deposit vaults the earnings showed a decided increase, being \$6,205.93 in 1901 against \$5,186 in 1900. The profits earned in 1901 were \$257,511.35 against \$264,999.04 in 1900, showing a decrease of \$7,487.69. Added to the profits for the year (\$257,511.35) were \$51,899.04 brought forward from the previous year, giving a total for distribution of \$309,410.39, of which the following disposal was made:

Dividend at 5 per cent.....	\$175,000.00
To reserve fund.....	13,000.00
To doubtful debts.....	63,402.63
To fees of bond.....	27,166.31
To new account.....	30,841.45
Total.....	309,410.39

#### RAILWAY BETWEEN TAMPICO AND MEXICO.

Consul S. E. MAGILL, writing from Tampico under date of April 24, 1902, states that the Mexican Central Railway Company is building a railroad connecting Tampico with the City of Mexico, and that the company, after a number of careful surveys, has selected a route that is only 60 kilometers (37 miles) longer than the shortest line from Veracruz to the capital. The work of construction will be begun within 60 days and rapidly pushed to completion. This road means much for Tampico in its rivalry with Veracruz for commercial supremacy. Tampico now leads in the combined value of the exports and imports, in the tonnage of imports, the vessel tonnage, and in the value of the exports. Veracruz, on the other hand, holds first place in the value of the imports and in the amount of duty collected. With a direct route to the City of Mexico of less than half the length of the present line, Tampico would, no doubt, capture a considerable amount of the imports now shipped via Veracruz.

#### SHIPMENT OF MERCHANDISE.

The following suggestions and instructions published in "Dun's Review" for May 31, 1902, regarding the shipment of merchandise from the United States to Mexico are of interest to all manufacturers having business relations with that country:

"I. Packages of merchandise must contain only one mark and number in order to facilitate identification. When packages bear marks and numbers other than appear on consular invoice and manifest, a fine will be imposed on shipper, not to exceed \$1 for each package

found in this condition. In this case the inscription or address of the factory which may be found stamped uniformly on the packages is not to be considered as mark, but the initials, figures, and numbers by which each shipper can be distinguished from all others.

"II. Shippers should state gross and net weight and value of each package, even when the entire shipment is made of one class of goods. In case there should be different articles in one package, great care must be taken to give net weight, legal weight, and value of each article; also its classification in accordance with the provisions of the customs tariff. Weights, etc., should be stated in terms of the metric system.

"III. A great difference exists between net weight and legal weight. Net weight represents the intrinsic weight of the merchandise itself, while legal weight includes all kinds of interior packing, such as boxes of paper or light wood, bottles, flasks, vials, jugs, etc., directly containing the respective articles, and packed with the same in a large case. The customs tariff states plainly when duties are to be charged on net weight and on legal weight.

"IV. When several boxes, bundles or packages are strapped or bound together, so as to form a single package, the weight and number of each should invariably be stated, in addition to the gross weight of the package as a whole. An exception, however, is made to the above in the case of articles in bulk, which usually come bound together, such as iron bars or sheets, staves, or other similar effects.

"V. When shipping oils, and other like goods, which generally come in large cases, the number of cans contained in each case must be stated.

"VI. In dry goods, the exact length and width of each piece, as well as the texture and kind of material (whether mixture, or wool, cotton, or linen), must be expressed, as well as the gross and net weight of each package, and the weight of each article. The measurement of handkerchiefs, towels, etc., must be stated in square inches. The number of threads of warp and wool in a square of half a centimeter should be stated when shipping "*rebozos*," or their imitations (Mexican scarfs or shawls) of cotton, hemp, wool, or silk, or a mixture of any of the materials above named.

"VII. When shipping drugs, care must be taken not to use flasks or vials bearing a label varying from the actual contents, as in such cases duties will be collected on the article subjected to the higher rate.

"VIII. All articles, even when imported with machinery and forming part thereof, but which can be put to another use than that for which they were designedly imported, must pay the duty as set forth in the tariff. Under this head are included bolts and nuts (except in very small quantities); iron, round, flat, octagonal, or square; oils; textures of wool and other material; skins, tanned or untanned, etc.

"IX. Extreme care should be taken to give the exact number of packages shipped. Any excess over the number specified in the manifest will incur heavy penalties, which are always rigidly enforced.

"X. When shipping crockery or glassware, care must be taken to state whether the same is plain, or with mountings or ornaments of metal, and if such metal be gilt or plated. When plain, such articles pay a lower rate of duty, hence the necessity of proper specification as above, and of giving separately the respective weights of each kind.

"XII. When shipping goods in bond, the proper entry must be made at the custom-house or port of shipment, so as to allow of the importation into Mexico without making new entry at the United States custom-house at the frontier."

#### PETROLEUM DEPOSITS.

In a report to the State Department of the United States, Consul P. MERRILL GRIFFITH, at Matamoras, under date of April 26, 1902, says: "In view of the scarcity of fuel in Mexico, the exploration and exploitation of oil lands is attracting considerable attention in this country. The recent discoveries at Beaumont, Texas, have given rise to the hope that oil in paying quantities will also be found in Mexico. Very favorable indications of its presence have been discovered at several places, and liberal concessions for the development of petroleum deposits on national lands have recently been granted by the Federal Government to prospectors.

"Almost certain indications of the existence of petroleum are to be seen in many States, and especially in Tamaulipas, where in places there is an abundance of asphalt, sulphur, and oil on the surface. Besides these signs, some of the topographical features, according to the opinion of an expert engineer and oil prospector, are due to the great pressure of the confined natural gas beneath. It seems, as a result of powerful erosive action during past ages, that the upper strata of earth, which served as a protection, were broken up and removed, after which the pressure of the gas below was sufficient to cause a local upheaval. Through the seams thus formed the oil, deprived of its lighter gases, escaped in the form of very heavy oil and asphaltum. In most cases the exudation does not consist of any one substance in a paying quantity, but passes through all the grades, from an inferior, dark-colored oil to massive asphaltum rock, as hard as flint. There are also other equally encouraging indications of an abundance of gas and oil in the shale below.

"Several companies, formed principally with United States capital, have been organized in order to prospect and drill for oil in Mexico. The Mexican Petroleum Company has invested extensively and is now operating in the district west of Tampico. The Mexican National Oil and Development Company, recently organized under the laws of

New Jersey, with a capital of \$1,000,000, has had its charter filed in Mexico. This company has secured valuable leases embracing over 1,000,000 acres of land, and will soon begin drilling a series of wells throughout the central part of the State of Tamaulipas. Its office is at Monterey.

"Should an abundance of fuel oil be discovered in Mexico, one can scarcely conjecture the beneficial effect it would have upon her commercial and industrial development."

#### RUBBER PLANTING AND CULTURE.

The "India Rubber World" for May, 1902, publishes information concerning the various plantations in Mexico interested in the planting and cultivation of rubber trees, stating that they have, on the whole, made steady progress since their inception. Much preliminary development work has been done, a considerable amount of rubber has been planted, and a great number of rubber nurseries are in existence or are being planned for the coming season. It is the reasonable anticipation of the managers of the companies that rubber can be cultivated profitably under right conditions and proper methods of exploitation.

Following are the names and status of some of the important companies engaged in this form of enterprise:

The Imperial Plantation Company, incorporated under the laws of Maine, United States, with \$3,000,000 capital, and owning 3,000 acres on the Cazonas River in northern Veracruz. It is purposed to plant 250,000 rubber trees this year with "short crops" on a portion of ground, besides which considerable space will be devoted to tobacco, it being intended that the tobacco crop shall afford dividends while the rubber is developing. The Laguna Chica Plantation Company was organized and commenced operations in October, 1901, in the State of Veracruz. There are now reported to be in bearing 225,000 coffee trees (second crop) and 50,000 pineapples, besides 500,000 banana plants, and lemons and oranges. The company has not as yet attempted to cultivate rubber plants, as further developments in this line are being awaited. The company is capitalized at \$300,000, of which \$200,000 has been placed. La Trinidad Mexican Plantation Association owns 1,400 acres in the State of Veracruz, the total cost of which was \$16,200, gold. On the "Ixtal" estate, embracing 1,000 acres, 40,000 trees are being grown, ranging from 1 to 5 years of age and covering about 75 acres of land. The cost of planting and caring for these trees is estimated at about \$22,875. On the same tract, at the beginning of 1902, were 30,000 rubber plants in nurseries, and on "La Trinidad" there were 70,000, since which time 15,000 additional plants have been transplanted on the Ixtal estate, mainly on land planted in corn and beans.

It is planned to begin tapping the trees when they shall be 6 years old. A good income is anticipated from the sale of rubber seed (*Castilloa elastica*) to other planters. The yield of seed this year is estimated at 4,000 pounds, part of which is under contract for shipment to India, at \$1.13½ per pound. The Isthmus Plantation Association of Mexico is situated in the State of Oaxaca, and clearing was begun in the natural forest in February, 1900, since which time 1,271 acres had been cleared up to February 28, 1902. Coffee planting began in August, 1900, and there are now 191,335 trees, some with natural forest shade and some among rubber trees. From the first rubber planting, in June, 1900, there are 4,242 trees, from 8 to 15 feet in height, and from the planting of 1901 there are 41,678 trees, a total of 45,920. The nurseries contain 315,000 coffee and 40,000 rubber plants. About 1,200 cacao plants have been set out and the corn grown last year was sold for \$7,149. The Juniapa Plantation Company, situated in the State of Oaxaca, states in its first annual report (1901) that 125 acres were cleared for coffee and 60,000 plants set, and 100 acres cleared for planting coffee and rubber. The nurseries contained at the beginning of the year 1902: Coffee trees, 200,000; rubber, 50,000; cacao, 15,000; orange, 10,000, and new nurseries will be made during the year.

Numerous other companies are engaged in rubber culture throughout the Republic, on tracts ranging from 500 to 4,000 acres, all of which are in various stages of development, both as regards the primary object of the plantations and also in respect to the secondary or subsidiary growing of coffee, corn, cacao, vanilla, and other "short crops."

#### COAL MINING IN SONORA.

The "Mexican Economist" states that the San Marcial coal mines, in the State of Sonora, will soon be exploited on a large scale. Tunnels have been opened and the mines placed in a condition to produce 150 to 200 tons of coal daily. In order to facilitate the handling of this coal, a branch railway is being constructed from the main line of the Sonora Railway to the San Marcial mines, and early in July next it is proposed to begin large shipments of coal consigned to cities in the interior of the Republic.

#### NAVIGATION CONCESSIONS.

The Tabasco-Chiapas Trading and Transportation Company has been granted a concession by the Mexican Government for the establishment of navigation between the Gulf ports of Veracruz, Coatzacoalcos, and Frontera and one or more ports of the United States, South America, and Europe. The company is also obligated to engage in the coastwise trade between the ports of the Gulf of Mexico. The

contract is in force from the date of its promulgation and will continue in effect for a period of ten years, after which time it may be renewed for ten years longer at the mutual request of the parties in interest.

#### NEW TANNERY AT AGUASCALIENTES.

The State of Aguascalientes has granted a concession for the establishment of a tannery at Aguascalientes. The concessionaries, Messrs. GARIA, CHAVEZ, and QUIRIN agree to invest at least 50,000 *pesos* in the new plant, and to commence operations within a year from the date of the contract. The capital, plant, and products of the company are exempt from all State and municipal taxes for a period of ten years.

#### ARBITRATION TREATY BETWEEN MEXICO AND SPAIN.

The "*Diario Oficial*" has published the text of a treaty celebrated between the Government of Mexico and that of Spain, in virtue of which the two countries agree to submit to the decision of arbitrators all the disputes that may arise between them and which they are not able to settle in an amicable manner, provided that, in the opinion of the contracting States, said controversies do not affect the independence or national honor of the signatory powers. The treaty will continue in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the respective ratifications.

#### MINING COMPANIES IN DURANGO.

According to official data recently published in "*La Evolución*," of Durango, the State of Durango has 1,846 mines, covering an area of 10,260 hectares, distributed as follows:

District.	Number of mines.	Hectares.
Durango.....	46	324
Nombre de Dios.....	13	88
Santiago Papasquiaro.....	81	346
San Dimas.....	36	219
Tamazula.....	74	402
San Juan del Río.....	267	2,046
El Oro.....	111	1,074
Nazas.....	29	308
Cuanacame.....	294	2,090
Mapimil.....	136	1,862
Inde.....	64	495
Other districts.....	695	940
Total.....	1,846	10,260

#### RAILWAY CONCESSION IN SONORA.

The Mexican Government has granted a concession to the Mexican Anthracite Coal Mining Company for the construction of a railway from Cananea, in the State of Sonora, to Imuris, or some other station of the Sonora Railway. The preliminary survey must be commenced within six months. The concessionaire agrees to complete 10 kilometers of the line within eighteen months; at least 15 kilometers more



within the following year, and the entire line within a period of time not exceeding six years. The gauge of the road is to be 1 meter 435 millimeters. The general office of the company will be in Guaymas. At the termination of the concession, on the expiration of the ninety-nine years for which it is granted, the property reverts to the Government.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Mexican Consul at Cardiff, Wales, has reported to the National Government that a new market for Mexican tamarinds is to be found in Cardiff, and urges that samples be sent thither. He affirms that, should the tamarinds prove equal in quality to those received from Brazil, a large demand will arise for their use in the manufacture of dental washes and other medicinal preparations. Leaves and fruits have on several occasions been furnished to firms in Paris with satisfactory results.

The Mexican International Railway is extending its line to Papasquiario, Tepehuanes, and Santa Catarina, in the State of Durango. The extension will be 56 miles long, and when completed will give the International Railway a total trackage of 220 kilometers in the State of Durango.

The town of Mezquital, State of Durango, is preparing to make a fine exhibit of cereals, fruit, woods (both cabinet and building), specimens of minerals and other products of the district, at the local exposition which will soon be held at Durango. This district is one of the least developed in the State.

Pennsylvania capitalists are contemplating the erection of a shoe factory at Linares or Montemorelos, on the Mexican Gulf Railway, in the State of Nuevo Leon. The plans of the company will necessitate the investment of 500,000 *pesos*. The machinery will be purchased in the United States.

The Mexican Government has granted the American Smelting and Refining Company the privilege of importing 5,000,000 ounces of silver to be coined at the Government mint. The silver consists of silver bullion and will be allowed to enter Mexico free of duty.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has received information from the Consulate-General of Mexico in New York that, owing to the absence on leave of Señor Don JUAN N. NAVARRO, Consul-General, the affairs of the Consulate will be under the direction of Vice-Consul Señor Don A. LEÓN GRAJEDA.

The inspector of public highways in the State of Sinaloa, having completed a minute inspection of some of the most important roads, will render a report to the State Government recommending improvements and extensions.

The commission of Yucatan, in charge of the collection of exhibits to be sent to St. Louis, has established agencies in all the districts of the State.

The commission appointed by the State of Queretaro is actively at work preparing an exhibit which will be sent to the Exposition at St. Louis.

At Mineral Station, Chihuahua, the Torreon smelter will establish sampling works, a site for the erection of which has been purchased.

## NICARAGUA.

### ACQUISITION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

[Diario Oficial Managua, September 27, 1901.]

The President of the Republic, considering that in the tract of lands which are not denounceable in the Atlantic littoral there exist numerous farmed lands which the Government is in duty bound to advance and protect, for the security of landed property and to facilitate the acquisition of the right of possession of these lots of land, in conformity with the decree of July 6, 1899, resolves:

"ART. 1. To allow the actual possessors of public lands in the tract which has not been denounced in the eastern coast of the Republic to acquire the right of property of the lots which they have cultivated or marked off.

"ART. 2. The petition shall be filed before the governors of Bluefields or of Cabo de Gracias á Dios, according to the jurisdiction in which the land may be located, within precisely three months from the date of the publication of the present resolution, the petitioner being obliged to express in his petition the boundaries, the kind of agricultural pursuits in which he has engaged, and the number of *manzanas* cultivated.

"ART. 3. The officials referred to will secure information from two suitable witnesses to prove whether the land has really been cultivated or marked off, and when this information is complete they will order it to be published by proclamations, inserting one in the newspaper of Bluefields. In case that there has been no opposition, after twenty days have elapsed they will award the land to the party interested, who must previously deposit its value in the corresponding subtreasury within the eight following days, complying with everything else relating to the agrarian law in force until they obtain the grant of the title.

"ART. 4. After the term referred to in article 2 has elapsed, or the eight days to which the foregoing article makes reference, and the deposit has not been made, the possessors will be considered as lessees and will pay annually, in advance, the rent hereinafter expressed.

"ART. 5. The governors of Bluefields and of Cabo de Gracias shall

appoint engineers who will form the registry of the survey of lands, which in future may be possessed by lease according to this enactment; the expense of measurement and marking off of each lot being payable by the interested parties.

"ART. 6. While the measure is being made said officials shall procure information, by means of witnesses, to ascertain which lots of cultivated or marked-off land have not been procured by right of title according to article 2, and the approximate extent of each one of them. Having obtained full information in regard to this matter, they shall notify the possessors that they are considered as lessees, cautioning them in the same act that they have to deposit the value of their lease within fifteen days. When a possessor of public lands be considered as lessee because he has not paid the deposit within the eight days referred to in article 3, the term for the payment of the lease will be reckoned from the following day after the expiration of the eight days.

"ART. 7. If after the measure has been made it is ascertained that the number of *manzanas* is in excess of that which has served as a basis to fix the rent, the parties interested shall pay the difference in the Subtreasury; and in case of excess it shall be discounted in the ensuing payments.

"ART. 8. If, after the possessors have been notified that they are lessees, any one of them contends right of property or any other real right to the land and appeals or brings up opposition without presenting a title in due form and registered, he is obliged to accompany a certification of the deposit of the value of the rent to get a hearing.

"ART. 9. The price of each *manzana* will be the following:

If it is suitable for breeding live stock .....	\$5. 00
If suitable for agriculture .....	8. 00
If suitable for agriculture and comprised in a zone 2,000 <i>varas</i> broad along the margins of navigable rivers for large vessels .....	10. 00
For each <i>manzana</i> of irrigable land \$2 in excess will be paid.	

"ART. 10. The value of the lease will be:

For each <i>manzana</i> of land suitable for grazing live stock .....	1. 50
For each <i>manzana</i> of land suitable for raising live stock or for agriculture ....	2. 50
For each <i>manzana</i> of land suitable for raising live stock, if it is comprised in a zone 2,000 <i>varas</i> broad along the margin of navigable rivers for large vessels. ....	3. 00

"ART. 11. The governors of Bluefields and of Cabo de Gracias á Dios will at once notify the department of finance each time that a petition is filed before them according to article 2, and of the acts they may issue, considering as lessees the actual possessors of land according to article 6, expressing in either case the limits, the kind of agricultural pursuit, and the number of *manzanas* of the lot.

"Be it communicated.

"ZELAYA, R.,

"The Minister of Finance.

"MANAGUA, September 20, 1901."

**ESTIMATE OF THE COFFEE CROP.**

United States Consul C. DONALDSON reported to the Department of State, from Managua, on March 25, 1902, that the crop of coffee now nearly gathered is the largest ever produced in Nicaragua. The greatest increase has been made in the Department of Matagalpa, where many planters from the United States have recently settled, and whose young plantations are just beginning to bear a full crop. It is calculated that they will have about 50,000 sacks, which is over double the production of last year in that Department. The older plantations in the Department of Managua, Carazo, and Granada, adds the Consul, are also giving a large crop, and it is estimated that altogether the whole country will produce about 300,000 sacks, equal to 30,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$3,000,000.

**PARAGUAY.****MESSAGE OF VICE-PRESIDENT CARVALLO.**

On April 1, 1902, the Vice-President of the Republic of Paraguay, as representative of the Chief Executive, delivered an important message to the Congress, in which he sets forth, among other details, the fact that the nation is enjoying a period of profound peace, which it was the policy and intention of the Government to prolong, so that the efforts of the people in the development of the latent industries of the country might not be checked or delayed, but, on the contrary, that every incentive might be offered for accelerating and encouraging the material progress and development of the Republic.

The conditions requisite for increasing the commercial and industrial activity of the nation were never brighter than at the present time, notwithstanding the fact that the economic status of the country is not as favorable as might be desired; still the Executive is of the opinion that under a wise and conservative administration, such as the present, a future full of hope and promise for the ultimate welfare and prosperity of the Republic in the respective departments of commerce, legislation, and finance may be anticipated. National production, and especially agriculture, continues to increase, although not so rapidly nor on so large a scale as might be expected when one takes into consideration the favorable conditions existing in the Republic for the exploitation of this industry, as well as the fertility of the soil throughout the entire national domain. One of the greatest obstacles to the rapid development of the agricultural resources of Paraguay is the lack of sufficient capital to carry on operations upon a large scale, and with which to secure the necessary agricultural machinery for the cultivation of the fields and plantations, many of which lie idle and

untouched, due not so much to the lack of labor as to the want of funds with which to properly develop and cultivate them.

The educational facilities of the Republic advance from year to year, and the proportion of uneducated persons diminishes yearly. The Government continues to take, as always, the liveliest interest in the cause of education, and earnestly endeavors in every way possible to encourage and promote it.

Referring to the foreign relations of the nation, the Vice-President states that the Republic is at peace with all the world. The troublesome boundary question with Bolivia is in a fair way, it is hoped, to be settled in an equitable and amicable manner, and to the entire satisfaction of both nations.

The domestic affairs of the nation remain in a satisfactory condition, and the inhabitants of the Republic continue to devote their time and energies to the performance of their accustomed duties and occupations. Abundant crops have been harvested, and the live-stock industry is in a flourishing condition, the foot-and-mouth disease, which appeared in some sections during the year in a mild form, having entirely disappeared.

Commerce, generally speaking, has prospered throughout the country. Incomplete data collected up to the present time show that during the year 1901 there were established in the capital of the Republic 160 commercial and industrial establishments. The total approximate commerce during the time mentioned, according to the latest data obtainable, was as follows: Commercial transactions, \$67,242,437; industrial operations, \$139,047,095; live stock, 2,953,757 head. During the year 1901 112,650 hectares of agricultural lands were under cultivation, the total production of which aggregated 1,381,126,421 kilograms of farm products, such as maize, manioc, beans, peanuts, sugar cane, cotton, rice, coffee, tobacco, etc.

The receipts of the Central Railway during the year rose to \$1,838,600.96. During the same period the Post-Office Department sent 97,044 telegrams and handled 2,099,640 pieces of mail matter.

Attention was called to the fact that Paraguay is the only South American Republic that has not a diplomatic representative near the Government of the United States of North America, and bearing in mind that American capital is now seeking investment in Paraguay, and for the purpose of stimulating and developing as much as possible the commercial relations between the two countries, the Government of Paraguay has decided to establish a legation at Washington, the representative of which will be Señor Don ALEJANDRO AUDIVERT. For the same reasons enumerated in the foregoing, Paraguay will also establish a legation near the Governments of Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, and has appointed Señor Don JUAN COGORNO as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Governments of those States.

The revenues of the Republic in 1901 amounted to \$11,412,746.98, as compared with \$9,856,063.02 in 1900, and were made up as follows:

Custom-houses .....	\$9,930,348.41
Internal taxes .....	1,220,246.97
Posts and telegraphs .....	181,128.85
Real estate .....	10,736.40
Mortgages .....	4,980.10
Direct taxes .....	65,306.25
Total .....	11,412,746.98

The movement of imports and exports during the same period was \$5,532,964.42, made up of imports to the amount of \$3,003,657.83, and exports aggregating \$2,529,306.59, or an excess of imports over exports of \$474,351.24 in 1901.

The public debt of the Republic on December 31, 1901, was \$4,787,077.86 gold the internal debt on the same date being \$827,300.

## PERU.

### TRADE OF CALLAO, 1901.

Minister I. B. DUDLEY transmits from Lima, April 17, 1902, to the Department of State of the United States, copies of an official statement showing the value of importations during the calendar year 1901, through Callao, the principal port of Peru. Imports in 1901, according to countries of origin, were:

Country.	Value.	
	Soles.*	
England .....	6,897,607	\$3,359,132
United States .....	4,069,656	1,981,630
Germany .....	3,245,357	1,580,445
France .....	1,425,932	694,916
Italy .....	959,905	467,474
Belgium .....	871,481	424,411
Australia .....	698,414	340,123
China .....	694,696	338,317
Chile .....	439,173	213,877
Spain .....	188,149	89,629
Central America .....	92,703	45,146
India .....	46,762	22,773
Ecuador .....	31,038	15,116
Other countries .....	86,671	42,209
Total .....	19,747,854	9,615,203

The following table shows the values of the classes of imports in 1901:

Article.	Value.	
	Soles.*	
Cotton .....	2,987,211	\$1,454,772
Wool .....	1,568,282	763,753
Linen .....	188,409	91,755
Silk .....	448,440	218,390
Furniture .....	1,265,819	616,454
Fancy articles .....	8,867,621	4,221,132
Provisions and groceries .....	3,231,392	1,573,668
Wines and liquors .....	321,695	153,665
Drugs and chemical products .....	804,661	391,879
Specialties .....	64,327	31,327

\*1 Peruvian sol = 48.7 cents.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Messrs. GARLAND and READ, acting for a British syndicate, have purchased for £150,000 the Morococha mines in the Yauli district. These mines are reputed to be as good as those of Cerropasco.

The Peruvian Government, in a decree dated March 14, 1902, prohibited the importation into the Republic of articles of food preserved with boracic acid.

## SALVADOR.

## MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT REGALADO.

On May 1, 1902, the President of the Republic of Salvador delivered an interesting message to the National Congress, in which he stated that the political, economic, and social affairs of the nation were in a satisfactory condition and that peace and tranquillity reigned throughout the land.

The Chief Executive refers in the most laudable terms to the results obtained by the holding of the Second International Conference of American States, the Second Judicial Central American Congress, and the Conferences of the Presidents of the Central American States.

Discussing the foreign relations of Salvador with the rest of the world, President REGALADO notes the fact that the diplomatic relations between Salvador and the United States, as well as those existing between all the countries of the Old and New World, remain unchanged, bound together, as it were, by closer bonds of friendship and good will than have ever existed before. Special reference is made to the Republic of Mexico, the Chief Executive saying that, "The Government of Mexico, in addition to having our sympathies for its repeated proofs of frank and cordial friendship, has also our profound thanks." The Government of Chile has shown its confidence and sympathy by establishing a first-class legation near the five Central American Republics.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs is in a satisfactory condition, and a marked increase has taken place in the business done in this branch and also in the character of the service performed.

In January last work was begun on the Union Railway, the plans having been previously approved by the Government, and in due time this important iron highway, now in course of construction, will be added to the railway system of the Republic.

During the past year the cause of education has received the especial attention of the Government. The number of teachers assigned to the primary schools has been considerably increased, and a notable improvement has occurred in the general efficiency of elementary instruction. Interest in the higher seats of learning has not waned,

and the colleges and universities of the nation continue to be largely patronized and ably managed.

The President's message contains a lengthy exposition of the finances of the country, in which it appears that the receipts of the nation from taxation in 1901 amounted to \$6,556,721.56, made up of the following items:

Customs duties.....	\$4,168,564.59
Tax on liquors.....	1,814,761.99
Sundry taxes.....	315,283.14
Telegraphs, post-offices, etc.....	258,111.84
Total.....	6,556,721.56

In 1900 the revenues from the same sources were \$6,337,729.06, or \$218,992.50 less than those collected in 1901. To the \$6,556,721.56 produced in 1901 from the sources mentioned above, there must be added \$1,133,958.17 proceeding from licenses, deposits, and moneys returned, which, added to the balance of \$135,084.67 on hand in the Treasury at the beginning of the year 1901, makes the total receipts for that year amount to \$7,825,764.40. The disbursements in 1901 were \$7,640,891.17, as is shown in the following table:

Legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government.....	\$4,378,948.31
Payment of different credits.....	3,197,956.09
Return of deposits and other expenditures.....	63,986.77
Balance December 31, 1901.....	184,873.23
Total.....	7,825,764.40

The public debt on the 31st of December, 1901, was as follows:

Bonds of Salvador, capital.....	\$5,561,562.68
Interests.....	515,325.93
Other bonds, together with interest.....	2,249,015.82
Total.....	8,325,904.43

The exports in 1901 were as follows:

	Exports.	Value in silver.
Coffee.....	<i>Sacks.</i> 326,588	\$8,308,466
Other products.....	90,574	2,647,579
Total.....	417,162	10,956,045

The imports during the same period consisted of 195,204 packages of merchandise, valued at \$2,615,150.64 gold, which, with exchange at 150 per cent, equals \$6,537,876.60 silver. Comparison with the value of the exportations during the same period shows a balance in favor of the latter of \$4,418,168.40.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTE.

FRANCISCO BOGEN, an old German resident of San Salvador, has made a contract with the Salvadorian Government for the establish-



ment of an automobile service, the vehicles to be run by alcohol power. Mr. BOGEN is to import all lamps and necessary apparatus for the service.

## UNITED STATES.

### TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

#### STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of April, 1902, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the ten months ending April, 1902, as compared with the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1901. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for the month of April, for example, are not published until some time in June.

#### IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
<b>Chemicals:</b>				
Logwood ( <i>Palo campeche; Páolo campeche; Campeche</i> ): Mexico .....		\$336	\$6,964	\$17,466
Coal, bituminous ( <i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i> ): Mexico .....	\$6,709	978	57,891	8,094
<b>Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Caca on cacao crú; Cacao</i>):</b>				
Central America.....		318	3,069	2,389
Brazil.....	5,005	18,688	718,031	913,452
Other South America.....	144,111	218,572	1,478,049	1,617,469
<b>Coffee (<i>Caffi; Caffi; Café</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,593,049	991,265	4,033,722	3,560,485
Mexico .....	373,411	533,980	1,191,527	2,212,590
Brazil.....	4,278,059	2,668,768	38,981,418	46,940,361
Other South America.....	731,321	486,303	4,738,166	4,694,669
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):</b>				
South America.....	28,836	46,942	405,861	473,153
<b>Fibers:</b>				
<b>Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i>):</b>				
Mexico .....	815,213	990,230	6,871,063	8,578,070
<b>Fruits:</b>				
<b>Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	323,392	258,588	2,056,170	2,057,757
South America.....	61,577	57,100	498,512	435,038
<b>Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):</b>				
Mexico .....	169	327	136,514	100,787
<b>Fur skins (<i>Pielos furs; Pells; Fourrenes</i>):</b>				
South America.....	1,375	24,531	154,590	270,750

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
<b>Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros o pellos; Cuir et peaux</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	\$42,708	\$42,249	\$455,141	\$436,314
Mexico .....	217,350	263,888	2,185,060	3,024,363
South America .....	837,570	782,828	7,937,610	10,446,427
<b>India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	81,137	47,111	577,203	478,732
Mexico .....	13,560	12,311	106,333	80,834
Brazil .....	2,782,048	2,055,285	14,564,201	13,457,591
Other South America .....	32,625	21,979	512,903	468,094
<b>Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo en lingados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saunous, en barres, etc.</i>):</b>				
Mexico .....	284,523	326,131	2,425,186	3,137,151
<b>Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ou No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sacre, pas au-dessous du type hollandais No. 16</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	53,827	33,291	103,263	174,010
Mexico .....	1,748	605	12,065	7,201
Cuba .....	3,949,419	2,720,325	17,853,856	13,120,406
Brazil .....	931,878	504,274	4,193,338	4,637,115
Other South America .....	147,404	214,450	7,122,781	5,145,197
<b>Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco en folha; Tabac en feuilles</i>):</b>				
Mexico .....	678	863	26,653	41,040
Cuba .....	1,496,922	930,620	8,556,655	7,414,238
<b>Wood, mahogany (<i>Cuoba; Mogno; Acujón</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	6,243	51,266	348,531	651,386
Mexico .....	62,240	21,140	410,464	337,202
Cuba .....	21,438	43,844	228,553	229,538
South America .....	4,244	280	26,721	10,366
<b>Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):</b>				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing) .....	95,694	545,889	376,168	2,851,796
Class 2 (combing) .....		8,378	8,390	46,433
Class 3 (carpet) .....	81,901	151,570	534,758	449,000

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

<b>Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instruções de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	\$1,197	\$711	\$10,715	\$17,728
Mexico .....	11,882	43,554	321,990	191,167
Santo Domingo .....	429	36	2,800	513
Cuba .....	4,525	4,507	86,393	53,592
Argentine Republic .....	25,771	102,945	1,281,161	1,673,446
Brazil .....	1,205	4,748	12,296	17,874
Colombia .....			1,299	628
Other South America .....	2,019	11,157	267,445	204,807
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
<b>Corn (<i>Maz; Milho; Maïs</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	6,844	2,208	32,910	39,314
Mexico .....	59,171	242	581,693	476,879
Santo Domingo .....	30		138	345
Cuba .....	57,363	86,490	592,433	685,630
South America .....	3,245	3,475	16,541	90,048
<b>Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	1,825	2,975	29,131	28,875
Mexico .....	10	2,966	1,465	731,236
South America .....	154,752	137,181	842,808	454,740
<b>Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	83,123	80,745	783,669	868,295
Mexico .....	11,312	15,945	128,036	175,430
Santo Domingo .....	14,014	39,083	166,461	214,409
Cuba .....	195,962	218,311	1,728,868	1,790,495
Brazil .....	210,430	198,412	2,251,854	1,887,782
Colombia .....	26,707	26,254	218,838	195,131
Other South America .....	220,659	104,864	1,457,583	1,445,201

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EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
<b>Carrriages, etc.:</b>				
Carrriages, cars, etc., and parts of ( <i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	\$12,281	\$574	\$74,492	\$60,880
Mexico.....	85,296	145,657	1,401,901	964,092
Santo Domingo.....	415	2,823	559,682	345,770
Argentine Republic.....	5,424	43,634	356,079	389,620
Brazil.....	179	879	103,447	29,160
Colombia.....	1,461	1,365	6,269	23,891
Other South America.....	41,957	30,282	318,881	193,889
Cycles and parts of ( <i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	430	284	4,446	4,114
Mexico.....	2,244	2,091	16,813	17,685
Santo Domingo.....	108	76	445	793
Cuba.....	881	828	12,328	13,756
Argentine Republic.....	324	30	23,665	7,895
Brazil.....	629	805	9,083	4,892
Colombia.....	145	41	544	957
Other South America.....	5,068	1,325	28,482	20,581
<b>Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):</b>				
Mexico.....	5,254	76,594	166,839	664,188
<b>Cottons:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Cotton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
Mexico.....	156,447	244,013	1,640,600	999,519
South America.....			282	
Cotton cloths ( <i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Cotton manufacturé</i> ):				
Central America.....	78,652	73,228	681,531	540,034
Mexico.....	18,937	17,602	234,550	230,084
Santo Domingo.....	41,828	16,497	211,279	224,476
Cuba.....	41,484	13,398	191,439	173,172
Argentine Republic.....	13,131	7,738	94,266	79,333
Brazil.....	23,631	68,309	268,071	434,968
Colombia.....	154,653	89,123	512,050	631,874
Other South America.....	121,045	121,209	1,587,950	1,033,908
Wearing apparel ( <i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i> ):				
Central America.....	58,702	30,158	373,495	363,928
Mexico.....	33,413	34,419	392,131	322,866
Santo Domingo.....	1,421	1,671	36,675	18,826
Cuba.....	14,988	16,340	100,628	133,728
Argentine Republic.....	903	19,402	16,318	177,175
Brazil.....	2,940	5,727	38,655	48,616
Colombia.....	5,019	10,448	39,786	53,227
Other South America.....	5,184	10,005	75,056	77,575
<b>Electric and scientific apparatus (Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques e scientifiques; Appareils électriques et scientifiques):</b>				
Central America.....	12,110	6,146	69,269	40,539
Mexico.....	35,996	23,412	331,591	313,993
Argentine Republic.....	9,628	1,313	276,251	107,941
Brazil.....	45,230	23,562	234,681	170,480
Other South America.....	28,792	19,853	174,847	149,078
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>				
Steel rails ( <i>Carriles de aço; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i> ):				
Central America.....	6,433		90,643	19,069
Mexico.....	71,199	40,573	871,240	1,072,854
South America.....	108,356	24,764	1,187,792	295,186
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools ( <i>Materiais de metal para construção, serrar e ferramentais; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i> ):				
Central America.....	12,044	11,092	113,346	89,211
Mexico.....	56,754	70,428	478,115	549,752
Santo Domingo.....	2,712	2,008	23,847	16,928
Cuba.....	39,776	32,215	293,882	320,276
Argentine Republic.....	18,810	29,294	224,569	250,326
Brazil.....	14,269	9,560	146,555	161,766
Colombia.....	6,810	4,539	39,964	31,550
Other South America.....	19,562	21,699	350,184	237,756

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.</b>				
<b>Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	\$2,943	\$1,831	\$30,947	\$24,355
Mexico.....	40,892	21,700	277,243	313,351
Santo Domingo.....	1,237	709	9,415	5,905
Cuba.....	5,015	20,309	86,410	74,989
Argentine Republic.....	10,827	7,130	164,309	94,687
Brazil.....	4,394	3,875	55,514	36,829
Colombia.....	2,810	1,756	7,482	9,840
Other South America.....	9,116	4,470	166,731	141,958
<b>Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	456	165	4,990	4,880
Mexico.....	3,993	14,558	61,879	110,068
Santo Domingo.....	152	23	1,362	915
Cuba.....	2,516	2,328	34,054	28,821
Argentine Republic.....	85	1,709	20,701	22,800
Brazil.....	718	915	5,519	9,391
Colombia.....	323	241	1,540	2,761
Other South America.....	2,493	1,487	28,264	28,797
<b>Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suela; Cuero não para solas; Cuir, autre que pour semelles</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,605	5,225	28,980	28,090
Mexico.....	2,652	2,229	13,691	9,353
Santo Domingo.....	242	721	6,164	3,936
Cuba.....	9,463	5,523	49,569	65,308
Argentine Republic.....	3,200	2,664	82,700	65,509
Brazil.....	11	17,529	63,210	120,259
Colombia.....	500	1,057	3,937	7,368
Other South America.....	6,051	6,485	74,564	60,080
<b>Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	14,326	11,724	154,257	121,055
Mexico.....	46,890	68,183	335,927	545,774
Colombia.....	4,324	7,040	56,316	41,187
Other South America.....	14,362	5,095	67,058	96,619
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
<b>Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	659	933	8,945	8,723
Mexico.....	1,706	518	8,907	12,671
Santo Domingo.....	32	24	3,996	4,260
Cuba.....	639	1,423	14,118	18,307
Argentine Republic.....	23,459	4,177	138,625	17,616
Brazil.....	10,011	10,647	159,509	191,828
Colombia.....	1,731	902	12,050	8,588
Other South America.....	7,382	4,119	82,542	88,867
<b>Turpentine (<i>Aguarrás; Apua-roz; Turpentine</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	311	628	6,139	7,316
Mexico.....	27	217	3,046	2,606
Santo Domingo.....	58	49	771	693
Cuba.....	4,063	2,730	39,750	37,437
Argentine Republic.....	13,780	13,370	121,290	56,248
Brazil.....	4,193	3,883	62,512	51,134
Colombia.....	855	429	4,416	3,666
Other South America.....	3,835	2,551	80,561	33,990
<b>Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	62,845	39,253	360,121	428,636
Cuba.....	17,942	21,891	199,617	279,429
<b>Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	25,410	9,718	131,219	124,466
Mexico.....	12,174	14,769	129,642	160,949
Santo Domingo.....	2,467	5,302	62,311	53,964
Cuba.....	12,472	21,945	210,824	196,867
Argentine Republic.....	118,587	56,286	1,032,008	885,765
Brazil.....	186,598	62,412	1,802,783	1,671,684
Colombia.....	6,796	10,398	110,596	115,009
Other South America.....	109,053	112,817	1,082,347	994,354
<b>Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	627	538	6,621	7,654
Mexico.....	79,480	29,909	721,028	984,533

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EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
	<b>Oils, vegetable—Continued.</b>			
Santo Domingo .....	\$8,466	\$7,403	\$50,560	\$55,152
Cuba .....	2,208	890	28,141	29,033
Argentine Republic .....	7,622	4,794	55,357	15,077
Brazil .....	56,272	18,814	324,725	287,843
Other South America .....	14,250	20,736	143,483	154,391
<b>Provisions, comprising meal and dairy products:</b>				
<b>Beef, canned (Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vaca en latas; Beef canner's):</b>				
Central America .....	2,946	866	21,450	19,503
Mexico .....	2,173	1,103	22,417	24,444
Santo Domingo .....	16	13	75	179
Cuba .....	1,399	195	8,768	6,632
Argentine Republic .....			38	19
Brazil .....	88	470	13,564	10,215
Colombia .....	372	890	5,079	5,832
Other South America .....	1,886	813	18,759	20,344
<b>Beef, salted or pickled (Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vaca, salgada ou em salmoura; Beef salt or in salmura):</b>				
Central America .....	4,215	3,207	34,719	31,847
Mexico .....	257	81	1,525	633
Santo Domingo .....	167	205	4,023	2,568
Cuba .....	210	405	6,201	3,474
Brazil .....	649	69	1,157	2,892
Colombia .....	1,970	2,344	16,237	12,414
Other South America .....	15,241	11,076	169,043	149,183
<b>Tallow (Sebo; Seba; Salf):</b>				
Central America .....	6,989	13,216	93,711	101,459
Mexico .....	2,418	1,250	29,294	27,407
Santo Domingo .....	860	1,017	5,503	13,035
Cuba .....		463	2,980	2,950
Brazil .....	1,015	4,105	13,995	18,990
Colombia .....	845	131	6,257	2,257
Other South America .....	3,276	946	90,090	34,188
<b>Bacon (Tocino; Turelino; Lard fume):</b>				
Central America .....	2,212	2,347	24,923	26,031
Mexico .....	2,948	3,666	26,470	28,759
Santo Domingo .....	121	220	1,737	1,085
Cuba .....	33,177	55,639	377,594	309,754
Brazil .....	24,488	7,248	168,201	149,215
Colombia .....	91	6	950	1,322
Other South America .....	1,188	610	21,432	29,467
<b>Hams (Jamón; Presnulo; Jambón):</b>				
Central America .....	2,346	2,149	28,981	26,340
Mexico .....	3,953	4,419	41,506	51,551
Santo Domingo .....	1,028	739	11,931	10,465
Cuba .....	44,570	49,459	509,247	475,467
Brazil .....	1,212	315	4,727	2,743
Colombia .....	1,533	1,214	15,202	13,690
Other South America .....	8,323	4,782	74,401	66,136
<b>Pork (Carne de puerco; Carne de puerca; Pure):</b>				
Central America .....	10,568	7,946	89,530	91,368
Santo Domingo .....	956	1,555	8,730	8,144
Cuba .....	37,844	46,747	478,794	433,593
Brazil .....	52	605	255	605
Colombia .....	1,452	1,235	15,447	13,338
Other South America .....	10,559	17,327	225,406	230,330
<b>Lard (Manteca; Baidha; Sainduaz):</b>				
Central America .....	16,828	12,032	177,540	134,663
Mexico .....	38,258	52,998	401,086	647,067
Santo Domingo .....	5,273	3,665	36,265	37,860
Cuba .....	226,841	195,411	2,275,935	1,784,540
Argentine Republic .....	1,778	762	7,211	5,596
Brazil .....	146,128	65,562	945,019	944,686
Colombia .....	16,607	6,542	99,683	78,996
Other South America .....	73,108	72,433	876,392	760,331
<b>Butter (Mantequilla; Manteca; Beurre):</b>				
Central America .....	3,648	2,070	40,420	34,475
Mexico .....	6,619	7,259	48,316	73,057
Santo Domingo .....	2,062	1,813	17,371	14,676
Cuba .....	2,745	3,247	16,638	27,307
Brazil .....	17,306	4,954	178,305	139,547
Colombia .....	1,785	1,106	11,263	10,798
Other South America .....	14,644	11,237	107,286	96,761
<b>Cheese (Queso; Queija; Fromage):</b>				
Central America .....	2,125	1,635	20,584	18,721
Mexico .....	1,812	5,573	29,585	36,329
Santo Domingo .....	703	444	5,070	4,003

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
<b>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</b>				
<b>Cheese, etc.—Continued.</b>				
Cuba.....	\$4,252	\$1,498	\$23,975	\$17,920
Brazil.....	.....	.....	34	574
Colombia.....	545	826	5,911	7,286
Other South America.....	579	160	5,329	3,096
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):</b>				
Central America.....	4,832	4,647	25,501	23,996
Mexico.....	17,820	15,587	114,436	162,957
Argentine Republic.....	3,300	2,390	15,562	5,619
Colombia.....	2,442	2,579	9,446	33,291
Other South America.....	11,617	2,198	73,573	65,804
<b>Tobacco, manufactures of (Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué):</b>				
Central America.....	8,562	5,241	52,321	43,046
Mexico.....	684	1,193	24,957	14,992
Cuba.....	14,105	10,381	131,981	119,178
Argentine Republic.....	1,350	.....	5,551	204
Brazil.....	.....	.....	354	412
Colombia.....	2,935	2,759	9,346	19,500
Other South America.....	10,744	2,974	48,250	38,471
<b>Wood and manufactures of:</b>				
<b>Wood, unmanufactured (Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut):</b>				
Central America.....	5,247	4,111	48,339	33,428
Mexico.....	63,631	70,970	292,892	534,871
Cuba.....	7,078	8,445	56,179	161,133
Argentine Republic.....	966	10,287	64,132	32,256
Brazil.....	.....	.....	1,894	890
Colombia.....	922	956	12,123	9,061
Other South America.....	.....	555	41,150	96,594
<b>Lumber (Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction):</b>				
Central America.....	1,436	4,016	17,293	37,408
Mexico.....	68,051	141,506	948,039	1,016,286
Santo Domingo.....	14,465	2,867	55,424	45,681
Cuba.....	55,059	130,994	698,567	806,843
Argentine Republic.....	141,032	99,413	1,096,465	993,085
Brazil.....	32,280	37,811	212,895	297,389
Colombia.....	1,312	2,073	44,906	38,217
Other South America.....	46,134	69,396	679,185	723,586
<b>Furniture (Muebles; Mobília; Meubles):</b>				
Central America.....	3,341	5,728	57,706	38,226
Mexico.....	59,597	51,358	346,007	450,566
Santo Domingo.....	1,412	799	23,767	23,831
Cuba.....	22,632	19,139	289,170	269,445
Argentine Republic.....	2,088	7,308	56,160	79,727
Brazil.....	1,794	813	17,548	13,478
Colombia.....	2,633	1,139	17,260	15,929
Other South America.....	4,490	4,234	61,884	64,316

## CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

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

The exports from San Francisco, California, to the ports of Ecuador during the month of April, 1902, according to data furnished by the Consul of Ecuador at San Francisco, consisted of 4,048 packages of merchandise, weighing 317,427 kilos, valued at \$8,357.83. The annexed tables give these shipments in detail, by ports, as well as a recapitulation of the business done during the month:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
<b>GUAYAQUIL.</b>			
Brooms.....	bundles.....	10	410
Flour.....	sacks.....	2,450	110,250
Groceries.....	packages.....	102	3,657
Lumber.....	do.....	332	151,203
Soap.....	boxes.....	210	8,820
Wines and liquors.....	packages.....	11	688
Yokes for oxen.....	box.....	1	59
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>3,123</b>	<b>275,087</b>
<b>MANTA.</b>			
Flour.....	sacks.....	600	27,200
Groceries.....	packages.....	20	1,187
Potatoes.....	crates.....	30	1,578
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>650</b>	<b>29,965</b>
<b>ESMERALDAS.</b>			
Flour.....	sacks.....	275	12,374
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>			
Brooms.....	bundles.....	10	410
Flour.....	sacks.....	3,325	149,825
Groceries.....	packages.....	129	4,844
Lumber.....	do.....	332	151,203
Potatoes.....	crates.....	30	1,578
Soap.....	boxes.....	210	8,820
Wines and liquors.....	packages.....	11	688
Yokes for oxen.....	box.....	1	59
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>4,084</b>	<b>317,427</b>

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, California, reports that the imports to the United States from the Republic of Mexico through the port of San Francisco during the month of April, 1902, consisted of mineral products to the value of \$363,522 Mexican silver, and other products valued at \$60.184 Mexican silver, the details of which are shown in the following tables:

	Quantity.	Value.
<b>MINERAL PRODUCTS.</b>		
Gold bullion.....		\$76,585
Gold coin.....		178
Gold ores.....		4,522
silver bullion.....		184,756
silver ores.....		97,481
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>363,522</b>
<b>OTHER PRODUCTS.</b>		
Agave fiber.....		1,899
Ballast.....		105
Beeswax.....	pounds.....	1,980
Canned meats.....		54
Coffee.....	pounds.....	109,633
Copper ores.....		10,495
Fish oil.....	gallons.....	9,000
Groceries.....		131
Hides.....	pounds.....	585
Horns.....		8
Lemons.....	pounds.....	310,280
Live animals.....		180
Mahogany.....		1,247
Rubber.....	pounds.....	48
Shells.....		375
Spices.....	pounds.....	2,993
Sugar.....	do.....	116
Vegetables.....	do.....	652
Wooden manufactures.....		22
		86
		2,074
		2,003
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>60,184</b>

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The exports from San Francisco to Mexican ports during the same period consisted of domestic merchandise invoiced at \$146,826 gold, and foreign products reexported to the value of \$2,347. The items composing this trade are shown in the following tables:

UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids .....		\$485	Locks .....		\$737
Apples .....	barrels 10	37	Lumber .....		6,784
Barley .....	quintals 422	212	Machinery .....		1,270
Bicycles .....		720	Malt .....		833
Blacking .....		50	Milk .....		468
Boilers .....		4,952	Nails .....		
Books .....		28	Cut .....	pounds 11,600	45
Boots and shoes .....	pairs 337	319	Wire .....	do 12,700	412
Bottled beer .....	dozen 12	19	Nuts .....		147
Bottled wine .....	do 35	169	Oil paintings .....		110
Brooms .....		191	Oils .....	gallons 2,145	693
Butter .....	pounds 3,566	788	Onions .....	quintals 411	764
Cacao .....		81	Oranges .....		20
Calicoes .....	yards 21,640	1,327	Oysters .....		191
Candles .....	pounds 11,069	199	Paints .....		1,127
Canned fish .....		873	Paper .....		2,138
Canned salmon .....		667	Patent medicines .....		531
Carrriages .....		397	Perfumery .....		131
Cheese .....	pounds 10,280	1,251	Plows .....		270
Clay, manufactures of .....		301	Pork .....		94
Coal .....	tons 15	175	Potatoes .....	quintals 1,903	1,893
Codfish .....	pounds 277	20	Powder .....		23,733
Cognac .....	gallons 103	103	Prunes .....	pounds 2,325	86
Coke .....	tons 3	19	Pumps .....		864
Copper .....		429	Quicksilver .....	pounds 31,050	19,800
Copper, manufactures of .....		233	Raisins .....	do 6,802	398
Cordage .....	pounds 9,863	1,447	Rubber, manufactures of .....		1,007
Cork, manufactures of .....		547	Rubber tubes .....		1,863
Cotton clothing .....		712	Sacks .....		893
Cotton, manufactures of .....		1,357	Seals .....		176
Crackers .....	pounds 35,721	1,835	Seeds .....		130
Drugs .....		2,968	Sewing machines .....		45
Electrical supplies .....		2,529	Shellfish .....		62
Envelopes .....		514	Silk, manufactures of .....		80
Fine hardware .....		37	Soup .....	pounds 1,923	81
Firearms .....		1,586	Sole leather .....		1,185
Fire brick .....		115	Starch .....	pounds 548	28
Flour .....	barrels 282	1,007	Staves .....		6,164
Fruits .....		2,029	Steel in bars .....	pounds 4,491	310
Furniture .....		550	Steel in sheets .....	do 2,417	96
Furs .....		51	Steel rails .....	tons 7	326
Glass .....		970	Stone, manufactures of .....		77
Grease .....		817	Stoves .....		254
Groceries .....		1,844	Sugar .....	pounds 9,908	292
Ham .....	pounds 645	90	Sundry apparatus .....		633
Hay .....	tons 100	1,206	Tallow .....	pounds 12,690	716
Hops .....	pounds 391	67	Tar .....	barrels 29	97
Ink .....		39	Tools .....		2,313
Iron .....		456	Typewriters .....		223
Bar .....	pounds 14,225	3,033	Varnish .....	gallons 83	121
Cist .....		2,160	Vegetables .....		1,702
Manufactures of .....		3,509	Vinegar .....	gallons 443	23
Pipes .....		74	Whisky .....	do 440	1,079
Jewelry .....		351	Wine in kegs .....	do 9,176	3,719
Lamps .....		156	Wire .....	pounds 36,172	1,323
Lard .....	pounds 1,480	75	Wood, manufactures of .....		609
Lead, manufactures of .....		182	Woolen clothing .....		70
Leather, manufactures of .....		72	Yeast .....	pounds 885	260
Linen, manufactures of .....			Zinc, manufactures of .....		221
			Total .....		146,826



FOREIGN MERCHANDISE REEXPORTED.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Alcohol.....gallons..	550	\$1,079	Opium.....pounds..	168	\$278
Ale.....		235	Pepper.....do.....	457	86
Arrowroot.....		112	Prepared meats.....		63
Bottles.....		352	Rice.....pounds..	42,322	700
Cacao.....pounds..	646	100	Sauces.....		5
Caustic soda.....do...	5,677	322	Soap.....		3
Cement.....do.....	20,481	291	Spices.....pounds..	2,723	570
Fans.....		198	Tea.....do.....	2,079	229
Firecrackers.....		61	Tin, manufactures of.....		19
Fruits.....		22	Whisky, American,gallons..	173	150
Hyposulphite soda,pounds..	5,572	80	Wine, bottled.....dozen..	50	161
Jute, manufactures of.....		1,281	Wood, manufactures of.....		18
Machinery.....		250	Wool, manufactures of.....		15
Metal, manufactures of.....		549			
Milk.....		21	Total.....		7,248
Mineral water.....gallons..	50	20			

The exports of Mexican dollars to Hongkong during the month amounted to \$13,052.

The Mexican Vice-Consul at Pascagoula, Mississippi, announces that the shipments from Pascagoula to the Mexican ports of Veracruz, Progreso, and Campeche during the month of May, 1902, consisted of lumber, valued at \$15,479.

The Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, advises that the imports into the Republic of Mexico, through the port of Nogales during the month of March, 1902, amounted to \$120,022.20, made up of the following products:

Articles.	Amount.
Animal products.....	\$15,225.00
Arms and explosives.....	5,948.00
Chemical products.....	9,133.00
Machinery and accessories.....	23,331.00
Mineral products.....	22,662.50
Paper, and paper products.....	595.00
Spirituous beverages.....	1,909.00
Sundries.....	5,756.20
Textile products.....	19,568.00
Vegetable products.....	13,563.50
Vehicles.....	2,331.00
Total.....	120,022.20

Countries.	Amount.
Austria.....	\$240.00
England.....	8,154.00
France.....	3,117.00
Germany.....	2,215.00
Russia.....	60.00
United States.....	106,236.20
Total.....	120,022.20

The duties paid on these goods amounted to \$64,686.69, Mexican silver.

The exports from Mexico, through the port of Nogales, to the United States were valued at \$1,174,426, and were made up of the following products:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cattle.....	head..... 141	\$1,791
Copper bullion.....	pounds..... 6,040,952	966,754
Fruits.....	do..... 30,985	424
Gold bullion and gold dust.....	ounces..... 5,849.85	116,997
Guano.....	tons..... 30	156
Lead bullion.....	pounds..... 258,572	10,343
Leaf tobacco.....	do..... 1,418	542
Mescal.....	gallons..... 132	119
Ores.....		14,183
Raw hides.....	pounds..... 166,809	12,772
Salt.....	do..... 1,100	5
Silver bullion.....	ounces..... 88,228.77	50,289
Sole leather.....	pounds..... 287	32
Total.....		1,174,426

According to statistics furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, merchandise to the value of \$144,791 entered the Mexican Republic through that port during the month of April, 1902. These products were classified in the following manner:

Animal products.....	\$11,310.00	Textile products.....	\$21,929.00
Arms and explosives.....	3,082.00	Vegetable products.....	19,137.50
Beverages.....	3,740.00	Vehicles.....	5,292.00
Chemical products.....	18,801.00	Miscellaneous.....	3,504.00
Machinery and parts thereof.....	27,677.00		
Mineral products.....	27,462.50	Total.....	144,791.00
Paper and paper products.....	2,856.00		

The foregoing merchandise originated in the following countries:

England.....	\$16,841.00	Japan.....	\$1,590.00
France.....	7,453.00	United States.....	102,290.00
Germany.....	15,108.00	Total.....	144,791.00
Italy.....	1,509.00		

The duties collected on these goods by the Mexican Government amounted to \$75,220.80 Mexican silver.

The exports from Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales during April, 1902, amounted to \$996,081 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following products:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value. Mexican silver.
Copper bullion.....	pounds..... 6,175,490	\$739,719
Cattle.....	head..... 561	5,736
Fruits.....	pounds..... 11,509	192
Gold bullion and dust.....	ounces..... 5,165	103,360
Guano.....	pounds..... 40,000	67
Hides.....	pounds..... 48,760	3,492
Lead bullion.....	do..... 89,677	3,587
Leaf tobacco.....	do..... 7,525	725
Mescal.....	gallons..... 46	67
Ores.....		107,996
Salt.....	pounds..... 300	1
Silver bullion.....	ounces..... 56,707	31,190
Total.....		996,081

The Vice-Consul of Mexico at Mobile, Alabama, reports that during the month of May, 1902, three vessels of a capacity of 2,556 tons entered the port of Mobile, proceeding from the Mexican ports of Progreso and Vera Cruz, bringing 9,478 bales of henequen and a consignment of coffee. During the same period eight steamships cleared from Mobile, destined to the Mexican ports of Tampico, Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, and Progreso, carrying a cargo of railway ties, lumber, coal, and merchandise.

The Consul-General of Mexico in New York advises that during the month of April, 1902, fourteen ships, carrying 237,875 packages of merchandise, cleared from the port of New York bound for Mexican ports. During the same period thirteen ships, proceeding from Mexican ports, entered the harbor of New York, bringing 129,077 packages of merchandise. The following table shows in detail the imports of products from the Mexican Republic through the port of New York during the month referred to:

Alligator skins.....bales..	127	Hides.....boxes..	5,184
Broom root.....do.....	6,092	Hides, loose.....do....	3,700
Cedar.....logs.....	688	Honey.....barrels.....	250
Chicle gum.....bales.....	1,116	Ixtle.....bales.....	2,430
Cigars.....boxes.....	83	Jalap.....sacks.....	390
Coffee.....sacks.....	33,340	Lead bullion.....bars....	40,563
Copper bullion.....bars....	960	Mahogany.....logs.....	845
Deerskins.....bales.....	130	Oranges.....boxes.....	4
Fustic.....logs.....	3,923	Ores.....sacks.....	8,125
Garlic.....pounds.....	3,010	Rubber, crude.....bales..	133
Goatskins.....bales.....	1,334	Sarsaparilla.....do.....	421
Hair.....do.....	28	Tecali marble.....pieces..	659
Henequen.....do.....	13,409	Tobacco.....bales.....	146
Heron plumes.....boxes..	6	Vanilla.....boxes.....	44

The Consul of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, reports the following exports from the port of San Francisco to Nicaraguan ports during the month of April, 1902:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
CORINTO.			
Beer.....barrels.....	5	<i>Kilos.</i> 567	\$50.00
Blacking.....cases.....	1	20	5.00
Curiosities.....do.....	6	181	66.12
Dynamite.....do.....	20	508	172.50
Dynamite caps.....do.....	1	14	25.00
Flour.....sacks.....	1,600	108,788	4,125.90
Fuse for mines.....cases..	3	110	25.00
Grease.....do.....	2	82	8.00
Groceries.....packages..	85	3,730	677.95
Iron safe.....cases.....	1	104	40.00
Lumber.....pieces.....	170	7,127	144.99
Oils.....barrels.....	30	6,030	784.84
Potatoes.....crates.....	100	6,042	302.90
Rice.....sacks.....	1,642	39,858	2,802.50
Tallow.....packages..	125	26,879	3,168.52
Textiles.....bundles..	1	135	60.00
Tooth powder.....cases..	1	33	2.25
Seeds.....do.....	4	254	11.25
Silks.....do.....	1	55	537.90
Stationery.....do.....	3	157	106.00
Sundries.....do.....	4	147	32.80
Varnish.....do.....	1	48	9.00
Wines and liquors.....packages	23	1,631	324.23
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3,829</b>	<b>202,160</b>	<b>13,382.65</b>

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
SAN JUAN DEL SUR.			
Advertisements.....	cases.....	1	14
Beer.....	do.....	9	1,012
Brooms.....	bundles.....	1	70
Flour.....	sacks.....	214	14,552
Groceries.....	packages.....	75	2,714
Launch and accessories.....	sacks.....	1	650.00
Onions.....	crates.....	10	560
Potatoes.....	do.....	18	1,035
Rice.....	sacks.....	80	3,600
Rubber hose.....	packages.....	1	2
Stationery.....	cases.....	3	280
Wines and liquors.....	packages.....	16	1,934
Total.....		429	25,773

The total number of packages shipped during the month was 4,358, weighing 228,233 kilos, valued at \$15,724.40.

The Consul of Venezuela at New York reports that during the month of April, 1902, eleven steamers and one schooner sailed from the port of New York, bound for Venezuelan ports, carrying 46,481 packages of merchandise, weighing 2,389,538 kilograms, valued at \$311,521.11, as compared with 60,203 packages, weighing 3,195,708 kilograms, invoiced at \$271,996.66, exported during the same month in 1901. The following table shows the movement of this merchandise in April, 1902, by ports:

Ports.	Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
			<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.*</i>
Caño Colorado.....	Merchandise.....	135	11,326.00	4,878.15
Carúpano.....	do.....	719	51,650.00	19,247.15
Ciudad Bolívar.....	do.....	13,355	485,780.33	262,786.35
Cumaná.....	do.....	89	5,277.00	2,425.00
Guantá.....	do.....	112	7,477.00	1,708.50
Guiría.....	do.....	92	7,199.00	2,074.80
La Guayra.....	do.....	16,387	1,097,065.40	532,706.50
Do.....	Gold.....	2	60.50	159,800.00
Lavela.....	Merchandise.....	423	26,692.25	12,302.50
Maracaibo.....	do.....	9,332	452,606.75	296,530.50
Do.....	Gold.....	4	72.00	200,000.00
Puerto Cabello.....	Merchandise.....	5,831	244,232.75	119,639.35
Total.....		46,481	2,389,538.98	<sup>b</sup> 1,614,099.00

\* One bolivar equals 19.3 cents American gold.

<sup>b</sup> Equal to \$311,521.11, gold.

The articles shipped during the period referred to are as follows:

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.*</i>
Axes and agricultural implements.....	164	3,780.00	6,615.00
Barbed wire.....	2,387	107,563.00	26,843.75
Beer and hops.....	28	1,291.50	785.00
Blankets.....	333	43,488.75	135,279.30
Butter.....	894	39,691.00	55,437.75
Cement (Roman).....	230	41,280.00	1,665.00
Coal.....	1,429	129,684.00	2,950.00
Cordage.....	1,015	28,030.00	31,453.35
Cotton drill, white and colored.....	114	15,965.25	36,717.30
Crude cotton drill and canvas.....	267	28,136.00	51,085.00

Articles.	Number of pack-ages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars. *</i>
Drugs and perfumes.....	445	21,610.35	45,959.20
Fine hardware, etc.....	1,065	58,175.55	97,346.65
Flour.....	12,906	882,945.00	180,558.00
Forage.....	46	2,246.00	380.00
Glass-ware and lamps.....	86	5,190.00	4,564.50
Gold coin.....	6	132.50	359,800.00
Hardware and carriages.....	663	42,972.65	45,363.05
Kerosene.....	10,570	384,981.00	52,170.00
Lard.....	7,672	247,915.00	253,152.15
Liquors.....	25	536.00	830.00
Live animals.....	5	4,600.00	3,325.00
Lumber.....	100	8,165.00	965.00
Machinery and electrical supplies.....	921	56,117.25	47,340.45
Oils and paints.....	323	22,746.10	14,273.50
Printing supplies (paper, presses, and type).....	103	21,799.50	6,335.00
Provisions.....	3,594	138,999.00	80,265.55
Revolvers.....	4	76.50	1,080.00
Sewing machines and parts thereof.....	69	2,055.33	7,090.00
Sailcloth and ducking.....	140	16,693.50	32,746.60
Small fruits.....	36	2,228.00	667.50
Soap and candles.....	666	69,756.00	10,186.25
Sugar.....	2	247.00	130.00
Tobacco:			
Chewing tobacco.....	69	1,828.00	5,990.00
Leaf tobacco.....	31	1,642.25	4,938.25
Tobacco fillings.....	73	6,069.00	9,871.20
Total.....	46,481	2,389,538.98	* 1,614,099.00

\* One bolivar equals 19.3 cents American gold.

<sup>b</sup> Equal to \$311,521.11 gold.

The Consul of Venezuela at New York states that during the month of May, 1902, 10 steamers were dispatched from the harbor of New York bound for Venezuelan ports, carrying 29,357 packages of merchandise, weighing 1,831,011 kilograms, valued at \$185,386.57, as compared with 45,399 packages, weighing 2,541,701 kilograms, invoiced at \$253,886.63, exported during the same month in 1901. The following table shows the movement of this commerce by ports in May, 1902:

Ports.	Products.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>
La Guaira.....	Merchandise.....	1,076,585.88	540,239.20
Puerto Cabello.....	do.....	212,060.15	118,018.20
Maracaibo.....	do.....	398,276.50	226,485.50
La Vela.....	do.....	27,556.50	17,989.35
Guanta.....	do.....	13,237.00	3,512.50
Caripana.....	do.....	26,982.50	13,825.95
Ciudad Bolivar.....	do.....	49,792.00	47,043.65
Caño Colorado.....	do.....	19,864.00	6,001.70
Gulria.....	do.....	6,657.00	2,602.75
Total.....		1,831,011.53	*975,718.80

\* Equal to \$185,386.57 United States gold.

The foregoing shipments were composed of the following items:

Articles.	Packages.	Weight.		Value.
		Kilos.	Bolivars.	
Axes and agricultural instruments.....	134	9,452.50	9,628.00	
Barbed wire.....	1,827	70,312.00	20,810.00	
Beer and hops.....	15	734.00	605.00	
Blankets.....	255	28,638.25	106,183.55	
Butter.....	423	23,370.50	34,180.00	
Cement (Roman).....	300	54,000.00	2,325.00	
Cordage.....	337	13,904.75	16,921.25	
Cotton drill:				
Rough and canvas.....	161	17,004.00	33,865.00	
White and colored.....	160	24,835.25	61,207.05	
Drugs and perfumes.....	493	24,995.38	49,584.05	
Electrical machinery and supplies.....	577	28,818.25	39,916.20	
Fine hardware, etc.....	515	43,097.25	98,175.85	
Flour.....	10,727	773,084.00	162,147.15	
Forage.....	22	1,108.00	325.00	
Glassware and lamps.....	182	9,897.25	5,482.95	
Hardware and carriages.....	1,659	118,696.45	59,647.95	
Kerosene.....	6,512	243,040.00	30,160.00	
Lard.....	1,966	107,877.00	110,036.25	
Liquors.....	56	2,122.00	2,865.00	
Live animals.....	2	40.00	125.00	
Lumber.....	58	959.00	455.00	
Paints and oils.....	353	30,204.50	14,029.00	
Printing supplies, paper, presses, and type.....	97	22,457.50	8,135.00	
Provisions.....	255	28,638.25	106,183.55	
Sallicloth and ducking.....	149	16,958.00	34,190.00	
Sewing machine and parts.....	27	1,385.00	3,255.00	
Small fruits.....	17	1,514.00	297.65	
Soap and candles.....	595	94,141.00	11,849.25	
Sugar.....	29	1,206.00	680.00	
Tobacco:				
Chewing tobacco.....	29	575.00	1,315.00	
Leaf tobacco.....	6	266.00	1,052.50	
Tobacco fillings.....	90	6,908.00	11,120.00	
Total.....	29,357	1,831,011.53	975,718.80	

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN APRIL, 1902.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department of the United States, show the condition of the general foreign trade of the Republic during the month of April, 1901 and 1902, as well as for the ten months' period ending April 30 of the two fiscal years under consideration. The classification of imports is as follows:

	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Articles of food, and animals.....	\$19,858,324	\$15,466,694	\$183,099,207	\$168,201,815
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry.....	27,814,640	30,643,028	215,689,939	273,804,175
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts.....	7,214,893	7,221,029	65,111,468	74,852,885
Articles manufactured ready for consumption.....	10,402,110	11,778,182	113,024,958	123,342,206
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	11,348,164	10,719,545	99,201,233	112,321,935
Total Imports of merchandise.....	76,698,131	75,828,478	676,124,805	754,523,017

The classification of exports is as follows:

	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
DOMESTIC.				
Products of—				
Agriculture .....	\$75,044,966	\$59,216,879	\$811,610,741	\$753,054,535
Manufactures .....	34,416,279	38,961,391	339,307,623	333,820,809
Mining .....	3,088,357	3,254,368	31,630,400	32,639,943
Forest .....	4,950,077	4,108,835	44,757,956	38,123,133
Fisheries .....	311,488	447,983	7,173,332	6,846,566
Miscellaneous .....	275,199	653,515	4,090,006	4,590,003
Total domestic .....	118,086,396	106,642,881	1,238,870,058	1,169,074,989
FOREIGN.				
Free of duty .....	1,430,407	1,259,879	10,496,835	11,113,020
Dutiable .....	1,237,387	1,270,723	11,355,924	9,972,988
Total foreign .....	2,667,794	2,530,602	21,852,759	21,086,008
Total exports .....	120,754,190	109,173,483	1,260,422,817	1,190,160,997

An examination of the details covered by this summary shows that manufacturers' materials formed one-half of the importations during the month of April, and in the ten months formed over 16 per cent of the total; while the exports of manufactures in the month of April formed 36.54 per cent of the total exports against 29.15 per cent in April, 1901, and for the ten months ending with April, 1902, they formed 28.55 per cent of the total exports as compared with 27.40 per cent in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. The total value of manufacturers' materials imported in the ten months ending with April this year is \$348,657,061, as against \$280,801,407 in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of \$67,855,654, or 24 per cent. Exports of manufactures, it will be observed, are nearly overtaking those of last year, the gain in the month of April alone being \$4,500,000 over April, 1901, while for the ten months the total value of manufactures exported falls but \$5,486,814 below that for the corresponding months of last year. Manufactures formed considerably more than one-third of the exports in the month of April, having formed 36.54 per cent of the total, against 29.05 per cent in April, 1901, while for the ten months the percentage which manufactures form of the total exports is higher than in any preceding year except 1900.

In imports of manufacturers' materials the growth is found in almost every important class of articles. Comparisons, in round numbers, show the following results in 1901 and 1902: Chemicals, which are largely used in manufacturing, show a growth from \$44,500,000 in the ten months of last year to over \$48,000,000 in the ten months of the present fiscal year; raw cotton, from 39,000,000 to 87,000,000 pounds; copper ore, from \$8,000,000 in value to over \$12,000,000; fibers, for use in manufacturing, from \$18,000,000 to \$25,000,000; hides and skins, from

\$37,000,000 to \$49,000,000; raw silk, from \$23,000,000 to \$36,000,000; tin, from 59,000,000 to 64,000,000 pounds; leaf tobacco, from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds; wool, from less than \$10,000,000 to over \$15,000,000, and wood from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

On the export side the largest increase in manufactures is in cotton goods, which in the present fiscal year will exceed by 25 per cent the figures of any preceding year. For the ten months ending with April the total exports of cotton manufactures were \$26,436,379, and for the single month of April were \$3,032,718, indicating that for the full fiscal year the total will exceed \$30,000,000. The highest figure in exports of cotton manufactures ever reached in any preceding year was \$24,003,087, in 1900.

A comparison of the figures of the present fiscal year with those of the earlier part of the past decade shows that the exports of cotton manufactures have doubled since 1895. Prior to that year their total value had never reached so much as \$15,000,000. In 1897 the total value of cotton manufactures exported was \$21,000,000; in 1899, \$23,000,000; in 1900, \$24,000,000, and in 1902 will, as above indicated, exceed \$30,000,000. This increase is chiefly in cotton cloths, and a large proportion of the growth is in exports to China. Exports of cotton cloths to China have more than doubled since 1900, the total for ten months having advanced from 164,000,000 yards in 1900 to 372,000,000 yards in 1902. The total exports of manufactures, as already indicated, have nearly overtaken the figures of last year, and for the full fiscal year seem likely to be quite as large as those of last year. The exports of domestic manufactures for the ten months total \$333,820,809, against \$339,307,623, a decrease of \$4,500,000; while the fact that April alone made a gain of \$4,500,000 over April of last year indicates that the fiscal year 1902 will probably equal the record of 1901. An analysis of the exports of manufactures indicates that the chief reduction is in iron and steel manufactures, and that there are marked increases in other lines. Iron and steel manufactures alone, chiefly by reason of the unusual home demand, fell \$16,000,000 below the exports of last year; while the fact that the total exports of manufactures are but \$5,500,000 less than those of last year indicates that in other lines of manufacture there has been a marked gain.

#### RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The Department of State of the United States has informed the International Bureau of the American Republics, under date of June 9, 1902, that the following foreign consular officers, accredited to Latin-American countries, have been recognized by the Government:

SERAFIN S. WITHERS, Consul-General of Ecuador, at New York.

EDUARDO VILLAR, Vice-Consul of Venezuela, at San Juan, Porto Rico.



## THE MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

United Census Bulletin No. 171, issued on May 20, 1902, contains a complete exposition of the conditions and advancement of the rubber boot and shoe manufacturing industry in the census year 1900, comparative statistics being also given for the two preceding decades. The following data is reproduced as of interest and value to the various rubber-growing countries of the International Union of American States:

"Although the rubber boot and shoe industry was successfully established in the United States prior to 1850, it was not reported as a separate industry until the census of 1880. At previous censuses it was reported together with rubber coats, druggists' supplies, and various other rubber sundries, under the general captions of india-rubber and elastic goods, and india-rubber goods. The growth and development of the industry during the past two decades has been constant, and in many respects remarkable, as is shown by the statistics presented in the following tables. Table 1 is a comparative summary of the returns for this industry from 1880 to 1900, inclusive:

TABLE 1.—Comparative summary, 1880 to 1900, with per cent of increase for each decade.

	Date of census.			Per cent of increase.	
	1900.	1890.	1880.	1890 to 1900.	1880 to 1890.
Number of establishments .....	22	11	9	100.0	22.2
Capital .....	\$33,667,533	\$17,790,970	\$2,425,000	89.2	633.6
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number .....	483	*130	(b)	271.5	.....
Salaries .....	\$597,239	*\$153,802	(b)	288.3	.....
Wage-earners, average number .....	14,391	9,134	4,662	57.6	95.9
Total wages .....	\$6,426,579	\$3,813,073	\$1,469,038	68.5	159.6
Men, 16 years and over .....	8,248	5,126	2,514	60.9	103.9
Wages .....	\$4,338,480	\$2,524,209	(b)	71.9	.....
Women, 16 years and over .....	5,942	3,924	1,984	51.4	97.8
Wages .....	\$2,052,462	\$1,273,580	(b)	61.2	.....
Children, under 16 years .....	201	84	164	139.3	*48.8
Wages .....	\$35,637	\$15,284	(b)	133.2	.....
Miscellaneous expenses .....	\$2,089,154	\$943,918	(4)	121.3	.....
Cost of materials used .....	\$22,682,543	\$11,650,787	\$6,023,053	94.7	93.4
Value of products, including custom work and repairing .....	\$41,089,819	\$18,632,060	\$9,705,724	120.5	92.0

\*Includes proprietors and firm members, with their salaries; number only reported in 1900.

<sup>b</sup>Not reported separately.

<sup>4</sup>Decrease.

<sup>5</sup>Not reported.

"The apparently abnormal increase in capital from \$2,425,000 in 1880 to \$17,790,970 in 1890, or 633.6 per cent, is probably due in part to the fact that a return of live capital was first called for at the census of 1890.

"Table 5 shows the cost of materials used in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, the cost of each item, and its proportion of the whole amount for 1900.

TABLE 5.—*Cost of materials, 1900.*

	1900.	
	Amount.	Per cent of total.
Total.....	\$22,682,543	100.0
Principal materials.....	22,223,946	98.0
Purchased in raw state.....	14,582,768	64.3
Purchased in partially manufactured form.....	7,641,178	33.7
Fuel.....	242,619	1.1
Mill supplies.....	123,869	0.5
Freight.....	92,109	0.4

The largest item is that reported for principal materials, or those which actually enter into the product. These are subdivided into materials purchased in a raw state and those purchased in a partially manufactured form. Materials purchased in the raw state are those upon which no manufacturing force has been expended, and consist chiefly of crude rubber. The cost of this class of materials was \$14,582,768, or 64.3 per cent of the total. Materials purchased in a partially manufactured form cost \$7,641,178, or 33.7 per cent of the total. This item includes reclaimed rubber, felt goods, chemicals, sheeting, and other necessary materials. It is impossible to estimate the exact quantity or value of reclaimed rubber used in 1900; many establishments included this item with the cost of all other materials, yet the fact that five establishments reported having used 2,971,866 pounds of reclaimed rubber, valued at \$337,371, shows it to be an important factor in this industry.

Some establishments were unable to separate the amount paid for freight from the cost of materials, and reported the two together. For that reason the \$92,109 shown in Table 5 does not represent the actual cost of freight, and should be considered only in connection with the cost of materials. The amount paid for fuel, \$242,619, comprises that used for both motive power and heating purposes. Each establishment engaged in this industry produced its own power and heat. Mill supplies, including oil, waste, belting, tools, etc.—materials which do not enter into the product, but are necessary in the process of manufacture—cost \$123,869. The three items of fuel, mill supplies, and freight, together form but a small per cent of the total.

Table 6 is an extract from the report on commerce and navigation issued by the United States Treasury Department, showing the entire amount of crude rubber imported into this country during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and the countries from which it was exported.

TABLE 6.—Quantity and value of total imports of crude rubber for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Countries from which imported.	Pounds.	Value.
<b>Total</b> .....	49,377,138	\$31,376,867
<b>Europe</b> .....	16,998,907	11,231,915
Belgium.....	2,841,404	2,243,961
France.....	1,198,209	745,592
Germany.....	1,750,498	892,246
Netherlands.....	106,621	68,122
Portugal.....	2,488,114	1,719,311
United Kingdom.....	3,611,061	3,562,680
<b>North America</b> .....	1,922,179	1,028,504
British Honduras.....	51,295	23,852
Dominion of Canada.....	586	410
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	9,171	5,997
<b>Central American States:</b>		
Costa Rica.....	131,789	78,870
Guatemala.....	201,546	74,596
Honduras.....	176,731	83,181
Nicaragua.....	827,087	523,131
Salvador.....	51,971	18,909
Mexico.....	450,712	214,886
<b>West Indies:</b>		
British.....	11,961	4,443
Cuba.....	327	106
<b>South America</b> .....	29,811,978	18,831,082
Brazil.....	28,026,714	17,876,121
Chile.....	15,136	10,394
Colombia.....	815,091	439,632
Ecuador.....	826,411	421,283
Guiana, Dutch.....	215	118
Peru.....	8,211	5,345
Uruguay.....	785	480
Venezuela.....	119,415	77,709
<b>Asia</b> .....	644,074	285,366
Chinese Empire.....	2,168	828
East Indies, British.....	640,483	284,155
Hongkong.....	1,423	383

During the year ending June 30, 1900, the total amount of crude rubber imported into the United States was 49,377,138 pounds, valued at \$31,376,867. Of this amount, 29,811,978 pounds, valued at \$18,831,082, were shipped from South America; 16,998,907 pounds, valued at \$11,231,915, from Europe; 1,922,179 pounds, valued at \$1,028,504, from North America; and 644,074 pounds, valued at \$285,366, from Asia. Of the total amount imported, 28,026,714 pounds, valued at \$17,876,121, or more than half, were received from Brazil, the chief rubber-producing country, shipments being made directly from Brazilian to American seaports. In the quantity of rubber furnished, Brazil is followed by the United Kingdom, Belgium, Portugal, Germany, and France, in the order named. From these six countries were received about nine-tenths of the importation of crude rubber for the year.

Table 6 is not intended to show the source of the crude rubber used in this country, but rather the quantity received. Large amounts were shipped from nonproducing countries, while none whatever came from Africa to the United States direct. Table 7 shows that 4,917,281

pounds of African rubber, costing \$3,624,442, were used in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes. This rubber reached the United States by way of other countries. The entire importation of crude rubber for the year, shown in Table 6, should be considered in connection with Table 7, which shows the quantity, value, and source of that used in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes.

TABLE 7.—Quantity and value of the imports of crude rubber used in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, 1900.

Countries from which imported.	Pounds.	Value.
Total.....	17,684,657	\$14,582,768
Brazil.....	10,891,367	9,638,992
Africa.....	4,917,281	3,624,442
Central America.....	1,858,473	1,304,754
Asia.....	17,536	14,580

Table 7 shows that in 1900 there were consumed in this industry 17,684,657 pounds of crude rubber, valued at \$14,582,768. A comparison of these figures with those of Table 6 shows that 35.8 per cent of the total quantity and 46.5 per cent of the total value of crude rubber imported during the year was used in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes. Of the amount so used, 10,891,367 pounds, valued at \$9,638,992, came from Brazil; 4,917,281 pounds, valued at \$3,624,442, from Africa; 1,858,473 pounds, valued at \$1,304,754, from Central America; and 17,536 pounds, valued at \$14,580, from Asiatic countries.

The aggregate value of the products of this industry during the census year was \$41,089,819. There were produced 49,979,229 pairs of rubber boots and shoes of all kinds, or more than one pair for every two persons in the United States, the value of the output, including men's, women's, and children's, being \$38,761,320.

Table 10 is a comparative statement of the exports of rubber boots and shoes for 1890 and 1900, giving the number of pairs, their value, and the countries to which they were exported, as shown in the reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department.

TABLE 10.—Exports of rubber boots and shoes, 1890 and 1900.

Countries to which exported.	1900.		1890.	
	Pairs.	Value.	Pairs.	Value.
Aggregate.....	767,104	\$420,746	171,473	\$149,06
Europe.....	647,189	304,040	66,516	43,33
Austria-Hungary.....	4,322	2,099	75	\$
Azores, and Madeira Islands.....	48	120	129	59
Belgium.....	9,753	4,880	5,139	2,34
Denmark.....	6,484	4,364	4,799	1,98
France.....	153,865	54,680	1,161	62
Germany.....	141,266	55,946	2,544	1,48
Italy.....	235	170	15	1
Netherlands.....	318	145	3,111	1,34
Portugal.....			31	
Spain.....	13,519	6,442		

TABLE 10.—Exports of rubber boots and shoes, 1890 and 1900.—Continued.

Countries to which exported.	1900.		1890.	
	Pairs.	Value.	Pairs.	Value.
Sweden and Norway.....	884	\$444	100	\$50
Switzerland.....	3,810	1,132		
Turkey.....	7,006	3,814		
United Kingdom.....	305,679	166,804	49,412	31,932
North America.....	49,798	53,326	85,777	79,879
British Honduras.....	24	9		
British North America:				
Dominion of Canada—				
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.....	18,880	19,986	11,841	10,776
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba.....	8,661	4,562	37,921	32,489
British Columbia.....	5,754	15,146	20,491	27,216
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	1,985	4,087	1,024	3,393
Central American States:				
Costa Rica.....	36	17		
Guatemala.....	146	80	681	561
Honduras.....	15	15	21	11
Nicaragua.....	288	193	108	203
Mexico.....	1,891	1,043	3,931	1,779
Miquelon, Langley, etc.....	2,933	4,021	1,700	1,691
West Indies:				
British.....	90	111	122	504
Cuba.....	5,749	3,793	58	98
Danish.....	15	11	172	132
Dutch.....			132	101
French.....	4	12		
Haiti.....	38	21	625	619
Porto Rico.....	232	198	193	125
Santo Domingo.....	21	8	448	181
South America.....	9,492	6,852	5,801	2,792
Argentina.....	1,531	1,501	334	237
Brazil.....	3,016	2,874	326	467
Chile.....	261	672		
Colombia.....	3,932	1,442	3,142	1,274
Ecuador.....	168	79	144	60
Peru.....	290	177	221	141
Uruguay.....	288	107		
Venezuela.....			1,631	613
Asia.....	22,654	17,662	6,571	8,509
Chinese Empire.....	428	741	504	725
East Indies, British.....	153	85		
Hongkong.....	708	1,145	75	172
Japan.....	21,285	15,630	5,992	7,612
Turkey in Asia.....	80	61		
Oceania.....	36,689	40,635	6,806	11,516
British Australasia.....	34,513	35,769	5,116	11,225
French Oceania.....	14	30	83	214
Hawaii.....	2,070	4,631	1,307	3,107
Philippine Islands.....	92	205		
Africa.....	1,282	1,231	2	4
British Africa.....	1,258	1,159		
French Africa.....	21	72		
Liberia.....			2	4

"While rubber is produced in South America, Central America, Africa, Asia, and many tropical islands, the best quality is that known as Pará rubber, which derives its name from the seaport whence it is exported. This is abundantly produced in the moist, warm regions of the Amazon River, where the annual rainfall is about 7 feet and inundations are frequent. Authorities are divided as to the species of rubber-yielding tree which produces the best quality of rubber, some claiming that it is the *Hevea guyanensis* (also called *Siphonia elastica*),

while others designate *Hevea brasiliensis* (also called *Siphonia brasiliensis*) as the actual rubber tree. The milky sap of the rubber plant is obtained by either tapping or felling the tree, and the juice, when collected, is prepared for export in various ways. The best and most practical way of preparing the rubber for market is that used in the preparation of Pará rubber, and has much to do with its superior quality. This is known as the process of fumigation. A fire of brush-wood or palm nuts is kindled, and over it is placed a clay funnel. The *seringueiro* or rubber gatherer dips a paddle-shaped stick into his gourd of milky sap, then holds it in the dense smoke issuing from the funnel until the latex acquires sufficient density. This process is repeated, adding layer after layer, until the mass on the end of the paddle reaches the desired thickness, when it is slit up, and, after drying in the open air, is ready for market. By this process a good workman can cure 5 or 6 pounds of rubber in an hour.<sup>a</sup>

The first importations of rubber into the United States did not come as articles of commerce, but were brought here by sailors as a curious product of tropical lands. No particular commercial value was placed upon 'gum elastic,' as it was called, and it could readily be purchased at 5 cents a pound. In the year 1823 a Boston sea captain, returning from a tropical voyage, brought with him a pair of gilded rubber shoes, which, though heavy and awkward, aroused general interest because of their imperviousness to water. A few years later several hundred pairs of these rubber shoes, without the gilding, were brought into this country and readily sold at prices ranging from \$3 to \$5 per pair. The low cost of crude rubber and its relatively high value when made into shoes soon suggested to enterprising minds that considerable profit could be realized from the manufacture and sale of rubber goods, and both in the United States and Europe attention was given to the study and development of this product of the tropics. In 1831 Mr. Chaffee, a manufacturer of leather goods in Roxbury, Massachusetts, discovered that crude rubber dissolved in spirits of turpentine and combined with a quantity of lampblack would produce a varnish which would give to leather or cloth a surface smooth, hard, and impervious to water, and in 1833 the Roxbury India Rubber Company was organized to place this discovery upon the market. This is said to have been the pioneer company in the American rubber trade. The manufacture of rubber goods offered so broad a field for development that others followed the lead of the Roxbury company. Several millions of dollars were invested in this new industry, and a large and profitable business seemed assured. But the rubber problem had not been solved. Hardly had the product of these factories been placed upon the market when it was discovered that for practical purposes it was almost useless. In warm weather the rubber melted and became

<sup>a</sup> India Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Balata; WILLIAM T. BRANST, pp. 7-37.

sticky, and when exposed to cold it became brittle and cracked. The demand for rubber goods ceased, and large quantities which were on the market were returned to the manufacturers. Efforts to remedy this fault having proved unsuccessful the factories closed, and in 1835 the rubber industry was in a state of absolute collapse.<sup>a</sup>

“Experiments were being carried on, however, simultaneously in the United States and in Europe, which were leading toward the correct solution of the rubber problem. In 1832 LUEDERSDORF, a German chemist, discovered that sulphur would deprive rubber dissolved in oil of turpentine of its stickiness. About the same time NATHANIEL HAYWARD noticed that flowers of sulphur scattered upon leaves of rubber weakened their adhesive power. No further development of this process seems to have been made by either LUEDERSDORF or HAYWARD, and it remained for CHARLES GOODYEAR to discover the method by which rubber could be put to practical use. To those who are interested in the manufacture of rubber the story of GOODYEAR’S discovery of the process of vulcanization is familiar. While surrounded by a small group of friends and neighbors to whom he was explaining his theories, based on the discovery of HAYWOOD, he accidentally overturned a small quantity of rubber and sulphur upon a hot stove. It was by this accident that the remarkable discovery was made that heat was the one thing needed to make rubber insensible to both heat and cold. With the key to the solution of the problem thus exposed the process of vulcanization was rapidly developed. GOODYEAR’S original method consisted in combining rubber with melted sulphur and heating the compound to about 300° F. A product similar to GOODYEAR’S was shortly afterwards prepared by HANCOCK by immersing rubber in melted sulphur heated to about 302° F., and allowing it to remain until thoroughly permeated. ALEXANDER PARKES, of Birmingham, discovered the process of ‘cold vulcanization,’ which is accomplished by means of chloride of sulphur; and GERARD has demonstrated that small thin articles can be vulcanized by the use of alkaline sulphur. But of all methods of treating rubber the most important and the one in most general use is that invented by GOODYEAR, which consists in mechanically mixing rubber and sulphur at a moderate temperature and subsequently curing the mixture by the use of superheated steam at a temperature ranging from 248° to 302° F.<sup>b</sup> Color, softness, and other properties are given to rubber by the use of litharge, white lead, chalk, lampblack, and other materials.

“Vulcanized rubber possesses the following properties: It retains its elasticity at a temperature as high as 248° F. and as low as —22°

<sup>a</sup>One Hundred Years of American Commerce; American Rubber Manufactures, by CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Vol. 11, pp. 498-500.

<sup>b</sup>India Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Balata; WILLIAM T. BRANNT, pp. 110-120.

F.;<sup>a</sup> it can not be dissolved by ordinary solvents; it acquires extraordinary powers of resisting compression, with a great increase of strength and elasticity. Thus, by the process of vulcanization, the almost useless 'gum elastic' has been transformed into a useful article of commerce, and the field for further development seems almost unlimited.

"When crude rubber is imported into this country it must first of all be purified. The impurities either originate in the rubber itself or consist of pieces of bark, dirt, stones, or other substances which become mixed with the mass in course of preparation. In cleansing the rubber it is first softened by immersion in water heated by steam, where it is allowed to remain from three to twenty-four hours. The lump is then cut into slices, either by machine or by hand, and the larger impurities removed. The next step is that of rolling and washing, accomplished by passing the rubber between two massive iron rolls—usually corrugated—directly over the point of contact of which is an iron water pipe. The rubber is fed into this machine, ground and crushed by the rolls, while the water from the pipe directly above permeates the mass and washes away the small particles of bark, fiber, and other foreign substances. After the rubber has been repeatedly passed through these rolls it is placed in drying chambers, where it remains until entirely free from moisture, when it is stored away, in rooms protected from light and dampness until needed for further working.<sup>b</sup>

"In the manufacture of boots and shoes the cleansed rubber is first ground and masticated. It then undergoes the compounding process by which it is mixed with the various ingredients, chiefly sulphur and litharge. After that it is rolled and pressed, the whole mass being kneaded into one homogeneous substance. The boots and shoes of the present day are not made of one solid piece of rubber as were those first brought into this country. The ordinary rubber shoe consists of seven or eight different parts, and twenty-three parts are necessary to make the rubber boot. The rubber which is to form the uppers is coated with a tricotic tissue by passing through a calender; that which is to make the soles is passed through another calender, from which it comes with the sole pattern marked out; and each of the other parts is prepared by being passed through the proper calender. From the sheets so formed the pieces are cut out, usually by hand, and cemented together over a smooth last. They are then varnished with asphalt lacquer and revulcanized for seven or eight hours at a temperature of 260° F. The product is then ready for the market. Another important feature of the industry is the process by which waste rubber is reclaimed and again used in manufacturing. This waste, which con-

<sup>a</sup> India Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Balata; WILLIAM T. BRANNT, p. 5.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 92-99.



sists of old rubber boots, shoes, belting, and innumerable other rubber articles, is first run through masticating machines, which reduce it to a powder-like mass. It is then passed over magnetic plates, by which all metallic substances are withdrawn, and by another machine the dirt is sifted out. The waste is next boiled in a vat with an acid solution, which destroys the fibrous matter, and after being washed in large tubs, is thoroughly dried and returned to the mills for refining.<sup>a</sup>

"The manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, as it exists in the United States, dates its inception from the granting of the GOODYEAR patent in 1844; and from the very beginning to the present time the industry has shown a strong, steady development. This is noticeable not only in the quantity of goods produced but also in the style and quality of the product, which has been constantly improved, until to-day, considering shapes and sizes, fully 1,000 varieties of rubber boots and shoes are produced.<sup>b</sup> One of the greatest improvements has been the lessening of the feeling of tightness and uncomfortable heat caused by the wearing of rubber shoes. In the early days of the industry rubber boots and shoes were classed as luxuries to be enjoyed only by the well-to-do, but with the assistance of new machinery and improved methods the product of this industry is now offered to the public at a price within the reach of all. The rubber shoe has demonstrated its usefulness and to-day is generally considered a necessity."

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF.

The "Boston Herald," in a statistical résumé of the beef exports of the United States, publishes the following data:

In the month of April the exports of cattle from the principal customs districts of the United States are given at 18,902 head, valued at \$1,648,942, against 35,368 head, valued at \$3,146,018, in April, 1901. Combining the four different exports of beef—that is, cattle, canned beef, fresh beef, and other beef—the exports in April, 1902, from the principal customs districts amounted to \$5,212,204, against \$6,729,230 in April, 1901, a loss of \$1,517,226. This loss came entirely from the exports of cattle and fresh beef, for there was a gain in the exports of canned beef and other forms of preserved beef.

April is the tenth month of the fiscal year, and these ten months may be considered as giving a fair measure of what may be expected in the figures for the whole year. In the first ten months of the fiscal year 1901 the exports of cattle and beef amounted to \$62,570,680, while in the first ten months of the current fiscal year the exports were but \$56,476,544, a decrease of \$6,194,136. The largest part of this

<sup>a</sup>Rubber, W. E. SIMPSON, Wall Street Journal, October, 1900.

<sup>b</sup>One Hundred Years of American Commerce: American Rubber Manufactures, by CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Vol. II, p. 503.

decrease was accounted for by the falling off in the shipments of cattle, which so far this year were \$5,257,273 less than in the corresponding period of 1901.

The decline in fresh-beef shipments in the ten months of 1902 amounted to \$1,605,673, and there was an increase of \$758,110 in the export of canned beef. Other forms of preserved beef showed a decrease of \$89,300. In considering these figures it should be remembered that the comparison is made with 1901, a record year. In 1901 the exports of cattle and beef were over \$12,000,000 more than the average for the previous four years. If the exports for May and June should continue on the same scale as the exports for April, the figures for the current fiscal year would be in excess of those for either 1898 or 1899, and almost equal to those of 1897 and 1900, so that, though there has been a decline, it has not been a phenomenally large one. New York stands first as regards cattle shipments, and, comparing April, 1902, with April, 1901, her shipments decreased \$361,500, while the shipments from Boston decreased \$348,440. The other two largest ports for cattle shipment, Philadelphia and Baltimore, lost, respectively, \$227,000 and \$187,000. In the ten months ending with April the cattle shipments from New York, contrasting the present with the previous fiscal year, declined only \$373,517, while the figures for Boston declined \$2,267,460; the figures for Baltimore, \$1,594,290, and the figures for Philadelphia, \$625,910. It will be seen that in exports of cattle New York has, during the current fiscal year, held well up to her figures for 1901, while there has been a very marked decline in the figures for Boston.

In the exports of canned beef, comparing ten months of the current year with the first ten months of the previous year, New York shows an increase of more than \$1,000,000, while Boston shows a decrease of \$472,269, the present figures standing \$254,411, against \$676,680 for 1901. In other words, while New York has almost doubled her exports of canned beef, Boston has lost very nearly two-thirds of hers. Philadelphia shows a gain in exports of canned beef over last year, while the figures for Baltimore have declined on something like the same ratio as those of Boston. In 1901 Boston was the fourth largest export port for canned beef, and it now drops to fifth place, while Baltimore, that was third in 1901, now drops to seventh, and New Orleans, that was eighth, advances to third. In the exports of fresh beef New York shows a gain this year over last, while Boston shows a loss of almost \$1,000,000. In the exports of salted, pickled, or other cured beef, New York, which does more than half the export business of the country in this line, has practically held her own, while the figures for Boston have dropped almost a third.

**POSTPONEMENT OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.**

Formal action for the postponement of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to the year 1904 was taken on May 2, 1902, when the Secretary of State of the United States transmitted to the Senate a letter stating the necessity for an additional year in which to prepare the exposition. The reasons for the postponement exist in the fact that many foreign Governments would be unable to participate in the Exposition in a fitting manner if compelled to be ready in 1903. An amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill in the United States Senate provides for the necessary postponement, and arranges for the dedication of the buildings on April 30, 1903; for the opening of the Exposition to visitors not later than May 1, 1904, and for closing not later than December 1, 1904. The amendment also provides for the coinage of \$250,000 in gold dollar pieces, to be used as souvenir coins and to be part of the \$5,000,000 appropriated for the Fair by Congress.

**SILK MANUFACTURE.**

The figures published by the Census Bureau of the United States concerning silk manufacturing in the Republic from 1850 to 1900 show that the value of domestic manufacture of silk in the last six decennial census periods is steadily increasing.

In 1850 there were 67 establishments reported as engaged in the manufactures of silk goods. Their total product was valued at \$1,809,476, an average of \$27,007 for each establishment. In 1900 the establishments had increased in number to 483 and the value of the products to \$107,256,258, an average product of \$222,063 for each establishment.

The imports of raw silk in 1850 amounted to 120,010 pounds, valued at \$401,385, and it is probable that the total amount was consumed in the silk mills.

The imports of raw silk for 1900 amounted to 11,259,310 pounds, valued at \$44,549,672, exceeding those for any fiscal year of the Government.

During the fiscal years 1898 and 1900 there was imported an annual average of 10,421,872 pounds of raw silk, valued at \$35,941,178. In the census year 1900 there were consumed, in the manufacture of silk goods and silk braids and trimmings, 9,760,770 pounds of raw silk, costing \$40,721,877. Making allowance for the amount carried over as a raw material from year to year, and the considerable quantity used by the wool and textile industries, the consumption of raw silk as obtained for this report agrees closely with the quantities of the imports as reported by the Treasury Department.

During the year 1880 the manufactured silk goods of all varieties imported into the United States were valued at \$31,348,948 (foreign

value). The gross value of manufactured silk products for the United States for that year was \$41,033,045. In 1880 the value of the imports of silk manufactures was \$37,363,143, while the gross value of the domestic product was \$87,298,454. In 1900 these values were \$26,903,549 and \$107,256,258, respectively.

In 1860 the silk goods made in the United States as compared with the entire consumption was only 13 per cent. The percentage rose to 38 in 1880 and to 55 in 1890. In broad silk fabrics the domestic production in 1900 was 67.3 per cent of the total estimated consumption of such goods. The United States now produces 85 per cent of the annual consumption of silk ribbon, the value of imported ribbons representing only 15 per cent.

The classes of goods now principally imported from Europe are high novelties, handmade silk velvets, and handmade silk lace, which are not as yet made to any appreciable extent here, but, without doubt, will be in due time. From Japan we are also receiving Habutai and Kaiki silk, which, by reason of their extreme lightness in weight, have been in considerable demand in the United States markets. United States manufacturers expect, however, that international trade returns will show a considerably diminishing percentage of this class of goods in the next few years.

The census tables show a production of 8,970,933 yards of velvets and plushes made in the United States by power-loom weaving in the census year. The value of this product is \$4,959,971, which is 55.5 per cent of the annual consumption. The annual import of foreign manufactures of velvets and plushes during the census year was \$2,335,576, foreign invoice value, and allowing 70 per cent additional for revenue duties, freight, insurance, and importers' profits, we find the approximate value to the consumers to be \$3,970,497.

The domestic production of sewing silks and machine twist, 1,465,575 pounds, valued at \$9,274,800, practically represents the entire United States consumption, there being no importations of any consequence.

In fact, the United States product is universally acknowledged as superior in finish and purity of dye to that of any other country, chiefly because only the best Japan and China filatures, dyed unweighted, are used. It is noteworthy that at the Paris Exposition of 1900, the *grand prix d'honneur*, the highest award given, was awarded to a United States exhibitor of this class of silks.

The development of broad silk weaving in the United States during the past decade has been along the following lines:

First. The production of silk taffetas in both black and colors by power looms. This method of producing these goods was first employed in the United States, the production being on a scale of sufficient commercial importance to entitle this country to credit for its success. Later, power-loom weaving of taffetas was adopted in

Europe as a profitable commercial proposition. Foreign countries are now, therefore, close competitors in the manufacture of these goods, but the credit of original achievement remains with the United States. The importance of this fact is best realized when it is considered that fully one-half of the fabrics produced to-day in the United States on silk power looms are properly included in the "taffetas" class.

Second. While a small proportion of the high-class "fancies" consumed in this country is of French origin, the great bulk is made by domestic mills. The United States is indebted for this result to the energy and versatility of the manufacturers who during the last decade seized upon the possibility of reproducing here the grades of French and Swiss "fancies" which by their attractiveness dominated the United States market. The United States have succeeded in manufacturing every variety of checks, stripes, and figured goods (Jacquards) in popular grades. The United States silk industry can fairly claim to be unexcelled at the present time in the production of this class of goods.

Marked progress in the manufacture of piece-dyed goods woven with raw-silk warps and continually expanding facilities for piece dyeing in silk manufacturing establishments and in dye houses have largely increased the output of this description of fabrics. Both piece dyeing and printing have been for many years features of the foremost silk manufacturing establishments in the United States, but recent favoring circumstances have given a great impetus to these branches of the industry.

At the present time piece-dyed and printed goods of domestic manufacture have largely replaced the imports for Europe. Formerly the European productions were printed exclusively in Europe. As a consequence of the United States tariff, European manufacturers have been shipping a considerable quantity of their goods to this side in the raw or gum to be printed. At the present time both the manufacture and the printing of the fabric are so successfully accomplished in the United States that the domestic production dominates native markets in these specialties.

Warp-print fabrics have also been manufactured to a large extent in the United States during the past ten years, both in broad silks and ribbons. Warp-print goods, including the silks made in this country, have reached such a degree of perfection that at the Paris Exposition of 1900 gold medals were awarded to two United States exhibitors of these fabrics.

A similar award was also made to an United States exhibitor of plain black silks for the superior weave and finish of the fabric.

A striking feature of the industry is the increase in the number of power looms and the decrease in hand looms.

In 1880 there were, in all, on both broad and narrow goods, 5,321 power looms; in 1890 there were 20,822; in 1900 there were 44,257 power looms on both broad and narrow silk goods, while the figures for hand looms have gone in the opposite direction. There were 3,153 hand looms in 1880; in 1890 there were 1,747, while in 1900 there were only 173 hand looms.

#### RAILWAY MILEAGE.

Within the seventy years which have elapsed since the practicability and advantages of railroad construction became assured facts, one-half the total number of miles constructed have been within the confines of the United States. In January, 1902, the total mileage of the railroad lines of the world open to traffic aggregated 484,348 miles, of which 220,657 are located in North America, 168,605 in Europe, 35,580 in Africa, and 15,282 in Australia.

Comparing the mileage of the United States with that of other countries, the United States stands first with 199,378 miles, followed in order by the German Empire, with 31,934 miles; Russia, 29,894; France, 26,613; India, 25,035; Austria-Hungary, 22,919; Great Britain and Ireland, 21,700; Canada, 17,657; British Australia, 15,266; the Argentine Republic, 10,419; Italy, 9,810; Mexico, 9,603; Brazil, 8,718; and Spain, 8,300 miles. In 1830 the railway mileage of the United States was 23; in 1840, it had increased to 2,818; in 1850, to 9,021; in 1860, to 30,626; in 1870, to 52,922; in 1880, to 93,262; in 1890, to 166,654, and in 1900, to 194,321 miles.

The ninth semiannual supplement of the "Railroad Gazette," which appeared on March 28, 1902, contained a list of all the railroads in course of construction, proposed, or incorporated in the United States (including Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines), Canada, and Mexico. There are 1,502 definite projects recorded, representing many stages of advancement, in the interest of 1,142 companies.

Of this number, 1,308 are the projects of 995 companies within the United States; 157 are the projects of 119 Canadian companies, and 37 are new lines in Mexico, in the interest of 28 companies. Projects for which contracts have been let number 453, of which 399 are in the United States, 42 in Canada, and 12 in Mexico.

#### IMMIGRATION, 1821-1900.

The United States Census Bulletin of Immigration shows that the immigration into the United States from 1821 to the census year 1900 was slightly in excess of 19,000,000. Those eighty years cover the entire period since official statistics of American immigration began to be collected. Every country figures in this movement. Germany has contributed more than any other single nation, sending, from 1821 to 1900, a little over 5,000,000 persons to the United States. Ireland

stands next on the roll with 3,869,268. Then comes Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) with 3,026,207, the Scandinavian union of Sweden and Norway with 1,246,312, and Canada and Newfoundland with 1,049,939. Two other countries, Austria-Hungary (including Bohemia) and Italy, each also contributed a little over 1,000,000 to the total; Russia (including the Russian section of Poland) gave almost as many, while the other countries made smaller contributions to the sum of the United States inhabitants.

#### CEREAL VALUES IN 1901.

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture has completed his estimates of the acreage, production, and farm value of the cereal crops of the United States in 1901, the grand totals being as follows:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	91,349,938	1,522,519,891	\$921,555,968
Wheat.....	49,895,514	748,460,218	467,350,156
Oats.....	28,541,476	736,808,724	253,658,777
Barley.....	4,235,744	109,932,924	49,705,163
Rye.....	1,987,505	30,344,880	16,909,742
Buckwheat.....	811,164	15,125,941	8,523,318

In the preparation of this report all proper weight has been given to the recently published census report on the crops of 1899.

## URUGUAY

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1901.

The gross statistics of the foreign commerce of the Republic of Uruguay for 1901, as published in the "South American Journal" for May 10, 1902, show a small decrease in the imports and a large decrease in the exports and general total as compared with the preceding year. The figures for the year, compared with those for 1901, are as follows, the principal items only being given consideration:

*Imports.*—Beverages in general, \$2,284,627, a decrease of \$78,940; comestibles, cereals, and spices, \$5,129,837, increase \$177,160; textiles, \$3,936,184, decrease \$365,599; ready-made clothing, \$954,333, decrease \$152,390; raw and industrial material and machinery, \$7,755,510, increase \$496,330 (mostly attributable to material for the port works); various, \$2,576,905, decrease \$196,391; live stock, \$822,713, decrease \$187,246; total imports, \$23,691,932, showing a net decrease of \$286,274 for 1900. This total compares with an average of \$24,900,000 for the period 1894-1896, and of \$24,800,000 for the period of 1898-1900.

*Exports.*—Live stock, \$473,422, decrease, \$60,794; slaughterhouse products, \$25,931,115, decrease, \$674,547; agricultural products, \$572,668, decrease, \$1,096,855; other products, \$619,551, increase, \$182,016; various articles, \$6,493, decrease, \$14,817; provisions for vessels, \$127,877, increase, \$7,936; total exports, \$27,731,126, showing a net decrease of \$1,679,736 from 1900. This total compares with an average total of \$31,700,000 for the seven years 1894–1900. The failure of the wheat crop, due to the wet winter of 1900, was responsible for the decrease in the exportations of wheat, bran, and pollards, which amounted to \$1,569,650, while the item of jerked beef (*tasajo*) showed a decrease of \$1,149,435. On the other hand, there was an improvement in figures for wool shipments which reduced the net result materially.

Attention is called to the fact that since 1891 the exports of the Republic have steadily exceeded the imports by amounts varying from \$4,000,000 in 1901 to \$11,000,000 in 1899 and nearly \$10,000,000 in 1894 and 1897. In round numbers, the exports for the eleven years 1891–1901 amount to \$330,000,000, as against \$249,000,000 for imports—a difference in favor of the trade balance of the Republic of about \$81,000,000, or a yearly average of \$7,300,000. It is also stated that the current year shows decided improvement in the export statistics as compared with those for 1901.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The German Vice-Consul at Fray Bentos reports that Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, have purchased and leased large *estancias* in Corrientes, thus considerably extending the area of their grazing land in that district. These new additions amount to about 7,700 hectares (19,136 acres) and will provide pasturage for about 50,000 head of cattle, half of which are for breeding purposes and the remainder for fattening and killing. In this way the company can count on from 25,000 to 30,000 additional head of cattle, each year, for slaughtering. There has been an increase in the quantities of corned beef and prepared soups for export.

A new distillery has been started at Montevideo with a working staff of forty hands and a daily output of 800 gallons. The new venture is capitalized at \$140,000, of which \$100,000 have been paid up and devoted to the purchase of materials and machinery procured chiefly from France.



## VENEZUELA.

## RENEWAL OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

On the 19th of February of 1902, a protocol was arranged between the Plenipotentiary of Venezuela and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, for the establishment of the former political relations between the two nations, the tenor of which is as follows:

"The subscribers, H. MAUBOURGUET, Plenipotentiary of the United States of Venezuela, and TH. DELCASSÉ, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed as follows:

## "ARTICLE 1.

"On the Governments of Venezuela and France naming their Ministers in Paris and Caracas, each shall appoint an arbitrator and shall choose as umpire, in case of discord, His Excellency Señor E. de LEÓN CASTILLO, Marqués del MUNI, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain near the Government of the French Republic.

"The said arbitrators shall meet in Caracas immediately after the delivery of his credentials by the French Minister to the President of the United States of Venezuela, for the purpose of examining, by agreement, the claims for indemnification presented by French citizens for damage suffered in Venezuela arising out of the revolution of 1892. All claims which can not be amicably arranged between these two arbitrators shall be submitted by them to the umpire.

"If nothing should be definitely decided either by the two arbitrators or the umpire within the term of one year, from the arrival of the French arbitrator at Caracas, the Venezuelan Government shall deliver to that of France, to be distributed among the rightful claimants, one million bolivars of 3 per cent Diplomatic Debt, by means of which payment of all the claims arising out of the revolution of 1892 shall be definitely settled.

## "ARTICLE 2.

"Claims for indemnity other than those mentioned in article 1, but based on acts anterior to the 23d of May, 1899, shall be examined by agreement, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela and the French Minister at Caracas. If, within the term of six months, from the delivery of his credentials by the Minister of France in Caracas, no agreement shall have been reached as to the amount of the claims claims to be admitted, the claims shall be submitted by them to the umpire designated in the foregoing article.

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela and the French Minister at Caracas, may delegate, in all that concerns them, the execution of the preceding provisions to the arbitrators named by his Government.

"If various claims for indemnity based on different facts be presented by the same claimant, and one of these could be submitted to the procedure established by the preceding article, the others shall be joined to it for the purpose of making one settlement.

"It is understood that this procedure, like that adopted for the 1892 claims, is only allowed by way of exception, and does not invalidate the agreement of the 26th of November, 1895.

"ARTICLE 3.

"There shall be no appeal from the decision of the umpire.

"All indemnities shall be paid to the French Government in scrip of the 3 per cent Diplomatic Debt, within three months after the agreement or award.

"ARTICLE 4.

"The Venezuelan Government shall ask Congress to include in the estimates of expenditure the sums necessary for the payment of the overdue monthly installments of the Diplomatic Debt, and the holders of scrip of that debt shall further rest, participate in all the benefits which may accrue to them from the strict application of the organic laws of Venezuela on the subject.

"The present arrangement shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Paris and Caracas as soon as possible, and at latest by the 30th of April, 1902.

"In testimony whereof the subscribers, thereto authorized by their respective Governments, have executed these presents and affixed their seals thereto.

"Made in duplicate, in Paris, the 19th day of February, 1902.

"H. MAUBOURGUET.

"DELCASSÉ."

And whereas, on the said 19th day of February of the present year 1902, the said H. MAUBOURGUET, Plenipotentiary of the United States of Venezuela, and TH. DELCASSÉ, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of France, subscribed an instrument annexed to the preceding protocol which reads as follows:

"Mr. H. MAUBOURGUET, Plenipotentiary of the United States of Venezuela, has communicated to Mr. TH. DELCASSÉ, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, the Government resolution of the 22d March, 1898, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

"The French Government has noted the provisions contained in the said resolution.

"In testimony whereof they have signed these presents, which shall be added to the ratifications of the protocol signed this day.

"Made in duplicate, in Paris, this 19th day of February, 1902.

"H. MAUBOURGUET.

"DELGASSÉ.

And whereas the National Congress, in exercise of its powers and in pursuance of the law of the 15th of the present month of April, approved the protocol and hereinbefore inserted instrument, the ratifications of which were exchanged in this city yesterday, the 17th instant:

It is therefore ordered that they should be published and carried into execution by Venezuela.

Given, signed, sealed with the seal of the National Executive Power and countersigned by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Caracas this 18th day of April, 1902, year 91 of the Independence and 44 of the Federation.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

(Countersigned:)

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,

J. R. PACHNAO.

#### FORMATION OF A NEW CABINET.

On June 2, 1902, the International Bureau of the American Republics was informed by the Department of State of the United States that a communication had been received from United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, under date of May 13, announcing the formation of a new Cabinet in Venezuela, as follows:

Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr. RAFAEL LOPEZ BARALT.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. DIEGO B. FERRER.

Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Gen. R. TELLO MENDOZA.

Minister of War and Marine, Gen. JOAQUÍN GARRIDO.

Minister of Fomento, Dr. ARNALDO MORALES.

Minister of Public Works, Gen. RAFAEL MARÍA CARABAÑO.

Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. RAFAEL MONSERRATE.

#### NEW RAILWAY CONCESSION.

The Department of Public Works has granted a concession to Mr. ALBERTO TINEDO VELASCO to construct a railway which, starting from the port of Barranquitas, on the west coast of Lake Maracaibo, will terminate at some suitable point in the plains of San Ignacio, District of Perijá. The work of construction must commence within a period of twelve months from the date of the approval of the contract by

Congress, and within one year after the commencement of the work the entire line must be concluded and opened to public traffic. The railway shall consist of a single track having a gauge of 1 meter 7 centimeters, and with a minimum radius of curves of 60 meters. The concession permits the building of branch lines penetrating to the north and south of the station of San Ignacio and passing through the villages of Rosario and Machiques. An additional twelve months are given the concessionaire in which to complete the construction of these branches. The duration of the concession is 99 years, at the expiration of which time the railway, together with its rolling stock, etc., becomes the property of the Government.

#### COMMERCE OF CIUDAD BOLIVAR IN 1901.

In a report received at the British Foreign Office on April 7, 1902, the trade of the consular district of Ciudad Bolivar is shown to have increased during the year 1901 over the preceding twelve months by £9,375, having aggregated £706,388 for the year. As compared with the average of the previous ten years, which was £624,743, the increase in the volume of trade is £81,645. In imports, an advance of £3,296 is noted in a total valuation of £266,095, and the Consul making the report states that British manufactured goods continue to hold their own in this market.

The total exports for the year under review were £440,293. The only articles calling for especial comment are heron feathers, which show a falling off, as compared with the previous year, of 3,798 kilograms in weight and of £25,507 in value. The heavy drop in prices in the home markets no doubt accounts for this reduction, as the rates now ruling, although still covering cost, no longer make the killing of these birds for the collection of feathers so remunerative an industry as formerly.

British Consul DE LEMOS further reports that communication between the port of Ciudad Bolivar and the outer world depends at present almost entirely on one moderate-sized Venezuelan steamer, running once a fortnight between the island of Trinidad and the port and return. This vessel carries nearly all the goods received and takes down to Port of Spain, Trinidad, nearly all the produce exported. In addition it transports passengers and cattle.

The goods imported, as a rule, come through on bills of lading from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Continental countries to Trinidad, while the exports are sent abroad on through bills of lading to Europe and America. The goods and produce are transhipped at Port of Spain. The freights for both imports and exports are high, it being reported that flour from the United States is carried to Trini-

dad at from 40 to 50 cents per barrel, while the freight to Ciudad Bolivar via Trinidad (an additional 300 miles) is \$1 per barrel. Balata rubber shipped through to London costs £3 per ton and Pará rubber is £5 per ton.

Shipping returns for the port show a total registered tonnage of 18,369 tons entered, as against 22,917 in the year 1900. Of this, Venezuelan vessels (steam and sailing) covered 13,940 tons; French, 2,212; British, 1,228; German, 344; and other nationalities, 645 tons. The clearances represent 18,912 tons, as against 23,470 during the preceding year. Of this amount, Venezuela is credited with 15,097 tons; France, 2,212; Great Britain, 981; Germany, 344; and all others, 278.

The following table shows the principal articles of export from Ciudad Bolivar during the years 1900 and 1901, and the respective valuations for the two years:

Articles.	1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Cocoa .....	38,481	£2,327	33,810	£1,924
Coffee .....	13,107	431	66,997	1,828
Copaiba oil .....	8,474	860	16,287	1,578
Rubber (Pará) .....	47,730	11,561	142,797	31,363
Rubber (balata) .....	1,205,612	185,141	1,164,778	167,574
Hides .....	1,463,937	80,513	1,486,582	81,100
Deerskins .....	35,169	2,985	52,192	4,236
Other skins .....			12,060	545
Gold bullion .....	600	63,904	842	89,151
Gold and silver specie .....			63	190
Tonka beans .....	86,460	9,272	7,571	904
Tobacco .....	43,211	1,488	57,008	1,865
Heron feathers (egret) .....	5,811	35,882	2,043	10,375
Other articles .....	71,018	8,075	25,542	937
Cattle .....	46,496	30,777	49,613	45,699
Other animals, number* .....	4309	998	4237	924
Total .....		434,214		440,293

\* Number.

The import valuations at the port and the countries of origin, so far as obtainable, were as follows:

Country.	Value.	
	1900.	1901.
Trinidad (principally transit from the United States, United Kingdom, etc.) .....	£259,166	£254,234
Germany, direct .....	3,633	9,736
United States, direct .....		2,125
Total .....	262,799	266,095

## ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER PLANTS.

United States Consul GOLDSCHMIDT, at La Guaira, has sent the following data to the Department of State of the United States, concerning the electrical development of the Republic:

"There are three electric plants run by water in Venezuela; the principal one is located at El Encantada, 16 kilometers (10 miles) from Caracas. During the rainy season it develops 400 horsepower, but from December to April this is reduced to 100 or less, as in the dry months the water is used for irrigating the adjoining lands. This enterprise was organized in 1897 with a capital of about \$200,000 gold. Three vertical turbines are employed, and the generators are alternating current, and develop power of 5,000 volts. Most of the apparatus is of Swiss manufacture; the wires came from Italy.

"The power developed is used by small corn mills; also by printing offices, coffee mills, etc. At night, it is employed to light Caracas, 12 cents per horsepower per night being paid for this purpose. The other industrial concerns pay from 30 to 50 cents per horsepower per day of ten hours. The company is now erecting a new plant, 1½ miles farther away, at a point where there is a waterfall of 300 feet. When this new station is finished, the company expects to obtain 1,500 horsepower.

"Another enterprise is at Merida (State of Los Andes). This was established about two years ago, to light the city; only about 150 horsepower is developed. All the machinery is of United States make, and direct current.

"San Cristobal (Los Andes) has an electric station of 200 horsepower to light the city and furnish power for a few industrial concerns. A small plant at Barquisimeto, with French machinery, stopped running two years ago.

"The following electric plants have steam as motive power:

"*Caracas*.—Compania de Gas y Luz Electrica de Caracas; capital, 2,300,000 bolivars (\$443,900); 300 horsepower; uses patent fuel (4 tons daily) and 7,350 gallons of water. The plant has a capacity of 96 voltaic arc lamps of 2,000 candlepower, which are used in the streets, and 4,000 incandescent lamps of 16 candlepower for private houses. For arc lights, 50 cents is paid per night of six and one-half hours; for incandescent, \$1.80 per month. These last are the Edison system.

"*Maracaibo*.—An electric plant furnishes light for 300 arc lights of 1,000 candlepower and about 4,000 incandescent lamps. Fuel being cheap, the price of the latter is 80 cents per month for all night.

"*Valencia*.—A plant furnishes electric power for 60 arc and 600 incandescent lights.

"*Puerto Cabello*.—A plant furnishes power for 50 arc and 300 incandescent lights; the arc lights are of 800 candlepower.

"*La Guayra*.—The plant has not been used for some years, and is in bad shape. An effort was made a year ago to start a new company, but nothing has been accomplished."

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Consul E. H. CHENEY reports to the Department of State of the United States from Curaçao, April 25, 1902, that by an ordinance of the Government issued April 16, 1902, coal-laden vessels entering the harbor of Curaçao are exempt from tonnage and light dues. It may be proper to add in this connection, says Mr. CHENEY, that whereas formerly nearly all the coal used here came from Cardiff, only a single cargo of Cardiff coal has arrived in the last two years, all the rest coming from the United States.

Consul E. H. PLUMACHER writes from Maracaibo, April 16, 1902, to the Department of State of the United States, that a recent decree issued by the President of Venezuela orders the coining of 2,000,000 bolivars (\$386,000) in silver money, three-fourths of this to be in 5-bolivar (96 cents) pieces and the rest in 2-bolivar (38 cents) pieces.

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#### TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

A report to the British Foreign Office from Buenos Ayres states that there appear to be openings in the Argentine Republic for the following classes of goods: Agricultural implements and machinery resembling those imported from the United States, made to standard sizes and accompanied by spare parts duly numbered to make replacing easy; light carriages of two or four wheels, such as come from the United States; railway and electric tramway rolling stock and all manner of appliances for mechanical transport; soft steel girders of various shapes, used very largely in house building; iron windmills, which are used in increasing numbers to pump water on the cattle ranches; weigh bridges for use on the ranches, which should be simple, accurate, and durable; raw material used in the manufacture of soap and candles.

JULIUS A. ARCE, C. E. PIZARRO 11, Arequipa, Peru, is reported to be in the market for the supply of 6,240 feet of 3-inch and 6,300 feet of 2-inch wrought iron pipe f. o. b. New York for the works now being built at Aplao. Prices are desired by cable, giving cable code. Another work that has been decided upon is the improvement of the Mollendo Waterworks. In connection with this work a new steam pumping plant is to be established. It is required to pump a maxi-

mm of 210 gallons per minute of filtered water. The water is to be lifted 276 feet through an old 8-inch pipe, 6,500 feet in length. Boilers, pump, and about 500 water meters will be imported from the United States.

A combination of interests in the lake district about Zapotlan and Sapula, west of Guadalajara, Mexico, is reported to have resulted in an important irrigation project, which is expected to be shortly realized. It consists of a series of canals, tunnels, dams, etc., and the acquisition of a force equal to 10,000 horsepower. Lake Zapotlan is to be the base of operations and the source of water supply, which is estimated at 100,000,000 cubic meters. There are to be two main tunnels, the first to run from the lake to a point named Huescalapa, about 5 miles in length, and the second, at Barranca de la Muerto, is to be about 3 miles long. To complete this large system of works two main canals 30 meters wide by 3 meters in depth are to be constructed. Several large reservoirs are also to be built, and will be connected to Lake Zapotlan. Motive power is to be obtained at five points.

The Abangares Gold Fields Company of Costa Rica, which concerns with Anglo-American capital, operates three mines in Central America, has placed contracts for the conversion of its present steam plant into a water-power plant. The initial electrical equipment will have a capacity of 300 horsepower, which, it is said, will be added to in the near future. The General Electric Company has been allotted the contract for the electrical apparatus. The Pelton Water Wheel Company, of 143 Liberty street, has secured the water-wheel contract, as well as an order for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of pipe. The company, it is reported, is also about to add to its cyanide plant.

It is reported that a syndicate is being organized in London for the construction of a railroad from Coatzacoalcos, the Mexican Gulf terminus of the National Tehuantepec Railway, to a point of junction with the Merida-Campeche road. The main object of the project, it is said, is to open up the large tracts of agricultural lands held by American and English investors, by building various branch lines through the State of Tabasco, and at the same time tapping the oil wells on the Macuspana River, which are now reported to be yielding fifty barrels daily and of which a consignment has been made to the London market.

The Belgian Consul-General in Central America reports that the Nicaraguan Government has entered into a contract with Mr. HERBERT C. EMERY for the construction of a steam railway from Matagalpa to the Rio Grande. River steamers will run in connection with the line and will join the vessels which sail from the mouth of the Rio Grande to United States ports.



The Cerro Escarlata Gold Mines Company is making preparations to erect a ten-stamp mill in the Huacal district and take the large custom work that the district will doubtless offer. The San Jose mines, now being operated by a French syndicate, have sunk a shaft 350 feet on a large vein of high-grade free-milling ore. A ten-stamp mill is being put in. The El Globo mines have been sold to Chicago parties, and ore is being shipped into Arizona.

C. R. STAPLES, of Monterey, will shortly let contracts for considerable woodworking machinery, which is to be installed in a large factory about to be erected in that Mexican city for the purpose of manufacturing handles for picks, axes, hammers, shovels, spades, etc. This will be the first plant of its description in the Southern Republic.

The municipality of the city of Valparaiso, Chile, invites tenders for the construction of an electric traction system and the supply of electric lighting. Bids will be received up to September 1.

L. B. SHEPHERD, of the City of Mexico and Monterey, it is reported, will build a power plant at Montemorelos. An electric traction system, 23 miles in length, is also proposed to be constructed.

The Puebla electric trauways (Mexico), which are controlled by the Mexican Tramways Company, Limited, of the City of Mexico, are to be considerably extended. The equipment, etc., will be purchased in the United States.

Bids have been called for for the establishment of a sewerage system in Belem, Pará, Brazil.

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## BOOK NOTES.

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

The March Bulletin of the Yellow Fever Institute, a section of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, contains bulletins from 1 to 7 of the proceedings of the Institute, and embraces in its subject-matter the following contents: "Organization and progress of the Institute;" "Why did not New Orleans have yellow fever in early times, while Boston did?" "Yellow fever in Europe, a general historical review;" "Yellow fever in Portugal;" "Yellow fever in Spain;" "A note on mosquitoes in baggage;" "Yellow fever, its occurrence and quaran-

tine management at the port of Marseille, France." An abstract of the proceedings of the various meetings of the Executive Board from October 11, 1901, up to February 26, 1902, shows that the cooperation of scientists and physicists in all quarters of the world has been solicited, and that they have been invited to enroll themselves as corresponding members of the Institute, and further that papers written by experts on the several aspects of the disease in question will be published from time to time under its auspices.

The United States Department of Agriculture has published as Bulletin No. 41 of the Bureau of Animal Industry a pamphlet treating of "Mexico as a Market for Pure-Bred Beef Cattle." The exports of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses from the United States to Mexico during the years 1893-1900, inclusive, are given, as also instructions as to the best methods of introducing United States cattle into the Mexican Republic. It is also stated that a recent amendment to the tariff laws of Mexico, providing for the free entry of blooded cattle during the year ending June 30, 1902, will doubtless be continued, thus maintaining an occasion for increased exports. The reports of the consular officers of the United States serving in Mexico are included in the pamphlet and give adequate information on the subject.

"Modern Mexico" for May, 1902, contains an interesting article concerning the cattle and meat industry of the Mexican Republic. It is stated that while it is impossible to give the exact figures as to the number of cattle and hogs in Mexico, yet it may be said with considerable accuracy that Chihuahua has, in round numbers, 450,000 head; Sonora, 240,000 head; Nuevo Leon, 145,000 cattle and 50,000 hogs; and Tamaulipas, 250,000 cattle and hogs. From 60,000 to 90,000 cattle are annually shipped to the United States through El Paso, Texas, and about 32,000 by way of Nogales. The consumption of packing-house products within the Republic is given an annual valuation of \$46,000,000 Mexican currency (the figures of 1899), of which \$31,000,000 was paid for beef, \$10,000,000 for pork, and \$5,000,000 for sheep and goats. Without including Chihuahua and Sonora, it is probable that 85 per cent of all the cattle and hogs in the Republic are within a radius of 225 miles of the capital city. Within this district the movement is toward the center of population in and around the Federal District and to Yucatan, Campeche, and Cuba.

The "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States" for April, 1902, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, makes an exhaustive survey of "Commercial Africa in 1901." A detailed study of the physical, political, and commercial conditions of the "Dark Continent" is made, with special reference

to opportunities offered for increasing the trade interests of the various nations sending merchandise thither. In this connection, it may be stated that in the latter part of May about 630 head of Texas cattle were shipped from the United States port of Pensacola for the Natal. The shipment, consisting of bulls and heifers, high grades and pure bloods, none of which were over three years of age, will be followed by others aggregating 10,000 head. The Argentine Republic has received intimations from its Consal at Cape Town of the possibilities of establishing a frozen-meat trade in that quarter of the world.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received from the Legation of the Republic of Uruguay in Washington, two interesting volumes entitled "Annual Statistics of the Republic of Uruguay for the years 1899-1900." These books have been prepared and published under the direction of the Department of Statistics of the Government of Uruguay, and are detailed and comprehensive compilations of the statistics of that progressive Republic in every field of useful industry during the period in question. The subjects of foreign and domestic commerce are handled in a masterful manner and are accompanied by numerous comparative tables illustrative of the growth and volume of the business of the nation for the last thirty-five years. During all this time not only has Uruguay grown from a commercial point of view, but her population has also steadily increased, until in 1900 the total number of inhabitants in the Republic, as shown by the official census returns of that year, was 936,120. The second volume of this useful publication treats extensively of the finances of the nation, and is the most complete official exposition of this subject that has been compiled in recent years, and an exceedingly valuable acquisition to the files of the Columbus Memorial Library.

"The Forum," for June, 1902, contains an article of great pertinence on "Our Growing Dependence upon the Tropics," written by Mr. O. P. AUSTIN, Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics of the United States. The writer quotes the increasing consumption, as articles of necessity rather than of luxury, of tropical and subtropical products in the United States. Coffee and sugar consumption in the past thirty years is shown to have increased twofold; cacao, sixfold; while the use of tea is still as great per capita as in 1870 despite the increase noted for coffee and cacao. India rubber which, a generation ago, was almost unknown, is now utilized everywhere, for clothing, for household requirements, for machinery, and even for the tires of carriages. From South and Central America practically all the imports received by the United States may be classed as tropical or subtropical, and the same may be said of the products of Mexico and the West Indies.

Of the importations for 1901, the ten articles—sugar, coffee, raw silk, india rubber, cacao, fibers, fruits and nuts, tobacco, cotton, and tea—aggregated a valuation of \$340,954,707, or 84 per cent of the total imports of what may be termed tropical or subtropical products. In 1870 the total valuation of articles so classed amounted to \$144,000,000; in 1875, to \$207,000,000; in 1880, to \$246,000,000; in 1890, to \$333,000,000; in 1895, to \$325,000,000 and in 1901, to \$405,000,000. This is a relative increase of 165 per cent in import value as compared with 65 per cent of increase for other products imported by the United States.

A copy of the interesting account of the travels of the Capucin monk, PÈRE YVES D'ÉVREUX, through the northern part of Brazil in 1613 and 1614 has been added to the works of travel and description in the Columbus Memorial Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics. This work, now rare, has been printed in French, from the original copy preserved in the Bibliothèque Imperiale at Paris, and was issued in 1864. An introduction and notes have been added by M. FERDINAND DENIS, of the Library of St. Geneviève. A biographical sketch of YVES D'ÉVREUX and a history of his connection with the first missions established at Maranhau is given in a preface. The narrative of the monk is divided into two treatises. In the first he gives a detailed account of the work of the early French missionaries in Brazil, describes the characteristics and customs of the Indians, and dwells at length on the great natural beauty and vast resources of the north Brazilian country, giving accounts of the animals, birds, trees, and flowers which are peculiar to that locality. The second part is devoted mainly to the myths and religious ceremonies of the inhabitants of Brazil. The work concludes with critical and historical notes concerning the Capucin. There is a comprehensive index.

The former Consul-General of Great Britain in Peru, H. GUILLAUME F. R. G. S., has prepared for the "India Rubber World" for June 1, 1902, an interesting paper concerning the rubber industry of the upper Amazon basin, which he states is centered at Iquitos, a Peruvian port which has risen from the status of a fishing village to a wealthy town of 7,000 inhabitants. He alludes to the work of the United States-cruising corvette *Wilmington* as having demonstrated the navigability of the upper Amazon waters, and thus rendering the rubber forests of the districts bordering thereon accessible for commercial purposes. The new railway recently authorized from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco will also prove of enormous service, as it is near the navigable waters of the Perené, Pachitea, Apurimac, and Rio Camba, thus offering easy access to the Pacific and, via Lima and Callao, to Liverpool. The situ-

subject is also treated in the journal referred to by LIONEL GARNIER, who gives some practical suggestions as to the planting and collecting of rubber.

The Bulletin of the American Geographical Society for April, 1902, contains the concluding chapters of a study by Alexander Brownlie on the "Tides in the Midst of the Pacific Ocean," which has been treated at length in successive numbers of that publication. The various headings under which the subject is considered embrace: The time of high water in the midst of the Pacific; the rate of tidal speed in the midst of the Pacific; what the tides in the midst of the Pacific teach; a consideration of the power by which flood tide is lifted; and tidal basins in the Pacific Ocean. Referring to the two South American basins, known as the Cape Horn and the Juan Fernandez basins, respectively, the writer states that high water takes place at the island of Juan Fernandez five hours and fourteen minutes after Cape Horn. The Fernandez basin makes the third tidal basin stretching across the entire width of the South Pacific from New Britain to Chile. Proceeding still further north another basin is found, known as the Panama tidal basin, which is co-tidal from about Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador, to Panama (Naos Island) and thence to Port Elena, Costa Rica, and includes Galapagos Islands. Further northward is the San Diego tidal basin, reaching to the west coast of Mexico.

The Bureau of Commercial Statistics (*Serviço de Estatística Commercial*) of Brazil has sent to the International Bureau of the American Republics its report on the general import trade of the Republic from January to September, 1901 (*Importação Geral da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil*). This is a very comprehensive résumé of the articles of import and their respective valuations delivered at the various ports of the Republic during the time in reference, the country of origin being also given.

The artificial production of ice forms the subject of Bulletin No. 174, issued on May 22, by the Census Bureau of the United States. This industry, which has attained commercial importance only within the past fifteen or twenty years, has aided greatly in the development of the natural resources of different sections of the country, as artificial refrigeration has given a great stimulus to the production of early vegetables and small fruits in the South and on the Pacific coast, which, owing to previous lack of insurance against decay during transport, had been consumed locally only. The number of ice-making establishments is shown to have increased from 4 in 1870 to 787 in 1900, and the value of the product from \$258,250 to \$13,874,513 in the period named. The total capital invested is given as \$38,204,054 in 1900.

The "Scientific American" for June 7, 1902, contains a study of the *Gynerium argenteum* (Pampas Grass), which is indigenous to the La Plata region of South America and forms a characteristic botanical growth of the country. The cultivation of this plant in the State of California is described, and while it is acknowledged that its economic value is *nil*, aside from its esthetic usage, yet it forms one of the standard crops of the State, and is produced to the extent of 2,500,000 plumes per annum, which are sent to all sections of the United States and Europe.

United States Census Bulletin No. 168, issued May 15, 1902, treats of the manufacture of flax, hemp, and jute products in the census year 1900, showing a capital of \$41,991,762 invested in such manufacture in the 141 establishments engaged. The value of the products is returned at \$47,601,607, while the quantity and cost of materials used is given as 545,449,566 pounds and \$32,197,885, respectively. In these figures sisal grass is represented by 146,352,853 pounds and \$8,827,131.

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## ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING MAY.

The symbol = indicates a gift.

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- v. 2. 1870. 464 pp. Fº.
- v. 3. 1870. Supplément. 223-224 pp. Fº.
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- Ministerio de Agricultura: Memoria sobre el territorio de Misiones. Buenos Aires, Imprenta J. Penser, 1899. 87 pp. 8º.
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- Oficina de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica: Estadística Minera. La Paz, Tip. Comercial, 1902. 8 pp. 8º.
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- Bradstreet's. New York, N. Y. Weekly.
- Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris, France. Irregular.
- Crop Reporter. Washington, Department of Agriculture. Monthly.
- La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris, France. Semimonthly.
- Literary News. New York, N. Y. Monthly.
- Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz, Bolivia. Semimonthly.

## PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

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

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- Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.
- Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
- Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
- Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
- Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
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- Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
- La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.
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 Revista Marítima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
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 La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

## CUBA.

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

## FRANCE.

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

## GERMANY.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.  
 Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.  
 Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hannover.

Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.  
Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.

## GUATEMALA.

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

## HAITI.

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

## HONDURAS.

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

## ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. (Irregular.)

## MEXICO.

Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.  
Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.  
Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.  
Boletín Postal de la Administración General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México. Monthly.  
Boletín Telegráfico. México. Daily.  
Diario Oficial. México. Daily.  
El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.  
El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.  
El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.  
El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.  
Mexican Herald. México. Daily.  
El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.  
El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.  
La Gaceta Comercial. México. Daily.  
Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. México. Monthly.  
Revista Científica y Boletín Meteorológico del Estado de México. Toluca. Monthly.  
Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

## NICARAGUA.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily. (Not received regularly.)  
El Comercio. Managua. Daily.

## PARAGUAY.

Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.  
Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.  
Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.  
Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.

## PERU.

- Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.  
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.  
 Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.  
 El Comercio. Cuzco. Biweekly.  
 El Comercio. Lima. Daily.  
 El Economista. Lima. Weekly.  
 El Peruano. Lima. Daily.  
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima.  
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

## PORTO RICO.

- Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.  
 La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

## SALVADOR.

- Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.  
 Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.  
 Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.  
 Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

## UNITED STATES.

- American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 American Historical Review. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.  
 American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.  
 Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.  
 Board of Trade Journal, Wilmington, Del. Monthly.  
 Boletín Comercial. St. Louis. Semimonthly.  
 Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.  
 Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.  
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Country Life in America. New York. Monthly.  
 Current Encyclopedia. Chicago. Monthly.  
 Current History. Boston. Monthly.  
 Economista Internacional. New York. Monthly.  
 Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 Engineering News and American Railroad Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 Expansionist (The). New York. Monthly.  
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.  
 Foreign Buyer. New York. Monthly.  
 Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.  
 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.  
 Journal of Geography. Lancaster, Pa. Monthly.  
 Library Journal. New York. Monthly.  
 Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.  
 Los Angeles Mining Review. Los Angeles, Cal. Weekly.

- Merchants' Journal. Topeka, Kans. Weekly.  
 Miner and Manufacturer. El Paso, Tex. Monthly.  
 Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.  
 Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.  
 Nation (The). New York. Weekly.  
 National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York. Weekly.  
 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.  
 Publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia  
 Publications of the New England Free Trade League. Boston.  
 Scientific American. New York. Weekly.  
 Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.  
 Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.  
 United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly.  
 World's Work. New York. Monthly.

## URUGUAY.

- Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.  
 El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily.  
 La Nación. Montevideo. Daily.  
 Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

## VENEZUELA.

- El Tiempo. Caracas. Daily.  
 Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.  
 Venezuelan Herald. Caracas. (Not received regularly.)

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

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## COMISIÓN PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LA PRODUCCIÓN, DISTRIBUCIÓN Y CONSUMO DEL CAFÉ.

Á fin de evitar toda duda que pudiera ocurrir sobre el particular, se hace presente en este lugar preferente del BOLETÍN, que la Comisión para el estudio de la producción, distribución y consumo del café, y la Convención Internacional Sanitaria, cuya celebración se acordó por la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana en 29 de enero del corriente año en la capital de México, han sido convocadas como sigue:

La Comisión para el estudio de la producción, distribución y consumo del café, para el 1° de octubre de 1902, en la ciudad de Nueva York.

La Convención Internacional Sanitaria para el 15 de octubre de 1902, en esta ciudad de Washington.

Como la resolución referente al Congreso Aduanero necesita la aprobación de los respectivos Gobiernos, su convocación ha tenido que posponerse.

En el Informe que el Señor DON ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Delegado por Guatemala en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, dirigió á su Gobierno con fecha 15 de marzo de este año, se dice con respecto al asunto del café lo que sigue:

### “PROTECCIÓN Á LA INDUSTRIA DEL CAFÉ.

“En la sesión del 30 de diciembre de 1901, nuestra delegación presentó el siguiente proyecto:

“1. Que dentro de un año, contado desde la clausura de las sesiones de la segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, se reúna en la

ciudad de Nueva York, Estados Unidos de América, una Comisión compuesta de uno ó más delegados nombrados por cada Gobierno que desee estar representado en ella, los cuales deberán tener conocimientos técnicos ó periciales acerca de la producción, distribución y consumo del café.

"2. El Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas fijará la fecha en que habrá de reunirse esta Comisión, que se organizará como ella decida, con el auxilio de la Oficina mencionada, y tendrá por objeto el estudio de las causas que producen actualmente la crisis por que esta gran industria atraviesa, y proponer los medios prácticos de evitarla ó disminuirla.

"Pronuncié entonces unas cuantas frases que, reasumidas, fueron consignadas así en el acta del día:

"S. E. el Señor LAZO ARRIAGA, Delegado de Guatemala, dijo que deseaba llamar la atención de la Conferencia sobre un asunto de vital importancia para todas, ó casi todas, las naciones de este continente: la crisis por que atraviesa en la actualidad la industria cafetera. Quince de dichas naciones son productoras de tan precioso grano, y las cuatro restantes consumidoras de él. Todas, por lo mismo, sufren grandes trastornos en sus relaciones comerciales como consecuencia de esa crisis.

"El problema que ésta plantea, no sólo es un problema comercial, sino también un problema económico, político y social. La baja en el precio del café ha disminuido considerablemente los ingresos del tesoro de algunos países americanos, y quizás deba verse en ella la causa de algunas de las revoluciones que afligen á varios de los referidos países, y que bien puede explicarse, en gran parte, por la pobreza y la miseria que en ellos reina, como resultado de la terrible crisis por que atraviesa la industria cafetera.

"Buscar un remedio á tan grandes males, es tarea digna de esta Conferencia, y por eso tengo el honor de someter á su aprobación una proposición encaminada á lograr propósito tan laudable.

"Agregué, además, que á mi juicio, era posible encontrar medios prácticos que eviten ó, cuando menos, disminuyan los malos efectos que se originan en el estado anómalo por que en la actualidad pasa la industria cafetera; pero que si la reunión de expertos que la delegación de Guatemala proponía, no diere otro resultado que el negativo de que éstos, después del examen detenido del asunto, declaren que no hay remedio posible, eso sólo constituiría ya ventaja no despreciable, pues los productores, desalentados definitivamente por el incierto porvenir de la industria, en vez de continuar haciendo sacrificios estériles para sostener sus plantaciones, dedicarían su capital y sus esfuerzos al desarrollo de otros ramos, dando así variedad á la producción nacional y mayor ensanche á la riqueza pública.

"La Conferencia aceptó el proyecto en la misma forma en que lo propusimos."



Con el título de "El Café: su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo," etc., ha preparado la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas una extensa Memoria, que será sometida á la consideración de esta Comisión tan pronto como se reúna. En ella encontrarán los Señores Delegados importantes informes que podrán ayudarles para el satisfactorio desempeño de su alta misión.

Á efecto de que se conozca de antemano el alcance de ese trabajo ha parecido conveniente publicar desde ahora el Índice de las materias que aquél comprende, y el Prólogo con que va encabezado.

El Índice de las materias es como sigue:

PRÓLOGO.

PRELIMINARES:

Historia del café—Historia natural del café—Variedades de café.

Países y lugares que producen café.\*

América:

América del Norte: México.

América del Centro: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Honduras Británica, Nicaragua.

América del Sur: Bolivia, Brasil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Perú, Venezuela.

Antillas: Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadalupe, Haití, Jamaica, María Galante, Martinica, Puerto Rico, República Dominicana.

Guayanas: Británica (Demerara), Francesa (Cayena), Holandesa (Surinam).

Asia: Arabia (Moka), Birmania, Islas Filipinas (Manila), India Británica.

África: Borbón (Isla de la Reunión), Liberia.

Oceanía: Colonias Índicas de Holanda—Borneo, Java, Sumatra.

Polinesia: Fiji, Hawaii (Islas), Nueva Guinea, Samoa.

Australasia: Australia.

Producción de café en el mundo.

Consumo de café en el mundo.

Consumo general de café por países.

Consumo general de café por unidad de población.

Consumo de café en Alemania.

Consumo de café en Francia.

Consumo de café en Austria-Hungría.

Consumo de café en Italia.

Consumo de café en Rusia.

Los Estados Unidos:

Su importación de café.

Su consumo de café

Su exportación de café.

Bolsa de café en Nueva York.

La Gran Bretaña: Importación, consumo y exportación de café.

Derechos de importación impuestos al café en los principales países del mundo.

Derechos de exportación impuestos al café por los países que lo producen.

Suelo y clima apropiados para cultivar el café.

Cultivo del café.

\*No fué posible obtener datos exactos de los lugares productores de café que no figuran en esta nomenclatura.

- Cosecha del café.
- Beneficio perfeccionado del café.
- Enfermedades del café y medios de combatirlas.
- Conservación del café.
- Torrefacción del café.
- Preparación del café para el uso doméstico.
- Composición química del café.
- Falsificaciones del café.
- Mezclas de cafés.
- Modificaciones efectuadas en el uso del café como bebida.
- Efectos del café en el organismo humano.
- La Liga de los Países Cafeteros (por J. A. OLAVARÍA).
- El café en los Estados Unidos (por F. DE ASSIS BRASIL).
- Estudio sobre el café (por J. B. CALVO).
- Recomendaciones á los Delegados al congreso cafetero (por A. LAZO ARRIBAGA).
- Bibliografía.

El prólogo dice así:

“Siendo el café uno de los principales artículos de exportación de gran parte de los países de la América Latina, con excepción de la República Argentina, de Chile y del Uruguay que no lo producen, y debiéndose reunir en Nueva York, el 15 de octubre del presente año, según lo acordado en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, la Comisión que discurrirá los medios más eficaces de proteger la industria cafetera en el Hemisferio Occidental y recomendará la adopción de las medidas que, á su juicio, den resultados prácticos inmediatos en tal sentido, de conformidad con el acuerdo del Consejo Directivo de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, en su sesión de 19 de marzo próximo pasado, la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas ha reunido, en este folleto, el mayor número asequible de datos sobre el café, y tiene la honra de presentarlos á dicha Comisión, abrigando la esperanza de que sean utilizables, como referencia, para deliberar sobre un asunto tan importante y trascendental, puesto que el café ha llegado á ser uno de los artículos de mayor tráfico y ha caído, por completo, en manos de la especulación, lo que expone su precio de venta á grandes fluctuaciones, pudiendo ser considerable, en un año, el producto perniciario de los cafetales y mucho menor, al siguiente, debido á la mencionada especulación. Por otra parte, la ruina de los cafetales de un país puede hacer subir los precios, y el cultivo del café en nuevas regiones puede hacerlos bajar, así como si la producción de este fruto continúa excediendo á la demanda que tiene en los mercados del mundo, esta superabundancia dará, indudablemente, por resultado, aun mayor depresión en el precio de venta de este artículo; y merece ser tomado en cuenta, que es muy vasta la zona favorable al cultivo del café, pues está comprendida en las líneas isotermas de los 25 grados de latitud norte y de los 30 grados de latitud sur.

“La mayoría de los países civilizados ha adoptado la regla de unir las fuerzas productoras de todo artículo de consumo para darle vigor

á la producción y evitar las fluctuaciones exageradas de los precios de venta. Siguiendo, pues, este precedente, una unión, bien entendida, que tomase en consideración inmediata, entre los diferentes puntos de importancia capital, la necesidad de escogitar medios prácticos de abaratar el precio que tiene, por regla general, el capital en la América Latina y, especialmente, el destinado á labores agrícolas como las que precisa el café—lograría que el trabajo resultara más provechoso para el productor, pues reduciríase el costo de la producción y sería más fácil la acumulación del trabajo, mayores las utilidades, más considerable el incremento del capital y, por consiguiente, mayor la fuerza de producir por modo verdaderamente remunerador.

“Con este folleto y con las someras consideraciones que anteceden, contribuye la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas á las árdnas y complexas labores de la Comisión destinada á proteger y mejorar la industria del café en América.

“WASHINGTON, D. C., junio de 1902.”

#### COSECHA DE CAFÉ EN EL MUNDO.

Conforme á las mejores estadísticas que se tienen á mano, la producción de café en el mundo en el año de 1901 fué 15,460,000 sacos de 132 libras cada uno; en otros términos: 2,040,720,000 libras.

De esta inmensa cantidad corresponden al Brasil, en números redondos, 11,500,000 sacos, ó sean 1,518,000,000 libras, lo que equivale á casi los cuatro quintos del total.

Los Estados de Centro América, Méjico, y las Repúblicas de Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador y Perú, contribuyeron á la producción con 2,200,000 sacos, ó sean 290,400,000 libras.

La República de Haití figuró en este respecto con gran crédito. La producción, 450,000 sacos, ó 59,400,000 libras, fué grande para el país; y la calidad del grano fué excelente. El café de Haití es particularmente estimado en Francia, para donde se exportan todos los años las dos terceras partes de la cosecha.

Puerto Rico y Jamaica suministraron 200,000 sacos, ó sea 26,400,000 libras.

Las Colonias holandesas del Oriente produjeron 480,000 sacos, ó sea 63,360,000 libras.

La India británica, Ceilán y las Filipinas, 315,000 sacos, ó 41,580,000 libras.

África y Moca, 225,000 sacos, ó 29,700,000 libras.

El exceso de la producción sobre el consumo fué de 1,342,000 sacos, ó sea 177,000,000 de libras.

#### CONSUMO DE CAFÉ EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Según los datos estadísticos publicados por la Oficina del ramo en el Departamento del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos de América, el con-

sumo del café en este país ha ido en notable aumento desde el año de 1890.

Las cifras oficiales son como sigue:

Año fiscal.	Cantidad im- portada.	Año fiscal.	Cantidad im- portada.
	<i>Libras</i>		<i>Libras.</i>
1889-1890 .....	499, 159, 120	1896-1897 .....	737, 645, 679
1890-1891 .....	519, 528, 432	1898-1899 .....	831, 827, 662
1891-1892 .....	640, 210, 788	1900-1901 .....	851, 871, 330
1894-1895 .....	652, 208, 975		

## TRATADO DE ARBITRAJE GENERAL CELEBRADO ENTRE BOLIVIA Y EL PERÚ.

Concluido en La Paz, noviembre 21 de 1901.

El Presidente de la República de Bolivia y el Presidente de la República del Perú, deseosos de estrechar firmemente los vínculos que existen entre los dos Estados, estableciendo el arbitraje en las relaciones de ambas Repúblicas, han nombrado á ese fin, por sus plenipotenciarios:

S. E. el Presidente de la República de Bolivia al Doctor Don FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA, su Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores; y S. E. el Presidente de la República del Perú al Doctor Don FELIPE DE OSMA, su Enviado Extraordinario, quienes han celebrado el siguiente:

### TRATADO DE ARBITRAJE.

#### ARTÍCULO I.

Las altas partes contratantes se obligan á someter á arbitraje todas las controversias hasta hoy pendientes y las que durante la vigencia del presente Tratado surgieren entre ellas, cualesquiera que sean su naturaleza y causas y siempre que no hayan podido ser solucionadas por negociaciones directas.

#### ARTÍCULO II.

En cada caso ocurrente, las partes contratantes celebrarán un convenio especial, con el objeto de determinar la materia de la controversia, fijar los puntos que deben ser resueltos, la extensión de las facultades del árbitro y los procedimientos que han de observarse.

#### ARTÍCULO III.

En caso de que las altas partes no lleguen á ponerse de acuerdo sobre los puntos á que se refiere el artículo anterior, el árbitro queda facultado para determinar, en vista de las pretensiones de ambas partes, lo

puntos de hecho y de derecho que deberán ser decididos, para la solución de la controversia, y establecer el procedimiento á seguir.

#### ARTÍCULO IV.

Las altas partes convienen en que el árbitro sea el tribunal permanente de arbitraje que se establezca en virtud de los acuerdos que adopte la Conferencia Panamericana que funciona actualmente en México.

#### ARTÍCULO V.

Para estos dos casos: (a) si no llegara á constituirse el tribunal á que se refiere el artículo precedente, y (b) si hay necesidad de ocurrir al arbitraje, antes de que se constituya ese tribunal, las altas partes convienen en designar árbitro al Gobierno de la República Argentina, al de España y al de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, para que respectivamente ejerzan el cargo uno por impedimento de otro y en el orden en que están nombrados.

#### ARTÍCULO VI.

Si durante la vigencia del presente Tratado, y en los dos supuestos á que se refiere el artículo anterior, ocurriesen distintos casos de arbitraje, serán sucesivamente entregados para su solución á los Gobiernos indicados, en el orden que se halla establecido.

#### ARTÍCULO VII.

El árbitro es también competente: 1° para determinar sobre la regularidad de su constitución, la validez del compromiso y su interpretación; 2° para adoptar las providencias necesarias y resolver todas las dificultades que surjan en el curso del debate. Sobre las cuestiones de carácter técnico ó científico que se presentaren en éste, se pedirá dictamen precisamente á la Real Sociedad Geográfica de Londres ó al Instituto Geodésico Internacional de Berlín; y 3° para designar la época de su funcionamiento.

#### ARTÍCULO VIII.

El árbitro fallará con estricta sujeción á las prescripciones del Derecho Internacional, y en las cuestiones de límites, al principio americano del "uti possidetis" de 1810, siempre que en el convenio á que se refiere el Artículo II no se estableciese la aplicación de reglas especiales ó se autorizara al árbitro para fallar como amigable componedor.

#### ARTÍCULO IX.

La sentencia deberá decidir definitivamente cada punto en litigio, con expresión de sus fundamentos. Será extendida en doble ejemplar

y notificada á cada una de las partes por medio de su representante ante el árbitro.

#### ARTÍCULO X.

La sentencia legalmente pronunciada decide dentro de los límites de su alcance la contienda entre las partes.

#### ARTÍCULO XI.

El árbitro establecerá en la sentencia el plazo dentro del cual debe ser ejecutada.

#### ARTÍCULO XII.

La sentencia es inapelable y su cumplimiento está confiado al honor de las Naciones signatarias de este pacto.

Sin embargo, se admitirá el recurso de revisión ante el mismo árbitro que la pronunció, siempre que se deduzca antes de vencido el plazo señalado para su ejecución, en los siguientes casos:

1°. Si se ha dictado sentencia en virtud de un documento falso ó adulterado.

2°. Si la sentencia ha sido en todo ó en parte la consecuencia de un error de hecho, que resulte de las actuaciones ó documentos de la causa.

#### ARTÍCULO XIII.

El recurso de revisión, no podrá ser interpuesto, en ningún caso, después de los seis meses de notificada la sentencia.

#### ARTÍCULO XIV.

Las altas partes nombrarán su representante en el juicio, pondrán á disposición del árbitro todos los medios de información que de ellas dependan y sufragarán sus propios gastos y la mitad de los gastos generales del arbitraje.

#### ARTÍCULO XV.

El mismo árbitro que pronunció la sentencia decidirá sobre las cuestiones que se susciten en su ejecución.

#### ARTÍCULO XVI.

El presente Tratado durará diez años á partir del canje de las ratificaciones. Si no fuere denunciado seis meses antes de su vencimiento continuará rigiendo por otros diez años y así sucesivamente.

#### ARTÍCULO XVII.

Las ratificaciones del presente Tratado serán canjeadas en La Paz ó en Lima, dentro del término de un año de la fecha.

En fe de lo cual los infrascritos firman y sellan el presente Tratado, hecho en doble ejemplar, en la ciudad de La Paz, á los veintiún días del mes de noviembre del año de mil novecientos uno.

FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA.

FELIPE DE OSMA.

## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

### ESTADÍSTICAS DE INMIGRACIÓN.

La División de Estadística en el Ministerio de Agricultura de la República Argentina ha publicado, entre otras cosas, á mediados de febrero de este año, el interesante cuadro que se pone á continuación, comparativo de la superficie, número de habitantes, número de inmigrantes, y proporción en que están los unos con los otros, en aquella República y los Estados Unidos de América.

Asunto de comparación.	Los Estados Unidos.	La República Argentina.
Superficie ..... kilómetros cuadrados.	7,752,810	2,885,620
Población en el último año.....	77,325,000	4,794,149
Inmigración en el último año.....	487,918	90,127
Kilómetros cuadrados por inmigrante.....	15,000	32,000
Inmigrantes por kilómetro cuadrado.....	0.063	0.432
Inmigrantes por cada mil habitantes.....	6.30	18.80

El Sr. Jefe de la Oficina que publica este cuadro dice con referencia á él lo que sigue:

“El cuadro en que se relaciona la inmigración con la superficie y población del país revela números relativos, satisfactorios y demostrativos. Se sabe que la capacidad económica no se calcula solamente por la extensión del territorio, sino también por la población, que es el elemento consumidor, productor y creador del trabajo. Para mayor claridad sólo se ha tomado la cifra de 90,127 inmigrantes de Ultramar, haciéndose las comparaciones con los Estados Unidos. Resulta que la República ha recibido en 1901 diez y ocho inmigrantes por cada millar de habitantes, mientras que los Estados Unidos sólo recibieron seis, lo que revela una poderosa actividad individual en nuestro país, y un poder de receptividad triple, merced á nuestras riquezas matrices constituidas por las industrias de los campos, la ganadería y la labranza.”

### EL PRECIO DEL AZÚCAR.

En un artículo sobre el precio á que se paga el azúcar en la República Argentina, “El Tiempo” de Buenos Aires establece una comparación entre lo que allí pasa á este respecto y lo que pasa en Inglaterra, y deduce conclusiones favorables á la doctrina del libre cambio.

En Inglaterra, que no produce un grano de azúcar, se importaron en enero del corriente año (1902) nada menos que 183,090,978 kilogramos de azúcar refino, los que se pagaron á razón de 5 centavos en oro americano, que son poco menos de 13 centavos en la moneda corriente de la República Argentina. Este azúcar fué llevado de las primeras refinerías de Francia, Bélgica y Holanda, que son los países en que generalmente se abastece Inglaterra.

En la República Argentina, donde hace veinte años se están haciendo esfuerzos para proteger el desarrollo de la industria azucarera, valiéndose entre otros medios de la imposición de un fuerte derecho de importación á los azúcares extranjeros, los habitantes tienen que pagar el artículo, de calidad las más veces muy inferior al consumido en Inglaterra, á razón de 40 centavos en la moneda del país, ó sea cerca de 15 centavos en oro americano, lo que es como tres veces más.

“El Tiempo” dice que si se redujeran los derechos de importación se abarataría el artículo, aumentaría el consumo y se favorecería también la misma renta aduanera, porque aunque el derecho fuera de menor importancia la ocasión de cobrarlo sería mucho mayor.

De este artículo ha tomado nota el semanario que se publica en París con el título de “Le Nouveau Monde” en su editorial del 23 de abril de este año, donde se le publica traducido textualmente al francés.

#### COMERCIO CON EL ÁFRICA MERIDIONAL.

Según datos compilados por la Dirección de Comercio del Ministerio de Agricultura, la República Argentina exportó, durante los últimos cinco años, para el África meridional, en productos agrícolas y ganaderos, los valores siguientes:

1897.....	\$573,447
1898.....	518,118
1899.....	953,265
1900.....	3,240,270
1901.....	2,891,259
Total.....	8,176,459

#### ESTADÍSTICA DE EXPORTACIONES.

Son de interés los siguientes datos estadísticos publicados oficialmente en Buenos Aires, relativos á la exportación de ciertos artículos en el primer trimestre de 1899, 1900 y 1901:

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Mantequilla..... libras..	1,594,891	2,322,661	3,322,391
Ganado mayor..... número..	312,150	150,550	110,190
Queso..... libras..	18,161	1,883	2,98
Carnes de vaca heladas..... toneladas..	9,079	21,590	44,804
Id. de carnero, id..... id.....	56,827	56,112	63,013
Heno..... id.....	105,598	102,836	95,120
Tasajo..... id.....	19,161	16,419	24,28
Linaza..... id.....	217,713	223,257	338,828
Malz..... id.....	1,116,276	713,248	1,112,200
Carneros..... número..	543,458	198,102	25,76
Trigo..... toneladas..	1,713,429	1,929,676	904,30
Lana..... id.....	237,111	100,913	228,38



La baja en el ganado mayor y lanar se debe á haber estado prohibida su importación en los puertos británicos, durante una gran parte de 1900 y todo el año de 1901.

BOLIVIA.

FERROCARRIL DE YUNGAS.

El Señor DON MANUEL V. BALLIVIÁN, Director de la Oficina Nacional de Estadística, Inmigración y Propaganda Geográfica, y Miembro correspondiente honorario de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas, ha enviado al Cónsul General de Bolivia en Nueva York datos muy interesantes sobre los recursos con que se cuenta para sostener un ferrocarril entre La Paz y Chulumani con un ramal á Coroico.

\* \* \* \* \*

La provincia de Yungas, dice el Sr. BALLIVIÁN, fué dividida en dos, y cada una de éstas, á su turno, en dos secciones, por decreto supremo de 1º de julio de 1890, expedido por la Junta de Gobierno. Dicho supremo decreto fué corroborado por la Convención Nacional, en la forma de una ley el 12 de enero de 1900.

Esta nueva organización sólo consulta la mejor administración de esa rica región que se considerará en este artículo como un todo completo é indivisible. Yungas del Norte y del Sud son, pues, provincias del Departamento de La Paz y las más ricas entre todas, siendo las posesiones que están en esta superficie las mejor cultivadas en todo él.

El clima de ambas es, en general, cálido y bastante húmedo. Sus producciones vegetales son coca, cacao, café, cascarilla, maíz, drogas vainilla, numerosa variedad de maderas finísimas de construcción y ebanistería, é infinidad de variadas y sabrosas frutas, como el plátano, naranja, lima, limón, etc. La coca forma el comercio y principal ocupación de sus habitantes. Dilatadas montañas, provistas de bosques y una vegetación constante, ocupan la parte del N. E., y al S. termina esta región por la gran cadena de los Andes.

\* \* \* \* \*

Esta cordillera encierra con abundancia en su seno, ricos veneros de cuarzo aurífero, metales de plata y plomo. Los ríos que surcan la región, contribuyendo á su fertilidad, son el Coroico, formado con las aguas de Chucura, Chairo, Elena, Yolosa y Santa Bárbara; el Tamampaya, que tiene su origen en la cordillera de Pongo, los llamados Chojlla, Chirca y Solacam, el río de La Paz, el Miguilla, que baja de la cordillera de Choquetanga y los denominados Covendo y Quetolo.

Todos estos torrentes acarrean oro, y en el porvenir contribuirán á aumentar la riqueza natural de esta privilegiada región;

\* \* \* \* \*

El proyecto de ferrocarril á Yungas cuenta, cual pocas empresas de este género en Bolivia, con una base ya conocida, en cuanto á la producción de las dos provincias y su comercio de importación, factores á los que habría de agregar el considerable tráfico de pasajeros.

El Señor BALLIVIÁN juzga que la longitud de la línea principal del ferrocarril no podría alcanzar á más de treinta leguas ó sean 150 kilómetros. Así, pues, la base itineraria del ferrocarril de La Paz á Chulumani, con ramal á Coroico, puede estimarse en 40 leguas, ó sean 200 kilómetros.

El costo de un ferrocarril en esa región, según el informe del Doctor Don FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA, fué calculado, en 1889, en cuatro millones de bolivianos, cantidad á la que había que agregar, por lo menos, un 50 por ciento, á causa de la diferencia del cambio en los mercados extranjeros, á donde se tiene que recurrir para la adquisición del material propio para la proyectada vía férrea. Es decir, el capital que sería menester invertir sería de seis millones de bolivianos.

Para fijar la garantía de esta cantidad habrá que estudiar la estadística de la exportación de esa región. La principal producción es la de la coca, cuyo guarismo averiguado es de trescientos mil cestos, ó arrobas, ósea en quintales (de 46 kilogramos) 75,000. Los demás productos (fruta, cacao, café, cascarilla, etc.) pueden calcularse en una cifra igual, ó sean 75,000. Total para la exportación, 150,000.

El tráfico para la importación, tomando como base un cálculo prudencial, en ningún caso puede ser inferior á cien mil quintales, si se atiende á que no siempre todas las acémilas que entran á las expresadas provincias llevan carga, ó por lo menos, carga completa.

Tendríase, pues, como tráfico de ida y regreso, 250,000 quintales.

\* \* \* \* \*

Un ferrocarril á Yungas ha sido y es la vehemente aspiración de los hacendados de esa feraz porción del suelo del Departamento de La Paz. Su implantación de inmediato traería un asombroso movimiento en el tráfico del comercio; pues entre los factores, que se han tenido en consideración, no se ha hecho referencia á la madera para la construcción y ebanistería, ni á la leña para combustible, en sustitución del escaso y malo que hoy se consume en la ciudad de La Paz. Al presente el alto precio de los fletes hace imposible todo negocio respecto á esta riqueza natural de Yungas.

\* \* \* \* \*

Como tierras adaptables á la colonización y aún con la misma red de caminos que en la actualidad existe, los Yungas pueden recibir, desde el día en que se establezca un ferrocarril, los contingentes de la inmigración, que encontraría provechoso acomodo y porvenir halagador.

\* \* \* \* \*

Para tener cabal idea de los elementos que concurrirán al progreso de las provincias de Yungas del Norte y del Sud, conviene indicar, que

los ríos Coroico y el de La Paz, en una y otra circunseripción respectivamente, son ya navegables, á pesar de los malos pasos que vencería la ciencia del ingeniero. Hoy en día se viaja por dichos ríos hácia las regiones del Beni, hallándose el embarcadero del Coroico á 25 leguas de la ciudad de La Paz, y el de La Paz, engrosado con el Miguilla á unas 34 leguas de la misma.

**GOMA ELÁSTICA DEL TERRITORIO DE ACRE EXPORTADA EN 1901.**

Según el "Indian Rubber World" de mayo de 1902, la goma elástica del Territorio de Acre, exportada en los doce meses de 1901, fué como sigue:

	Kilogramos.		Kilogramos.
Enero .....	269, 112	Setiembre .....	58, 441
Febrero.....	1, 112, 247	Octubre.....	24, 091½
Marzo .....	75, 913	Noviembre.....	59, 131
Abril .....	24, 349	Diciembre .....	76, 422
Mayo.....	125, 374		
Junio.....	49, 383	Total .....	2, 032, 422½
Julio .....	77, 222		
Agosto .....	80, 727	Igual 4,471,374 libras.	

El derecho de exportación de este artículo es 15 por ciento ad valorem.

**BRASIL.**

**LA RIQUEZA DEL BRASIL.**

(Del "Economista Internacional," por el Cónsul General del Brasil en Nueva York.)

Los Estados Unidos del Brasil tienen como limítrofes á todos los Estados de la América del Sur, con excepción de Chile. Unas dos terceras partes de sus fronteras están formadas por el mar, y en esta dilatada costa hay muchos puertos. Su mayor longitud es de unas 2,500 millas inglesas, siendo su mayor anchura de unas 4,000 millas. El gran río de las tierras bajas es el Amazonas, al que suele darse el nombre de "Mediterráneo de Sud-América," y es el río mayor del mundo, bajo cualquier aspecto que se le considere, proporcionando en sus grandes afluentes ó tributarios una navegación de 30,000 millas, sólo dentro del territorio brasileño. Dícese que, allá, en tiempos remotos, el río de la Plata y el Amazonas eran dos mares interiores que estaban unidos el uno con el otro. El Brasil, como una gran isla, formaba por sí sólo un continente; pero los aluviones y las conmoviones del fondo de aquel mar Mediterráneo lo adhirieron, andando el tiempo, á la base oriental de los Andes.

La superficie del Brasil, respecto de su elevación, se divide en la región más alta en mesetas escalonadas, en cordilleras, y en amplios

valles abiertos, que ocupan todas las comarcas al sur de la latitud del Cabo San Roque, y las vastas tierras bajas que forman la cuenca del Amazonas, y que se extienden, tierra adentro, hasta la base de los Andes del Perú, del Ecuador, y de Colombia, volviendo á ascender en la extremidad norte, formando las cordilleras que constituyen los límites con Venezuela y las Guayanas. El gran constituyente de todas las cadenas de montañas de las tierras altas del Sur, parece ser el *gneiss* (roca compuesta de feldspato y mica), que varía desde el esquisto hasta la pizarra arcillosa, porfírica, homogénea y granítica, conteniendo vetas auríferas, como en Minas-Geraes, y en las cercanías de Cuyaba, en Matto-Grosso, tan metamorfoseado por todas partes que se han obliterado todas huellas de fósiles. Hay verdaderas capas carboníferas en los yacimientos de carbón, que están al Sur de los trópicos, que son la formación de aquella costa, no conocida al Norte del Río. Hay, también, rocas carboníferas en el Guapore, que es un tributario del Madeira, en la frontera con Bolivia.

En el Estado de Sergipe abunda la piedra arenosa rojiza, ocupando una área considerable de dicho Estado, y debajo de la formación cretácea. Probablemente, el subsuelo del gran valle del Amazonas está formado de rocas cretáceas; no aparecen en la costa sur de la Rocas Abrolhos, en los 18° sur, pero sí se encuentran á intervalos, hácia el norte, y han sido examinadas en el afluente del río Purus, en la cuenca superior del Amazonas. Arcillas terciarias y piedras arenosas, en capas horizontales y no interrumpidas, extiéndense sobre las rocas cretáceas, de una manera informe. Por las planicies de la costa, más abajo de las mesetas y en el valle de San Francisco, los depósitos horizontales del valle de San Paulo, forman parte, evidentemente, del mismo grupo. Depósitos de inmensas peñas de toba volcánica y de gneis, evidentemente las rocas que estaban al pié de antiquísimos ventisqueros locales, fueron descritos, primero que por ningún otro, por Agassiz, quien los encontró en muchos puntos á lo largo de la costa.

Siguiendo la costa Norte, y á irregulares intervalos á lo largo de ella, se encuentran verdaderos arrecifes de coral. Otra clase de estos bancos, á los que dan el nombre de "fecifes," pero de un origen completamente distinto, son las playas de piedra consolidada, como se ven en Bahía y en Pernambuco, en donde los arrecifes forman un verdadero rompe-olas que protege y abriga el puerto. Estos son, propiamente, de un carácter uniforme y han sido descritos por HARTT como el corazón consolidado de una antigua playa que fué separada de la tierra firme por la invasión de las aguas del mar. (Geología y Geografía física del Brasil, por C. F. HARTT.) Las piedras calcáreas de la cuenca superior del San Francisco, forman cavernas que han alcanzado celebridad por haberse encontrado en ellas osamentas de animales extintos, de muy remota antigüedad, tales como el Mastodonte, Glyptodonte y Megaterio. Al mismo tiempo, han sido encontrados,

en algunas de esas cuevas, útiles, herramientas y restos humanos, enterrados con los huesos de una fauna extinguida, que no dejan duda de que el hombre fué contemporáneo de aquellos."

No han sido observadas huellas volcánicas, á no ser manantiales de aguas calientes, que existen en varios Estados como Bahía, Santa Catarina, Goyaz y Minas Geraes. Los productos en metales y minerales, que existen en esta formación geológica, son de los más variados. Los diamantes fueron descubiertos, por vez primera, en los Estados de Minas, Bahía, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, Paraná, Río Grande do Sul, y San Paulo. Con frecuencia son de un tamaño considerable. Burton hace mención de uno, procedente de Bahía, que pesaba  $72\frac{1}{2}$  quilates y que, una vez salido de las manos del lapidario, resultó ser un brillante muy limpio y de magníficas luces. Diamantes negros, esmeraldas, zafiros, rubíes, topacios, berilos, amatistas, granates, ópalos, calcedonias y zafirinas, ágatas y cornalinas se encuentran con especialidad en el Estado de Minas-Geraes. Los granates se encuentran en gran profusión, aunque de calidad inferior. El cristal de roca, perfectamente puro y de gran tamaño, se obtiene en Minas, Goyaz, San Paulo y Paraná. Las calcedonias, las ágatas y las cornalinas, se encuentran casi en toda la extensión del país; pero han llegado á ser artículo de exportación principalmente de las orillas del Uruguay, en el Estado de Río Grande do Sul.

Una de las cuencas carboníferas del Brasil está en el Estado de Santa Catarina. En el Estado de Río Grande do Sul, en los Valles de Jaguarao, de Candiota, de Jacuby y de Arrolho dos Ratos, se han descubierto cuatro grandes yacimientos de carbón. Se encuentra betumen en casi todos los Estados, y se explota en grande escala cerca de la costa sur de Bahía. El azufre existe en estado nativo en Río Grande do Norte y en reducidas cantidades en los Estados de Río Grande do Sul y Minas. El salitre, así como la sal, se hallan en una vasta área de Minas y Bahía, y también se produce en abundancia en el piso de las cuevas calcáreas del Río San Francisco. Encuéntranse también eflorescencias salinas y de sulfato de magnesia, casi puro, en Minas, Bahía y Ceara. Se encuentra oro en vetas de cuarzo que atraviesan las viejas rocas metamórficas tales como pizarra-greda, pizarra-mica, óxquisto de hierro, en arenillas y pequeñas guijas, en barros y arenas de aluvión procedentes del desgaste de dichas guijas.

Hay muchas minas en explotación. El monto total de la exportación de oro y diamantes arroja un promedio anual de £1,500,000. El oro brasileño está siempre ligado con plata, y este metal se presenta en muchas de las formaciones galénicas que se conocen en casi todos los Estados, así como también en las minas de cobre de Río Grande do Sul. Hay ricas minas de mercurio en el Estado de Paraná. El cobre abunda en los Estados de Matto-Grosso, Goyaz, Minas, Bahía Maranhao, Ceara, y principalmente en Río Grande do Sul, en cuyo último

Estado el mineral que allí se extrae rinde un 60 por ciento de metal puro. El manganeso existe en abundancia en Minas, Río, Bahía y Matto-Grosso, y está considerado como el de la mejor calidad. Hay en explotación minas de galena en muchas partes de la República. Existen minas de plomo á lo largo de la antigua región de la costa, entre Santa Catarina y Maranhao, siendo muy importantes las que se encuentran en la cadena de cerros de Ibiapaba, á orillas del Ceara y del Piahy. Por todas partes, en el Brasil, hay hierro en metal ó en otras formas, y una cantidad de él, casi inagotable, parece existir en las montañas de Minas Geraes.

Un país tan extenso como lo es el Brasil, y de una superficie tan diversificada, necesariamente presenta considerable variedad de climas. Las inmensas tierras bajas del norte, comprendidas en su totalidad entre los trópicos, son muy calientes, y el año allí está dividido en estación de aguas y estación de seca. La elevación de las tierras altas, centrales y del sur, hace que haya gran variedad en las estaciones y en los climas de la parte intertropical de aquella región, y, rumbo al sur, más allá del tropico, se llega á una zona templada en la que están bien marcadas las cuatro estaciones, aunque no de una manera tan distinta como en la Europa central.

Respecto de temperatura, la vasta cuenca del Amazonas es notable por la pequeña variación que allí se experimenta en cuanto al calor, lo que se explica por su posición ecuatorial y por la inmensa superficie de agua y de selvas dentro de sus límites; el termómetro nunca sube á más de 90°, ni baja de 75°. En las altas llanuras de los Estados de Río Grande do Sul y de San Paulo, suele bajar el termómetro á la línea de congelación. El país, en lo general, es sano. La mortalidad en la ciudad más populosa no sube y más bien se mantiene inferior á la de sus iguales de Europa. No hay palabras con que ponderar la exuberancia de la vegetación. La de los valles se diferencia de la de los *sertoes*. Los bosques abundan en casi todas las especies de árboles útiles, medicinales y de ornato, proporcionando maderas ricas para la ebanistería y para construcciones. Sabido es que la flora brasileña es la más hermosa del mundo; no sólo presenta la exuberancia y la variedad comunes á la flora de las tierras calientes, sino que posee clases especiales suyas que le dan extraordinario esplendor, sobre todo en la región ecuatorial.

#### PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR EN EL ESTADO DE SERGIPE.

Según un Informe de Mr. H. W. FURNISS, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Bahía, enviado con fecha 5 de abril de 1902 al Departamento de Estado y publicado el 27 de mayo siguiente por la Oficina de Comercio Extranjero del mismo Departamento, el producto principal del Estado de Sergipe, en la Unión brasilera, es la azúcar. Unos

quince mil acres de su suelo, y más de la mitad de la población total del Estado se encuentran dedicados á esta industria.

Están ya en operación 671 ingenios, de los cuales hay 269 movidos por vapor, 13 por máquinas hidráulicas, y 389 por fuerza animal.

Ocho de los ingenios de la primera clase emplean trenes al vacío, más ó menos perfeccionados. En los demás se usa por regla general el antiguo sistema de hervir el guarapo, defecarlo, y cristalizar el azúcar.

El ingenio mas grande y mejor montado es el llamado "Engenho Central" de Riachuelo, que es un pueblo pequeño á cosa de 21 millas de Aracajú, sobre un brazo del río Sergipe. Tiene 741 acres de tierra, y compra en vastas cantidades la caña que cultivan los agricultores de la vecindad. Tiene también para su servicio un ferrocarril de cerca de trece millas de longitud, con 84 carros y tres locomotoras.

En la zafra de 1900 á 1901 se molieron 25,204 toneladas de caña, de las cuales se sacaron 1,970 toneladas de azúcar, dedicándose el resto á hacer aguardiente.

En la de 1901 á 1902 estaba calculado que se molarían 45,000 toneladas de caña, y que de ellas se sacarían 36,000 de azúcar.

Mr. FURNISS dice que allí se sigue con alarma el movimiento iniciado en los Estados Unidos de América para favorecer el azúcar de Cuba. Sergipe exporta una gran parte de su azúcar para los Estados Unidos y recibirá perjuicio de cualquier favor que se conceda á sus competidores. En esta zafra se trajeron de Sergipe á los puertos de esta Unión 97,200 sacos de azúcar, conteniendo cada uno de ellos 136 libras.

La total exportación de azúcar de Sergipe en 1901 fué de 487,396 sacos, con un peso de 28,313 toneladas métricas, y un valor de 3,807,-588,072 milreis, ó como \$900,000.

La mayor parte de la maquinaria empleada ha venido de Glasgow. Los principales talleres de reparación de maquinaria están dirigidos por ingleses. Hay dos talleres alemanes por cuya influencia ha empezado ya á introducirse maquinaria alemana.

#### PRODUCCIÓN DE AZUCAR EN EL ESTADO DE BAHÍA.

Otro Informe del mismo Cónsul, Mr. H. W. FURNISS, fechado el 19 de abril del corriente año, y publicado el 6 de este mes de junio, referente á la "Industria azucarera en Bahía," contiene los siguientes datos:

La principal región azucarera en este Estado se encuentra en derredor de la ciudad y puerto de Bahía, en un radio de 30 millas, y se considera que los ingenios pueden todos agruparse en dos clases—una que comprende diez y ocho ingenios, provistos de trenes al vacío, y otra, que es muy numerosa, en que se emplean los trenes ordinarios y producen solamente azúcar crudo, mosecado, húmedo ó seco.

La mayor parte de los ingenios compran la caña que muelen, pero no por eso dejan de cultivarla por sí mismos en mayor ó menor escala.

Algunos de los grandes ingenios centrales están auxiliados por el Gobierno federal, con la garantía de un interés sobre el capital invertido. Otros están auxiliados directamente por el Estado, por medio de préstamos de dinero. Otros, en fin, dependen solamente de sus propios recursos.

El costo de producción de 75 kilogramos, ó 160 libras de azúcar, de la calidad llamada de Demerara, del tipo 96, que es por término medio todo lo que puede sacarse de una tonelada de caña debe calcularse como sigue:

Costo de una tonelada de caña.....	\$1.08
Acarreo de la misma al trapiche.....	0.12
Combustible.....	0.324
Maestro de azúcar y trabajadores.....	0.30
Gastos diversos.....	0.024
Transporte á Bahía.....	0.168
Saco.....	0.168
Reparaciones en la factoría.....	0.168
Comisiones en Bahía.....	0.055
Costo total de las 160 libras de azúcar.....	2.407

Las tierras dedicadas en este Estado al cultivo de la caña son de tres clases.

Las llamadas de "massape," que son las mejores, y de color casi negro, se venden á 70 milreis (§16.80) por "tarefa." La "tarefa" es una fracción del acre, equivalente á 0.72.

Las llamadas "salao" son de calidad inferior, y se venden á 50 milreis (§12) la tarefa.

Las llamadas de "arcia," ó de arena, son las peores de todas.

#### ABASTECIMIENTO DE AGUA EN BAHÍA.

La ciudad de Bahía, en el Estado del mismo nombre, de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, tiene una población de 200,000 habitantes, que viven en 17,000 casas. Según un informe enviado al Departamento de Estado en Washington, con fecha 11 de abril del corriente año de 1902, por Mr. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul de los Estados Unidos de América en Río de Janeiro, el abastecimiento de agua de aquella ciudad, había por largo tiempo dejado mucho que desear. Una Compañía local, del nombre de "Queimado," tenía por contrato la obligación de atender á este servicio desde 1852, y había gastado grandes sumas en la construcción de acueductos, fuentes, etc., etc., que no siempre dieron satisfacción completa. Nuevos arreglos se han hecho ahora, asegurando mejor servicio, y renovando la concesión por cuarenta y cinco años, al cabo de los cuales podrá la municipalidad, si así lo quiere,



comprar, á precio fijado por peritos, los talleres y propiedades de los concesionarios.

Sucede, sin embargo, que bien sea por virtud de la presente crisis económica que aflige al Brasil, bien por otras causas, no le es posible de momento á la Compañía de Queimado obtener el dinero necesario para completar el sistema de abastecimiento que tiene que poner en planta; y que por esta razón ha decidido vender la concesión y todo lo hecho hasta ahora, á la persona ó compañía, que quiera subrogársele. El precio pedido es 1,100,000 pesos, y el rendimiento se calcula que será 300,000 pesos por año.

La municipalidad ha hecho obligatorio el uso del agua en cada casa, fijando en 3 pesos por mes el precio de cada 400 litros por día, que en ella se consuman. El agua de las fuentes se paga á razón de 20 reis por cada 20 litros.

## COLOMBIA.

### CONCESIÓN AL FERROCARRIL DE BOLÍVAR PARA LA LIBRE IMPORTACIÓN DE CARBÓN DE PIEDRA.

“ARTÍCULO 1°. El Gobierno concede á la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Bolívar extención de derechos de importación para el carbón que ésta introduzca, destinado exclusivamente para el servicio de la misma empresa.

“ART. 2°. La concesión hecha por el artículo anterior durará por el término de cinco años, que principiarán á contarse desde la fecha de la aprobación de este contrato.

“ART. 3°. La compañía se obliga á vender al Gobierno, á precio de costo, el carbón que éste pueda necesitar.

“ART. 4. El Gobierno, por conducto del Ministerio de Hacienda, podrá declarar administrativamente caducado el presente contrato, si llegare á comprobar que la compañía ha dado inversión distinta al carbón que introduce destinado para el uso de la empresa del ferrocarril.

“ART. 5. El presente contrato necesita para su validez, de la aprobación del Honorable Consejo de Ministros y del Excmo. Sr. Vicepresidente de la República, encargado del poder ejecutivo.

“En fe de lo expuesto se firman dos ejemplares de un mismo tenor, en Bogotá, á catorce de enero de mil novecientos dos.”

El contrato que antecede fué debidamente aprobado por el Honorable Consejo de Ministros, y el Excmo. Vicepresidente de la República, Encargado del poder ejecutivo, en 22 y 23 de enero próximo pasado respectivamente.

## COSTA RICA.

## INAUGURACIÓN DEL NUEVO PRESIDENTE.

La inauguración del nuevo Presidente de la República de Costa Rica, Señor Licenciado Don ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, tuvo lugar con las solemnidades de costumbre el 8 de mayo último, á las doce del día.

Su mensaje inaugural, dirigido al Congreso constitucional de la República, fué como sigue:

“SEÑORES DIPUTADOS: Al tomar posesión de la Presidencia de la República, á que me ha llamado la mayoría de mis conciudadanos, sea mi primera palabra para felicitar á Costa Rica por haber afirmado el imperio de sus instituciones políticas.

“Recibid vosotros, sus dignos Representantes, el homenaje de mi profundo respeto y la expresión de mis sinceros parabienes.

“Nada tan significativo en la vida de las naciones democráticamente constituídas, como el acto sencillo en que, en obediencia á la ley y en acatamiento de la voluntad popular, se trasmite de unos hombres á otros la autoridad suprema del Estado. Patentiza esta ceremonia, de manera irrefutable, que la majestad de la Constitución no es mero anhelo de soñadores políticos, sino práctica y viviente realidad.

“Al congratularme por tal motivo con vosotros, siento verdadera satisfacción en manifestar, con toda la energía de que soy capaz, que á mi vez, corrido que sea el período constitucional, me será muy grato volver á la vida privada y entregar el mando á quien los pueblos libremente designen para sucederme.

“Tan formal declaración, que me complace en estampar al frente de mi primer mensaje y con cuyo cumplimiento satisfaré no sólo mi deber según la ley escrita, sino lo que mi conciencia y mis convicciones conceptúan ineludible obligación, espero que lleve á vuestros ánimos la seguridad de que, por mi parte, favoreceré cualquiera iniciativa de reforma constitucional que tienda á consolidar la alternabilidad en el poder.

“De suma urgencia me parece ampliar el régimen municipal y conceder á los ayuntamientos mayor independencia, á fin de que todos los pueblos de significación, sea por número de habitantes, sea por riqueza, gocen de sus propios recursos, deliberen y decidan acerca de sus propios negocios y salgan de la tutela y centralización, á todas híces injusta y en más de una ocasión reñida con su progreso, á que en el día, por desgracia, se encuentran sujetos.

“La extensión de los cuerpos municipales debería combinarse con el sistema de sufragio directo. De esta suerte se contribuiría á la educación política de los ciudadanos y se asentaría sobre más firmes fundamentos el Gobierno democrático. Para conseguir mejora tan impor-

tante, sería preciso modificar la Constitución. De mi parte, apoyaría la proposición de enmienda.

“El Gobierno que hoy se inaugura no hará política de partido. Ni conviene que en las circunstancias por que atraviesa la República haya luchas de bandería ó sectarismo. El país lo que realmente desea es que la nueva Administración se consagre, y la nueva Administración lo que más ardientemente anhela es consagrarse de lleno, exenta de otras preocupaciones, á atender los graves y complicados problemas económicos que tan justamente tienen embargados todos los espíritus.

“Desde luego tendría que haber acaloramiento de los partidos, y se comprometería seriamente la tranquilidad social, si de parte del Gobierno ó de parte de los ciudadanos, se suscitasen conflictos religiosos. Mi Gobierno, conseqüente con el propósito enunciado, procurará en sus relaciones con la Iglesia, mantener la más franca y cordial armonía, sin que por eso provoque ó consienta alteración en las posiciones que respectivamente ocupan el poder civil y la autoridad eclesiástica. Dentro de esa fórmula, otorgar á la Iglesia todo auxilio compatible con nuestro modo de ser actual: he aquí el criterio que informará mi conducta de gobernante en este asunto. No dudo ni por un instante que para llevar á cabo este plan, único que se aviene con el deseo de conciliación que me anima, podré contar con el patriotismo y la cordura que distinguen al venerable sacerdote que tan merecidamente ha sido designado por la Santa Sede para regir la Iglesia de Costa Rica.

“La situación del Tesoro público, de todos conocida, obligará al Gobierno, como medida imprescindible, aunque dolorosa, á simplificar los servicios de la Administración, á reducir el personal de empleados y á abstenerse de todo gasto que no tenga carácter de indispensable. No se me oculta que con esta resolución habrá muchos intereses lesionados y que el sistema de economías aparejará descontento; pero es preciso entrar por ese camino, no obstante sus abrojos.

“El Gobierno, sin embargo, no procederá de modo caprichoso é injusto. Conservará los empleos que sean necesarios; exigirá á los funcionarios públicos el mismo trabajo asiduo y la misma severa puntualidad que cualquier particular ó empresario pide á sus dependientes; pero en cambio les garantizará su posición mientras haya buen desempeño, y al elegir buscará, antes que opinión política, competencia y probidad.

“La agricultura recibirá especial protección de mi Gobierno. Como medio, el más eficaz de darle impulso y de reanimar las fuerzas productoras de la nación, se dedicará buena parte de las entradas del Tesoro al ensanche, mejoramiento y conservación de los caminos. Protección indirecta pero de gran trascendencia obtendrá igualmente con la persecución de la vagancia y del contrabando de aguardiente y con la prohibición de mantener puestos de licores fuera de los centros de población.

“Las leyes vigentes contra la fabricación y el expendio clandestinos de aguardiente, se ejecutarán con todo rigor, y aún resultaría provechoso modificarlas en un sentido de mayor severidad contra el delincuente, y de mayor facilidad para la acción de la justicia.

“Usar de tolerancia en esta materia sería altamente censurable, no sólo porque reñye directamente contra la renta, sino principalmente por que cría hábitos de resistencia á la autoridad y á la ley, por que con ella se permite la bebida de artienlos malsanos, que en mayor escala producen enfermedades y traen la debilidad de la raza, y por que abaratándose el aguardiente se fomentan los vicios y las malas costumbres y crece de modo notable la criminalidad.

“Combatir enérgicamente esta plaga social, es trabajar por el buen nombre, moralidad y vigorosa constitución de nuestras gentes.

“Mi Gobierno tratará de contribuir al bienestar material y moral de las clases obreras. Fomentará la agremiación de artesanos, que es provechosa tanto en el sentido de mutuo apoyo, como en el de disciplina de los agremiados. Tan pronto como los recursos del Erario lo permitan, promoverá obras públicas que les den ocupación. Y desde luego les facilitará los medios á su alcance para que obtengan una educación general y técnica, mediante la cual, lleguen á formarse operarios hábiles al par que ciudadanos ejemplares.

“En punto á relaciones internacionales, el nuevo Gobierno seguirá la conducta que tradicionalmente ha observado Costa Rica: cumplir leal y estrictamente las obligaciones que le imponen los tratados vigentes; llenar los deberes que el derecho de gentes prescribe para todas las naciones; y especialmente, no intervenir ni directa ni indirectamente en los asuntos internos de los otros Estados. Este propósito será aun más envidosamente cumplido en cuanto se refiere á los países limítrofes.

“La instrucción pública continuará recibiendo del Gobierno la misma esmerada atención que hasta ahora ha tenido. Sin embargo, será conveniente hacer más práctica la enseñanza que se imparte en las escuelas rurales y quitar al Estado el papel que ha asumido de empresario de la segunda enseñanza, ya que por condiciones especiales de la República deba otorgarle franco apoyo.

“Por lo demás mi Gobierno pondrá oído atento á toda manifestación de la opinión pública y en primer término á las críticas que se le enderecen, para aprovechar el consejo saludable, si lo hubiere, ó para hacer caso omiso del insulto, si de él llegare á usarse; y solicitará la cooperación de los buenos patriotas y hombres de mérito, sin reparar en su filiación política. Especialmente requiere y espera el concurso de vuestras luces y patriotismo.

“Permitid, señores diputados, que antes de terminar ofrezca mi congratulación muy respetuosa al distinguido costarricense que desciende del solio presidencial, por haber sabido conservar el orden y promover el adelanto, y por haber procurado en su período de Gobierno—una

de los más laboriosos que registra la historia nacional—hacer la dicha de su patria. Al retirarse del puesto que tanto ha ilustrado con su talento y con sus preclaras dotes de estadista, lleve la satisfacción de que no le seguirán á la vida privada ni odios personales ni rencores que clamen venganza, y de que, si bien su administración podrá ser por algunos disentida, todos sus conciudadanos reconocemos que ha sido un gobernante patriota y progresista.

“Al presentarle en este acto mi cordial enhorabuena, no sólo saludo al ciudadano que baja del poder, dejando tras de sí brillante estela, sino que también saludo en él, con toda efusión y con el país entero, á la Constitución que dictaron los fundadores de nuestra República y que nosotros debemos mirar como arca santa de nuestras instituciones.”

#### EL NUEVO GABINETE.

Ascension Esquivel, Presidente constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Organízase el Gabinete en la forma siguiente:

Licenciado don LEONIDAS PACHECO, Secretario de Estado en las Carteras de Relaciones Exteriores, Justicia, Gracia, Culto, Beneficencia é Instrucción Pública.

Don MANUEL J. JIMÉNEZ, en las de Gobernación, Policía y Fomento.

Licenciado don Cleto GONZÁLES VÍQUEZ, en las de Hacienda y Comercio.

Don TOBIÁS ZÚÑIGA, en las de Guerra y Marina.

ART. 2°. El Subsecretario de Gobernación queda encargado de la ejecución de este decreto.

Dado en la Casa Presidencial, á los ocho días del mes de Mayo de mil novecientos dos.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL

El Subsecretario de Estado en el despacho de Gobernación.

PEDRO LORÍA

#### NOTICIA BIOGRÁFICA DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE ESQUIVEL.

El Señor don ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL es uno de los estadistas más prominentes de Costa Rica, y uno de los más distinguidos de Centro América.

Sus dotes elevadas de hombre recto, de juicio calmado y reflexivo, notadas desde el tiempo en que era estudiante de Derecho muy aprovechado, le dieron aunque muy joven aún, un gran prestigio que fué creciendo á medida que iba siendo conocido.

Abogado notable, ha sido factor importante en las reformas de la legislación de Costa Rica, que tanto honra al país por la manera prudente con que allí se han introducido los principios modernos, y se practicar sin jactancias las doctrinas que informan la verdadera idea liberal.

Al recorrer la escala que lo ha elevado, ya en la administración de justicia, en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, en el servicio diplomático, ó en el ejercicio de la Primera Magistratura de la República, los eminentes servicios del Señor ESQUIVEL han reflejado invariablemente su carácter honorabilísimo, la rectitud de sus miras, su ardiente patriotismo.

Candidato á la Presidencia en la campaña electoral de 1889, y llamado á ejercer el Poder Ejecutivo en calidad de Designado, conforme á la ley, renunció aquel puesto para entrar en la lucha á que le obligaba su partido y lo llevaban sus propias convicciones. No obtuvo entonces la elección, pero sus prestigios lejos de declinar más bien crecieron, y de ello dá evidencia la inmensa mayoría que lo ha elevado, y el regocijo general con que todo el país ha celebrado su exultación al Poder Ejecutivo.

#### LIBRE IMPORTACIÓN DE CAJAS DE MADERA.

El Congreso Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, de conformidad con la fracción 4ª del artículo 94 de la Constitución, decreta:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Apruébase el decreto n.º. 5 de 7 de febrero último, por el cual se exceptúan del pago de derechos de aduana y muelle las cajas de madera que se introduzcan de los Estados Unidos de Norte América para el empaque y exportación de naranjas.

Al poder ejecutivo:

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones del Congreso. Palacio Nacional. San José, á los veintitres días del mes de mayo de mil novecientos dos.

FRANCISCO M. IGLESIAS, *Presidente.*

CARLOS SAENZ, *1.º Secretario.*

PEDRO ZUMBADO, *2.º Secretario.*

San José, á los veintitres días del mes de mayo de mil novecientos dos.

Ejecútese:

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

El Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Hacienda y Comercio:

CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

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## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1475 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los

Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionando. La estadística corresponde al mes de abril de 1902, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en abril de 1902, comparados con igual período de 1901. Debe explicarse que la estadística de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referente á un mes cualquiera, no se recibe en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación ó impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de abril, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en junio.

**MANUFACTURA DE BOTAS Y ZAPATOS DE GOMA ELÁSTICA.**

El Boletín del Censo relativo á este asunto, publicado el 20 de mayo del corriente año de 1902, pone de manifiesto el notable incremento que ha habido en esta industria.

En 1880 había 9 factorías de botas y zapatos de goma; en 1890, el número subió á 11; y en 1900 han sido 22.

Todo el capital empleado en este negocio en 1880 era \$2,429,000. El empleado en 1890 fué \$17,790,970, y el de 1900 llegó á \$33,667,533.

El valor de los productos en 1880 fué \$9,705,724. En 1890 subió á \$18,632,000, y en 1900 llegó á \$41,089,819.

La manufactura de botas y zapatos de goma, tal como existe en los Estados Unidos, data desde 1844 cuando se concedió la patente llamada de Goodyear. El progreso efectuado desde entonces, así en la cantidad como en la calidad de los productos, ha sido muy notable. Hoy se hacen como mil clases distintas de botas y zapatos de goma, y entre las grandes ventajas que se ha logrado obtener, está la de haber conseguido que estas botas y zapatos no sean ya tan intolerablemente calientes como lo eran al principio.

En un tiempo estos artículos se consideraban como cosas de lujo, de que sólo podían gozar las gentes acomodadas. Hoy se encuentran fácilmente al alcance de todos.

El siguiente cuadro muestra la cantidad y el valor de la goma elástica cruda ó en bruto, importada en los Estados Unidos en el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1900, y los países de donde vino.

Países de donde fué importada.	Libras.	Valor.
Total.....	49,377,138	\$31,376,867
Europa.....	16,998,907	11,231,915
Bélgica.....	2,841,404	2,213,964
Francia.....	1,198,209	745,592
Alemania.....	1,750,498	892,216
Países Bajos.....	106,621	68,122
Portugal.....	2,488,114	1,719,311
Reino Unido.....	8,611,061	5,562,680

Paises de donde fué importada.	Libras.	Valor.
América del Norte.....	1,922,179	\$1,028,504
Honduras Británicas.....	51,295	23,850
Dominio de Canadá.....	586	440
Terranova y Labrador.....	9,171	5,997
América Central:		
Costa Rica.....	134,789	78,870
Guatemala.....	204,546	74,596
Honduras.....	176,731	83,181
Nicaragua.....	827,087	523,131
Salvador.....	54,971	18,909
México.....	450,712	214,806
Las Antillas Británicas.....	11,964	4,448
Cuba.....	327	136
América del Sur.....	29,811,978	18,831,082
Brazil.....	28,026,714	17,876,121
Chile.....	15,136	10,394
Colombia.....	815,091	439,622
Ecuador.....	826,411	421,282
Guayana (Holandesa).....	215	115
Perú.....	8,211	5,345
Uruguay.....	785	480
Venezuela.....	119,415	77,709
Asia.....	644,074	285,361
Imperio de China.....	2,168	82
Indias Orientales, Inglesas.....	640,483	284,118
Hongkong.....	1,423	380

Las dos tablas que siguen contienen datos interesantes:

*Cantidad y valor de las importaciones de goma elástica cruda ó en bruto que se usó en 1900 para la fabricación de botas y zapatos de goma.*

Paises de donde fué importada.	Libras.	Valor.
Total.....	17,684,657	\$14,582,765
Brasil.....	10,891,367	9,638,992
Africa.....	4,917,281	3,624,445
América Central.....	1,858,473	1,304,756
Asia.....	17,586	14,580

*Exportación de botas y zapatos de goma en 1890 y 1900.*

Paises á que fueron exportados.	1900.		1890.	
	Pares.	Valor.	Pares.	Valor.
Suma.....	767,101	\$420,746	171,473	\$149,065
Europa.....	647,189	301,040	66,516	43,222
Austria-Hungría.....	4,322	2,099	75	39
Azores y Madera, Islas de.....	48	120	129	68
Bélgica.....	9,753	4,880	5,139	2,340
Dinamarca.....	6,484	4,364	4,799	1,890
Francia.....	153,865	54,680	1,161	62
Alemania.....	141,236	55,946	2,541	1,400
Italia.....	235	170	15	10
Paises Bajos.....	318	145	3,111	1,900
Portugal.....			31	20
España.....	13,519	6,442		
Suecia y Noruega.....	884	414	100	50
Suiza.....	3,810	1,132		
Turquia.....	7,006	3,844		
Reino Unido.....	305,679	166,804	49,412	34,920



Exportación de botas y zapatos de goma en 1890 y 1900—Continúa.

Países á que fueron exportados.	1900.		1890.	
	Pares.	Valor.	Pares.	Valor.
América del Norte.....	49,798	\$53,326	85,777	\$79,879
Honduras Inglesa.....	21	9		
América Británica:				
Dominio de Canadá—				
Nueva Escocia, Nuevo Brunswick.....	18,880	19,996	14,841	10,776
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba.....	8,661	4,562	37,921	32,489
Columbia Inglesa.....	5,764	15,146	20,494	27,216
Terranova y Labrador.....	4,985	4,087	4,024	3,393
América Central:				
Costa Rica.....	36	17		
Guatemala.....	146	80	684	561
Honduras.....	15	15	21	11
Nicaragua.....	288	193	108	203
México.....	1,894	1,043	3,931	1,779
Miquelón, Langley, etc.....	2,953	4,021	1,700	1,691
Las Antillas:				
Inglesas.....	90	111	422	504
Cuba.....	5,749	3,793	58	98
Dinamarquesas.....	15	11	172	132
Holandesas.....			132	101
Francesas.....	4	12		
Haití.....	38	24	625	619
Puerto Rico.....	232	198	193	125
Santo Domingo.....	24	8	448	181
América del Sur.....	9,492	6,852	5,801	2,792
Argentina.....	1,591	1,501	334	237
Brasil.....	3,016	2,874	325	467
Chile.....	261	672		
Colombia.....	3,932	1,442	3,142	1,271
Ecuador.....	168	79	141	60
Perú.....	290	177	224	141
Uruguay.....	288	107		
Venezuela.....			1,631	613
Asia.....	22,654	17,662	6,571	8,509
Imperio de China.....	428	741	504	725
Indias Orientales, Inglesas.....	153	85		
Hongkong.....	708	1,145	75	172
Japón.....	21,285	15,630	5,992	7,612
Turquía en Asia.....	80	61		
Oceanía.....	36,689	40,635	6,806	14,546
Australasia Británica.....	31,513	35,769	5,416	11,225
Oceanía Francesa.....	14	30	83	214
Hawái.....	2,070	1,631	1,307	3,107
Islas Filipinas.....	82	205		
Africa.....	1,282	1,231	2	4
Africa Británica.....	1,258	1,159		
Africa Francesa.....	21	72		
Liberia.....			2	4
Suma.....	767,104	420,746	171,473	149,056

NOTAS SOBRE EL COMERCIO MARÍTIMO DE SAN FRANCISCO DE CALIFORNIA.

Según un Informe dirigido en 1° de febrero de este año de 1902, por el Cónsul de Chile en San Francisco de California al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores en Santiago de Chile, sobre el comercio general de importación y exportación entre el puerto citado y los de aquella República, durante el año de 1901, pocas veces ha habido una situación de mayor prosperidad comercial entre los dos países que la que se

presentó en ese año. El progreso ha consistido no tanto en el volumen del comercio marítimo, como en el desenvolvimiento de relaciones comerciales más dilatadas, y en el desarrollo de métodos comerciales enteramente distintos de los que se han seguido en San Francisco por muchos años.

Este Informe ha sido publicado en el "Diario Oficial" de la República de Chile el 1° de mayo último, y muestra que antes de mucho el puerto de San Francisco será reconocido como el primer puerto de distribución en todo el Pacífico. Gradualmente se han ido abriendo las puertas de los mercados del Oriente, y millones de habitantes en China y en Japón consumen ahora más harina americana que la que jamás habían consumido. Los pedidos de calzado y de géneros de algodón han aumentado y continúan constantemente aumentándose.

La siguiente tabla muestra la importancia del comercio de exportación por el puerto de San Francisco, comparado con los otros del Pacífico septentrional, de 1890 á 1900, ambos inclusive:

Distritos.	1890.	1892.	1894.	1896.	1898.	1900.
Alaska .....	\$4,845	\$20,561	\$7,142	\$17,419	\$64,419	\$2,532,887
Arizona .....	.....	.....	503,501	1,031,317	1,347,486	2,300,000
Humboldt .....	139,012	156,107	111,251	111,174	151,591	248,020
Los Angeles .....	220	.....	2,151	39,376	8,614	.....
Oregon .....	757,580	892,335	77,267	395,534	257,365	87,125
Puget Sound .....	4,021,669	5,129,254	5,567,113	10,549,137	15,649,512	19,612,077
San Diego .....	316,410	98,574	195,597	204,153	141,928	1,537,606
San Francisco .....	35,819,585	31,711,450	22,147,050	39,786,024	31,998,805	37,940,334
Willamette .....	3,408,880	6,048,943	3,789,745	6,972,428	12,801,913	9,007,043
Total .....	44,468,201	44,057,224	32,466,917	59,127,592	62,424,636	73,265,092

Las exportaciones de San Francisco, por mar, en 1901, excedieron de \$40,000,000 en valor, y no hay duda que hubieran llegado á mucho más si no hubiera sido por las huelgas que tuvieron paralizado el comercio por espacio de unos tres meses.

La exportación en octubre de 1896 fué por valor de \$5,750,000, y en octubre de 1901 ha llegado hasta \$6,000,200.

Las exportaciones para Hawaii en 1899 fueron por valor de \$11,500,000.

En 1895 no había más que tres líneas de vapores que daban viajes regulares entre San Francisco y los demás puertos. Hoy hay doce líneas que pertenecen á diez grandes compañías, con vapores á veces magníficos de doce y diez y seis mil toneladas. En estas líneas no se cuentan las establecidas para el servicio entre San Francisco y el Canadá y Alaska.

Además de los transportes militares que salen de San Francisco para Manila hay ahora un vapor mercante que hace el viaje mensualmente. Existe la esperanza de que estos viajes sean semanales dentro de un año ó año y medio.

Las mercancías importadas en San Francisco en 1901 son como sigue:

Bananas.....racimos..	9,920	Aceite castor.....cajas..	695
Dulces.....cajas..	1,000	Aceite de China.....id....	17,903
Cemento.....barriles..	290,152	Aceite de oliva.....id....	8,270
Carbón del este.....toneladas..	28,372	Aceites (diversos).....barriles..	10,062
Carbón del extranjero.....id....	205,549	Aceites (diversos).....cajas..	12,077
Cacao.....sacos..	6,997	Opio.....id....	3,770
Cocos.....millares..	875	Naranjas.....bultos..	3,635
Café.....sacos..	395,487	Pasas.....barriles..	2
Carbón de coke.....toneladas..	30,654	Arroz.....sacos..	524,771
Copra.....sacos..	26,804	Sal.....id....	63,228
Jarcia.....paquetes..	5,270	Sal.....toneladas..	785
Algodón.....fardos..	999	Pieles de foca.....número..	1,669
Ladrillos.....millares..	3,215	Seda.....paquetes..	2,201
Lino.....fardos..	3,236	Jabón.....cajas..	34,675
Yeso.....toneladas..	700	Espicias.....paquetes..	3,847
Cañaño.....fardos..	17,641	Rieles de acero.....número..	392
Cueros.....id....	20,037	Azúcar.....sacos..	308,308
Cueros.....número..	37,246	Azufre.....id....	99,256
Hierro (lingotes).....toneladas..	4,605	Azufre.....toneladas..	3,230
Hierro (variados).....bultos..	128,189	Té.....paquetes..	85,983
Kapok.....fardos..	880	Lata.....barras..	50,703
Limones.....cajas..	15,541	Lata.....cajas..	54,937
Esteras.....rollos..	60,315	Vermouth.....id....	21,090
Mercaderías chinas.....bultos..	158,923	Hueso de ballena.....libras..	7,000
Miel y jarabes.....barriles..	626	Whiskey.....barriles..	7,966
Clavos.....barrilitos..	20,235	Whiskey.....cajas..	12,397
Nitrato.....sacos..	138,396	Yute (cañamazo).....fardos..	16,153
Estopa.....fardos..	2,440		

ESTADÍSTICAS DE RENTAS ADUANERAS EN 1901.

El monto total de los derechos de importaciones recibidos en la aduana de San Francisco, durante el año que terminó el 30 de noviembre último, refleja gran crédito en este puerto.

El resumen mensual de la aduana consta de las siguientes entradas:

Meses.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Diciembre.....	\$187,531.40	\$421,750.65	\$631,639.41
Enero.....	536,100.28	754,582.84	636,396.20
Febrero.....	519,902.95	500,343.81	482,861.43
Marzo.....	681,104.89	552,544.95	538,488.34
Abril.....	570,945.17	706,377.95	586,721.52
Mayo.....	585,107.47	543,740.14	575,359.75
Junio.....	655,677.57	667,902.43	585,360.82
Julio.....	556,860.99	653,927.73	657,026.61
Agosto.....	717,385.81	690,641.81	577,945.01
Septiembre.....	522,202.11	562,285.00	595,855.43
Octubre.....	603,614.63	778,632.66	635,251.71
Noviembre.....	508,560.23	790,651.79	561,122.03
Total.....	6,975,326.50	7,626,381.76	7,027,008.33

IMPORTACIONES.

Las importaciones marítimas de mercaderías extranjeras en los doce meses, que incluyen hasta el 30 de noviembre de 1901, son muy estimables.

Los valores de dichas importaciones van expresados a continuación, de modo que la comparación con los totales de las que se hicieron durante el mismo número de los dos años anteriores, sea más fácil:

Meses.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Diciembre .....	\$2,049,968	\$3,152,722	\$2,108,898
Enero .....	2,642,027	3,256,912	2,390,408
Febrero .....	4,302,850	4,424,063	2,764,920
Marzo .....	4,295,267	3,471,780	3,894,737
Abril .....	3,212,939	5,793,547	3,717,294
Mayo .....	3,867,493	3,793,988	3,538,978
Junio .....	3,743,452	3,485,298	3,730,410
Julio .....	2,446,636	2,218,890	2,538,142
Agosto .....	5,087,695	3,644,613	3,058,851
Septiembre .....	4,001,737	2,198,529	2,713,149
Octubre .....	4,411,967	2,569,440	2,961,923
Noviembre .....	3,876,839	3,118,089	2,814,980
Total .....	44,575,170	41,064,811	36,235,690

La clasificación de las mercaderías importadas en 1901, demuestra que poco más de la mitad de ellas entraron libres de derechos.

Las procedencias de las mercaderías ya citadas, se declaran en el cuadro que aparece a continuación:

Países.	1900	1901	Países.	1900	1901
Japón .....	\$9,468,240	\$10,726,500	Australia .....	\$593,450	\$675,920
China y Hongkong .....	8,059,323	6,138,720	Méjico .....	460,354	487,330
América Central .....	2,327,085	1,668,240	Columbia Británica .....	3,409,782	2,525,860
Gran Bretaña .....	2,463,214	2,127,400	Sud América .....	840,979	991,470
Islas Hawaii .....	5,578,833	.....	Indias Orientales .....	2,992,293	2,742,400
Francia .....	1,346,654	1,315,980	Filipinas .....	452,286	339,510
Alemania .....	4,424,815	1,432,240	Islas del Mar Austral .....	407,343	496,760
Bélgica .....	750,435	840,780	Siberia y otros .....	15,327	105,640
Italia .....	224,591	337,960	Total .....	41,064,811	36,235,690
Cuba .....	249,604	252,980			

El siguiente cuadro expresa los destinos y valores de las exportaciones marítimas de San Francisco durante los doce meses concluidos el 30 de noviembre de 1901, y, para que se puedan comparar con los del año anterior, se incluyen también éstos.

Destino.	1900.	1901.	Destino.	1900.	1901.
Estados del Oriente .....	\$3,293,988	\$3,252,320	Islas Fonga .....	\$2,400	\$920
Gran Bretaña .....	13,705,374	12,708,490	Islas Carolinas .....	10,896	2,640
Bélgica .....	100,183	33,370	América Central .....	1,577,284	2,228,190
Alemania .....	54,306	729,400	Panamá .....	97,564	136,360
Francia .....	59,977	317,180	Indias Orientales .....	101,214	104,120
Islas Hawaii .....	6,526,590	.....	China .....	3,600	1,200
Columbia Británica .....	1,037,753	1,137,120	Siberia .....	383,895	261,290
Méjico .....	1,598,724	1,815,400	India .....	174,644	167,300
España .....	.....	1,320,160	Islas Fanning .....	1,237	840
China y Hongkong .....	4,572,607	5,321,370	Chile .....	800	.....
Japón .....	3,759,414	3,316,860	Dinamarca .....	972	450
Sud América .....	1,030,075	1,725,920	Noruega .....	1,120	760
Australia .....	1,927,331	2,664,800	África del Sur .....	460	116,280
Nueva Zelandia .....	434,461	1,242,200	Siliza .....	210	.....
Islas Sanon .....	49,120	16,150	Holanda .....	.....	110
Islas Marquesas .....	.....	3,010	Italia .....	.....	170
Islas Tahiti .....	319,808	420,320	Islas de Marshall .....	7,617	5,400
Islas Filipinas .....	693,865	952,690	Varios .....	110,972	31,350
Islas Fiji .....	4,120	2,780	Total .....	41,651,193	40,081,560
Islas Gilbert .....	5,692	5,890			
Islas Pitcairn .....	2,560	1,780			

San Francisco es el desembocadero occidental de todo el comercio de los Estados Unidos.

California es el único Estado que produce asfalto y roca bituminosa.

San Francisco es el primer puerto ballenero del mundo.

Las minas de oro de California produjeron \$17,000,000 en 1901.

Las transacciones bancarias en los once meses, terminados el 30 de noviembre de 1901, ascendieron á \$1,175,301,571.50.

Los depósitos naturales de petróleo de este Estado dan al presente 16,000,000 de barriles anuales, cuyo valor es de \$12,000,000.

Las exportaciones de San Francisco, por mar, fueron, en 1901, de \$41,000,000.

En el año ya citado se acuñaron en esta ciudad \$70,000,000.

La producción de lana fué de 17,000,000 de libras.

Las Cajas de ahorros tuvieron un aumento en los depósitos de más de \$7,000,000.

En el mismo año (1901) los depósitos en los bancos comerciales aumentaron \$8,000,000.

San Francisco es la tercera ciudad (en cuanto á importancia comercial) de los Estados Unidos.

La cosecha de trigo de California en 1901 consistió en 1,000,000 de toneladas, cuyo valor fué de \$19,000,000.

La cantidad de azúcar importada en San Francisco el año pasado llegó á 600,000,000 de libras, y la de arroz, á 30,000,000.

California produce mucha miel, habiendo llegado la producción de este artículo el año pasado hasta poder cargar, 220 carros de ferrocarril.

El comercio marítimo de San Francisco en octubre del año pasado fué de más importancia que el de ningún otro mes en la historia de la ciudad.

La cosecha de cebada en 1901 fué de 500,000 toneladas, y su valor \$7,500,000.

En San Francisco hay diecisiete bancos de comercio; sus recursos son más de \$87,000,000.

La producción de vino en el año ya expresado ascendió á 18,000,000 de galones.

#### APLAZAMIENTO DE LA EXPOSICIÓN DE SAN LUIS.

La exposición que ha de celebrarse en San Luis, Missouri, para conmemorar la compra de la Louisiana, ha sido aplazada para el año de 1904. Entre las diferentes razones que ha habido para ello está la de que muchos Gobiernos extranjeros no podrían tomar parte en el certamen, si este hubiese de efectuarse en 1903, como se había pensado.

La apertura de la Exposición tendrá lugar, cuando más tarde, el 1° de mayo de 1904, y su clausura el 1° de diciembre del mismo año.

Se han mandado acuñar \$250,000 en monedas de oro, de valor de un peso cada una, que se venderán como "recuerdos" de la Exposición. Esta suma forma parte de los \$5,000,000 que el Congreso votó para auxiliarla en sus gastos.

## GUATEMALA.

## RECURSOS PARA AUXILIAR Á LAS VÍCTIMAS DE LOS ÚLTIMOS TERREMOTOS.

[Abril 25 de 1902.]

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa de la República de Guatemala, Considerando: Que los terremotos ocurridos el 18 del corriente han ocasionado lamentables pérdidas en varios pueblos, y que el Presidente de la República ha dirigido una excitativa especial á fin de que la Asamblea dicte las providencias que exige esa desgracia nacional.

Considerando: Que el Poder Legislativo está en el deber de tomar todas aquellas medidas que tiendan á aliviar en lo posible los efectos del desastre, y que el establecimiento de varios impuestos, con un carácter transitorio, es de equidad y permitirá llevar á las familias perjudicadas los socorros necesarios.

Por tanto, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Por el término de cinco años, contados desde el 1º de mayo entrante, se recaudarán en las oficinas de hacienda los siguientes impuestos adicionales.

1º. Diez centavos por cada botella de aguardiente que con la capacidad y grados de ley salgan de los depósitos respectivos para el consumo.

2º. Un diez por ciento más sobre las cuotas actuales que se pagan por licencias ó patentes para expendio de licores y aguardiente.

3º. El veinte por ciento más sobre los derechos de importación de vinos, cervezas y licores procedentes del extranjero.

4º. Cinco pesos anuales por cada manzana de caña de azúcar, en aquellas plantaciones que excedan de cinco manzanas.

5º. El diez por ciento más, en oro, sobre los derechos de importación del tabaco en rama ó elaborado procedente del extranjero.

ART. 2º. Las oficinas fiscales llevarán cuenta separada de la recaudación de estos impuestos.

ART. 3º. El producto íntegro de tales impuestos se destinará exclusivamente al socorro de las personas que hubieren sido perjudicadas á consecuencia de los terremotos.

ART. 4º. El Poder Ejecutivo podrá, desde luego, obtener fondos, con el indicado objeto, haciendo consignación de éstas ú otras rentas.

ART. 5º. Por el término de cinco años se exceptúan del pago de la contribución del seis por millar, las propiedades urbanas de las poblaciones dañadas.

ART. 6º. Queda además autorizado el Ejecutivo, para hacer gracias, concesiones ó exenciones de impuestos, en favor de los damnificados por los terremotos.

ART. 7°. Por el término de cinco años, quedan exceptuados de todo servicio personal en favor del Estado los habitantes de los pueblos que hubieren sufrido gravemente á consecuencia de los últimos terremotos, á efecto de que, sin dificultad alguna, se entreguen á la reparación de los males causados.

ART. 8°. Por el término de dos años, será libre de todo impuesto fiscal y municipal, la importación de los siguientes artículos:

Alquitrán y carbolina.

Cañerías de hierro galvanizado.

Casas de madera ó hierro completas ó en parte.

Cemento romano.

Láminas de hierro galvanizado para techos.

Pilares de hierro ó madera y sus anexos.

Puertas y ventanas de madera ó hierro.

Pintura blanca en aceite; y teja de cualquier sustancia.

ART. 9°. En las sesiones ordinarias respectivas, se dará cuenta especial á la Asamblea de la recaudación ó inversión de los fondos creados por la presente ley.

En Guatemala, á los veinticuatro días del mes de abril de mil novecientos dos.

#### **LIBRE FRANQUEO DE LAS PUBLICACIONES DE LA OFICINA.**

El 20 de mayo de 1902, se dictó por conducto de la Secretaría de Fomento el acuerdo que dice:

“De conformidad con el artículo 8 de la resolución que se refiere á la reorganización de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, sancionada por la Segunda Conferencia Internacional de los Estados Americanos, que se efectuó recientemente en la ciudad de México, resolución que dispone que ‘las publicaciones de la Oficina se considerarán como documentos públicos y se transportarán libres de gastos en las valijas de todas las Repúblicas,’ el Presidente Constitucional acuerda: que las publicaciones y correspondencia que tengan su origen en la oficina expresada, y no pesen más de cuatro libras seis onzas (dos kilogramos), límite del peso prescrito por la Convención Postal Universal, de Wáshington, á los paquetes de ‘impresos,’ serán admitidas en los correos de esta República, libres de franqueo postal, cuando estén dirigidas á los países que forman la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.”

## HAITI.

## LEY DE MINAS.

(Diciembre 10 de 1860.)

## TÍTULO I.

## DISPOSICIONES GENERALES.

ARTÍCULO 1. Todas las sustancias minerales ó fósiles se entenderán clasificadas en tres grandes grupos, á saber: Las minas, las mineras (minières) y las canteras.

ART. 2. Se comprenden bajo el nombre de minas todos los yacimientos de sustancias, que se encuentran en filones, capas, ó montones, en el seno de la tierra, ó en su superficie, como por ejemplo el oro, la plata, el platino, el mercurio, el plomo, el hierro, el cobre, el estaño, el zinc, la calamina, el bismuto, el cobalto, el antimonio, el molibdeno, el tungsteno, el níquel, el cromo, ú otras materias metálicas, el arsénico, el teluro, el iodo, el azufre, la plumbagina, el carbón de piedra, la madera fósil, las sustancias bituminosas, el alumbre, los sulfatos de base metálica, la sal gemma y los demás cuerpos análogos.

ART. 3. Bajó la denominación de mineras se comprenden los minerales de hierro llamados de aluvión, las tierras piritosas capaces de convertirse en sulfato de hierro, las tierras aluminosas, las turbas y las demás sustancias de la misma clase y yacimiento.

ART. 4. En el término canteras se comprenden las pizarras, las piedras de filtrar, las de construcción y de otras clases, los mármoles, el granito, las piedras de hacer cal, las de yeso, las pouzolanas, las arcillas hidráulicas, los basaltos, las lavas, gredas y cretás, las arenas, piedras de chispa, arcilla, kaolinas, galachitas, barros de alfarería, las sustancias terrosas, las guijarros de todas clases y las tierras piritosas consideradas como abonos.

ART. 5. Las sustancias comprendidas bajo el nombre de minas pertenecen á la nación. También pertenecen á esta las de la clase de "canteras," que no son explotables sino por medio de galerías subterráneas.

Todas estas sustancias están puestas á disposición del Estado para ser explotadas.

ART. 6. Las sustancias enumeradas en la categoría de "mineras" y aquellas de las comprendidas bajo el nombre de "canteras" que pueden ser explotadas á cielo abierto pertenecen á dueño de la superficie.

ART. 7. La explotación de estas sustancias, así en lo que concierne al Estado, como en lo que se relaciona con el propietario particular, está sometida á las reglas que en esta ley se establecen.



## TÍTULO II.

## DE LAS SUSTANCIAS MINERALES Ó FÓSILES QUE PERTENECEN Á LA NACIÓN.

## SECCIÓN 1.ª

*De la naturaleza particular de esta propiedad.*

ART. 8. Las "minas" y las "canteras" de la propiedad del Estado, así como los edificios, máquinas, pozos, galerías, y demás trabajos de carácter permanente, los animales dedicados á su servicio interior, y los instrumentos, útiles y utensilios que sirven para su explotación, son bienes raíces, sujetos á los principios establecidos en los artículos 427 y 428 del Código Civil.

ART. 9. Los productos de estas minas y canteras, así como los demás objetos movibles, no comprendidos en el artículo anterior, son bienes muebles.

ART. 10. Estas minas y canteras no están sujetas á la prescripción.

ART. 11. No podrán ser explotadas sino en virtud de una concesión que haya sido objeto de deliberación en Consejo de Ministros.

ART. 12. Su administración radica en el Ministerio del Interior, en que habrá una rama ó división especial, que para este objeto se organizará después debidamente, por medio del decreto oportuno.

## SECCIÓN 2.ª

*De los actos y formalidades que deben preceder á la concesión.*

ART. 13. Nadie podrá hacer investigaciones para descubrir minas ó canteras, ó abrir pozos y hacer excavaciones en un terreno, sin el consentimiento de su dueño, y á falta de este consentimiento sin autorización del Gobierno, que no será dada sino después de oír al dueño, y de fijarse la indemnización previa que habra de satisfacerse.

ART. 14. Se concederá á las personas que se dediquen con éxito á estas investigaciones una indemnización que comprenda los gastos hechos, debidamente probados, y una justa gratificación.

ART. 15. La investigación comprenderá además de lo necesario para hacer constar la existencia de la mina, los reconocimientos que sean precisos para demostrar la posibilidad de una explotación-útil.

ART. 16. El Gobierno hará saber por medio del correspondiente anuncio su intención de conceder la explotación de minas y canteras, á fin de incitar á que se hagan proposiciones.

Sin embargo, cuando una ó varias personas, provistas de todas las noticias necesarias acerca de una mina ó cantera, soliciten del Gobierno su concesión, ésta podrá otorgarse sin anuncio previo.

ART. 17. Las personas que por virtud del anuncio deseen hacer

proposiciones para obtener la concesión podrán por sí mismas, ó por medio de sus agentes, previa autorización del Gobierno, emprender el examen ó exploración de lo que ha de ser el asunto de la concesión.

ART. 18. En caso de concurrir varias personas, la concesión se otorgará en favor de quien haya hecho las proposiciones más ventajosas.

ART. 19. Tanto los extranjeros, como los haitianos, ya sea individualmente, ya reunidos en sociedad, podrán hacer proposiciones y obtener concesiones de minas ó canteras.

ART. 20. El individuo ó sociedad que haga la solicitud habrá de probar que tiene las facultades necesarias para emprender y dirigir los trabajos, y que cuenta con medios suficientes para pagar los gastos é indemnizaciones que hayan de hacerse, así como también para reembolsar la gratificación y costos en que se hubiere incurrido y fueren de satisfacerse.

ART. 21. Se concederá siempre el plazo de un mes, antes de otorgarse la concesión, á los propietarios de la superficie, ó á todas las personas que creyeren estar interesadas en élla, para que puedan hacer sus observaciones, ó presentar al Departamento del Interior las reclamaciones á que hubiere lugar.

ART. 22. La autoridad administrativa decidirá cual corresponda acerca de estas observaciones, ó reclamaciones, á menos que versen sobre puntos que no pueden resolverse sino por los tribunales ordinarios.

En este caso, se llevará el asunto, bien por las partes mismas, bien por el Gobierno, á los referidos tribunales, y se le despachará con presteza.

Todas las disputas habrán de estar zanjadas antes de que se otorgue la concesión.

### SECCIÓN 3.ª

#### *De las consecuencias de la concesión.*

ART. 23. La concesión durará tanto cuanto dure la explotación.

ART. 24. El decreto que la otorgue determinará su extensión, la cual se deslindará, en cuanto sea posible, por medio de puntos fijos marcados en la superficie del suelo, y por planos verticales que pasen por estos puntos continuando al interior de la tierra á profundidad indefinida. Esto se entiende cuando las circunstancias y las localidades no obliguen á adoptar otro método de deslinde.

ART. 25. El decreto de concesión irá siempre acompañado con un plano regular de la superficie del terreno.

ART. 26. La concesión dará al concesionario, sea uno sólo, ó sean muchos, el derecho exclusivo de explotar lo concedido, por lo cual el concesionario ó concesionarios serán dueños de los productos explotados.

Se aplicarán á estos asuntos, salvo las derogaciones directas ó indirectas de la presente ley, los principios del Código Civil.

ART. 27. Los concesionarios no podrán ceder su derecho de explotación, sea en todo, sea en parte, sin el consentimiento del Gobierno.

ART. 28. Podrán reunirse en manos de un mismo concesionario, sea este un individuo actuando en su nombre propio, sea un representante de alguna Compañía, diversas concesiones; pero esto se entiende á condición de que cada una de ellas se mantenga en explotación activa.

ART. 29. Cuando la concesión se haya otorgado en favor de varias personas, ó de una Compañía, los concesionarios, ó la Compañía, tendrán que probar, haber arreglado por medio de un convenio especial, que los trabajos de explotación estén sometidos á una dirección única y coordinada.

Tendrán también que designar por medio de una declaración auténtica cual será la persona, bien de entre ellos mismos, bien de fuera, que esté provista del poder necesario para recibir avisos ó notificaciones, y para representar, en general, ante el Gobierno á los concesionarios ó á la Compañía, ya sea como demandantes ya como demandados.

ART. 30. Todo concesionario de minas ó canteras tendrá que designar el domicilio que escoge, y esta designación así como las otras prescritas en este artículo, se harán constar en la concesión.

ART. 31. La concesión otorgada para la explotación de una sustancia mineral ó fósil no abraza los yacimientos de otras sustancias dentro del perímetro marcado. Estas sustancias podrán ser materia de otras concesiones.

ART. 32. La concesión da el derecho de ocupar y utilizar toda la parte de la superficie que sea necesaria para la explotación.

ART. 33. El derecho de ocupación, tanto para la explotación, como para la investigación, no podrá hacerse extensivo, sin el consentimiento del dueño, á aquella parte de la superficie que esté ocupada por fábricas, talleres, establecimientos ó construcciones, casas y habitaciones, en un radio de 300 pies. Podrán, sin embargo, continuarse por debajo de estas fábricas, talleres, establecimientos, construcciones, casas ó habitaciones, los trabajos subterráneos que estén haciéndose, á condición, no obstante, de que el concesionario dé fianza, si para ello ha lugar, de pagar los daños y perjuicios que puedan sobrevenir.

ART. 34. Los dueños que, por virtual de lo dispuesto en el artículo 32 queden privados en todo ó en parte del goce de sus propiedades, tendrán derecho á que se les pague la indemnización de que se tratará más adelante.

ART. 35. El valor de las indemnizaciones constituirá prenda en favor de los acreedores del propietario, del mismo modo y bajo el mismo fundamento que lo constituiría la superficie ocupada.

ART. 36. El concesionario, bien sea individual, ó colectivo, tendrá que pagar al Estado dos cuotas, una fija y otra proporcional á la cuantía de los productos explotados.

ART. 37. El monto de estas cuotas se determinará por el Gobierno,

y se hará constar junto con todas las demás condiciones en el decreto de concesión. Se formulará debidamente un pliego de condiciones.

ART. 38. El Gobierno podrá otorgar, si así fuere de hacerse, bien en el decreto de concesión, bien en una disposición ulterior, la dispensa total ó parcial de la cuota proporcional. Esto se hará con el objeto de estimular la industria minera, ó en consideración á las dificultades que ofrezca el trabajo, ó por vía de indemnización, en caso de accidente, ó de fuerza mayor, sobrevenido durante la explotación.

ART. 39. Con el producido de estas cuotas se formará un fondo especial, de que se llevará por separado la contabilidad correspondiente.

ART. 40. Se pagará una renta (redevance) á los dueños de la superficie comprendida en el perímetro de la concesión, por cuanto se les restringe su derecho de hacer excavaciones en el terreno y de disponer de los productos que de ellas obtengan, privándolos de explorar el subsuelo, y forzándolos á no sacar provecho de su propiedad sino en cuanto no se perjudican los derechos del que puede hacer los trabajos subterráneos.

ART. 41. Esta renta se determinará por el Gobierno al tiempo en que se determine las cuotas corresponden al Estado; pero nunca podrá ser menos que un 5 por ciento de la cuota proporcional.

Las bases del reparto de esta porción entre sus respectivos dueños se determinarán ulteriormente. Lo que se provee en el artículo 35 se entiende aplicable á esta renta.

ART. 42. Se podrá retirar ó anular la concesión bien por el hecho de no estar en exploración las minas concedidas, bien por que no se hayan satisfecho á su debido tiempo las cuotas prescritas, ó bien por la falta de cumplimiento de las condiciones estipuladas en el decreto de concesión, si es que de ella se deriva rectamente la tal consecuencia.

#### SECCIÓN 4.ª

##### *De las indemnizaciones.*

ART. 43. La determinación de toda cuestión relativa á indemnización por perjuicios, ó por otra causa, y al pago de gastos, cuyo reembolso esté dispuesto por la presente ley, corresponderá, mientras no se disponga otra cosa por ley especial, y cuando no haya podido llegarse entre las partes á un acuerdo amigable, á los tribunales de justicia.

ART. 44. Estos tribunales nombrarán peritos y cuidarán de que en todo lo hecho por éstos se observen puntualmente las disposiciones del Código de procedimientos civiles.

ART. 45. Deberán elegirse estos peritos, en cuanto sea posible, entre personas notables y experimentadas en materia de minas y trabajos mineros.

ART. 46. Se oír á siempre al Comisionado del Gobierno, el cual dará su Informe después que los peritos hayan evacuado el suyo y con vista de lo que en él expresen.

ART. 47. Los honorarios de los peritos, y lo demás que deba pagarse por gastos del examen pericial, se determinarán por los tribunales de justicia, que también podrán mandar que se deposite previamente su importe por la parte que solicitó dicho examen.

ART. 48. La indemnización que ha de pagarse al dueño de la superficie deberá representar el doble del valor que, en el momento de la ocupación, tenga la propiedad de que definitivamente se le priva.

ART. 49. Si los trabajos emprendidos, ya sea por simples exploradores, ya por concesionarios, no son más que pasajeros, es decir, de no más de un año de duración, y si el suelo, después de la restitución, es todavía capaz de cultivarse como antes, la indemnización será el doble de lo que el terreno habría producido durante aquel tiempo.

ART. 50. Cuando la ocupación del suelo, para hacer en él exploraciones ó trabajos de minas y canteras, haya privado de su uso á los propietarios por más de un año, ó cuando después de los trabajos resulta que el terreno no es ya propio para el cultivo, tendrá derecho el propietario á exigir que se le compre la propiedad.

ART. 51. Cuando la ocupación del terreno sea tal que no permita al dueño de la superficie sacar de ella el partido que por su naturaleza corresponde, el referido dueño podrá exigir que se le expropie de aquél totalmente.

Si tiene éxito en esta demanda, dejará de tener derecho á que se le pague renta alguna.

ART. 52. Cuando un terreno es necesario para la explotación, y el concesionario es extranjero, será aquel comprado por el Gobierno, pero el valor será pagado por el concesionario, á quien se cargará al fin de la explotación el montante de la reventa.

ART. 53. En las cuestiones de indemnización habrán de ser partes, en caso de disputa, el Estado y los dueños de la superficie. En las relativas á daños y perjuicios resultantes de la explotación, lo serán, además de los concesionarios las personas que pretendan haber sido perjudicadas.

### TÍTULO III.

#### DE LAS SUSTANCIAS MINERALES Ó FÓSILES PERTENECIENTES AL DUEÑO DE LA SUPERFICIE.

ART. 54. Los dueños de un terreno que por sí directamente, ó por medio de otras personas, deseen sacar de él las sustancias que por la presente ley se reconocen ser suyas, deberán declarar ante el Departamento del Interior su declaración de hacerlo, y esperar á que se les conceda la correspondiente autorización.

ART. 55. Esta autorización no podrá ser negada; y tendrá que ser concedida, necesariamente, dentro del término de seis meses, que empezarán á contarse desde la fecha de la declaración.

ART. 56. Estas explotaciones estarán sometidas dentro de los límites que se les fijen, á la vigilancia de la Administración y de la policía.

#### SECCIÓN 5.ª

##### *Disposiciones en el interés del orden público.*

ART. 57. La vigilancia de la Administración y de la policía se ejercerá sobre las explotaciones de minas y canteras, conforme al Reglamento que se promulgará oportunamente.

ART. 58. Las disposiciones de las Leyes y Reglamentos sobre minas y canteras estarán protegidas por una sanción penal, que se establecerá ulteriormente, destinada á impedir ó castigar las infracciones de aquéllas.

El cumplimiento de la presente Ley queda encargado al Ministerio del Interior y Agricultura.

## HONDURAS.

### LEY DE MARCAS DE FÁBRICA.

(Marzo 7 de 1902.)

ARTÍCULO 1. Se considera como marca de fábrica cualquier signo que determine la especialidad para el comercio de un producto industrial.

ART. 2. No se consideran como marca, la forma, color, locuciones ó designaciones, que no constituyan por sí solas el signo determinante de la especialidad de productos. En ningún caso este signo podrá ser contrario á la moral.

ART. 3. Cualquier propietario de una marca de fábrica, ya sea nacional ó extranjero, residente en el país, puede adquirir el derecho exclusivo de usarla en la República, sujetándose á las formalidades de la presente ley.

Los nacionales y extranjeros que residan fuera del país, pueden registrar propiedad de marca, con tal que tengan en éste agencia ó establecimiento industrial ó mercantil para la venta de sus productos, salvo lo que para los extranjeros dispongan los tratados.

ART. 4. Para adquirir la propiedad exclusiva de una marca de fábrica, el interesado ocurrirá, por sí ó por medio de su representante, á la Secretaría de Fomento, haciendo constar que se reserva en sus derechos, acompañando los siguientes documentos:

1. El poder otorgado al mandatario, si el interesado no se presenta por sí mismo.
2. Dos ejemplares de la marca ó de su representación, por medio del dibujo ó del grabado.

3. En el caso de que la marca se ponga en hueco ó en relieve sobre los productos, ó de que presente alguna otra particularidad, se remitirán también dos hojas separadas, en las cuales se indicarán aquellos pormenores, sea por medio de una ó varias figuras de detalle, sea por una leyenda explicativa.

4. El contrato de comisión escrito, á cuya virtud se haya establecido la agencia, debidamente legalizado, en el caso á que se refiere el párrafo segundo del artículo anterior.

ART. 5. En el ocurso deberá expresarse el nombre de la fábrica, el lugar de su ubicación, el domicilio del propietario y el género de comercio ó de industria para el cual el solicitante debe servirse de la marca.

ART. 6. La marca industrial ó mercantil que pertenezca á un extranjero no residente en la República no podrá ser registrada en ésta si no lo hubiere sido previa y regularmente en el país de su origen.

ART. 7. Él que primero hubiere hecho uso legalmente de una marca, es el único que puede pretender adquirir su propiedad. En caso de disputa entre dos propietarios de la misma marca, la propiedad pertenecerá al primer poseedor; si la posesión no pudiere comprobarse, al primer solicitante.

ART. 8. La propiedad exclusiva de una marca no puede ejercitarse sino en virtud de la declaración hecha por la Secretaría de Fomento, de que el interesado se ha reservado sus derechos, después de haberse llenado todos los requisitos legales.

ART. 9. La declaración de que habla el artículo anterior se hará sin examen previo, bajo la exclusiva responsabilidad de los solicitantes, y sin perjuicio de los derechos de tercero. La Secretaría de Fomento hará publicar la solicitud del interesado y en el caso de oposición presentada dentro de los noventa días siguientes á la publicación, no se procederá al registro de una marca hasta que la autoridad judicial decida en favor de quién debe hacerse el registro.

ART. 10. Las marcas de fábrica no se transmiten sino con el establecimiento para cuyos objetos de fabricación ó de comercio sirven de distinción; pero su transmisión no está sujeta á ningún formalidad especial y se verifica conforme á las reglas del Derecho común.

ART. 11. La duración de la propiedad de las marcas de fábrica es indefinida; pero se entenderá abandonado por la clausura ó falta de producción por más de un año, del establecimiento, fábrica ó negociación que la haya empleado.

ART. 12. Las marcas de fábrica depositadas se conservarán en la Secretaría de Fomento, donde podrá examinar su registro toda persona que lo pretenda, y obtener á su costa copia certificada del mismo.

ART. 13. La propiedad de una marca obtenida en contravención á las prescripciones anteriores, será declarada judicialmente nula á petición de parte.

ART. 14. De la sentencia ejecutoriada en que se declare nula la propiedad de una marca, se dirigirá copia certificada á la Secretaría de Fomento, por el juez que hubiere conocido del asunto.

ART. 15. Hay falsificación de marca de fábrica:

1. Cuando se usen marcas de fábrica que sean copias exactas y completas de otra cuya propiedad esté ya reservada.

2. Cuando la imitación sea de tal naturaleza que, presentando una identidad casi absoluta en el conjunto, aunque no en ciertos detalles, sea susceptible la marca de confundirse con otra legalmente depositada.

ART. 16. Serán considerados como culpables del delito de falsificación, cualquiera que sea el lugar en que éste se haya cometido, los que hubieran falsificado una marca ó hecho uso de una falsificada, siempre que se aplique á objetos de la misma naturaleza industrial ó mercantil.

ART. 17. Los delitos de falsificación de marcas de fábrica están sujetos á las penas que señala el Código Penal y Común.

ART. 18. Quedan comprendidos en las disposiciones de esta ley los dibujos y modelos industriales.

ART. 19. La protección que la presente ley otorga á las marcas industriales ó mercantiles, no ampara de los efectos cubiertos por ellas más que á los fabricados y vendidos en el país.

ART. 20. La presente ley comenzará á regir desde la fecha de su promulgación; y conforme á ella se decidirán las solicitudes que en esa fecha estuvieren pendientes.

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## MÉXICO.

### TRATADO DE ARBITRAJE ENTRE MÉXICO Y ESPAÑA.

*Concluido en México en 11 de enero de 1902.*

*Ratificado por España el 10 de marzo de 1902.*

*Ratificado por México el 14 de abril de 1902.*

*Promulgado el 19 de abril de 1902.*

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y Su Majestad el Rey de España, y en su nombre Su Majestad la Reina Regente del Reino, con el propósito de resolver pacíficamente toda cuestión que pudieren alterar las relaciones de buena amistad que felizmente existen entre ambas naciones, han resuelto celebrar un Tratado de Arbitraje, y para este fin han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios respectivos:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos al Señor Licenciado Don IGNACIO MARISCAL, Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores; y

Su Majestad el Rey de España, y en su nombre Su Majestad la Reina Regente del Reino, á Don PEDRO DE PRAT, Marqués de Prat de



Nantouillet, Su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en México.

Quienes, después de haber examinado sus plenos poderes respectivos y de haberlos encontrado en buena y debida forma, han acordado lo siguiente:

#### ARTÍCULO I.

Las Altas Partes signatarias se comprometen á someter al juicio de Árbitros todas las controversias que puedan surgir entre ellas en el período de existencia del presente Tratado, y para las cuales no se hubiere podido lograr una solución amistosa, por negociaciones directas, siempre que á juicio de ambas Naciones contratantes dichas controversias no afecten ni á la independencia ni al honor nacional.

#### ARTÍCULO II.

No se considerarán comprometidos ni la independencia ni el honor nacional en los siguientes casos:

A. Cuando se trate de daños y perjuicios pecuniarios sufridos por uno de los Estados contratantes, ó por sus nacionales, por razón de actos ilegales ú omisiones del otro Estado contratante, ó de sus nacionales.

B. Cuando se trate de la interpretación y aplicación de los tratados, convenios y convenciones sobre protección de propiedad artística, literaria é industrial, así como sobre privilegios, patentes de invención, marcas de fábrica, firmas comerciales, moneda, pesos y medidas, precauciones sanitarias, veterinarias ó para evitar la filoxera.

C. Cuando se trate de la interpretación y aplicación de tratados, convenios y convenciones sobre sucesiones, ayuda y correspondencia judicial.

D. Cuando se trate de tratados, convenios y convenciones en vigor, ó que en lo futuro se celebren, para poner en práctica principios de Derecho Internacional Público ó Privado, ya del orden civil ó del penal.

E. Cuando se trate de cuestiones que se refieran á la interpretación ó ejecución de los tratados, convenios y convenciones de amistad, comercio y navegación.

#### ARTÍCULO III.

Para la decisión de las cuestiones que en cumplimiento de este Tratado se sometieren á arbitraje, las funciones de Árbitros serán encomendadas con preferencia á un Jefe de Estado de una de las Repúblicas Hispano-Americanas, ó á un Tribunal formado por Jueces y Peritos mexicanos, españoles ó hispano-americanos.

En caso de no reacer acuerdo sobre la designación de Árbitros, las Altas Partes signatarias se someterán al Tribunal Internacional Permanente de Arbitraje, establecido conforme á las resoluciones de la

Conferencia de El Haya de 1899, sujetándose en éste y en el anterior caso á los procedimientos arbitrales especificados en el Capítulo III de dichas resoluciones.

#### ARTÍCULO IV.

El presente Tratado permanecerá en vigor durante diez años, contados desde la fecha del canje de sus ratificaciones.

En caso de que, doce meses antes de cumplirse dicho término, ninguna de las Altas Partes contratantes hubiere declarado su intención de hacer cesar los efectos del presente Tratado, continuará siendo éste obligatorio hasta un año después de que una ú otra de las Altas Partes signatarias lo hubiere denunciado.

Este Tratado se ratificará y las ratificaciones se canjearán en México á la mayor brevedad posible.

En fe de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios lo han firmado y sellado, en dos ejemplares, en México á los once días del mes de enero del año mil novecientos dos.

[L. S.]

IGNACIO MARISCAL.

[L. S.]

EL MARQUÉS DE PRAT DE NANTOUILLET.

#### NUEVA TENERÍA EN AGUASCALIENTES.

El Gobierno del Estado de Aguascalientes ha otorgado una concesión á los Señores GARCÍA, CHÁVEZ Y QUIRÍN, de Aguascalientes, para el establecimiento de una tenería en dicha ciudad. Los concesionarios deben invertir en la negociación un capital cuando menos de 50,000 pesos, y comenzar sus operaciones á más tardar dentro de un año contado desde la fecha del contrato. Los capitales empleados en la explotación de la tenería, sus edificios y obras anexas destinadas á la misma industria, las producciones y expendios donde sólo estos se realicen, así como las obligaciones, acciones y bonos que ésta emita, quedan exceptuados durante diez años de toda contribución ó impuesto del Estado ó municipal establecido ó que en adelante se estableciere.

#### CONTRATO DE NAVEGACIÓN POR VAPOR.

La compañía denominada "Tabasco-Chiapas Trading and Transportation Company," ha hecho un contrato con el Gobierno mexicano para hacer un servicio de navegación por vapor entre los puertos mexicanos de Veracruz, Coatzacoalcos y Frontera, y uno ó más puertos de los Estados Unidos de Norte América, Sud América ó de Europa. La compañía se compromete también á hacer un servicio de cabotaje entre puertos mexicanos del Golfo. El referido contrato comenzará á surtir sus efectos desde la fecha de su promulgación y durará diez años, prorrogables por otros diez, si las partes así lo desearan.

**ESTABLECIMIENTOS MINEROS EN DURANGO.**

Según datos oficiales publicados recientemente en "La Evolución" de Durango, existen en dicho Estado 1,846 minas con una superficie de 10,260 hectáreas distribuidas de la manera siguiente:

Partidos.	Número de minas.	Hectáreas.	Partidos.	Número de minas.	Hectáreas.
Durango .....	46	324	Nazas.....	29	398
Nombre de Dios.....	13	88	Cuancame.....	294	2,093
Santiago Papasquiaro.....	81	346	Mapimi.....	136	1,842
San Dimas.....	36	210	Inde.....	64	495
Tamazula.....	74	402	Otros partidos.....	695	940
San Juan de Río.....	267	2,046			
El Oro.....	111	1,076	Total.....	1,846	10,260

**MINAS DE CARBÓN EN SONORA.**

El "Economista Mexicano" dice que las minas de carbón de piedra de San Marcial, Estado de Sonora, estarán próximamente en condiciones de explotarse en grande escala. Se han abierto túneles y las minas no tardarán en producir de 150 á 200 toneladas diarias de carbón. Para facilitar el envío de este carbón se está construyendo actualmente un ramal de ferrocarril de Sonora y para principios del próximo mes de julio los dueños de dichas minas se proponen empezar á hacer remisiones de carbón á las ciudades interiores de la República.

**MINAS DE AZOGUE.**

Según el "Mexican Herald" de mayo 11 de 1902, la mayor parte del azogue mexicano procede de Huitzucó, en el Estado de Guerrero, donde está situada la propiedad minera conocida con el nombre de "Mina Cruz y anexas". Estas minas han estado en explotación desde el año de 1874, y su actual rendimiento se calcula en 3,500 toneladas de mineral crudo cada mes, de que se sacan de 250 á 230 frascos de azogue.

El costo de producción parece ser menor en México que en ningún otro de los países en que se trabajan estas minas. En Rusia, los Estados Unidos y España, el costo es á razón de \$0.39, \$0.37 y \$0.31, respectivamente, por libra de azogue. En México, es solamente \$0.27.

España es el país que más produce; y después de ella vienen por su orden los Estados Unidos, Rusia y México.

La producción anual de España es de 50,000 frascos; la de los Estados Unidos, 30,000; la de Rusia, 20,000; y la de México, 5,000.

Durante el último quinquenio México importó á razón de 10,000 frascos por año, á precios que variaron de \$72 á \$105 por frasco de 72 libras. Si se toma el término medio de \$90, resulta que en México se gastan anualmente en este importante artículo cerca de \$900,000.

El mineral de Huitzucó no se encuentra en venas, sino en un vasto

depósito de forma cónica y formación caliza. El procedimiento de extracción es simple y primitivo. Después de roto el mineral en trozos ó fragmentos de 5 ó 6 libras de peso cada uno, se le somete á torrefacción en hornos especiales. Los humos y vapores van á parar á una vasta cámara donde el azogue se precipita, mezclado con el negro de humo y otras sustancias sólidas. Una vez al mes se recoge todo este depósito, y se le coloca sobre láminas de hierro, calentadas hasta cierta temperatura y colocadas con cierta inclinación. Revolviendo suavemente estas sustancias, el azogue se separa y corre hacia la parte más baja, de donde se le hace caer en un caldero de hierro. De allí se saca para ponerlo en frascos y enviarlo al mercado.

En todo el territorio alrededor de estas minas hay señales abundantes de la existencia de este metal tan importante.

#### DEPÓSITOS DE PETRÓLEO.

Con el descubrimiento no hace mucho de los depósitos de petróleo en el Estado de Texas, se abrigó la esperanza de que esta riqueza se encontraría también en abundancia y sin gran dificultad en el territorio mexicano. Y como de los trabajos que se han hecho parece deducirse que hay razón para creer que la referida esperanza se convierta en una realidad, hay ya formadas diversas Compañías, con capital en su mayor parte americano, que tienen por objeto explorar los terrenos y hacer las excavaciones necesarias para encontrar este producto.

Hay una que se llama "The Mexican Petroleum Company," ó "Compañía Mexicana de Petróleo," que tiene ya invertidas grandes sumas de dinero, y que trabaja actualmente al oeste de Tampico.

Otra compañía es la denominada "The Mexican National Oil and Development Company," ó "Compañía Nacional Mexicana de Aceite y de Fomento," organizada de conformidad con las leyes de New Jersey, y que tiene un capital de \$1,000,000. Su oficina principal está en Monterrey. Esta compañía tiene arrendados por un cierto número de años como 1,000,000 acres de tierra, y pronto empezará á abrir sus pozos en la parte central del Estado.

Nadie puede apreciar debidamente cuán beneficioso sería para el desenvolvimiento comercial é industrial de México el descubrimiento de abundantes depósitos de este valioso combustible.

#### NOTAS DIVERSAS.

Capitalistas del Estado de Pennsylvania, Estados Unidos de América, están interesados en un proyecto para el establecimiento de una fábrica de calzado en Linares ó Montemorelos, ciudades situadas en el Estado de Nuevo León, sobre la línea del Ferrocarril de Monterrey al Golfo Mexicano. Los planes de la compañía requieren la inversión de un capital de medio millón de pesos. La maquinaria para la instalación se comprará en los Estados Unidos.

La Compañía del Ferrocarril Internacional Mexicano está extendiendo su línea á Papasquiario, Tepehuanes y Santa Catarina. Esta extensión abarcará una distancia de 56 kilómetros, y luego que esté abierta al tráfico, el total de la línea del Ferrocarril Internacional en operación en el noroeste del Estado de Durango será 220 kilómetros.

La Compañía Manufacturera de Singer, según "El Economista Mexicano," ha resuelto establecer una nueva fábrica para la construcción de sus máquinas en el puerto de Mazatlán, Estado de Sinaloa.

## NICARAGUA.

### ADQUISICIÓN DE TIERRAS PÚBLICAS.

El Presidente de la República, en atención á que en la faja de tierras no denunciabile del litoral atlántico existen numerosas labores agrícolas que el Gobierno está en el deber de fomentar y proteger para la seguridad de la propiedad raíz, facilitando la adquisición del dominio de esos lotes de terreno, de conformidad con el decreto de 6 de julio de 1899, acuerda:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Permitir á los actuales poseedores de terrenos baldíos en la faja no denunciada de la costa oriental de la República, que puedan adquirir la propiedad de los lotes que tuvieren cultivados á acotados.

ART. 2°. La solicitud se presentará ante los Gobernadores de Bluefields ó el Cabo de Gracias á Dios, según la jurisdicción en que esté situado el terreno, dentro de tres meses improrrogables á contar de la fecha de la publicación del presente; debiendo expresar en ella el interesado los linderos, la clase de labores agrícolas á que se haya dedicado y el número de manzanas que éstas comprendan.

ART. 3°. Los empleados en referencia seguirán información de dos testigos idóneos para comprobar si el terreno está efectivamente cultivado ó acotado, y concluida que sea, la mandarán publicar por edictos, insertando uno en el periódico de Bluefields. Transcurridos veinte días sin que haya habido oposición, adjudicarán el terreno al interesado, previo depósito de su valor en la subtesorería correspondiente, hecho dentro de los ocho días siguientes; ciñéndose en lo demás hasta el libramiento del título á la ley agraria vigente.

ART. 4°. Pasado el plazo señalado en el artículo 2°, ó los ocho días á que se refiere el que antecede, sin hacerse el depósito, los poseedores se considerarán como arrendatarios y pagarán cada año anticipadamente el canon que se expresará adelante.

ART. 5°. Los Gobernadores de Bluefields y el Cabo de Gracias designarán ingenieros que formen el catastro de los terrenos que en lo adelante se posean por arrendamiento, de conformidad con esta disposición; siendo los gastos de mensura y amojonamiento de cada lote de cuenta de los interesados.

ART. 6°. Mientras se hace la medida, dichos empleados seguirán información de testigos para averiguar de qué lotes de terreno cultivado ó acotado, no se hubiere solicitado la adquisición del dominio, según el artículo 2°, y la cabida aproximada de cada uno de ellos. Con la prueba plena del caso notificarán á los poseedores su condición de arrendatarios, previniéndoles en el mismo auto que dentro de los quince días subsiguientes deberán hacer el depósito del valor del arrendamiento.

Cuando se tenga al poseedor de un terreno baldío como arrendatario por no haber hecho el depósito de su valor dentro de los ocho días de que trata el artículo 3°, el plazo para el pago del arrendamiento se contará desde el siguiente á los expresados ocho días.

ART. 7°. Si hecha la medida se viere que el número de manzanas es mayor que el que ha servido de base para fijar el cañon, los interesados enterarán la diferencia en la subtesorería correspondiente; y en caso contrario, el exceso se abonará en los pagos posteriores.

ART. 8°. Si notificada á los poseedores su condición de arrendatario alguno de ellos alegare dominio ú otro derecho real en el terreno y apelare ó hiciere oposición sin presentar título en forma registrado debidamente, deberá acompañar certificación del depósito del valor del cañon para que sea oído.

ART. 9°. El precio de cada manzana será el siguiente:

Si es propia para la crianza de ganado.....	\$5.00
Si es de pan llevar ó de agricultura .....	8.00
Si fuere de esta calidad y además estuviere comprendida en una zona de 2,000 varas de ancho á lo largo de los ríos navegables para embarcaciones mayores .....	10.00

Se pagarán \$2 más por cada manzana si el terreno fuere de regadío.

ART. 10. El valor del cañon será—

Por cada manzana de terreno propio para la crianza de ganado.....	\$1.50
Por cada manzana de pan llevar ó de agricultura .....	2.50
Por cada manzana si estuviere comprendida en una zona de 2,000 varas de ancho, á lo largo de los ríos navegables por embarcaciones mayores.....	3.00

ART. 11. Los Gobernadores de Bluefields y el Cabo de Gracias á Dios darán inmediatamente aviso al Ministerio de Hacienda de cada solicitud que se les presente, de acuerdo con el artículo 2°, y de los autos que provean, teniendo como arrendatarios á los actuales poseedores de terrenos, de conformidad con el artículo 6°, expresando, en uno y otro caso, los linderos, la clase de cultivos y el número de manzanas de los lotes.

Comuníquese.

MANAGUA, 20 de setiembre de 1901.

ZELAYA.

El Ministro de Hacienda: ZELAYA R.

PARAGUAY.

**MENSAJE DEL SEÑOR VICEPRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA, EN EJERCICIO DEL PODER EJECUTIVO, AL CONGRESO DE LA NACIÓN, EL 1° DE ABRIL DE 1902.**

Señores SENADORES y Señores DIPUTADOS:

\* \* \* \* \*

La República se encuentra en completa paz y mi mayor anhelo será que se mantenga así, porque lo conceptúo como uno de los factores principalísimos para el desenvolvimiento progresivo de los pueblos; y para conseguirlo creo de imprescindible condición la unión franca de los elementos útiles de la República.

Si bien tenemos condiciones muy favorables para el desarrollo de la actividad industrial y comercial, la situación económica del país no presenta los caracteres del mejoramiento que todos anhelamos. El malestar que de año en año va en aumento, en este período toma un matiz más pronunciado. Abrigo, sin embargo, la firme convicción de que, normalizados todos los resortes administrativos, despejados los recelos é incertidumbres nacidos á raíz de los últimos acontecimientos políticos, y cuando llegue el convencimiento á todos los gremios industriales de que mis actos de gobernante estarán fielmente ajustados á la ley y que las medidas que lleguen á adoptarse estarán siempre en consonancia estricta con los verdaderos y nobles propósitos que requiere el país para su prosperidad, entraremos en un período de franca reacción que influirá favorablemente en el orden económico y en las finanzas nacionales.

La producción nacional, y en especial la agrícola, avanza muy lentamente y es uno de los problemas capitales á resolverse.

Los factores que la constituyen, algunos de ellos, hasta ahora no tienen la importancia que debían de tener.

Tierras feracísimas esperan inútilmente el surco del arado, y brazos pacientes, aunque no tan abundantes, se mantienen en continua somnolencia por la falta de capital.

\* \* \* \* \*

La cultura intelectual de la República sigue en aumento y cada año que pasa, palmo á palmo, conquistamos terreno á la ignorancia, y no está lejano el día en que la cantidad de analfabetos forme una mínima proporción. Gran parte de sus rentas distrae la patria para este servicio, pero á pesar de esto, todo sacrificio es poco al considerar que es la base de nuestro engrandecimiento.

Cordial y franca amistad mantenemos con todas las naciones civilizadas. La única diferencia que tenemos es con la República hermana

de Bolivia, y abrigo la más firme esperanza de que tanto aquel Gobierno como el nuestro llegarán á una solución satisfactoria en su cuestión de límites.

\* \* \* \* \*

INTERIOR.

\* \* \* \* \*

El orden público no ha sido alterado ni en la Capital ni en la campaña y todos los habitantes se dedican á sus trabajos y faenas ordinarios.

Las cosechas en general no han sufrido perjuicios. La industria pecuaria sigue en aumento: en el año trascurrido no hemos tenido ninguna epidemia que le perjudicara, habiendo desaparecido por completo la fiebre aftosa, que el año anterior se desarrolló con carácter benigno.

\* \* \* \* \*

La industria en general ha prosperado sensiblemente en el país. Los datos incompletos de que se puede disponer dan el siguiente resultado para el año 1901.

Se han establecido en la capital 160 casas comerciales é industriales.

Comercio, \$67,242,437 é industrias, \$139,047,095; ganadería, mayor y menor, 2,953,757; agricultura, 112,650 hectáreas cultivadas con una producción de 1,381,126,421 kilogramos de maíz, mandioca, porotos, maní, caña de azúcar, algodón, arroz, tártago, cafetos y tabaco. Es de sentir que este renglón aparezca con datos muy incompletos y que están muy por debajo de la verdad por la falta de una buena organización de estadística. Á este fin oportunamente os pediré la reorganización completa de la Oficina General de Estadística, institución de gran valía para toda buena administración.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Ferrocarril Central.*—Las entradas del año han dado un resultado de \$1,838,600.96. Esta empresa no presta todavía los servicios completos que corresponden al desenvolvimiento de nuestras riquezas en la campaña y el estancamiento de muchas importantes industrias se debe en mucho en la deficiencia del servicio del ferrocarril. Esta deficiencia obedece, sin duda, á diversas causas, y la primordial creo es la falta de un arreglo definitivo entre el Estado y la empresa en la discusión que sostienen de varios años á esta parte. Tratándose de la única línea férrea que poseemos y de lo perjudicial que es para el progreso nacional la subsistencia de este estado de cosas, os recomiendo principalmente que fijéis vuestra atención en esta cuestión y cooperéis con vuestras luces al desenlace feliz de este asunto. En vuestro poder se encuentran todos los antecedentes.

Si el corto período de mi Gobierno me dá tiempo para abordar esta



cuestión tan transcendental aplicaré toda mi actividad á su estudio para proponeros en la estación oportuna mis vistas al respecto.

*Sociedades anónimas.*—Funcionan actualmente doce sociedades cuyos nombres y capitales son:

La Industrial Paraguaya .....	\$5,000,000
Banco Mercantil .....	\$5,000,000
Matte Larangeira .....	\$3,000,000
Banco Territorial .....	\$2,000,000
Sociedad de Seguros Económica .....	\$2,000,000
La Rural Belga Sud Americana .....	fr. 1,130,000
La Exportadora del Paraguay .....	\$1,000,000
La Edificadora .....	\$1,000,000
Caja de Crédito Comercial .....	\$500,000
Anglo-Paraguay Land Company, Limited .....	£120,000
Compañía Telefónica .....	\$150,000
Tramway V. Kraus .....	\$30,000

Estos capitales son los anotados en sus estatutos en la fecha de inscripeión, así pues, en el día, por la prosperidad de sus negocios han aumentado considerablemente.

*Correos y Telégrafos.*—Su funcionamiento es bastante regular, pero dista mucho para que respondan en un todo á su fin. Diversas causas se oponen á que lleguen al límite deseado, y una de ellas, la principal, es la mala remuneración á los empleados y el corto número de éstos. Á Oficinas de esta naturaleza es necesario rodearlas de todos los elementos indispensables para que presten un señalado servicio al país, y no debemos escatimar nada para colocarlas en condiciones de perfecto funcionamiento.

El movimiento de correos fué 2,099,640 piezas, y el de telégrafos de 97,044 telégramas.

#### RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

\* \* \* \* \*

En consideración á que el Paraguay es el único Estado americano que no tiene representación diplomática en los Estados Unidos de Norte América, y por otra parte, en vista de que los capitales de aquel país principian á buscar colocación en el nuestro, y con el propósito de vigilar y estimular cuanto sea posible el desarrollo de las relaciones comerciales entre ambas naciones, el Gobierno ha tenido que acreditar una legación en Wáshington, confiándola al ciudadano Doctor Don ALEJANDRO AUDIVERT. De los trabajos de dicha legación esperamos halagüeños beneficios á los intereses comerciales é industriales de la República.

Igualmente con el objeto de cultivar más de cerca la amistad de la República, tanto con la de Chile como con las de Bolivia y Perú, y considerando mi Gobierno de imprescindible necesidad acreditar otra

legación ha resuelto confiar al ciudadano Don JUAN COGORNO el cargo diplomático de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante esos Estados.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### HACIENDA.

Se han recaudado por impuestos—

Aduanas.....	\$9,930,348.41
Impuestos internos.....	1,220,246.97
Correos y telégrafos.....	181,128.85
Registro de propiedades.....	10,736.40
Contaduría de hipotecas.....	4,980.10
Recaudaciones directas.....	65,306.25
	<hr/>
	11,412,746.98
El año 1900 se recaudó.....	9,856,063.02
	<hr/>
Siendo superior lo recaudado en 1901 en.....	1,556,683.96

El valor del movimiento comercial por importación y exportación en las aduanas de la República, ha ascendido á \$5,532,964.42 oro, según tarifa de avalúos, que se descompone en la siguiente manera:

Importación.....	\$3,003,657.83
Exportación.....	2,529,306.59
	<hr/>
Resultando á favor de la importación.....	474,351.24

Las erogaciones efectuadas por el Gobierno durante el ejercicio del año pasado, no pueden precisarse aún en su monto total, por razón de que las operaciones sólo deberán cerrarse definitivamente en 31 de marzo, conforme la ley de contabilidad; no obstante, consignaré los desembolsos efectuados por varios servicios, atendidos con puntualidad.

#### DEUDA PÚBLICA.

##### *Deuda externa.*

Los empréstitos de Londres montaron en 31 de diciembre:

De 1900 á oro.....	\$4,946,333.96
Medio por ciento amortización en 1901.....	\$24,866.04
Amortización con el sobrante exportación de yerba.....	17,756.06
Amortización proveniente de la compra de títulos en Londres con las remesas del año 1900.....	116,634.00
	<hr/>
	159,256.10
	<hr/>
Deuda en 31 de diciembre de 1901.....	4,787,077.86

El servicio de la misma ha costado al Tesoro las siguientes partidas:

Por amortización.....oro sellado..	\$42,622.10
Por intereses.....do....	74,598.00
Por comisión.....do....	1,491.90
Por cambios.....moneda nacional..	858,648.40
	<hr/>
	977,360.40

El derecho de exportación de yerba recaudado, que se halla afectado á este servicio, asciende á oro \$47,082.46, cuyo equivalente á papel es de \$393,830.84, que para completar la cantidad abonada se hizo uso de rentas generales por la suma de \$583,529.64.

*Deuda interna.*

Títulos en circulación en 1900.....	\$1,163,340.00
Amortización en 1901.....	336,040.00
Existente en 31 de diciembre de 1901.....	827,300.00
<hr/>	
Para el servicio de esta deuda se han invertido:	
Por amortización.....	336,040.00
Por intereses.....	93,404.39
	<hr/>
	429,444.39
<hr/>	
Emisión de billetes:	
En circulación en 31 de diciembre de 1900.....	11,291,325.44
Emitido en el año para el Palacio Episcopal.....	50,000.00
	<hr/>
	11,341,325.44
Amortizado durante el año.....	775,154.25
	<hr/>
En circulación en 31 de diciembre de 1901.....	10,566,171.19
	<hr/>
Sumas á emitirse de acuerdo á la ley de 1° de julio de 1897.....	150,000.00
De acuerdo á la ley de 18 de noviembre de 1899.....	3,000,000.00
	<hr/>
	3,150,000.00

**BANCO AGRÍCOLA.**

Capital en 1901, \$2,781,827.77; este capital está íntegramente invertido en la siguiente forma:

Negociado tabaco y secaderos.....	\$800,000.00
Escuela de Agricultura.....	334,000.00
Bienes muebles é inmuebles y útiles de agricultura.....	200,000.00
Deudores.....	1,447,827.87
	<hr/>
	2,781,827.77

Es urgente aumentar el capital del banco para ponerle en condiciones de satisfacer las necesidades cada vez mayores de las industrias nacionales.

Si no se hace así, el banco llenará cada día más incompletamente su misión.

Valor de la cartera:	
Descuentos agrícolas.....	\$1,434,489.39
Descuentos industriales.....	1,461,435.24
	<hr/>
	2,895,924.63

Todos los documentos de la cartera están garantidos por caución personal, hipotecaria ó prendaria.

Préstamos acordados:	
Agrícolas.....	\$958,324.36
Industriales.....	568,119.81
	<hr/>
	1,526,444.17

Este total representa el mayor que el banco ha concedido en un año y para otorgarlo ha tenido necesidad de hacer uso del crédito, no que dándole nada de su capital para nuevas operaciones.

Intereses:

Percibidos .....	\$413,427.50
Pagos .....	58,836.30

#### INSTRUCCIÓN PÚBLICA.

*Consejo Nacional de Educación.*—Esta importante institución sigue progresando lentamente arreglado á sus escasos recursos y es bastante halagadora la difusión que vá tomando. Con el aumento en sus rentas, que habeis decretado en el mes de febrero último, es de esperar que tome un vuelo más acentuado.

Los autoridades encargadas de esta institución, me es honroso declarar, se empeñan, afanosamente para darle una vasta y buena organización.

Sus rentas en 1901 montan á \$1,045,809.56.

El número de educandos inscritos llega á 21,617, y el de examinados á 16,199.

El costo efectivo de cada alumno examinado es de \$4.87 mensual.

*Enseñanza secundaria y superior.*—Esta rama de la instrucción sigue un progreso creciente y cada año dá nuevos elementos ilustrados que se incorporan á la sociedad, aumentando la intelectualidad del país.

Las rentas durante el año montan á .....	\$800,120.20
Los gastos durante el año montan á .....	549,314.70

Saldo que pasa á 1902 .....	250,805.50
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Alumnos matriculados en la Universidad y colegios nacionales ascienden á 690; presentados á examen, 621 regulares y 491 libres.

Han terminado sus estudios en la Facultad de Derecho, 4; en Colegios Nacionales: de la Capital, 26; de Villa Rica, 5; de Villa del Pilar, 6; de Villa Concepción 4 y de Villa Encarnación, 1.

### PERÚ.

#### COMERCIO DEL CALLAO.

Según informes transmitidos con fecha 17 de abril último al Departamento de Estado en Wáshington, por Mr. I. B. DUDLEY, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos en el Perú, el siguiente movimiento de importación se ha efectuado en el Callao en el año de 1901:

Inglave  
Estados  
Alema  
Francia  
Italia  
Bélgica  
Australia  
China  
Chile  
España  
América  
India  
Ecuador  
Otros

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Lana  
Hilo  
Seda  
Muebl  
Articu  
Provis  
Vinos  
Drogas  
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	Países.	Valor.	
		<i>Sotes.</i>	
Inglaterra .....		6,897,607	\$5,359,132
Estados Unidos .....		4,069,056	1,981,630
Alemania .....		3,245,267	1,580,445
Francia .....		1,426,932	694,916
Italia .....		959,905	467,474
Bélgica .....		871,481	424,411
Australia .....		698,414	340,128
China .....		694,686	338,517
Chile .....		439,173	213,877
España .....		188,149	89,629
América Central .....		92,703	45,146
India .....		46,762	22,773
Ecuador .....		31,638	15,116
Otros países .....		86,671	42,209
Total .....		19,747,854	9,615,203

La siguiente tabla muestra la clase y valor de las importaciones en 1901:

	Artículos.	Valor.	
		<i>Sotes.</i>	
Algodón .....		2,987,211	\$1,454,772
Lana .....		1,568,282	763,753
Hilo .....		188,409	91,755
Seda .....		448,440	218,390
Muebles .....		1,265,819	616,454
Artículos de fantasía .....		8,867,621	4,221,132
Provisiones y comestibles .....		3,231,392	1,573,688
Vinos y licores .....		321,695	153,665
Drogas y productos químicos .....		804,661	391,870
Especialidades .....		64,327	31,327

### SALVADOR.

#### MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA DE EL SALVADOR Á LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL LEGISLATIVA EN LAS SESIONES ORDINARIAS DE 1902.

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Al manifestaros hoy que la República ha marchado sin tropiezo por las vías de su engrandecimiento político, económico y social, dicho queda que la tranquilidad, base indispensable del orden y el progreso, no ha sufrido menoscabo alguno; y bien sabéis, honorables Diputados, que sin este elemento precioso no es posible impulsar á la colectividad hacia el ideal á que tiende para su desarrollo.

\* \* \* \* \*

El mantenimiento de la paz exterior entra por mucho en el adelanto de los Estados, y mi Gobierno no ha desperdiciado ocasión de estrechar más cada día los lazos de amistad con las demás naciones, y en especial con nuestras hermanas del continente americano. Con ese fin ha concurrido á la segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, que abrió sus sesiones en la ciudad de México el 22 de octubre del año próximo pasado y las clausuró el 31 de enero último, nombrando como delegados á los Señores Doctores don FRANCISCO ANTONIO REYES y don BALTASAR ESTUPINAN, con las instrucciones necesarias para suscribir todos

aquellos convenios que tendieran al progreso de los pueblos americanos y al afianzamiento de la paz general.

En mi Mensaje anterior os dirigí estas palabras: "Consolidados los vínculos de una política de lealtad y franqueza, mantenida á todo trance por una ley natural en la evolución de estos pueblos que convergen siempre á un centro común, las relaciones sociales, en lo que de más vital tienen, demandan que sus Gobiernos busquen una fórmula que los armonice y dirija á un mismo fin, por medio de los pactos internacionales en que se consigne la estrecha solidaridad de los destinos de estos países."

Esos pactos han llegado. Primero fueron los tratados del segundo Congreso Jurídico Centro-Americano, con que se dió cuenta á la Honorable Asamblea Nacional del año próximo pasado; hoy es el protocolo de paz y amistad suscrito en Corinto el 20 de enero último, y resultado de las conferencias de los Jefes de Estado de Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica y El Salvador.

\* \* \* \* \*

Me es en extremo grato también poner en vuestro conocimiento que nuestras relaciones diplomáticas con los Estados Unidos y con las naciones del viejo continente se han mantenido inalterables, cultivando y estrechando cada día más los vínculos de nuestra antigua y leal amistad. á lo cual han contribuido, sin duda, en primer término, los buenos oficios y hábil dirección de nuestra Cancillería y las francas y espontáneas disposiciones en el mismo sentido de los distinguidos Agentes diplomáticos extranjeros acreditados cerca de nuestro Gobierno.

En la Memoria del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores hallaré consignados los pormenores concernientes á esta Cartera.

Nuestras relaciones con los demás Gobiernos de la América se han mantenido y estrechado con el más vivo interés. El de México, además de nuestras simpatías por sus repetidas muestras de amistad franca y leal, es acreedor á nuestro más profundo reconocimiento. La actitud benévola de aquel Gobierno ilustrado y magnánimo hacia este pueblo, cuyo parenteseo de raza y armónicas tendencias no deja de reconocer á cada paso, es digna de especial mención.

El Gobierno de Chile, además de la señalada muestra de simpatía que dió á las cinco Repúblicas de Centro América con el envío de una Legación de primera clase, que primero estuvo á cargo del distinguido caballero señor don BELTRÁN MATHIEU y hoy lo está al de no menor distinción don GALO IARRÁZABAL ZAÑARTU, mandó después uno de los buques de su escuadra, *Ministro Zenteno*, con una escogida oficialidad á bordo, á hacer una visita de cortesía á las cinco Repúblicas. Por lo que á mi Gobierno toca, se esforzó en corresponder dignamente á tan señalada muestra de amistad, haciendo al capitán y oficiales de vapor un cumplido recibimiento.

\* \* \* \* \*

Los ramos de Correos y Telégrafos, que han tomado un incremento considerable en el país, han sido dotados de los elementos indispensables para que llenen debidamente su cometido.

\* \* \* \* \*

El contrato para la construcción del ferrocarril de La Unión á esta Capital, celebrado con el señor JOSÉ CABEZAS BONILLA y aprobado por la Honorable Asamblea del año último, ha entrado ya en vías de realización, habiéndose inaugurado formalmente los trabajos á mediados del mes de enero anterior. Estamos, pues, en camino de ver realizada la obra que colmará las aspiraciones del país y á la cual se han dirigido todos los empeños de mi Gobierno.

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El Consejo de Instrucción Pública ha dedicado el mayor empeño en el cumplimiento de sus importantes deberes.

Los nuevos estatutos universitarios adoptaron las reformas aconsejadas por la experiencia, y aquellos han regido sin la menor dificultad.

La Universidad ha dado lleno á su civilizadora misión, desempeñando con loable dedicación las funciones de su cargo.

Los estudios de Cirugía dental han quedado completamente organizados bajo la competente dirección de profesores expertos.

El Observatorio Astronómico ha funcionado con exactitud recomendable y ha sido dotado de los instrumentos científicos de que carecía, habiéndose recibido ya en perfecto estado los deteriorados que se mandaron componer á California.

Así el Instituto Nacional, como los colegios privados de segunda enseñanza, han empleado sus energías, con esmero recomendable, á las labores docentes, según el nuevo plan de estudios.

Ensanche notable ha tomado en el año transcurrido la instrucción primaria, base primordial de la educación pública.

\* \* \* \* \*

Debiera entrar en extensa exposición de los asuntos del ramo de Hacienda, el más importante de los que forman la labor administrativa; pero en obsequio á la brevedad, me concretaré á ponerlos al corriente de una manera ligera del estado de nuestras rentas y de todo lo que se relaciona con la Hacienda Pública.

Los rendimientos generales de las rentas ascendieron á \$6,556,721.56, así:

Rentas aduaneras .....	\$4, 168, 564. 59
Rentas de licores .....	1, 814, 761. 99
Rentas diversas .....	315, 283. 14
Telégrafos, Correos y otros servicios .....	285, 111. 84
	<hr/>
	6, 556, 721. 56

Comparados con los productos del año de 1900 que fueron de \$6,337,729.06, resulta un aumento de \$218,992.50, correspondiendo

A rentas aduaneras .....	\$144,991.70
A rentas diversas y servicios.....	87,200.57
	<hr/>
	232,192.27
Menos baja en las rentas de licores .....	13,199.77
	<hr/>
	218,992.50

A los \$6,556,721.56 que produjeron las rentas, hay que agregar \$1,133,958.17 por negociaciones, depósitos y devoluciones y \$135,084.67 por existencias anteriores y saldo de traslaciones, con lo que los ingresos generales, alcanzaron la suma de \$7,825,764.40.

Los egresos fueron \$7,640,891.17, compuestos de lo siguiente:

Diferentes ramos del servicio administrativo .....	\$4,378,948.31
Pago de diferentes créditos.....	3,197,956.09
Devolución de depósitos y otros egresos.....	63,986.77
	<hr/>
	7,540,891.17
Queda para este año una existencia de .....	184,873.23

Los \$3,197,357.09 que pagó de créditos, se descomponen así:

Amortización de bonos de El Salvador .....	\$29,622.38
De intereses de los mismos.....	514,468.87
Amortización de créditos por contratos, préstamos, pedidos de mercaderías, etc .....	2,683,487.22
	<hr/>
	3,227,578.47

Tomadas en cuenta las emisiones de bonos durante el año y los intereses que les corresponden, resulta que la deuda pública, representada en diferentes bonos, quedó así en 31 de diciembre último:

Bonos de El Salvador, capital .....	\$5,561,562.68
Intereses .....	515,325.93
Diferentes bonos:	
Capital .....	\$2,184,523.55
Intereses .....	64,492.27
	<hr/>
	2,249,015.82
Formando un total de .....	8,325,904.43

La exportación por los puertos de la República en el año de 1901 fue como sigue:

	Plata.
326,588 bultos de café, con valor de .....	\$8,308,466
90,574 bultos de otros artículos .....	2,647,579
	<hr/>
417,162	10,956,045

Las importaciones fueron de 195,204 bultos, con un valor en oro de \$2,615,150.64, que agregándole un cambio calculado al 150 por ciento son \$6,537,876.60. Comparada esta cantidad con la que da la exportación, resulta en favor de la última un saldo de \$4,418,168.40.

Como veréis, en el año se ha pagado por amortización de créditos, contratos de préstamos, pedidos al exterior, etc., la respetable suma



de \$2,683,487.22, en cuyo hecho se basa el crédito del país y del Gobierno, el que me complace decirlo, es en extremo satisfactorio.

Según los datos que anteceden, existía el 31 de diciembre del año próximo pasado, un pasivo de deuda flotante representada en bonos de diversas clases de \$2,249,015.82, suma que, casi en su totalidad, procede de las erogaciones causadas para la reposición de los elementos de guerra destruidos por el siniestro de que os he hablado. Sin ese lamentable contratiempo nuestra deuda flotante habría quedado casi totalmente amortizada en el mes de diciembre.

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## URUGUAY.

### COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1901.

Según el "South American Journal" de 10 de mayo de 1902, ha habido disminución en el valor tanto de las importaciones como de las exportaciones de 1901, comparadas con las del año anterior.

El total importado en 1901 fué \$23,691,932, lo que acusa \$286,274 menos que en el año anterior.

El de las exportaciones fué \$27,731,126, lo que acusa \$1,679,736 menos que en 1900.

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## VENEZUELA.

### ACUÑACIÓN DE PLATA.

#### I.

#### EL CONGRESO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA

decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1. Se acuerda la acuñación de 2,000,000 de bolívares en plata, 1,500,000 bolívares en piezas de 5 bolívares y 500,000 bolívares en piezas de 2 bolívares.

ARTÍCULO 2. Se autoriza al Poder Ejecutivo Nacional para que disponga y lleva á cabo la acuñación de que se habla en el artículo anterior, ajustándose en todo á las prescripciones legales sobre la materia.

Dado en el Palacio Federal Legislativo, en Caracas, á 21 de marzo de 1902—año 91° de la Independencia y 44° de la Federación.

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#### II.

CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente Constitucional de la República, decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1. En conformidad con el decreto legislativo fecha 21 del corriente mes, que autoriza al Ejecutivo Nacional para la acuñación de 2,000,000 de bolívares en moneda de plata, procédase por la Casa

de Moneda que se juzgue más conveniente, á dicha acuñación, llenándose los requisitos que establece la ley de 9 de julio de 1891 vigente.

ARTÍCULO 2. La acuñación á que se refiere el artículo anterior se hará como lo dispone el referido decreto legislativo en las siguientes proporciones:

Un millón quinientos mil bolívares en monedas de á 5 bolívares, de 900 milésimos de ley y 25 granos de peso, y

Quinientos mil bolívares en monedas de 2 bolívares, de 835 milésimos milésimos de ley y 10 granos de peso.

ARTÍCULO 3. La circulación de esta moneda será obligatoria para los particulares, en la proporción que establece para la de plata el aparte único del artículo 17 de la ley de 9 de julio de 1891 sobre moneda nacional, y bajo la pena que señala el artículo 23 de la misma ley.

ARTÍCULO 4. Por el Ministerio de Hacienda se indicarán las aduanas de la República por donde debe hacerse la introducción de dicha moneda.

ARTÍCULO 5. El Ministro de Hacienda queda encargado de la ejecución de este decreto y de comunicarlo á quienes corresponda.

Dado, firmado de mi mano, etc., en Caracas, á 26 de marzo de 1902. Año 91° de la Independencia y 44° de la Federación.

#### **RESTABLECIMIENTO DE RELACIONES CON FRANCIA.**

EL PRESIDENTE CONSTITUCIONAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.

Por cuanto el 19 de febrero del corriente año de 1902 se ajustó en París entre el Plenipotenciario de Venezuela y el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Francesa, un protocolo para dejar restablecido el antiguo trato político entre las dos naciones y cuyo tenor es como sigue:

“Los suscritos, el Señor H. MAUBOURGUET, Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, y el Señor TH. DELCASSÉ, Diputado. Ministro de Negocios Extranjeros de la República Francesa, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, han convenido lo siguiente:

##### “ARTÍCULO 1.

“Al propio tiempo que nombren sus Ministros en París y Caracas, los Gobiernos Venezolano y Francés designarán cada uno un árbitro y elegirán por tercero al Excelentísimo Señor Don F. DE LEÓN CASTILLO, Marqués del MUNI, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de Su Majestad el Rey de España cerca del Presidente de la República Francesa.

“Los dos primeros árbitros se reunirán en Caracas inmediatamente después de la entrega por el Ministro de Francia al Presidente de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela de sus credenciales, á efecto de examinar

de concierto las demandas de indemnizaciones presentadas por Franceses por daños sufridos en Venezuela con motivo de los acontecimientos revolucionarios de 1892. Las demandas de indemnizaciones que no pudieren arreglarse amigablemente entre estos dos árbitros serán sometidas por ellos al tercero en discordia.

“Si no se hubiere estatuido nada definitivamente, ya por los dos árbitros, ya por el tercero, dentro del plazo de un año contado desde la llegada del árbitro francés á Caracas, el Gobierno venezolano entregará al Gobierno francés, para distribuirse por él entre los derechos-habientes, 1,000,000 de bolívares en deuda diplomática del 3 por ciento, mediante el cual pago quedarán definitivamente arregladas todas las reclamaciones motivadas por los sucesos revolucionarios de 1892.

#### “ARTÍCULO 2.

“Las demandas de indemnización extrañas á las que son objeto del artículo 1º, pero que estén fundadas en hechos anteriores al 23 de mayo de 1899, serán examinadas de concierto por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Venezuela y por el Ministro de Francia en Caracas. Si dentro de un plazo de seis meses, contado desde la entrega de las credenciales del Ministro de Francia en Caracas, no se pusieren de acuerdo sobre el monto de las indemnizaciones que hayan de concederse, las demandas serán sometidas por ellos al tercero en discordia, designado en el artículo precedente.

“El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Venezuela y el Ministro de Francia en Caracas, podrán delegar, cada uno en lo que le concierne, la ejecución de las disposiciones que preceden, en el árbitro nombrado por su Gobierno.

“Si varias demandas de indemnizaciones fundadas en hechos diferentes se presentaren por el mismo reclamante y una de ellos estuviere en el caso de someterse al procedimiento establecido en el presente artículo, las demandas se juntarán á ella para ser objeto de un arreglo único.

“Queda entendido que este procedimiento, como el adoptado para las reclamaciones de 1892, no se instituye sino á título excepcional y no invalida la Convencion del 26 de noviembre de 1895.

#### “ARTÍCULO 3.

“El tercero en discordia decidirá sin apelación.

“Las indemnizaciones se pagarán al Gobierno francés en títulos de la deuda diplomática del 3 por ciento, dentro de los tres meses que sigan al acuerdo ó al fallo.

#### “ARTÍCULO 4.

“El Gobierno venezolano pedirá al Congreso que inscriba en el presupuesto de gastos las sumas necesarias para al pago de las mensuali-

dades atrasadas de la deuda diplomática, y los tenedores de títulos de esa deuda deberán, por lo demás, participar de todas las ventajas que resulten para ellos de la estricta aplicación de las leyes venezolanas orgánicas sobre la materia.

“El presente Arreglo será ratificado, y las ratificaciones se canjearán en París ó en Caracas, cuanto antes se pueda, y á más tardar el 30 de abril de 1902.

“En fe de lo cual, los suscritos, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos respectivos, han extendido el presente acto y puesto en él sus sellos.

“Hecho por duplicado en París, el 19 de febrero de 1902.

“Firmado:

“ H. MAUBOURGUET.

“Firmado:

“ DELCASSÉ.”

Y por cuanto en la misma fecha de 19 de febrero del corriente año de 1902, suscribieron en París el citado Señor H. MAUBOURGUET, Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, y el Señor TH. DELCASSÉ, Ministro de Negocios Extranjeros de la República Francesa, un acto anexo al Protocolo precedente y que dice así:

“El Señor H. MAUBOURGUET, Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, da comunicación al Señor TH. DELCASSÉ, Diputado, Ministro de Negocios Extranjeros de la República francesa, de la resolución gubernativa el 22 de marzo de 1898, cuya copia se anexa al presente.

“El Gobierno Francés toma razón de las disposiciones contenidas en dicha Resolución.

“En fe de lo cual han firmado el presente Acto que será agregado á las ratificaciones del Protocolo firmado con fecha de hoy.

“Hecho en duplicado en París, el 19 de febrero de 1902.

“Firmado:

“ H. MAUBOURGUET.

“Firmado:

“ DELCASSÉ.”

Y por cuanto el Congreso Nacional, en uso de sus atribuciones y mediante la Ley del 15 de abril en curso, prestó su aprobación al Protocolo y Acto preinsertos, cuyas ratificaciones fueron canjeadas en esta ciudad ayer, 17 del presente;

Por tanto, dispone que se publiquen para que tengan cumplimiento en lo que á Venezuela corresponde.

Dado, formado, sellado con el Sello del Poder Ejecutivo Nacional, y refrendado por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores en Caracas, á 18 de abril de 1902—Año 91° de la Independencia y 44° de la Federación.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado.

El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

J. R. PACHANO.

**NUEVA CONCESIÓN FERROCARRILERA.**

El Ministerio de Obras Públicas de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela ha concedido una concesión al Señor TINEDO VELASCO para la construcción de un ferrocarril que unirá el puerto de Barranquitas en la costa oeste del Lago de Maracaibo con un punto conveniente de las Sabanas de San Ignacio del distrito de Perijá. Los trabajos principiarán á más tardar dentro de doce meses, terminándose y abriéndose al servicio público la línea dentro de otros 12 meses, á partir de la fecha de la aprobación del contrato por el Congreso. El ferrocarril será de una sola vía, con anchos entre rieles de un metro siete centímetros. En la estación de San Ignacio, el ferrocarril puede bifurcarse en un ramal hacia el norte que pase por la Villa del Rosario, y un ramal hacia el sur que pase por la Villa de Machiques. El concesionario hará el estudio de los dos ramales durante 24 meses fijados para principiar y ofrecer al público la línea de Barranquitas á San Ignacio. La concesión durará 99 años después de cuyo tiempo las líneas férreas con todo su material fijo y rodante, incluyendo los almacenes, oficinas, etc., pasarán á ser propiedad del Gobierno de Venezuela.

**COMERCIO DE CIUDAD BOLÍVAR EN 1901.**

Según informes publicados oficialmente en Londres en 7 de abril de 1902, el comercio de ciudad Bolívar en 1901 superó en valor en £9,375 al de 1900. El volúmen total de ese comercio representó £706,388, en 1901.

El aumento en las importaciones fué de £3,296. El total importado fué £266,095.

El total exportado representó un valor de £440,293.

Todos los medios de comunicación con el resto del mundo que tiene ahora Ciudad Bolívar consisten, según el cónsul británico que da estos informes, casi exclusivamente en un vapor venezolano, de mediano tamaño, que hace viajes quincenales de Ciudad Bolívar á la isla de Trinidad. Los fletes son crecidos.

La siguiente tabla muestra los principales artículos exportados por Ciudad Bolívar en 1900 y 1901, expresando su cantidad y valuación:

Artículos.	1900.		1901.	
	Cantidad.	Valuación.	Cantidad.	Valuación.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>£</i>
Cacao .....	38,481	2,327	33,810	1,924
Café .....	13,107	431	66,997	1,828
Copaiba (aceite de) .....	8,471	860	16,287	1,578
Goma (Pará) .....	47,730	11,561	112,797	31,363
Goma (Balsa) .....	1,205,612	185,111	1,164,778	167,574
Cueros .....	1,405,937	80,513	1,486,582	81,100
Pieles de ciervos .....	35,169	2,985	52,192	4,336
Otras pieles .....			12,060	545
Oro en pasta .....	600	63,904	812	89,151
Oro y plata acuñados .....			63	190
Habas tongas .....	86,400	9,272	7,571	904
Tabaco .....	43,211	1,488	67,038	1,865
Plumas de gansa .....	5,811	35,882	1,013	10,375
Otros artículos .....	71,018	8,075	25,542	937
Ganado mayor .....	número	30,777	9,613	45,699
Otros animales .....	idem	309	237	924
		131,211		440,293

## BIBLIOGRAFÍA.

En esta sección del Boletín Mensual se tratará de los libros y folletos enviados á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se refieren á asuntos relacionados con los países de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

Con el título "The Hacendado Mexicano's Mexican Sugar Report, 1900-1901," se ha publicado en México, parte en castellano, y parte en inglés, un interesante folleto de 86 páginas que contiene multitud de noticias sobre el cultivo de la caña, y la fabricación del azúcar en México, la América Central y Puerto Rico. La cantidad total producida por los ingenios de México de 1899 á 1900 se calcula haber sido de 79,600,370 kilogramos, ó 79,600 toneladas.

Entre las publicaciones de interés que la Oficina ha recibido se hallan las siguientes: (1) El Boletín del mes de marzo del Instituto de la Fiebre Amarilla (March Bulletin of the Yellow Fever Institute), en que están recopilados todos los Boletines expedidos anteriormente, que son desde el No. 1 hasta el 7 inclusive, y en que se da la historia entera del Instituto y sus procedimientos. (2) El Boletín del Departamento de Agricultura titulado "Mexico as a market for pure-bred beef cattle" (México como mercado para ganado mayor de raza pura). (3) La publicación de la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento del Tesoro, titulada "Commercial Africa in 1901" (El África desde el punto de vista del comercio en 1901). (4) El libro titulado "Anuario Estadístico de la República del Uruguay, 1899-1900." (5) El Boletín del Censo de los Estados Unidos de América sobre las industrias del lino, cáñamo, etc. (6) Y la publicación del mismo género relativa á la industria del hielo artificial.

Á la lista de los libros regalados á la Biblioteca de Colón por el Señor Ministro de Bolivia, Don FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, de que se dió cuenta en la página 1065 del BOLETÍN de abril de este año de 1902, hay que agregar los siguientes:

Ley de responsabilidad de los altos dignatarios del Estado.

Ley de timbres y papel sellado.

Ley y reglamento de imprenta.

Código penal.

La Biblioteca se complace en hacer público su agradecimiento á su distinguido favorecedor.

# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XII.

JUNHO DE 1902.

No. 6.

## COMISSÃO PARA O ESTUDO DA PRODUÇÃO, DISTRIBUIÇÃO E CONSUMO DE CAFÉ.

Afim de evitar toda duvida que pudesse occorrer a este respeito, se faz presente neste lugar preferente do BOLETIM, que a Commissão para o estudo da produção, distribuição e consumo do café, e a Convenção Internacional Sanitaria, cuja celebração se accordou pela Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, em 29 de Janeiro do corrente anno, na capital de Mexico, foram convocadas como segue:

A Commissão para o estudo da produção, distribuição e consumo do café, para 1º de Outubro de 1902, na cidade de Nova York.

A Convenção Internacional Sanitaria para 15 de Outubro de 1902, nesta cidade de Washington.

Como a resolução referente ao Congresso Aduaneiro necessita approvação dos respectivos Governos, sua convocação foi adiada.

No relatorio que o Senhor ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Delegado por Guatemala na Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, dirigio ao seu Governo em 15 de Março deste anno, se diz com respeito ao assumpto do café o que segue:

### PROTECCÃO Á INDUSTRIA DO CAFÉ.

Na sessão de 30 de Dezembro de 1901, a nossa delegação apresentou o seguinte projecto:

“1. Que dentro de um anno, contado desde o encerramento das sessões da Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, se reuna na cidade de Nova York, Estados Unidos de America, uma commissão

composta de um ou mais delegados nomeados por cada governo que deseje estar representado nella, os quaes deverão ter conhecimentos technicos acerca da produçãõ, distribuiçãõ e consumo do café.

“2. O Conselho Directivo da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas fixará a data em que haverá de reunir-se esta comissãõ que será organizada como ella decidir, com o auxilio da Secretaria mencionada, e terá por objecto o estudo das causas que produzem actualmente a crise que esta grande industria atravessa, e propor os meios praticos de evital-a ou diminuil-a.”

Prounciei então umas phrasas que resumidas, foram consignadas assim na acta do dia:

“Sua Excellencia o Senhor LAZO ARRIAGA, delegado de Guatemala disse que desejava chamar a attenção da Conferencia sobre um assumpto de grande importancia para todas, ou quasi todas as nações deste continente—a crise por que atravessa na actualidade a industria do café. Quinze das ditas nações são produtoras de tão precioso grão e as quatro restantes consumidoras delle. As relações commerciaes de todas soffrem grandes perturbações como consequencia dessa crise

“O problema que esta ocasiona, não só é um problema commercial, mas tambem um problema economico, politico e social. A baixa no preço do café tem diminuido consideravelmente as rendas de alguns paizes americanos, e talvez deva ver-se nella a causa de algumas das revoluções que affligem varios dos referidos paizes, e que bem podem explicar-se, em grande parte, pela pobreza e a miseria que nelle reina, como resultado da terrivel crise que atravessa a industria do café.

“Buscar um remedio a tão grandes males, é tarefa digna desta Conferencia, e por isso o orador conclue submettendo á sua approvaçãõ uma proposiçãõ encaminhada para lograr proposito tão laudavel.

“Acerescentei, alem disto, que na minha opiniãõ, era possivel encontrar meios praticos que evitem ou, quando menos, diminuam os maos effeitos que se originam no estado anomalo por que na actualidade passa a industria do café; mas si a reuniãõ de peritos que a delegaçãõ de Guatemala propunha não desse outro resultado que o negativo de que estes, depois do exame detido do assumpto, declarem que não ha remedio possivel, isso só constituiria já vantagem não desprezivel, pois os productores, desanimados definitivamente pelo incerto porvir da industria, em vez de continuar fazendo sacrificios estereos para manter suas plantações, dedicariam seu capital e seus esforços ao desenvolvimento de outras culturas, dando assim variedade á produçãõ nacional e augmentando a riqueza publica.

“A Conferencia aceitou o projecto na mesma forma em que o propozemos.”

Com o titulo de “O Café: sua historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, produçãõ, exportaçãõ, importaçãõ, consumo, etc.,” preparou



Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas uma extensa memoria, que será submettida á consideração desta Commissão tão prompto como se reuna. Nella encontrarão os Senhores delegados importantes informações que poderão ajudar-lhes para o satisfactorio desempenho de sua alta missão.

Para que se conheça de antemão o alcance desse trabalho parece conveniente publicar o indice das materias que aquelle comprehende, e o prefacio com que o apresentou seu distincto auctor, o Senhor NICOLÁS VELOZ GOITICOA, Secretario da Secretaria.

O indice das materias é como segue:

Prefacio.

Historia do café—Historia natural do café—Variedades de café.

Paizes e lugares que produzem café:

America:

America do Norte: Mexico.

America Central: Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Britannica, Nicaragua.

America do Sul: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Equador, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela.

As Antilhas: Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadalupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Maria Galante, Martinica, Porto Rico, Republica Dominicana.

Guyana: Inglesa (Demerara), Franceza (Cayenna), Hollandeza (Surinam).

Asia: Arabia (Moka), Birmania, as Ilhas Philippinas, India Britannica.

Africa: Bourbon (Ilha da Reunião), Liberia.

Oceania: Colonias Indicas de Hollanda, Borneo, Java, Sumatra.

Polynesia: Fiji, Hawaii, Nova Guinea, Samoa.

Anstralasia: Australia.

Produção de café no mundo.

Consumo de café no mundo.

Consumo geral de café por paizes.

Consumo geral de café por unidade de população.

Consumo de café em Allemanha.

Consumo de café em França.

Consumo de café em Austria-Hungria.

Consumo de café em Italia.

Consumo de café em Russia.

Os Estados Unidos:

Sua importação de café.

Seu consumo de café.

Sua exportação de café.

Bolsa de café em Nova York.

A Grã Bretanha: Importação, consumo e exportação de café.

Direitos de importação sobre o café nos principaes paizes do mundo.

Direitos de exportação sobre o café nos paizes que o produzem.

Solo e clima apropriados para cultivar o café.

Cultivo de café.

Colheita do café.

Beneficio do café.

Enfermidades do café e meios de combatel-as.

Conservação do café.

Torrefacção do café.

Preparação do café para o uso domestico.

Composição chimica do café.

Falsificações do café.

Mistura de cafés.

Modificações effectuadas no uso do café como bebida.

Effeitos do café no organismo humano.

A Liga dos paizes que produzem o café (por J. A. OLAVARÍA).

O Café nos Estados Unidos (por F. DE ASSIS BRASIL).

Estudo sobre o café (por J. B. CALVO).

Recommendações aos Delegados ao Congresso do Café (por A. LAZO ARRIAGA).

Bibliographia.

O prefacio diz assim:

“Sendo o café um dos principaes artigos de exportação de grande parte dos paizes da America Latina, com excepção da Republica Argentina, do Chile e do Uruguay que não o produzem, e devendo-se rennir em Nova York, em 15 de Outubro do presente anno, segundo a resolução da Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, o Congresso que discutirá os meios mais efficazes de proteger a industria do café no Hemispherio Occidental e recommendará a adopção das medidas que, a seu juizo deem resultados praticos immediatos em tal sentido, de conformidade com o accordo do Conselho Directivo da União Internacional das Republicas Americana, em sua sessão de 19 de Março proximo passado, a Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas reuniu neste folheto, o maior numero possivel de dados sobre o café e tem a honra de apresental-os ao dito Congresso, abrigando a esperanza de que sejam utilizaveis, como referencia, na discussão de um assumpto tão importante e transcendental, posto que o café chegou a ser um dos artigos de maior trafico, e tem cahido por completo, em mãos de especulação, o que expõe seu preço de venda a grandes fluctuações, podendo ocasionar grandes prejuizos aos cultivadores de café. Por outra parte, a ruina dos cafezaes de um paiz, pode fazer subir os preços e o cultivo do café em novas regiões pode fazel-os baixar, assim como si a produccão deste fructo continua excedendo á procura que tem nos mercados do mundo, esta superabundancia dará, indubitavelmente, por resultado, ainda maior depressão no preço de venda deste artigo. Deve-se ter em conta o facto que é muito vasta a zona favoravel ao cultivo do café, pois está comprehendida nas llnhas isothermicas de 25° de latitnde norte e de 30° de latitude sul.

“A maioria dos paizes civilisados adoptaram a regra de consolidar as forças productoras de todo artigo de consumo para dar vigor á produccão e evitaras fluctuações exageradas dos preços de venda. Seguindo, pois, este precedente, uma união, bem entendida, que tomasse em consideração immediata, entre os pontos de importancia capital, a necessidade de determinar meios praticos de reduzir os juros que vence o capital na America Latina e especialmente, o destinado á industria do café, daria resultados muito proveitosos para o productor, pois seria reduzido o custo da produccão e seria mais facil a accumulacão do producto, maiores as utilidades, mais consideravel o incremento do capital

e, por conseguinte, maior a força de produzir por modo verdadeiramente remunerador.

“Com este folheto e com as considerações que antecedem, contribue a Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas aos arduos e complexos labores do Congresso destinado a proteger e melhorar a industria do café na America.

“WASHINGTON, D. C., Junho de 1902.”

#### COLHEITA DE CAFÉ NO MUNDO.

Conforme as melhores estatisticas que se têm á mão, a produção de café no mundo no anno de 1901 foi 15,460,000 saccos de 132 libras cada um, ou seja 2,040,720,000 libras.

Desta immensa quantidade correspondem ao Brazil, em numeros redondos, 11,500,000 saccos, ou sejam 1,518,000,000 libras, o que equivale a quasi os quatro quintos do total.

Os Estados da America Central, Mexico, e as Republicas de Venezuela, Colombia, Equador e Peru, contribuíram á produção com 2,200,000 saccos, ou sejam 290,400,000 libras.

A Republica de Haiti figurou neste respeito com grande credito. A produção, 450,000 saccos, ou sejam 59,400,000 libras, foi grande para o paiz; e a qualidade do grão foi excellente. O café de Haiti é muito apreciado em França, para onde se exportam todos os annos as duas terças partes da colheita.

Porto Rico e Jamaica subministraram 200,000 saccos, ou seja 26,400,000 libras.

As colonias hollandezas do Oriente produziram 480,000 saccos, ou seja 63,360,000 libras.

A India Britannica, Ceylão e as Philippinas, 315,000 saccos ou 41,580,000 libras.

Africa e Moka, 225,000 saccos, ou 29,700,000 libras.

O excesso da produção sobre o consumo foi de 1,342.000 saccos, ou 177,000,000 libras.

#### CONSUMO DE CAFÉ NOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Segundo os dados estatisticos publicados pela Secção de Estatistica do Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos, o consumo do café neste paiz tem ido em notavel augmento desde o anno de 1890.

As cifras officiaes são como segue:

Anno fiscal.	Quantidade importada.
	<i>Libras.</i>
1889-1890.....	499,159,120
1890-1891.....	519,528,432
1891-1892.....	640,210,788
1894-1895.....	652,208,975
1896-1897.....	737,645,670
1898-1899.....	831,827,063
1900-1901.....	854,571,310

TRATADO DE ARBITRAMENTO GERAL CELEBRADO ENTRE BOLIVIA E O PERU—MEXICO ASSIGNALADO COMO UM DOS ARBITROS.

O Presidente da Republica de Bolivia e o Presidente da Republica do Peru, desejosos de estreitar firmemente os vinculos que existem entre os dous Estados, estabelecendo o arbitramento nas relações de ambas as Republicas, nomearam para este fim, por seus plenipotenciarios—

Sua Excellencia, o Presidente da Republica de Bolivia, o Doutor Dom FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA, Ministro das Relações Exteriores; e Sua Excellencia, o Presidente da Republica do Peru, o Doutor Dom FELIPE DE OSMÁ, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario, os quaes celebraram o seguinte:

TRATADO DE ARBITRAMENTO.

ART. I.

As Altas Partes Contractantes obrigam-se a submeter a arbitramento todas as controversias ate hoje pendentes e as que durante a vigencia do presente tratado surgirem entre ellas, quaesquer que sejam sua natureza e causas e sempre que não tiverem podido ser resolvidas por negociações directas.

ART. II.

Em cada caso occorrente, as Partes Contractantes celebrarão um convenio especial, com o objecto de determinar a materia da controversia, fixar os pontos que devem ser resolvidos, a extensão das faculdades do arbitro e o modo de proceder que ha de ser observado.

ART. III.

Em caso de que as Altas Partes não chegarem a por-se de accordo sobre os pontos a que se refere o artigo anterior, o arbitro fica facultado para determinar em vista das preteuções de ambas as partes, os pontos de facto e de direito que deverão ser decididos para a solução da controversia e estabelecer o procedimento que se deve seguir.

ART. IV.

As Altas Partes concordam em que o arbitro será o Tribunal permanente de arbitramento que se estabelecer em virtude dos accordos que a Conferencia Pan-Americana que funciona actualmente em Mexico adoptar.

## ART. V.

Para estes dous casos: (a) si não chegar a constituir-se o Tribunal a que se refere o artigo precedente, e (b) si ha necessidade de occorrer ao arbitramento antes de se constituir esse Tribunal, as Altas Partes concordam em designar como arbitro, o Governo da Republica Argentina, o de Hespanha e o dos Estados Unidos Mexicanos, para que respectivamente exerçam o cargo um por impedimento de outro e na ordem em que estão mencionados.

## ART. VI.

Si durante a vigencia do presente tratado e nos dous casos suppostos a que se refere o artigo anterior, occorrerem distinctos casos de arbitramento, serão successivamente entregues para sua solução, aos governos indicados, na ordem que se acha estabelecida.

## ART. VII.

O arbitro é tambem competente: 1º. para determinar sobre a regularidade de sua constituição, a validade do compromisso e sua interpretação; 2º. para adoptar as providencias necessarias e resolver todas as difficuldades que surgirem no curso do debate. As questões de caracter tecnico ou scientifico que se apresentarem, serão submettidas para solução á Real Sociedade Geographica de Londres ou ao Instituto Geodesico Internacional de Berlim; e 3º. para fixar a epoca de seu funcionamento.

## ART. VIII.

Ao decidir a questão que lhe é submettida, o arbitro se governará pelos principios do Direito Internacional, e nas questões de limites, pelo principio americano do "uti possidetis" de 1810, sempre que no convenio a que se refere o artigo 2º não se estabelecer a applicação de regras especiaes ou se auctorizar o arbitro a decidir como arbitro amigo.

## ART. IX.

A sentença deverá decidir definitivamente cada ponto em litigio, com expressão de seus fundamentos. Será lavrada em duplicata e remetida a cada uma das partes por meio de seu representante perante o arbitro.

## ART. X.

A sentença legalmente pronunciada decidirá dentro dos limites de seu alcance a difficuldade entre as partes.

## ART. XI.

O arbitro estabelecerá na sentença o prazo dentro do qual deve ser executada.

## ART. XII.

A sentença é inappellavel e seu cumprimento está confiado á honra das nações signatarias deste pacto.

Sem embargo, se admittirá o recurso de revisão perante o mesmo arbitro que a pronunciou, sempre que se deduzir antes de venido o prazo fixado para sua execução nos seguintes casos:

1º. Si a sentença tiver sido dictada em virtude de um documento falso ou adulterado.

2º. Si a sentença tiver sido em todo ou em parte a consequencia de um error de facto, que resulte dos documentos da causa.

## ART. XIII.

O recurso de revisão não poderá ser interposto, em caso algum, depois de passados seis mezes contados da notificação da sentença.

## ART. XIV.

As Altas Partes nomearão seu representante no caso, porão á disposição do arbitro todos os meios de informação que dellas dependam e satisfarão suas proprias despesas e a metade dos gastos geraes do arbitramento.

## ART. XV.

O mesmo arbitro que pronunciou a sentença deecidirá sobre as questões que se suscitarem em sua execução.

## ART. XVI.

O presente tratado durará dez annos a contar da data da troca das ratificações. Si não for denunciado seis mezes antes de seu vencimento, continuará regendo por outros des annos, e assim successivamente.

## ART. XVII.

As ratificações do presente tratado serão trocadas em La Paz ou em Lima, dentro do prazo de um anno da data. Em fê do que os abaixo assignados firmam e sellam o presente tratado, feito em duplicata na cidade de La Paz, aos vinte-um dias do mez de Novembro do anno de mil novecentos e um.

(Firmado)

(Firmado)

FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA.

FELIPE DE OSMA.

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

## SITUAÇÃO GERAL DA REPUBLICA.

Entre os relatorios apresentados á Segunda Conferencia Internacional de Estados Americanos que se reuniu na cidade de Mexico, o da Delegação da Republica Argentina, foi de interesse especial. Esse relatorio foi recebido na bibliotheca da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas e contem as seguintes informações sobre a situação geral da Republica.

No que diz respeito á condição sanitaria, a cidade de Buenos Aires é citada como a que figura em primeiro lugar. Suas obras de abastecimento de agua e rede de esgotos foram executadas pelos mais distinctos engenheiros que se podiam obter, e tem sido ampliadas e extendidas devido ao crescimento da população da cidade. As obras de abastecimento de agua consistem em dous tunneis, sub-fluvial e subterraneo, de 5,700 metros de comprimento, com machinas elevadoras que podem levantar, em 24 horas, 172,000 metros cubicos de agua a 15 metros de altura. O consumo annual passa de 36,000,000-kilolitros, ou seja 123 litros por habitante por dia.

O systema de esgotos adoptado é o que se denomina circulante ou dynamico, com canalização mixta, arrojando-se todas as materias, aguas servidas e pluviaes ao Rio da Prata, a 25 kilometros ao sul. O custo da rede de esgotos em fins de 1899, se approximava a \$34,000,000, ouro. Um quadro da proporção dos fallecimentos nas principaes cidades do mundo mostra que a proporção de Buenos Aires foi de 17 por 1,000 habitantes contra 17.4 em Hamburgo, 18.4 em Nova York e Geneva, 19.2 em Londres, 20.1 em Paris, 20.7 em Vienna, e em proporção ascendente até 31.5, em Nurenberg. Tambem têm-se melhorado as condições sanitarias em Rosario, La Plata, Bahia e demais portos argentinos, tendo a cidade de Rosario os dous serviços tão completos como a mesma capital.

A primeira linha ferrea foi aberta ao trafego na Republica no anno de 1857, com só 10 kilometros de extensão. Em 1867 a extensão de vias ferreas tinha ascendido a 572 kilometros; em 1875, a 1,384 kilometros; em 1880, a 2,313 kilometros; em 1885, a 4,451 kilometros, e em 1890 a 9,254 kilometros. Desde então, a construção de vias ferreas tem augmentado com rapidez. Em 1891 a extensão total de vias ferreas foi de 11,700 kilometros; em 1895, chegou a 14,222 kilometros, e finalmente, em 1901, a 17,062 kilometros. Deste numero correspondem a linhas de propriedade do Governo Nacional pouco mais de 2,000 kilometros, e o resto a emprezas estrangeiras. O capital empregado nestas linhas ascende a 553,000,000 pesos, ouro, approximadamente.

A communicação marítima entre a Republica Argentina e os diversos portos dos Estados Unidos e da Europa é feita principalmente pelas linhas de vapores, Lloyd Norte Allemão e Hamburgo Americana. As principaes empresas de vapores que põem em communicação quasi diaria a Republica Argentina com Montevidéu, os portos do Brazil e Europa, são a *Navigazione Generale Italiana*, com quatro vapores de 5,000 a 6,000 toneladas, fazendo viagens quinzenaes; a *Transports Maritimes à Vapeur*, servida por nove vapores de 2,000 a 4,300 toneladas, que faz viagens cada 10 dias; a *Messageries Maritimes*, servida por seis vapores de 5,550 a 6,500 toneladas, que faz o serviço cada semana; a *Vapores Transatlánticos Españoles*, servida por seis vapores de 8,000 a 9,000 toneladas, fazendo viagens mensaes; a *Hamburgische und Sud-Amerika*, servida por seis vapores de 8,000 a 9,000 toneladas, com sahidias semanaes; a *La Veloce*, servida por treze vapores de 1,000 a 4,900 toneladas, que faz viagens cada dez dias; a Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, servida por dez vapores de 3,140 a 6,000 toneladas, fazendo duas viagens por mez; e a *Compañia Transatlántica Española*, com seis vapores de 3,100 a 5,300 toneladas.

O serviço de navegação entre os portos argentinios e os dos Estados Unidos, é feito por varias companhias de navegação: A de *Lanport & Holt*, a *Prince Line*, a *Norton Line* e outras de menor importancia. O porto de Buenos Aires comprehende duas bacias com 154,000 e 112,600 metros quadrados de superficie. Cada uma das bacias se une com os diques que teem um total de 66 hectares de superficie de agua. Ha dous arsenaes de 150 e de 180 metros de comprimento. A extensão dos molhes é de 9,790 metros, havendo nelles 21 depositos fiscaes, com 2,466 metros de frente e 566,000 metros cubicos de capacidade. Em materia de elementos destinados ao serviço podem citar-se 133 guindastes hydranlicos, entre os quaes ha fixos, moveis e a vapor, de 1,500, 5,000, 10,000 e 30,000 kilos; 36 elevadores; 50 cabrestantes; 14 machinas de incendio; 5 pontes giratorias; comportas; guindastes fluctnantes; uma estrada de ferro de 32 kilometros de extensão e duas installações para illuminação electrica. O custo das obras do porto foi de 35,624,000 pesos, ouro. Obras de melhoramento tambem foram realizadas ultimamente no porto de La Plata ao custo de \$24,000,000, e o Porto de Bahia Blanco já contractou importantes obras de melhoramento.

A revista das instituções bancarias existentes na Capital da Republica Argentina, demonstra que esses estabelecimentos estão em condições de satisfazer as necessidades das transações commerciaes que se effectuam entre a Republica Argentina e os paizes estrangeiros. O mais importante destes bancos é o *Banco de la Nación*, fundado por lei promulgada em 16 de Outubro de 1891, com um capital de 50,000,000 pesos, moeda nacional. O seu balanço de 30 de Junho de 1901, mostra depositos de 100,000,000 pesos; descontos, 84,000,000 pesos e effectivo em caixa, 72,000,000 pesos. Este banco tem oito succursaes em di-



versas partes da Republica. Outros bancos de importancia são o Banco Allemão Transatlantico; o Banco Britannico da America do Sul; Banco do Commercio; Banco Hespanhol do Rio da Prata; Banco Francez do Rio da Prata; Banco Italia e Rio da Prata; Banco de Londres e Rio da Prata; Banco de Londres e Brazil; Novo Banco Italiano; Banco Popular Argentino; Banco Popular Italiano e o Tarapacé and London Bank, Limited. As operações do Bankers' Clearing House montaram a 696,584,994.16 pesos ouro e 1,794,209,766.10 pesos papel, ou seja um total de 3,402,660,743.12 pesos. Varios bancos, porém, não liquidam suas operações por meio do Clearing House.

O relatório contém o seguinte resumo interessante das industrias agricolas e pecuarias da Republica:

“A Republica Argentina é um paiz essencialmente agricola e creador de gado. Suas extensas planicies, a fertilidade de seu solo, seu clima temperado, favoravel para o cultivo dos cereaes e para a criação do gado, offerecem aos labores do colonizador condições excepcionalmente favoraveis, e fazem a Republica figurar já entre as mais grandes nações exportadoras de grãos e de carnes. A produção de trigo e de milho é de 42.33 alqueires por habitante, contra 42 nos Estados Unidos e Dinamarca, 30 no Canadá, 23 em Suecia, 20 em Russia, 19 em França e 8 no Reino Unido da Grã Bretanha.

“Em 1872, a superficie de terra cultivada não alcançava a 130,000 hectares; em 1888, ella tinha subido a 815,438 hectares e em 1895 a 2,049,683 hectares. Em 1899, a area semeada de trigo chegava a 3,200,000 hectares, que produziram 2,697,417 toneladas de grão.

“Ao milho corresponde o segundo lugar na produção de cereaes da Republica. Em 1899, havia approximadamente um milhão de hectares semeados, que, á razão de 18 fanegas de 100 kilos por hectare, deram um rendimento de 1,800,000 toneladas metricas de milho.”

As terras cultivadas, segundo o recenseamento agro-pecuario de 1888, somnavam 2,422,995 hectares, e em 1895 chegavam já a 4,895,005 hectares. Finalmente, em 1899, a superficie consagrada ao cultivo de trigo, milho, linho, arvores fructiferas, canna de assucar e vinhedos, chegava a 7,000,000 hectares, como se vê do seguinte quadro que assigna a area semeada e o valor das diferentes colheitas no mesmo anno.

Productos.	Hectares.	Valor (ouro).
Trigo.....	3,400,000	\$95,000,000
Milho.....	1,400,000	23,000,000
Linho.....	700,000	27,000,000
Outros cereaes.....	80,000	2,800,000
Alfafa.....	950,000	90,000,000
Amendoim.....	18,000	1,200,000
Canna de assucar.....	50,000	4,750,000
Vinhedos.....	35,000	9,500,000
Tabaco.....	15,000	3,900,000
Outros productos.....	350,000	17,500,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,998,000</b>	<b>274,710,000</b>

A exportação dos principaes productos agricolas desde 1894 tem sido em toneladas metricas a seguinte:

Anno.	Trigo.	Milho.	Linho.
1894.....	1,608,000	54,876	104,435
1895.....	1,010,000	722,318	276,443
1896.....	623,000	1,570,517	225,675
1897.....	601,845	374,942	162,477
1898.....	645,161	717,105	138,994
1899.....	1,713,429	1,116,276	217,713
1900.....	2,042,167	740,685	201,093

O valor dos productos exportados tem augmentado notavelmente nos ultimos annos, com excepção do de 1897, em que causas naturaes como a secca, a invasão dos gafanhotos, etc., fizeram decrescer o commercio naquella classe de productos. Em 1896 a exportação foi avaliada em \$41,406,438 ouro. Em 1897 esta quantia tinha descendido a \$23,236,369 ouro, para subir em 1898 a \$42,692,922 ouro e chegar em 1899 a \$65,155,995 ouro.

Para mover o volume immenso de suas colheitas, a Republica Argentina dispõe de machinas agricolas as mais aperfeiçoadas e incorpora annualmente a seu capital de instrumentos agricolas um numero consideravel de ceifeiras, grades, arados a vapor, etc. Para ter uma idea da importancia que alcançam as importações de machinas agricolas admittidas na Republica livres de direitos aduaneiros, basta dizer que seu valor em 1895 foi de \$3,707,130 ouro; em 1896, de \$1,202,570 ouro; em 1897, de \$1,072,128 ouro, e, finalmente, em 1899, de \$2,227,332 ouro. Quasi todas essas machinas vêm dos Estados Unidos e constituem a maior parte das importações na Republica Argentina procedentes dos Estados Unidos.

Apezar do desenvolvimento consideravel tomado pela agricultura, a principal fonte de riqueza continúa sendo a criação de gado. Em 1899 a Republica Argentina exportou productos desta industria por valor de \$115,546,906 ouro, ou seja o 625 por mil do valor total de sua exportação naquelle anno. Segundo o recenseamento de 1895, a Republica Argentina possuía 21,701,526 animaes vaccens; 4,447,859 cavallos; 74,379,562 ovelhas; 562,766 porcos; 483,369 mulas e 2,748,860 cabras, ou seja um total de 104,412,942 cabeças de gado de todas as classes, avaliado em \$1,136,780,411, moeda nacional.

A rapida propagação do gado lanigero nos territorios do sul da Republica faz que a Republica conta hoje com mais de 90,000,000 carneiros. O gado vaccum tem augmentado tambem consideravelmente, não só em quantidade mas em qualidade, devido ao melhoramento das raças. A introdução no paiz de animaes de sangue puro, destinados a reproductores alcança a cifras notaveis nos ultimos tempos. Referindo-se sómente ao periodo de 1896-1900, basta consignar que os criadores de gado da Republica Argentina importaram para reproductores 6,231

cabeças de gado vaccum; 235,734, de gado lanigero e 1,227, de gado cavallar.

O commercio de exportação de gado em pé é sumamente importante, ainda que não tanto como o de carnes salgadas e congeladas. Em 1895 a Republica Argentina exportou para diferentes paizes, entre os quaes figuram Chile, Uruguay e Bolivia, 408,126 cabeças de gado vaccum e 496,946 cabeças de gado lanigero; em 1896, 385,539 cabeças de gado vaccum e 512,016 cabeças de gado lanigero; em 1897, 238,121 cabeças de gado vaccum e 504,128 cabeças de gado lanigero; em 1898, 359,296 cabeças de gado vaccum e 577,813 cabeças de gado lanigero, e em 1899, 312,150 cabeças de gado vaccum e 543,458 de gado lanigero. As cifras anteriores dão uma exportação total, durante os cinco annos, de 1,700,232 animaes vaccums e 2,567,361 lanigeros em pé.

O principal mercado para as carnes da Republica Argentina é a Inglaterra. O seguinte quadro mostra a quantidade de novilhos exportados em diversas formas, com destino áquelle paiz, de 1894 a 1900:

*Novilhos exportados para Inglaterra.*

Annos.	Em pé.	Congelados.	Salgados.	Totacs.
1894 .....	7,500	800	.....	8,300
1895 .....	49,908	4,000	.....	53,908
1896 .....	66,000	8,000	.....	74,000
1897 .....	83,000	11,500	.....	94,500
1898 .....	97,000	16,500	.....	113,500
1899 .....	91,200	28,356	.....	119,556
1900 (em 3½ mezes).....	66,500	34,000	20,000	120,500

As exportações de carneiros gelados nos ultimos annos não são menos consideraveis e estão consignadas nas cifras seguintes:

Annos.	Carneiros gelados.
1898.....	2,464,941
1899.....	2,485,949
1900.....	2,372,969

A industria das salgadeiras é tambem muito importante, estando representada, segundo o recenseamento de 1895, cujas cifras já são antiquadas, por 39 estabelecimentos com um capital de \$37,000,000 ouro.

A abundancia dos rebanhos faz que a Republica Argentina seja um dos principaes paizes productores de lã do mundo. Durante o anno economico comprehendido de 1º de Outubro de 1899 a 30 de Setembro de 1900, a Republica exportou 182,000 toneladas de lã, de um valor de \$61,000,000 ouro. A forte baixa produzida depois na cotação deste textil faz que as exportações de 1900 a 1901 não cheguem á somma anterior, ainda que excederão de \$40,000,000 ouro.

O augmento consideravel na superficie das terras cultivadas, assim como o incremento que tem tomado na Republica Argentina a indus-

tria de criação de gado e as diversas industrias relacionadas com ella, se devem em grande parte á affluencia da immigração europea. Desde 1857, epoca em que se iniciou a corrente immigratoria para a Republica, com a modesta cifra de 4,951 pessoas, até o 31 de Dezembro de 1899, tem chegando á Republica 2,564,391 immigrantes e tem sahido 882,596, permanecendo, portanto, 1,681,795, ou seja um termo médio de 39,111 annuaes.

## BRAZIL.

### MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE CAMPOS SALLES.

No dia 3 de Maio ultimo, o Senhor CAMPOS SALLES, presidente da Republica do Brazil, enviou ao Congresso Nacional sua mensagem annual, na qual relata os principaes factos occorridos na administração de 1898 a 1902.

O presidente começa dando conta dos intuitos da politica que adoptou ao subir á cadeira da suprema magistratura do paiz, declarando haver tudo feito para bem cumprir o seu dever. Diz que as difficuldades que tinha de enfrentar ao assumir o Governo eram gravissimas. Expõe a situação das finanças a 15 de Novembro de 1898 e mostra o programma adoptado para resolver as difficuldades. Comparando a situação em 1898 com a presente diz o Presidente o seguinte:

“As condições de hoje, em frisante contraste com aquellas que vim encontrar, são estas:

“Os pagamentos em especie, restabelecidos no prazo preciso do convenio de 15 de Junho de 1898, vão sendo feitos com rigorosa e honesta pontualidade.

“A circulação do papel-moeda, alliviada pelo resgate de 107,913,356\$ acha-se reduzida a 680.415,258\$.

“Taxa cambial ao nivel de 12 d.

“A grande massa de papel em circulação, que em sua primitiva totalidade apenas representava o valor de £23,500,000, representa hoje, após a redução, £34,000,000, frações desprezadas.

“Os titulos brasileiros alcançaram uma alta de cerca de 35 por cento nas cotações da bolsa estrangeira.

“O resto do emprestimo de 1897, £1,122,083, foi pago por prestações mensaes no decurso do exercicio de 1899, na forma estipulada.

“Os debitos por encomendas e contratos estão pagos.

“Não existe em circulação um só bilhete do Thesouro. O nosso deposito em Londres é de £2,000,000 (que se restaura pelas remessas mensaes quando desfalcado pelos pagamentos) e mais de £1,000,000 em consolidados.

“Na conta corrente do Banco da Republica (excluida a conta da liquidação antiga que apresenta £300,000 a nosso favor), temos 12,000,000\$.

“Por conseguinte a somma dos saldos actuaes, reduzido o ouro a papel ao cambio do dia, é de 80,000,000\$.

“Finalmente, bañio-se o deficit e institutio-se o regimen dos saldos orçamentarios.

“A divida publica, computando-se os novos encargos provenientes do *funding loan*, não chegou a ter um acrescimo de 2 milhões esterlinos.”

Para mostrar o valor dos esforços empregados nesta obra de reparação financeira, recorda o periodo antecedente, no qual o orçamento não bastava ás necessidades da vida nacional, e acrescenta que conseguin os resultados mencionados sem emissão, sem empréstimos, restabelecendo o regimen da pontualidade dos pagamentos em especie e comprando 1,970 kilometros de estradas de ferro para a União.

Depois a mensagem trata da encampação e arrendamento das estradas de ferro. O Governo contractou o resgate das estradas de ferro do Recife ao São Francisco, da Bahia ao São Francisco, da Natal á Nova Cruz, da Parahyba ao Pilar e Cabedello, Central da Bahia, Minas e Rio, da Santa Maria da Bocca do Monte ao Uruguay, Paraná a Cuyabá e seu prolongamento e da Dona Thereza Christina—estes dous ultimos contractos dependem ainda da approvação dos accionistas e credores das referidas empresas. O resgate da Recife ao São Francisco foi contractado na base do rendimento liquido de 5 por cento. O total que o Governo pagará para aquisição das outras estradas será de cerca de 9,900,000 libras esterlinas em apolices de 4 por cento. O Governo já tem arrendado algumas destas estradas. A estrada de ferro de Bahia ao São Francisco, a do Conde d'Eu, e a do Recife ao São Francisco, que antes do seu arrendamento nunca deixaram de apresentar *deficits*, agora dão saldos.

O Presidente trata minuciosamente de tudo o que se passou nas diferentes Secretarias de Estado durante a sua administração. Diz que no Ministerio das Relações Exteriores encetou-se nova politica de reciprocidade commercial, tendo o Governo já conseguido affirmar um ajuste com os Governos da França e da Italia, pelo qual foi concedida uma redução de 20 francos na taxa sobre a sacca de 100 kilos de café do Brazil.

A mensagem trata particularmente da questão do arrendamento feito pelo Governo da Bolivia a um syndicato anglo-americano do territorio do Acre e cita trechos da nota de protesto dirigida pelo Ministro do Exterior ao Ministro da Bolivia.

#### CONFERENCIA ASSUCAREIRA.

Uma Conferencia Assucareira foi convocada para reunir-se na capital do Estado da Bahia no dia 25 do corrente mez. O Dr. ANTONINO FIALHO, Presidente da Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura, por cuja iniciativa foi promovida a Conferencia, dirigin uma nota circular aos

Governadores dos Estados pedindo-lhes que se façam representar na mesma reunião.

#### OBRAS DE MELHORAMENTO DO PORTO DE PERNAMBUCO.

O Governo do Brazil resolveu abrir concorrência para a construção de obras para melhoramento do porto do Recife, Estado de Pernambuco. As propostas deverão ser apresentadas no Ministerio da Industria, Viação e Obras Publicas até 1 hora da tarde do dia 22 de Julho. O concessionario obrigar-se-hia a executar á sua custa as seguintes obras para o melhoramento do porto:

“1°. Um caes para atracação, carga e descarga de navios, em oito metros de profundidade em aguas mínimas, desde as proximidades da estação da Estrada de Ferro do Recife ao Limoeiro até junto ao edificio da Associação Commercial. Este caes será dotado de todos os apparelhos necessarios ao seu fim, guindastes hydraulicos ou electricos, vias-ferreas para o serviço do caes e ligação com as vias-ferreas do Estado, armazens para abrigo e guarda das mercadorias, iluminação electrica, etc.

“2°. Um caes para identicos fins em seis metros livres de profundidade em aguas mínimas, nas praias de Santa Rita e do Ramos, tendo em vista a regularização da confluencia desse braço do rio com o estuario da primera secção, e com identico apparelhamento para guarda e movimento das mercadorias, iluminação, etc.

“3°. Prolongamento desses caes aguas acima, á medida que o exigirem as necessidades do porto.

“4°. Arrazamento a nove metros de profundidade em aguas mínimas da rocha que obstrue a Barra Grande.

“5°. Quebra-mar com cerca de 500 metros de comprimento sobre o recife existente entre a Barra Grande e o pharol.

“6°. Melhoramento sobre o recife apparente, consistindo em reparação da muralha antiga alli construida e seu prolongamento ao sul e enrocamentos nas quebradas do recife.

“7°. Dragagem até oito metros de profundidade no estuario desde a Barra Grande até proximidades da alfandega actual, de modo a permittir as evoluções dos navios nesse ultimo ponto, em largura de 300 metros no minimo, e até seis metros na zona fronteira e correspondente nos caes de Santa Rita e do Ramos.

“8°. Aterro do espaço comprehendido entre os caes a construir e a terra firme.”

O concessionario submeterá á approvação do Governo o plano definitivo e o orçamento das obras, dentro do prazo de doze mezes, contados da data do contracto. As obras começarão no prazo de seis mezes contados da data da approvação dos planos definitivos, devendo ficar concluidas dentro de 6 e 9 annos.

Para remuneração e amortização do capital empregado nas obras o contractante perceberá taxas de accordo com a lei n. 1,746 de 13 de Outubro de 1869.

Quando a renda liquida exceder 12 por cento, as taxas soffrerão redução geral.

O Governo tem o direito de resgatar todas as obras em qualquer tempo depois dos 10 primeiros annos de sua completa conclusão.

#### DIREITOS DE EXPORTAÇÃO SOBRE A HERVA MATTE.

LEI N. 449, DE 22 DE MARÇO DE 1902, VOTADA PELO CONGRESSO LEGISLATIVO DO ESTADO DO PARANÁ.

O Congresso Legislativo do Estado de Paraná decreton e eu sanciono a lei seguinte:

ART. 1º. Fica creado o imposto de 450 reis por dez kilogrammas de herva matte que for exportada, quer seja beneficiada ou não.

ART. 2º. A exportação de herva matte, beneficiada ou não, só poderá ser feita em barricas, caixas de madeira e em surrões de couro.

ART. 3º. O imposto de exportação para a herva matte que sair do Estado pela zona denominada "Foz do Iguassú," no rio Paraná, será de 600 reis per dez kilogrammas, quer seja beneficiada ou não.

ART. 4º. A herva matte por essa zona exportada poderá ser acondicionada em quaesquer outros envoltorios que não sejam de madeira ou de couro, derogada para essa mesma zona a disposição do artigo 2º desta lei.

ART. 5º. Fica o Governo autorizado a crear as collectorias ou agencias fiscaes que forem necessarias na zona denominada "Foz do Iguassú," no rio Paraná, provendo-as do respectivo pessoal e fixando-lhe porcentagens ou vencimentos.

ART. 6º. As disposições dos artigos 1º e 2º desta lei entrarão em execução no principio do anno financeiro 1 de Julho de 1902.

ART. 7º. Fica o Governo autorizado a expedir os regulamentos necessarios e abrir os credits precisos para a execução da presente lei.

ART. 8º. Revogam-se as disposições em contrario.

O Secretario de Estado dos Negocios de Finanças, Commercio e Industrias assim a faça executar.

Palacio do Governo do Estado do Paraná, 22 de Março de 1902, 14º da Republica.

FRANCISCO XAVIER DA SILVA.

ANTONIO AUGUSTO C. CHAVES.

## COLOMBIA.

## DISPOSIÇÕES VIGENTES SOBRE PATENTES DE INVENÇÃO E REGISTRO DE MARCAS DE FABRICA.

[Lei 35 de 1869 (13 de Maio).]

## SOBRE PATENTES DE INVENÇÃO, MELHORAMENTO OU INTRODUCCÃO DE NOVAS INDUSTRIAS.

O Congresso dos Estados Unidos de Colombia decreta:

ART. 1º. Toda descoberta ou invenção nova em qualquer genero de industria, dá ao seu autor, sob as condições e pelo prazo prescripto nesta lei, o direito de aproveitar-se exclusivamente de sua invenção ou de sua descoberta. Este direito é garantido por titulos expedidos pelo Poder Executivo da União, sob o nome de "Patentes de Invenção."

ART. 2º. Todo colombiano ou estrangeiro que inventar ou aperfeiçoar alguma machina, apparelho mechanico, ou processo de util applicação á industria, artes ou sciencias, ou alguma manufactura ou producto industrial, poderá obter do Poder Excecutivo uma patente de privilegio que lhe assegure exclusivamente por um prazo de cinco a vinte annos, para si ou para quem representar com justo titulo seus direitos, a fabricação, venda ou exercicio de sua invenção ou melhoramento.

ART. 3º. Não serão concedidos privilegios para a introdução de productos naturaes ou fabricados de procedencia estrangeira.

ART. 4º. Os inventores privilegiados em outros paizes podem obter o reconhecimento dos seus direitos na Republica de Colombia, reque-rendo a confirmação delles, comtanto que as suas invenções não sejam do dominio do publico.

Quando se expedir patente de invenção em Colombia em favor de invenção ou melhoramento já privilegiado em outro paiz, a patente colombiana ficará nulla logo que terminar o prazo da patente estrangeira.

ART. 5º. Para obter privilegio de invenção ou de melhoramento, o interessado recorrerá ao Poder Excecutivo por si, ou por procurador devidamente habilitado, declarando a invenção ou melhoramento de que é autor, explicando-a com clareza e solicitando o privilegio; e no caso de ser-lhe concedido, ficará obrigado, para entrar em posse delle ou obter a patente, a apresentar dentro do prazo de quarenta dias um desenho ou modelo exacto da respectiva machina ou apparelho mechanico, ou uma descripção circumstanciada e completa do methodo ou processo novo e uma amostra da manufactura ou producto, si é de possivel conservação, para que se deposite na respectiva Secretaria de Estado e possa servir em caso de suscitar-se controversia acerca do privilegio.



ART. 6°. As patentes destes privilegios se expedirão citando nellas a presente lei, insertando o decreto de concessão em que será mencionado a invenção, melhoramento ou nova industria sobre que recaí, e o prazo que comprehende, e declarando ao interessado em posse do privilegio, e serão publicadas integralmente no periodico official da nação, duas vezes pelo menos.

ART. 7°. A concessão de uma patente de invenção, melhoramento ou de nova industria, se expedirá sem exame previo sobre a utilidade do objecto, nem da questão de saber si é realmente invenção ou melhoramento. O Governo não declara, ao concedel-a, que é verdadeira ou util a invenção ou melhoramento, nem que o privilegiado é realmente o autor, nem que o objecto é novo, nem fieis as descripções ou modelos; pois é facultado aos demais interessados provar em juizo o contrario.

Paragrapho: O Poder Executivo anunciará no Diario Official, antes de conceder a patente e com a anticipação de trinta dias, o pedido que se tiver feito para obter dita patente.

ART. 8°. Não se concederão patentes no caso de que não forem preenchidas as formalidades desta Lei, ou de que a invenção, melhoramento ou nova industria forem contrarios á saude ou segurança publica, a moral ou a leis anteriores.

ART. 9°. Terminado o prazo da patente, é livre a fabricação, venda ou exercicio da invenção ou melhoramento privilegiado; publicar-se-hão as descripções apresentadas pelo inventor e poderão dar-se copias dos desenhos ou modelos respectivos a quem as pedir, á sua custa. O mesmo terá lugar si antes de terminar-se o dito prazo, for declarado nullo ou insubsistente o privilegio.

ART. 10. Os delictos de imitação, falsificação e demais contra a propriedade dos artigos ou industrias privilegiados, serão processados e julgados de conformidade com a legislação eriminal em vigor.

ART. 11. Fora do caso do artigo 4°, as patentes caducarão quando tiverem sido expedidas em prejuizo de direitos de terceiros, o que será julgado pelos Tribunaes dos Estados.

ART. 12. A patente por nova industria caducará tambem quando o concessionario não tiver feito uso effectivo da invenção por mais de um anno, salvo motivo de força maior.

ART. 13. Os concessionarios de patentes pagarão, em favor dos cofres publicos, uma taxa de cinco (§5) a dez pesos (§10), por cada anno de concessão uma só vez e ao tempo de receber a patente. Em todo caso, a pessoa que solicitar uma patente declarará o numero de annos dentro do maximo fixado e depositará no Thesouro Geral dez pesos (§10), que perderá em favor do Thesouro si a patente não for concedida, e que lhe serão restituídos, si o for.

ART. 14. Fica abrogada a lei de 15 de Maio de 1848, sobre "Patentes de invenção ou melhoramento de machinas ou apparatus industriaes."

Dada em Bogotá, aos treze dias de Maio de 1869.

O Presidente do Senado de Plenipotenciarios, A. GONZÁLEZ CARAZO. O Presidente da Camara de Representantes, MIGUEL S. VALENCIA. O Secretario do Senado de Plenipotenciarios, ERNESTO DEL VILLAR. O Secretario da Camara de Representantes, NICOLÁS ESGUERRA.

Bogotá, 13 de Maio de 1869.

Publique-se e execute-se.

[L. s.]

SANTOS GUTIÉRREZ.

O Secretario do Interior e Relações Exteriores, encarregado do Despacho de Fazenda e Fomento.

ANTONIO M. PRADILLA.

Decreto numero 217 de 1900 (23 de Novembro):

Sobre as formalidades que se devem satisfazer para obter o registro das marcas de fabrica e de commercio.

O Vice-Presidente da Republica, encarregado do Poder Executivo, Considerando:

1º. Que são muito frequentes as petições que se apresentam ao Governo, para o registro de marcas de fabrica e de commercio;

2º. Que as leis colombianas não estabelecem o procedimento que se deve seguir para solicitar e fazer effectivo tal registro, como é costume em todos os paizes civilizados, com o objecto de garantir os direitos dos fabricantes e dar a conhecer a legitima procedencia dos artigos fabricados; e

3º. Que enquanto o Congresso legisla sobre a materia, é necessario, pelo menos, regulamentar o procedimento que tenha de observar-se para fazer a petição e para despachal-a;

Decreta:

ART. 1º. Todo cidadão, colombiano ou estrangeiro, proprietario de uma marca de fabrica ou de commercio, pode adquirir o direito exclusivo de usal-a no territorio da Republica, mediante a formalidade do registro na repartição respectiva, para obter o qual se submeterá ao procedimento seguinte:

1º. O interessado ou seu procurador especial apresentará no Ministerio da Fazenda a petição do registro da Marca de Fabrica, explicando com precisão e clareza os caracteristicos da marca, o producto ou artigo a que se destina, e o lugar onde este se fabrica;

2º. A petição de que trata o ponto anterior deve fazer-se em papel sellado de terceira classe e acompanhada de dous exemplares, pelo menos, da marca ou de sua representação por meio de desenho ou de gravura, datados e firmados pelo interessado. Cada um dos exemplares levará uma estampilha de Timbre Nacional de primeira classe.

3º. A petição se publicará no jornal official e dentro de trinta dias contados da data da publicação se fará o registro da marca, em caso de que esta for de fabrica e não tiver mediado reclamação em contrario.

Ao interessado será expedido um certificado de registro que constituirá o titulo de propriedade da respectiva marca, o qual deverá ser publicado por tres vezes no jornal citado.

ART. 2°. O interessado publicará na folha official, á sua custa, tanto a petição como a certidão do registro que lhe for expedida.

ART. 3°. Nas petições que se fizerem para o registro de marcas de commercio, se procederá de accordo com o disposto no artigo 1°, mas não se expedirá o certificado de registro salvo passados sessenta dias contados da data da publicação da petição.

ART. 4°. Para os effeitos do presente decreto, se entende por marca de fabrica qualquer phrase, lettra ou cifra empregada para distinguir ou determinar um producto especial destinado á industria ou ao commercio, e por marca de commercio, a phrase, lettra ou cifra distinctiva de um artigo de commercio destinado a uma pessoa ou casa commercial.

ART. 5°. Os poderes conferidos no estrangeiro para requerer o registro de marcas de fabrica ou de commercio, deveni vir authenticados pelo respectivo Ministro ou Agente Consular da Republica no lugar em que se concedam, ou pelo Ministro ou Agente Consular de uma nação amiga, no caso de que a Colombia não tiver acreditado taes empregados no paiz ou lugar onde residir o procurador habilitado.

ART. 6°. A marca de fabrica ou de commercio que pertencer a um individuo ou companhia estrangeira, não residente na Republica, não poderá ser registrada nesta si não o houver sido previa e regularmente no paiz de sua origem, o que se provará com a copia authenticada do titulo expedido no estrangeiro, que deverá acompanhar á petição.

ART. 7°. O individuo ou companhia que primeiro fizer uso de uma marca de fabrica ou de commercio é o unico que tem direito de adquirir a propriedade della. Em caso de disputa entre dons ou mais possuidores de uma mesma marca, a propriedade pertencerá áquella que provar posse anterior da marca, e si a antiguidade de posse for a mesma, ao primeiro que tiver solicitado o registro na repartição respectiva.

ART. 8°. O registro das marcas, já seja de fabrica ou de commercio, se fará sem exame previo acerca da utilidade do objecto e da qualidade e propriedades dos productos a que se destinam, sob a exclusiva responsabilidade do requerente, e deixando, em todo caso, a salvo os direitos de terceiro.

Paragrapho: Os que se julgarem prejudicados poderão interpor recurso ao Ministerio da Fazenda dentro do prazo de trinta e sessenta dias, segundo o caso, contados da data da publicação da petição no jornal official, que resolverá definitivamente sobre o assumpto, podendo as partes interessadas recorrer ao Poder Judicial, caso não se conformarem com a decisão.

ART. 9°. Os falsificadores de marcas de fabrica ou de commercio estarão sujeitos ás penas assignaladas nos artigos 663 e 664 do Codigo Penal.

Publique-se e execute-se.

Dado em Bogotá, a 23 de Novembro de 1900.

O Ministro da Fazenda.

JOSÉ MANUEL MARROQUÍN.  
PEDRO ANTONIO MOLINA.

Decreto numero 218 de 22 de Novembro de 1900 sobre patentes de privilegio e registro de marcas de fabrica e de commercio.

O Vice-Presidente da Republica, encarregado do Poder Executivo, em uso de suas facultades constitucionaes, e considerando:

Que devido ao augmento progressivo de pedidos de patentes de privilegio e de registro de marcas de fabrica e de commercio, pode o Governo, augmentando as taxas exigidas para a concessão de titulos de patentes, summamente baixas na actualidade, e fixando as que tiverem de ser pagas pelo registro de marcas de fabrica e de commercio, obter fundos com que attender ás necessidades occasionadas pela actual situação de guerra.

Deereta:

ART. 1º. Desde a data do presente decreto eleva-se a vinte pesos (§20) a favor do Thesouro Nacional o deposito de que trata o artigo 13º da lei de 13 de Maio de 1869. O deposito de que trata o mesmo artigo será daqui em diante de vinte pesos (§20), que o requerente perderá a favor do Thesouro, si a patente, por qualquer causa, não for concedida, e que será posto a sua conta como parte da taxa de titulo, si o for.

Paragrapho: Quando a patente de privilegio for solicitada com o fim de assegurar o uso exclusivo de qualquer invenção ou melhoramento de machinas, apparatus mechanicos, combinação de materias ou processo de util applicação á industria, artes ou sciencias, ou de alguma manufactura ou producto industrial, pertencentes á cidadãos colombianos ou a estrangeiros residentes no paiz, e que possam considerar-se invenções ou melhoramentos nacionaes, a taxa de que trata este artigo será de cinco (§5) a vinte pesos (§20), segundo o caso, a juizo do Ministro da Fazenda.

ART. 2º. Além da taxa de que trata o artigo anterior, o interessado pagará, por uma só vez, na occasião da expedição do titulo respectivo, a quantia de cincoenta pesos (§50) no Thesouro Nacional.

ART. 3º. Fixam-se em cincoenta (§50) e trinta pesos (§30) os impostos do Thesouro Nacional pelo registro de cada marca de fabrica e de commercio respectivamente.

ART. 4º. Não se expedirá titulo algum referente a patentes de privilegio ou a registro de marcas de fabrica ou de commercio, sem que se tiver provado devidamente o deposito no Thesouro das taxas de que trata o presente decreto.

ART. 5º. As petições que se achem pendentes na repartição respectiva, ficam sujeitas ás disposições do presente decreto, com excepção daquellas nas quaes já se tiverem pago as taxas correspondentes.

Publique-se e execute-se.

Dado em Bogotá, a 22 de Novembro de 1900.

JOSÉ MANUEL MARROQUÍN.

O Ministro do Governo, GUILLERMO QUINTERO C. O Ministro das Relações Exteriores, CARLOS MARTÍNEZ SILVA. O Ministro da Fazenda, Pedro ANTONIO MOLINA. O Ministro da Guerra, JOSÉ DOMINGO OSPINA C. O Ministro de Instrução Publica, MIGUEL ABADÍA MÉNDEZ. O Ministro do Thesouro, ENRIQUE RESTREPO GARCÍA.

NOTA. —A casa recebe por sua intervenção na obtenção de patentes de invenção em Colombia:

	Ouro.
Por 20 annos.....	\$30
Por 15 annos.....	25
Por 10 annos.....	15

mais as despesas e emolumentos ao cambio, em moeda colombiana.

	Ouro.
Pela intervenção no registro de marcas de fabrica.....	\$10
E marcas de commercio.....	8

mais as despesas e emolumentos, em moeda colombiana.

Os poderes podem ser conferidos indistinctamente a qualquer dos socios SAMUEL J. LEMUS, JOSÉ JOAQUÍN PÉREZ, LÁZARO MARÍA PÉREZ ou MILCIADES A. HERRÁN; devem trazer clausula de substituição e devem vir authenticados pelo respectivo agente diplomatico ou consular colombiano, ou de uma nação amiga, caso este paiz não o tiver acreditado no lugar em que residir o outorgante.

LEMUS, PÉREZ & Co.,

*Bogotá Colombia.*

## COSTA RICA.

### INAUGURAÇÃO DO NOVO PRESIDENTE.

A inauguração do novo Presidente da Republica de Costa Rica, Senhor Licenciado ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL, teve lugar com as solemnidades de costume em 8 de Maio ultimo, ás 12 horas do dia.

Sua mensagem inaugural, dirigida ao Congresso Constitucional da Republica, foi como segue:

“SENHORES DEPUTADOS: Ao tomar posse da Presidencia da Republica, a que me tem chamado a maioria de meus cidadãos, seja minha primeira palavra para felicitar a Costa Rica por haver affirmado o imperio de suas instituições politicas.

“Recebei, vós, seus dignos Representantes, a homenagem do meu profundo respeito e a expressão de meus sinceros parabens.

“Nada é tão significativo na vida das nações democraticamente constituidas, como o acto simples em que, em obediencia á lei e á vontade

popular, se transmite de uns hombros a outros a auctoridade suprema do Estado. Patentea esta cerimonia, de maneira irrefutavel, que a magestade da Constituição não é mero anhelos se sonhadores politicos, mas pratica e vivente realidade.

“Ao congratular-me por tal motivo comvoseo sinto verdadeira satisfacção em manifestar, com toda a energia de que sou capaz, que, passado o periodo constitucional, me será muito grato volver á vida privada e entregar o mando a quem o povo livremente designar para succeder-me.

“Tão formal declaração, que me comprazo em estampar á frente de minha primeira mensagem e com cujo cumprimento satisfarei não só men dever segundo a lei escripta, mas o que minha consciencia e minhas convicções julgam obrigação, espero que leve a vossos animos a segurança de que por minha parte, favorecerei qualquer iniciativa de reforma constitucional que tenda a consolidar a alternacção no poder.

“Parece-me de summa urgencia ampliar o regimen municipal e conceder aos conselhos municipaes maior independencia, afim de que todos os povoados de importancia, seja por numero de habitantes, seja por riqueza, gozem de seus proprios recursos, deliberem e decidam acerca de seus proprios negocios e saiam da tutela e centralizacção, a que hoje, por desgraça, se encontram sujeitos.

“A extensão dos corpos municipaes deveria combinar-se com o systema de suffragio directo. Desta sorte se contribuiria á educacção politica dos cidadãos e se assentaria sobre mais firmes fundamentos o Governo democratico. Para conseguir melhora tão importante, seria preciso modificar a constituição. De minha parte, apoiaria a proposição de emenda.

“O Governo que hoje se inaugura não fará politica de partido. Nem convem que nas circumstancias por que atravessa a Republica haja luctas sectarias. O que realmente deseja o paiz é que a nova administração se consagre a attender aos graves e complicados problemas economicos que tão justamente tem embargados todos os espiritos.

“Desde logo teria que haver exaltação dos partidos, e se comprometteria seriamente a tranquillidade social, si de parte do Governo ou de parte dos cidadãos, se suscitasse conflitos religiosos. Meu Governo procurará em suas relações com a Igreja, manter a mais franca e cordial harmonia, sem que por isso provoque ou consinta alteracção nas posições que respectivamente occupam o poder civil e a auctoridade ecclesiastica. Dentro dessa formula—conceder á Igreja todo o auxilio compativel com nosso modo de ser actual—tenho aqui o criterio para minha conducta neste assumpto. Não davi do por um instante que para levar a cabo este plano, unico que está em harmonia com o desejo de conciliação que me anima, poderei contar com o patriotismo

e o juizo que distinguem o veneravel sacerdote que tão merecidamente foi designado pela Santa Sé para reger a Egreja de Costa Rica.

“A situação do thesouro publico, de todos conhecida, é tal que o Governo será obrigado, como medida imprescindivel, a simplificar os serviços da Administração, a reduzir o pessoal e a abster-se de todo gasto que não tenha caracter de indispensavel. Não se me occulta que com esta resolução haverá muitos interesses prejudicados e que o systema de economias produzirá descontentamento; mas é preciso entrar por esse caminho, não obstante seus abrolhos.

“O Governo, sem embargo, não procederá de modo caprichoso e injusto. Conservará os empregos que sejam necessarios; exigirá aos funcionarios publicos o mesmo trabalho assiduo e a mesma severa pontualidade que qualquer particular pede a seus empregados, e lhes garantirá sua posição enquanto desempenharem bem seus cargos. Ao cleger os funcionarios publicos buscará, antes que opinião politica, competencia e probidade.

“A agricultura receberá especial protecção de meu governo. Como meio o mais efficaz de dar-lhe impulso e de reanimar as forças produtoras da nação, se dedicará boa parte das entradas do thesouro á extensão, melhoramento e conservação dos caminhos. \* \* \*

“Meu governo tratará de contribuir ao bem-estar material e moral das classes operarias. Promoverá a reunião de artesanos, que é proveitosa tanto no sentido de mutuo apoio, como no de sua disciplina. Tão prompto como os recursos do thesouro o permittam, promoverá obras publicas que lhes dêem occupação. E desde logo lhes facilitará os meios a seu alcance para que obtenham uma educação geral e technica, mediante a qual, cheguem a formar-se operarios habéis a par de cidadãos exemplares.

“Quanto a relações internacionaes o novo Governo seguirá a conducta que tradicionalmente tem observado Costa Rica; cumprir leal e estritamente as obrigações que lhe impõem os tratados vigentes; satisfazer os deveres que o direito internacional presereve; e especialmente, não intervir nem directa nem indirectamente nos assumptos internos dos outros Estados. Este proposito será ainda mais cuidadosamente cumprido em quanto se refere aos paizes limitrophes.

“A instrucção publica continuará recebendo do Governo a mesma attenção que até agora tem tido. \* \* \*

“Pelo demais o meu Governo prestará attenção a toda manifestação da opinião publica e ás criticas que se lhe endereçarem, para aproveitar o conselho saudavel, si o houver, e solicitará a cooperação dos bons patriotas e homens de merito, sem reparar em sua filiação politica. Especialmente requer e espera o concurso de vossas luzes e patriotismo.

“Permitti, Senhores Deputados, que antes de terminar offereça minha congratulação muito respeitosa ao distincto costariquense que

deixa a cadeira presidencial, tendo sabido conservar a ordem e promover o adeantamento, e procurado em seu periodo de Governo—um dos mais laboriosos que registra a historia nacional—fazer a felicidade de sua patria. Ao retirar-se do posto que tanto tem illustrado com seu talento e com seus preclaros dotes de estadista, leve a satisfacção de que não lhe seguirão á vida privada nem odios pessoas nem rancores que clamem vingança, e de que, si bem sua administração poderá ser por alguns discutida, todos seus concidadãos reconhecemos que o seu foi governo patriótico e progressista.

“Ao apresentar-lhe neste acto minhas cordiaes felicitações, não só saúdo o cidadão que baixa do poder, deixando atraz de si brilhante esteira, mas tambem saúdo nelle, com toda effusão e com o paiz inteiro, a Constituição que dictaram os fundadores de nossa Republica e que nós devemos admirar como area santa de nossas instituições.”

#### O NOVO GABINETE.

##### No. I.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, Presidente Constitucional da Republica de Costa Rica, decreta:

ART. 1º. Organiza-se o Gabinete na forma seguinte:

Senhor LEONIDAS PACHECO, Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores, Justiça, Culto, Beneficencia e Instrução Publica.

Senhor MANUEL J. JIMÉNEZ, Ministro de Governação, Policia e Fomento.

Senhor CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ, Ministro de Fazenda e Commercio.

Senhor TOBIÁS ZÚNIGA, Ministro de Guerra e Marinha.

ART. 2º. O Subsecretario de Governação fica encarregado da execução deste decreto.

Dado na Casa Presidencial, aos oito dias do mez de Maio de mil novecentos e dous.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

O Subsecretario de Estado no Despacho de Governação.

PEDRO LORÍA.

#### NOTICIA BIOGRAPHICA DO SENHOR PRESIDENTE ESQUIVEL.

O Senhor ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL é um dos estadistas mais proeminentes de Costa Rica, e um dos mais distinctos da America Central.

Suas dotes elevadas de homem recto, de juizo calmo e reflexivo, notadas desde o tempo em que era estudante de direito, lhe deram ainda que muito moço ainda, um grande prestigio que foi crescendo á medida que ia sendo conhecido.

Advogado notavel, tem sido factor importante nas reformas da legis-



lação de Costa Rica, que tanto honra o paiz pela maneira prudente com que alli se têm introduzido os principios modernos, e se praticam as doutrinas que informam a verdadeira idea liberal.

Os eminentes serviços do Senhor ESQUIVEL na administração de justiça, no Ministerio de Relações Exteriores, no serviço diplomatico, ou no exercicio da Primeira Magistratura da Republica, tem reflectido invariavelmente seu character honroso, sua probidade e seu ardente patriotismo.

Candidato á Presidencia na campanha eleitoral de 1889, e chamado a exercer o Poder Executivo em qualidade de Designado, conforme a lei, renunciou aquelle posto para entrar na lucta a que o obrigava seu partido. Não obteve então a eleição, mas seu prestigio longe de declinar cresceu, como foi evidenciado pela immensa maioria que o elegeu e pelo regosijo geral com que todo o paiz tem celebrado sua elevação á Presidencia.

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## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMMERCIO COM A AMERICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

Na pagina 1475 apparece a ultima relação do commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos, tomada da compilação feita pela Secção de Estatistica do Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Avril de 1902, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os diez mezes findos em Avril de 1902, comparados com os correspondentes de 1901. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das diversas alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez não são recebidos no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte as estatisticas para o mez de Avril, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Junho.

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## MEXICO.

### CULTURA DA BORRACHA.

O "India Rubber World," em sua edição de Maio, publica um artigo sobre a cultura da borracha no Mexico, no qual diz que a condição das plantações, em geral, é muito satisfactoria. Os trabalhos preliminares

nas plantações já foram feitos e um numero consideravel de arvores de borracha foram plantadas. É a opinião geral dos gerentes das companhias que a borracha pode ser cultivada com proveito si se empregam processos modernos de exploração.

Dão-se em seguida a denominação e a condição de algumas das principaes companhias que se dedicam a esta industria:

A "Imperial Plantation Company," incorporada de conformidade com as leis do Estado de Maine, Estados Unidos, com o capital de \$3,000,000. A companhia é proprietario de 3,000 geiras de terrenos situados nas margens do rio Cazonos na parte septentrional de Vera Cruz. É o proposito da companhia plantar este anno 250,000 arvores de borracha. Um espaço consideravel será consagrado ao cultivo do tabaco. A "Laguna Chica Plantation Company" começou operações em Outubro de 1901, no Estado de Vera Cruz. A companhia tem 225,000 cafeeiros em estado de produção e 50,000 abacaxis, além de 500,000 bananeiras, limociros e laranjeiras. Ainda não tentou o cultivo da borracha, pois aguarda o resultado das experiencias feitas para apurar os factos concernentes á sua cultura. O capital da companhia é de \$300,000. A "Trinidad Mexican Plantation Association" adquiriu 1,400 geiras de terras situadas no Estado de Vera Cruz, pela somma de \$16,200 ouro. Na plantação denominada "Ixtal," que comprehende 1,000 geiras, ha 40,000 arvores de borracha de um a cinco annos de idade, que cobrem uma area de 75 geiras. As despesas realizadas com a plantação e cuidado das arvores são calculadas em cerca de \$22,875.

Na mesma plantação, houve, no principio do corrente anno, 30,000 plantas de borracha em viveiros, e 70,000 na plantação de "La Trinidad." É a intenção da companhia começar a fazer incisões nas arvores quando tiverem seis annos de idade. A companhia espera obter um bom rendimento da venda de sementes de borracha. A "Isthmus Plantation Association" escolheu um local no Estado de Oaxaca e começaram a derrubar o matto em Fevereiro de 1900 e em 28 de Fevereiro de 1902, tinha 1,271 geiras de terreno preparado.

A primeira plantação de cafeeiros foi realizada em Agosto de 1900, e hoje tem a companhia 191,335 cafeeiros, protegidos por meio de arvores silvestres e arvores de borracha. Da primeira plantação de arvores de borracha, realizada em Junho de 1900, resulta 4,242 arvores de 8 a 15 pés de altura, e da plantação feita em 1901, 41,678 arvores, ou seja um total de 45,920 arvores. Os viveiros contêm 315,000 plantinhas de café e 40,000 de borracha. Foram plantadas 1,200 plantas de cacao e a produção de milho o anno passado foi no valor de \$7,149.

A "Jumíapa Plantation Company," em seu relatorio annual de 1901, diz que 125 geiras de terrenos foram limpos para a plantação de café

e 60,000 cafeeiros foram plantados. Tambem tem esta companhia um terreno de 100 geiras preparado para a plantação de arvores de borracha e de café. Os viveiros, no principio do anno de 1902, contiham 200,000 cafeeiros, 500,000 plantas de borracha, 15,000 plantas de cacao, e 10,000 laranjeiras. A companhia tenciona estabelecer outros viveiros no curso do anno.

Ha muitas outras companhias na Republica que se dedicam á cultura da borracha, tendo plantações de 500 a 4,000 geiras, em differentes estados de desenvolvimento.

## PARAGUAY.

### MENSAGEM DO VICE-PRESIDENTE.

O Vice-Presidente da Republica do Paraguay, em exercicio do Poder Executivo, enviou no Congresso Nacional no dia 1º de Abril de 1902, a habitual mensagem, na qual declara que a paz reina em todo o paiz. As condições para o desenvolvimento da actividade industrial e commercial são muito excellentes, mas a situação economica do paiz não é tão favoravel como se pode desejar. Nutre, porem, a esperanza de que entrará o paiz em um periodo de franca reacção que influirá favoravelmente na ordem economica e nas finanças nacionaes.

A produção nacional, especialmente a agricolt., desenvolve-se com lentidão, devido á falta de capitães.

A instrucção publica tem encontrado da parte do Governo a mais franca animação e não tem sido pequenos os auxilios que lhe tem sido dispensados.

Referindo-se ás relações exteriores da nação, diz o Presidente que o paiz mantém cordial e franca amizade com todas as nações civilizadas. A unica differença que tem é com a Republica de Bolivia, e abriga a esperanza de que aquelle Governo e o seu chegarão a uma solução satisfactoria em sua questão de limites.

A situação no interior do paiz é muito satisfactoria e todos os habitantes dedicam-se a seus trabalhos ordinarios. As colheitas são abundantes. A industria pecuaria segue em augmento, tendo desaparecido por completo a febre aphtosa que o anno anterior se desenvolveu com caracter benigno.

A industria em geral tem desenvolvido consideravelmente no paiz. Segundo as estatisticas de que se pode dispor foram estabelecidas um capital da Republica durante o anno, 160 casas commerciaes e industriaes. O commercio do paiz é representado por \$67,242,437; as industriaes, por \$139,047,095; gado vaccum e lanigero, 2,953,757 cabeças; agricultura, 112,650 hectares cultivados com uma produção de

1,381,126,421 kilogrammas de milho, mandioca, feijão, amendoim, canna de assucar, algodão, arroz, café, tabaco, etc.

O rendimento da Estrada de Ferro Central durante o anno foi de \$1,838,600.96. O movimento dos correios foi 2,099,640 peças e telegraphos de 97.044 telegrammas.

O Presidente chama a attenção para o facto de que o Paraguay é o unico Estado Americano que não tem representação diplomatica nos Estados Unidos da America do Norte, e em vista de que os capitaes daquelle paiz principiam a buscar collocação no Paraguay, e com o proposito de estimular quanto for possivel o desenvolvimento das relações commerciaes entre as duas nações, o Governo resolveu estabelecer uma Legação em Washington, nomeando como seu representante, o Senhor ALEJANDRO AUDIVERT. Tambem o Paraguay nomeou Senhor JUAN COGORNO como Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario junto aos Governos do Chile, Bolivia e o Peru.

A renda da Republica em 1901 foi de \$11,412,746.98, comparada com \$9,856,063.02 em 1900, e foi arrecadada sob os seguintes titulos:

Alfandegas .....	\$9,930,348.41
Impostos internos .....	1,220,246.97
Correios e telegraphos .....	181,128.85
Registro de propriedades .....	10,736.40
Hypotheças .....	4,980.10
Impostos directos .....	65,300.25
	11,412,746.98

O commercio total para o anno foi por valor de \$5,532,964.42, dos quaes \$3,003,657.83 representam as importações e \$2,529,306 as exportações.

A divida externa em 31 de Dezembro de 1901, montou a \$4,946,333.96, e a divida interna a \$827,300.

## BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção da Boletim Mensal se trará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

O "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States," correspondente ao mez de Abril de 1902, faz um exame cuidadoso do commercio da Africa em 1901. As condições physicas, politicas e commerciaes do continente africano são tratadas, fazendo-se referencia especial ás oportunidades que se offercem aos diversos paizes que enviam productos para a Africa, para augmentar seu commercio com este paiz. Em fins de Maio proximo findo, embarcaram-se

do porto de Pensacola, com destino a Natal, 630 cabeças de gado proveniente do Estado de Texas. Este carregamento foi composto de bois e vitellas de raças finas e puras e de não mais de tres annos de idade, e lhe seguirão em breve outros carregamentos fazendo um total de 10,000 cabeças. O consul da Republica Argentina em Cape Town já chamou a attenção do seu Governo para as oportunidades que se offerecem nesta parte do mundo para a venda de carnes geladas.

O Boletim de Março do Instituto de Febre Amarella (dependente do Serviço dos Hospitaes da Marinha dos Estados Unidos) reme os nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 e 7 do Boletim do Instituto, e abrange as seguintes materias: Organização e progresso do Instituto; Por que appareceu a febre amarella em Boston em tempos passados, e não em Nova Orleans? A febre amarella na Europa, numa revista historica geral; A febre amarella em Portugal; A febre amarella na Hespanha; Uma nota sobre mosquitos em bagagens; A febra amarella, suas occorrencias e os regulamentos de quarentena no porto de Marselha, França. Um resumo das actas das reuniões do conselho Executivo que se realizaram no periodo decorrido de 11 de Outubro de 1901 até 26 de Fevereiro de 1902, mostra que scientistas e physicos de todas as partes do mundo foram convidados para desempenhar o cargo de membros correspondentes do Instituto e que memorias escriptas por peritos sobre as diversas phases da molestia em questão serão publicadas de tempo em tempo sob os auspicios do Instituto.

O Departamento da Agricultura dos Estados Unidos publicou como Boletim No. 41 da Divisão da Industria Animal, um folheto intitulado "Mexico as a market for pure bred beef cattle" (Mexico como um mercado para gado vaccum de raça pura). O folheto consigna o numero de gado (vaccum, lanigero, suino e cavallar) que os Estados Unidos exportaram para o Mexico no periodo de 1893-1900, e dá instrucções para a introdução na Republica do Mexico de gado norte-americano. Tambem faz-se notar que a modificação que se fez ultimamente na lei de tarifa do Mexico, em virtude da qual gado de raça pura entra no Mexico livre de direitos até 30 de junho de 1902, sem duvida continuará em vigor, assim favorecendo nossa exportação. Os relatorios dos agentes consulares dos Estados Unidos em Mexico são comprehendidos no folheto e proporcionam informações completas sobre o assumpto.

O numero do "Modern Mexico" correspondente ao mez de Maio, contem um artigo interessante sobre a industria do gado na Republica do Mexico. Diz o artigo que, ainda que é impossivel consignar o numero exacto de gado vaccum e gado suino no Mexico, se pode dizer que Chihuahua tem, em numeros redondos, 450,000 cabeças de gado:

Sonora, 240,000; Nuevo Leon, 145,000 cabeças de gado vaccum e 50,000 de gado suino, e Tamaulipas, 250,000 cabeças de gado. De 60,000 a 90,000 cabeças de gado são enviadas annualmente para os Estados Unidos por via de El Paso, Tex., e cerca de 32,000 cabeças, por via de Nogales. O consumo nacional de productos animaes representa um valor de \$46,000,000 por anno, moeda mexicana. O consumo annual de carne de vacca representa um valor de \$31,000,000; o de carne de porco, um valor de \$10,000,000, e o de carneiros e cabras, \$5,000,000. É provavel que 85 por cento de todo o gado da Republica, excluindo-se o dos Estados de Chihuahua e Sonora, encontra-se dentro do radio de 225 milhas da capital da Republica. Os principaes mercados para os gados da Republica são o Districto Federal, Yucatan, Campeche e Cuba.

Os nos. 1º e 2º do "Boletim Official da Liga Naval Brasileira" foram recebidos na Bibliotheca desta Secretaria. Este é o orgão official da Liga Naval Brasileira que foi ultimamente organizada no Rio de Janeiro com o objecto de estudar as causas que têm impedido maior desenvolvimento da marinha mercante e das industrias maritimas do Brazil.

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DE

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

VOL. XII.

JUIN 1902.

No. 6.

## COMMISSION POUR L'ÉTUDE DE LA PRODUCTION, DE LA DISTRIBUTION ET DE LA CONSOMMA- TION DU CAFÉ.

Afin d'éviter les erreurs possibles dans les dates fixées pour la réunion des différentes conférences décidées par la Seconde Conférence Internationale des Pays Américains dans sa réunion tenue à Mexico le 29 janvier 1902, le BULLETIN MENSUEL fait connaître que la Commission pour l'étude de la production, de la distribution et de la consommation du café, ainsi que la Convention sanitaire internationale ont été convoquées comme il suit:

La Commission pour l'étude de la production, de la distribution et de la consommation du café se réunira à New York le 1<sup>er</sup> octobre 1902. La Convention sanitaire internationale se réunira le 15 octobre 1902 à Washington.

Comme la décision prise au sujet du Congrès douanier exige l'approbation des gouvernements adhérents, la date de ce Congrès a dû être remise.

Dans le rapport que Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, délégué du Guatemala à la Seconde Conférence Internationale Américaine, a soumis à son Gouvernement, en date du 15 mars de cette année, la question du café est discutée de la manière suivante:

A la réunion du 30 décembre 1901 notre délégation a soumis le projet suivant:

"1. Que dans le délai d'un an à partir de la clôture des séances de la Seconde Conférence Internationale Américaine, une commission se réunira dans la ville de New York; que cette commission sera com-

posée d'un ou de plusieurs délégués nommés par chaque gouvernement qui désirerait y être représenté et que ces délégués devront posséder des connaissances techniques ou pratiques au sujet de la production, de la distribution et de la consommation du café.

" 2. Le Conseil d'Administration du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines fixera la date à laquelle devra se réunir cette commission qui s'organisera, ainsi qu'elle le jugera convenable, avec l'aide du Bureau mentionné ci-dessus. Elle aura pour but l'étude des causes qui produisent actuellement la crise que traverse cette grande industrie et proposera les moyens pratiques de l'éviter ou de la diminuer."

A cette date, j'ai fait quelques remarques dont voici le résumé qui a paru dans le procès-verbal de ce jour:

" Son Excellence M. LAZO ARRIAGA, délégué du Guatemala, a dit qu'il désirait attirer l'attention de la Conférence sur un sujet d'une importance vitale pour tous les pays du continent ou par la plupart d'entre eux: à savoir, la crise que traverse actuellement l'industrie de la production du café. Quinze de ces pays produisent ce grain précieux et les quatre autres pays le consomment. Donc, tous souffrent considérablement dans leurs relations commerciales, en conséquence de cette crise.

" Cette crise présente, non seulement un problème commercial, mais un problème économique, politique et social. La baisse dans le prix du café a diminué considérablement les revenus de quelques-uns des pays américains, et l'on pourrait peut-être attribuer à cette perte, quelques-unes des révolutions qui affligent plusieurs de ces pays. On en peut trouver l'explication dans la pauvreté et la misère qui y existent à cause de la crise terrible que traverse l'industrie caféière.

" Trouver un remède pour ces grands maux est une tâche digne de cette conférence et celui qui parle soumet donc, comme conclusion, à l'approbation de la Conférence une proposition qui pourrait contribuer à l'accomplissement du résultat désiré."

J'ai ajouté de plus, qu'à mon avis, il était possible de trouver des moyens pratiques pour éviter, ou du moins, diminuer les mauvais effets causés par la situation anormale que traverse l'industrie caféière; mais, si la réunion des experts proposée par le délégué du Guatemala ne donne qu'un résultat négatif, et si ces experts déclarent, après avoir examiné sérieusement ce sujet, qu'il n'y a aucun remède possible, cela même aurait un avantage qui n'est pas à mépriser. En effet, les producteurs de café, étant découragés par l'avenir incertain de cette industrie, au lieu de continuer à faire des sacrifices inutiles pour maintenir leurs plantations, pourraient utiliser leurs capitaux et leurs efforts au développement d'autres industries, procurant ainsi une variété dans les produits nationaux et assurant en même temps un plus grand développement dans la richesse publique.

La Conférence a adopté le projet tel qu'il a été proposé.

Sous le titre de "Café: son histoire, sa culture, sa préparation, ses



espèces, sa production, son exportation, son importation, sa consommation." etc., le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines a préparé un rapport étendu qui doit être soumis à l'examen de cette Commission aussitôt qu'elle se sera réunie. Les délégués y trouveront des renseignements utiles pour accomplir d'une manière satisfaisante la tâche qui leur a été confiée.

Afin que le but de cet ouvrage soit connu à l'avance, on a jugé bon de publier à cette époque la table des matières dont il traite, ainsi que la préface. Voici la table des matières:

Préface—Remarques.

Histoire du café—L'histoire naturelle du café—Espèces de café.

Pays et endroits qui produisent le café:\*

Amérique:

Amérique du Nord: Mexique.

Amérique Centrale: Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatémala, Honduras, Honduras Britannique, Nicaragua.

Amérique du Sud: Bolivie, Brésil, Colombie, Équateur, Paraguay, Pérou, Venezuela.

Indes Occidentales: Barbadoes, Cuba, Dominique, Guadeloupe, Haïti, Jamaïque, Marie Galante, Martinique, Porto Rico, République Dominicaine.

Guayane: Anglaise (Demerara), Française (Cayenne), Hollandaise (Surinam).

Asie: Arabie (Moka), Burmah, Iles Philippines (Mourlu), Inde Anglaise.

Afrique: Bourbon (île de la Réunion), Libérie.

Océanie: Colonies Indiennes Hollandaises, Bornéo, Java, Sumatra.

Polynésie: Fiji, Hawaï, Nouvelle Guinée, Samoa.

Australasie: Australie.

Production du café dans le monde.

Consommation du café dans le monde.

Consommation générale du café par pays.

Consommation générale du café par tête.

Consommation de café en Allemagne.

Consommation de café en France.

Consommation de café en Autriche-Hongrie.

Consommation de café en Italie.

Consommation de café en Russie.

Etats-Unis:

Importation de café.

Consommation de café.

Exportation de café.

Bourse de café à New York.

Grande Bretagne: Importation, consommation et exportation du café.

Droits d'importation sur le café dans les principaux pays du monde.

Droits d'exportation sur le café dans les pays de production.

Sol et climat convenables à la culture du café.

Culture du café.

Récolte du café.

Préparation améliorée du café.

Maladies du café et moyens de les combattre.

\*Il a été impossible d'obtenir des données exactes sur les pays produisant le café qui ne sont pas mentionnés dans cette liste.

Préservation du café.

Préparation du café pour l'usage domestique.

Composition chimique du café.

Mélange des cafés.

Modifications apportées dans l'emploi du café comme boisson.

Effets du café sur le système.

La ligne des pays produisant le café (par J. A. OLAVARÍA).

Café aux États-Unis (par F. de ASSIS BRASIL).

Traité sur le café (par J. B. CALVO).

Recommandations aux délégués au Congrès caféier (par A. LAZO ARRILAGA).

Bibliographie.

Voici la préface:

« Le café étant l'un des principaux articles d'exportation de la plupart des pays de l'Amérique Latine, à l'exception de la République Argentine, du Chili et de l'Uruguay, qui n'en produisent pas, et étant donné que, conformément à une décision de la Seconde Conférence Internationale Américaine, le Congrès du café se réunira à New York le 15 octobre prochain, afin de discuter les moyens les plus efficaces pour protéger l'industrie caféière de l'Hémisphère occidentale, ainsi que pour proposer l'adoption de certaines mesures qui, à son avis, doivent donner immédiatement des résultats pratiques; en vue de ce projet et pour se conformer aux instructions du Conseil Directif de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines dans sa séance du 19 mars dernier, le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines a réuni dans cette brochure toutes les données qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer au sujet du café et qu'il a l'honneur de les présenter audit congrès, dans l'espoir qu'elles puissent être utiles comme source de renseignements dans la discussion d'un sujet si important et si transcendental, car le café est devenu un des principaux articles de commerce, et est tombé complètement entre les mains des spéculateurs, ce qui l'expose à de grandes fluctuations de prix et peut causer aux producteurs de café dans le cours d'une année, de grandes pertes pécuniaires sans compter les résultats qui peuvent se produire par suite de cette spéculation. D'autre part la ruine des plantations caféières d'un pays peut faire hausser les prix et la culture du café dans de nouvelles régions peut les faire baisser aussi bien que si la production de cet article continuait à dépasser les besoins du marché, cette surabondance donnerait certainement pour résultat encore une plus grande baisse dans les prix de cet article; et on ne doit pas oublier que la zone qui convient à la culture du café est très étendue, étant comprise entre les lignes isothermes de 25° latitude nord et 30° de latitude sud.

« La plupart des pays civilisés ont adopté pour règle celle de réunir les forces productives de tous les articles consommés en grandes quantités, afin d'augmenter la production et éviter les fluctuations exagérées dans les prix. En suivant ce précédent une combinaison habilement arrangée qui prendrait en considération immédiate les points principaux d'importance et établirait des données pratiques pour dimi-

nuer l'intérêt du capital dans l'Amérique Latine en général et spécialement du capital destiné aux produits agricoles, tels que le café, atteindrait un résultat favorable pour le producteur, parce que le coût de production serait réduit et rendrait plus facile l'accumulation du travail, donnant de plus grands bénéfices, accroissant de beaucoup le capital, et par conséquent augmentant les forces productives à un degré vraiment rémunérateur.

« Avec cette brochure et avec les considérations qui précèdent, le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines contribue pour sa part aux labeurs difficiles et compliqués du Congrès, qui a pour but de protéger et d'améliorer l'industrie caféière dans l'Amérique.

« WASHINGTON, D. C., Juin 1902. »

### PRODUCTION GÉNÉRALE DU CAFÉ.

D'après les meilleures statistiques, la production générale du café dans le monde pour l'année 1901 a été de 15,460,000 sacs de 132 livres chacun. Sur cette production énorme le Brésil seul figure pour 11,500,000 sacs en chiffres ronds. Il ressort donc que les plantations du Brésil fournissent à présent les quatre-cinquièmes environ de toute la récolte et que la production augmente d'année en année.

En 1901 les Etats de l'Amérique du Centre, le Mexique, les Républiques sud-américaines du Venezuela, de la Colombie, de l'Equateur et du Pérou ont envoyé sur le marché 2,200,000 sacs. La République d'Haïti en a aussi envoyé une grande quantité, le produit de l'année dernière s'étant élevé à 450,000 sacs. Le café d'Haïti est surtout très apprécié en France où l'on reçoit les deux-tiers de la totalité exportée.

Porto Rico et la Jamaïque ont fourni 200,000 sacs. Voici les noms des autres pays producteurs, ainsi que les quantités exportées: les Indes Orientales Hollandaises, 480,000 sacs; l'Inde Anglaise, Ceylan et les Iles Philippines, 315,000; l'Afrique et Mocha, 225,000, et Padang et les Célèbes 90,000.

### CONSOMMATION DU CAFÉ AUX ETATS-UNIS.

La consommation du café aux Etats-Unis augmente constamment, ainsi que le démontre le tableau suivant compilé par le Ministère des Finances des Etats-Unis. Les chiffres montrent les importations annuelles depuis 1890 jusqu'en 1902.

Année fiscale.	Importations de café.	Année fiscale.	Importations de café.
	<i>Livres.</i>		<i>Livres.</i>
1890.....	499,159,120	1897.....	737,645,670
1901.....	519,528,432	1898.....	870,514,455
1892.....	640,220,788	1899.....	831,827,063
1893.....	564,469,068	1900.....	787,991,911
1894.....	550,934,337	1901.....	854,871,310
1895.....	752,208,975	1902 (huit mois).....	768,550,026
1896.....	580,597,915		

## TRAITÉ GÉNÉRAL D'ARBITRAGE CONCLU ENTRE LA BOLIVIE ET LE PÉROU.

Le Président de la République de la Bolivie et le Président de la République du Pérou étant désireux de consolider les liens qui existent entre les deux nations et d'établir l'arbitrage, en ce qui concerne les relations des deux Républiques, ont nommé à cet effet comme Plénipotentiaires:

Son Excellence le Président de la République de Bolivie, le Docteur DON FÉDÉRICO DIEZ DE MEDINA, son Ministre des Affaires Étrangères; et Son Excellence le Président de la République du Pérou, le Docteur DON FELIPE DE OSMA, son Envoy Extraordinaire, lesquels ont convenu de ce qui suit:

### TRAITÉ D'ARBITRAGE.

#### ARTICLE I.

Les hautes parties contractantes s'engagent à soumettre à l'arbitrage toutes les questions présentement non décidées et tous les différends qui pourraient s'élever pendant la durée du présent traité quelles que soient leur nature et leurs causes, et toutefois que ce n'eût pas été possible de les régler par des négociations directes.

#### ARTICLE II.

Dans chaque cas qui se présentera, les parties contractantes devront conclure une convention spéciale afin de déterminer le sujet en litige, établir les points à résoudre, l'étendue des pouvoirs de l'arbitre et la procédure à suivre.

#### ARTICLE III.

Dans le cas où les hautes parties ne tomberaient pas d'accord au sujet des différents points contenus dans l'article ci-dessus, l'arbitre sera autorisé à déterminer, en tenant compte des prétensions des deux parties, les points de fait et de droit qui devront être décidés pour le règlement du différend et à établir le mode de procédure.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Les hautes parties s'accordent à reconnaître que l'arbitre sera le tribunal permanent d'arbitrage qui doit être établi selon les décisions qui puissent être adoptées par la Seconde Conférence Internationale des Pays de l'Amérique qui siège en ce moment à la ville de Mexico.

#### ARTICLE V.

Pour ces cas-ci : (a) si le tribunal, dont il est question dans l'article précédent, ne serait pas établi, et (b) s'il fut nécessaire d'avoir recours

à l'arbitrage avant l'établissement dudit tribunal, les hautes parties s'engagent à désigner comme arbitre, le Gouvernement de la République Argentine, celui de l'Espagne, et celui des Etats-Unis du Mexique, pour qu'ils exercent respectivement la fonction, l'un en défaut de l'autre dans l'ordre qu'ils sont désignés ci-dessus.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Si, pendant la durée du présent traité et dans les éventualités dont il est question dans l'article précédent, il survenait des cas différents d'arbitrage, leur règlement devra être établi successivement par les gouvernements mentionnés dans l'ordre déjà indiqué.

#### ARTICLE VII.

L'arbitre est aussi autorisé: 1°, à déterminer la régularité de sa nomination, la validité de l'engagement et de son interprétation; 2°, à adopter les démarches nécessaires, et à régler toutes les difficultés qui pourraient survenir dans le cours des débats. Quant aux questions d'un caractère technique ou scientifique qui pourraient s'y présenter, on aura recours précisément à l'opinion de la Société Royale de Géographie de Londres, ou à celle de l'Institut Géodésique International de Berlin, et pour déterminer l'époque de ses fonctions.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

L'arbitre devra rendre son jugement en se conformant strictement aux principes du Droit International et dans les questions de frontières, il se conformera au principe américain de "uti possidetis" de 1810, pourvu que, dans la convention dont fait mention l'article 2, on n'ait pas établi l'application de règles spéciales ou que l'arbitre soit autorisé à rendre son jugement en qualité d'arbitre amical.

#### ARTICLE IX.

La sentence devra décider finalement chaque point en litige, et mentionner sur quoi elle se base. Elle devra être faite en double expédition et transmise à chacune des parties par l'entremise de leurs représentants auprès de l'arbitre.

#### ARTICLE X.

La sentence légalement prononcée décidera, dans les limites de sa portée, le litige entre les parties.

#### ARTICLE XI.

L'arbitre devra déterminer dans sa sentence le délai dans lequel elle devra être exécutée.

## ARTICLE XII.

Le jugement est sans appel et les Nations signataires devront s'y conformer sur l'honneur.

Néanmoins dans les cas suivants le recours de révision sera admis devant l'arbitre qui aura prononcé la sentence, pourvu que la demande en soit faite avant l'expiration de l'époque fixée pour son exécution; savoir:

1. Si la sentence a été rendue à la suite d'un document faux ou frauduleux.

2. Si la sentence, en tout ou en partie, est le résultat d'une erreur de fait provenant de la procédure ou de documents de la cause.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Le recours de révision ne pourra pas avoir lieu, dans aucun cas, après six mois de la notification de la sentence.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Les hautes parties nommeront leurs représentants dans le litige, mettront à la disposition de l'arbitre tous les moyens d'informations qui sont en leur pouvoir et devront payer leurs propres dépenses ainsi que la moitié des frais généraux de l'arbitrage.

## ARTICLE XV.

Le même arbitre qui aura prononcé le jugement devra décider les questions qui pourraient survenir dans son exécution.

## ARTICLE XVI.

Le présent Traité continuera en vigueur pendant 10 ans à compter de la date de l'échange des ratifications. S'il n'est pas dénoncé six mois avant la date de son expiration, il subsistera pendant une autre période de dix ans et ainsi successivement.

## ARTICLE XVII.

Les ratifications du présent Traité seront échangées à La Paz ou à Lima dans l'espace d'une année à partir de la date ci-dessous.

En foi de quoi les soussignés signent et apposent leurs cachets au présent Traité, fait en double exemplaire, à la ville de La Paz, le vingt et un novembre de l'année 1901.

FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA. [L. s.]

FELIPE DE OSMA. [L. s.]

## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

## CONDITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

Parmi les documents importants présentés à l'examen de la Seconde Conférence Internationale des Pays Américains, tenue à Mexico, le rapport du délégué de la République Argentine a été d'un intérêt tout spécial. Ce rapport (Informe que la Delegación de la República Argentina presenta á la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana) que le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines vient de recevoir fournit les renseignements suivants au sujet des conditions générales qui existent dans la République.

Sous le rapport des règlements sanitaires, on cite la ville de Buenos Ayres en premier lieu parmi les villes de ce pays. Les travaux pour les eaux et les égouts ont été faits par les ingénieurs les plus habiles et ils ont été modifiés et augmentés de manière à faire face aux exigences croissantes de la ville. Le système des eaux consiste en deux tunnels, l'un sous fluvial et l'autre souterrain, ayant chacun 5,700 mètres de longueur, munis de deux pompes capables d'élever 172,000 mètres cubes d'eau à une hauteur de 15 mètres en 24 heures. Le réservoir de distribution est pourvu de pompes foulantes ayant trois cours distincts de 12 réservoirs placés les uns au-dessus des autres à une hauteur de 12, 17 et 22 mètres, respectivement. La consommation annuelle dépasse 36,000,000 de kilolitres, ou une moyenne journalière de 123 mètres cubes par tête. Le système des égouts que l'on a adopté est connu sous le nom de "circulant" ou dynamique, et la dépense de l'installation des égouts jusqu'à la fin de 1899 a été de \$34,000,000 or environ. D'après un état présentant la proportion des décès dans les principales villes du monde, la proportion pour la ville de Buenos Ayres est de 17 par 1,000 habitants, contre 17.4 à Hambourg; 18.4 à New York et Genève; 19.2 à Londres; 20.1 à Paris; 20.7 à Vienne, et ainsi de suite en augmentant jusqu'à 31.5 à Nuremberg. L'hygiène publique est aussi l'objet des soins les plus constants de la part de la municipalité et du gouvernement des villes de Rosario, de La Plata, de Bahía et dans les autres ports de la République Argentine. La ville de Rosario spécialement possède un système aussi complet que celui de la capitale.

La construction des chemins de fer dans la République Argentine a été signalée en 1857 par l'ouverture et la mise en exploitation de la première ligne sur une longueur totale de 10 kilomètres. En 1867, cette ligne avait 572 kilomètres de longueur; en 1875, 1,384; en 1880, 2,313; en 1885, 4,450, et en 1890, 9,254. Depuis lors la construction des chemins de fer a augmenté rapidement. En 1891, on constatait dans tout le pays 11,700 kilomètres de chemins de fer en exploita-

tion; en 1895, 14,222 kilomètres, et en 1901, 17,062. Sur ce nombre 2,000 kilomètres appartiennent à l'État et le reste aux compagnies particulières. Le capital versé s'élève à \$553,000,000 or environ.

Les communications maritimes entre la République Argentine et les différents ports des États-Unis et de l'Europe sont assurées premièrement par les lignes des compagnies *North German Lloyd* et *Hamburg-American*, et des communications presque journalières entre Montévidéo et les ports du Brésil et de l'Europe sont assurées par les compagnies ci-dessous: La *Navigazione Generale Italiana*, ligne de 4 paquebots à vapeur de 5,000 à 6,000 tonnes, avec départs tous les quinze jours; les *Transports Maritimes à Vapeur*, possédant 9 paquebots de 2,000 à 4,300 tonnes, partant tous les dix jours; les *Messageries Maritimes*, ayant 6 vapeurs de 5,550 à 6,500 tonnes, avec départs toutes les semaines; les *Vapores Transatlánticos Españoles*, ayant 6 vapeurs de 8,000 à 9,000 tonnes, partant tous les mois; la *Hamburgische und Sud Amerika*, qui possède 6 vapeurs de 8,000 à 9,000 tonnes, avec départs hebdomadaires; la *Veloce*, qui possède 13 vapeurs de 1,000 à 4,900 tonnes, avec départs tous les dix jours; la *Royal Mail Steam Packet*, qui a 10 vapeurs de 3,140 à 6,000 tonnes, avec départs bi mensuels, et la *Compañía Transatlántica Española*, ayant 6 vapeurs de 3,100 à 5,300 tonnes. Le service maritime entre la République Argentine et les ports des États-Unis est assuré par plusieurs compagnies de navigation, à savoir; les lignes Lamport & Holt, Prince, Norton et autres de moins d'importance.

Le port de Buenos Ayres se compose de deux bassins, l'un d'une surface de 154,000 mètres et l'autre d'une surface de 112,600 mètres carrés. Chaque bassin est relié aux docks qui sont au nombre de 4 ayant une surface totale de 66 hectares. Il y a aussi dans le port deux bassins de radoub, dont l'un a 150 mètres de longueur et l'autre 180. La superficie totale des quais est de 9,790 mètres. On y voit 21 entrepôts ayant une façade de 2,466 mètres et une capacité de 566,000 mètres cubes. Le service des docks et des quais comprend 133 grues hydrauliques, les unes fixées les autres mobiles, mues par la vapeur et ayant une force de 1,500, 5,000, 10,000 et 30,000 kilos; 36 ascenseurs; 50 cabestans; 14 pompes à incendie; 5 ponts-levis; des écluses; des grues flottantes; une ligne de chemin de fer de 32 kilomètres, et 2 usines pour l'éclairage électrique. Le coût des améliorations faites au port s'est élevé à \$35,624,000 or. On vient aussi de faire de grandes améliorations au port de La Plata pour une somme s'élevant à \$24,000,000 et Bahia Blanca a des améliorations importantes en adjudication. L'importance des grands ports intérieurs comme Rosario et Colastiné se trouve restreinte à cause du peu de profondeur des cours d'eau sur lesquels ils sont situés.

Un rapport sur les conditions des banques dans la capitale de la



République Argentine fait voir que ces établissements possèdent de grandes facilités pour faire face aux besoins des transactions commerciales à l'intérieur et à l'étranger. La banque la plus importante est la Banco de la Nación, fondée le 16 octobre 1891, ayant un capital de 50,000,000 pesos, en monnaie nationale. Cette banque a huit succursales dans les différentes parties du pays.

Ce même rapport contient aussi le résumé ci-dessous qui est très intéressant au point de vue de l'agriculture et de l'élevage dans la République.

La République Argentine est un pays essentiellement consacré à l'agriculture et à l'élevage. Ses plaines immenses, la fertilité de son sol, son climat tempéré propres à la culture des céréales et à l'élevage des bestiaux offrent des conditions exceptionnellement avantageuses au colon et à l'agriculteur et mettent cette contrée au rang des pays qui exportent de grandes quantités de grains et de viande. Les récoltes de blé et de maïs de la République Argentine représentent une production de 42.33 boisseaux par tête, contre 42 aux Etats-Unis et au Danemark, 30 au Canada, 23 en Suède, 20 en Russie, 19 en France et 8 en Angleterre.

En 1872 la superficie des terrains en culture n'atteignait que 130,000 hectares environ; en 1888 elle était de 815,438 hectares et en 1895 de 2,040,638 hectares; en 1889 la superficie du terrain ensemencé en blé était de 3,200,000 hectares d'un rendement de 2,697,417 tonnes de blé.

Le maïs vient en second lieu dans la production des céréales de la République Argentine. En 1899 il y avait en culture 1,000,000 d'hectares environ qui, au taux de 18 fanegas, ou 100 kilos chacun, ont produit 1,800,000 tonnes métriques de blé. D'après le recensement agricole de 1833 la superficie des terrains cultivés était de 2,422,995 hectares; et en 1895 de 4,895,000. En 1899 la superficie consacrée à la culture du blé, du maïs, du lin, des arbres fruitiers, de la canne à sucre et de la vigne a atteint un total de 7,000,000 d'hectares, ainsi que le démontre le tableau suivant, qui donne aussi la valeur des différents produits récoltés pendant la même année:

Produits.	Hectares.	Valeur, c.r.
Blé.....	3,400,000	\$95,000,000
Maïs.....	1,400,000	23,000,000
Lin.....	700,000	27,000,000
Autres grains.....	80,000	2,800,000
Luzeerne.....	950,000	90,000,000
Arachides.....	18,000	1,260,000
Canne à sucre.....	50,000	4,750,000
Vignobles.....	35,000	9,500,000
Tabac.....	15,000	3,900,000
Autres cultures.....	350,000	17,500,000
Total.....	6,938,000	274,710,000

Voici, en tonnes métriques, le tableau des principaux produits agricoles depuis 1894 :

Années.	Blé.	Mais.	Lin.
1894.....	1,608,000	51,876	101,435
1895.....	1,010,000	722,318	276,443
1896.....	523,000	1,570,517	229,675
1897.....	101,845	371,912	152,477
1898.....	635,161	717,165	158,934
1899.....	1,713,429	1,116,276	217,713
1900.....	2,042,167	740,685	201,093

La valeur de tous les produits exportés a augmenté pendant les dernières années d'une manière remarquable, à l'exception de l'année 1897, pendant laquelle le commerce de ces articles a diminué par suite des causes naturelles, telles que la sécheresse, l'invasion des sauterelles, etc.

En 1896 les exportations ont atteint le chiffre de \$41,406,438 or. En 1897 elles n'ont atteint que le chiffre de \$23,336,369 or, accusant ainsi une grande diminution, mais elles se sont élevées de nouveau en 1899, à \$65,155,995 or.

La République Argentine tient à sa disposition pour déplacer le volume immense de ses récoltes toutes les facilités que peuvent offrir les machines agricoles les plus perfectionnées et elle augmente chaque année le capital placé dans les instruments agricoles en ajoutant à son stock immense un nombre considérable de faucheuses, de herses, de charrues à vapeur, etc.

Afin de donner une idée de l'importance des machines agricoles importées en franchise de droits, il suffit de montrer que la valeur desdites machines en 1893 a atteint le chiffre de \$3,707,130 or; en 1896, celui de \$1,202,570 or; en 1897, celui de \$1,072,128 or, et enfin en 1899, celui de \$2,227,332 or. Presque toutes ces machines et tous les outils viennent des États-Unis d'Amérique et constituent l'un des articles les plus importants expédiés de ce pays sur les marchés de la République Argentine.

Malgré le développement considérable atteint par l'agriculture, l'élevage a toujours été et continue à être l'industrie nationale.

En 1899 les exportations provenant de cette industrie ont atteint une valeur totale de \$115,546,906 or, ou 625 pour mille de la valeur totale de toutes les exportations de cette année. D'après le recensement de 1895, qui présente à ce sujet des chiffres un peu douteux, la République Argentine avait à cette époque 21,701,526 têtes de bêtes à cornes, 4,446,859 chevaux, 74,379,562 moutons, 562,766 pores, 483,369 mulets et 2,748,860 chèvres, c'est-à-dire un total de 104,322,942 têtes de toutes espèces de bétail, d'une valeur de \$1,136,780,411 en monnaie du pays.

L'accroissement rapide des moutons dans les territoires méridionaux de la République en a fait monter le nombre à plus de 90 millions, et

l'occupation des nouvelles terres par les bêtes à cornes en a augmenté considérablement le nombre et la qualité, grâce aux efforts constants des *estancieros* (agriculteurs ou éleveurs) pour améliorer les races.

L'introduction dans le pays d'animaux pur sang destinés à la reproduction a atteint depuis peu un chiffre assez élevé. Pendant la période de 1896 à 1900 seulement les éleveurs de la République Argentine ont importé 6,231 têtes de bêtes à cornes, 235,734 moutons et 1,227 chevaux; tous ces animaux proviennent des établissements des premiers éleveurs de l'Europe et des États-Unis d'Amérique.

Le commerce d'exportation de bétail sur pied est d'une importance considérable, quoiqu'il ne soit pas si grand que celui des viandes séchées, salées, gelées ou frigorifiées. En 1895 le total de ces exportations dans les différents pays parmi lesquels on peut compter le Chili, l'Uruguay et la Bolivie a atteint le chiffre de 408,126 têtes de bêtes à cornes et 496,946 moutons; en 1896 il a atteint celui de 385,539 têtes de bêtes à cornes et 512,016 moutons; en 1897, celui de 238,121 têtes de bêtes à cornes et 504,128 moutons; en 1898, celui de 359,296 têtes de bêtes à cornes et 577,813 moutons; en 1899, celui de 312,150 têtes de bêtes à cornes et 543,458 moutons. Les chiffres précités donnent pour les cinq ans en question une exportation totale de bêtes sur pied, se décomposant comme il suit: 1,703,232 têtes de bêtes à cornes et 2,634,361 moutons.

L'Angleterre est le principal débouché pour la viande provenant de la République Argentine. Le tableau suivant montre les exportations de génisses, sous différentes formes, destinées à ce pays, depuis 1894 jusqu'en 1900:

*Génisses exportées à l'Angleterre.*

Années.	Sur pied.	Gelées.	Salées.	Totaux.
1894 .....	7,500	800	.....	8,300
1895 .....	49,908	4,000	.....	53,908
1896 .....	66,000	8,000	.....	74,000
1897 .....	83,000	11,500	.....	94,500
1898 .....	97,000	16,500	.....	113,500
1899 .....	91,200	28,356	.....	119,556
1900 (31 mois) .....	66,500	34,000	20,000	120,500

Les exportations de moutons gelés pendant ces dernières années n'en sont pas moins considérables:

1898. ....	2,464,941
1899. ....	2,485,949
1900. ....	2,372,969

Dans le recensement de 1895, dont les chiffres ne font plus autorité, l'industrie de la salaison, qui est aussi très importante, est représentée par 39 établissements, disposant d'un capital de \$37,000,000 or.

La République Argentine, par suite de ses nombreux troupeaux, peut être comptée au nombre des pays qui produisent le plus de laine.

Pendant l'année fiscale du 1<sup>er</sup> octobre 1899 au 30 septembre 1900, les exportations totales de laine ont été de 182,000 tonnes, estimées à \$61,000,000, or. La baisse dans les prix de la laine, après cette date, à causé une diminution dans les exportations de l'année 1900-1901, qui n'atteindront pas le total précité mais elles dépasseront sûrement le chiffre de \$40,000,000, or.

L'augmentation considérable dans la superficie des terrains en culture, ainsi que celle de l'élevage et des industries de la République Argentine est due à l'immigration européenne. Depuis 1857, année où l'immigration a commencé à se diriger vers la République Argentine avec un chiffre presque sans importance de 4,951 personnes, jusqu'au 31 décembre 1899, 2,564,391 immigrants sont arrivés dans ledit pays. Sur ce nombre 882,596 sont partis depuis et par conséquent 1,681,795 sont restés, donnant une moyenne de 39,111 immigrants par an.

#### RELATIONS COMMERCIALES AVEC LA GRANDE BRETAGNE.

Le consulat anglais de Buenos Ayres comprend dans sa juridiction toute la République, à l'exception des quatre provinces de Córdoba, de Santa Fé, de Corrientes et d'Entre Rios.

M. le Consul Ross, a envoyé au Ministère des affaires Etrangères d'Angleterre un rapport très intéressant sur le commerce et l'industrie des provinces faisant partie de sa juridiction.

Le consul dit que le district de Buenos Ayres entre pour 89.2 pour cent dans les importations du pays et pour 69.5 pour cent dans les exportations.

En 1901, les importations provenant de la Grande Bretagne accusent une diminution et les exportations dans ce pays accusent une augmentation; tandis que dans le commerce de l'Allemagne et des États-Unis avec la République Argentine les importations, ainsi que les exportations, font ressortir une augmentation considérable.

Les textiles, le fer et leurs produits, les denrées alimentaires, les pierres, les minéraux (y compris le charbon), la verrerie et la faïence, les articles de bois et les boissons constituent la majeure partie des importations. Le demande de toutes sortes d'appareils électriques à l'usage domestique, tels que, ascenseurs automatiques et autres, éventails et ventilateurs, ainsi que les installations pour les tramways électriques et leur matériel roulant, augmente d'une manière constante.

On a dépensé des sommes considérables en tuyaux, pompes et autres machines dont on s'est servi pour exploiter les marais salants situés près de San Blas au sud de la province de Buenos Ayres. Le Consul ajoute qu'il y a aussi une demande considérable de sel non seulement pour l'usage des particuliers, mais aussi pour les établissements où l'on prépare les viandes de conserves. On demande aussi de grandes quantités de sodium et de sodium hydroxide.

On trouve dans les régions tropicales et intertropicales au nord de

l'immense étendue de terre dont il est question dans ce rapport, de vastes forêts de bois dur qui est sans égal pour faire les traverses de chemins de fer, les pilotis et d'autres choses de même genre. Un de ces bois (le quebracho) produit une excellente essence employée dans la tannerie. Les autres articles produits en quantités suffisantes pour alimenter un grand commerce d'exportation sont le tabac, le jute, la ramie, le sucre, l'huile de ricin et les fruits tropicaux. A l'extrême sud le travail du coupage et de l'emmagasinage de la glace naturelle ainsi que la chasse aux loutres sont très lucratifs.

Le tableau synoptique ci-dessous fait ressortir l'augmentation rapide de la superficie en culture pendant les années 1900 et 1901.

Dans la ville de Buenos Ayres, qui, par sa population occupe le onzième rang dans le monde entier, on compte un grand nombre de fabriques en activité. Parmi ces dernières on remarque 20 fabriques de malles et caisses, 185 fabriques de voitures, 68 fabriques de bottes et chaussures, 43 fabriques de fourneaux, 45 fabriques de lits de fer et de matelas, 44 fabriques de cercueils et de couronnes funéraires; 28 fabriques de cols et manchettes; 50 fabriques de brosses; 28 fabriques de gants; 132 fabriques de liqueurs; 250 fabriques de meubles; 45 fabriques de tuiles; 47 fabriques de chapeaux et casquettes; 25 fabriques de tissage et 26 fabriques de savon.

On compte beaucoup sur l'amélioration des voies de transport intérieures et aussi sur la mise en communication avec les marchés au moyen des chemins de fer. Toutefois M. Ross pense qu'avec un littoral aussi étendu et de bonnes voies fluviales intérieures on ne doit pas laisser les chemins de fer absorber la totalité du mouvement commercial du pays.

Il considère que les facilités offertes par le transport des voies fluviales offrent un moyen lucratif d'employer avantageusement le capital et d'ouvrir au commerce certaines parties du pays qui sont restées jusqu'ici inexplorées ou même inexploitées.

#### CONSTRUCTION D'UN NOUVEAU BASSIN DE RADOUB À BAHIA BLANCA.

Le nouveau bassin de radoub, construit à Bahia Blanca (République Argentine) par l'ingénieur LUIGGI, pourra servir aux plus grands navires. Ce bassin est divisé en deux sections et peut recevoir deux vaisseaux en même temps. On le remplit avec 50,000 tonnes d'eau en quarante minutes, et cette eau peut être vidée en deux heures. La cloison s'ouvre et se ferme en trois minutes au moyen de puissantes machines hydrauliques.

Pour cette construction, on a employé 75,000 tonnes de béton, 15,000 de ciment et 1,500 de fer. Ce bassin répondait à une nécessité de premier ordre.

**COMMERCE DES BESTIAUX AVEC LA GRANDE BRETAGNE.**

Le rapport commercial qui suit, extrait du journal le "Times" de Londres, en date du 13 mai 1902, est très intéressant en ce moment par suite de la réouverture des ports anglais au commerce des bestiaux provenant de la République Argentine.

En prenant pour base le quartier de bœuf, le total des importations de bétail sur pied et de bœuf frigorifié et gelé, expédiés par le Rio de la Plata en 1897, s'est élevé à 341,888 quartiers; en 1898, à 439,480 quartiers, faisant ressortir une augmentation; en 1900 à 403,120 quartiers faisant ressortir une diminution, et en 1901 à 465,471 quartiers.

Pendant les huit derniers mois de l'année 1900 et pendant toute l'année 1901, les ports anglais ont été fermés au bétail sur pied provenant de la République Argentine. La petite diminution qui a été constatée en 1900 a été plus que couverte en 1901. En effet, c'est pendant cette dernière année que les exportations de viande du Rio de la Plata en Angleterre ont été les plus importantes depuis l'année 1896.

Dans les quatre premiers mois de l'année 1900, quand les ports anglais étaient ouverts au bétail argentin, les recettes totales de toute provenance dans les ports du Royaume-Uni se montaient à 151,938 bœufs et 218,221 montons; dans les quatre premiers mois de l'année courante (1902), sans aucun arrivage des districts argentins, les totaux ont été de 121,238 bœufs et 124,904 moutons. Sur un total de 1,098,629 quintaux de viande de mouton importés par la Grande-Bretagne pendant les quatre premiers mois de 1902 la République Argentine figure pour 418,607 quintaux.

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**BRÉSIL.****ÉTABLISSEMENT DU SERVICE DES EAUX À BAHIA.**

M. EUGÈNE SEEGER, Consul des États-Unis à Rio de Janeiro, transmet au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, en date du 11 avril 1902, un rapport qui contient des données très intéressantes que nous reproduisons ci-dessous:

La ville brésilienne de Bahia, située sur le bord de la mer, a une population de 200,000 habitants environ, occupant 17,000 maisons.

La quantité d'eau dont la ville dispose pour cette population est tout-à-fait insuffisante. Une compagnie locale connue sous le nom de "Queimado" a l'adjudication des eaux depuis 1852. Cette compagnie l'a fait venir des montagnes voisines et a dépensé en tout \$1,500,000 environ pour les machines, la pose des tuyaux, les fontaines et les bouches à incendie.

On a conclu, il y a trois jours, les négociations qui avaient été entamées depuis longtemps entre la Compagnie Queimado et la ville de Bahia en vue d'augmenter suffisamment la distribution des eaux.

Le monopole de la Compagnie Queimado a été renouvelé pour une période de 45 ans, et on a accordé à la compagnie des franchises et des privilèges importants. A l'expiration du contrat la ville aura la faculté d'acheter les établissements de la compagnie au prix fixé par des experts. L'emploi de l'eau est obligatoire pour chaque demeure et la municipalité de Bahia en fixe le prix de la manière suivante: \$3 par mois pour des maisons pouvant dépenser en moyenne 400 litres d'eau par jour et 20 reis par 20 litres d'eau puisée aux fontaines publiques.

Les améliorations spécifiées dans le nouveau contrat de la Compagnie Queimado coûteront \$600,000 environ. Les plans et les devis ont été faits par des experts. En vue de la crise financière que traverse le Brésil en ce moment il est impossible à la compagnie de trouver l'argent nécessaire pour finir le système des eaux de Bahia, et par conséquent elle désire vendre ses établissements et ses privilèges. Elle en demande \$1,100,000. On estime à \$300,000 le bénéfice annuel qui doit résulter du service des eaux quand il sera terminé d'après les nouveaux contrats. L'agent de la compagnie m'a donné l'assurance que la personne ou la corporation fournissant l'eau à la ville de Bahia sous le nouveau contrat aura aussi l'adjudication pour installer un système d'égouts dans la ville ainsi que la plomberie sanitaire dans les maisons.

#### PRODUCTION DU CAOUTCHOUC EN 1901.

Dans son dernier rapport, le consul des Etats-Unis à Para a publié quelques intéressantes données sur le commerce du caoutchouc dans la vallée de l'Amazonas en 1901. Les expéditions de Para, dit-il, ont une tendance à augmenter et sont en plus-value sur celles de l'année antérieure. C'est ainsi qu'il a été exporté 3,255 tonnes de plus en 1901, dont 500 tonnes de plus pour l'Europe et 2,755 tonnes pour les Etats-Unis. L'exportation totale du caoutchouc de l'Amazonas a été de 14,755 tonnes pour l'Europe et de 15,376 tonnes pour les Etats-Unis en 1901, contre 14,254 tonnes pour l'Europe et 12,621 tonnes pour les Etats-Unis en 1900.

Ce même rapport fait également remarquer que l'exportation directe du caoutchouc de Manaus a considérablement augmenté par suite d'une loi qui a obligé d'exporter de Manaus même tout le caoutchouc provenant de l'Etat d'Amazonas qui était jusqu'alors exporté de Para. En effet, si, en 1900, 8,012 tonnes de caoutchouc ont été expédiées directement de Manaus pour les marchés consommateurs et 18,467 tonnes de Para, en 1901 Manaus en a exporté 15,469 tonnes et Para 13,639.

Le Consul constate encore le développement des expéditions d'Iquitos, qui, de 920 tonnes en 1900, ont passé à 1,391 tonnes en 1901.

Depuis cinq ans, les arrivages de caoutchouc à Para, y compris celui que est passé en transit de Manaus, s'établissent comme suit: 1897-98, 22,257 tonnes; 1898-99, 25,374 tonnes; 1899-1900, 36,693 tonnes;

1900-1901, 27,660 tonnes, et second semestre de 1901, 13,619 tonnes; les arrivages de janvier et de février ont été de 3,836 tonnes.

#### LES OPÉRATIONS COMMERCIALES: DIVERS MODES DE PAIEMENTS.

M. HÉNAULT, le Secrétaire général de la Chambre de Commerce française à Rio de Janeiro, a préparé le très intéressant rapport suivant au sujet des transactions commerciales au Brésil et les divers modes de paiements employés par les maisons étrangères.

Dans ce rapport M. HÉNAULT dit que les maisons européennes ou de l'Amérique du Nord, en transactions commerciales avec le Brésil, en ce qui concerne les produits à y importer, peuvent se diviser, comme pour les autres pays, en deux catégories principales:

“1°. Les fabricants ou industriels qui exportent directement dans cette République leurs produits manufacturés;

“2°. Les négociants-commissionnaires, qui sont les intermédiaires dans les achats entre les maisons manufacturières et la clientèle brésilienne.

“Les premiers ne peuvent accorder de longs crédits dans les paiements, parce que leurs lourds frais industriels les en empêchent; en effet, les ouvriers, ainsi que les matières premières nécessaires à la fabrication devant être payés au comptant et le capital immobilisé dans le matériel—comme celui employé dans la main-d'œuvre—étant parfois considérable, il y a urgence de faire rentrer dans de brefs délais celui qui est consacré aux crédits de la clientèle, afin qu'il soit utilisé à nouveau sans retard par de nouvelles transactions.

“L'utilité et l'avantage des seconds, des négociants-commissionnaires, consistent, au contraire, à offrir des facilités dans les groupements collectifs d'achats de tous produits, comme à accorder des facilités de paiement que les industriels ne peuvent pas concéder par les motifs exposés ci-dessus.

“*Modes de paiement employés par les fabricants et industriels.*—Les industriels français travaillant directement avec la clientèle brésilienne, par l'entremise ou non de correspondants ou d'agents commerciaux, obtiennent leurs règlements par des traites tirées à diverses échéances, principalement de 90 à 180 jours de vue ou de la date du connaissance.

“Les traites sont mises en circulation de préférence par l'entremise de banquiers ayant une succursale dans la ville du tiré et elles doivent être acceptées dès que ce dernier est en pouvoir du connaissance ou déclaration de l'état des marchandises chargées sur navire.

“*Modes de paiement employés par les négociants-commissionnaires.*—La plupart des négociants-commissionnaires travaillent avec la clientèle du Brésil par le système du compte-courant aux intérêts réciproques de 6 pour cent l'an, commission d'achat généralement fixée à 1 pour cent.



“Certains commissionnaires traitent le compte-courant avec la condition de l'arrêter rigoureusement tous les six mois, c'est-à-dire que le client doit liquider ponctuellement et semestriellement toutes les factures ayant atteint 180 jours de date. En cas de non-paiement de ces dernières, le client est débité d'une commission supplémentaire, appelée commission de retard et dont le taux aura toujours été fixé préalablement d'un commun accord entre l'acheteur et le vendeur.

“Depuis trois ans environ, certains négociants-commissionnaires ont pris la résolution de restreindre en principe et jusqu'à nouvel ordre le système du compte-courant, ne le conservant qu'avec le groupe de maisons vraiment irréprochables qui, malgré la crise, s'étaient toujours correctement conduits. Pour les autres, comme pour quelques nouveaux clients en général, ces négociants-commissionnaires opèrent leurs transactions par traites tirées à échéances diverses, mais principalement de 90 à 180 jours de vue.

“Il existe également une catégorie de négociants-commissionnaires ayant succursale au Brésil et traitant directement pour leur propre compte des affaires en tons produits, principalement en comestibles et matériaux de constructions. Cette catégorie de négociants-commissionnaires n'accorde que très rarement le compte-courant et obtient règlement du client par les conditions habituelles de la place où ils travaillent. Il existe plusieurs maisons anglaises et américaines de ce genre et beaucoup plus de maisons allemandes.

“I. *Maisons anglaises.*—Les négociants-commissionnaires d'Angleterre ont appliqué les mêmes facilités comme les mêmes restrictions à leur clientèle que les commissionnaires de la France, en ce qui concerne l'ouverture des crédits et le système de compte-courant.

“Leurs industriels opèrent également leurs transactions par le système des traites acceptées de 90 à 180 jours de vue, généralement à 90 jours de vue. Quelques rares manufacturiers anglais emploient le système de la traite documentaire, soit contre acceptation, soit contre paiement.

“II. *Maisons de l'Amérique du Nord.*—Ces maisons appliquent très rarement aussi le système de la traite documentaire, ne le réservant que pour les grosses opérations traitées avec des maisons de premier ordre. Leurs affaires générales se règlent donc par traites acceptées de 90 à 180 jours de vue, principalement à 90 jours de vue, lorsque les affaires sont faites avec les industriels, et par compte-courant pour l'ensemble de celles traitées avec les commissionnaires en marchandises.

“III. *Maisons allemandes.*—Les conditions de paiement des négociants allemands sont généralement très larges et leur servent même d'excellents arguments contre celles des industriels français et anglais. En effet, partout où les agents de ces derniers offrent des crédits de 90 à 120 jours les correspondants de maisons allemandes accordent comme

avantage 180 jours et même aussi parfois du compte-courant de commissionnaire.

“IV. *Maisons belges et suisses.*—Les commerçants de ce pays se basent généralement sur les modes de paiement appliqués selon les cas par les maisons françaises. Cependant, la Belgique, pour ses importations au Brésil de gros matériel et fournitures importantes, par chargements entiers, applique parfois, mais exceptionnellement, le système de la traite documentaire. Mais les opérations par traite à 90 et 120 jours de vue sont également les plus fréquentes.

“V. *Maisons d'Italie, Espagne et Portugal.*—Les commerçants de ces pays traitent principalement leurs transactions avec ceux de leurs nationaux résidant au Brésil. Ils appliquent généralement les conditions exposées ci-dessus pour les autres pays, lorsqu'il s'agit de transactions courantes et régulières; cependant, comme une grosse partie de leurs affaires se traite par le système des consignations.

#### “EXCEPTIONS DANS LES CONDITIONS GÉNÉRALES DE PAIEMENT.

“I. *La traite documentaire contre acceptation.*—Pour les raisons indiquées plus haut, les maisons qui expédient à leurs clients aux conditions d'acceptation contre documents en dehors de gros chargements sont très rares.

“Il en existe cependant et ces maisons prennent pour prétexte de leur exigence, soit le commencement de relations avec un client nouveau pour elles, soit un manque précis d'informations sur son compte.

“II. *La traite documentaire contre paiement.*—C'est également par exception et plus rarement encore que les maisons françaises expédient au Brésil aux conditions de la remise des documents contre paiement et pour des transactions courantes d'importance secondaire.

“Le cas se produit généralement avec des maisons qui, étant peu habituées à traiter avec ce pays, exigent cette condition d'un client sur le compte duquel les informations obtenues n'auraient pas été rigoureusement excellentes; quelques-unes de ces maisons vont même jusqu'à exiger le versement par avance de 10 pour cent de l'importance approximative de la facture pour garantie des frais de retour en cas de refus de marchandises à l'arrivée. Enfin, il y a des industriels qui n'acceptent l'exécution directe de produits ou d'articles fabriqués exclusivement pour un client sur un modèle spécial établi par lui et avec un poinçon et une marque également au nom exclusif de ce client (ce qui rend l'article complètement invendable à toute autre maison), qu'à la condition de recevoir par avance 40 à 50 pour cent du total de la commande et le complément contre la remise du comissement.

“Il convient de faire remarquer à nouveau que les cas qui précèdent sont bien de véritables exceptions: en effet, il résulte d'une enquête faite auprès des principales banques de la place que 40 pour cent des traites tirées par les maisons françaises sont à présenter à l'acceptation

sans aucune exigence des tireurs (les documents étant adressés directement aux clients), 15 pour cent des traites sont tirées avec documents contre acceptations (D. A.) et 5 pour cent avec documents contre paiement (D. P.).

“III. *La traite documentaire conventionnée.*—La traite documentaire peut être créée à la suite d'un commun accord entre l'acheteur et le vendeur lorsqu'il s'agit d'affaires spéciales traitées dans des conditions également spéciales. Car, dans le cas contraire, si le vendeur, pour une raison quelconque lance une traite documentaire contre son acheteur non prévenu, ce dernier, en représailles, s'empressera presque toujours de laisser en douane les marchandises pour le compte de l'envoyeur.

“IV. *Expédition sans traite conventionnée.*—Il y a des maisons qui ne disposent pas de traites sur quelques clients, désirant leur démontrer tout d'abord de cette façon la confiance qu'elles ont en eux et désirant aussi obtenir par ce procédé de meilleures et plus fréquentes commandes. Mais cette confiance est souvent basée sur l'ancienneté et l'excellence des relations que les fournisseurs entretiennent avec ces maisons d'honorabilité et de solvabilité parfaites.

“V. *Refus d'acceptation de traites.*—Il y a également des clients qui refusent radicalement d'accepter les traites, invoquant mille prétextes d'intérêts ou de susceptibilité. C'est à l'intermédiaire du tireur sur place qu'il appartient d'examiner la question, d'essayer de rallier le client aux affaires par acceptation et d'informer les tireurs sur la valeur et la solvabilité de ces maisons. Ces acheteurs prétendent qu'ils ont ainsi plus de liberté pour choisir la date de leur paiement, et par conséquent, pour profiter d'un change plus ou moins favorable; mais ils oublient qu'avec les banques, ils peuvent procéder de même et payer également avant son échéance une traite dûment acceptée. Dans ce cas, le banquier doit être autorisé par le tireur à accorder au tiré l'escompte habituel du paiement par avance. Certaines banques se refusant à faire cet escompte, on recommande aux maisons françaises de donner dans ce sens les instructions à leur banquier ou à leur chargé de recouvrement.

“VI. *Règlements par traites divisés en plusieurs échéances.*—Les maisons qui ne font généralement pas plus de 90 jours de crédit peuvent exceptionnellement diviser en deux parties le paiement d'une facture, lorsqu'elle est de quelque importance; une première traite peut être lancée à 90 jours de vue pour le montant de la moitié de la facture et la seconde être mise en circulation pour solde à échéance des 30, 60 ou 90 jours qui suivent. Ce mode facilite les paiements à la clientèle et l'encourage à acheter davantage.

“VII. *Encaissements obtenus par l'entremise des agents sur place.*—Quelques maisons, pour éviter les nombreux vœux frais facturés par les correspondants banquiers, peuvent charger leur intermédiaire sur place de l'acceptation et de l'encaissement de leurs traites.

**AVANCEMENT RAPIDE DE BÉLEM, CAPITALE DE L'ÉTAT DE PARÁ.**

Il peut être intéressant de reproduire les impressions de voyage d'un collaborateur de la "Gazeta Commercial," de Rio de Janeiro, qui, après avoir été à Manaos, a fait un séjour à Bélem et a eu l'occasion de constater les heureux résultats de l'administration municipale de M. le Sénateur ANTONIO LEMOS.

A Bélem, dit-il, le progrès est plus évident: on y devine facilement ce que valent la volonté et l'énergie d'un homme qui, depuis des années déjà, se donne tout entier à l'administration que lui ont confiée ses concitoyens.

Tout ce qui est à la portée de son gouvernement a été l'objet de constantes améliorations et il a su tirer parti de tous les éléments.

Les places publiques de la capitale, ses avenues, ses rues et ses ruelles sont sans cesse l'objet d'une surveillance ininterrompue qui fait qu'elles sont entretenues dans un parfait état de propreté; presque partout le système de pavage a été amélioré, et, sur certains points, comme la place de la République, on a adopté le pavage en bois. Les avenues présentent un joli coup d'œil; les jardins, que l'on entretient avec le plus grand soin, sont un point de réunion des habitants et offrent tout à la fois aux regards les attraits d'une végétation luxuriante et des embellissements que l'on y a exécutés. Le service d'hygiène, bien organisé, est l'objet d'une surveillance continuelle qui fait qu'il tend toujours à s'améliorer, et celui des transports est relativement bien fait; les tramways à traction animale seront, dit-on, remplacés par des tramways électriques; comme Manaos, Bélem possède un théâtre, un des premiers du Brésil, construit selon toutes les règles de l'art. Lorsque les travaux pour l'approvisionnement d'eau potable seront terminés, la capitale du Para disposera d'un service que l'on pourra considérer comme un modèle du genre.

Toutes les améliorations apportées ou en voie d'exécution, on les doit à la municipalité et au gouvernement qui ne cessent de travailler ensemble au progrès constant de la capitale. Aussi peut-on dire que Bélem est une ville qui présente toutes les commodités et où rien ne manque de ce que l'on peut et doit exiger d'une municipalité.

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**CHILI.****SOCIÉTÉ ITALIENNE POUR FAVORISER LE COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.**

D'une communication de la mission de Belgique à Santiago, publiée par le "Bulletin Commercial," de Bruxelles, il résulte que par un récent décret le Gouvernement chilien a autorisé la "Società Italiana

di Esportazione, Enrico dell' Acqua," à établir des agences sur le territoire de la République.

Voici quelques détails concernant l'organisation de cette société et les conditions auxquelles a été soumis l'établissement d'agences au Chili:

La Société italienne d'exportation a été fondée à Milan en 1899, pour un terme de trente ans, au capital de 10 millions de lire, représenté par 40,000 actions de 250 lire chacune. Elle a pour objet l'exportation surtout de produits italiens vers l'Amérique du Sud et l'importation de produits américains en Italie, quand cette dernière opération constitue un remboursement avantageux des exportations. La Société s'occupera aussi de l'industrie des tissus et se propose d'établir des manufactures dans l'Argentine et au Brésil. Elle compte également s'occuper de commissions pour compte de tiers et participer à des entreprises ayant pour objet le commerce des tissus de fil, coton, laine et produits similaires.

Les conditions auxquelles est soumis l'établissement d'agences de ladite société au Chili sont énumérées comme suit au décret:

Les agents devront être accrédités avec des pouvoirs suffisants pour représenter la société dans toutes les affaires judiciaires et extra-judiciaires entreprises au Chili, soit par la société, soit contre elle.

Tous les biens, meubles et immeubles de la société, situés au Chili, seront affectés spécialement aux obligations qui se contractent dans le pays et doivent être satisfaites sur son territoire.

Il est entendu que, pour tous ses actes, responsabilités, droits et obligations, relatifs au pays, la société est domiciliée au Chili, soumise aux autorités judiciaires et administratives, et, en général, à toutes les lois et dispositions actuelles, qui traitent des agences de sociétés anonymes étrangères, ainsi qu'à celles qui seraient promulguées dans la suite à ce sujet.

En cas d'augmentation ou de diminution du capital de la société, de révision de ses statuts, de prolongation de sa durée, de dissolution ou de liquidation pour n'importe quel motif, y compris celui d'aliénation ou de fusion de la société, l'article 427 du code de commerce sera appliqué.

La société devra certifier, dans les huit mois, à partir de la date du présent décret, avoir modifié ses statuts conformément aux dispositions qui précèdent.

#### FAITS DIVERS.

La Légation du Chili à Paris reçoit les propositions pour l'établissement de l'éclairage électrique et des lignes de tramways électriques à Valparaiso.

D'après une information publiée par la "Gazette Officielle d'Italie," une exposition internationale de matériel scolaire sera tenue au mois de septembre prochain à Santiago du Chili, à l'occasion d'un Congrès d'instruction publique ouvert dans cette ville.

## ÉTATS-UNIS.

## COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

## IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1475 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances. Le rapport a trait au mois d'avril 1902 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1901. Il donne aussi un tableau des neuf mois finissant le 31 mars en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents Bureaux de Douane montraient les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer de sorte que les résultats pour le mois d'avril ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de juin.

## MANUFACTURE DE CHAUSSURES EN CAOUTCHOUC.

Le Bulletin No. 171 du Recensement des États-Unis, publié le 20 mai 1902, contient un exposé détaillé des conditions et du progrès dans l'industrie de la manufacture de chaussures en caoutchouc pendant l'année du recensement de 1900, avec statistiques comparatives pour les vingt années précédentes. Les renseignements suivants présenteront un grand intérêt aux différents pays producteurs de caoutchouc de l'Union internationale des pays américains, et ils leurs seront d'une grande utilité.

Cette industrie qui avait été établie avec succès dans ce pays avant l'année 1850, n'a été considérée comme industrie sérieuse qu'au recensement de 1880.

Lors des recensements précédents, cette industrie avait été comprise avec celles des vêtements en caoutchouc, des fournitures de pharmacies et de divers autres articles en caoutchouc, sous la rubrique générale des articles en élastique et en caoutchouc et articles de caoutchouc.

L'augmentation et le développement de l'industrie pendant les vingt dernières années ont été constants et même remarquables sous beaucoup de rapports, ainsi que le démontrent les statistiques publiées dans les tableaux suivants. L'état No. 1 est un sommaire comparatif des résultats de cette industrie depuis 1880 à 1900 inclusivement.

TABLEAU 1.—Sommaire comparatif, 1880 à 1900, avec le tant pour cent d'augmentation de tous les dix ans.

	Date de recensement.			Tant pour cent d'augmentation.	
	1900.	1890.	1880.	1890 à 1900.	1880 à 1890.
Nombre d'établissements .....	22	11	9	100.0	22.2
Capital .....	\$33,667,533	\$17,790,970	\$2,425,000	89.2	633.6
Fonctionnaires, employés, etc., nombre.....	483	130	.....	271.5	.....
Appointements.....	\$597,239	\$153,802	.....	288.3	.....
Ouvriers, nombre moyen.....	14,391	9,134	4,662	57.6	95.9
Total des gages.....	\$6,426,579	\$3,813,073	\$1,469,038	68.5	159.6
Hommes âgés de 16 ans et au-dessus.....	8,248	5,126	2,514	60.9	103.9
Gages.....	\$4,338,480	\$2,524,209	.....	71.9	.....
Femmes âgées de 16 ans et au-dessus.....	5,942	3,924	1,984	51.4	97.8
Gages.....	\$2,052,462	\$1,273,580	.....	61.2	.....
Enfants au-dessous de 16 ans.....	201	84	164	139.3	48.8
Gages.....	\$35,637	\$15,284	.....	133.2	.....
Frais divers.....	\$2,089,154	\$943,918	.....	121.3	.....
Coût des matériaux employés.....	\$22,682,543	\$11,650,787	\$6,023,053	94.7	93.4
Valeur des produits, y compris le travail sur commande et les réparations.....	\$41,089,819	\$18,632,060	\$9,705,724	120.5	92.0

L'augmentation du capital qui semble anormale, s'étant élevée de \$2,485,000 en 1880 à \$17,790,970 en 1890, soit 633.6 pour cent, est probablement due en partie au fait qu'au recensement de 1890 on a demandé les rendements du capital actif.

## HAÏTI.

### LOI CONCERNANT LES MINES, MINIÈRES ET CARRIÈRES.

(Le 10 décembre 1860.)

FABRE GEFFRARD, Président d'Haïti, sur le rapport du Secrétaire d'Etat au Département de l'Intérieur et de l'Agriculture, et de l'avis du Conseil des Secrétaire d'Etat à proposé, et le Corps Législatif, après avoir reconnu et déclaré l'urgence, a rendu la loi suivante:

#### TITRE I.—DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Toutes les substances minérales ou fossiles sont comprises dans les trois classes suivantes: Mines, minières ou carrières.

ARTICLE 2. Les mines comprennent les substances existant en filons, couches ou amas au sein de la terre ou affleurant à la surface, telles que l'or, l'argent, le platine, le mercure, le plomb, le fer, le cuivre, l'étain, le zinc, la calamine, le bismuth, le cobalt, l'antimoine, le molybdène, le tungstène, le nickel, le chrome ou autres matières métalliques, l'arsenic, le tellure, l'iode, le soufre, la plombagine, le charbon de terre, ou de pierre, le bois fossile, les bitumes, l'alun et les sulfates à base métallique, le selgemme et toutes autres analogues.

ARTICLE 3. Les minières comprennent les minerais de fer dite d'alluvion, les terres pyriteuses propres à être converties en sulfate de fer, les terres allumineuses, les tourbes et autres substances analogues du même gisement.

ARTICLE 4. Les carrières comprennent les ardoises, les grès, pierres à bâtir et autres, les marbres, granit, pierres à chaux, pierres à plâtre, les pouzzolanes, le trass, les basaltes, les laves, les marnes, craies, sables, pierres à fusil, argiles, kaolins, terre à foulon, terres à poterie, les substances terreuses, les cailloux de toute nature et les terres pyriteuses regardées comme engrais.

ARTICLE 5. Les substances comprises dans la classe des mines appartiennent à la nation; appartiennent également à la nation celles de la classe des carrières qui ne sont exploitables que par galerie souterraine.

Toutes ces substances sont mises à la disposition de l'Etat pour être exploitées.

ARTICLE 6. Les substances énumérées dans la catégorie des minières et celles placées parmi les carrières qui pourront être exploitées à ciel ouvert sont la propriété du propriétaire de la surface.

ARTICLE 7. L'exploitation de ces substances, tant pour ce qui concerne l'Etat que le propriétaire de la surface, est soumise à des règles qui sont ci-après établies.

## TITRE II.—DES SUBSTANCES MINÉRALES OU FOSSILES APPARTENANT À LA NATION.

### SECTION 1<sup>re</sup>.—*De la nature particulière de cette propriété.*

ARTICLE 8. Les mines et carrières du domaine, ainsi que les bâtiments, machines, puits, galeries et autres travaux établis à demeure, les animaux attachés au service intérieur, les agrès, outils et ustensiles servant à leur exploitation, sont immeubles conformément aux principes posés par le code civil aux articles 427 et 428.

ARTICLE 9. Les produits de ces mines et carrières, ainsi que les autres objets mobiliers, non compris dans les dispositions de l'article précédent, sont meubles.

ARTICLE 10. Ces mines et carrières ne sont pas soumises à la prescription.

ARTICLE 11. Elles ne pourront être exploitées qu'en vertu d'un acte de concession délibéré au Conseil des Secrétaires d'Etat.

ARTICLE 12. Leur administration relève du Département de l'Intérieur dont elle formera une nouvelle branche organisée par un arrêté ultérieur.



SECTION 2.—*Des actes et formalités qui devront précéder la concession.*

ARTICLE 13. Nul ne peut faire des recherches pour découvrir des mines ou carrières, enfouir des sondes ou tarières sur un terrain que du consentement du propriétaire de ce terrain, ou à défaut de ce consentement, avec l'autorisation du Gouvernement, après que le propriétaire aura été entendu et à la charge d'une préalable indemnité envers lui.

ARTICLE 14. Il devra être accordé aux personnes qui se seront livrées avec succès à ces recherches une indemnité comprenant les frais dûment justifiés qu'elles auront faits et une juste gratification.

ARTICLE 15. La recherche comprendra, outre la constatation de l'existence de la mine, une certaine reconnaissance établissant la possibilité d'une exploitation utile.

ARTICLE 16. Le Gouvernement fera connaître, au moyen d'avis, son intention de concéder l'exploitation des mines et carrières, afin de provoquer des propositions.

Toutefois, lorsqu'une ou plusieurs personnes munies de tous les renseignements nécessaires sur une mine ou carrière en demandent la concession, le Gouvernement pourra accorder la concession sans qu'il y ait un avis.

ARTICLE 17. Les personnes qui, par suite de l'avis, voudront faire des propositions pour une concession pourront, par elles-mêmes ou leurs agents, après avoir obtenu l'autorisation du Gouvernement, se livrer à l'examen ou à l'exploration de l'objet à concéder.

ARTICLE 18. En cas de concurrence, la concession sera accordée aux propositions jugées les plus avantageuses.

ARTICLE 19. Les étrangers comme les Haïtiens agissant isolément ou en société peuvent faire des propositions et obtenir une concession de mines ou de carrières.

ARTICLE 20. L'individu ou la société devra justifier des facultés nécessaires pour entreprendre et conduire les travaux et des moyens de satisfaire aux redevances et indemnités à payer et au remboursement de la gratification et des recherches, s'il y en a.

ARTICLE 21. Un délai d'un mois devra toujours être donné avant la concession aux propriétaires de la surface ou à toutes personnes qui croiront y être intéressées, pour qu'ils adressent leurs observations ou réclamations au Département de l'Intérieur.

ARTICLE 22. L'autorité administrative prononcera sur ces observations ou réclamations, à moins qu'il ne s'agisse de décisions qui ne sauraient émaner que des tribunaux ordinaires.

Dans ce dernier cas, l'affaire sera portée devant ces tribunaux, soit par l'administration, soit par la partie adverse et requerra célérité.

Toutes les contestations devront être réglées avant la concession.

SECTION III.—*Des conséquences de la concession.*

ART. 23. La concession aura pour durée celle de l'exploitation même.

ART. 24. L'acte qui l'accordera en déterminera l'étendue; cette étendue sera établie autant que possible, au moyen de points fixes pris à la surface du sol, et de plans verticaux passant par ces points et menés de la surface à l'intérieur de la terre à une profondeur indéfinie à moins que les circonstances et les localités ne déterminent l'adoption d'un autre mode de limitation.

ART. 25. Un plan régulier de la surface sera annexé à l'acte de concession.

ART. 26. La concession donnera à celui ou ceux qui l'auront obtenu un droit exclusif d'exploitation en vertu duquel le ou les concessionnaires seront propriétaires des produits exploités.

Les principes du code civil sont applicables en cette matière, sans les dérogations directes ou indirectes qui résulteront des dispositions de la présente loi.

ART. 27. Les concessionnaires ne pourront céder, ni en totalité, ni en partie, leur droit d'exploitation sans le consentement du gouvernement.

ART. 28. Plusieurs concessions pourront être réunies, entre les mains du même concessionnaire, soit comme individu, soit comme représentant une compagnie, mais à la charge de tenir en activité l'exploitation de chaque concession.

ART. 29. Lorsque la concession aura été faite à plusieurs personnes ou à une société, le concessionnaire ou la société devra justifier qu'il est pourvu, par une convention spéciale, à ce que les travaux d'exploitation soient soumis à une direction unique et coordonnée.

Ils seront tenus de désigner, par une déclaration authentique, celui des concessionnaires ou tout autre individu, qu'ils auront pourvus du pouvoir nécessaire pour recevoir toute notification ou signification; et en général pour le représenter vis-à-vis de l'administration, tant en demandant qu'en défendant.

Tout concessionnaire de mine ou de carrière devra faire une élection de domicile qui sera indiquée dans l'acte de concession, ainsi que les désignations prescrites par l'article précédent.

ART. 31. La concession accordée pour l'exploitation d'une substance minérale ou fossile ne concerne pas les gîtes d'autres substances qui se trouveront dans le même périmètre, ces derniers pourront faire l'objet de nouvelles concessions.

ART. 32. La concession donne le droit d'occuper et d'utiliser toute partie de la surface qui sera nécessaire pour l'exploitation.

ART. 33. Le droit d'occupation pour l'exploitation aussi bien que pour la recherche ne pourra s'étendre sur la portion de la surface occupée par des usines et établissements bâtis ou maisons sur les habitations dans un rayon de 300 pieds, sauf le consentement du pro-

priétaire. Néanmoins les travaux souterrains pourront être poussés sous ces dits usines, établissements ou maisons à la charge pour le concessionnaire de donner, s'il y a lieu, caution pour le dommage qui pourrait en résulter.

ART. 34. Les propriétaires qui, par suite des dispositions de l'article 32, seront privés, soit partiellement, soit totalement de la jouissance de leurs propriétés, auront droit à une indemnité réglée comme il sera dit ci-après.

ART. 35. La valeur des indemnités sera le gage des créanciers du propriétaire, au même titre que l'avait été la surface occupée.

ART. 36. Le ou les concessionnaires paieront à l'Etat une redevance fixe et une redevance proportionnelle aux produits exploités.

ART. 37. Le chiffre de ces redevances, ainsi que toutes autres conditions, sera déterminé par le gouvernement dans l'acte de concession. Un cahier des charges et conditions devra être rédigé.

ART. 38. Le Gouvernement pourra accorder, s'il y a lieu, soit dans l'acte de concession, soit ultérieurement, la remise en tout ou en partie de la redevance proportionnelle; et ce, comme encouragement, en raison de la difficulté des travaux ou comme dédommagement, en cas d'accident ou de force majeure qui surviendrait pendant l'exploitation.

ART. 39. Le produit des redevances formera un fonds spécial dont il sera tenu un compte particulier à la comptabilité des finances de l'Etat.

ART. 40. Les propriétaires de la surface comprise dans le périmètre concédé, restreints dans l'exercice de leurs droits de fouille, et d'extraction de produits des dites fouilles, et obligés, par suite de la concession de l'exploitation du tréfonds, de ne tirer de leur propriété que des services non préjudiciables à l'industrie souterraine, auront droit à une redevance.

ART. 41. Cette redevance sera réglée par l'administration avec et en même temps que celle de l'Etat, et ne pourra pas être moindre de 5 pour cent de la redevance proportionnelle.

Les bases de sa répartition entre ces propriétaires seront ultérieurement déterminées. Les dispositions de l'article 35 sont aussi applicables à cette redevance.

ART. 42. La concession pourra être retirée par suite, soit de la non-exploitation, soit du non-paiement des redevances dans les délais prévus et fixés, et encore, par suite de l'inexécution des conditions consignées dans l'acte de concession et dont le non-accomplissement devait entraîner cette conséquence.

#### SECTION IV.—*Du règlement des indemnités et dommages-intérêts.*

ART. 43. Le règlement de toutes indemnités, dommages-intérêts et frais à rembourser dans les différents cas prévus par la présente loi,

s'il n'a pas pu se faire à l'amiable, sera porté, en attendant une loi spéciale sur la matière, pardevant les tribunaux ordinaires.

ART. 44. Ces tribunaux nommeront des experts. Les dispositions du code de procédure civile relative à l'expertise seront à suivre.

ART. 45. Les experts doivent être choisis, autant que possible, parmi les hommes notables et expérimentés dans le fait des mines et de leurs travaux.

ART. 46. Le commissaire du Gouvernement sera toujours entendu et donnera des conclusions sur le rapport des experts.

ART. 47. Les frais et vacations des experts seront réglés par lesdits tribunaux qui pourront en ordonner la consignation par celui qui poursuivra l'expertise.

ART. 48. L'indemnité à payer au propriétaire de la surface devra représenter le double de la valeur au moment de l'occupation de la portion ou de la totalité de la propriété dont il est définitivement privée.

ART. 49. Si les travaux entrepris, soit par les explorateurs, soit par les concessionnaires, ne sont que passagers, ne devant pas durer plus d'un an, et que le sol, après la restitution est susceptible de culture, comme il était auparavant, l'indemnité est réglée au double de ce qu'aurait produit le terrain pendant ce temps.

ART. 50. Lorsque l'occupation, pour la recherche et les travaux des mines et carrières, aura privé les propriétaires du sol de la jouissance au-delà d'une année, ou lorsqu'après les travaux les terrains ne sont plus propres à la culture, le propriétaire pourra exiger l'acquisition de ces terrains.

ART. 51. Lorsque le propriétaire de la surface aura subi une telle occupation de sa propriété, qu'il ne lui sera plus permis d'en tirer le parti que comportait sa destination, il pourra demander à en être exproprié totalement.

S'il réussit dans sa demande, il n'aura plus droit à la redevance.

ART. 52. Lorsqu'un terrain sera nécessaire à une exploitation, et que le concessionnaire sera étranger, l'État en fera l'acquisition, mais la valeur en sera payée par le concessionnaire auquel le montant de la revente sera compté à la fin de l'exploitation.

ART. 53. Dans les questions d'indemnité, seront en présence, en cas de contestation, l'État et les propriétaires de cette surface; et dans celles relatives aux dommages-intérêts pour préjudice résultant de l'exploitation, les concessionnaires et les personnes qui prétendent avoir éprouvé le préjudice.

### TITRE III.—DES SUBSTANCES MINÉRALES OU FOSSILES APPARTENANT AU PROPRIÉTAIRE DE LA SURFACE.

ART. 54. Les propriétaires qui voudront extraire ou faire extraire de leurs terrains les substances reconnues leur appartenir par la

présente loi, devront en faire la déclaration au Département de l'Intérieur et attendre l'autorisation de l'Administration.

ART. 55. Cette autorisation ne pourra être refusée et devra être accordée, au plus tard, dans les six mois qui suivront la déclaration du propriétaire.

ART. 56. Ces exploitations seront soumises à la surveillance de l'Administration et de la police, dans les limites qui seront établies.

SECTION V.—*Dispositions dans l'intérêt de l'ordre public.*

ART. 57. La surveillance de l'Administration et de la police s'exercera sur les exploitations des mines et des carrières, conformément à des règles qui seront ultérieurement établies.

ART. 58. Les dispositions des lois et règlements relatifs aux mines et carrières seront protégées par une sanction pénale qui sera ultérieurement établie, contre les infractions aux dits règlements et lois.

La présente loi sera exécutée à la diligence du Secrétaire d'Etat, de l'Intérieur et de l'Agriculture.

Donné à la Maison Nationale, au Port-au-Prince, le 28 novembre 1860, an 57<sup>e</sup> de l'Indépendance.

*Le Président du Sénat,*

J. J. MENDOZA.

*Les Secrétaires,*

ANE LAFOREST.

D. LABONTÉ.

Donné à la Chambre des Représentants au Port-au-Prince, le 4 décembre 1860, an 57<sup>e</sup> de l'Indépendance.

*Le Président de la Chambre,*

W. CHANLATTE.

*Les Secrétaires,*

PANAYOTY,

J. THÉBAUD.

AU NOM DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Le Président d'Haïti ordonne que la loi ci-dessus du Corps Législatif soit revêtue du sceau de la République, publiée et exécutée.

Donné au Palais National du Port-au-Prince, le 10 décembre 1860, an 57<sup>e</sup> de l'indépendance.

GEFFRARD.

Par le Président:

Le Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Intérieur et de l'Agriculture.

F. JN JOSEPH.

## PARAGUAY.

## MESSAGE DU VICE-PRÉSIDENT.

Le 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1902, le Vice-Président de la République du Paraguay, en sa qualité de représentant du Chef du Pouvoir Exécutif, a prononcé un message important devant le Congrès. Dans ce message le Vice-Président fait voir, entre autres choses, que la nation jouit d'une période de tranquillité complète et que le gouvernement s'efforcera de prolonger cet état de choses afin que les efforts du peuple pour le développement des industries latentes du pays ne soient ni arrêtés ni retardés, mais au contraire que tout encouragement soit offert en vue d'accélérer et de favoriser le progrès et le développement matériel de la République.

Les conditions nécessaires à l'augmentation de l'activité commerciale et industrielle de la nation n'ont jamais été meilleures qu'à présent, quoique la situation financière du pays ne soit pas aussi favorable qu'on pourrait le désirer. Toutefois, le Président pense que sous une administration sage et conservatrice, comme celle qui existe à présent, on peut prévoir un avenir plein d'espoir et de promesses pour le bien-être et la prospérité de la République au point de vue du commerce, de la législation et des finances. La production nationale, et surtout l'agriculture continue à augmenter, quoique cette augmentation ne soit ni aussi rapide ni aussi importante qu'on pourrait s'y attendre quand on considère non seulement les conditions favorables qui existent dans la République pour l'exploitation de cette industrie, mais encore la fertilité du sol dans tout le domaine national.

Un des plus grands obstacles au développement des ressources agricoles du Paraguay est le manque de capitaux suffisants pour entreprendre les affaires sur une grande échelle, et pour acheter les machines agricoles nécessaires à la culture des champs et des plantations dont plusieurs restent incultes et abandonnés. Cette situation est plutôt due aux besoins d'argent pour les cultiver et les développer d'une manière convenable qu'au manque de main-d'œuvre.

Les moyens de s'instruire augmentent tous les ans et le nombre des illettrés diminue chaque jour. Le Gouvernement continue à prendre, comme toujours, le plus grand intérêt dans l'enseignement, et il l'encourage par tous les moyens possibles.

Au sujet des relations extérieures de la nation, le Vice-Président dit que la République entretient des relations cordiales avec le monde entier. La question embarrassante des frontières avec la Bolivie est en bonne voie, et on espère qu'elle sera réglée à l'amiable à la pleine satisfaction des deux nations.

Les affaires intérieures du pays sont dans une condition satisfaisante et les habitants de la République continuent à consacrer leur temps et leur énergie à l'accomplissement de leurs devoirs et de leurs occupations usuelles.

Les récoltes ont été abondantes et l'industrie du bétail est dans une condition florissante; la fièvre nphtheuse qui a fait son apparition dans quelques endroits pendant l'année a complètement disparu.

Le commerce a, en général, augmenté dans tout le pays. Les données incomplètes ayant trait à la période actuelle, font ressortir que pendant l'année 1901 il y avait sur le territoire de la République 160 établissements industriels et commerciaux. Le total approximatif du commerce fait pendant l'année en question, d'après les dernières données, s'est élevé à \$67,242,436 pour les transactions commerciales, \$139,047,095 pour les opérations industrielles et \$2,953,757 pour le bétail.

Pendant l'année 1901, il y avait en culture 118,650 hectares de terres agricoles, dont la production totale s'est élevée, à 1,381,126,421 kilogrammes de produits agricoles, tels que le maïs, le manioc, les haricots, les arachides, la canne à sucre, le coton, le riz, le café, le tabac, etc.

Les recettes du Chemin de fer Central pendant l'année se sont élevées à \$1,838,600.96. Pendant la même période, l'Administration des Postes a envoyé 97,041 télégrammes et 2,099,640 lettres, journaux, etc.

Le Vice-Président attire l'attention sur le fait que le Paraguay est la seule République de l'Amérique du Sud, qui n'a pas de représentant diplomatique auprès du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord, et comme le capital américain cherche des placements dans le Paraguay, le Gouvernement se décide d'établir une légation à Washington, dont le représentant sera Señor Don ALEJANDRO AUDIVERT, afin de stimuler et de développer, autant que possible, les relations commerciales entre les deux pays.

Le Paraguay établira aussi pour les mêmes raisons, une légation auprès des Gouvernements du Chili, de la Bolivie et du Pérou, et il a nommé Señor Don JUAN COGORNO, envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près des Gouvernements de ces pays.

Les recettes du Gouvernement, qui en 1900 étaient de \$9,856,063.02, se sont élevées en 1901 à \$11,412,746, se décomposant comme suit:

Donanes .....	\$9,930,348.41
Impôts .....	1,220,246.97
Postes et télégraphes .....	181,128.85
Domaines .....	10,736.40
Hypothèques .....	4,980.10
Contributions directes .....	65,306.25
Total .....	11,412,746.98

La mouvement des importations et des exportations pendant la même période a été de \$5,532,964.42, dont \$3,003,657.83 pour les importations et \$2,529,806.59 pour les exportations, soit un excédent de \$474,351.24 pour les importations en 1901.

La dette publique était de \$4,187,077.86 or au 31 décembre 1901, et à la même date la dette intérieure était de \$827,360.

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## COMMERCE DES VOITURES ET DES MEUBLES.

Le commerce des voitures, qui était nul jusqu'à ces dernières années a pris une certaine extension depuis que les rues de l'Assomption ont été pavées. Quelques voitures importées par les Etats-Unis ont été récemment vendues au Paragnay, grâce à leur bon marché relatif. Il ne faudrait expédier dans ce pays, à cause du mauvais état des routes que des voitures solides, légères à bon marché et munies de roues d'un grand rayon. Pour les voitures à 4 roues, les deux essieux doivent être d'égale longueur.

Tant que les Boliviens seront privés de voies de communication avec les provinces nationales des Yungas et de Santa-Cruz, il leur sera difficile d'utiliser les bois d'ébénisterie de ces riches régions. Aussi malgré les progrès réalisés dans l'ameublement par l'industrie indigène, la fabrication du meuble est loin de suffire encore aux besoins de la clientèle qui continue à s'approvisionner en Europe et aux Etats-Unis.

L'Allemagne, les Etats-Unis et l'Angleterre tiennent les premières, deuxième et troisième places.

La France, dont les envois se chiffrent par 4,641\$93, n'occupe que le cinquième rang après le Chili.

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## BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

Le journal "Modern Mexico" du mois de mai 1902, contient un intéressant article au sujet de l'industrie du bétail et des viandes dans la République du Mexique. On constate que malgré l'impossibilité de donner les chiffres exacts au sujet du nombre des bestiaux et des porcs dans le Mexique, on peut sans hésitation donner en chiffres ronds l'évaluation ci-dessous: Chihuahua, 450,000 têtes de bétail; Sonora, 240,000



Nuevo Leon, 145,000 têtes de bétail et 50,000 pores, et Tamaulipas, 250,000 têtes de bétail et pores. On expédie chaque année aux États-Unis par El Paso, Texas, de 90,000 têtes de bétail, et par Nogales environ 32,000. La valeur de la consommation des saladeros dans la République est estimée par an à \$46,000,000 en monnaie mexicaine, dont \$31,000,000 ont été payés pour le bœuf, \$10,000,000 pour le porc et \$500,000 pour les moutons et chèvres (ces chiffres se rapportent à l'année 1899). A l'exception de Chihuahua et de Sonora, il est probable que 85 pour cent de tout le bétail et des pores du pays se trouve dans un rayon de 225 milles de la capitale. Dans ce district, le mouvement est vers le centre de population du District Fédéral et des environs et aussi vers Yucatan, Campêche et Cuba.

Le Résumé Mensuel du Commerce et des Finances des États-Unis pour le mois d'avril 1902, préparé par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances, publie un aperçu détaillé de l'Afrique commerciale en 1901. Dans cet aperçu on a fait une étude sérieuse des conditions physiques, politiques et commerciales du "continent noir" en faisant ressortir d'une manière spéciale les occasions offertes pour l'augmentation des intérêts commerciaux des nombreuses nations qui y expédient des marchandises. A la fin du mois de mai, on a expédié à destination de Natal, du port de Pensacola (E. U.), environ 630 têtes de bétail provenant du Texas. L'envoi qui se composait de taureaux et de génisses de première qualité et de pur sang, n'ayant pas plus de trois ans, sera suivi par d'autres formant un total de 10,000 têtes de bétail. Le Consul de la République Argentine à Cape Town a fait connaître à son Gouvernement que l'établissement d'un commerce de viandes frigorifiées dans cette contrée donnerait de grands résultats.

Le Bulletin de l'Institut de la Fièvre Jaune, section du service de l'Hôpital de la marine des États-Unis pour le mois de mars, contient les articles 1 à 7 des travaux de l'Institut et comprend dans la table des matières les sujets suivants: Organisation et progrès de l'Institut: Pourquoi la Nouvelle-Orléans n'avait-elle pas la fièvre jaune autrefois, en même temps que Boston? La fièvre jaune en Europe, revue générale historique; La Fièvre jaune au Portugal; La fièvre jaune en Espagne; Note sur les moustiques dans les bagages; La Fièvre jaune, son apparition et les règlements de quarantaine pour le port de Marseille, France. Un résumé des procès-verbaux des différentes réunions du Comité d'Administration depuis le 11 octobre 1901, jusqu'au 26 février 1902, montre que les hommes de science et les médecins du monde entier ont été invités à s'inscrire comme membres correspondants de l'Institut, et que les écrits des experts sur les différentes formes de la maladie en question seront publiés sous les auspices de l'Institut, de temps en temps.

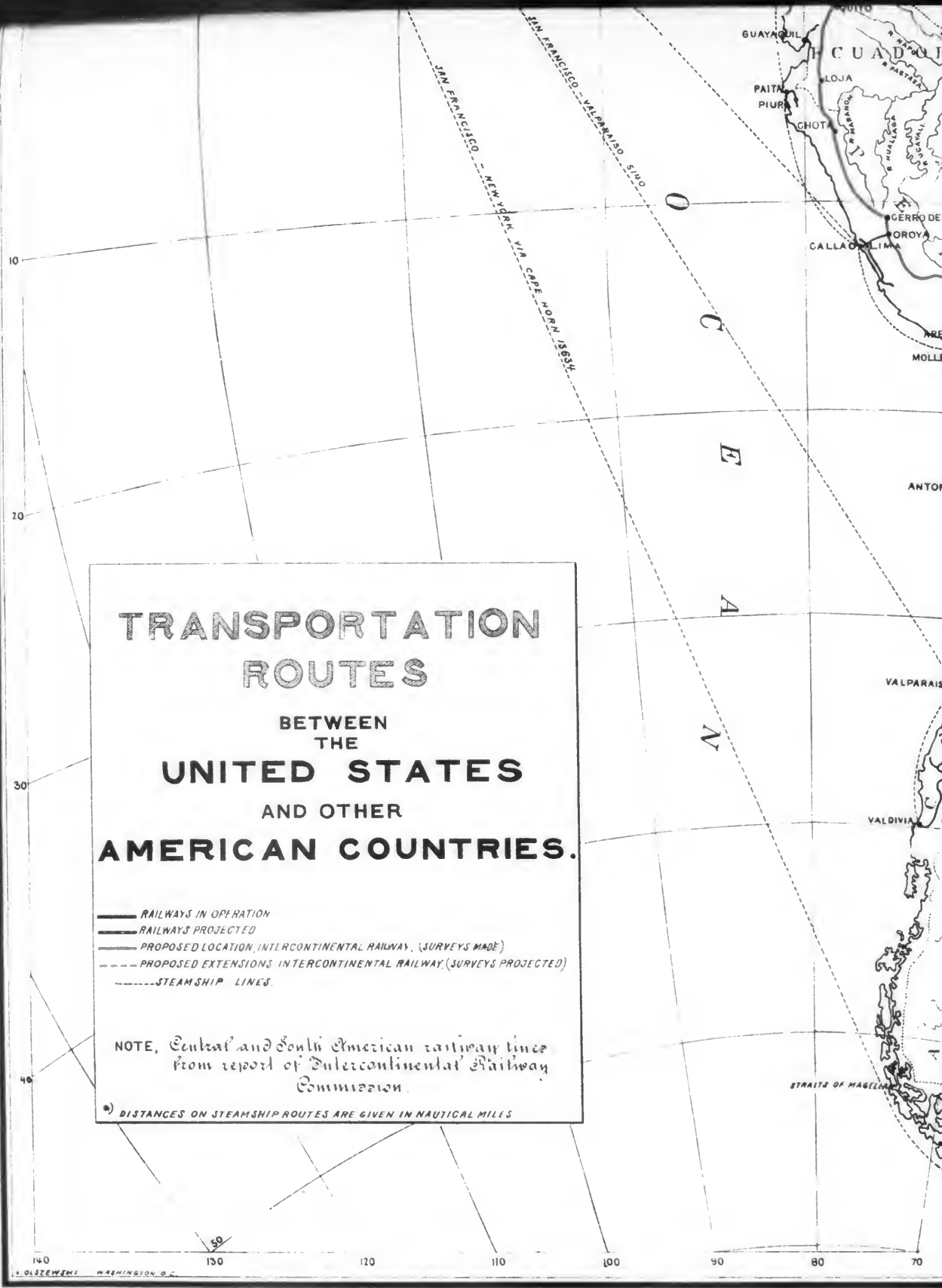
Le Ministère de l'Agriculture des Etats-Unis a consacré le Bulletin No. 41 du Bureau de l'Industrie Animale à une étude parlant du marché des bestiaux pur sang au Mexique. On y donne les exportations de bestiaux, de moutons, de pores et de chevaux provenant des Etats-Unis sur le marché du Mexique pendant les années 1893-1900 inclusivement. On y donne aussi des renseignements relatifs aux meilleures méthodes pour introduire le bétail des Etats-Unis dans la République du Mexique. De plus cette brochure dit qu'il est stipulé dans un amendement récent aux lois douanières du Mexique que l'entrée en franchise du bétail pur sang pendant l'année finissant le 30 juin 1901 se continuera sans doute, augmentant ainsi les exportations. Les rapports des agents consulaires des Etats-Unis, en fonction au Mexique, sont compris dans la brochure et donnent des renseignements complets sur le sujet.

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**TRANSPORTATION  
ROUTES**

BETWEEN  
THE  
**UNITED STATES**  
AND OTHER  
**AMERICAN COUNTRIES.**

——— RAILWAYS IN OPERATION  
 - - - RAILWAYS PROJECTED  
 - - - PROPOSED LOCATION, INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY, (SURVEYS MADE)  
 - - - PROPOSED EXTENSIONS INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY, (SURVEYS PROJECTED)  
 - - - STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTE, Central and South American railway lines from report of Intercontinental Railway Commission.

*\* DISTANCES ON STEAMSHIP ROUTES ARE GIVEN IN NAUTICAL MILES*



ment. Bureau of Statistics

*O. A. ...*  
 Chief of Bureau.