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THE PHOENIX GLASS CO.,
 FABRICANTES DE
GLOBOS y PANTALLAS
 PARA TODOS SISTEMAS
DE LUZ ELECTRICA,
 DE ARCO É INCANDESCENTES.
 PÍDASE
 EL CATÁLOGO No. 11.

TAMBIEN FABRICANTES DE
 VIDRERIA PARA QUEMADORES
 DE GAS
 SISTEMA WELSBACH,
 Y OTROS ESTILOS DE
 QUEMADORES
 INCANDESCENTES
 DE GAS.
THE PHOENIX GLASS CO.
 NUEVA YORK E. U. DE A.

GUCHILLAS de GERRILLAR.

(MILLING CUTTERS.)

SENCILLAS.

ANGULARES.

De DIVERSAS
 FORMAS.



De HAGER HUECOS PARA
 RADIOS (Straddling).

De SEPARAR EN LÁMINAS
 LOS METALES (Metal
 Slitting).

De HOJAS INSERTADOS.

Fabricantes de toda clase de herramientas pequeñas, instrumentos para hacer tornillos, cuños, instrumentos de ensanchar agujeros, etc., etc.

Envíe por Catálogo de Herramientas Pequeñas.

PRATT & WHITNEY CO.,

HARTFORD, CONN., Estados Unidos de América.

[Departamento de Herramientas Pequeñas.]

OFICINA EN PITTSBURG,
 FRICK BUILDING.

CHARLES SPAULDING,
 50 CATHCART STREET, MONTREAL.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—

Buenos Ayres.
Cordoba.
Rosario.

BOLIVIA—

La Paz.

BRAZIL—

Bahia.
Para.
Pernambuco.
Rio de Janeiro.
Santos.

CHILE—

Antofagasta.
Arica.
Coquimbo.
Iquique.
Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.
Bogotá.
Cartagena.
Colón (Aspinwall).
Medellin.
Panama.

COSTA RICA—

San José.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Puerto Plata.
Samana.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—

Guatemala.

HAITI—

Cape Haitien.
Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—

Tegucigalpa.
Utilla.

MEXICO—

Acapulco.
Chihuahua.
Ciudad Juarez.
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
Durango.
Ensenada.
La Paz.
Matamoros.
Mazatlan.
Mexico.
Monterey.
Nogales.
Nuevo Laredo.
Progreso.
Saltillo.
Tampico.
Tuxpan.
Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—

Managua.
San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—

Asunción.

PERU—

Callao.

SALVADOR—

San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Colonia.
Montevideo.
Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—

La Guayra.
Maracaibo.
Puerto Cabello.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States.

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Arc	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arrobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5996 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4,633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Do. (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras (<i>see</i> Cuadra).
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram ($1/1000$ gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
 Centigram ($1/100$ gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
 Decigram ($1/10$ gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
 Gram equals 15.432 grains.
 Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
 Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
 Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
 Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
 Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
 Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter ($1/1000$ liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
 Centiliter ($1/100$ liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
 Deciliter ($1/10$ liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
 Liter equals 0.908 quart.
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter ($1/1000$ liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
 Centiliter ($1/100$ liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
 Deciliter ($1/10$ liter) equals 0.845 gill.
 Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter ($1/1000$ meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
 Centimeter ($1/100$ meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
 Decimeter ($1/10$ meter) equals 3.937 inches.
 Meter equals 39.37 inches.
 Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
 Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
 Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
 Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE. *

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
 Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
 Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, United States of America, and Venezuela.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Bureau of the American Republics was established as the representative of the International Union entered into in 1890 by the independent States of this continent, for the publication in four languages of their tariff laws and all laws and provisions which might be enacted by them relating to trade and navigation, for the collection and publication of useful statistics and information, and for the promotion by these and other proper means of greater and closer commercial relations between the countries of the Union. In pursuance of this purpose, the Bureau has published for distribution a number of Handbooks, Reports, Codes of Commercial Nomenclature, a Commercial Directory of the American Republics, including the European dependencies in Central and South America and the West Indies, and a Monthly Bulletin, which is now in its ninth year and is the official organ of the Bureau. Many of these publications, especially the Handbooks, have naturally through the course of time become obsolete, and it is therefore necessary to bring them down to date. New editions have been published of the Handbooks of Guatemala, Venezuela, Mexico, and Brazil, but the work of revising the others has not as yet been completed. In the meantime, it has been deemed prudent to withdraw from circulation all those which need revision.

Below is given a list of the publications of the Bureau available for distribution.

Payment is required to be made in cash, money orders, or by bank drafts on banks in New York City or Washington, D. C., payable to the order of the BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Individual checks on banks outside of New York or Washington, or postage stamps, can not be accepted.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

No.		PRICE.
4	Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891	\$0.05
30	First Annual Report of the Director, 1891. (See also Vol. 1, Part 1, Reprints of Publications.) No charge	
68	Handbook of Guatemala, 1897. (Revised edition) .....	.25
73	Third Annual Report of the Director, 1893. No charge	
74	Fourth Annual Report of the Director, 1894. No charge	
75	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (English) .....	.10
76	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (Spanish) .....	.10
77	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (Portuguese) .....	.10
78	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (French) .....	.10
80	Fifth Annual Report of the Director, 1895. No charge	
81	Sixth Annual Report of the Director, 1896. No charge	
83	Seventh Annual Report of the Director, 1897. No charge	
84	Handbook of Alaska, 1897 .....	.25
86	Price List of Publications of the Bureau of American Republics, 1897. Free on application	
87	Reciprocity and Trade, 1897 .....	.05
88	Spanish-American Trade, 1897 .....	.05
91	Commercial Directory of the American Republics, 1898 (Vols. 1 and 2)	5.00
92	Eighth Annual Report of the Director, 1898. No charge	
93	Handbook of Venezuela, 1899 (English) .....	.25
	Handbook of Venezuela, 1899 (Spanish) .....	.25
94	Worthington Commercial Report, 1899 (Chile, Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay) .....	.35

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XII.

FEBRUARY, 1902.

No. 2.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISIONS.

(Under Tariff, Immigration, Navigation Laws, etc.)

No. 23445.^a

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,

Washington, D. C., January 1, 1902.

Hon. LYMAN J. GAGE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir: In pursuance of the provisions of section 25 of the act of August 28, 1894, I present in the following table an estimate of the values of the standard coins of the nations of the world:^b

Values of foreign coins.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold.....	Peso.....	\$0.965	Gold: argentine (\$1.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria Hungary.	Gold.....	Crown.....	.203	Gold: former system—4 florins (\$1.929), 8 florins (\$3.858), ducat (\$2.287) and 4 ducats (\$9.149). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium.....	Gold.....	Franc.....	\$0.193	Gold: present system—20 crowns (\$4.052); 10 crowns (\$2.026). Silver: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia.....	Silver.....	Boliviano.....	.413	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	.546	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.

^aNo. 1 in the year 1902.

^bThe coins of silver-standard countries are valued by their pure-silver contents, at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding the date of this circular.

Values of foreign coins—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
British possessions, N. A. (except Newfoundland).	Gold.....	Dollar.....	\$1.000	
Central American States—Costa Rica.....	Gold.....	Colon.....	.465	Gold: 2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver: 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.000	
Guatemala.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.413	Silver: peso and divisions.
Honduras.....				
Nicaragua.....				
Salvador.....				
Chile.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	.365	Gold: escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver: peso and divisions.
		(Amoy.....)	.669	
		Canton.....	.667	
		Chefoo.....	.639	
		Chin Klang.....	.653	
		Fuehu.....	.618	
		H a i k w a n (estoms).....	.680	
China.....	Silver.....	Tael.....	.626	
		Hankow.....	.627	
		Hongkong.....	(*)	
		Niuchwang.....	.627	
		Ningpo.....	.643	
		Shanghai.....	.611	
		Swatow.....	.618	
		Takau.....	.673	
		Tientsin.....	.618	
Colombia.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.413	Gold: condor (\$9.617) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	.926	Gold: Doubloon Isabella, centen (\$5.017). Alphonse (\$1.823). Silver: peso.
Denmark.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador.....	Gold.....	Suere.....	.487	Gold: 10 sueres (\$4.8665). Silver: suere and divisions.
Egypt.....	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters).	4.913	Gold: pounds (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	.193	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.859), 10 marks (\$1.93).
France.....	Gold.....	Franc.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	.238	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain.....	Gold.....	Pound sterling.....	4.866½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and half sovereign.
Greece.....	Gold.....	Drachma.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Haiti.....	Gold.....	Gourde.....	.965	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver: gourde and divisions.
India.....	Gold.....	Pound sterling ^b	1.866½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy.....	Gold.....	Lira.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan.....	Gold.....	Yen.....	.498	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20, and 50 sen.
Liberia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.000	
Mexico.....	Silver.....	Dollar.....	.449	Gold: dollar (\$0.983), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands.....	Gold.....	Florin.....	.402	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.014	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.027).
Norway.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Persia.....	Silver.....	Kran.....	.076	Gold: ½, 1, and 2 tomans (\$3.409). Silver: ½, 1, 1, 2, and 5 krans.
Peru.....	Gold.....	Sol.....	.487	Gold: libra (\$4.8665). Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	1.080	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.

*The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and Labuan.

^bThe sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee (\$0.3244) is the money of account current at 15 to the sovereign.

Values of foreign coins—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Russia.....	Gold.....	Ruble.....	\$0.515	Gold: imperial, 15 rubles (\$7.718), and 1 imperial, 7½ rubles (\$3.859). Silver: 1, 1, and 1 ruble.
Spain.....	Gold.....	Peseta.....	.193	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland.....	Gold.....	Franc.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Turkey.....	Gold.....	Plaster.....	.044	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 plasters.
Uruguay.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	1.034	Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions.
Venezuela.....	Gold.....	Bolivar.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

Respectfully,

GEO. E. ROBERTS,

*Director of the Mint.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 1, 1902.*

The foregoing estimate by the Director of the Mint, of the values of foreign coins, I hereby proclaim to be the values of such coins in terms of the money of account of the United States, to be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States on or after January 1, 1902, expressed in any of such metallic currencies.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

No. 23446.

DRAWBACK ON STEEL LATHS.

Drawback on herringbone expanded pressed steel laths manufactured by the International Metal Lath Company, of Niles, Ohio, wholly with the use of imported steel sheets.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 2, 1902.*

Sir: On the exportation of "herringbone expanded pressed steel laths," manufactured by the International Metal Lath Company, of Niles, Ohio, wholly with the use of imported steel sheets, by the processes of pickling, trimming, cutting, and expanding, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duty paid on the imported material so used, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

The preliminary entry must show the marks and numbers of the shipping packages, the number, length, width, and gauge of the sheets of lath contained in each package, and the average gross and net weight per package for a given gauge. Each package must be so stenciled or marked on the covering sheets as to show the number of sheets of lath it contains, their length, width, and gauge, and the gross and net weight of the same.

In the drawback entry must be shown the total number of sheets of lath exported of each length, width, and gauge, and the net weight of the lath, stated separately for each gauge, together with the length,

width, and gauge of the imported sheets from which the exported sheet lath of the various gauges and dimensions were made.

The said entry must further show, in addition to the usual averments, that the exported merchandise was manufactured of material and in the manner set forth in the manufacturer's sworn statement, dated December 6, 1901.

In liquidation, the weights of imported steel sheets of the several gauges which may be taken as bases for allowance of drawback may equal the net weights declared in the drawback entry, after official verification of exported gauges and weights, provided that to such weights may be added 3 per cent of the same to compensate for loss incurred in the manufacturing processes.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York, N. Y.*

No. 23447.

DRAWBACK ON TENNIS RACKETS.

Drawback on tennis rackets manufactured by the Spalding Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Illinois, wholly or in part with the use of imported gut.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 6, 1902.*

SIR: On the exportation of tennis rackets manufactured by the Spalding Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Illinois, wholly or in part with the use of imported gut, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duty paid on the imported material so used, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

The preliminary entry must show the marks and numbers of the shipping cases and the contents of each case, separately, by quality number and commercial designation, as marked on the rackets and stated in the manufacturer's illustrated catalogue. Each case must be marked to show the number of rackets contained therein of each quality number and its gross and net weight.

The drawback entry must show the number of rackets exported of each quality number and commercial designation, as stated in the manufacturer's catalogue, together with the number of feet of gut, in condition as imported, used in the manufacture of the same, stated separately for each style of racket and for the several dutiable values of gut. The said entry must further show, in addition to the usual averments, that the rackets of the several qualities and style numbers were manufactured of materials and in the manner set forth in the manufacturer's sworn statement, dated December 19, 1901, and the tables attached thereto.

In liquidation, the quantities of gut in condition as imported which may be taken as bases for allowance of drawback may equal the quantities declared in the drawback entry, after official verification of

exported quantities and style numbers, but in no case shall they exceed per racket, for each style number exported, the quantities shown for the corresponding numbers in the tables hereinbefore mentioned.

In case other styles than those named in the said tables should be manufactured for export, entries covering the same may be liquidated on supplementary sworn statements being filed, showing particulars of manufacture.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Chicago, Ill.*

No. 23448.

FASTENINGS FOR BONDED CARS AND VESSELS.

[Circular No. 3.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 7, 1902.*

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

In order that there may be uniformity of practice in the manner of securing cars or vessels laden with merchandise in bond, customs officers are hereby directed to notify bonded common carriers that from and after the 1st proximo lead seals may be used as the customs fastening for cars or vessels laden with merchandise entered for immediate transportation without appraisement. Bonded common carriers owning registering locks heretofore prescribed by the Department for securing such cars or vessels may continue to use the locks so long as they are serviceable.

Cars laden with appraised merchandise entered for transportation in bond must have attached thereto a red card, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, upon which card shall be printed the following inscription:

U. S. customs.

Bonded merchandise.

From _____.

(Departure.) Date: _____, 190—.

To _____.

(Arrival.) Date: _____, 190—.

NOTICE.—Seals attached to this car are to be removed by customs officers only. Unauthorized persons who willfully break, cut, or remove customs seals are liable to a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

Cars or vessels laden with unappraised merchandise in bond are required to have attached thereto yellow cards, 6 inches square, upon which the following inscription should be printed:

U. S. customs.

Unappraised merchandise in bond.

From _____.

Forwarded _____, 190—.

To _____.

Arrived _____, 190—.

A notice similar to that required to be printed on the card attached to cars containing appraised goods should be placed upon the yellow cards herein referred to. The cards are to be furnished by the bonded carriers.

Nothing in these instructions is to be construed as modifying the decisions heretofore made concerning the transportation of packages corded and sealed, the intention being to provide suitable regulations in instances where full carloads of dutiable merchandise are entered for transportation in bond.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 23449.

DRAWBACK—CERTIFICATES OF IMPORTATION.

[Circular No. 4.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 7, 1902.*

To officers of the customs and others concerned:

Inasmuch as the issuance of duplicate certificates of importation in cases where originals are not shown to have been destroyed is attended with possible loss to the revenue, it is deemed desirable that such original certificates of importation be transmitted by the collector issuing same direct to the collector of the port at which such certificate is to be used, and in no case should these certificates be handled by interested parties.

The regulations are therefore amended as follows:

ART. 1164. "In case the importer of material used or to be used in the manufacture of articles exported or to be exported, with benefit of drawback, from some port other than the port of importation, or the party to whom delivery of such material has been certified shall, in writing, request the collector of the port at which such material was imported to grant a certificate of importation and payment of duty, such collector shall issue and transmit to the collector of the port designated in the application at which drawback is to be claimed such certificate, which shall be in Form Cat. No. 794 and have stated plainly upon its face the port at which it is to be used.

"This certificate may be filed at the port of exportation; and should any portion of the material described in the certificate be used in the manufacture of articles exported from a port other than that at which it is filed, the collector holding the certificate shall, on written request of the party by whom it was filed, transmit an extract for use at such other port. Such extract shall be in form as follows:" Form No. 183.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 23450.

STATUARY.

Marble statuary shown by proper certificates to be the professional production of recognized sculptors in the country of production, entitled to entry under paragraph 454, act of 1897, at 20 per cent ad valorem.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 7, 1902.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of a report of the United States attorney for the southern district of New York, stating that the appeal in the case of the United States, Appellant, *v.* Townsend & Townsend, Appellees (suit 2996), was disposed of in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit on the 11th ultimo adversely to the Government, the court affirming the decision of the circuit court below without opinion.

The merchandise in suit consisted of marble statues, imported for sale as cemetery statuary, and representing "Faith," "Memory," "Record," "Angel," "Grief," etc., all of which were assessed for duty as manufactures of marble, at 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 115 of the act of July 24, 1897. The importers protested, claiming the merchandise to be "statuary," the professional production of a sculptor or statuary, and properly dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 454 of the same act.

The evidence introduced in the case showed that the sculptors who made the statues and whose certificates were attached to the invoices were professional sculptors of standing at Carrara and had made the statues from their own models.

On this evidence the court affirmed the decision of the circuit court below, holding the statuary to be entitled to entry at 20 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 454 of the act of July 24, 1897, as claimed in the importers' protest.

The Attorney-General advises the Department that no further proceedings will be directed in this case. You are therefore hereby authorized to forward the usual certified statement for refund of the duties exacted in excess in settlement thereof.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York, N. Y.*

No. 23451.

SCOURING BRICKS.

Scouring bricks prepared from ground pumice stone and sand, mixed and pressed into different sizes, dutiable at \$6 per ton under paragraph 92, act of 1897, as pumice stone wholly or partially manufactured.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 7, 1902.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of a report of the United States attorney for the southern district of New York, in which he states

that the appeal of the United States in the case of *United States v. R. J. Waddell & Co.* (No. 3159) was recently decided in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit adversely to the Government.

The merchandise in suit consisted of scouring bricks prepared from ground pumice stone and sand, mixed and pressed into different sizes. Duty was assessed thereon at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 97 of the act of July 24, 1897, as "articles composed of mineral substances, not specially provided for." The importers protested, claiming the merchandise to be dutiable at the rate of \$6 per ton, under paragraph 92 of the same act, as pumice stone wholly or partially manufactured, which claim has been sustained by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in this case, the court affirming the decision of the United States Circuit Court below without opinion.

The Attorney-General advises the Department that no further proceedings will be directed in this case. You are therefore hereby authorized to forward the usual certified statement for refund of the duties exacted in excess in settlement thereof.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York, N. Y.*

No. 23452—G. A. 5057.

COTTON CLOTH (FINISHED ARTICLES).

Finished articles of cloth, such as couch covers and horse blankets, with whipped or stitched edges, made wholly of cotton, are included in the definition of "cotton cloth" in paragraph 310, act of 1897, as consisting of "all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece or otherwise," and are therefore dutiable as such, under the countable clauses of Schedule I of said act, and not under paragraph 322, as "manufactures of cotton, not specially provided for."—*Stern v. United States* (suit 3022, not reported) and *United States v. McBratney* (105 Fed. Rep., 767) followed.

[Before the United States General Appraisers at New York, January 3, 1902.]

In the matter of the protest, 49907 f-6498, of John Bernhard, against the decision of the collector of customs at New York, N. Y., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise, imported per *Karlsruhe*, and entered January 3, 1899.

Opinion by DE VRIES, *General Appraiser.*

The merchandise in this case consists of certain colored blankets, or couch covers, wholly of cotton, the edges of which have been whipped or, as stated in the invoice, hemmed with a red-colored cotton yarn.

The merchandise was assessed for duty at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 322 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, which reads as follows:

"322. All manufactures of cotton not specially provided for in this act, forty-five per centum ad valorem."

It is claimed to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 306 of said act as a countable cotton cloth, colored, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, which paragraph, in so far as pertinent, reads:

"306. Cotton cloth * * * exceeding one hundred and not exceeding one hundred and fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, * * * if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard: * * * *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding one hundred and not exceeding one hundred and fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, * * * dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over twelve and one-half cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem."

It is stated in the return of the collector that the assessment was made upon authority of G. A. 4312. This issue and the one presented in that case are entirely different. In that case the merchandise was cotton damask table covers and cotton damask doilies in the condition of finished and completed articles ready for use, assessed as manufactures of cotton under paragraph 322 and claimed to be dutiable under paragraph 321, which provides for "cotton table damask."

This Board held the latter language included only piece goods of corresponding description and not finished articles, and pointed out that the words "in the piece or otherwise" contained in the corresponding provision in the acts of 1890 and 1894 were omitted from the paragraph as it appears in the act of 1897. The Board held that the articles were not dutiable under paragraph 321 as claimed, but nothing further.

In this case the issue is whether the articles the subject of this protest are dutiable under paragraph 322 or under one or the other of the countable clauses of the cotton schedule quoted. It is claimed by the protestant that they are dutiable under the countable clauses as "cotton cloth" per force the scope of the language of paragraph 310, as follows:

"310. The term cotton cloth, or cloth wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece *or otherwise*, whether figured, fancy, or plain, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means."

The omission of the words "in the piece or otherwise" from paragraph 321 in the present tariff act and their inclusion as a part of the definition of "cotton cloth" as defined in paragraph 310 and used in the countable provisions, presents for determination a vastly different question of law from that presented in G. A. 4312, in that the paragraph under which this claim is made is incomparably more comprehensive. The issue here is essentially whether or not these articles are cotton cloth "in the piece or otherwise" within said paragraph 310. If so, they are dutiable as countable cotton cloth; if not, they are dutiable as manufactures of cotton under paragraph 322, as assessed. The differentiating question of fact, urged by the Government, is whether or not the goods by manipulation, addition, and other processes of manufacture have not been carried beyond the scope of the terms "in the piece or otherwise" so far that in their present condition they are properly described as "manufactures of cotton," partaking more of the nature of separate, distinct, and individual articles of merchandise of a distinct and appropriate name and so recognized and known in the trade.

The meaning and latitude of the words "in the piece or otherwise" was considered by the circuit court for the southern district of New York in the case of *Stern v. United States* (suit 3022). The full import of that decision can better be understood by advertence to the exact subject-matter thereof. That was an appeal from G. A. 5468. It recites:

"The protest * * * relates to cotton portières and cotton table covers. * * * The articles in question have been woven with a border and selvedge, and have been cut to size and form of the article as intended for sale and use." * * *

And concludes—

"That the articles of cotton such as table covers, portières, curtains, etc., cut to the proper size and form for use as such and so known commercially, whether fringed, trimmed, or hemmed, or not so treated, are no longer piece goods, but are manufactured articles and are not included in the phrase 'woven fabrics in the piece or otherwise' as used in paragraph 310; such articles are dutiable as manufactures of cotton not specially provided for, under paragraph 322, and not as cotton cloth."

On appeal, the court said:

"The decision of the Board was evidently predicated upon its conclusions reached in the case of *United States v. McBratney*, since which said decision has been reversed by the circuit court and the circuit court of appeals (105 Fed. Rep., 767). In view of the language of said paragraph 310, which is said to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece or otherwise, it is clear that these goods are cotton cloth within the meaning of said paragraph and should have been assessed accordingly."

The McBratney case alluded to held that the words fabrics and articles as used in paragraph 346 were interchangeable in meaning. The court reached that conclusion from the peculiar arrangement, contents, and context of the particular paragraph, and did not purport to construe these words as interchangeable in other parts of the tariff act. In the Stern case quoted, the doctrine of the McBratney case is applied to and ingrafted upon paragraph 310, the logical result of which is that the word "fabric" as therein used is interpreted to include "articles." The articles the subject of the McBratney decision were "doilies" and "tray cloths."

In conformity with and in view of these decisions, acquiesced in by the Government, it appears that such articles as colored horse blankets or couch covers composed wholly of cotton, with a whipped or hemmed border, are included within the description "woven fabrics of cotton in the piece or otherwise" as used in paragraph 310 of said act, and are thereby declared to be countable cotton cloth.

We find that the merchandise the subject of the protest consists of colored countable cotton blankets, known as "Kaiser" quality in the trade, whipped or stitched around the borders with a cotton thread and ready for use in the condition imported, and contain over 100 and less than 150 threads per square inch, and are valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, and conclude that they are properly dutiable as countable cotton, and as claimed.

The protest is sustained and the decision of the collector reversed. Reliquidation will follow.

No. 23453—G. A. 5058.

LIQUIDATION—APPEAL FOR REAPPRAISEMENT.

When a case is properly pending on appeal before the Board of Reappraisal, under the provisions of section 13 of the customs administrative act, it is error for the collector to attempt to make a liquidation of the entry, and his action in so doing is void.

[Before the United States General Appraisers at New York, January 3, 1902.]

In the matter of the protest, 50079b-738, of the Abe Stein Company, against the decision of the collector of customs at Plattsburg, N. Y., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise, imported per American Express, and entered July 12, 1901.

Opinion by SOMERVILLE, *General Appraiser*.

The procedure in this case has been unusual, perhaps without precedent. The merchandise consists of feathers, imported at Malone, New York. The entry was made on July 12, 1901. The goods were invoiced in Mexican dollars, at the rate of \$27 per ounce. The local appraiser advanced the value to \$17.50 per ounce in United States gold dollars, and the importers, on July 12, 1901, called for a reappraisal by a general appraiser, pursuant to the provisions of section 13

of the act of June 10, 1890. The general appraiser sustained the valuation made by the local appraiser, and on August 8 the importers asked for a reappraisalment by a Board of General Appraisers, or Board of Review, under the provisions of said section 13. On August 26, before the Board of Review had rendered any decision, the collector or deputy collector liquidated the entry, assessing duty at 50 per cent ad valorem under the latter half of paragraph 425 of the tariff act of 1897. Against this liquidation the present protest was filed, claiming that the feathers are dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem, under the first half of said paragraph 425. On October 9 the decision of the Board of Review was rendered, by which the value of the feathers was fixed at \$15 per ounce in United States gold dollars.

Before entering upon any consideration of the proper duty accruing upon the feathers, the preliminary question arises, whether there has been any legal liquidation of the entry against which such a protest as is contemplated by section 14 of the act of June 10, 1890, could be filed. From the facts above set out, it is seen that the so-called liquidation was made while an appeal for reappraisalment was pending before the Board of Review, and while the question of the proper dutiable value of the merchandise was still unsettled. Under such circumstances, we are of opinion that it was error on the part of the collector to attempt to make a liquidation, and that his action was void. This necessarily results from the provisions and general purpose of section 13. The conclusion is irresistible that the evident intention of Congress was that the various demands for reappraisalment, expressly allowed by that statute, were intended to operate after the manner of a supersedeas or stay of proceedings. Such matters are usually the subject of special statutory regulations or rules of court, by which some provision is made for the suspension of the power of the lower court until the decision of the appellate tribunal can be obtained. Some such arrangement is obviously necessary to prevent the possible defeat of the jurisdiction of the higher court. (*Goddard v. Ordway*, 94 U. S., 672.) Nothing of the kind exists relative to the procedure of this Board, except so far as prescribed by the customs administrative act; but not only is it reasonable to assume that such a suspension of action was intended by the framers of that act, but it is not too much to assert that any other rule would be productive of great embarrassment and confusion.

A different question might be presented if the liquidation had been made by the collector before the notice of dissatisfaction or demand for reappraisalment had been filed with him. (*Board of Commissioners v. Gorman*, 19 Wall., 661.) But as to this we express no opinion. We are entirely clear that the attempted exercise of the power of liquidation, while the subject-matter of the value of the importation

was under the jurisdiction of the Reappraisal Board, was contrary to the statute and wholly void. The paper that has been filed as a protest is not the statutory protest contemplated by section 14 of the customs administrative act, and the Board of Classification can not entertain it, nor enter upon a consideration of the proper classification of the feathers.

It is accordingly dismissed and the case is remanded to the collector for further action under the law.

No. 23454—G. A. 5059.

COTTON CLOTHS NOT COUNTABLE.

Certain cotton glove materials resembling knit goods, which are made on the Milanese machine, and of which the threads can not be counted by unraveling or other practicable means, are dutiable as manufactures of cotton, not specially provided for, under paragraph 322, tariff act of 1897, and not under the provisions (paragraphs 305 to 310) in said act for countable cotton cloths.

[Before the United States General Appraisers at New York, January 3, 1902.]

In the matter of the protests, 61747-71660 *f*, of The Clark Fabric Company and Louis A. Consmiller, against the decision of the collector of customs at New York, N. Y., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise, imported per *Majestic* and *Bovic*, and entered September 23, 1899, and March 28, 1900.

Opinion by DE VRIES, *General Appraiser*.

This merchandise consists of a cotton fabric of peculiar texture and in various colors. It was assessed for duty at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 322 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, which reads as follows:

“322. All manufactures of cotton not specially provided for in this act, forty-five per centum ad valorem.”

The importers allege in their protests that the cloth is a “woven fabric of cotton in the piece; that it is made on a Milanese loom, which is a weaving machine, and should pay duty as provided for in paragraphs 305 to 310 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, according to the number of threads per square inch.” As appears by the protests, it would seem that the importers were unable to determine the count of threads per square inch in the merchandise for the purposes of allegation therein.

The said merchandise consists of cotton fabrics 72 inches wide and of various lengths and colors. It resembles in general appearance knit goods, and is made wholly of cotton yarns of a very fine texture and is used for making gloves. It is made by a machine especially adapted to that purpose, known as the “Milanese machine,” and it is claimed that “the warp holds the filling all the way round, works in

a circle, and gives a circular warp." The goods can not be unraveled and will not rip. It is a peculiar and effective fabrication of cotton yarns of a very fine grade made into a cloth of strong resistance and with the other qualities stated.

We find from the record and the samples as facts that the merchandise in each case is a cloth made wholly of cotton yarns knitted or otherwise so fabricated that the warp and filling threads thereof can not be counted by unraveling or other practicable means. One of the statutory tests of cotton cloth prescribed by paragraph 310 of the tariff act of 1897 being that "the warp and filling threads * * * can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means," this merchandise does not come within that class.

The protests are overruled and the decision of the collector in each case is affirmed.

No. 23455.

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS, UNITED STATES MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

[Circular No. 5.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1902.

*To commissioned officers, acting assistant
surgeons, and others concerned:*

The following amendment to the revised regulations for the government of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, approved November 29, 1897, is hereby adopted, and is now in force, viz:

Paragraph 69 is amended to read as follows:

"Paragraph 69. On account of the character of services required and the regulations in respect to uniforms for attendants, males only shall be eligible for appointment to the position of hospital attendant, except for the detail of cook or laundress, in which cases females are eligible."

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.

Approved.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

WHITE HOUSE, *January 8, 1902.*

Approved.

T. ROOSEVELT.

No. 23456.

STORAGE OF TEA PENDING EXAMINATION.

Under the regulations of March 21, 1901 (T. D. 22907), teas may be stored pending examination, as follows: (1) In a public bonded warehouse, class 3; (2) in a private bonded warehouse, class 2; (3) in a warehouse specially designated for the storage of tea; (4) in general order or public store, class 1; (5) in premises of importer to be designated as warehouse for storage of tea under bond; (6) in locked cars, as constructive warehouses, and (7) in premises of the chief customs officer of the port under bond, if specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1902.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, in regard to the storage of teas arriving at your port.

Under the regulations of March 21, 1901 (T. D. 22907), teas may be stored pending examination, as follows:

1. In a public bonded warehouse, class 3.
2. In a private bonded warehouse, class 2.
3. In a warehouse specially designated for the storage of tea.
4. In general order or public store, class 1.
5. In premises of importer to be designated as warehouse for storage of tea under bond.
6. In locked cars as constructive warehouses.
7. In premises of the chief customs officer of the port under bond, if specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

If importers at your port have suitable premises, tea sent there in bond may be stored in such premises under Article XII of the above regulations; otherwise the merchandise may be retained in locked cars as constructive warehouses.

Teas stored under the above conditions, except in locked cars, general order or public store, or custom-house premises, may be withdrawn for consumption and payment of duty, if found on examination to be fit for use under the act of March 2, 1897, in such quantities and at such times as may suit the convenience of the importer.

You will be governed accordingly.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Des Moines, Iowa.*

No. 23457.

BEAN STICK AND BEAN CAKE.

Treasury decisions 8819, 10243, and 14618 to be followed according to kind of bean stick, and Treasury decision 19095 as to bean cake.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1902.*

SIR: The Department duly received your letter of October 5 last, relative to the dutiable classification of so-called bean stick and bean cake.

You state that bean stick imported at Hónolulu in May last was returned by the ganger as "a vegetable casein, or legumin, made from the juice of leguminous seeds by precipitation with acids or rennet," and was classified as a nonenumerated manufactured article under section 6 of the act of July 24, 1897.

The collector of customs at New York reports that bean stick is returned for duty at his port as a nonenumerated manufactured article at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem, under section 6 of said act, and bean cake as prepared vegetables at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 241 of the same act.

You state that the bean stick passed on in Treasury decision 14618 of December 20, 1893 (G. A. 2376), which was followed by the collector of customs at Honolulu, was found on a chemical examination to "exhibit the deportment of an animal tissue, and to resemble physically the membranous tissues derived from fish," and, therefore, differed from the bean stick which was held in Treasury decisions 8819 of May 5, 1888, and 10243 of September 9, 1890 (G. A. 21), to be vegetables prepared.

I am of opinion that a distinction should be made between the two classes of bean stick as above indicated, and that Treasury decision 14618 should, therefore, not be construed as revoking Treasury decisions 8819 and 10243. I am further of opinion that bean cake should be classified as vegetables prepared, under paragraph 241 of the present tariff, in accordance with Treasury decision 19095 of March 11, 1898 (G. A. 4094).

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

THE AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

No. 23458.

SECTIONS OF REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES RELATING TO LICENSED OFFICERS OF STEAMBOATS.

[Circular No. 7.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1902.

To Licensed Officers of Steamboats:

The following sections of the Revised Statutes and extracts from the Revised Rules and Regulations of the Board of Supervising Inspectors are published herewith for the information of licensed officers, and their special attention is invited to the penalties to which

they render themselves liable by noncompliance with the provisions thereof:

Section 17, Rule V, Rules and Regulations: "Whenever a steamer meets with an accident involving loss of life or damage to property, it shall be the duty of the licensed officers of any such steamer to report the same in writing and in person, without delay, to the nearest local Board: *Provided*, When from distance it may be inconvenient to report in person, it may be done in writing only, and the report sworn to before an authorized magistrate."

Section 4413, Revised Statutes: "Every pilot, engineer, mate, or master of any steam vessel who neglects or willfully refuses to observe the regulations established in pursuance of the preceding section (4412) shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, and for all damages sustained by any passenger, in his person or baggage, by such neglect or refusal." (For Western rivers only.)

Section 3, act of Congress approved June 7, 1897: "That every pilot, engineer, mate, or master of any steam vessel, and every master or mate of any barge or canal boat, who neglects or refuses to observe the provisions of this act, or the regulations established in pursuance of the preceding section (2), shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars and for all damages sustained by any passenger in his person or baggage by such neglect or refusal: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall relieve any vessel, owner, or corporation from any liability incurred by reason of such neglect or refusal." (For Atlantic and Pacific coast inland waters.)

Section 2, act of Congress approved February 8, 1895: "That a fine, not exceeding two hundred dollars, may be imposed for the violation of any of the provisions of this act. The vessel shall be liable for the said penalty, and may be seized and proceeded against, by way of libel, in the district court of the United States for any district within which such vessel may be found." (For the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters as far east as Montreal.)

Section 4445, Revised Statutes: "Every master, chief mate, engineer, and pilot who receives a license shall, before entering upon his duties, make oath before one of the inspectors herein provided for, to be recorded with the certificate, that he will faithfully and honestly, according to his best skill and judgment, without concealment or reservation, perform all the duties required of him by law.

"Every applicant for license as either master, mate, pilot, or engineer under the provisions of this title shall make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation, before one of the inspectors referred to in this title, to the truth of all the statements set forth in his application for such license.

"Any person who shall make or subscribe to any oath or affirmation authorized in this title and knowing the same to be false shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

"Every licensed master, mate, pilot, or engineer who shall change, by addition, interpolation, or erasure of any kind, any certificate or license issued by any inspector or inspectors referred to in this title shall, for every such offense, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding three years."

Section 446, Revised Statutes: "Every mate, engineer, and pilot who shall receive a license shall, when employed upon any vessel, place his certificate of license, which shall be framed under glass, in some conspicuous place in such vessel, where it can be seen by passengers and others at all times; and for every neglect to comply with this provision by any such master, mate, engineer, or pilot, he shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, or to the revocation of his license.

Section 445, Revised Statutes: "It shall not be lawful to take on board of any steamer a greater number of passengers than is stated in the certificate of inspection; and for every violation of this provision the master or owner shall be liable, to any person suing for the same, to forfeit the amount of passage money and ten dollars for each passenger beyond the number allowed."

Section 447, Revised Statutes: "The master of every passenger steamer shall keep a correct list of all the passengers received and delivered from day to day, noting the places where received and where landed, which record shall be open to the inspection of the inspectors and officers of the customs at all times; and the aggregate number of passengers shall be furnished to inspectors as often as called for, but on routes not exceeding one hundred miles the number of passengers, if kept, shall be sufficient."

Section 448, Revised Statutes: "Every master of any passenger steamer who fails, through negligence or design, to keep a list of passengers, as required by the preceding section, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars."

Section 441, Revised Statutes: * * * "Whenever complaint is made against any engineer holding a license authorizing him to take charge of the boilers and machinery of any steamer that he has, through negligence or want of skill, permitted the boilers in his charge to burn or otherwise become in bad condition, or that he has not kept his engine and machinery in good working order, it shall be the duty of the inspectors, upon satisfactory proof of such negligence or want of skill, to revoke the license of such engineer and assign him to a lower grade or class of engineers, if they find him fitted therefor."

Section 14, Rule IX, Rules and Regulations: "When it is known or comes to the knowledge of the local inspectors that any steam vessel is or has been carrying an excess of steam beyond that which is allowed by her certificate of inspection, the local inspectors in whose district said

steamer is being navigated, in addition to reporting the fact to the United States district attorney for prosecution, under section 4437, Revised Statutes, shall require the owner or owners of said steamer to place on the boiler of said steamer a lock-up safety valve that will prevent the carrying of an excess of steam and shall be under the control of said local inspectors.

“On the placing of a lock-up safety valve upon any boiler, it shall be the duty of the engineer in charge of same to blow or cause the said valve to blow off steam at least once in each watch of six hours or less, to determine whether the valve is in working order, and it shall be his duty to report to the local inspectors any failure of such valve to operate.

“In case no such report is made, and a safety valve is found that has been tampered with or out of order, the license of the engineer having such boiler in charge shall be revoked.

“It shall be the duty of the local inspectors to send a copy of this rule to every steamer in their district, when said copies are furnished by the Department.”

Section 4448, Revised Statutes: “All officers licensed under the provisions of this title shall assist the inspectors in their examination of any vessel to which such licensed officers belong, and shall point out all defects and imperfections known to them in the hull, equipments, boilers, or machinery of such vessel, and also shall make known to the inspectors, at the earliest opportunity, all accidents or occurrences producing serious injury to the vessel, her boilers, or machinery; and in default thereof the license of any such officer so neglecting or refusing shall be revoked.”

Section 5344, Revised Statutes: “Every captain, engineer, pilot, or other person employed on any steamboat or vessel, by whose misconduct, negligence, or inattention to his duties on such vessel the life of any person is destroyed, and every owner, inspector, or other public officer, through whose fraud, connivance, misconduct, or violation of law the life of any person is destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and, upon conviction thereof before any circuit court of the United States, shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period of not more than ten years.”

The attention of masters of steam vessels is particularly directed to the following rule of the Board of Supervising Inspectors in relation to station bills:

Section 15, Rule V, Rules and Regulations: “It shall be the duty of the master of every inspected steamer of 30 net tons and over, carrying passengers on the ocean, lakes, gulf[s], or bays, when such steamer is under way, to cause to be prepared a station bill for his own department, and one, also, for the engineer's department, in which shall be assigned a post or station of duty for every person employed

on board such steamer in case of fire or other disaster; which station bills shall be placed in the most conspicuous places on board for the observation of the crew. And it shall be the duty of such master, or of the mate or officer next in command, once at least in each week, to call all hands to quarters and exercise them in the discipline, and in the unlashng and swinging out of the lifeboats, weather permitting, and in the use of the fire pumps and all other apparatus for the safety of life on board of such vessel, and to see that all the equipments required by law are in complete working order for immediate use; and the fact of the exercise of the crew, as herein contemplated, shall be entered upon the steamer's log book, stating the day of the month and hour when so exercised, and any neglect or omission on the part of the officer in command of such steamer to strictly enforce said rule shall be deemed cause for the revocation of the license of such officer. Upon navigable rivers the captains of all passenger steamers of 30 net tons and over shall be required to maintain a strict discipline and organize the officers and permanent crew so as to act with promptness in case of fire or other disaster; and the captain shall cause to be prepared at least two station bills, assigning the officers and permanent crew to definite places. Said station bills shall be conspicuously placed, under glass, near the inspection certificate."

Licensed officers are notified that in case of the loss of their license through any cause, they can obtain a certificate of such loss (Form 2162) to take the place of the lost license, which certificate will hold good until date of expiration of the lost or destroyed license, or grade of license is raised, in which case the certificate may be surrendered and new license issued indicating the new grade.

The attention of officers named therein is particularly directed to the following resolution of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, adopted at the meeting of January and February, 1900:

Resolved, That masters, mates, and pilots of all vessels be required to exercise due caution in the use of their searchlights so as not to throw the rays of the light into pilot houses of passing steamers."

A willful violation of the above requirement will subject the offender to a suspension or revocation of license.

Local inspectors are hereby instructed to furnish a copy of this circular (which supersedes No. 13, dated February 7, 1900) with every master's, mate's, pilot's, and engineer's license issued.

Copies will be furnished by the Department on requisition.

JAS. A. DUMONT,
Supervising Inspector-General.

Approved.

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 23459.

DRAWBACK ON RAWHIDE CUT LACING.

Drawback on rawhide cut lacing manufactured by Chas. A. Schieren & Co., of New York, N. Y., wholly from imported arsenic-cured dried hides.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 11, 1902.*

SIR: On the exportation of "rawhide cut lacing," manufactured by Chas. A. Schieren & Co., of New York, N. Y., wholly from imported "arsenic-cured" dried hides, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duty paid on the imported material so used, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

The preliminary entry must show the marks and numbers of the shipping packages and the contents of each package as shown in the export invoice. In the case of "tipped" laces the number of cartons and the number of linear feet of each commercial width of lace contained therein and in each package must be stated. In the case of "pointed" laces the total number of bundles containing 100 feet of lace each, of the several commercial widths, and the aggregate lengths of the several widths contained in each package and in the entire shipment must be stated.

The drawback entry must show the total number of lineal feet of each commercial width of lace exported and the number of square feet of lace leather represented by each width, separately, and in the aggregate. The said entry must further show, in addition to the usual averments, that the lacing was manufactured of material and in the manner set forth in the manufacturer's sworn statement, dated December 18, 1901.

In liquidation, the quantity of leather in condition as imported which may be taken as the basis for allowance of drawback may equal the quantity of lacing exported, surface measurement, as shown in the drawback entry, after official verification of declared lengths and widths; but in no case shall it exceed one side of an imported hide for every 15 square feet of the lacing exported.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
*Assistant Secretary.*COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York, N. Y.*

No. 23460.

DRAWBACK ON REFINED ASPHALT.

The instructions of this Department, dated October 26, 1899 (T. D. 23042), extended to cover exportations of refined asphalt manufactured by the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, of New York, N. Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 11, 1902.*

SIR: The instructions of this Department, dated October 26, 1899, addressed to your office, establishing a rate for allowance of draw-

back on refined asphalt manufactured by the Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company, are hereby extended to cover exportations of refined asphalt manufactured by the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, of New York City, wholly from imported crude Trinidad Lake asphalt.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York, N. Y.*

No. 23461.

CHARCOAL IRON.

Bar iron, oval in shape and of various sizes, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, not specifically enumerated in the act of 1897, is dutiable at \$12 per ton as "bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron not specially provided for," under paragraph 124 of said act, in accordance with the principle enunciated in Treasury decision 22930.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 13, 1902.*

SIR: The Department duly received your letter of the 7th ultimo, inclosing a communication from the President of the Board of United States General Appraisers concerning the classification of certain charcoal bar iron, of various shapes and sizes, imported into your port per the German ship *Siam*, by the Spreckels Brothers Commercial Company, and entered for consumption November 2, 1901, under entry No. 119.

It appears that you were informed by the President of the Board of General Appraisers as to the classification, under Treasury decision 22930, dated April 1, 1901, of the different shapes and sizes included in the importation and enumerated in the descriptive list submitted by you, with the exception of the "oval" shapes, in respect to the classification of which the president of the Board advised you to request instructions of the Department.

In reply I have to state that if, as appears, there is no special provision in the tariff act of July 24, 1897, for the various sized oval shapes, the same would fall within the provision for "bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron not specially provided for," * * * in paragraph 124 of said act, and, being iron in the manufacture of which charcoal was used as fuel, would therefore be dutiable at \$12 per ton, in accordance with the second and final proviso to said paragraph 124, and the principle enunciated in Department's decision dated April 1, 1901 (T. D. 22930).

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *San Diego, Cal.*

No. 23462.

CONVICT-LABOR GOODS.

Compensation under section 4, act of June 22, 1874, can not be allowed in cases involving importation of convict-labor goods.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 13, 1902.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, in which you state that a certain person at Kingston, Canada, desires to give information to this Government in relation to the illegal importation into the United States of certain convict-labor goods from Canada upon condition that he receives a reward for said information.

You request to be informed whether the Department will award the informer a moiety resulting from a seizure of goods made by convict labor, whether imported regularly or smuggled into the United States.

In reply, I have to inform you that section 31 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, prohibits entry of goods, wares, articles, and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision. This statute is a reproduction of former statutes on the subject.

The Department in Treasury decision 11934 of October, 1891, held that whenever on sufficient evidence any importation comes within the prohibition with reference to convict-labor goods the property may, at the option of the importer, be immediately exported without payment of duty, or if this course is not adopted the goods shall be held under seizure and proceedings commenced for their condemnation and destruction according to law. This ruling is still in force, and as it appears therefrom that property of this description can not enter into consumption in the United States, it follows that duty can not be collected thereon nor can it be disposed of at public sale, and as section 4 of the antimoiety act provides for compensation to informers only in cases where duties are withheld or a fine, penalty, or forfeiture has been incurred, a claim for compensation as informer can not be favorably considered by the Department.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. LEGARE PHENIX,
Special Agent, Treasury Department, Ogdensburg, New York.

No. 23463.

DRAWBACK—MARKING BAGS.

Department's decision of April 28, 1899 (T. D. 21067), applies to the side of the bag bearing the brand by which the contents of the bag are known to the trade.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 14, 1902.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, transmitting the application of Bemis Brothers Bag Company for the allowance of drawback on 4,480 bags containing cotton-seed meal covered by preliminary entry No. 1501 and exported per *Othello* November 22, 1901.

It appears that all the requirements of the regulations have been complied with except that the words "for drawback" do not appear on the same side of the bag as the shipping mark.

In reply, I have to inform you that Department's decision of April 28, 1899 (T. D. 21067), provides that "such marking must be made with indelible ink upon the side of the bag exhibiting the brand, in letters not less than 2 inches in height and of proportionate width." This instruction applies to the side of the bag bearing the brand by which the contents of the bag are known to the trade, and has no application to the shipping mark. There may be cases where the contents of the bags are not designated by any brand or trade name, and in which the only mark appearing upon the bag would be the shipping mark. In such a case the decision above referred to would be fully complied with should the words "for drawback" appear on the side of the bag upon which the shipping mark was placed.

In view of the facts set forth, you are hereby authorized to proceed to a liquidation of the entry in question and the issuance of a proper certificate for drawback.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New Orleans, Louisiana.*

No. 23464—G. A. 5060.

APPLIQUÉ WORK NOT EMBROIDERY—SLIPPERS DUTIABLE AS SHOES.

Turkish slippers, appliquéd with metal threads, composed in chief value of leather, are dutiable under paragraph 438, tariff act of 1897, as "shoes made of leather," and not, by virtue of the proviso in paragraph 339, under paragraph 179, as articles embroidered with metal threads.

A subordinate designation of any article, not described as such in a tariff act, does not operate to withdraw it from a general class which is described in the tariff.

[Before the United States General Appraisers at New York, January 10, 1902.]

In the matter of the protest, 90504 f-11908, of A. R. Souhami & Bro., against the decision of the collector of customs at New York, N. Y., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise, imported per *Philadelphia*, and entered May 18, 1901.

Opinion by SOMERVILLE, *General Appraiser*.

The merchandise consists of Turkish slippers, returned by the appraiser as "shoes made of leather, with metal thread embroidered on top of same." It was classified for duty by the collector under the provisions of paragraph 179, tariff act of 1897, by virtue of the proviso attached to paragraph 339 of said act. The protestants claim that the articles are dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 438 of said act for "boots and shoes made of leather."

Said paragraph 179 levies a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem upon "laces, embroideries, braids, galloons, trimmings, or other articles, made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn bullions, or metal thread." The pertinent portions of said paragraph 339 read as follows:

"339. * * * Wearing apparel, * * * and other articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéd articles, fabrics, or wearing apparel; * * * all of the foregoing, composed wholly or in chief value of flax, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, and not elsewhere specially provided for in this act; * * * *Provided*, That no wearing apparel or other article or textile fabric, when embroidered by hand or machinery, shall pay duty at a less rate than that imposed in any schedule of this act upon any embroideries of the materials of which such embroidery is composed."

We find from the evidence and an inspection of the sample under consideration that the so-called spangled ornamentation on the shoe is not embroidery or done by the process of embroidering, either by hand or machinery. It is what is known as appliqué work, the ornamentation being sewn or stitched upon the shoe with a cotton or flax thread. Appliquéd articles have been uniformly held by the board not to be embroideries or embroidered articles (In re De Maesener, G. A. 1151; In re Mandel, G. A. 3943; In re Muser, G. A. 4030). While appliquéd articles, fabrics, or wearing apparel, made of flax, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, are specially enumerated in said paragraph 339, it will be observed that the proviso to said paragraph 339, under which the collector justifies his assessment of duty, applies only to articles embroidered, and thus excludes by clear implication articles of any other character, including the slippers in question.

The slippers are also excluded from said paragraph 179, for the evidence shows satisfactorily that the value of the leather in the articles

is at least three times the value of the metal ornamentation, while that paragraph covers only merchandise composed in chief value of metal threads or the other materials enumerated therein.

The phrase "shoes made of leather," contained in said paragraph 438, has uniformly been construed to mean shoes composed in chief value of leather. (In re Wise, 93 Fed. Rep., 443; In re Robitsek, G. A., 249; In re Sang Chong, G. A., 3790; In re Wing Tuck & Co., G. A., 4547. Note, also, United States v. Churchill, 106 Fed. Rep., 672, and In re Alms, G. A., 4532.) So, a slipper, as often decided by the Board, is a species of light shoe, so called because it may be slipped on with ease and worn with undress. (In re Vantine, G. A., 319, and In re Robitsek, G. A., 1373.) Accordingly, the articles, being composed in chief value of leather, fall within the descriptive terms of said paragraph 438 as "shoes made of leather." It is immaterial that the goods in question are known, or sold in trade, under the name of Turkish slippers, and not under the specific name of shoes. A subordinate designation of any article, not described as such in a tariff act, does not operate to withdraw it from a general class described in the tariff. (In re White, 53 Fed. Rep., 787; In re Clafin, ib., 121; 2 C. C. A., 647; In re Charnock, G. A., 3248.)

In view of the foregoing authorities and findings of fact, we hold that the slippers in question are specially provided for at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem as shoes of leather, under the provisions of paragraph 438.

The protest is therefore sustained and the decision of the collector reversed, with instructions to reliquidate the entry accordingly.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION WITH JAPAN.

Signed at Washington, February 3, 1898.

Approved by the Argentine Congress, June 5, 1901.

Promulgated, June 28, 1901.

Published in the "Oficial Boletín" of the Argentine Republic, November 26, 1901.

His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being equally animated by a desire to establish upon a firm and lasting foundation relations of friendship and commerce between their respective States and citizens and subjects, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, and have for that purpose named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic, Señor DON MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉRQU, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plen-

ipotentary of the Argentine Republic near the Government of the United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, JUSHI TORU HOSHI, of the Third Order of the Rising Sun, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America, who, having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be firm and perpetual peace and amity between the Argentine Republic and the Empire of Japan, and their respective citizens and subjects.

ARTICLE 2. His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic may, if he see fit, accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Court of Tokio; and, in like manner, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan may, if he thinks proper, accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Government of the Argentine Republic; and each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents, for the convenience of trade, to reside in all the ports and places within the territories of the other Contracting Party, where similar Consular Officers of other nations are permitted to reside; but before any Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent shall act as such he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent.

The diplomatic and consular officers of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall, subject to the stipulation of this Treaty, enjoy in the territories of the other whatever rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities, are, or shall be, granted there to officers of corresponding rank of any European nation or of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 3. There shall be between the territories and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The citizens and subjects, respectively, of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to come freely and securely with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, rivers and straits in the territories and possessions of the other, where citizens or subjects of other nations are permitted so to come; they may remain and reside at all the places or ports where citizens or subjects of other nations are permitted to remain and reside, and they may there hire and occupy houses and warehouses, and may there trade by wholesale or retail in all kinds of products, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce.

ARTICLE 4. The two High Contracting Parties hereby agree that any favor, privilege or immunity whatever in matters relating to commerce, navigation, travel through or residence in their territories or possessions which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the citizens or subjects of any European nation, or of the United States of America, shall be extended to the citizens or

subjects of the other Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that European nation or of the United States of America shall have been gratuitous, and on the same, or equivalent conditions, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE 5. No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Argentine Republic of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of Japan, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into Japan of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the Argentine Republic, whether such importation be for the purpose of consumption, warehousing, re-exportation or transit, than are or shall be payable on the importation for the same purpose of the like article being the growth, produce or manufacture of any European country or of the United States of America.

Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the Territories or possessions of either of the two High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the territories or possessions of the other than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of the like article to any European country or the United States of America. No prohibition shall be imposed on the importation or transit of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the Territories of either of the High Contracting Parties into or through the territories or possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the like article, being the growth, produce or manufacture of any European country or of the United States of America. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties to the territories or possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to the territories of all European nations or of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 6. In all that relates to transit, warehousing, bounties, facilities, drawbacks, re-exports and transit duties, the citizens, subjects, merchandise and shipping of each of the High Contracting Parties, shall in the territories and possessions of the other, be placed in all respects upon the same footing as the citizens, subjects, merchandise, and shipping of European nations or of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 7. No other or higher duties or charges on account of tonnage, light, or harbor dues, pilotage, quarantine, salvage in case of damage, or any other similar or corresponding duties or charges of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments, shall be imposed in any of the ports, rivers or straits of the Argentine Republic, on vessel of Japan, or in any of the ports, rivers or straits of Japan on vessels of the Argen-

tine Republic, than are, or may hereafter be, payable in like cases in the same ports, rivers and straits on vessels of European nations or of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 8. The coasting trade of both the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws of the Argentine Republic and Japan respectively.

ARTICLE 9. All vessels which, according to Argentine laws and regulations are to be deemed Argentine vessels, and all vessels which according to Japanese laws and ordinances are to be deemed Japanese vessels, shall, for the purpose of this Treaty, be deemed Argentine and Japanese vessels, respectively.

ARTICLE 10. Citizens of the Argentine Republic and Argentine merchant vessels resorting to Japan or to the territorial waters thereof, shall, so long as they there remain, be subject to the laws of Japan and to the jurisdiction of His Imperial Majesty's courts; and, in the same manner, His Imperial Majesty's subjects as well as Japanese merchant vessels resorting to the Argentine Republic or to the territorial waters there, shall be subject to the laws and jurisdiction of the Argentine Republic. It is understood, however, that the provisions of this article do not extend to matters relating exclusively to the internal discipline of the merchant vessels of either Contracting Party in the ports or territorial waters of the other.

ARTICLE 11. The citizens and subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the territories and possessions of the other, reciprocally receive and enjoy the same full and perfect protection for their persons and property that is granted to native citizens or subjects, and they shall have free and open access to the courts of justice in said countries, respectively, for the prosecution and defense of their just rights; and they shall, equally with native citizens or subjects, be at liberty to employ advocates, attorneys or agents to represent them before such courts of justice.

They shall also enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws for the time being in force, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship, and also the right of burying their respective countrymen according to their religious customs, in such suitable and convenient places as may be established and maintained for the purpose, subject to the regulations in force.

ARTICLE 12. In regard to billeting; forced or compulsory military service, whether by land or sea; contributions of war; military exactions or forced loans, the citizens and subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties, shall, in the territories and possessions of the other, enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions as may now, or may hereafter, be granted to the citizens or subjects of European nations or of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 13. The present Treaty shall go into operation immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force until the expiration of six (6) months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, and no longer.

ARTICLE 14. The present Treaty shall be signed in duplicate in the Spanish, Japanese and English languages, and in case there should be found any discrepancy between the Spanish and Japanese texts, it will be decided in conformity with the English text, which is binding upon both Governments.

ARTICLE 15. The present Treaty shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Parties and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty and hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done in sextuplicate at Washington this third day of February of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight, corresponding to the third day of the second month of the thirty-first year of Meiji.

MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROU
KAGORO TAKAHIRA

USE OF ELECTRIC POWER.

The Belgian Legation in Buenos Ayres recently forwarded a report to Brussels with reference to the use of electrical appliances—dwelling more particularly upon the adoption of electricity as an illuminant—in the Argentine Republic. Incidentally, the advantages of the country as a market for electrical furnishings, etc., is pointed out. The following is a translation, in part, of the report referred to:

“The Argentine Republic has kept abreast of the older nations in the application of electricity, and this country is an important market for electrical articles in general.

“The city of Buenos Ayres is remarkable for the extent of its means of communication. It has more than 450 kilometers of street-car lines and about 2,000 cars. Animal traction is gradually disappearing and is being replaced by electrical traction, which was first introduced in the Republic in 1897 by Mr. CARLOS BRIGHT. At the present time there are more than 1,000 kilometers of electric car lines in operation, while numerous transformations are in course of execution and the establishment of new lines are being projected.

“Among the most interesting projects are to be mentioned the following:

“An English syndicate, the Buenos Ayres Metropolitan Railroad Company, Limited, has acquired the concession of an underground electric road which is to connect Victoria Place (central point of the

city) with the Western Railroad station, from whence it is then to be connected as a surface road. The length of the proposed line will reach 8 kilometers, about half the length underground. The preliminary excavation has already been begun.

"At present three companies operate the electric roads by overhead trolley systems, namely, the Buenos Ayres and Belgrano Electric Tramway Company, Limited, the Capital Tramway Company, Limited, and the Buenos Ayres Electric Tramways, all English corporations.

"The Capital Tramway Company is the only one which generates the electricity it consumes, the others obtaining it from the different power houses established in the city. The generators of this company are 900 kilowatts; it has an accumulating battery of 1,000 and another of 450 kilowatts. It supplies the new Liniers abattoirs, where electrical rolling cranes for loading meat are in operation. Without counting the electrical installations for the private use of the owners, the country has nearly forty distributing plants.

"Besides Buenos Ayres, several cities are lighted by electricity. For public and private lighting in Buenos Ayres electric lights representing over 4,000,000 candlepower are employed.

"The principal power houses of Buenos Ayres are the following: Sociedad Primitiva Gas de Buenos Ayres (distributing force of 2,500 horsepower), Cie General de Electricidad (capacity more than 4,000 horsepower), River Plate Electric Light and Traction Company (owns power houses at Buenos Ayres, Rosario, La Plata and Tucumán; total capacity, 3,200 horsepower), and Cie Alemana Transatlantica de Electricidad (capacity, 7,000 horsepower).

"The city of Córdoba also owns a remarkable plant—the Córdoba Power and Light Company, Limited—which has a force representing nearly 3,000 horsepower. Electricity is used extensively as motive power in industrial enterprises and for operating elevators, fans, and other apparatus.

"The manufacture of electric attachments has developed considerably at Buenos Ayres, several of the articles formerly all imported are now wholly or partially of domestic production.

"In 1900 the Teutonia Company (German) was formed for the purpose of establishing the manufacture of arc lights, dynamos and carbons for electric light. Notwithstanding this, in the importation of electrical goods the Argentine Republic is still an important factor in the market, and a large number of the most important United States, English, and French houses are represented in the capital by agencies. For the articles in question the United States industry occupies in the Argentine Republic a much more important situation than its European competitors. The South American Electric Supply Company, organized for selling the products of the General Electric

Company, of Schenectady, New York, does an enormous business. The only Belgian articles of any importance imported are telephone material and wire."

THE WHEAT HARVEST.

Crop reports from the American side of the Atlantic Ocean are being very closely watched in European markets and the Argentine wheat estimate is markedly an object of interest. The Government estimate of 72,000,000 bushels is not generally credited, and 19,000,000 bushels as the exportable surplus is regarded as the amount available for foreign markets. The Argentine Republic has, however, begun to increase its exports, and 520,000 bushels were shipped in the week ending January 25, as against 96,000 bushels in the week previous, and as compared with 760,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1901.

It is generally conceded that the Argentine output might be greatly increased were more modern and improved methods of harvesting the crop employed. The wheat is thrashed as soon after harvesting as a machine can be secured, but as the thrashing machines are usually owned by a local merchant or by a combination of farmers, some delay is necessitated. On the large farms where crops are grown by tenants, the machine is owned by the land owner and more expedition is possible. All wheat is bagged at the machine and none is handled in bulk. Practically none of the growers have facilities for protecting their grain from the weather, and the bags are simply stacked up in the open field. At the stations the railroads have provided small sheds of galvanized iron, but these are never large enough to hold more than a fraction of the grain shipped. At all stations of importance there is competition in buying and large exporters have regular stations where their purchases are made. At the ports of shipment, Rosario, Buenos Ayres, Bahía Blanca, and the less important river points, there is comparatively little storage room, and when the exporter has a vessel ready to load he endeavors to put it on board directly from the cars. There are no country elevators in use, and the few at Rosario and Buenos Ayres are used simply for mixing houses and to facilitate loading in bulk when the shipper prefers that method of shipment. In December, 1900, preliminary steps were taken for the erection of grain elevators and storehouses at the various maritime stations of the Republic, a German firm being reported as having secured Government authorization for the scheme, as noted in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for May, 1901.

The present method is expensive and wasteful, but the loss from weather damage after thrashing is really much smaller than might be expected, being confined mainly to the top and bottom layer of bags. To develop the full possibilities of the Argentine wheat crop and secure commensurate returns for the labor invested would necessitate

the construction of granaries for farm storage, and also radical changes in the methods of transportation, as all the railroad cars for this purpose are of the flat-car style and provide no protection against weather.

LATEST CROP STATISTICS.

A report recently issued by the Ministry of Agriculture shows that for the crop of 1901-2 there have been sown 3,269,066 hectares for wheat and 782,880 hectares for linseed. For the previous crop, 3,379,746 hectares were devoted to wheat and 607,352 to linseed. From this it appears that there is a decrease of over 80,000 hectares in the area sown in wheat and an increase of 175,000 hectares under linseed. It is also reported that the cereal harvest of the Province of Córdoba, instead of showing an almost total loss, has recovered so remarkably as to lead to the anticipation of average returns. It is said, in addition, that the prospects of the maize crops are good and that the alfalfa yield will be greater than the average.

NEW RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

The Review of the River Plate of December 21, 1901, states that during the previous week Congress had granted several concessions for railways in the national Territories. Among these were the following:

To SEÑOR LLAMBI CAMPBELL, concession for a 1-meter gauge line from Colonia Ocampo to connect with the Sabana and the San Cristobal-Tucumán lines, terminating between Fortin Tostado and Aveira, in the Chaco, and opening up a very rich section of that Territory.

To ALBERTO SANTA MARIA & Co., concession for a 1-meter gauge line across the Territory of Misiones. This is a very important development, as, when completed, it will form the connecting link between the Argentine Republic and Brazilian systems, and constitute a section of the grand chain of railroads which will eventually traverse North and South America. A grant of 2 leagues of land for every 5 kilometers of road is accorded the concessionaires, or a total bounty of 60 square leagues of land, for colonization purposes.

Further concessions include a 1-meter gauge line from the Bermejo River and another starting from the Pilcomayo River, through the Chaco and Formosa, to the Bolivian boundary; a branch line from San Francisco to Villa Maria, the concession being to a French company; a prolongation of 60 kilometers on the Buenos Ayres Western and a branch line of the Argentine Great Western, to extend from Rodeo del Medio to Panquehua.

In Patagonia a line of 1-meter gauge is to be constructed starting from Tilly Roads, on St. George's Gulf, and extending to Colonia San Martin. It is to be 300 kilometers in length, and a bounty of 2,500 hectares of land for every 5 kilometers constructed has been granted, so that the total concession includes 60 kilometric leagues.

The press of the Andean Provinces reports that there is much interest in the proposed railway of 1-meter gauge from San Juan to Patquia, which, it is believed, will greatly assist the commercial development of San Juan and Mendoza Provinces. Connection will be made at Patquia with the Argentine Northwestern Railway, which joins the Central Córdoba Railway at Dean Funes. The new line will permit the wine growers of San Juan to compete with those of Mendoza and, in addition, will open up a short route for the wines of both Provinces to reach places at present attainable only by circuitous ways.

DRAINAGE CANALS IN THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

A large portion of the fertile Province of Buenos Ayres is subject to periodical inundations, resulting from the heavy rains of the winter season and causing great damage to the farm and pasture lands. According to a communication from the Belgian Legation at Buenos Ayres, for the last ten years the government of the Province has fostered the plan of remedying this situation by building a series of canals to carry the water to the sea, utilizing, as far as possible, the existing rivers.

A commission called "Dirección de Desagues," appointed in accordance with the provisions of the provincial law of July 8, 1901, has opened a competition for the award of the contract for the drainage works, which will be of great importance. The length of the principal canals will be about 1,000 kilometers, representing in round numbers 31,000,000 cubic meters of embankment. The work is divided into three sections, each of which could be the object of separate contracts, and will be executed according to certain plans and specifications which can be consulted by those interested in the bureaus of the commission at La Plata. Bids were to have been received up to March 1, 1902, but it is quite possible that this term may be extended.

In the event of the execution of this scheme, building materials, machinery, engines, dredging apparatus, tools, rails, pumps, wagons, etc., will be required by the contractors.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

A comparison of the dairy statistics of 1901 with those of 1895 shows that since the last-named period there have been established in the Argentine Republic several large butter factories, besides importing houses concerned in the introduction of butter-making machinery. In 1896 there were 201 dairies in the Republic, with a capital of \$2,728,917 (paper), and 200 cheese manufactories, with a capital of \$3,061,521 (paper). "The Review of the River Plate" for December 14, 1901, states that on the date mentioned there were 523 dairies in

the country, with a combined capital of \$12,000,000, many new cheese presses having also been started. The two most important factories in 1896 had a capacity of two tons of butter per day each. In December, 1901, one dairy alone, the "Unión Argentina," was capable of turning out 30 tons a day, and had an invested capital of \$1,000,000, representing the factory, and \$250,000 in 42 steam creameries in various parts of the Province of Buenos Ayres. Another dairy was capable of producing 5 tons of butter per day, while the combined product of seven others was a daily output of 20 tons. The exports of butter in 1894 amounted to 19½ tons, and in 1901 had increased to over 3,000 tons, nearly all of which was marketed in England.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

According to a communication sent by the Belgian Minister at Buenos Ayres to the Belgian State Department, an additional duty of 5 per cent on the value of the merchandise imported in the Argentine Republic has been voted by the Chamber of Deputies, and the customs duties must henceforth be paid in gold. The law establishing the modifications in question has not yet been promulgated.

The Argentine Minister in London has been authorized to purchase 200 tons of No. 7 telegraph wire for the construction of lines from Boca del Rio Negro to Bahia San Blas and Cabo Blanco. The cost is estimated at £2,200.

Mr. AUGUSTO ROCHA has been given permission to build a landing stage on the Rio Plate near Quilmes. The length is to be 600 to 1,000 meters. It is also to have a music stand and bathing place. The cost is estimated at 126,000 *pesos*.

The Government has assigned the order for building a storehouse along the harbor of Corrientes to Mr. JUAN LAMELA. The cost is estimated at 21,761 *pesos*.

BOLIVIA.

THE HUAQUAI RAILROAD.

The President of the Republic of Bolivia has requested the National Congress to maintain the exportation taxes on alcohol, rum, and crude rubber shipped from the Department of La Paz until December 31, 1904, for the purpose of raising funds to complete the construction of the railway from Huaquai to La Paz. The Chief Executive desires that the law of October 26, 1900, remain in force and effect until the end of 1904. He bases his request on the fact that, due to the fall in the value of Bolivian money and the consequent rise in exchange, the amount in gold set aside for the construction of the railway has been

considerably decreased, and submits in verification of his views the following figures:

	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Income from tax on alcohol and rum from September 1, 1900, to August 31, 1901.....	421,342.64
Profits on 5,000 cases of alcohol.....	40,000.00
Receipts from tax on crude rubber to August.....	66,679.00
Total	528,021.73

Estimating a like income for the three years named in the law of October 26, 1900, the total receipts would be 1,584,065.19 *bolivianos*, which, with exchange at 18d, equals £118,804 17s. 9d. The railroad is estimated to cost £170,000, which leaves a deficit of £51,195 2s. 3d. This latter amount, at 18d, equals 682,601.50 *bolivianos*. The income from the tax on alcohol and crude rubber for sixteen months amounts to 704,028.97 *bolivianos*. The small excess of 21,427.47 *bolivianos*, the difference between the value of the deficit and the amount of the tax on alcohol and crude rubber, will be applied to sundry other necessary expenses in the construction of the road.

The President has also asked Congress to authorize an issue of 10 per cent interest bearing bonds to the amount of 500,000 *bolivianos*, said bonds to be redeemed in quarterly installments, beginning January 2, 1902. The object of this measure is to secure immediately the necessary funds required for the construction of the railway referred to. The payment of these bonds will be guaranteed from that part of the tax on alcohol which corresponds to the Government, and collaterally by the portion of the road already completed, as well as by the material entering into the construction of the same.

EXPORTS OF TIN FROM ORURO.

According to recent Government statistics, the exports of bar tin from the Department of Oruro during the year 1900 amounted to 81,771.28 metric quintals, as shown by the following table:

Oruro	11,350.28
Machacamarca	36,674.94
Poopó	3,665.14
Pazña	6,153.92
Challapata	22,515.99
Sevaruayo	1,411.01
Total	81,771.28

These figures do not include 850.75 metric quintals shipped in bulk from Oruro. Calculating the value of an avoirdupois ton at £111, the 82,622.03 metric quintals, or 812.41 tons, are worth £90,177 10s. 2d.

CONCESSIONS TO CAPITALISTS AND COLONISTS IN ACRE RIVER TERRITORY.

In answer to inquiries of the Consul of the United States at Pará, Brazil, Señor FLORIAN ZAMBRANO, High Commissioner and Financial

Agent of Bolivia at Pará, has furnished some pertinent information with regard to trade, production, navigation, and concessions to capitalists and colonists in the territories belonging to Bolivia on the Rio Acre. In substance, it is asserted that the Government of Bolivia grants large tracts of uncultivated land to capitalists who intend to colonize its territories; admits free of duty and other taxes all machinery, factories, tools, agricultural implements, etc., and protects and guarantees the personal safety, work, and property of all foreigners.

In the high region, or rather the plateau of the Andes Mountains (La Paz, Oruru, Potosi), there are rich mineral deposits, such as silver, lead, copper, and gold. In the middle region—that is, in the valleys (Cochibamba, Suera, Itarija)—wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, grapes, etc., are cultivated. On the great eastern and northwestern plains (Santa Cruz and Beni), coffee, cocoa, sugar cane, and many other tropical products are produced, and rubber, vanilla, copaiba, etc., are extracted. There are also many gold mines and placers of incalculable richness which have been worked for centuries. On the plains of the Departments of Beni and Santa Cruz there are large numbers of cattle, the maximum cost of which is \$4.87 (£1) per head.

The rivers which the treaty recently made with Brazil incorporates into Bolivia are the Acre and Yacu and their affluents, the Upper Purus and Upper Jurua and their affluents, the Enviri, Tarahauca, Mua, Gregorio, etc.

Bolivia's occupation of this territory has been confined to the Acre and its affluents, where the custom-house of Puerto Alonso is established. The rubber exported from the Acre and its affluents alone reaches 3,500 tons per annum. The total export of rubber from the other rivers named amounts to another 5,000 tons per annum, and is increasing yearly. This rubber is of the first quality and is sold in European markets at the same price as and under the name of fine Pará rubber. Many rubber planters in the Acre territory, it is said, wish to sell their plantations.

Up to December, 1901, fifteen steamers, with an average capacity of 200 tons each, left Pará and Mañaos for the Acre, to return in February, 1902, laden with rubber. It is estimated that as many steamers are also plying up the Purus and Jurua rivers.

The Government of Bolivia has decided to establish and subsidize a line of foreign steamers to ply between European ports and Pará. On arrival at that port the cargoes are to be transferred and sent to the Acre territory in smaller steamers of the same company. As yet there is no contract for this project, and the Bolivian Government is disposed to accept the best proposal which may be presented. Señor ZAMBRANO (at Pará, Brazil), in his capacity as Financial Agent, has authority to receive and examine such proposals and forward them to his Government with such recommendation as may be deemed wise.

In the opinion of Señor ZAMBRANO, the Bolivian Government is prepared to execute without delay a contract with some large syndicate for transportation, colonization, and the construction of railroads, custom-houses, and other public improvements, both to increase the commercial and industrial development of that exceedingly rich region and to join the Acre territory to the interior settlements of Bolivia. For the latter purpose, the most important work is the construction of a railroad from the Acre to the Beni or the Madre de Dios River, the plans for which are already made and the cost estimated.

PREPONDERANCE OF GERMAN TRADE.

A recent issue of the "Handels Museum" contains an article with reference to the trade of Germany with Bolivia, of which the following is, in part, a translation:

"Owing to the great development of the imports into Bolivia from Germany, it is not risking too much to state that Germany now holds first rank among those countries which are in commercial relationship with Bolivia. German merchants express the opinion that their trade, which in 1898 represented one-fifth of foreign imports, is to-day five-eighths, as against one-fourth from England and one-eighth from France and other countries. Even if it is admitted that these figures are excessive, it is none the less true that Germany does almost as much business with Bolivia as all other countries together. The cause of this success must be ascribed to the regular service of the two shipping lines between Hamburg and the Pacific, as well as to the activity of numerous energetic Germans in Bolivia, where the chambers of commerce, which are open to all nationalities, have many Germans among their members."

CONCESSION FOR A RAILROAD.

The Argentine press reports that the Bolivian Congress has approved the proposal of the Company L'Africaine for the construction of a railroad from Bahia Negra to Santa Cruz. This company has deposited a guarantee of 40,000 *frances* with the Bolivian Government.

BRAZIL.

BUDGET FOR 1902.

The "Diario Oficial" of December 27, 1901, contains the budget of Brazil for the year 1902, and estimates the ordinary and extraordinary revenues at 42,876,666\$637 gold, and 257,461,000\$000 paper. The estimates for 1901 were 58,870,641\$000 gold, and 286,092,200\$000 paper.

The various sources from which receipts are estimated and their comparative amounts, in *milreis*, in 1901 are as follows:

Sources.	1902.		1901.	
	Gold.	Paper.	Gold.	Paper.
Revenues from Imports	33,430,000	130,580,000	36,460,000	123,654,000
Inland revenues	1,000,000	72,744,000	705,000	79,820,200
Excise taxes		31,970,000		33,508,000
Sundry extraordinary revenues	90,000	7,645,000		8,665,000
Issue of funding bonds			12,678,974	
Paper money redemption fund				25,829,000
Paper money guarantee fund	8,356,667	2,920,000	9,026,667	
Amortization of internal debt		6,000,000		6,000,000
Port improvement fund		2,530,000		2,530,000
Lifboat and salvage fund		72,000		86,000
Total	42,876,667	257,461,000	58,870,641	286,092,200

By Article II the Executive is authorized to effect the following operations:

I. To emit 25,000 *contos* in treasury bills to be redeemed before the close of the fiscal year

II. To adopt a differential tariff up to 50 per cent in favor of one or more imported articles in compensation for concessions to Brazilian produce on "most favored nation" treatment and vice versa.

III. To grant anyone undertaking the execution of the port works of Manãos and Pará the same concessions enjoyed by the Santos Dock Company contained in clauses of the *annexos* (additions) to decree No. 966 of November 7, 1890, except the extension of the concession aforesaid.

IV. To adopt a special postage stamp for official correspondence.

V. To recover from shipping a duty of from one to five *reis* per kilogram of merchandise loaded or discharged, the same to be expended in improvements at the port where collected.

The proceeds of this duty, which shall be proportionate to the requirements of the service, shall constitute a special fund for each port destined exclusively for the respective improvements.

Goods transhipped from one vessel to another, owing to the greater draft of the first than the one admitted within the zone comprised in the improvement, shall be exempt from this duty.

To accelerate the execution of the port works, the Government is authorized to accept donations or chargeable pecuniary assistance from the States, municipalities, or associations, which may be benefited by said improvements, provided these charges are not in excess of the proceeds of the duty aforesaid.

VI. To modify the sole paragraphs of Articles 10 and 11 of the regulation of the Consumption Tax when they refer to the registry as follows:

"Sole paragraph. Manufacturers, wholesale or retail merchants, or peddlers of vinegar, candles, matches, preserves, playing cards, salts

perfumery, boots and shoes, walking sticks, hats, and pharmaceutical preparations who are already matriculated for the manufactory or commerce of an article subject to consumption tax and who shall have paid the maximum tax, shall receive their registration certificates gratuitously. Certificates shall also be granted gratuitously to all existing stocks situated within the fiscal zone of the factories."

"ART. 11. The following charges shall be made for the issue of certificates of registry:

"(a) Factories, 200\$000; (b) depots, factories, or wholesale merchants, 100\$000; (c) first-class retail merchants, dealing exclusively in taxed articles, 50\$000; (d) other merchants, dealing in such articles only, 30\$000; (e) retail houses, dealing in more than one of the taxed articles, for each certificate up to three, 20\$000; (f) peddlers, 20\$000; (g) manufacturers on a small scale, with a number of operatives not exceeding six, 20\$000; (h) manufacturers on a small scale, seven to twelve operatives, 50\$000. Small factories not subject to the professions and industry tax shall be exempt from registry."

VII. To modify the internal tariff in force at the national telegraph offices as follows:

(a) Granting a rebate of from 30 to 50 per cent on the ordinary tariff to private telegrams bearing the word *preterido* to be transmitted after telegrams paying full rates. For newspapers the rebate shall be increased to 75 per cent.

(b) Reducing the tariff to the required proportions in zones where competition exists.

(c) To come to an agreement with the Western Telegraph Company with regard to the payment, in specie, of the contribution treated of in clause 3 of the contract of July 30, 1893, eliminating clause 4 of the same contract.

(d) The balance of account of mutual contract with foreign administrations shall be settled in *frances*.

The rate for each word of foreign telegrams, to or from Brazil, shall be fixed at 1.25 *frances*, the average of 1 and 1.50 *frances* charged at present for telegrams passing through one or two zones. The transit and terminal taxes should be maintained with the neighboring Republics as stipulated in articles 525, 528, and 529.

VII. To exempt from duties all materials imported by the States or municipalities for the supplying of water, the metallic material for drainage, road locomotives, and corresponding rolling stock, instruments and apparatus for professional and technical instruction, imported by the State institutions and by the professional schools maintained by the Federal Government.

All vessels and craft exclusively employed in fishing, and all apparatus, instruments and articles imported for the same service and for the preservation of fish, shall be free from all taxes.

IX. To modify the regulations of the Consumption Tax, permitting the fiscal agents of the Union to furnish a *guia* to national cigars destined for export, independent of the payment of the Federal tax, provided the interests of the Union are safeguarded.

ART. 4. From the date of the present law samples of all beverages and food stuffs imported must be submitted to the Laboratory of Analysis in the order of their arrival.

(1) The bulletin of the analysis shall be exclusively for the importer's use.

(2) In the event of wine having been shipped in barrels of different sizes the samples submitted to the Laboratory of Analysis shall be in proportion.

(3) After the payment of the respective tax by the importer the Laboratory will begin the analysis within the following periods:

For the analysis of the quality of wines, beer, cider, vinegar, bitters, vermouths, effervescent lemonades, mineral waters, olive oil, liquors, and simple sirups, six working days, maximum; for the analysis of flours, alimentary pastes, tea, chocolate, curd, preserved meats, fish, milk, vegetables, and fruits, oil for lubrication and other industrial purposes, soaps, tissues, natural and artificial essences, and alloys of metals, fifteen working days, maximum; for the analysis of butter, lard, tallow, and all greasy products of a composite nature, cognac, rum, whisky, alcohol, and other strongly alcoholic liquors, and all unenumerated products, thirty working days, maximum.

(4) The Laboratory shall be obliged to furnish a certificate of the receipt of payment, fix the day and hour for the presentation of the receipt, and return the respective amount in case the analysis has not been commenced within the stipulated time.

(5) If, after the stipulated term (of days), the Laboratory should not have commenced or finished the analysis, the party shall be permitted to dispatch the goods, presenting the certificate mentioned in (4) to the custom-house, which shall advise the Minister of Finance of the fact on the same day.

(6) The term for quantitative analysis shall be fixed by the Directory of the Laboratory, with a view to the maximum urgency.

(7) Quantitative analysis of products suspected to contain noxious substances shall not be comprised in the terms mentioned, as it may be necessary to repeat the analysis on a fresh sample.

ART. 5. The following table shall come into force from January 1, 1902:

TABLE A.—*Tariff for analysis according to the regulations of Decree No. 1257, of February 3, 1893.*

Search for salicylic acid in alimentary substances, colorings of aniline, metal salts, mineral acids, mineral acids in oils and fats for lubrication, glucose and albumen in urine, fat and blood pigments.....	15\$000
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Analysis of artificial essences, perfumery, mineral salts in medicines, alkaloids, silk, woolen, and cotton tissues, etc., of the density of milk extract at 95° and adulterations, foreign substances in cheese, bread, flours, tomato sauce, quantity of salicylic acid in alimentary substances, copper, lead, and zinc.....	25\$000
Search for salts in alimentary substances, lead in tinned vessels, metal each in minerals, sulphuric acid in oils and fats, chlorhydric, glucose and its density, and albumen, urea, uric acid, fat, phosphoric acid, chlorides and sulphates in urine.....	25\$000
Search for toxin or noxious matter in all alimentary substances, artificial mineral waters, toys, wall paper, tapestry, perfumery, etc., for foreign matter in pharmaceutical products, alcohol (search for mixtures), water, sugar, glucose, molasses, honey, sirups, liqueurs, jams, bitters, cognac, vermouth, etc., coffee adulterations, eggs (matter employed for their preservation), confectionery, dried fruit, chocolate, cocoa, tea, maté, etc., quantity of nitrogen in samples of blood, analysis of the quality of metallic alloys, and coarse salt.....	40\$000
Extracts of meat, preserved fish, meat and milk, table and other oils, vinegar, milk and cream, wine, beer, cider, bread, flours, fats, butter, cheese, quantitative analysis of tissues and coal tar, and analysis of any product of an earthy appearance.....	50\$000
Quantitative analysis of soap.....	60\$000
Analysis of plants, quantitative analysis of drinking or mineral waters, loam and kaolin, quantity of boric acid in curds, nutritive value of forage, complete analysis of turf, complete analysis of any cognac, and quantitative analysis of any oil.....	200\$000

The tariff for the analysis of any substance not mentioned in the above provisions shall be fixed by the Director of the Laboratory, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance.

TABLE B.—*Tariff for analysis of imported products according to the regulations of Decree No. 1257, of February 3, 1893.*

Search for noxious substances in foodstuffs, alcoholic beverages and other liquids, analysis of table oils, lubricating oils, and other substances; analysis of pharmaceutical products; quantity of any salt or metal in foodstuffs and other products; examination of silk, woolen, and cotton tissues, and unenumerated products.....	20\$000
Analysis of alkaloids, alkaloid salts, and other chemical-organic components, analysis of any simple vegetable or animal drug, and of chemical mineral products.....	10\$000

The tariff for the analysis of substances not mentioned in the above provisions shall be fixed by the Director of the Laboratory, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance.

ART. 6. All agricultural implements and machinery imported direct by the planter shall be free from duty, as also all apparatus for the dairy industry. The detailed dispatch of these articles shall be submitted direct to the Minister of Finance.

ART. 7. All vessels calling at Brazilian ports exclusively for orders shall be subject to a single fixed duty of £2 (\$9.73), irrespective of the tonnage of such vessels, and they shall be permitted to remain 10 days at said ports under supervision of the customs authorities, and shall be

allowed to receive provisions, coal, water, etc. The 10 days' grace may be extended by the Customs Inspector for 5 days only, except in case of *force majeure*, after which the vessels will be subject to the ordinary regulations. In this duty shall be included customs and other dues of every kind to which shipping is subject.

ART. 8. The 25 per cent of the duties in gold recovered on imported merchandise, of which 5 per cent will continue to be reserved for the currency guarantee fund, shall be collected as heretofore according to Law No. 741, of December 26, 1900.

ART. 9. The stamps for documents shall continue to be applied according to the regulations in force, with the following modifications:

(1) In case of omission, up to 30 days from the date of said omission, revalidation shall be permitted—(a) By paying ten times the value of the stamp; (b) Up to 60 days from the said date by paying twenty-five times the value of the stamp; (c) Beyond 60 days from said date by paying fifty times the value of the stamp.

Paragraph 2 of article 10 of Law No. 559 of December 21, 1898, and corresponding dispositions, are hereby revoked.

ART. 10. The authorization for the lease of the Central Railway (belonging to the State) is canceled.

ART. 11. Transfers of internal bonds are subject to proportionate stamp duties exclusively as stipulated.

ART. 12. During the fiscal year 1902 the stamp taxes on alcoholic beverages shall be double those of the fiscal year 1901.

ART. 13. All documents concerning civil marriages shall be free from the stamp tax.

ART. 14. Articles 24 and 25 of decree No. 4228, of November 6, 1901, authorizing the organization of the Rio de Janeiro Dock Company, are hereby extended to the Companhia Internacional de Docas e Melhoramentos no Brazil (International Docks and Improvement Company of Brazil).

ART. 15. Law No. 641 of November 14, 1899, is hereby modified in the following particular: Art. 3, paragraph 18, "cigars not exceeding 30\$ per thousand, each, 5 *reis*."

ART. 16. All national (Federal) properties, which under past régimés were destined for services now in charge of the several States, and those which were used for services in charge of the then Provinces and still continue so, shall be of the exclusive dominion of the respective States.

ART. 17. All contrary dispositions are hereby revoked.

MEASURES FOR INCREASING THE SALE OF COFFEE IN EUROPE.

The Belgian Legation at Rio de Janeiro writes that in view of the continued fall in the price of Brazilian coffee the Federal Government is taking steps to remedy this situation.

A credit of 70 *contos* has been opened by a presidential decree at the Ministry of Industry to organize the propaganda of Brazilian coffee abroad, with the double object of increasing the consumption of the principal national product and protecting it in foreign markets from the point of view of quality, quantity, price, and origin. This service will be principally carried on by means of permanent exhibitions of different samples of Brazilian coffee.

These exhibitions are to be organized preferably in the Brazilian consulates at Lisbon, Havre, Marseille, Paris, Genoa, Trieste, London, Hamburg, Antwerp, Brussels, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

The collection of samples will be made so as to unite in each exhibition all the elements of comparison between the Brazilian products and those of other countries.

Special instructions from the Minister of Foreign Relations will regulate the relations of the Consuls with the director of this service, who must report every six months as to results.

COTTON MILLS AT SÃO PAULO.

Within the State of São Paulo there are not less than 14 cotton mills, 3 of which are in Sorocaba, 1 in Tuhy, 1 in Salto y Tû, 1 in Piracicaba, 1 in Jundiáhy, 1 in Villa Americana, 1 in Itapetininga, and 5 in the city and district of São Paulo. All of these mills, except one, do their own spinning as well as weaving, and manufacture oxfords, zephyrs, and plain calicoes. Some of them have over 200 looms and employ from 300 to 400 men. The average output may be stated at 8,000 meters per day. All the mills work overtime and are under the control of practical men from Lancashire towns, England. The goods manufactured are of a very fair quality and are as durable, but not so well finished, as the imported articles. The greater part of the cotton employed is obtained from the plantations of the State. The machinery is mainly of English manufacture.

COMMERCE IN CODFISH AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Rio de Janeiro, writes the French Consul at that port, offers a large market for imports of codfish (*bacalhao*). It is estimated that from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 kilograms are yearly imported, either for immediate consumption or to be shipped to inland points in Brazil. The population of Portuguese origin is especially fond of this article of food, which is consumed in large quantities.

The codfish imported at Rio de Janeiro comes especially from Canada, via Halifax, or New York, in casks or barrels, weighing from 54 to 58 kilograms each, and from Norway, via Hamburg, in oblong boxes of about the same weight.

The imports of codfish during the years 1899-1900 were as follows:

Sources.	1899.	1900.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
American (Canadian)	2,818,000	3,902,000
Norwegian	1,884,000	1,768,000
French (from Newfoundland)	5,510	1,768,000
Spanish and Portuguese	1,755	29,072

From these figures it can be seen that the imports of the American fish have a tendency to increase and those of Norwegian origin to decrease, although the latter are preferred, as they are thicker, fresher, and more savory, though the price is somewhat higher. The American fish, smaller and dryer, packed in casks and more easily handled, are sent especially to the inland markets.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO.

According to the latest published statistics the State of São Paulo produced the following:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Milreis.</i>
Brandy	80,295 barrels..	9,601,617\$000
Cotton	370,503 kilos..	1,803,400\$500
Rice	22,031,100 liters..	2,761,214\$000
Sugar	701,597 arrobas..	6,915,525\$000
Coffee	762,628,755 kilos..	116,356,836\$200
Beans	70,430,307 kilos..	5,881,645\$000
Corn	233,726 liters..	32,162,567\$000
Tobacco	32,046,315 kilos..	1,910,360\$000
Wine	838 hogsheds..	359,550\$000
Total		178,058,824\$700

To this must be added 6,745,978\$000, representing the value of the wood and stone supplies.

In all, 12,081 persons are engaged in stock raising, an industry which is represented by the following statistics:

Live stock, etc.	Number.	Value.
		<i>Milreis.</i>
Horses and mules	112,375	8,688,130\$000
Sheep	53,841	421,160\$000
Swine	989,814	13,992,516\$000
Cattle	197,385	9,573,750\$000
Honey		273,553\$000
Wax		35,115\$966
Total		32,981,254\$566

The general revenues of the State amount to 217,815,697\$066. The total annual receipts from the railroads were 66,989,252\$364.

There are 14 public libraries, containing in all 74,188 volumes. The press is represented by 187 newspapers. The treasury contained a balance of 4,393,253\$073.

MINERAL EXPORTS OF THE STATE OF MINAS GERAES.

"Minas Geraes" (newspaper) reports that the measures adopted by the Federal Congress and the State Legislature to protect the mining industries are beginning to produce the satisfactory results which were expected.

During the first seven months of 1901, 2,435,866 grams of gold, valued at 5,689 *contos*, and 37,915 tons of manganese, representing 1,022 *contos*, were exported from Minas Geraes. Almost the entire quantity of gold, or 2,331,590 grams, were exported to England, which also imported 13,000 tons of manganese. During this same period the exports of precious stones reached nearly 464 *contos*.

The financial situation of Minas Geraes has been such as to already allow the Government to remit to Europe 315,297 *francs* for the payment of the coupons of its foreign loan which falls due July 15.

EXPORTS OF RUBBER, DECEMBER, 1901.

Through the courtesy of Mr. A. BEZERRA, Honorary Corresponding Member of the Bureau of the American Republics at Pará, the following data concerning the exports of rubber through the several ports named during the month of December, 1901, have been received, the quantities being in kilograms.

Exports from—	Destination.						Total.
	Liverpool.	Havre.	Hamburg.	Genoa.	Antwerp.	America.	
Manaus	714,612	75,550	29,512	11,650	.....	1,041,671	1,872,936
Pará	726,152	163,838	16,203	.....	607	801,881	1,711,684
Iquitos	98,728	97,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	196,713
Cabelo Cocho.....	24,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,036
Total	1,563,528	337,373	45,715	11,650	607	1,846,555	3,805,428

SILK CULTURE IN MINAS GERAES.

According to the "Diario da Bahia" silk culture has been introduced with great success at Barbacena, State of Minas Geraes. In 1901 the colonists of the Rodrigo Silva colony at this place produced 500 kilograms of cocoons, and it is anticipated that 10,000 kilograms will be the result of silk culture in 1902. The colony named is composed of Brazilians, Italians, and Austrians, and is under the direction of Mr. AMILCAR SAVASSI. The legislature of the State of Minas Geraes has authorized the purchase of extensive machinery for the manufacture of silk.

THE MATCH INDUSTRY.

The British Consul-General in Rio de Janeiro reports that over 18,000 *contos* have been invested in the manufacture of matches in Brazil. For the greater part, the factories have been furnished with complete plants of machinery for performing all classes of the manufacturing process, thus creating a real native industry. A few, how-

ever, have not the means for carrying such elaborate installations and are unprovided with the machinery necessary for making sticks and boxes. The import duties on these accessories have been so modified that they can be imported ready-made at less cost than would be incurred in making them in the country, the duty on boxes completely finished and labeled being only 400 *reís* per kilogram, while the duties on woods and other items used in their manufacture average 1,600 *reís* per kilogram, the rate on wood and labels being 2 *milreís* per kilogram. It is clear, therefore, that those who carry on the business with ready-made material, merely tipping the sticks with phosphorous after their receipt, work with a great advantage over those factories fully equipped for the industry.

CINNABAR AT OURO PRETO.

The "Côte Libre," of Brussels, Belgium, states that explorations at Ouro Preto, Brazil, have revealed the existence in that district of round particles of cinnabar, of which certain fragments weighing as much as 300 grams have given, on analysis, from 0.88 to 4.73 per cent of metallic mercury. These deposits are found in a vein with an incline of 30°, which fact renders exploitation comparatively easy.

NEW FROZEN-MEAT ESTABLISHMENTS.

A recent issue of the "O Paiz" contains a notice of the organization in São Paulo of a company to engage in the frozen-meat industry. The company expected to be in operation by February 15, 1902. A slaughterhouse will be established at Uberaba, and from this point the meat will be conveyed in refrigerator cars to the principal distributing centers of the State. It is proposed to supply the cities of Uberaba, Ribeirão Preto, Santos, and São Paulo with meat. It is also reported that frozen-meat plants are shortly to be established at Juiz de Fóra, in the State of Minas Geraes.

RAILWAY CONCESSION.

By a decree dated December 16, 1901, JOAQUIM HUET BACELLAR obtained a concession from the Brazilian Government for the construction of a railway to extend from Manãos to the mouth of the Malin River. The concessionaire must submit the definite plans for the approval of the Government within two years from the date of the concession, and the work must be begun within two years from the date of approval. The concession is for a term of fifty years, after which the line will revert to the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The report of the board of directors of the Minas and Rio Railway for 1901 shows an increase of £8,501 18s. 11d. in the earnings and a decrease of £2,831 6s. 8d. in expenses compared with the preceding

year. A 5 per cent dividend was declared. Although there was a decrease in the number of passengers and in the freight transported, the returns from the traffic compare favorably with those of 1900, owing principally to the greater shipments of coffee and cattle and to reduced operating expenses.

The National Treasury has deposited in the Banco Nacional the funds required for the purchase of exchange to the amount of 780,166.86 francs, the amount needed for the interest and amortization of the foreign debt. Exchange was at the rate of $11\frac{1}{2}$ pence (23.41 cents) per milreis.

The Booth Line steamship *Benedict* arrived in New York on January 16, 1901, from the Amazon ports, with over 3,000 cases of rubber. The ship also brought a considerable quantity of balsam copaiba, tonka beans, feathers, and deerskins.

The "Diario da Bahia" states that gold exists in abundance in the vicinity of Pitanguy, Rio Grande do Sul, and that this city will in a short time be one of the principal gold-mining centers of the Republic.

The State of Bahia has entered into a contract with JAMES WEBSTER for a freight transport service between Sitio Novo and Orobo Grande, in which road locomotives will be used.

The Government of Bahia has contracted a loan with the British Bank for the sum of 300,000 milreis to run for six months, and bear an interest of 9 per cent.

A concession was recently obtained by Messrs. CHARLES BOLLE and THEODORE REINECKEN for the construction of a railway between Pelotas and Porto Alegre, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

On February 4, 1902, a patent (No. 692,611) was granted in the United States to JOHN BURGUM, of Rio de Janeiro, for a "flushing apparatus."

The number of immigrants arriving in the State of São Paulo during October, 1901, was 22,797.

The Minister of Finance has ordered from Europe 1,000,000 bank notes in the denominations of 500, 1,000, and 2,000 reis.

CHILE.

THE NEW CONVERSION ACT.

The "Chilian Times" of January 4, 1902, published the following translation of the new act of conversion which was promulgated on December 31, 1901:

"ARTICLE 1. The date appointed in law No. 1054, of July 31, 1893, for the initiation of metallic conversion, is postponed to January 1, 1905.

"The Conversion Fund in gold will continue to be deposited in the Casa de Moneda, and reserved exclusively for the payment of the fiscal notes. This fund shall be increased yearly with a sum of 5,000,000 of gold 18 *pence* dollars (36.65 cents United States currency) taken in bills on London out of the export duties on nitrate and iodine.

"ART. 2. The funds in fiscal notes now applied to conversion, which are substituted by the sums referred to in the last section of the preceding article, shall be paid into general revenue.

"ART. 3. The hypothecary bonds at present forming part of the conversion fund shall be devoted from January 1, 1905, to the payment of the charges of the *consos* redeemed in the national exchequer. The sums received for interest and amortization of these bonds shall be paid into general revenue during the three years of postponement.

"ART. 4. The President of the Republic is empowered for the term of two years to coin, in conformity with law 277, of February 11, 1895, up to four millions of dollars (*pesos*) in silver pieces of 50 and 100 cents, with a *ley* (standard) of $\frac{799}{1000}$ fine, and of a weight of 10 and 20 grams, respectively.

"The 50-cent coins shall be 28 millimeters in diameter and shall bear the same emblems and mottoes as the other silver coins created by the said law; the remedy (allowance) in fineness shall be $\frac{100}{1000}$, and in weight 4 per thousand. The remedy (allowance) in weight in each piece shall be 40 milligrams.

"For the object expressed in this article the President of the Republic may purchase by public tender the necessary silver bullion.

"ART. 5. The President of the Republic is authorized to withdraw from circulation the one-dollar notes and to replace them with notes of a higher value in proportion as they are exchanged for the silver money referred to in the preceding article.

"ART. 6. Within the term of one year, the one, two, five, ten, and twenty dollar notes in circulation shall be replaced by new fiscal notes.

"ART. 7. While there remain in circulation one-dollar notes, those worn-out shall be incinerated in conformity with existing regulations.

"ART. 8. The law No. 1054, of July 31, 1898, in the parts contrary to the present law, is hereby repealed."

NITRATE PRODUCTION IN 1901.

In a report issued by Messrs. W. MONTGOMERY & Co. (London) under date of December 31, 1901, it is stated that the first year of the century was marked by development in consumption of nitrate of soda throughout the world as well as by a noteworthy advance in price. The restriction of the output, in accordance with definite commercial agreements, is the cause ascribed to the latter condition, and extended markets and the application of scientific principles to the use of nitrate as a fertilizer has produced a steady increase of consumption. Owing

to the partial failure of the European crops, there will be the more pressing need for increased cereal production in the next season, which will undoubtedly be a strong factor in the demand for nitrate.

The visible supply on December 31, 1901, as compared with the same date of 1900, showed a deficiency of 150,000 tons, but it was estimated that the steamer shipments from Chile between January and March, 1902, would aggregate 135,000 tons as against shipments aggregating only 67,000 tons in the corresponding months of 1901, so that the end of the first quarter of 1902 would find a stock on hand of 777,000 tons, as compared with 861,000 tons for the corresponding period of 1901. The consumption from January 1 to May 15, 1901, was 770,000 tons, so that but small margin is left for the unforeseen contingencies which may arise in the nitrate trade. As, however, consumption in 1901 established a fresh record, it is hardly probable that the figures for that year will be exceeded in 1902.

The total consumption of the world for the past three years has been as follows:

Consumption.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Continent of Europe	1,017,000	991,000	1,036,000
United Kingdom.....	123,000	135,000	118,000
United States	160,000	175,000	18,000
Other countries	30,000	23,000	.....
Total	1,330,000	1,324,000	1,364,000
Shipments from Chile.....	1,373,000	1,429,000	1,263,000

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE OF PATENTS.

The Department of Industry and Public Works of the Republic of Chile has promulgated the following decree, signed by the President:

“No. 3326.

SANTIAGO, *November 21, 1901.*

“In view of the foregoing communication and bearing in mind that numerous applications for the extension of the time of patents of invention are made without the observance of any formalities whatever, and that it is necessary in order to determine the justice or advisability of granting them, to prescribe the form in which they shall be filed, I, therefore, decree that the applications for the extension of patents of invention, which may hereafter be presented to the Department of Industry and Public Works, shall be accompanied with:

“1. A copy of the decree granting the patent for which an extension of time is requested;

“2. A copy of the power of attorney or order authorizing the applicant to solicit said extension when the request is made in the name of another person; and

“3. A detailed statement of the reasons that have prevented the working of the invention within the time allowed by law, enumerat-

ing the steps taken to do so, and stating whether any capital has been invested in the country in connection therewith."

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF SHIPPING AT VALPARAISO.

During 1901 there arrived at the port of Valparaiso 911 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 1,680,030 tons, and 286 sailing vessels having capacities aggregating 258,130 tons burden. The grand total for the year was 1,197 ships and 1,545,072 tons. During the same period 916 steamers and 281 sailing vessels (1,197 ships in all), representing 1,168,189 and 374,749 tons, respectively, departed from the port. In 1900 the arrivals were, steamers 866, of 1,103,210 tons capacity; and sailing vessels 210, representing 246,418 tons. The departures included 865 steamers (1,124,190 tons), and 212 sailing vessels (258,130 tons), a total of 1,077 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 1,382,320 tons.

During 1901 the number of passengers arriving numbered 19,972, of whom 10,765 were brought by foreign steamers. The departing passengers numbered 16,353, of whom 8,048 left on foreign vessels. The arrivals in 1900 numbered 18,784 and the departures 17,496.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Chilean Government intends to lay a cable connecting Punta Arenas with Puerto Montt. Proposals will be received at the Chilean Legations in London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome, where information can be obtained relative to the conditions of the enterprise.

Permission has been granted to HERRERA DEL RÍO & Co. to construct a narrow-gauge railroad from Punta de Lobos to Salar Grande de Tarapacá.

By act of Congress, November 1, 1901, the customs tariff in effect during the year 1901 was made effective for the calendar year 1902.

COSTA RICA.

MINING DEVELOPMENT.

Reports from the various mining districts of the Republic of Costa Rica indicate renewed activity in developing the mineral resources of the country. New companies are being formed and new methods are being applied to mines already in exploitation. The Abengares Gold Fields Company, Limited, operates on the Pacific side of the Republic, and is opening its mines at lower levels than heretofore. The production, with a 10-stamp mill, averages from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per month, and arrangements have been perfected to increase the number of stamps

to 40. Extraction is made by amalgamation and cyanide, and averages 90 per cent.

A reorganization of the company working the gold mines lying in the Aguacate Mountains is being effected, the company being capitalized at \$5,000,000. The mines in question have been idle for twelve years and are estimated to have produced \$7,000,000 up to the time extraction ceased. Tunnel driving has begun at two points, and extensive development at the lowest possible tunnel level is being arranged. The new company includes leading business men of San José. The mines known as "La Union," near Miramar, on the Pacific side, have been idle for a year past, but are now working again through new and lower tunnels. A 20-stamp mill, with chlorination annex, is used. The ore is reported as low grade, but occurring in large bodies. El Porvenir mine, situated on the Machuca River, 12 or 15 miles from the Pacific coast, is being worked by a new company composed mostly of citizens of the United States, known as the Rio Grande Gold Mining Company. From \$40 to \$60 per ton represents the average value of the ore. The Thayer Mining and Milling Company has purchased the mines and mills of the Bella Vista Mining and Milling Company, and is operating two 20-stamp mills at present, but purpose to employ a more extensive plant in the near future.

CUBA.

SUGAR PRODUCTION.

	Tons.		Tons.
1892-93	815, 894	1897-98	305, 543
1893-94	1, 054, 224	1898-99	335, 668
1894-95	1, 004, 264	1899-1900	300, 073
1895-96	225, 221	1900-01	615, 000
1896-97	212, 051	1901-02 (estimated)	800, 000

IMPORTATION OF CUBAN CIGARS BY THE UNITED STATES.

1889	101, 698, 560	1895	39, 579, 400
1890	95, 105, 760	1896	40, 601, 750
1891	52, 015, 600	1897	34, 017, 583
1892	54, 472, 250	1898	27, 641, 833
1893	46, 033, 660	1899	34, 886, 166
1894	40, 048, 330	1900	38, 379, 916

NEW ANTWERP-CUBA STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The United States Consul-General at Antwerp reports, December 21, 1901, that a new direct line of steamers from Antwerp to Cuban ports has been established by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. This service, the Consul-General adds, will be carried out by the steamers *Coblenz*, *Roland*, *Stolberg*, *Trier*, and *Mainz*; the

Coblentz leaving Antwerp January 20, 1902, and the others following at intervals of two weeks.

ECUADOR.

BUDGET FOR 1902.

In accordance with a law enacted by Congress and published at Quito on November 9, 1901, in the "Registro Oficial," 13,418,504.25 *suces* were set aside for the expenses of the Government during the fiscal year 1902, and it was further provided that said sum should be collected and disbursed as follows:

RECEIPTS.	Suces.
Customs	9,640,700.00
Receipts from industries controlled by the Government.....	450,000.00
Sundry taxes	2,868,804.25
Public lands, etc	423,000.00
Leases.....	36,000.00
Total.....	13,418,504.25

The customs revenues are derived from the following sources:

	Suces.
Duties on imports	3,200,000
100 per cent surtax on same.....	3,200,000
2 per cent additional tax on liquors, not including wines.....	5,000
Additional duty on liquors.....	300,000
Duty on lumber.....	35,000
Additional duty on lumber	60,000
Duties on exports	1,200,000
Surtax on same	600,000
82 per cent on the exports of cacao	348,500
Storage duties or fees (<i>derechos de piso</i>)	100,000
Surtax of 100 per cent on same.....	100,000
One-half per cent on exportations from Guayaquil, Manta, Bahía, Puerto Bolívar, Esmeraldas, Loja, and Tulcán	152,000
Other duties and charges	340,200
Total.....	9,640,700

The articles under the control of the Government are powder and salt, the first producing 120,000 and the second 330,000 *suces* annually.

The disbursements are tabulated as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS.	Suces.
Congress.....	111,780.00
The President of the Republic.....	43,623.00
The Vice-President.....	9,600.00
Council of State	1,560.00
Department of Interior, Police, and Public Works.....	3,603,168.00

Department of Foreign Relations, Public Instruction, Justice, and Worship.....	Sueros 2, 168, 034.00
Department of Finance.....	2, 821, 694.32
Department of War and Navy.....	3, 691, 502.18
Department of Public Works.....	1, 068, 802.80
Total.....	<u>13, 319, 764.30</u>
Total receipts.....	13, 418, 504.25
Total disbursements.....	<u>13, 319, 764.30</u>
Surplus.....	98, 739.95

CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF LAW.

The Congress of the Republic of Ecuador, in a decree promulgated on October 14, 1901, and which went into effect on January 1, 1902, made the following changes in the wording of certain sections of the customs tariff law:

"ARTICLE 1. The second part of article 11 shall read: 'The chief appraiser and the storekeeper shall be appointed by the customs inspector.'

"ART. 2. Article 12 shall read: 'The offices of the Treasury Department of the Provinces bordering on the neighboring Republics shall collect the customs duties.'

"ART. 3. Article 13 shall read: 'Are powers and obligations of the customs inspector.'

"ART. 4. In item No. 2, article 13, insert the words 'should make' instead of 'should designate.'

"ART. 5. In item No. 8 of the same article, change the words 'to know' to read 'to examine.'

"ART. 6. In item No. 1 of article 15, omit the words 'or private.'

"ART. 7. In article 16 omit the second part of item No. 1.

"ART. 8. In place of the second part of item No. 3 of article 16, substitute the following: 'Any delay in excess of one month, after proper notice of dispatch has been given, shall be punished with a fine equal to 10 per cent of the value of the corresponding duties.'

"ART. 9. Add to item No. 10 of the same article: 'Negligence in the fulfillment of this duty shall render the administrator liable for any damages that the public revenues may suffer thereby.'

"ART. 10. Omit items Nos. 15 and 16 of article 16.

"ART. 11. Add to item 21 of article 16 'and all claims which the importer makes regarding appraisement and settlement of merchandise dispatched.'

"ART. 12. Omit item No. 24 of article 16.

"ART. 13. Add to item No. 23 of article 17 'and the claims made for appraisements, dispatch, and payment of duties.'

"ART. 14. In item No. 1 of article 19 omit the words 'except the official correspondence, etc.'

"ART. 15. In item No. 1 of article 24 omit the words 'public robbery.'

"ART. 16. In item No. 6 of said article insert 'within at least six days from the approval by the inspector of an order of removal issued by the administrator, the merchandise requested, on hand in the customs warehouses, being responsible, etc.'

"ART. 17. Omit article 25.

"ART. 18. Paragraph 2 of article 26 should follow item No. 6 of article 24.

"ART. 19. To article 27 of the corresponding section add 'and knowledge of the administrator.'

"ART. 20. Item No. 6 of article 39, in place of the words 'will be furnished' insert the words 'will be.'

"ART. 21. In paragraph 2 of article 45 change No. 94 to 93.

"ART. 22. At the end of part 1 of article 51 add 'who shall have no authority.'

"ART. 23. Change No. 10 of article 56 to read: 'powder and salt.'

"ART. 24. The second part of No. 12 should read 'with exception of Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9.'

"ART. 25. In No. 1 of article 57 omit the word 'plows,' substituting this word in No. 7 of the same article, and to this same number add 'spades, bars, crowbars, shovels, and plowshares.'

"ART. 26. The following changes should be made in the No. 7 referred to:

"Add to the words 'empty bottles,' 'ordinary bottles for liquors.'

"Omit the words 'fat, hogs,' 'gasoline,' 'ore dust.'

"ART. 27. In article 27 after the word 'wire' insert 'with barbs.'

"Add 'asbestos,' 'columns and beams of iron for construction,' 'ornamented iron plates for construction.'

"Omit the word 'dynamite,' and the rest of the words following 'vanilla of the carob tree.'

"ART. 28. In article 61:

"Omit 'tin' and 'effervescent glue.'

"Add 'sugar,' 'leaf tallow,' 'machetes for clearing.'

"Omit 'Wooden boards for manufacturing boxes.'

ART. 29. In article 63, after 'gaseous waters,' add 'except crystal or glass,' 'Carbonic acid.'

"Immediately after the word 'bronze' insert 'copper,' 'tin.'

"Omit 'dried prunes.'

"After 'chica in general' insert 'with exception of those of grape.'

"To the word 'toilets' add 'and urinals.'

"Add 'vermicelli,' 'gasoline,' 'effervescent glue,' 'lard or tallow,' and 'cut boards for manufacturing boxes.'

"Omit 'machetes for clearing,' 'machines weighing less than 50 kilograms for tanners and carpenters,' and 'glass tiles and their frames.'

"Insert in the proper place. 'uncooked hams.'

"After 'tacks' insert 'and nails less than half an inch.'

"ART. 30. In article 64 omit 'steam stills, etc.,' 'sugar,' 'vermicelli,' 'hand axes,' and 'machetes that are not for clearing,' and add 'cloth goods.'

"In place of 'empty barrels' insert 'empty trunks,' and in place of 'lard of hogs or cattle' insert 'lard, except that of hogs or cattle.'

"Add 'dried prunes,' 'preserved fruits,' and 'iron or steel vessels.'

"ART. 31. In article 65 add 'hand axes,' 'machetes not for clearing,' 'hemp cloth,' and 'Florida water, Kananga, Divina of the ordinary kind, and Bay rum.' in 'tags' omit the words 'intended for factories now in the country.'

"ART. 32. In article 66 omit 'white tags for bottles;' and the words 'for children,' after 'playthings;' 'for different uses' after 'caneva paper perforated;' 'cloth,' and 'Florida water, Kananga, etc.'

"ART. 33. In article 67 add 'concertinas' after 'accordions.'

"After the word 'alcohols' add 'of more than 25° Cartier.' In place of 'rails' insert 'leather purses for letter carriers.'

"After the words 'cotton dresses sewn' let the remaining words follow, omitting "or of linen.'

"ART. 34. In article 68: After the words 'laces, whether of cotton' add 'linen or wool;' in 'gloves' except those of leather or silk.

"Add to 'sewn linen dresses, shirts, chemises, collars, cuffs, etc., those of net work which pay 50 cents a kilogram, and those lined with silk that are appraised at 2 *sucres* per kilogram, are excepted.'

"Omit 'ready-made trimmings, etc.'

"ART. 35. Add to article 69 'ready-made trimmings, not of silk, for dresses, footwear, etc.,' and 'forms for hats.'

"ART. 36. In article 70 add after the words 'silk gloves' 'and of kid, etc.'

"ART. 37. To article 71 add: 'silk trimmings for dresses' and 'silverware.'

"ART. 38. In article 72 omit the word 'hundred.'

"ART. 39. Omit articles 76 and 77.

"ART. 40. Article 78 should read: 'If a package should contain different kinds of goods, or merchandise not ordered and of a higher classification, and if the manifest should not clearly indicate its different contents, all shall be appraised as those of the highest class.'

"ART. 41. In article 81, after the words 'Every package of merchandise robbed,' add 'or which should not be delivered to the custom-house by the ship.'

"ART. 42. In article 85 omit the last paragraph.

"ART. 43. Change article 86, paragraph 2, to read: 'There shall be collected, as consular fees on manifests, 10 per cent of the amounts that have been paid for the acknowledgment of the consular invoice.'

"ART. 44. At the end of paragraph 3 of article 86 add: 'that shall form a part of the national receipts.'

"ART. 45. In article 87 omit the last paragraph.

"ART. 46. In paragraph 4 of article 95 omit the words: 'as, for example, that which would result if vermicelli were appraised at 15 cents a kilogram instead of 10 cents.'

"ART. 47. In article 111 insert 'twenty' in place of 'five.'

"ART. 48. Omit article 118.

"ART. 49. Article 159 should read: 'On all goods brought into the Republic, except those of an inflammable nature (which latter shall pay one-half), there shall be collected at the custom-house a duty of 2 cents per cubic foot.'

" 'For each 50 kilograms of lead, iron, and other metals, 5 cents.'

" 'Wharfage or storage shall be charged for by the month or fraction of a month, a fraction of a month being considered as an entire month.'

"ART. 50. In article 167 the references to article 55 should refer to article 57, and article 5 should be omitted.

"ART. 51. To the last paragraph of article 170 add 'and their surcharges.'

"ART. 52. Omit article 181.

"ART. 53. Add the following article: 'The Secretary of the Treasury shall codify the customs law, embodying in same the present modifications, and shall carefully correct the references that have been erroneously given.'

The following is the list of the alterations made in the tariff of import duties:

Articles.	Rates of duty per kilogram.	
	New.	Old.
Sugar	<i>Sucres.</i>	<i>Sucres.</i>
Tin, unmanufactured	0.02	0.10
Machetes for clearing undergrowths	.05	.02
Machetes (including small axes) for other purposes	.02	.05
Sparkling kola water	.15	.10
Copper, unwrought, and in unperforated sheets	.05	.02
Alimentary pastes (vermicelli, etc.)	.05	.10
Gasoline	.05	Free.
Prepared grease (<i>manteca</i>):		
Lard of hogs or (tallow of) cattle	.05	.10
Other kinds	.10	(*)
Iron nails, less than one-half inch long	.05	.02
Unbleached calicoes	.10	.25
Dried prunes	.10	.05
Fruits preserved in sirup	.10	(*)
Iron or steel pots	.10	.01
Hemp tissues	.15	(*)
Florida water, Kananga water, etc.	.15	.25
Clothing of linen, sewed	1.00	.50
Linen clothing, sewed, with silk lining	2.00	1.50
Same, of hosiery make	.50	.25
Silk gloves, leather gloves	2.00	(*)
Ornaments made up:		
For dresses, boots, hats, etc., silk	3.00	(*)
Same, not of silk	1.50	1.00
Precious stones, mounted or not	50.00	150.00
Hoes, crowbars, and shovels	Free.	.01
Iron beams and columns for buildings	.01	.05
Sheet iron with ornamentation for buildings	.01	.05
Empty barrels	.05	.10
Laces of linen	1.00	(*)
Hat shapes	1.50	(*)

* Unenumerated.

† Various rates.

CONSULAR FEES FOR MANIFESTS.

By virtue of a recent enactment which went into force on January 1, 1902, the consular fee for the manifest of a vessel which was formerly 2 *centavos* per ton register has been changed to a fee of 10 per cent of the total amount (fees) paid for the certification of the consular invoices of goods consigned by that vessel. The storage (warehousing) dues have also been readjusted and are now fixed at the following amounts, leviable per month, each part of a month being counted as if it were a complete month:

Lead, iron, and other material.....	per 50 kilograms..	0.05
Inflammable goods	per cubic foot..	.01
All other articles	per cubic foot..	.02

THE MANUFACTURE OF MANAVI HAMMOCKS.

The Consul-General of the United States at Guayaquil has made a report to the Department of State at Washington with reference to a hammock of domestic manufacture in Ecuador, which "commends itself because of its durability, artistic workmanship, comfort, and general superiority." It is also described as an indispensable household adjunct in the homes of Ecuador, being used as a hammock by day and as a bed by night.

This hammock is known as "manavi," and is manufactured from material derived from the leaves and shoots of a palm which is found in some of the coast Provinces of Ecuador. This palm, which attains a height of from 18 to 24 feet, is known as the "mocora" (*Bactris*), is very thorny, maturing in eight or ten years, and living for an indefinite period, provided its shoots are properly cut. The strength, delicacy, and elasticity of its fibers are unrivaled.

So far as known, the manavi hammock was first manufactured in the district of Pajan, Manavi, spreading thence to the other parts of the Republic. In the process of manufacture the fiber is made into stout cords, intertwined every half inch with spiral cross strands; 12 to 14 manila cords are strung into the ends and bound together with the suspending ropes. The weight of the hammock ranges from 10 to 20 pounds, and the favorite coloring is that of wheat straw with narrow red stripes.

HONDURAS.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

On January 1, 1902, the President of the Republic of Honduras, General TERENCIO SIERRA, delivered an important message to the National Congress assembled at Tegucigalpa, capital of the Republic. The appended facts are deduced from this document.

The President states that during the preceding year absolute peace and tranquillity reigned throughout the Republic. The year had been a prosperous one for the nation in every sense of the word; the rights of individuals had been respected and observed; population had steadily increased; property had risen in value; sanitary conditions had improved; commerce and industry had prospered; the field of education had widened; means of communication had been rendered less difficult, and that the most complete conditions of prosperity and happiness had existed throughout the land.

During the year 1901 the cost of policing Tegucigalpa was \$35,543. Improvements were made in the jails of that city, and particular attention was given to the betterment of the sanitary condition of the same. The penitentiary, the only well-organized penal establishment existing in the capital of the Republic, was maintained during the year referred to at a cost of \$9,398.75. On September 15, 1900, a new addition was added to the general hospital at Tegucigalpa. This institution is supplied with all modern improvements, as well as a complete assortment of the latest and most approved surgical instruments. Seven hundred and twenty-three patients were treated at this institution in 1901, of which number all but about 5 per cent recovered. The expenses of the hospital during the year amounted to \$24,356.78. During the same period the hospital at Amapala treated 241 cases, the fatalities being only 14. This hospital is maintained from a small tax on merchandise entering the port of Amapala.

The Bureau of Statistics is now occupied in taking a census of the Republic.

The number of public schools increased during the year from 768 to 784, and were attended by 28,026 pupils of both sexes. The number of teachers employed at these schools was 916, of whom 321 were women. The high school for girls and the Normal School, both located at Tegucigalpa, continue to give excellent results. There are 6 national colleges and 7 other educational institutions that receive subventions from the Government, while there are several private educational establishments that receive no Government aid. These colleges employ 159 teachers and have 662 matriculantes.

The industrial school of the nation received the special attention and fostering care of the Government. The shops of this institution were improved, and a shoe factory and tannery added, and the building is now being enlarged for the purpose of making room for a carriage factory and saddlery shop.

Referring to the financial condition of the country in 1901, the net receipts from all sources are stated to have been \$3,017,273.40 and the expenditures \$2,840,397.21, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$176,876.19. Payments on the public debt amounted, during the year, to \$805,144.73, leaving the total indebtedness of the

Republic \$1,285,207.75 at the commencement of 1902. The general balance of the nation is made up as follows:

Assets, consisting of money and other values	\$2,600,011.85
Liabilities	1,332,400.40
Excess.....	1,267,611.45

The imports of Honduras, given in the currency of that country, amounted in 1900 to \$4,168,599.51, and the exports to \$6,183,023.37, or an excess of exports over imports of \$2,014,423.86. Exchange on United States gold fluctuated during the year from 115 to 130 per cent.

Agriculture, in general, was in a flourishing condition, and there was a notable increase in the cultivation of tobacco during the year. The exportation of cattle in 1901 was somewhat less than that of 1900.

Notwithstanding the fact that the mining industry in Honduras developed considerably during the year, it is as yet in its infancy. The exports of ores amounted to \$2,279,115.50, as compared with \$1,808,822 in 1900.

A number of new industries were established, consisting principally of cigar and cigarette factories, cotton mills, soap and candle factories, and sundry other manufacturing industries.

The post-office service continued in good condition, while the quantity of mail handled was greater than that of the previous year. The telegraph service was excellent during the year, and 120 miles of additional wires were added to the system, making the total length of the telegraph lines 3,166 miles. During 1901, 543,599 messages were transmitted, or 31,045 more than were dispatched in 1900.

During the year 2,999 ships, of a total registered capacity of 491,199 tons, entered Hondurian ports. These vessels brought into the country 5,168 passengers, and carried away on their outward voyages 3,928 passengers, 1,240 remaining in the country.

Considerable work was done on the public highways, and the road from Tegucigalpa to Sabanagrande was opened to the public.

The coinage of 1901 exceeded that of 1900 by \$3,948.52.

In January, 1901, Guatemala declared free of import duties merchandise from Honduras and the other Central American States.

Referring to the boundary question with Nicaragua, the President states that the respective commissions established without difficulty the boundary line from the Pacific Ocean to Portillo de Teotecacinte, but that on endeavoring to extend the line to the Atlantic an agreement could not be reached.

On April 10, 1900, an extradition treaty was celebrated with Belgium, and the same was duly ratified in February, 1901.

By decree of August 23, 1901, the French Government extended until December 31, of said year, the application of the minimum tariff on goods coming from Honduras, and at the present time the holding of a customs convention and the negotiating of a postal treaty with said nation are under consideration.

MEXICO.

BUDGET FOR 1902-3.

The budget submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1902-3 provides for the following expenditures, as compared with like expenditures for the previous fiscal year:

	1902-3.	1901-2.	Increase.	Decrease.
Legislative Department	\$1,145,981.80	\$1,130,983.30	\$15,001.50	.....
Executive Department	308,273.06	183,986.84	124,286.22	.....
Judicial Department.....	126,908.35	537,368.20	.....	\$110,459.85
Department of Foreign Relations.....	688,934.70	755,127.25	.....	66,192.55
Department of Justice and Public Instruction	5,151,421.80	1,852,778.10	2,298,643.70	.....
Department of Promotion, Colonization, and Industry	3,218,620.90	2,889,677.50	398,943.40	.....
Department of Communications and Public Works	996,266.21	996,686.16	.....	419.95
Department of Finance and Public Credit	9,214,190.74	8,699,840.09	514,350.65	.....
Executive	7,087,372.05	7,197,509.10	.....	110,137.05
Public debt	22,216,893.00	21,007,902.45	1,208,990.55	.....
Department of War and Marine.....	14,283,950.22	14,023,242.84	260,707.38	.....
Total.....	64,738,815.83	62,275,101.83	2,750,923.40	287,209.40

Amount of budget, 1901-2.....	\$62,275,101.83
Increase in 1902-3.....	2,463,714.00
Amount of budget, 1902-3.....	64,738,815.83

PERMANENT EXHIBIT OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

The Mexican Permanent Exhibition Company, Limited, of the City of Mexico, has been incorporated with a capital of \$300,000, Mexican silver. This company, the president of which is Mr. JOSE LANDERO Y Cos, has been granted a concession by the Department of Fomento. The company will begin construction in the City of Mexico of such buildings as may be necessary for the establishment of an exhibit of the principal products, domestic and foreign, consumed in the country at the present time. According to the terms of the concession, these buildings must be completed and made ready for the formal opening of the exhibition within a period of two years. The exhibits will consist of as complete a collection as it is possible to obtain of the industrial, mining, and agricultural products of the Republic, as well as similar products of foreign countries and of manufactured articles of all kinds.

The company has the right to charge the exhibitors for the space allotted them, but a sufficient space is to be reserved for any display the Government may wish to make and for which no charge will be permitted.

It is also required by the Government that all the articles placed on exhibition shall be marked with the name of the maker or grower, the name of his agent in Mexico, if he be a foreigner, the price of the article,

the object for which it is intended, and with such other particulars as may be needed for the full information of visitors. The exhibition company is also obliged to publish a catalogue of all articles displayed, and this descriptive list is to be in Spanish, English, French, German, and Italian.

The Government allows the company to import, without the payment of duties, such materials as may be needed for the construction of the buildings, and all imported articles for exhibit can be brought into the country under bond for one year. If they are not reexported by that time they will be required to pay the regular duty. The company is to be furnished by the Government with information regarding the industrial condition of the country and the resources of the different States which it may be desirous of publishing in its catalogue.

The exhibitors, in return for the rent paid for floor space, will be allowed to sell any goods they have on display, or to use the same as samples. They will not be required to pay duties on the goods unsold, unless the same have been in the country more than one year.

POSTAL SERVICE WITH ENGLAND.

A contract has been signed between the Mexican Government and an English navigation company, the Harrison Line, known under the name of Charente Steamships, Limited, to establish maritime postal service between England and Mexico. The steamers are to sail twice a month from Liverpool, making bimonthly stops at Tampico and Vera Cruz. The steamers of this line must also stop, either going or coming, at the other Mexican ports of Tuxpan, Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Laguna, Campeche, and Progreso.

The steamers will land at Barbadoes, St. Thomas, Trinidad, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, Santa Marta, Savanilla, Cartagena, Port au Prince, Kingston, Colon, and New Orleans. The company agrees to carry free of charge for the Mexican Government 10 metric tons of merchandise. The ton is calculated at 2,204 English pounds (1,000 kilograms) in weight, or 40 cubic feet in volume.

In compensation for this obligation the company's vessels will enjoy a reduction of 40 per cent on the tonnage dues established by the decree of July 1, 1898.

A similar contract has been concluded with the German Steam Navigation Company, Hamburg-Amerika Line.

THE PEÑOLES SILVER MINES.

The Belgian Legation at Mexico City has furnished the "Bulletin Commercial," of Brussels, the following information relative to the Peñoles silver mines at Mapimi, which have the reputation of being the most productive in the Mexican Republic.

The capital of the developing company is very large, and judging from its profits and the distribution of dividends, it heads the list of

Mexican exploitations. In its mines and shops more than 5,000 workmen are employed. Recently six new furnaces were built and an electrical plant put in so that the company can now crush 1,500 tons of ore per day. The shops and mines are connected by an electrical railway. The installation of machinery, etc., in these mines represents a total cost of from 500,000 to 600,000 *pesos*.

The mines are very extensive, and are situated in the Buffa Mountains, near the city of Mapimi. The oldest mine, known under the name of Opuela, has been exploited for more than two centuries. The present company discovered and developed veins at a depth of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet; the former concessionaries stopped work at a depth of 1,200 feet, thinking they had exhausted the veins. Every precaution is taken for assuring the most economical extraction of the ore, and the success of the enterprise is due in great part to the intelligence and energy of the director-general. The deposits found at a greater depth (2,000 to 2,800 feet) contain the richest ores, and they guarantee profitable exploitation for a great many years.

Many other mining companies have been established in the same district, which, according to the opinion of the chief geologist of the Government, is destined to become the most important region for the production of silver in the limits of the Republic. It also contains deposits of copper, and several mines of this ore are to be developed. The Descubridora mine, 38½ kilometers northwest of Mapimi, furnishes 500 tons of ore per day. The construction of a railroad connecting this property with the main line of the Mexican Central is projected and it will probably be built during 1902.

The city of Mapimi is connected with the Mexican Central Railway by a narrow-gauge line at Dernejillo, from whence it also has connection, via San Pedro, with the Mexican International Railway.

IMMENSE IRRIGATION SCHEME.

The "Mexican Herald" states that a combination of interests in the lake district about Zapotlan and Sapula, west of Guadalajara, has resulted in an immense irrigation project which is about to be 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 the engineers estimate to be 100,000,000 cubic meters.

There are to be two main tunnels; the first from the lake to a point named Huescalapa, 8 kilometers in length, and the second is to have an extent of 4½ kilometers. On the margin of the lake a fall for the production of motive power will be made. Another fall of 5 meters will be made near the Central Railway at the town of Zapotlan, while a third fall will be provided for at the outlet of the Huescalapa tunnel. In connection with the second tunnel at Barranca de la Muerte there will be

three other falls provided for before the water is distributed through the canals to irrigate the valleys of Sagula, Usamajac, and Amatitlan. To complete this great system of works two main canals, 30 meters wide by 3 meters deep, are to be built in the lagoon, one passing through the center and the other in various transversal courses from which water will be carried in minor canals for irrigation. In the hills of the Sierra del Tigre and San Andres several large dams, or reservoirs, are to be constructed to save the rain water which falls in great abundance during the wet seasons. The water from these dams will be let into Lake Zapotlan.

PROSPECTS FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

According to the press of Mexico, the year 1902 promises to be a great period for the production of sugar in the Republic. Both native and foreign capitalists are investing heavily in the improvement and enlargement of existing plantations and in the creation of new ones. In Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz, United States capital, mainly from the States of New York, Michigan, and Illinois, and French capital, mainly from Paris, is being invested in new and extensive plantations with the latest improved equipments for producing sugar. Domestic capital is being freely used to increase the capacity and the production of older plantations by adding new fields for cane and improved machinery for grinding and refining.

The "Mexican Herald" reports that machinery to the value of \$350,000 has been ordered for various plantations, to be delivered in May, 1902. Sugar producers well posted in the prospects anticipate for the year a yield from 25 to 30 per cent in excess of that of 1901. During 1901 six very extensive and important plantations were started and fully equipped for production in 1902. The San Cristoba and the Panuco plantations, both in the State of Veracruz, and the Alvarado property in the State of Sinaloa, exploited with large capital and furnished with new equipments, will alone give an increased product equal to the maximum per cent of increase claimed. To this must be added the gain from the three other new plantations as well as the increase resulting from improved methods on older and smaller estates. If the sugar production of the Republic continues to increase during the next two or three years in the same ratio as during the past half decade, Mexico will become an exporter of the product.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The "Diario Oficial" of January 14, 1902, publishes the prices at which Government lands may be purchased during the fiscal year

1902-03. The following table gives the price, in Mexican silver, per hectare (2.471 acres):

States and Territories.	Price.	States and Territories.	Price.
Aguas Calientes.....	\$2.20	Oaxaca.....	\$1.20
Campeche.....	1.95	Puebla.....	3.30
Chiapas.....	3.00	Queretaro.....	2.20
Chihuahua.....	1.10	San Luis Potosi.....	2.50
Coahuila.....	1.10	Sinaloa.....	1.20
Colima.....	1.10	Sonora.....	1.10
Durango.....	1.10	Tabasco.....	3.60
Guanajuato.....	2.20	Tamaulipas.....	1.20
Guerrero.....	1.20	Texcala.....	2.20
Hidalgo.....	2.50	Veracruz.....	2.75
Jalisco.....	2.20	Yucatan.....	2.20
Mexico.....	2.75	Zacatecos.....	2.20
Michoacan.....	3.60	Federal District.....	6.10
Morelos.....	1.10	Territory of Tepic.....	2.50
Nuevo Leon.....	1.10	Territory of Lower California.....	.55

NEW STREET-RAILWAY* CONCESSION.

The Department of Promotion and Public Works has granted a railway concession to Mr. PABLO MARTINEZ DEL RIO, of the City of Mexico, or the company that he may organize, to construct a railroad in the State of Tlaxcala. The duration of the concession is ninety-nine years. Construction on the proposed line will commence at a point near kilometer 385 on the Inter-oceanic Railway, and will extend to the San Nicolas branch of the same railroad at a point in the neighborhood of kilometer 105. The main office of the company will be in the City of Mexico. The concessionaire agrees to construct not less than 30 kilometers of track annually, and obligates himself to complete the entire construction within a period of three years. The weight of the rails, the grades and curves, are to be fixed by the Department of Communication and Public Works. The width of the right of way shall not exceed 70 meters. The concessionaire has a right to import, free of duty, for a period of five years, the railway materials specified in article 74 of the railway law.

EXPORTS FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO DURING THREE MONTHS.

The declared exports to the United States from the consular district of the City of Mexico for the quarter ending December 31, 1901, exceeded in value those of any preceding three months, being represented by \$919,153.07, gold. This was an increase of more than \$100,000 over the previous quarter, when the export valuation of the district was \$806,657.40; the increase over the corresponding period of 1900 being \$170,000, when the total valuation was \$748,451.32.

During the last quarter of 1901 gold bullion formed, as usual, the largest item in the declared exports, representing a total of \$571,927.94. Arms and ammunition purchased by Salvador from Mexico in transit,

in bond through the United States, represented a valuation of \$140,500. Among the other items were silver bullion and ore, \$83,874.26; gold ore, \$2,996.05; hides, \$32,760.41; goatskins, \$18,160; broom root, \$12,695.22; pecan unts, \$12,030.93, and palm leaf and straw hats, \$2,191.39.

PAVING IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

During the year 1901 the two United States companies which have contracts for resurfacing the streets of the city of Mexico laid the following areas of asphalt pavement:

The Barber Company paved 55 streets, measuring 95,567 square meters, for which it received \$538,399.17 on account; the Neufchatel Company paved 33 streets, measuring 45,200 square meters, receiving in cash \$219,189.13.

In addition, local Mexican contractors laid sidewalks of Portland cement along 205 streets, the area covered being 118,258 square meters. Other sidewalks constructed included 854 square meters of asphalt, 58,765 square meters of loose stones (on 106 streets), and 192,792 square meters of stone slabs (on 119 streets). The paving of the streets and the laying of sidewalks will be continued throughout 1902.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SMOKELESS-POWDER FACTORY.

The Minister of War recently signed a contract for the establishment of a smokeless-powder factory to be erected in the suburbs of Santa Fé on the lands specified in the contract. The factory, which is to be constructed immediately, is also to engage in the manufacture of dynamite and other explosives, the price of the products to be determined in conjunction with Government authorities. According to the terms of the agreement the building must be finished and the company ready to commence work before July, 1903. The concession includes the manufacture of caps, tapers, and quick matches, the capacity of smokeless-powder production being stipulated as ranging from 176 to 220 pounds per day.

When the products of the company shall be on the market, an internal-revenue tax of 21 *centavos* per kilogram on all explosives imported into or manufactured in the Republic is to be imposed, and the Government further agrees not to reduce the customs duties now governing such articles. Common black powder may be exempted from the internal tax, provided its components are sulphur, carbon, and nitrates of potash and soda, and not nitroglycerin, chlorate of potash, or similar substances.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

The local press of the Republic, especially in the State of Vera-cruz, reports that owing to the remarkable development of tobacco growing and manufacture, it has become difficult to secure sufficient

laborers for the industry. The last tobacco crop, now in course of preparation for the market, far exceeds the preceding one, the quality being in every respect up to the standard requirements. Trade relations with the Central and South American Republics originated in experimental shipments of this article of commerce, and now Mexican tobacco enjoys a steady demand from all parts of the continent to the south of the Republic.

It is stated that a number of capitalists from the United States have acquired tobacco lands in the State of Veraeruz, and that the cultivation of this product is extending to the region between the Papaloapan and Coatzacoalecos Rivers.

The statistics of tobacco exports from Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, amounted to 2,019,355 kilograms, or 4,451,870 pounds, at a total declared valuation of \$2,214,713 (silver). This represents a value of nearly 50 cents (silver) per pound.

DISCOVERY OF CINNABAR MINES.

During a recent trip through the State of Guerrero, an explorer from the United States, Mr. C. W. PUEBETT, discovered several abandoned cinnabar mines. Two of these were found near Pastoria, north of Guerrero. These bear evidence of having been worked many years ago. The discoverer, with an Indian guide, penetrated into one of these mines, descending to a depth of more than 100 meters. Cinnabar is found in these galleries in large deposits near the edge of the soil. Stone wheels, flint machetes, and hatchets have been found in abundance in these galleries, which leads Mr. PUEBETT to believe that their development dates back to before the Spanish conquest.

REGULATION OF THE TRAFFIC IN HENEQUEN.

The "Mexican Herald" of January 3, 1902, stated that the henequen growers and exporters of Yucatan propose to enter into an agreement not to sell or ship any of this fiber below a price which they will determine. If the price in foreign markets (mainly New York, which consumes 90 per cent of the Yucatan exports) goes below a certain minimum, the idea is to hold the henequen until the demand causes a rise in the price. The traders in henequen are all capitalists, and therefore can afford to hold their article until it suits them to sell.

RAILWAY NOTES.

The Mexican National, though a narrow-gauge railroad and one of the oldest lines in the Republic, has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best equipped roads in the country. Its termini are at Corpus Christi, Texas (where it connects with one of the important systems of the United States), and the City of Mexico. It passes through a very rich section of the Republic and reaches many

of the important cities. The company is principally controlled by United States stockholders, who, according to a recent report of the United States Consul-General at Monterey, have decided to make the road of standard gauge, work in that direction having already commenced. Over \$13,000,000 gold have been provided for the widening of the gauge and for making other improvements.

On January 27, 1902, the Mexican Eastern Railway Company of Mexico was incorporated in the city of Dover, Delaware, with a capital of \$5,000,000, the purpose of the company being the construction of a line to operate between Merida, State of Yucatan, and Vera Cruz, Mexico. It is also designed to construct and operate telegraph, telephone, and express lines over the same route.

A new railway line, 40 kilometers in length, is projected from the Escandon Station on the Monterey and Gulf Railroad to the heart of the Frio Valley. This road is to be of standard gauge and will be constructed by the Frio Valley Land Company.

The Morelia and Tacambaro Railway, Timber and Land Company was incorporated at Trenton, New Jersey, on December 30, 1901. The object of this company is the construction and operation of a railroad from the city of Morelia to the city of Tacambaro, Mexico. The capital of the company is stated to be \$6,000,000.

On December 17, 1901, the President of Guatemala drove the first spike in that section of the Guatemala Central Railroad which is to extend toward Mexico. This represents the Guatemala section of the proposed Intercontinental Railway. The concessionaires are New York capitalists.

CERAMICS FOR THE NATIONAL MUSEUM AT WASHINGTON.

The National Museum at Washington has been the recipient of some very valuable ceramics, representing ancient Mexican and Central American pottery working, and which, according to Professor HOLMES, are examples of the finest and rarest ware made by the Miztecs and Zapotecs. Part of the collection consists of five vases unearthed from the ruined cities of Mitla, in southern Mexico, and Copan, in Honduras, and on which the workmanship is typical of the highest degree of skill attained by the aboriginal races. Two are made to imitate copper or metal by means of a peculiar glaze given to the surfaces and by a series of indentations resembling hammered or repoussé metal work. The imitation is so perfect that it is a very difficult matter to be quite sure that they are of clay.

GAS PLANT FOR MONTEREY.

The Consul-General of the United States at Monterey has reported that a citizen of the United States has obtained a concession for lighting and heating that city and would shortly establish a modern gas

plant. The cost of the establishment when completed will be about \$250,000 silver (nearly \$125,000 gold), the equipments to be modern in every respect.

EXPORTS OF COPPER.

Customs statistics show that during the fiscal year 1901 Mexico exported to England 6,583 tons of copper, while to the United States and Continental Europe combined the exports in the same year exceeded 23,000 tons, thus showing a grand aggregate of 30,000 tons during the twelve months. In view of the fact that new mines have been opened since the publication of the official statistics, it is believed that the exports for the current year will materially exceed those of 1901.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The stamp tax for the six months from January to June, 1902, levied by the Federal Government upon the 124 cotton factories in active operation in the Republic, amounted to \$747,144. This tax is payable during the first fortnight of January of each year.

The Government has appointed a commissioner of engineers to make surveys and maps of Port Morelos, Yucatan. It is proposed to dredge the harbor and to construct wharves, customs buildings, etc., at this point.

A company has been formed in Monterey to build and operate a street railway system in Torreon. The enterprise is capitalized at \$300,000, to be increased to \$500,000 when active operations are begun.

NICARAGUA.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ZELAYA.

At Managua, on February 2, 1902, Señor Don JOSÉ SANTOS ZELAYA was inaugurated President of Nicaragua for the third successive term, in the presence of the National Congress and a large assemblage of citizens. Judge MATOS, of the Supreme Court of the Republic, administered the oath of office to the President, who in his address briefly reviewed his previous administration and referred hopefully to the prospects for the building of an isthmian canal and to the benefits Nicaragua would derive from its construction.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

The United States Consul at Managua reports that during the last six months there has been a large decrease in the importation of flour, wine, and machinery from the United States. There has also been a decided decrease in the exportation of coffee—the principal export

crop—owing to the bad crop of last year. This, rather than the competition of any other country, is the cause of the diminished importations of the articles named. There has been no perceptible change in the importations or exportations of other articles, with the exception of sugar. Exchange on the United States, which has averaged during this period about 300 per cent premium, and the hard times caused by short crops, have made it necessary to economize; and as most of the machinery imported into the country is for cleaning and improving coffee, the planters have stopped importing until they get a good crop.

During the year 1901, Nicaragua exported over 4,000,000 pounds of raw sugar, of which three-fourths was sent to the United States. Four years ago the production of sugar was less than half of the home consumption, the output having since increased more than 300 per cent. These facts indicate that Nicaragua should be a valuable market for the sale of sugar-plantation machinery and supplies.

INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC PLANTS.

It has been reported by Mr. CHESTER DONALDSON, United States Consul at Managua, that the Government of Nicaragua has granted to Mr. T. M. SOLOMON, a citizen of the United States, and to Mr. J. SANTOS RAMIREZ, a native of Nicaragua, a concession for the installation of electric-lighting systems at Managua, Masaya, Granada, and Leon. The capital city will be the first consideration, the motive power for the plant to be furnished by steam. The concessionnaires will also construct a dam for the utilization of the water power of Tipitapa Falls, where a plant sufficient for the needs of Managua, Masaya, and Granada will be erected.

The Nicaraguan Government has also granted Messrs. SOLOMON and RAMIREZ exemption from import duties on materials to be used in the enterprise, as well as free entry for provisions and clothing required for their employees.

The contract provides the following rates for each light installed:

	Rate.	
	Pesos.	* \$1.00
One 16-candlepower	6.50	.85
One button and switch	3.00	.50
One hundred feet of wire	18.50	6.25
Monthly charge	3.00	.50

* Value in United States gold at present rate of exchange.

The plant is to be in working order within six months from December 28, 1901, and machinery has already been ordered from the United States.

IMPORT DUTIES ON ESSENCES AND ESSENTIAL OILS.

A decree published in the "Diario Oficial" on April, 1901, and republished in the month of November following, contains the following provisions:

"ARTICLE 1. Essences for the preparation of liqueurs may only be imported by such manufacturers as hold written authority from the director-general of the ministry concerned, and subject to payment of the duties provided in the tariff.

"ART. 2. Essential oils can not be imported except by pharmaceutical chemists or physicians, and must be for exclusive use in the compounding of medicines or medical prescriptions."

"In the applications to be made by them to the Ministry of Finance for an entry permit, the interested persons are required to specify in detail the essences proposed to be imported, so that the authority of the Ministry shall only apply to those capable of being used for apothecaries' purposes."

PARAGUAY.**PROFITS IN MEAT PACKING.**

A law was enacted by the Paraguayan Congress in September, 1901, respecting the establishment of "saladeros" or meat-packing and salting-houses. The chief points of interest in the law in question are, that until December 31, 1910, machinery, materials required for packing, common salt, and chemicals may be imported into the Paraguayan Republic free of duty. The persons to whom concessions for the establishment of packing houses have been granted are required to pay the Government a small tax of 10 to 15 cents gold per hide of each animal slaughtered. The rarity of epidemic diseases among the cattle of Paraguay is an important factor in the development of this branch of industry.

A "saladero" established on the river near Asunción slaughtered during 1901 over 2,500 cattle. Each steer cost delivered about \$9.78, representing a total valuation of \$24,450. The average weight of the hides was 85 pounds, which were sold in Montevideo at an average price of £2 (\$9.78) per hundredweight, or a total of \$20,781,140. From each animal was obtained 180 pounds of salted meat and 39 pounds of tallow. These products were sold at such prices as to bring the profits, per animal slaughtered, up to about \$2.43, or a total profit for the year of over \$6,000.

PRINCIPAL NATIVE WOODS.

Of the sixty varieties of wood native to the Republic of Paraguay about twenty are exported. Of these the following are the principal: (1) *Curupai*, a hard redwood, very durable, used for railroad ties. (2) Cedar, exported to the Argentine Republic and Germany, there being a considerable demand for it in Bremen, where it is employed in the manufacture of cigar boxes. (3) Black laurel, used for railroad sleepers, is not so durable as *Curupai*, burning more readily. (4) Rosewood (*palo de rosa*), similar to the English variety, when properly polished is suitable for light furniture. It also contains medicinal properties. (5) *Ibiri-ro*, a hard, flexible wood used in ship and carriage building. English importers express satisfaction with the samples purchased, and state that it may replace teak to a great extent. (6) Black and yellow *lapacho*, which finds a market in Buenos Ayres, being used in the manufacture of rough carts and in the construction of bridges. (7) Black *peteriby*, used in the manufacture of furniture, being easily worked and capable of taking a high polish. Small quantities are exported to Europe. (8) *Quebracho colorado* (red quebracho), the most important of the woods of Paraguay. Considerable quantities of quebracho are exported to Germany, principally to Hamburg. German capital finds a remunerative investment in this wood, and a line of steamers is employed in its transport. The principal application of the wood is for tanning purposes, but it is also used for railroad ties and for other purposes in which a hard, lasting wood is required. According to a recent analysis, quebracho logs yield an average of 25 per cent and a maximum of 29 per cent tanning matter, it being claimed that Paraguayan quebracho is superior and has a finer color than any other variety of this wood. The greatest volume of quebracho exported from Paraguay was in 1897, when 185,000 tons were sent abroad. In 1900 there was a scarcity of this timber in Germany and a consequent increase in price. (9) *Urundi-mi*, one of the best hard woods of the country, possessing many of the qualities of the *Curupai*. (10) *Tatané*, a beautiful golden-colored wood resembling satinwood; it takes a high polish, and boxes made of it secure the contents from insect depredations. Locally, it is employed in making stems and sterns for ships. (11) *Lignum-vitæ* (*palo santo*), is found in limited quantities and exported to France, being used locally in place of "bronzes" for bearings in engines and screw shafts, and pulley and block wheels.

An increase is reported in the exports of native timber for railroad ties, and it is also thought that the soft woods suitable for the manufacture of paper will soon be in demand.

TARIFF ON BICYCLES.

In virtue of a law of August 31, 1901, bicycles in general and their parts are admitted free of duty in the Republic of Paraguay for one year from that date.

PERU.**THE FORMATION OF MINING SYNDICATES.**

It is reported from Lima that an American syndicate, with headquarters at New York City, has been formed for the exploitation of copper and other mines in the Cerro de Pasco district. Mr. NELL, secretary of the United States Legation at that point, is authority for the statement that the amount of silver coined, smelted, and exported from Peru from 1786 to 1850 was 285,613,796 ounces, of which 161,451,731 ounces were from the Cerro de Pasco mines. Copper exports from that district in 1900 amounted to 11,944.2 metric tons, copper bars to the amount of 5,138 tons also forming part of the output. The coal mines, situated at a distance of 22 to 31 miles from Cerro de Pasco, provide fuel at the rate of \$3.88 per ton, and a narrow-gauge railway is to be constructed so as to render the supply available, instead of paying, as at present, \$24.85 per ton. The construction of a railroad from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco would be a most remunerative investment, as the proposed freight of 24 *soles* (\$11.66) per ton instead of 70 to 80 *soles* (\$34 to \$39), now paid for the same amount on the back of llamas, would allow a quantity of ore to be exported far beyond the present limit.

Another syndicate for the purchase of the rich copper mines in the Yauli district is also being formed. These mines are in the immediate vicinity of one of the stations on the Trans-Andine Railroad, about 120 miles from the port of Callao, at 13,400 feet above sea level.

PROPOSED STEAMSHIP CONNECTIONS WITH JAPAN.

The Japanese contemplate engaging in maritime trade with the countries of the western coast of South America. Recently the Oriental Steamship Company (Toyo Kisen Kaisha) sent a representative to Iquique to investigate the feasibility of starting a direct steamship line from Japan to Peru, touching at intermediate points and taking cargoes of nitrate on the return voyage should no other freight be offered.

SALVADOR.

TARIFF CHANGES IN 1901.

According to the "Diario Oficial," the law of May 21, 1901, exempted indigo from all duties and imposts. It is further provided by ministerial ordinances dated October 14 and 18, 1901, that the importation of empty bags in which indigo is to be exported shall follow the régime of tariff No. 22 (duty 50 *centavos* per kilogram), and that the amount of duties paid on empty bags imported for the shipment of ores out of the country shall be refunded in cash to the exporters of the same at the time of exportation. According to the law of May 17, 1901, bags containing coffee intended for export shall be free of all import duties.

The law of May 22, 1901, reestablished import duties on colored yarn imports at the rate of 5 *centavos* per kilogram.

The ministerial ordinance of August 17, 1901, provides that unbleached cotton tissue called *mantadril*, woven with a single colored stripe not exceeding 1 centimeter in width, is dutiable under tariff No. 5 at the rate of 20 *centavos* per kilogram, and is not taxable according to tariff No. 10, which applies to the same tissue when colored.

A ministerial ordinance, dated October 7, 1901, directs that sheet cotton wadding, for padding the lining (interior) of clothing (enumerated in the tariff law), shall be classed in tariff No. 3, and pay duty at the rate of 2 *centavos* per kilogram.

NEW ISSUE OF BONDS.

According to the "Diario del Salvador" of December 11, 1901, the President of the Republic has authorized the Treasury Department, in conformity with a legislative decree of April 21, 1899, to issue Government bonds to the amount of \$364,244. These bonds will be issued in payment of certain obligations of indebtedness acknowledged by the Congress of Salvador in the decree of May 15, 1901, and will be of the following series and denominations:

Series 3: 10 books of 100 bonds each, of the \$100 denomination.....	100,00
Series 4: 40 books of 100 bonds each, of the \$25 denomination.....	100,00
Series 5: 100 books of 100 bonds each, of the \$10 denomination.....	100,00
Series 6: 100 books of 100 bonds each, of the \$5 denomination.....	50,00
Series 7: 142 books of 100 bonds each, and one book of 44 bonds, of the \$1 denomination	14,24

The form, wording, and coloring of these bonds will be exactly the same as those of the previous issue. The new bonds will draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent from January 1, 1902, to June 30 of the same year, after which time they will draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The 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 December, 1901, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the calendar year ending December, 1901, as compared with the preceding period of twelve months. 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 December, for example, are not published in full until some time in February.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Chemicals:				
Logwood (<i>Palo campeche; Pio de campeche; Campeche</i>):				
Mexico	\$1,545	\$650	\$17,775	\$8,829
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>):				
Mexico	5,168	398	74,810	39,801
Cocoa (<i>Granos; Cacao en grano; Cacao</i>):				
Central America			13,765	2,845
Brazil	140,233	201,183	1,017,452	1,152,107
Other South America	96,394	183,471	1,818,148	2,171,138
Coffee (<i>Café; Cafi; Cafi</i>):				
Central America	122,240	115,051	1,246,571	6,748,306
Mexico	33,438	130,583	2,839,630	2,300,145
Brazil	4,888,962	5,568,183	41,945,564	50,942,871
Other South America	352,621	229,864	4,995,145	6,804,717
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America	97,706	104,401	444,239	537,821
Fibers:				
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Henequen</i>):				
Mexico	713,337	520,308	11,040,650	8,715,221
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America	172,328	175,039	2,385,891	2,795,265
South America	52,963	41,069	819,873	582,506
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):				
Mexico	5,818	3,973	137,247	100,580
Fur skins (<i>Pielas finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):				
South America	22,907	39,913	166,892	205,861
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e peles; Cuir et peaux</i>):				
Central America	27,490	59,166	599,725	484,505
Mexico	225,688	302,725	2,393,478	3,157,885
South America	1,280,149	1,259,849	10,626,802	11,504,133
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Barracha crua; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America	66,758	55,884	747,570	641,917
Mexico	15,790	6,234	178,344	113,440
Brazil	1,931,066	1,387,243	16,918,485	17,121,146
Other South America	46,690	35,801	603,356	567,229

IMPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo en lingüetas, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barras, etc.</i>):				
Mexico.....	\$256,631	\$283,641	\$2,618,735	\$3,126,240
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucre, não superior ao No. 16 de padião holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Central America.....		34,188	56,235	220,491
Mexico.....	1,818	842	14,520	31,386
Cuba.....	18,571	822,705	16,832,261	29,969,214
Brazil.....	358,783	933,298	2,320,548	6,442,317
Other South America.....	1,643,767	1,085,888	7,061,251	5,994,414
Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en cana; Tabaco en folha; Tabac en feuilles</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,411	31	53,668	47,308
Cuba.....	1,156,440	892,719	8,837,231	9,238,086
Wood, mahogany (<i>Caoaba; Magueo; Acajou</i>):				
Central America.....	15,032	13,845	388,883	729,178
Mexico.....	16,691	30,734	503,291	537,156
Cuba.....	8,165	5,761	328,925	217,378
South America.....	1,443	173	19,612	27,504
Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	17,849	62,367	2,272,565	1,511,540
Class 2 (combing).....		123	52,607	16,659
Class 3 (carpet).....	115	56,468	905,711	683,817

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Machinas agricolas</i>):				
Central America.....	445	1,511	10,766	18,848
Mexico.....	21,263	16,343	513,022	483,810
Santo Domingo.....	219	75	1,835	2,219
Cuba.....	7,392	3,898	163,330	78,137
Argentine Republic.....	96,615	165,682	1,391,615	1,739,999
Brazil.....	1,116	1,753	25,829	15,980
Colombia.....	31		1,751	471
Other South America.....	23,415	13,021	308,223	220,441
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maíz; Milho; Maïs</i>):				
Central America.....	2,141	919	30,826	58,678
Mexico.....	91,540	14,063	412,561	948,531
Santo Domingo.....	11		349	162
Cuba.....	59,012	48,342	647,013	811,285
South America.....	1,470	611	18,221	90,942
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Triigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America.....	4,167	1,670	27,781	31,056
Mexico.....	86	395,166	1,481	725,001
South America.....	101,707	39,740	633,032	947,658
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America.....	76,165	93,766	891,199	951,256
Mexico.....	19,105	17,401	148,853	194,296
Santo Domingo.....	19,217	27,177	200,125	193,177
Cuba.....	176,006	163,437	2,021,171	2,073,122
Brazil.....	149,891	115,431	2,851,178	2,462,001
Colombia.....	25,117	20,297	233,355	231,574
Other South America.....	121,251	95,767	1,467,366	2,129,670
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carriages, carros et parties de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	1,621	823	49,351	94,180
Mexico.....	75,135	85,260	1,447,238	954,313
Santo Domingo.....	15,808	606	58,515	27,780
Cuba.....	74,278	87,774	472,877	483,224
Argentine Republic.....	6,329	38,699	436,527	222,175
Brazil.....	2,418	2,466	66,659	79,686
Colombia.....	1,085	384	13,568	17,312
Other South America.....	38,142	8,193	115,865	476,924
Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles et accessoires; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	288	578	9,727	6,132
Mexico.....	1,873	3,246	15,901	23,862

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Carrriages, etc.—Continued.				
Cycles and parts of, etc.—Continued.				
Santo Domingo.....	\$91	\$9	\$366	\$811
Cuba.....	1,581	1,352	68,466	11,315
Argentine Republic.....	3,879	1,262	75,691	9,171
Brazil.....	783	279	19,055	6,249
Colombia.....	21	200	3,525	912
Other South America.....	3,181	2,066	41,601	29,473
Coal:				
Coal bituminous (Carbón; Carrón; Charbon):				
Central America.....	2,235	6,885	36,983	58,264
Mexico.....	137,581	84,115	1,910,105	1,475,521
Santo Domingo.....	2,211	3,468	21,421	20,880
Cuba.....	110,436	98,191	968,818	1,003,220
Brazil.....	28,205	175	269,519	290,705
Colombia.....	2,002	27,968	49,005	111,601
Other South America.....	28,798	30,141	291,744	336,594
Copper:				
Copper (Cobre; Cuivre):				
Mexico.....	51,269	68,387	526,661	185,938
Cottons:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé):				
Mexico.....	281,552	27,072	1,539,078	897,541
South America.....			6,607	
Cotton cloths (Trillos de algodón; Pizendas de algodón; Coton manufacturé):				
Central America.....	69,907	62,359	788,611	647,456
Mexico.....	19,587	21,612	355,551	218,736
Santo Domingo.....	18,150	25,861	211,150	287,472
Cuba.....	10,501	15,077	211,539	279,118
Argentine Republic.....	7,822	15,310	191,722	111,136
Brazil.....	25,257	43,081	399,394	346,272
Colombia.....	39,231	75,392	275,308	1,013,295
Other South America.....	210,849	156,911	1,771,760	1,373,284
Wearing apparel (Ropa de algodón; Roupas de algodão; Vêtements en coton):				
Central America.....	59,806	28,718	139,955	505,687
Mexico.....	37,368	26,020	529,077	149,643
Santo Domingo.....	3,885	1,885	52,773	22,416
Cuba.....	9,705	10,910	121,509	163,101
Argentine Republic.....	886	11,967	13,807	123,518
Brazil.....	1,629	10,635	12,578	43,060
Colombia.....	5,581	5,209	33,241	51,050
Other South America.....	9,700	6,810	79,865	84,135
Electric and scientific apparatus (Appareils électriques y científicos; Appareils électriques e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques):				
Central America.....	7,196	2,829	67,562	66,461
Mexico.....	29,472	61,181	351,886	105,319
Argentine Republic.....	18,387	14,088	302,692	169,453
Brazil.....	11,996	13,841	216,197	238,194
Other South America.....	21,091	14,441	217,452	213,514
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (Carriles de acero; Trillos de aço; Rails Tacier):				
Central America.....	1,990	130	41,210	133,758
Mexico.....	50,984	24,111	1,054,289	1,512,868
South America.....	22,548	3,250	690,448	1,332,177
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (Materiales de metal para construcción, serras y herramientas; Ferruages serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, seies et outils):				
Central America.....	12,037	8,895	118,346	111,873
Mexico.....	48,135	51,516	541,263	577,582
Santo Domingo.....	3,885	1,296	22,563	24,858
Cuba.....	37,458	41,588	308,921	389,328
Argentine Republic.....	17,658	24,531	295,073	294,248
Brazil.....	11,591	12,074	217,012	123,757
Colombia.....	5,005	2,401	41,419	51,498
Other South America.....	48,579	28,151	390,513	354,097
Sewing machines and parts of (Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coudre e acessórios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	2,051	3,111	37,536	31,684
Mexico.....	12,146	16,495	313,437	328,261

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Iron and steel, manufacturers of—Continued.				
Sewing machines and parts of—Continued.				
Santo Domingo	\$1,660	\$308	\$8,178	\$8,788
Cuba	11,684	5,398	121,803	71,579
Argentine Republic	16,458	198	206,232	132,867
Brazil	3,416	2,215	106,259	37,329
Colombia	497	891	7,912	13,240
Other South America	15,285	16,439	178,085	208,190
Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America	665	809	4,303	5,972
Mexico	4,107	13,121	72,507	106,032
Santo Domingo	70	201	1,070	1,606
Cuba	4,666	2,382	13,417	37,382
Argentine Republic	1,420	1,691	30,487	18,966
Brazil	607	1,019	8,942	9,256
Colombia	191	234	1,883	2,970
Other South America	1,729	2,768	31,908	42,610
Leather and manufactures of:				
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suela; Cuero uño para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America	5,255	2,946	38,117	25,058
Mexico	712	1,211	28,837	11,462
Santo Domingo	311	172	7,685	3,245
Cuba	4,180	4,850	42,464	77,657
Argentine Republic	10,133	1,265	101,901	71,421
Brazil	3,579	13,062	99,502	103,292
Colombia	70	100	3,409	6,281
Other South America	8,920	2,698	66,821	80,958
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America	18,000	16,681	167,129	158,975
Mexico	30,953	17,939	350,961	567,539
Colombia	15,017	4,181	68,049	42,971
Other South America	7,439	7,642	62,291	116,892
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitran; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Central America	815	1,113	12,054	10,252
Mexico	783	1,711	7,251	11,114
Santo Domingo	18	559	4,668	3,594
Cuba	1,629	1,012	14,068	22,496
Argentine Republic	36,932	2,735	124,731	123,264
Brazil	11,865	13,481	155,361	191,082
Colombia	842	710	10,531	13,000
Other South America	4,126	14,165	85,192	127,186
Turpentine (<i>Aguarais; Aguarai; Terpenthine</i>):				
Central America	1,086	945	8,681	7,235
Mexico	190	119	4,107	2,945
Santo Domingo	101	87	695	918
Cuba	4,136	6,417	45,117	47,726
Argentine Republic	7,397	6,185	168,404	10,236
Brazil	1,113	6,865	90,127	92,993
Colombia	100	400	3,791	56,207
Other South America	3,333	5,229	38,845	5,229
Oils:				
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico	32,017	91,420	491,443	471,986
Cuba	18,033	23	348,594	252,950
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):				
Central America	17,016	13,522	162,195	150,564
Mexico	8,233	22,944	184,712	194,257
Santo Domingo	.....	4,754	69,531	65,718
Cuba	36,769	29,201	137,028	236,204
Argentine Republic	71,080	98,330	1,267,679	1,169,752
Brazil	136,191	230,163	2,357,524	1,912,363
Colombia	10,539	17,672	163,050	111,641
Other South America	45,970	129,357	1,471,381	1,242,066

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Oils—Continued.				
Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; oleas vegetales;</i> <i>Huiles vegetales</i>):				
Central America.....	\$121	\$716	\$6,756	\$7,456
Mexico.....	64,901	128,332	1,008,761	980,221
Santo Domingo.....	6,260	4,476	77,037	63,024
Cuba.....	2,876	2,214	23,110	39,090
Argentine Republic.....	3,998	1,520	76,075	37,375
Brazil.....	7,819	70,305	337,800	463,326
Other South America.....	19,977	19,323	163,067	183,936
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vaca</i> <i>en latas; Beef conservé</i>):				
Central America.....	2,375	1,351	26,642	25,957
Mexico.....	1,905	1,908	22,094	36,161
Santo Domingo.....		33	84	199
Cuba.....	1,637	1,457	6,185	10,056
Argentine Republic.....			1,015	19
Brazil.....	1,567	500	22,184	10,698
Colombia.....	1,114	272	7,604	6,159
Other South America.....	1,294	882	21,527	21,585
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en</i> <i>salmuera; Carne de vaca, salgada ou en sal-</i> <i>moura; Beef salt ou en saumure</i>):				
Central America.....	1,036	3,647	39,892	41,558
Mexico.....	52	144	1,573	1,407
Santo Domingo.....	414	233	4,919	3,425
Cuba.....	621	411	11,464	5,133
Brazil.....			1,356	3,690
Colombia.....	2,118	847	22,932	13,772
Other South America.....	17,524	7,634	214,350	174,425
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):				
Central America.....	14,542	8,950	115,799	101,099
Mexico.....	3,846	166	25,771	44,661
Santo Domingo.....	51	729	12,197	12,651
Cuba.....	16	296	3,920	2,552
Brazil.....		5,350	61,436	11,393
Colombia.....		192	5,417	5,565
Other South America.....	3,936	2,813	165,637	55,151
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Tuncuho; Lard fund</i>):				
Central America.....	2,316	2,918	29,735	31,297
Mexico.....	4,230	1,382	26,247	34,564
Santo Domingo.....	494	408	2,455	1,299
Cuba.....	21,811	51,591	511,610	398,320
Brazil.....	10,976	25,371	137,842	201,281
Colombia.....	93	269	2,305	2,159
Other South America.....	3,083	2,805	25,239	25,583
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presutto; Jambons</i>):				
Central America.....	3,887	3,602	31,904	33,955
Mexico.....	3,368	4,915	43,852	54,719
Santo Domingo.....	1,144	1,254	12,620	12,686
Cuba.....	59,113	57,612	633,095	575,392
Brazil.....	11	115	5,509	5,111
Colombia.....	2,403	1,359	20,651	16,736
Other South America.....	10,217	8,054	76,561	80,869
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de puerco; Puerco</i>):				
Central America.....	14,700	9,007	105,777	102,401
Santo Domingo.....	1,098	714	10,021	8,841
Cuba.....	53,289	56,110	561,756	582,955
Brazil.....			1,527	69
Colombia.....	1,820	1,198	20,099	15,021
Other South America.....	24,731	17,773	273,412	260,361
Lard (<i>Mantea; Banha; saindona</i>):				
Central America.....	18,707	15,275	220,917	178,233
Mexico.....	35,460	65,861	446,237	615,273
Santo Domingo.....	4,247	3,337	42,285	39,570
Cuba.....	264,829	159,179	2,681,191	2,435,689
Argentine Republic.....	579	494	7,279	10,181
Brazil.....	52,167	131,208	847,603	1,162,557
Colombia.....	11,272	9,154	129,701	98,568
Other South America.....	74,777	76,043	965,390	901,244
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):				
Central America.....	4,086	4,926	49,037	44,486
Mexico.....	5,093	9,007	45,754	71,942
Santo Domingo.....	1,748	1,812	26,039	16,115
Cuba.....	2,144	2,323	29,408	23,588
Brazil.....	11,443	16,529	201,237	183,496

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Butter, etc.—Continued.				
Colombia	\$1,562	\$875	\$14,354	\$14,138
Other South America.....	8,871	8,062	112,744	110,577
Cheese (Queso; Queijo; Fromage):				
Central America.....	1,997	2,010	24,181	23,779
Mexico.....	2,877	3,891	25,918	35,714
Santo Domingo.....	416	427	8,265	5,755
Cuba.....	2,971	2,675	33,465	25,394
Brazil.....		521	64	591
Colombia.....	809	799	7,614	8,298
Other South America.....	525	143	6,857	5,328
Tobacco and Manufactures of:				
Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):				
Central America.....	3,259	1,253	33,129	28,688
Mexico.....	20,033	17,499	158,785	158,945
Argentine Republic.....			29,659	7,739
Colombia.....	700	2,854	12,288	30,836
Other South America.....	3,908	4,045	99,192	92,649
Tobacco, manufactures of (Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué):				
Central America.....	5,788	5,802	57,869	57,779
Mexico.....	2,470	1,159	22,616	18,822
Cuba.....	12,631	11,674	195,469	162,733
Argentine Republic.....		20	6,895	5,322
Brazil.....			459	162
Colombia.....	40	3,306	7,885	20,600
Other South America.....	2,668	4,045	70,728	56,159
Wood and Manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (Madera no manufacturada; Madera não manufacturada; Bois brut):				
Central America.....	9,115	4,377	46,982	51,662
Mexico.....	23,088	65,357	353,310	508,363
Cuba.....	11,412	15,637	70,652	74,013
Argentine Republic.....	33,999	611	54,514	31,729
Brazil.....	1,894		19,886	
Colombia.....	230	708	8,766	12,846
Other South America.....	1,832		45,212	114,424
Lumber (Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction):				
Central America.....	7,693	945	56,765	45,361
Mexico.....	104,459	96,599	1,301,829	999,399
Santo Domingo.....	2,086	8,271	41,108	64,341
Cuba.....	52,554	87,482	1,120,880	869,265
Argentine Republic.....	103,348	145,567	1,145,540	1,401,735
Brazil.....	35,142	10,542	239,818	285,775
Colombia.....	5,978	4,455	56,893	57,663
Other South America.....	103,128	71,371	727,090	795,640
Furniture (Muebles; Mobilis; Meubles):				
Central America.....	5,348	3,384	58,199	50,660
Mexico.....	26,007	43,754	400,407	547,069
Santo Domingo.....	2,428	1,479	24,308	28,353
Cuba.....	31,543	23,455	645,546	328,231
Argentine Republic.....	5,518	3,629	87,045	78,028
Brazil.....	709	1,148	25,810	16,557
Colombia.....	2,634	1,429	18,264	22,355
Other South America.....	5,066	5,628	67,516	79,714

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1901.

The advance sheets of the Summary of Foreign Commerce issued by the Treasury Department show that the total value of the articles imported by the United States during the calendar year 1901 exceeded the calendar year 1900 by \$51,271,342, while the total value of the exports was \$14,926,122 less in 1901 than in 1900. The total volume of trade increased by \$38,706,148, or from \$2,307,095,827 in 1900 to \$2,345,801,975 in 1901. Neither the imports from nor the exports to Porto Rico and Hawaii are taken into account in the summary of 1901 in connection with the foreign trade of the country, though they are

included in the total for 1900, the two, taken together, having sent products to the United States to the value of \$11,697,551, and having received from the United States merchandise valued at \$10,288,782 in that year. While in 1901 their commerce with the United States proper increased largely, both were considered as forming part of the United States. The export totals for 1901 include the values of foreign goods reexported, worth \$27,296,929 and \$24,936,001 in 1901 and 1900, respectively.

A study of the import statistics shows that the greater part of the increase in 1901 was made up of articles entering into processes of manufacture (increase, \$26,000,000) and articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc. (increase, \$18,000,000). Manufactured articles ready for consumption represent a comparatively small portion of the increase (\$6,300,000), and articles of food and animals show an increase of but a little over one-fourth of 1 per cent (\$600,000). The percentage of free imports in 1901 was 43.33, as compared with 41.28 in 1900. The duties collected from customs amounted to \$243,329,967 in 1901, against \$240,304,737 in 1900.

The reduction in the value of manufactured articles exported was due in great part to the decrease in the grand total of exports of copper and manufactures thereof, including ingots, bars, and old (junk). The value of such exports was only \$33,534,899 in 1901, as compared with \$57,542,610 in 1900.

The five principal articles which showed a decrease in exports in 1901, as compared with 1900, were corn, iron and steel manufactures, copper, cotton, and mineral oils. Of these, cotton and mineral oil both show an actual increase in quantity, though a decrease in value. In iron and steel there was a reduction of \$27,000,000, which was partly due to reduced prices. The reduction in exports of corn was due solely to the great deficiency in the crop of this grain in the United States.

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following statement contains the classifications of the imports and exports and the official valuation of each class, as well as the total worth of both imports and exports:

Comparison of imports.

Classification.	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Articles of food and animals.....	\$219,934,786	\$219,338,443	\$596,343
Articles in a crude condition entering into processes of domestic industry.....	304,031,545	280,380,796	23,650,749
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts.....	87,185,552	84,803,857	2,381,695
Articles manufactured ready for consumption.....	138,757,953	132,475,418	6,282,535
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	130,511,220	112,151,200	18,360,020
Total.....	880,421,056	829,149,714	51,271,342

Comparison of exports.

Classification.	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Products of—			
Agriculture.....	\$910,246,388	\$901,655,411	*\$85,591,977
Manufactures.....	395,144,030	441,406,942	46,262,912
Mining.....	40,416,597	39,222,902	*193,695
Forest.....	50,191,255	51,481,146	3,989,891
Fisheries.....	7,426,684	8,074,684	548,900
Miscellaneous.....	4,358,936	5,169,027	*810,091
Foreign.....	27,296,929	21,936,001	*2,360,928
Total.....	1,465,380,919	1,477,946,113	12,565,194

*Increase.

The imports and exports of gold and silver in the year 1901, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:

	1901.		1900.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Gold.....	\$54,761,880	\$57,729,889	\$66,719,084	\$54,134,623
Silver.....	31,146,782	55,638,901	40,100,343	66,221,664

IMPORTS BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

The following tables show the value of the imports and exports of the United States by grand divisions for the year 1901, as compared with the previous calendar year:

Grand division.	1901.	1900.	Increase.
IMPORTS.			
North America.....	\$158,732,432	\$130,361,453	\$28,370,979
South America.....	120,384,181	102,706,633	17,677,548
Europe.....	451,496,304	411,610,461	12,885,843
Asia.....	125,093,643	120,378,219	4,715,424
Oceania.....	10,813,409	23,067,642	*12,254,233
Africa.....	10,901,087	11,025,306	*124,219
Total.....	880,421,056	829,149,711	51,271,345
EXPORTS.			
North America.....	199,210,353	198,788,019	422,334
South America.....	42,557,501	41,248,051	1,309,450
Europe.....	1,099,574,016	1,116,399,524	*16,825,508
Asia.....	59,068,723	58,726,173	342,550
Oceania.....	35,288,230	39,805,176	*4,516,946
Africa.....	29,652,093	22,979,170	6,672,923
Total.....	1,465,380,919	1,477,946,113	12,565,194

*Decrease.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

The total value of the imports by the United States from all of Latin America in 1901 was \$214,317,110, or 24.34 per cent of the grand aggregate value of foreign commodities purchased. This was an increase of \$44,065,763 over the previous year, when the products received from the same countries were worth \$170,251,347 and only represented 20.53 per cent of the total value of the imports. The value of the exports from the United States to the whole of Latin America in 1901 was \$117,961,744, or but about 8.05 per cent of the

aggregate value of all the exports from the country. In 1900 the exports to Latin America were worth \$118,865,364, or \$1,503,590 in excess of the year 1901. Besides the trade statistics of the Latin-American countries embraced in the International Union of American Republics, the figures used in this article include statements representing commercial transactions with Cuba, the French West Indies, Miquelon, Langley, etc., British Honduras, and French Guiana, as regards the imports, and the same islands and colonies, with the addition of the Falkland Islands, as regards the exports.

Considering the Latin American Republics belonging to the International Union separately, and as a whole, the statistics for the calendar year 1901 show that the imports by the United States from those countries and of the exports from the United States to each and all of them had the following valuations, the figures for the preceding year being also furnished by way of comparison:

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Argentine Republic	\$9,455,634	\$8,098,343	\$1,357,291
Brazil	79,390,725	64,911,507	14,479,218
Bolivia *	26	22	4
Chile	9,236,009	7,471,061	1,764,948
Colombia	3,541,305	3,080,427	460,878
Costa Rica	3,196,231	2,959,439	236,792
Ecuador	1,421,563	1,577,186	155,623
Guatemala	4,180,417	2,190,145	1,990,272
Haiti	1,127,641	1,357,775	230,134
Honduras	1,900,229	1,114,093	786,136
Mexico	35,281,633	28,179,829	7,101,804
Nicaragua	2,193,313	1,729,747	463,566
Paraguay *		1,740	1,740
Peru	3,416,178	2,916,531	500,647
Salvador	1,111,414	746,936	364,478
Santo Domingo	3,361,319	3,228,849	132,470
Uruguay	1,974,977	2,086,893	111,916
Venezuela	7,153,520	6,529,858	623,662
Total	167,280,221	138,181,054	29,099,170

*Bolivia and Paraguay having no seaports, most of the imports are credited to other countries: in the case of Bolivia, to Chile and Peru, and in the case of Paraguay, to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

†Decrease.

EXPORTS.

Countries.	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Argentine Republic	\$11,117,521	\$11,095,538	\$21,983
Bolivia	111,580	120,033	8,453
Brazil	11,136,101	11,516,681	380,580
Chile	4,809,244	4,596,525	\$212,719
Colombia	3,304,191	2,605,544	\$698,646
Costa Rica	1,688,754	1,588,670	\$100,084
Ecuador	1,822,955	1,590,055	\$232,900
Guatemala	1,522,338	1,128,418	\$393,920
Haiti	1,956,343	3,720,279	1,763,936
Honduras	1,109,546	1,126,832	17,286
Mexico	26,771,568	38,270,933	11,499,365
Nicaragua	1,364,518	1,767,399	402,881
Paraguay	16,155	8,487	\$7,668
Peru	3,148,610	1,311,886	\$1,836,724
Salvador	799,191	756,586	\$42,605
Santo Domingo	1,700,371	1,782,760	82,389
Uruguay	1,180,820	1,738,742	557,922
Venezuela	3,052,393	3,016,762	35,631
Total	86,912,198	88,842,130	1,929,932

*Increase.

The value of the imports received from the above 18 Republics by the United States represent 19 per cent of the aggregate value of all the imports received by the latter country in 1901 and of 16.67 per cent of the grand total for 1900. The value of the exports by the United States to these Republics represented but about 5.93 per cent of its total exports in 1901 and but 6.02 per cent of the total in 1900. The balance of trade in favor of those countries, therefore, was \$80,368,026 in 1901 as against a balance of \$49,338,924 in 1900.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS FROM A BRITISH STANDPOINT.

The standing of the United States among its commercial competitors, and especially with those of Europe, is illustrated by some statements made by the London Daily Mail Year Book for 1902. In the various chapters of this work the features of conditions in the United States are analyzed and discussed. Under the head of wealth the United States is placed first on the list of great nations, the figures for the various countries considered being: United States, £16,350,000,000; United Kingdom, £11,806,000,000; France, £9,690,000,000; Germany, £8,052,000,000; and Russia, £6,425,000,000. While the United States heads the list for wealth, it is shown that it has the smallest national indebtedness, the figures being:

United States	£221,000,000
Germany	651,000,000
United Kingdom.....	706,000,000
Russia.....	711,000,000
France	1,239,000,000

The percentage of debt to wealth is given as:

	Per cent.
United States	1.4
United Kingdom.....	6.0
Germany	8.1
Russia.....	11.1
France	12.8

Under the head of commercial competition the Year Book says that the first year of the twentieth century opened badly for two of the four leading industrial nations. The trade of the United States was good and showed no decline from the booming period of 1899 and 1900, but rather, in most industries, a continuance of the boom of which the United States has had so disproportionately large a share; and France, which had responded less expansively to the boom, remained unaffected by the decline and progress elsewhere. In England and Germany, however, the decline was felt acutely.

Under the head of the world's wheat crop the United States is shown to be far in advance of any other country in the production of

this cereal, the estimate of the world's crop for 1901 being as follows, in English quarters (8 bushels):

United States	90,000,000	Spain	13,000,000
Russia	42,000,000	Roumania and Bulgaria	12,000,000
France	38,000,000	Germany	11,000,000
India	30,000,000	United Kingdom	7,000,000
Italy	17,000,000	Australia	7,000,000
Hungary	16,000,000		

The wheat product of the Argentine Republic is not included in this estimate by the "Daily Mail."

Under the caption "Fight for the Iron Trade," the Year Book calls attention to the fact that the United States is now the world's largest producer of pig iron and steel, and says:

"It will be noted that the United Kingdom has lost ground, producing 396,749 tons less in 1900 than in 1899, the total for Great Britain being nearly 5,000,000 tons less than in America. An unsatisfactory feature in the British iron and steel trade is that in 1900 we imported more iron and steel than in any previous year and exported less, while the United States exported more than ever."

The tables accompanying this statement show the pig-iron production of 1900 to have been as follows:

	Tons.
United State	13,789,242
United Kingdom	8,908,570
Germany	8,494,852
France	2,699,494
Russia	2,821,000

The steel production was as follows:

	Tons.
United States	10,087,321
Great Britain	4,901,054
Germany	4,799,000
France	1,624,046
Russia	1,494,000

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1901.

Estimates of the mineral production of the United States during the year 1901, according to figures furnished the Treasury Bureau of Statistics in January, 1902, indicate that in gold, silver, iron, steel, coal, and mineral oil the maximum of output was reached. These estimates put the gold product of 1901 at \$80,218,800, against \$79,171,000 in 1900, which was the highest record in gold production attained previously by the United States. The silver output is placed at 59,653,788 ounces in 1901, as compared with 57,647,000 ounces in the previous year. The pig-iron production is estimated at 15,800,000 long tons, against 13,789,242 in 1900, the latter year having previously held the

record of production. The coal production is estimated at 267,850,000 long tons, against 240,965,917 long tons in 1900, the year of the highest output heretofore. In the petroleum estimate the entire production is placed at 2,772,000,000 gallons, against 2,661,233,568 gallons in 1900, when the figures had exceeded all previous records. The only item in the list showing a slight decrease in 1901 as compared with 1900 is copper, which fell off about 5,000 tons, the estimated production for the latter period being 265,625 long tons. Not only do these figures show an excess of production over any previous United States record, but they exceed, in nearly every item, that of every other country.

In 1900 the Russian figures of the petroleum output slightly exceeded those of the United States, but it is probable that the enormous total given for 1901 will again place the latter country in the lead. In regard to the competition in coal production, "The London Daily Mail Year Book" reports that the "United States has for the last two years outstripped us as a coal producing country." The total output of the United States in 1900 exceeded that of any other country, and as its previous record is exceeded in 1901 by 27,000,000 tons, it is evident that the United States is in the lead in the world's coal production.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

The preliminary estimate of the Director of the Mint on the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1901 indicates only a slight gain over the production of the preceding year. The yield of Alaska fell off by about \$1,000,000, while the State of Colorado made a slight gain in gold, and the other producing districts were nearly stationary. The yield of silver exceeded that of the previous year by about 2,000,000 fine ounces.

The total number of ounces of fine gold produced is shown to have been 3,880,578, with a value of \$80,218,800. The number of fine ounces of silver produced was 59,653,788, having a commercial value of \$35,792,200. The coinage value of the silver is approximately \$77,000,000. Gold was produced in greater or less quantities in 23 States and Territories and silver in 22. Colorado is the greatest ore-producing State, the value of its gold product in 1901 being estimated at \$29,000,000 and its silver product at \$20,833,333. California's gold product was valued at \$15,730,700, while \$1,118,333 represented its silver output. Other large producers were: Montana, \$5,023,000 gold and \$14,500,000 silver; Utah, \$3,824,300 gold and \$10,250,000 silver; Alaska, \$6,904,400 gold and \$55,000 silver; Arizona, \$4,193,400 gold and \$2,995,500 silver.

IMPORTS OF COFFEE IN 1901.

The imports of coffee by the United States during the calendar year 1901 amounted to 1,072,009,182 pounds, and were valued at \$70,156,044.

These figures represent the largest importations of this commodity ever made by the United States. They exceeded those of the calendar year 1900 by 286,090,648 pounds, those of 1899 by 193,810,648 pounds, and those of 1898 by 267,745,247 pounds. The net supply in 1901 was also the greatest ever reported, being 1,027,926,869 pounds, and the coffee reexported during the twelve-month period was 44,082,313 pounds. For the other years under consideration the gross supplies, quantities reexported, and the net supply were as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Net supply.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1898.....	804,263,935	23,244,566	781,019,369
1899.....	878,198,534	26,562,552	851,645,972
1900.....	785,918,534	44,625,914	741,292,620

Of the imports of 1901 almost 80 per cent (in weight) came from Brazil, about 8.80 per cent from other South American countries, a little over 6 per cent from Central America, and slightly more than 2 per cent from Mexico, leaving only about 3 per cent to represent the purchases from the rest of the world.

From Latin America the imports were credited to the following countries, the statistics for 1901 being compared with those of 1900:

Countries.	1901.		1900.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Brazil.....	857,104,258	\$50,942,481	608,429,596	\$41,945,564
Other South America.....	94,383,994	6,804,717	56,052,222	4,993,145
Central America.....	65,684,172	6,748,306	43,961,550	4,246,571
Mexico.....	22,897,373	2,200,143	30,010,567	2,859,690
West Indies.....	7,971,330	628,989	9,148,680	739,700
Total.....	1,017,991,127	67,334,636	747,602,615	54,784,670

Other countries from which imports of coffee were received during the two years under comparison were:

Countries.	1901.		1900.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
East Indies.....	11,168,965	\$1,279,654	22,224,166	\$2,928,761
Other Asia.....	4,078,007	590,062	3,562,864	537,896
United Kingdom.....	4,750,301	526,946	2,128,842	293,289
The Netherlands.....	1,934,059	224,057	1,967,483	253,728
Germany.....	1,750,612	173,017	4,416,834	331,131
France.....	150,001	17,519	2,159,374	222,257
Other Europe.....	78,045	5,372	1,721,330	176,420
Africa.....	37,445	3,161	49,813	5,565
All other countries.....	70,720	11,590	85,213	9,114
Total.....	24,018,055	2,831,408	38,316,019	4,726,101

TOTAL POPULATION IN 1900.

The Census Bureau has issued a report which shows that the entire population of the United States, including all outlying possessions, was 84,233,069 on June 1, 1900. The number of inhabitants was

divided as follows: Continental United States, 75,994,575; Philippine Islands, 6,961,339; Porto Rico, 953,243; Hawaii, 154,001; Alaska, 63,592; Guam, 9,000; American Samoa, 6,100; persons in the military and naval service of the country outside of the territory of the United States proper, 91,219. The figures for the Philippine population are those given in the estimate of the statistician of the Philippine Commission.

The report announces that the Twelfth Census only extended to Alaska and Hawaii outside of "Continental United States," but that the figures for the rest of the United States domain are taken from the best available sources. It is stated in the report that at the close of the eighteenth century the population was about 5,333,000, and, taking these figures in connection with those for 1900, it is shown that the inhabitants of the United States increased nearly sixteen-fold in one hundred years.

TEXTILE MILL CONSTRUCTION IN 1901.

The fact that textile mill construction is represented by 255 plants in 1901 as against 400 in the preceding year is not, as might appear at first glance, an altogether unfavorable indication concerning the textile industry. The rapidity with which cotton mills were erected in the United States in 1899 and 1900 was a source of danger, as construction was carried on at a greater pace than was warranted by the sale of cotton goods. A natural reaction from the excessive development of the preceding year was therefore to be anticipated and was also desirable.

The decrease of 145 mills is distributed among all the branches of the industry, with the exception of woolen mills, where an increase of five is noted. The "Textile World," in its annual report on mill construction, gives the following figures, as showing the development of the textile industry in the past six years, as evidenced by new plants put in operation:

Plants.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Cotton	59	171	91	34	49	66
Woolen	53	48	49	25	53	31
Knitting	93	109	57	46	71	85
Silk	29	43	32	19	43	17
Miscellaneous	21	29	16	10	14	8
Total	255	400	245	134	230	207

It must be understood that the figures given do not take account of the new equipments installed in existing plants, which through improved processes have been enabled to exceed in productive capacity the machinery in wholly new mills. It is reported that the list of improvements and enlargements is the largest on record, due to existing prosperous conditions in the textile industries.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

In 1901 the United States imported sugar to the amount of 3,712,210,968 pounds, with a valuation of \$79,619,806, as compared with 3,757,029,255 pounds in 1900, valued at \$91,742,493. The totals for 1900, however, included 222,496,938 pounds of Hawaiian sugar worth \$9,159,432, and as such sugar is now considered among the domestic products the statistics of the receipts from that source were not included in the totals for 1901. The actual receipts were therefore in excess of 1900, though the total valuation was not nearly so large. The sugar imported, classified in the tariff as "not above No. 16 Dutch standard," had a total weight of 3,588,734,000 pounds, and was valued at \$76,503,947 in 1901, and, including Hawaiian, 3,701,447,303 pounds, worth \$90,101,689, in 1900. The sugar imports graded above No. 16 Dutch standard in 1901 weighed 123,476,908 pounds, and was valued at \$3,115,859, as compared with imports in 1900 aggregating 55,581,952 pounds, worth \$1,640,804.

The imports of sugar from Latin America in both years under comparison were of a grade below No. 16 Dutch standard and were distributed as follows:

Countries.	1901.		1900.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Central America.....	8,951,556	\$220,491	2,512,007	\$56,295
Cuba.....	1,302,860,511	29,969,244	652,290,972	852,261
Mexico.....	1,313,984	34,386	506,151	14,520
Brazil.....	368,236,987	6,442,317	123,325,066	2,320,568
Other South America.....	277,338,035	5,994,414	288,873,991	7,064,251
Total.....	1,958,734,076	42,660,852	1,067,795,187	26,307,835

The sugar from Latin American sources entering the United States markets in 1901 represented more than half the total quantity and more than half the value of the sugar imports of the country from the whole world, whereas in 1900 such sugar represented only a little more than one-fourth both of the total weight and the aggregate valuation of the sugar received at United States ports.

IMPORTANT INCREASE IN COCOA IMPORTS.

The imports of cocoa (or cacao) by the United States, and its use throughout the country, are constantly increasing. During the twelve months which ended December 31, 1901, the quantity received aggregated 51,341,847 pounds, at a valuation of \$6,994,214. Of this amount, all but 908,285 pounds, valued at \$273,400, was crude material, including shells and leaves. In 1899 the cocoa imports had an aggregate weight of 39,418,490 pounds and were valued at \$5,587,478, the manufactured products being represented in those figures by 1,043,344 pounds and \$337,607. In 1900 the totals had increased to 46,300,417 pounds and \$6,750,001, the imports of the manufactured product being 995,401 pounds, worth \$295,883. Comparing these figures with the

statistics of 1901, the fact is established that the imports of the manufactured product are decreasing about as rapidly as the imports of the crude material are increasing. But a few years ago the greater part of the comparatively small quantity of cocoa used in the United States was in preparations ready for immediate consumption.

Of the imports of crude cocoa in the last two years, the Latin-American countries furnished the following amounts:

West Indies, other than British, 3,433,918 pounds, valued at \$485,480 in 1900, and 5,459,566 pounds, worth \$700,254, in 1901; Brazil, 7,522,524 pounds, worth \$1,017,452, in 1900, and 9,405,202 pounds, with a valuation of \$1,152,107, in 1901; other South America 12,686,906 pounds, with a valuation of \$1,818,148, in 1900, and 16,502,366 pounds, worth \$2,171,138, in 1901, the totals being 23,643,348 pounds (over one-half the actual supply), and \$3,321,080 in 1900 and 31,367,134 pounds (over three-fifths of the supply) and \$4,023,499 in 1901.

INDIA RUBBER IMPORTS IN 1901.

The average price per pound of the crude rubber imported by the United States in 1901 was 51 cents, as compared with 57.92 cents in 1900; thus, though the imports in 1901 exceeded those of the previous year by 5,815,627 pounds, the aggregate valuation in the latter year decreased by \$457,571. The number of pounds imported in 1901 was 55,152,180, the total value being \$28,120,218, and the totals for 1900 were 49,337,183 pounds and \$28,577,789. These imports, in both years, represent receipts from all parts of the world, the greater portion, however, coming from Brazil. The Latin American countries furnished the following amounts in 1901 as compared with 1900:

Countries.	1901.		1900.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Central America	1,247,517	\$644,917	1,363,131	\$747,570
Mexico	267,565	113,440	362,960	178,344
West Indies	42,841	16,152	85,125	13,152
Brazil	33,719,709	17,121,146	30,571,680	16,918,485
Other South America	1,336,131	567,229	1,161,897	603,356
Total	36,613,766	18,465,884	33,491,793	18,460,907

The invoice prices of the rubber from the various sections of the country vary, as can be observed from the average price per pound of the rubber received from Latin-American countries during both years under comparison, as follows:

Countries.	1901.	1900.
	Cts.	Cts.
Central America	51.70	54.84
Mexico	42.32	49.17
West Indies	37.70	37.16
Brazil	50.78	55.31
Other South America	42.45	51.89

RAILWAY BUILDING IN 1901.

Railway construction in the United States throughout the year 1901 exceeded that of any previous year since 1890. The total length of line built was 5,057 miles, which, added to 194,321 miles, the estimated extent of trackage for 1900, brings the grand total up to 199,378 miles.

In the distribution of this railroad extension by States, Texas heads the list with 583 miles; Oklahoma follows with 428 miles; New Mexico, 275; Georgia, 303; Wisconsin, 196; Missouri, 189; Indiana, 174; Minnesota, 171; Illinois, 164; Michigan, 164; Louisiana, 160; Indian Territory, 157; Arkansas, 156, and Pennsylvania, 153 miles. No other States have increased their mileage within the year to the extent of 150 miles.

While the length of railways and the amount of freight tonnage have steadily increased with the expansion of the commercial interests of the country, the cost of freight transport has greatly decreased. According to figures given by the Bureau of Statistics, 1.24 cents per ton was charged in 1882 for transportation of freight; 1.03 cents in 1887; 0.93 cents in 1890; 0.84 cents in 1895; 0.80 cents in 1897, and 0.75 cents in 1900.

VALUE OF BANANA IMPORTS.

During the calendar year 1901 the United States imported bananas to the value of \$6,846,867, which represents an increase of \$1,198,652 over the year previous, when the imports of this fruit were valued at \$5,648,215. The countries from which bananas were received in both years were the following:

Source of supply.	1901.	1900.	Increase.
British North America	\$101,550	\$19,449	\$82,101
Central America	2,795,265	2,385,901	409,371
British West Indies	2,735,310	1,936,765	778,545
Cuba	471,132	288,528	182,604
South America	582,506	819,873	* 237,367
Other countries	161,104	147,709	13,395

* Decrease.

IMPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS FROM LATIN AMERICA.

The number of pounds and the value of the hides and skins, other than the skins used for fur, imported by the United States in the twelve months of the year 1901 was 310,539,594 pounds, worth \$55,565,388. This was an increase both in weight and valuation as compared with the previous year, when the weight and valuation were 307,315,840 pounds and \$51,587,993, respectively. The imports from Latin America in both years were as follows:

Source of supply.	1901.		1900.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Central America	3,075,666	\$481,505	3,896,668	\$599,725
Mexico	18,198,218	3,157,885	13,137,851	2,333,478
West Indies	1,931,181	377,507	1,487,704	341,610
South America	63,907,566	11,504,135	57,111,912	10,626,802
Total	87,115,631	15,524,030	75,664,135	13,961,615

PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS STONES IN 1901.

Statistics demonstrate that not only were there more precious stones and pearls imported into the United States throughout the year 1901, but also that the native production far exceeded that of any year in the history of the country. The leading features of this branch of industry may be summed up as follows: (1) The continued output of fine blue sapphires in Montana, in Fergus County, and of fancy-colored ones in Granite County; (2) the systematic working of the beryl locality in Mitchell County, N. C.; (3) an increased production of turquoise from Nevada and from the New Mexican mines in Grant and Santa Fe counties; (4) the large sale of the ornamental stone known as "turquoise matrix," wherein the gem and the gangue rock are cut together from all these turquoise mines; (5) a similar cutting of rock and gem from the emerald locality in western North Carolina under the name of "emerald matrix;" (6) the mining of the beautiful purple-pink garnets, now known as rhodolite, in Macon County, N. C.; and (7) the discovery of remarkable colored tourmalines at a new locality in San Diego County, Cal.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE TO THE WEST INDIES.

A new line of steamers from Boston to the West Indies, South America, and Central America (The United Steamship Company) is being formed, and already the arrangements for building two of the steamers are announced. The company will have ten steamers built, and the present intention is to name the boats after Presidents of the United States.

The Bath (Maine) Iron Works will build two of the steamers, at an approximate cost of \$1,000,000.

URUGUAY.**GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS.**

The outlook in Uruguay of the general trade and economic conditions of the Republic for the coming year is very favorable, as the reports from the various centers of production indicate augmented values in almost every branch of national industry. It is estimated that the wool clip will be considerably in excess of 1901, a profit of about \$12,000,000 being figured on. Consul SWALM reports from Montevideo that both the planting and growing seasons for the wheat crop of the country have been excellent, a greatly extended area having been sown, and the best American agricultural implements having been employed. The produce of this crop is valued, by computations on data from all the Departments, at \$10,000,000. The live stock ready for slaughter is about 700,000 head, and conservative estimates of the export values of these three important items of

commerce, coupled with other native products, reach a total of \$40,000,000.

The custom-house receipts of the first ten months of the year 1901 are given as follows by the "South American Journal" of January 11, 1902:

Months.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
January	\$672,824	\$198,606	\$871,430
February	603,053	156,831	759,884
March	932,642	180,598	1,113,240
April	788,622	202,277	990,899
May	640,146	164,869	805,015
June	532,071	107,331	639,405
July	595,341	68,972	664,313
August	726,643	56,160	782,803
September	738,261	45,410	783,674
October	762,550	48,300	810,850
Total	6,992,159	1,229,754	8,221,913

Returns from the same sources in the corresponding periods of the preceding seven years give the following results:

1894	\$8,849,727	1898	\$8,436,263
1895	8,957,424	1899	8,362,565
1896	8,898,012	1900	8,167,146
1897	7,104,661		

Exports of frozen beef from Uruguay to English markets from January 1, 1901, to October 31 amounted to 347,924 quarters as against 143,859 for the same period of 1900. During the same nine months of the year 1,930,642 frozen sheep were shipped from Uruguay to various European markets. The cattle used for the trade cost on an average \$23 to \$30 gold, per head, at the slaughterhouse. The best sheep for freezing bring an average price of \$3 per head.

PROPOSED NORTH AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT MONTEVIDEO.

Messrs. SOZA and PONS, Calle Piedras 173, Montevideo, are reported to have issued a prospectus for a proposed exposition of the products of the United States in the Uruguayan capital, which is to be known as the "First North American Exhibition in the River Plate." As stated in the prospectus, the purpose of this exposition is to stimulate, in the River Plate country, interest in merchandise of United States manufacture.

The projectors of the enterprise are reported to have the indorsement of Mr. ALBERT W. SWALM, United States Consul at Montevideo, and present other references as to their commercial standing. They propose not only to conduct the exposition, but also to represent exhibitors and United States manufacturers as agents.

EXPORTS DURING THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1901.

In the ten months from January to October, 1901, 931 steamships and 50 sailing vessels cleared from the port of Montevideo, bound for various ports, carrying the following articles:

Of the items enumerated the exports to the United States were: Dry

oxhides, 461,128; salt oxhides, 2,000; hair, 372 bales; wool, 635 bales; salted beef, 8,224 bales; maize, 500 sacks; wheat, 48 sacks; bones and bone ash, 1,939 tons; tongues, 500 boxes; intestines, 12 barrels; horns, 288,098 pieces and 1,690 sacks; claws, 476 bales; tannery refuse, 94 bales; conserved meat, 39 boxes; ostrich feathers, 6 boxes; gum, 27 packages.

To Great Britain the exports were as follows: Dry oxhides, 5,246; hair, 12 bales; wool, 10,185 bales; sheepskins, 184 bales; salted beef, 14,453 bales; maize, 129,711 sacks; linseed, 2,397 sacks; tongues, 9,088 boxes; horns, 26,000 pieces and 32 sacks; hoofs, 1,719 bales; horses, 7; mules, 525; ipeacuanha, 481 sacks; fruits, 220 packages; ostrich feathers, 16 boxes; gum, 839 packages; hay, 1,870 bales.

To Germany: Dry oxhides, 17,771; salted oxhides, 128,237; various kinds of hides, 1 bale; hair, 52 bales; wool, 14,904 bales; sheepskins, 248 bales; salted beef, 320 bales; bran, 595 sacks; maize, 460 sacks; bones and bone ash, 101 sacks and 1,946 tons; meat broth, 189 boxes; tongues, 100 boxes; intestines, 758 barrels, 6 bales, and 79 sacks; horns, 4 sacks, and 66,100 pieces; hoofs, 505 sacks; fat, 7 tubs; horses, 4; meat extract, 32 boxes; ipeacuanha, 58 sacks; greaves (skinny refuse from lard), 10 bales; ostrich feathers, 2 boxes; gum, 200 packages; garlic, 62 packages; intestines and bladders, 1 bale.

To France: Dry oxhides, 11,940; salted oxhides, 155,293; various hides, 43 boxes; hair, 571 bales; wool, 23,177 bales; sheepskins, 8,774 bales; salted beef, 2,684 bales; tallow, 86 casks and 30 tubs; bran, 3,033 sacks; maize, 12,226 sacks and 214 tons; linseed, 3,661 sacks and 31 tons; bones and bone ash, 9,671 sacks and 590 tons; meat broth, 276 boxes; tongues, 480 boxes; intestines, 39 barrels; horns, 738 sacks and 452,188 pieces; claws, 35 bales; hoofs, 32 sacks; feathers, 15 boxes, tannery refuse, 14 bales; meat extract, 138 boxes; conserved meat, 201 boxes; ipeacuanha, 230 sacks; greaves, 57 tons and 831 casks; fruits, 287 packages; dry blood, 3,014 sacks and 141 tons; ostrich feathers, 62 boxes; glycerine, 250 packages; garlic, 100 packages.

To Belgium: Dry oxhides, 9,860; salted oxhides, 148,897; hair, 130 bales; wool, 15,422 bales; sheepskins, 9 bales; tallow, 100 casks; maize, 1,633 sacks; bones and bone ash, 31 tons and 2,826 sacks; meat broth, 804 boxes; tongues, 5,169 boxes; intestines, 263 barrels and 149 other packages; horns, 63,204 pieces and 157 sacks; claws, 630 bales; tallow, 100 boxes; meat extract, 2,101 boxes; conserved meat, 8,106 boxes; ipeacuanha, 5 sacks; gum, 580 packages.

To Italy: Dry oxhides, 48,060; various hides, 8 bales; hair, 57 bales; wool, 579 bales; sheepskins, 625 bales; tallow, 3,219 casks and 179 tubs; maize, 6,730 sacks and 520 tons; wheat, 1,200 sacks; bones and bone ash, 882 tons; intestines, 63 bales and 24 barrels; horns, 1,687 sacks; claws, 4 sacks; hoofs, 1,711 sacks; tallow, 150 boxes; sheep, 200; tannery refuse, 5 bales; straw for brooms, 60 bales;

ostrich feathers, 1 box; gum, 2 packages; garlic, 234 packages; cedar-wood, 50 logs.

To Brazil: Wool, 122 bales; sheepskins, 1,984 bales; salted beef, 329,983 bales; tallow, 1,648 casks and 2,219 tubs; birdseed, 291 sacks; flour, 12,265 sacks; bran, 4,258 sacks; maize, 37,799 sacks; linseed, 18 sacks; meat broth, 12 boxes; tongues, 35 boxes; claws, 12 sacks; tallow, 70 boxes; cattle, 1,850; sheep, 8,086; horses, 2; oxen, 5; mules, 119; conserved meat, 19 boxes; fruits, 2,267 packages; straw for brooms, 1,243 bales; ostrich feathers, 14 boxes; garlic and onions, 858 packages and 10,000 strings; intestines and bladders, 3 bales; hay, 7,846 bales.

To Spain: Dry oxhides, 77,232; various hides, 1 bale; hair, 1 bale; sheepskins, 11 bales; salted beef, 4,086 bales; tallow, 4,650 casks and 496 tubs; maize, 726 sacks; wheat, 41 sacks; bones and bone ash, 1,367 sacks; meat broth, 161 boxes; tongues, 27 boxes; intestines, 176 bales; horns, 124 sacks; claws, 6 sacks; feathers, 2 boxes; ostrich feathers, 9 boxes.

To Portugal: Dry oxhides, 77,882; wool, 15 bales; sheepskins, 6 bales; salted beef, 4,943 bales; tallow, 730 casks; conserved meat, 150 boxes; fruits, 8 packages.

To Chile: Tallow, 2,286 casks and 3,080 tubs; birdseed, 883 sacks; flour, 10,018 sacks; bran, 676 sacks; maize, 5,701 sacks; wheat, 3,100 sacks; linseed, 100 sacks; tongues, 505 boxes; tallow, 634 barrels, 1,830 boxes, and 3,569 other packages; sheep, 32; oxen, 2; fruits, 502 packages.

To other countries: Dry oxhides, 3,453; salted oxhides, 74,798 bales and 2,685 tons; flour, 341 sacks; bran, 70 sacks; fine bran, 22 sacks; maize, 180 sacks; wheat, 39 sacks; fruits, 18 packages; garlic, 22 packages; tallow, 1,840 casks and 287 tubs.

The remainder necessary to make up the total of the exports of each commodity was on "orders," the final destinations not having been ascertained.

VENEZUELA.

TARIFF CLASSIFICATION OF PATENT MEDICINES.

On December 6, 1901, President CASTRO issued a decree with regard to the surtax on drugs and patent medicines, and on December 24, of the same year, the following supplementary decree was promulgated:

"The patent medicines referred to in article 1 of the said decree are the pharmaceutical products which constitute the specialties of foreign manufacturers and which come ready prepared, such as pills, pearls, pastels, pilules, globules, tablets, sirups, emulsions, solutions, ointments, plasters, vermifuges, medicinal soaps, medicated wines, dyes for the hair, etc.

"The prime materials which serve for the elaboration of pharmaceutical preparations, such as salts, alkaloids, essences, extracts, tinctures, etc., shall continue to pay the duties laid down in the tariff.

"For facilitating the dispatch of goods at the customs these articles shall come in separate packages.

"When on the importation manifests, among other goods, there are packages containing drugs, medicines, and chemical products which belong to the sixth class, the customs authorities, on settling the list of duties, shall place a note at the foot of the manifest stating that 50 per cent of the duties derived from that package shall be set apart for public instruction; and finally,

"The customs department shall draw up a separate report of these deliveries to the agents of the Bank of Venezuela, and shall send a copy thereof to the Minister of Public Instruction and another to this ministry and the other audit offices, as provided by the code of finance."

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF CARACAS.

A recent number of the "Official Gazette" of Venezuela contains an interesting statement showing the condition of the Bank of Venezuela on November 30, 1901. The following is a detailed statement of the balance sheet which this important financial institution presented to the Venezuela Government on the date mentioned:

Accounts.	Credit.	Accounts.	Debit.
	<i>Bolivars.</i>	Vault:	<i>Bolivars.</i>
Capital.....	6,000,000.00	Cash, bolivars.....	124,841.65
Reserve fund.....	412,461.80	Notes, bolivars.....	355,000.00
Guarantee fund.....	375,000.00		479,841.65
Profit and loss.....	767.05	Current accounts overdrawn.....	1,926,087.30
Dividends (not recovered).....	2,000.00	Securities.....	1,167,415.70
Notes:		Bills receivable.....	432,543.20
Cash, bolivars.....	355,000	Exchange.....	64,300.00
Circulation, bolivars.....	146,000	Mortgage bonds.....	1,109,825.40
	501,000.00	Shares.....	1,500,000.00
Accounts abroad.....	801,308.95	Fire insurance.....	200.00
Employees' fund.....	751.65	Furniture.....	38,760.00
Depositors' current accounts.....	615,698.10	Securities in vault.....	233,810.00
Interests.....	9,482.40	Sales.....	449,354.85
Discount.....	104,833.30	Real estate.....	798,584.74
Commission.....	10,230.20	Operations in suspense.....	885,300.51
Fines.....	567,971.55	Redemption accounts.....	324,389.40
Amounts recovered.....	31,535.35	General expenses.....	62,627.60
Total.....	9,463,040.35	Total.....	9,463,040.35

NEGOTIATIONS FOR VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY.

Negotiations are reported as pending between the property owners and Sir CHRISTOPHER FURNESS, a British ironmaster, with a view to the sale of vast iron-ore lands controlled principally by New York parties at Inataca, on the Orinoco River, Venezuela. Should the deal be consummated, extensive arrangements will be made for the shipping of the ore to ports in both the United States and Great Britain. The property, which is reported to be the largest and most valuable of the known workable deposits on this continent, contains, it is claimed, 67

per cent of metallic ore, while the average percentage shown by United States lake ores is said to be some 60 per cent. The British parties propose to import the ore with a view to its taking the place of Spanish iron, which is at present the principal foreign ore utilized by English mills. The production of Bilbao ores is said to be rapidly diminishing, the metallic average of the ore being but 50 per cent.

SHIPMENTS OF BALATA FROM CIUDAD BOLIVAR IN 1901.

The shipments of balata from the ports of Ciudad Bolivar during 1901 had an aggregate weight of 1,196,414 kilograms. This amount is only slightly less than the total shipments for 1900.

IMPORTS FROM NEW YORK DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1901.

In the six months from July 1 to December 31, 1901, 59 steamships and 3 sailing vessels cleared from the port of New York bound for Venezuelan ports, carrying 433,253 bundles of merchandise, weighing 19,336,597.34 kilograms, valued at \$1,449,849.89. During this period the Consul-General of Venezuela at New York certified 1,755 consular invoices, covering the articles of merchandise shown in the following table:

Articles.	Packages.	Kilos.	Value.
Axes and agricultural instruments	837	22,769.56	\$7,572.59
Barbed wire.....	12,122	487,689	26,169.40
Beer and bops.....	205	16,730	1,547.60
Blankets	892	103,277.50	69,743.82
Butter.....	2,586	143,647	37,369.60
Cement (Roman)	1,635	275,237	2,581.00
Coal.....	4,178	493,855	3,462.00
Cordage.....	6,437	186,775.75	38,352.64
Cotton drill, colored and white	534	70,038	33,376.98
Cotton drill, rough	901	98,749	55,690.00
Drugs and perfumes.....	3,114	175,781	59,360.82
Electric machinery and supplies.....	5,184	585,699.70	96,597.13
Fine hardware, etc.....	117,507	751,726.56	92,524.39
Flour.....	92,091	6,275,176	265,978.80
Forge.....	304	18,200	574.05
Glassware and lamps.....	1,168	57,522.22	5,718.35
Gold coin.....	1	5.25	3,000.00
Hardware and vehicles.....	16,286	1,577,338.20	102,631.98
Kerosene.....	53,570	1,992,274	55,758.50
Lard.....	26,652	1,246,452	229,473.54
Live animals.....	11	3,583	1,864.00
Liquors.....	173	8,685	1,381.00
Lumber (rough).....	10,979	675,459	16,678.00
Oil and paints.....	1,414	99,323.45	10,642.83
Printing supplies (paper, presses, and type).....	825	155,999.95	10,763.55
Provisions.....	19,862	871,152.95	98,412.60
Tobacco:			
Chewing tobacco.....	632	13,014	6,380.49
Cigarette fillings.....	216	15,721	5,251.00
Leaf tobacco.....	86	3,767	2,378.47
Manufactured tobacco.....	11	673	1,275.00
Sailcloth and canvas.....	579	64,756	25,282.68
Sewing machines and parts thereof.....	412	19,590.25	7,576.35
Small fruits.....	49,148	2,439,240	82,452.10
Soup and candles.....	2,688	388,725	11,767.63
Sugar.....	73	2,932	361.00
Total.....	433,253	19,336,597.34	1,449,849.89

THE PEARL FISHERIES.

The "Venezuelan Herald" of December 31, 1901, states that the National Executive has ordered a suspension of pearl fishing in the waters of the Republic, on and after January 1, 1902. In due season the President will designate when pearl fishing may be resumed on the different oyster beds referred to.

EXPLORATION OF UNKNOWN REGIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Owing to the importance of the subject, to which some reference was made in the MONTHLY BULLETIN of July, 1901, under the head of "Rivers of South America," the address is published here which the Colombian delegate, Gen. Don RAFAEL REYES, delivered at the meeting of the International Conference of American States held in the City of Mexico on December 30, 1901, describing the explorations made by himself and his two brothers, Don NESTOR and Don HENRY REYES, in the interior of South America, and in support of the resolutions introduced by him at the same meeting in relation to the Amazon territory.

The speech, as officially given in the Spanish as well as in the English language, appears in the minutes of the proceedings of the Conference on the aforesaid date, which was the 23d day of its session. The English translation is as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to present to the Conference the charts of the explorations, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, in the immense territories which are watered by the Amazon and its tributaries, the Parana, and the latter's tributaries, which I made with my brothers, HENRY and NESTOR, during several years in South America.

"I confess that, although I have been urged to publish this work by members of the Geographical Societies of London and of Paris, and by various other persons interested in geography, I have not done so because the disastrous death of my two brothers during these explorations, the elder, HENRY, a victim of fever, and the younger, NESTOR, devoured by the cannibals of Putumayo, caused me to look with a certain horror upon everything connected with that enterprise, and the plans and notes have reposed during a long time among my papers untouched, through the egotism of my affliction. * * *

"To-day, when I have the unmerited honor of belonging to this Conference, in which are represented by their most distinguished sons, all the countries of the three Americas, I believe it becomes an unavoidable duty to give publicity to this work, which interests all the nations herein represented.

"If the territories to which I refer presented a few years ago but a local and relative importance, such is not the case to-day. The development of navigation and of commerce, and the growing necessities of humanity, demand that they should not remain ignored and unproductive. In the extended forests in which the cannibal savages were wandering when we made these explorations there exists to-day an important commerce of some tens of millions of dollars, and towns of thousands of inhabitants have been established.

"Furthermore, the proposed Inter-Continental Railway, a work of great civilizing tendency in which this Conference manifests so much interest, will give a very great importance to these territories, the ownership of which lies in almost all the countries herein represented, excepting, however, North and Central America and Chile.

"When I had the honor to visit President ROOSEVELT, while passing through Washington, he stated to me that he knew of the explorations which I had made with my brothers in South America, and about which the 'New York Herald' had written in the month of March, 1901. President ROOSEVELT encouraged me to give to this Conference an account of the same, and with the clear vision of a great statesman he told me: 'That region is a new world, destined for the progress and the welfare of humanity.' He offered to recommend to the North American delegation to interest itself in this matter, and I know that he kept his offer. In the opinion of this well-informed statesman, the explorations made by my brothers and myself are intimately connected with the project of the International Railway.

"If that part of South America with which I am dealing be compared with that part of Africa which was explored by the great LIVINGSTON and by STANLEY, the superiority in mineral and vegetable wealth, in agricultural lands, and above all, in navigable rivers, is in favor of the former. Scarcely a quarter of a century has elapsed since the explorations of these two apostles of progress came to an end, and to-day railroads traverse those territories which they had to cross afoot, opening routes through the dark forests; flourishing and new settlements spring up as if by magic, and a commerce of very great importance is carried on. Why should not the same take place in South America?

"We hold to the conviction that, as the construction of the Inter-Continental Railway advances, which is in reality but the connecting link of the railroads already in operation in the different countries, that region will develop with greater force and importance than those explored by LIVINGSTON and STANLEY. Humanity is looking for new territories for its progress and welfare; the great masses which overflow from North America and Europe will invade South America by means of railroads and steamships. It therefore behooves the Republics which form that part of the continent to prepare themselves

for their reception, and to preserve their integrity, and cause it to be respected through peace, liberty, and justice.

“FIRST EXPLORATION FROM PASTO TO THE AMAZON RIVER.

“At the risk of abusing the kindness of my distinguished colleagues, I shall give a short sketch of the first exploration which I made in company with my brothers.

“We started from the city of Pasto, situated on the summit of the Andes, under the equinoctial line. The immense region which extends from that city for more than 4,000 miles to the Atlantic was then completely unknown. We traversed afoot the great mass of the cordillera of the Andes, which rises more than 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, up to the region of perpetual snow. Where this ceases there are immense plains, called *paramos*, upon which there grow neither trees nor flowers and where animal life completely disappears. We wandered for a whole month on those cold solitudes, guided only by the compass. In winter they are covered with a fog as dense as that of the high latitudes of the north. There were days in which we had to remain in the same spot in semidarkness without being able to advance a single step, the thermometer falling to 10° below zero, an unbearable temperature, as we lacked proper shelter and shoes. We had to use a kind of shoe called *alpargatas*, made out of *henequen* (hemp), which only covered half of the foot; leather shoes can not be used, as those plains are covered with a thick layer of mud in which the traveler, while walking, sinks to the knees.

“After marching for a month through that desert, in which perished, due to the intense cold, two men of the expedition of the ten who carried provisions on their backs, we reached the limit of those solitary pampas, which appeared like the product of a newly forming nature. We were at the eastern watershed of the Andes. An ocean of light and verdure extended before our eyes, in marked contrast to the shadows and solitudes which we had just traversed. We had before us the abrupt declivity of the cordillera, which descended in some parts almost vertically, then in slightly inclined slopes, and beyond in perfect levels for miles and miles down to the ocean. Over the granite walls of the Andes the waters precipitate themselves in majestic cataracts, rushing afterwards in torrents through the valleys of the cordillera, and upon reaching the plain they convert themselves into broad and beautiful rivers and, like great ribbons of silver on an emerald field, they are lost in the distant horizon. In the forests the luxurious tropical flora exhibits itself in all its beauty. The trees appear clothed with all kinds of varied colors. It was, in a word, life which we had before us and chaos which we left behind.

“We penetrated these unknown forests, opening roads with the *machete* through brambles and briars and creepers which obstructed

our passage. Arriving at the vertical declivities of the cordillera, in places which were impassable, we had to descend by the aid of ropes. For fifteen days we continued our march through these virgin forests, in which snakes and wild beasts abound, but which fortunately did not cause us any damage. We crossed the torrents over bridges of trees which we threw across them, or forded them afoot. In crossing one of these mountain torrents we lost two of the carriers, and the expedition was reduced to only six men. After great fatigue, and already exposed to a temperature of 30° C., we arrived at a river navigable by canoes, on the shores of which lives the tribe of the Mocoas, which Indians, although savages, are hospitable and not cannibals. We remained with this tribe one month, during which we procured from them a canoe to continue our expedition to the Amazon River, and six Indians, who were to accompany us on our trip. They were familiar with only 600 miles of downstream, and they informed us that from there they had never gone farther because those who had dared before to proceed beyond, had been devoured by the cannibal tribes which inhabit the other half of the river up to the Amazon.

"We launched our canoe, following the course of this unknown river, to which we gave the name by which it was known by the savages, 'Putumayo' (meaning 'clear water' in the Siona dialect). After two days of navigation we arrived at a point which we baptized with the name of 'La Sofía,' that of my wife, where the river is 6 feet deep at all times, and which is the terminus of steamboat navigation.

"In venturing upon that expedition, so full of perils of all imaginable kinds, I desired (please pardon this digression of a purely personal character) to consecrate with the name so very dear to my affections that point of a new departure toward the great mystery of American nature. I chose this name as a precious talisman for our struggle with an unknown and savage world. The pure sentiments of the soul have always been the best armor for man in the battles of life.

"It took us a month from La Sofía to reach the last point known by the savages of Mocoa. Through all this territory the river is navigable for steamers of 5-foot draft without encountering any obstacle. Its shores are covered with dense forests, in which there abound the caucho, or *Jeva*, cocoa, sarsaparilla, vegetable ivory, or *tagua*, ipecacuanha, many other medicinal plants, and a variety of fine woods. We visited the nomadic tribes, which treated us with benevolence, and even generosity, making us presents of smoked provisions, the products of hunting and fishing, which constitute their principal occupation.

"These tribes are the Cosacuntis, Montepas, Tohalla, and the Inquilla, all finely built and in constant migration in the search of game and fish. They have but few huts of straw, and cultivate small plantations of bananas and yucca in the clearings made in the woods, felling

the trees with stone axes and then burning them up. They go almost naked, and each tribe preserves the most absolute autonomy with respect to the others. The dialect which they speak is a mixture of Siona and Quipchua. They have no religion other than the worship of the evil spirits, with which their priests, or *payes*, pretend to be in communication, for which purpose they intoxicate themselves with the juice of a narcotic plant which they call 'yoco.' It is always necessary to be on good terms with the *payes*, or priests, who sway influence over their companions. The number of individuals of which the said tribes are composed, according to the information we gathered, is about 20,000

"We entered now upon the region inhabited by cannibal Indians. The first tribe which we encountered were the powerful and warlike Mirañas. Our companions, the Indians of Mocoa, notified us categorically that, from that place on, they would not go any farther, and that we had to procure a canoe and oars and men to row from that tribe, because they were going to return. We did so. We landed and, with an interpreter, we went to the first settlement. We found in it its powerful chief, 'CHUA' (or 'tiger'), a handsome young man of fine and athletic figure, some 30 years of age; he received us as friends and gave us his hand, which is an unequivocal sign of friendship among these savages, and invited us to enter his hut. I was the first white man whom those savages had seen, and for that reason was the object of their childlike curiosity. They were celebrating a feast of the full moon, and offered us their dishes of human flesh of Indians, called Huitotes, the enemies of the Mirañas, who had been made prisoners.

"Through the interpreter we asked CHUA—who, from that date on, was our friend and always remained faithful, carrying his affection so far as to take my name, calling himself thence forward RAFAEL CHUA—to give us canoes, provisions, and some Indians to continue our trip toward the Amazon River. The generous Indian promised to give us all that we might need. We took leave of our companions, the Mocoas, and remained as the guests of the Mirañas.

"We remained among them fifteen days, during which time we accompanied them on their hunting and fishing expeditions. After this, CHUA gave us a large canoe and ten robust young men as a crew, to continue our trip to the Amazon.

"On a beautiful morning we bade good-bye to our friend CHUA and put out in our canoe on the waters of the Putumayo, which, in those parts, has a width of more than 900 yards and is 10 feet deep. There were yet 600 miles before reaching the Amazon River. All this distance the river is navigable at all times for steamers of a draft of 9 feet. The forests which cover its shore abound with the same vegetation as those we had previously traversed. We visited and made friends with the cannibal tribes of the Huitotes, Benecios, Orejones, Carijones, Cara-

parana, and Campulla. All these received us and treated us with kindness and generosity. We must acknowledge that, during ten years, in which we made explorations on the Putumayo, on the Amazon River and its other tributaries, we were never threatened nor attacked by the savages, which unfortunately was afterwards not the case with our younger brother, NESTOR, who was devoured by the cannibals of Putumayo and thus paid with his life, in the bloom of youth, his love for work, for knowledge, and for the progress of America.

"We spent two months in descending the lower part of the river, because we delayed making explorations ashore and remained some days visiting the different tribes. These speak the Siona language, and the number of individuals of which they are composed, according to the information we received, is over 60,000. These tribes live in a continual warfare with one another, so as to take prisoners for their festivals, and also to sell them to the merchants ascending the Putumayo, some 200 miles from the Amazon, and who, in exchange, give them alcohol, tobacco, strings of glass beads, mirrors, and other trifles. During the time in which I visited that region with my brothers we destroyed this barbarous trade, putting those traders in human flesh in prison, and delivering them afterwards to the Brazilian authorities, which always dealt out to them a merited punishment."

"The most troublesome part of this our first exploration was not the heat of 45° C., which we had to stand without any shade, as the canoe was an open one and under a burning sun, nor the fatigue of rowing all day as much as the Indians, nor the poor and scant food, nor the dangers which we incurred in the midst of those cannibals. It consisted in the nights which we had to pass on the immense river banks, on burning sands, parched by the sun during the daytime, in which we had to dig a sort of a grave in which to bury ourselves, leaving only the nose uncovered, as the Indians were in the habit of doing, in order to protect ourselves against the bites of the mosquitoes, which exist in such an abundance that it may be said that the atmosphere is thick with them, and to such an extent do they fill and obscure it that on clapping the hands together there remains between them a solid mass of mosquitoes. With the first dawn of the morning the mosquitoes disappeared and we emerged from our graves, which had served as improvised dormitories, and in which we had lain naked, covered with only a mixture of sand and sweat which became hardened on our skins with the cold of the mornings, and jumped into the river to free us through its waters of this heavy and disgusting covering, and put on the scant and tattered clothes which yet remained to us. We sailed during all the hours of daylight, and only stopped for the purpose of hunting and fishing to supply our food necessities, and at night we prepared that which we had procured during the day.

"Such was our life during the two months which we spent on the

Putumayo, and which seemed to us an eternity. We suffered the same fatigues as our savage companions, not only in the management of our little and fragile canoe, but also in hunting, fishing, and in the expeditions which we made afoot, and it is our conviction that it was this circumstance which gained us the affection and the respect of the savages, who recognize no other superiority than that of strength.

"At last, after great fatigues, after traversing the cordillera and going either on foot or in the canoe over the 1,400 miles of the Putumayo River, we arrived at the Amazon River. Our efforts had been crowned with complete success, having pursued the object which induced us to undertake this expedition, which was nothing less than to discover a river navigable for steamers which would form a communication between Colombia and the Amazon River.

"Similar explorations of the same laborious character as that which we have just described we subsequently made during several years, with our brothers HENRY and NESTOR, on the rivers Caqueta, Napo, Ucayali, Yabari, Yurua, etc., and others, which are marked on the map, which I hand you, herewith.

"My brother HENRY died of malignant fever while exploring the Yabari River, and the Peruvians erected him a sumptuous mausoleum in the cemetery of Iquitos.

"NESTOR, my younger brother, was lost while exploring the forests of Putumayo, where, as stated before, he was devoured by the savages. We could only recover his bones, which I was able to unite with the remains of my brother HENRY, and we carried them to Bogotá, the capital city of Colombia, where they now rest, deposited in the cathedral.

"May it be permitted to me, Mr. President, to convert myself for a moment into a herald of historic justice, and, leaving aside the considerations of the ties of consanguinity, to consecrate here before you a remembrance of admiration to those two heroes of labor and of the civilization of the American Continent.

"FROM THE MOUTH OF THE PUTUMAYO RIVER TO RIO DE JANEIRO.

"The point where the Putumayo, or Ica, as the Brazilians call it, unites with the Amazon River is called San Antonio, and is some 1,800 miles distant from the mouth of the latter at the ocean.

"We had now arrived at a place which might be called civilized in comparison with the regions which we had just traversed. A small steamer arrives there monthly, plying between Pará and Iquitos, and in which we took passage for the former city, where we arrived six months after our departure from Pasto, in Colombia.

"We published a short account of our trip, which produced a great impression and was reproduced in all the daily papers of Brazil. It was the first time that a traveler had traversed the American Conti-

ment from the Pacific coast of Colombia in order to reach Pará. In this city, as hospitable as all those of Brazil, we were the object of many manifestations of affection and esteem on the part of the authorities and of persons of the select circles of society, such as Messrs. Dr. F. A. RAIOL, MANUEL PINHEIRO, JULIO LAROQUE, MANUEL ANTONIO PIMENTA BUENO, and others.

"From Pará we went to Rio de Janeiro, touching on our way the cities of San Luis de Maranhao, Ceara, Rio Grande del Norte, Pernambuco, and Bahia. The voice of the press had preceded us, giving information on our expedition, and in all these cities, as well as in Rio de Janeiro, we were received and feasted with enthusiasm.

"On the very day of our arrival at Rio de Janeiro we received a note from the Governor of the Palace, in which he welcomed us in the name of the Emperor, DOM PEDRO II, and informed us that the Emperor would receive us the following day, which was a gala day of the court, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in his palace of San Cristobal.

"We went there at the appointed hour. The burning sun, rain, hunger, and all the fatigue which we had suffered during six months while crossing the continent, had converted my body into a skeleton and enveloped it in a species of parchment; for this reason it was that when I presented myself in the hall of receptions, before the entrance of the Emperor, and in which were all the grandees of the Empire in their gala uniforms, I noticed that I was looked upon as an intruder; nobody knew who I was and I remained isolated from all. A few moments afterwards the master of ceremonies called my name and conducting me through the assemblage, which then saluted me with deference; he showed me into the working cabinet of the Emperor, by whom I was received not only with politeness, but also with affection.

"DOM PEDRO II was of majestic and commanding stature, of frank and honest countenance, and blonde like a German. In his great blue eyes could be discerned the kindness and nobility of his soul; he was possessed of a highly cultivated intellect, and was a savant in the most perfect sense of the word. He spoke several languages correctly, and we carried on our conversation in French; he had a passion for geography and for the exploration of the immense territories of his Empire. For an hour we discussed the map which I had formed of my expedition, and in which he showed great interest. He accompanied me to the Hall of Receptions, where he presented me and recommended me to all who were present.

"I remained two months in Rio de Janeiro, during which I received all kinds of polite manifestations from that society, whose hospitable character is proverbial. Permit me to mention the names of the gentlemen who took great pains in offering me their support in future explorations: Baron of RIO BRANCO, Chief of the Cabinet; Marquis SAN VICENTE and Baron COTEJIPE, Admiral WANDERCOCK,

the Republican QUINTINO BOCA YUBA, actual President of the Senate, Baron of RIO BRANCO, Jr., then editor of "La Tarde," and at present Minister of Brazil in Germany.

"I comply with a duty in mentioning here also the name of the illustrious explorer and botanist, RAIMUNDI, to whom I am indebted for words of encouragement for the continuance of my explorations; and must also mention the name of Mr. ALFRED SIMPSON, an English gentleman, who accompanied me on the first trip, in steamboat, on the Putumayo.

"The Government of Brazil generously offered to supply us with ships and money to enable us to continue our explorations, which, however, I did not accept, as I neither had asked nor accepted them from my own country, as we had made all our explorations with funds belonging to my brothers and myself.

"From Rio de Janeiro we returned to Pará, where we bought the steamer *Tundama*, named after our native province in Colombia, and which we manned and provisioned for the purpose of making the voyage of the Putumayo to La Soñía.

"FROM PARA TO LA SOÑÍA.

"In our steamer we ascended the Amazon River without obstacle to San Antonio. There we entered upon the waters of the Putumayo. We can say that it was one of the happiest days of our lives when we saw, for the first time, the flag of Colombia float from the stern of the vessel waving in the breeze. This vessel was to realize the conquest of civilization and of progress for our country and to improve the horrible condition of thousands of savages who at the mere contact with civilized man felt as if stricken by the electric spark of that same civilization, as they had not only treated us hospitably but very generously.

"We spent two months navigating the 1,200 miles of this river to Soñía and there we had to procure fuel for the steamer. With the assistance of the Portuguese captain, FRANCISCO ANTONIO BISAO, we drew the geographical map of the Putumayo River, the only one of our explorations which has been published.

"While passing through the territory of the savage tribes, who months before had seen us deprived of all resources and had assisted us to continue the expedition, we were then able to reward them generously, permitting them to admire the objects and curiosities of civilization until then unknown to them, of which objects we carried a supply in our steamer. To our friend Chua, the chief of the powerful tribe of the Mirañas, we made a present of arms—which, however, he never used against ourselves—of implements of agriculture, of seeds, and of garments for his numerous wives. We finished our voyage at La Soñía, where the mighty current of the river prevents a fur-

ther advance of steamers. From that port, a hundred miles distant, the immense cordillera of the Andes rises majestically, appearing in the horizon like a gigantic wall of bronze crowned with snow, above which, toward the south, is Ecuador, the volcanoes of Pichincha, Cotopaxi, Chimborazo, and others, throwing forth fire and smoke. Beyond those elevated summits lay our home, calling us back with all those impulses of affection which are irresistible to the soul. In order to arrive there, after our repeated expeditions, we had again to traverse afoot the dense woods and icy plains through which we had plowed our first route. Later we united the Putumayo River with the city of Pasco by a bridle road, over which is carried on to-day an important trade.

“What we said of the river Putumayo is also applicable to all the other rivers and forests explored by the brothers REYES. The Indians are now partly civilized and their condition of life has improved, and with their assistance an export commerce of some tens of millions of dollars is maintained in caucho, cocoa, medicinal plants, etc., and this trade fills with its products the holds of hundreds of river steamers.

“CLIMATE AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

“On the slopes of the cordillera of the Andes the temperature varies from zero to 20 degrees C., according to the altitude. The climate is healthy and fit for the inhabitants of the temperate zone. The lands are extraordinarily fertile, and produce with facility and abundance the following: Wheat, barley, potatoes, corn, and all the products of the cold climates. Where the temperature varies from 18 to 22 degrees coffee of a superior quality is produced. There are numerous waterfalls for the development of electric force. The extent of this zone, which forms the limit of the basin of the Amazon, is several hundred thousand square miles. From the foot of the cordillera of the Andes to the ocean, the climate is hot and miasmatic fevers prevail, as they do in all regions similar to this one. The soil is extremely fertile and suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, etc.

“As may be seen from the map, there are on the rivers Ucayali, in Peru, and the Negro, Orinoco, Meta, and Vichada, in Venezuela and Colombia, immense plains covered with natural pastures, similar to those of the River Plate, and on which millions of head of cattle might be raised.

MINERAL WEALTH.

“On the map which we present, the region of the cordillera of the Andes is indicated, which contains an abundance of mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, coal, mercury, and many other kinds of minerals, and besides, the famous emerald mines of Muzo and Coscuez, which are located in Colombia and are the only ones in the world. In Brazil,

in the State of Minas Geraes, are located the famous diamond mines.

"At the foot of the cordilleras, and in the beds of the rivers which descend from it, there are to be found an abundance of alluvial and placer gold mines as rich as those of California. The Indians extract from them important quantities of gold.

"It is very difficult to calculate, even approximately, the number of savages which inhabit this immense region. We believe that they number some hundreds of thousands, and may be easily attracted to civilization, because their characters are generally kind and hospitable. They can assist greatly in the exploitation of the enterprises that may be established there.

"THE GOLD MINES IN COLOMBIA.

"Before the Conquest the territory now forming the Republic of Colombia was acknowledged by the aborigines as the richest in gold. When Columbus arrived at the Antilles the natives informed him that the gold, which they possessed in large quantities, was obtained from the Indians who inhabited the coast of that territory.

"The immense gold treasures found in Peru by the PIZARROS and ALMAGROS came mostly from the mines of Barbacoas on the Pacific coast, between Tumaco and Pasto, and from those of Nobita, on the Chaco, whose natives bought with gold the salt, which is not found in that region, but which was abundant in Peru. At present that commerce still exists on a large scale and many vessels are engaged in the trade.

"The abundance of gold in Barbacoa is so great that even the agricultural implements used by the Indians, such as axes, machetes, knives, etc., and household utensils, as plates, cups, etc., were made of gold, as proved by those found in Indian graveyards, because it is known that the habit was to bury the dead together with such articles of gold as they possessed during their lifetime.

"The Quimbayas Indians, who lived in the Andes, between Bogotá and Popayán, possessed gold in such large quantities that there was found a few years ago in the tomb of one of their chiefs a treasure of various objects, weighing many pounds, and which was presented to the Queen of Spain by Colombia. These can be seen in Madrid. In the Indian cemeteries there are frequently found treasures amounting in value to several thousands of dollars, being the jewels with which they used to be buried.

"The El Dorado fiction, in search of which HERNAN PÉREZ DE QUESADA, brother of GONZALO DE JIMÉNEZ DE QUESADA, the conqueror of the country which to-day is called Colombia, made his famous expedition from Bogotá to Pasto, on the eastern slopes of the Andes, traversing more than 200 leagues over the rough mountains, has its origin in the tradition that at the approach of the conquerors

the Indians hid an immense treasure, which up to the present time has not been found.

"During the colonial epoch the Spaniards worked the mines of Antioquia, of Choco Alto, of Quildo, of Nóbita, and the famous mine 'El Medio,' that of Timpiqueí, of Barbacoas, and of the interior of the Cauca, employing in them the Indians and the negroes which they brought from Africa, and with such great success that they made themselves millionaires. In some cities like that of Popayán, the capital of the Department of Cauca, in which they erected palaces for their private residences, there were very rich people, like a certain VALENCIA, the founder of the house of the Counts of Casa-Valencia, who established a mint with his private means, which he presented to the Government, and who constructed an aqueduct for the city.

"It is stated in the archives of the Indies, and in all official documents, that the greater quantity of gold which Spain derived during all the colonial period was produced in the New Kingdom of Granada—to-day Colombia.

"When Baron HUMBOLDT visited that country, at the beginning of the past century, he investigated the auriferous lands of Chaco, Antioquia and Cauca, and it was his opinion, as may be seen in his work, that these districts are the richest in gold in the world.

"After this country achieved its independence from Spain, the liberty of the slaves was decreed by the Government, and the gold mines were thenceforth not worked with regularity, and by the lack of means of communication modern machinery could not be introduced, by the use of which even relatively poor mines, like those of the Transvaal, may give immense results. It is said that the gold mines of Colombia may be worked with such machinery, and that will be the case when the railroad can transport it. It will be seen that the opinion of Baron HUMBOLDT is correct, and that neither the Klondike nor the Transvaal are richer in gold than Colombia. Not many years ago, from the mine of Cargazón, in Barbacoas, a mass of pure gold was extracted weighing 500 kilograms (1,102.3 pounds), without the necessity of reduction. In the streets of that city, in the yards of the houses, and on all sides, gold is found in abundance. At the present time the mines of Cana, in Panama; of Zancudo, in Antioquia; the famous one of Echandia, and of Timbiquí, in Cauca, are worked with excellent results. In Chacó, in Nóbita, and Quibdo, platinum, which is almost as highly valued as gold, is found in abundance.

"The Inter-Continental Railway, which will traverse the whole auriferous region of Colombia, will open this wealth, now abandoned and almost unknown, to commerce and industry.

"THE EMERALD MINE OF MUZO AND COSCUEZ.

"We have stated that this is the only mine of its class in the world, because, although it is a fact that emeralds are found in the Balkans,

in Russia, and in India, these are pale and almost without value in the market; the emeralds of Muzo, in Colombia, are the only really fine and valuable ones. This mine is located 50 miles from Bogotá and very near to the route of the Inter-Continental Railway. It was first worked by the Indians, and the conquerors took a great quantity of emeralds out of it. It belongs at present to the Government of Colombia, which farms it out, and the parties working it have become millionaires. Owing to the lack of means of communication, it has not been possible to introduce proper machinery, and it is worked in a primitive way. It is easy to appreciate that this mine represents immense wealth, and as soon as it may be worked by modern methods and machinery, it will give immense results.

“What we have said of the gold mines of Colombia may be applied equally to Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, etc.; that is to say, to all of South America. In the chart accompanying this report the mineral districts are indicated.

“THE CORDILLERA OF THE ANDES.

“The gigantic cordillera of the Andes starts from Patagonia and traverses Chile, where it reaches the altitude of the highest peaks of the Himalayas. It divides that country from the Argentine, extends through Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, and, at Pasto, in Colombia, it divides into three branches which cross that country and Venezuela; the western branch extends through the Isthmus of Panama and Central America and, on reaching Mexico, it takes the name of the Sierra Madre, and that of the Rocky Mountains in North America.

“If this cordillera has been a great obstacle for railway development, its bowels contain, in exchange, all the minerals that man employs in industry and commerce; it has all the healthy and varied climates for the inhabitants of the temperate zone; there are localities like Bogotá, Quito, and some other places in Peru, which, owing to their situation near the equinoctial line, to their altitude above sea level, and to the rarity of the air, have the property of radically curing tuberculosis, that terrible scourge of the temperate zone. We believe that this fact ought to be universally known.

“Between the ranges of the Andes there are extensive and fertile valleys, some of which are elevated and cold like that of Mexico, and as large as the latter; these are the savannas of Bogotá and Tuquerro, in Colombia, and those of Otavalo and Quito, in Ecuador, in which, in addition to the fertility of the soil, there is found throughout the year a healthy and agreeable climate of from 12° to 15° C., being, in fact, like a perpetual spring, or else valleys where the temperature ranges from 20° to 26° C., like that of the Cauca, in Colombia, on the Pacific slope, which is 120 miles long by 30 miles wide, and is watered by the river of the same name, which traverses it from north to south and is navi-

gable for steamers. HUMBOLDT called this valley 'the Paradise of America,' and it is truly a paradise not only on account of the fertility of the soil and the mildness of its climate, but because of the beauty of nature and of the hospitality of its inhabitants. There are to be found in this valley a wealth of mineral and natural products in greater abundance than in any other part of South America. The two chains of mountains which form its eastern and western limits enable their inhabitants to select within their own farms the climate which they may wish to have, from 26° down to 5° C. on the high mountains. Another of the great advantages possessed by the Andes Mountains is the abundance of waterfalls, genuine cataracts, such as the famous Tequendama, in Colombia, which can develop motive power for electricity. We, who were born upon these mountains, are abundantly justified in our love for them, as therein are our homes.

“COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILROAD AND WATERWAYS.

“I must call the attention of the Conference to the very important fact that the Inter-Continental Railway line which will cross South America could easily, by means of some branches, be connected with the immense system of river communication formed by the Amazon and its tributaries, on which trans-Atlantic steamships can navigate for 3,000 miles, and river boats, like those of the Mississippi, for 13,000 miles, which makes a river navigation of 16,000 miles, through a territory of virgin soil, and in which all kinds of mineral and agricultural resources are abundant. These rivers run through the territory of all the South American countries, with the exception of Chile, in such a manner that they are or can be communicated with each other by means of river navigation.

“During several years I explored, in company with my brothers HENRY and NESTOR, who perished in that work, the Amazon River and the greater part of its affluents. We discovered some unknown rivers, we established steam navigation with others; we communicated, by means of overland routes, the river navigation with the towns on the Andes (from the River Putumayo to Pasto). In many of the rivers, which at that time were unknown, to-day there are hundreds of steamers, which carry industries and civilization to the virgin forests, wherein the savage cannibal formerly wandered. The exportation which is to-day made by those rivers, only of rubber (caucho), which grows wild in the forests, is worth more than \$20,000,000 in gold. In those forests there grows in abundance the wild cocoa, which is now exported in considerable quantity, and all classes of fine woods, while medicinal plants are also abundant. Game of all kinds is found; in its waters Professor AGASSIZ classified more than 500 species of fish, which form a very important trade.

“The extension of the territory that these rivers irrigate is more than 4,000,000 square miles, which are still to-day virgin soil and which are offered to commerce and to human industry.

“The names and navigable extension of the principal of these rivers are as follows:

“*The Guianas.*—The river Trombetas is navigable by steamers 200 miles.

“*Venezuela.*—The river Negro is navigable from the city of Manãos, the population of which is 50,000 inhabitants, to a point from which communication can be obtained, by the river Caeiquiare, with the Orinoco, which flows into the sea opposite the island of La Trinidad. The navigation of the river Negro and of the Orinoco and its affluents, the Nata, the Arauca, and the Vichada, which belong to Colombia, combined is more than 1,000 miles.

“*Colombia.*—The river Putumayo, discovered and explored by us, which rises in the neighborhood of the city of Pasto, through which the Intercontinental Railroad would pass, has a course from its source until it flows into the Amazon of 1,400 miles, of which 200 run at the foot of the Andes, through fertile and healthy lands that are rich in all classes of minerals, and through woods in which abound rubber, wild cocoa, etc., from La Sofia as far as San Antonio on the Amazon, affording free navigation for steamers during the whole year, 1,200 miles.

“The River Caquetá or Yapura has its source in the Lake of El Buey, which is also the source of the River Magdalena. The latter stream flows toward the west and empties into the Atlantic at Sabanilla. The Caquetá flows toward the east and has a course of 1,600 miles, of which 1,300 are navigable for steamers.

“*Ecuador.*—The River Napo rises to the east of the city of Quito; around it all classes of minerals are found in abundance; it has a course of 1,000 miles, of which 800 are navigable for steamers.

“The Pastaza has a course of 900 miles, of which 500 are navigable for steamers.

“The Tigre has a course of 600 miles, of which 300 are navigable for steamers.

“*Peru.*—The Morona, navigable for 200 miles by river steamers.

“The Amazon or Marañon, which commences at Lake Lauricocha, has a course of more than 4,100 miles, until it empties itself into the ocean; of these, 3,000 miles are navigable for trans-Atlantic steamers, from Pará to the town of Iquitos (which has 30,000 inhabitants—there are two direct lines of steamers running from Liverpool to Iquitos), and for river steamers for 400 miles, a total of 3,400 miles.

“The width of the Amazon at its mouth from Punta Tijoca to Cabo Norte is 180 miles, and the impetuosity with which it enters the sea

is such that the waters do not soon mix and are drinkable at a distance of more than 180 miles from the coast.

“The Amazon contains islands like Marajo or Joanes of more than 10 kilometers in length by 40 in width. The difference in the height of the waters of the Amazon between the dry and the rainy season is 10 meters:

“The Huallaga is navigable for river steamers 300 miles, the Ucayali for 600 miles, the Yurúa for 700 miles, and the Yavarí for 900 miles.

“*Bolivia*.—The Purús has a length of 1,800 miles, of which 1,500 miles are navigable for steamers.

“The Madera, which can easily be connected with the Beni and Madre de Dios, has a course of 1,200 miles, of which 1,000 miles are navigable for steamers.

“*Brazil*.—Besides the river Amazon, or Solimóens, as it is called there, which flows through the Pará and Amazon States, Brazil also has the river Xingú, with a course of 1,000 miles, of which 600 are navigable for steamers.

“The Tocantins has a course of 900 miles, passes at the port of the Sierra Esclavona, which divides it at a distance of not many miles from the river Alto de la Plata, or Parana, with which it could be connected by means of a railway or by a canal, and thus navigation in the basin of the Río de la Plata could be united with that over the immense volume of water in the Amazon. This river is navigable for steamers for 500 miles; making a total of 15,000 miles.

“I present herewith a map whereon can be followed the course of these rivers, the explorations made with my brothers, and the other important data marked in the explanation of the same map.

“It is proper to take into account that if to these 15,000 miles of river navigation the 10,223 miles of Inter-Continental Railway are added, there is a total of 25,223 miles, from which it is easy to calculate the immense industrial and commercial development which they would effect for the ample repayment of the capital required for the construction of the Inter-Continental Railway.

“As an example of the great facilities of these communications, let us suppose the Inter-Continental Railway to be accomplished, and that a traveler were to start from New York; he would traverse the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and would finally arrive in the Argentine Republic. At Buenos Ayres he could embark on the Río de la Plata, or Paraná, ascending the same, after traversing Paraguay, in order to seek communication with the Tocantins River, across the Sierra de la Esclavona. He could embark on the Tocantins, descend by it to the Amazon, take the Trombetas River, and by it visit the Guianas; he could go to the Madera and Purus rivers, and

by them he would visit Bolivia; he could go to the Yavarí and Yurúa, the Huallaga and the Morona, and by them he could visit Peru. By the Tigre, the Pastaza, and Napo rivers he could visit Ecuador; by the Caquetá and the Putumayo he could visit Colombia and Venezuela; by the Rio Negro, and ascending the latter until meeting the Caciquiare, which communicates with the Orinoco, he could pass to the latter to seek its affluent the Meta; he could ascend the latter by steamboat to Gabuyero, at a distance of 60 miles from Bogotá, the capital of Colombia; and returning to the Amazon by the same route, he would arrive at the city of Iquitos and there take the trans-Atlantic steamer which, without transhipment, would take him to Liverpool.

"It is not an exaggeration to call the Amazon River the 'American Mediterranean Sea,' for on its waters navigate, as stated before, trans-Atlantic steamers for 3,000 miles and river steamboats for 12,000 miles.

"MEASURES WHICH SHOULD BE TAKEN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS RICH REGION AND TO FACILITATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

"All the countries represented at this Conference being interested in the construction of the Inter-Continental Railway, and a number of them being joint owners of the 4,000,000 square miles which the Amazon region contains, and which, it may be said, is in its entirety uncultivated and uninhabited, and consequently merely vacant land, and as the rivers which water it in all directions belong to them, we think that, for the benefit of each country in particular, and for the benefit of the continent and of humanity in general, it would be proper to ask the different Governments:

"1. That they declare the navigation of said rivers free for all the flags of the world, subject to the provisions of the custom-house regulations of each country; and

"2. That they assist the enterprise of the Inter-Continental Railway with liberal grants of the vacant lands and mines of the region referred to, which in their larger part are entirely unknown at the present time, and consequently are without any value.

"This, Mr. President, is the work which, in the name of the Delegation of Colombia, I respectfully offer to this Conference which is engaged in the consideration of the destinies of America. It has no other merit than that of the constancy with which it was realized, of the personal disinterestedness, and the ardent desire to further the welfare and progress of our continent."

WORK OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL ENGINEERS.

The "Scientific American" for February 1, 1901, publishes a very interesting paper by FREDERICK MOORE, summarizing the reports of the various surveyors, hydrographers, geographers, geologists, topographers, and other assistants engaged in the engineering work of the proposed Isthmian Canal. The printed material covering the work of the Isthmian Canal Commission is very voluminous, and with maps, diagrams, etc., its value is proportionate to its abundance. A résumé of the work accomplished is as follows:

A chief engineer was appointed for the report on each of the canal routes to which the Commission was directed to give especial attention. He was directed to make his headquarters in his respective territory, and to take general control of the field operations therein. Considering the results of the numerous surveys made in the past, it was decided by the Commission to limit the explorations in search for "other possible routes," as Congress directed, to that part of Colombia known as the Darien country, lying between Panama and the Atrato River, and a third engineer was appointed to direct the field work there.

Competent assistants, whose education and experience had fitted them for the special work to be done, were assigned to service under the three chief engineers; and laborers, boatmen, and other workmen were hired wherever their services were required. Twenty working parties were organized in Nicaragua, including 159 engineers and assistants, and 455 laborers. Five parties were organized in Panama, with 20 engineers and assistants and 41 laborers. Six parties were sent to the Darien, numbering 54 engineers and 112 laborers.

The chief engineers were directed to examine, with the aid of these working parties, the geography, hydrology, topography, and other physical features of the different countries. The schemes already planned were thoroughly tested, and further surveys were made in order to vary the line and select better locations wherever the conditions were found to be unsatisfactory. Accordingly, a complete project was prepared for each route, and the center line of each canal was marked where that had not already been done.

The study involved examinations of the terminal harbors and approaches, the locations selected for dams, locks, embankments, and other auxiliary works. Borings to determine the nature of the sub-surface at the sites of the locks and along the canal lines, and observations of rainfall, stream flow, sedimental deposits, and lake and ocean fluctuations, were, in the main, the work to be done. Attention was also given to the supplies of rock, timber, and other materials on the canal lines, available for construction and maintenance.

The results of these examinations and observations, and the route.

rial and data obtained, were sent from time to time to the headquarters of the Commission at Washington, where they were arranged and entered upon plates and profiles under the direction of the committees of the Commission in charge of the respective canal surveys. How the engineers did the work is interesting, and their life in the Isthmus indeed an experience.

Each of the parties was allotted a certain territory. They would establish a camp along the approximate routes, living in tents, huts of palm leaves, or, if near a village, in some "hotel" therein. From these they would work from 3 to 5 miles in each direction and then move on to a new camp, and so on until they met the next party or the next party's work.

The largest force was placed on the Nicaraguan line because it was the longest, because the many reports on the line were at variance, and because the data obtainable from the Maritime Canal Company were found to be of little value, owing to inaccuracies, age, and the fact that the company's designs were for a canal which, for its shallowness, would be useless to-day. The number of authentic surveys that have been made on the Panama line (especially that of the International Commission of Engineers), and the full and sufficient data the Panama Company holds, made a large force there unnecessary.

The method of observing the regimen and discharge of the streams was simple. A stout line was stretched from bank to bank, or from trees on the banks. Below was placed a windlass to haul out the trolley car in which the gaugers rode. Of course, a point was selected as near as possible to the location at which knowledge was desired, having reference to the conditions of the stream itself, the aim being to secure high and permanent banks on both sides, as straight a channel with as uniform a depth and velocity as could be found, and avoiding any location which was a short distance above any tributary of importance which might create backwater. A gauge, graduated to feet and tenths, was placed in the stream near one bank and so situated as to be read conveniently from the shore. It was usually possible to fasten such a gauge in a vertical position in deep water to the trunk of an overhanging tree (for they grow over the banks and even in the streams in Central America). The height was recorded twice a day, and the mean of the two gauges taken as the river's height for that day.

At various intervals, depending on the change of the gauge, measurements of discharge were made from the trolley cars with current meters. Soundings were taken at a known distance from an assumed initial point and the velocity measured by submerging an electric current meter at six-tenths of the measured depth and holding it in that position for a length of time—usually one hundred seconds or more—sufficient to make a good determination of the velocity at that

point. The operation was repeated at short intervals for the width of the stream, and from them the discharge of cubic feet per second was computed for each section by multiplying the depth, width, and measured velocity together. The discharge of the several sections added together gives the result for the stream. At the beginning and end of staging a careful note was made of the gauge and the mean depth of water taken.

Every other detail of the work was done in the same simple and thorough manner. Lake Nicaragua's every tributary was gauged and its supply accurately determined; for the control of the waters of the lake is vital to the practical operation of the canal, and has an important bearing on the cost and plans of the project. It fluctuates now some 12 feet, which would materially hamper lock workings; hence the careful observations of the fluctuations, the maximum and minimum inflow and outflow, and evaporation. Because of violent breakers on the lake, the gauges had to be protected behind old vessels or whatever was found along the coast. At Las Lagas the boiler of a wrecked vessel was used to incase the gauges and evaporating pans.

Observations of rainfall were made with a funnel and a bottle, the relations of the diameter of the funnel mouth to that of the bottle being accurately known. The rainfall is a remarkable characteristic of Central America, and particularly Nicaragua. There is a radical and striking difference between the falls on the eastern and western coasts. There is a definite dry season on one, but rain may be expected the year round on the other. At Brito there is practically no rainfall from January to the middle of May, but during the rainy season the downpour often reaches 5.6 inches per day.

The evaporation test did not work, usually, as well as the others. Galvanized sheet iron pans, 3 feet square and 2 feet deep, were anchored in some protected body of water alongside a rain gauge, giving the water in them the same freedom, as far as practicable, as the outside water had. But the waves would wash over and fill them, the natives would steal them or haul them ashore and make washtubs out of them, and animals would overturn them.

The same windlass that trolleyed the cars across the rivers was used to tow out the sediment gauge cars. These too were galvanized pans 1 meter square and 8 inches deep. The upstream side was on a hinge. The pan was lowered into the streams and anchored. When the time came to haul it up, the gate was closed by a copper wire and the windlass put to work. First it was hoisted gently out of the water, then trolleyed to shore. The silt deposit is an all-important test, and has much influence on the location of the locks. Samples were also taken of the waters and allowed to settle ashore, each day the clear water behind drained off and more muddy water poured on.

The measurements were made with 100-foot steel chains, they being

checked each fortnight by comparison with steel tapes. All angles were measured carefully with a transit, deduced bearings being carried through as a check to the reading of the angles. The density of the forests and the incessant heavy rains or cloudiness materially inconvenienced the reading of the instruments. Special care was taken in chaining, plumb bobs being used on all broken ground. Elevations of surface were taken with a wye level and target rod at intervals of 100 feet, and at such intermediate points as were necessary in order to produce close and accurate profiles.

These are but a few of the innumerable tests that were made, but they serve to demonstrate that dependence may be placed upon the Commission's report.

BRITISH TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA IN 1901.

According to statistics obtained from the preliminary "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom" for the calendar year 1901, the commerce of Great Britain with Latin America declined throughout the year, as compared with 1900. The statistics of this publication do not, however, include all the commercial transactions of Great Britain with the countries of Latin America, though the quantities and valuations of all the principal items of import and export are mentioned. More complete information will not be published for some months to come. So far as can be ascertained from the preliminary accounts, the imports from Latin America in the calendar year 1901 amounted to £15,853,076 (\$74,715,744.35), as compared with imports valued at £16,734,360 (\$81,437,762.94) in 1900. The exports to those countries, so far as can be ascertained from the incomplete returns, were valued at £11,857,915 (\$57,706,543.35) in 1901, and £13,505,818 (\$65,726,063.30) in 1900.

The facts with reference to the commerce of Great Britain with Latin America, gathered from these British accounts, are included in the following summary, the figures for each country, so far as this can be done, being considered separately:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Imports.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
Cattle for food.....		£667,500	- £667,500
Sheep and lambs for food.....		289,000	- 289,000
Wheat.....	£2,670,355	6,088,923	- 3,418,568
Maize.....	2,616,524	1,514,313	+ 1,102,211
Fresh mutton.....	1,950,599	1,689,078	+ 261,521
Raw sugar.....	307,825	107,564	+ 200,261
Tallow and stearine.....	273,068	239,288	+ 33,780
Hides.....	74,300	18,629	+ 55,671
Flax or linseed.....	1,516,736	682,122	+ 834,614
Total.....	9,409,407	11,296,417	-1,887,010

The above table does not include, for either year, the imports of fresh beef, butter, cheese, quebracho, and one or two other items of importance.

In 1900 the number of live cattle imported from the Argentine Republic by Great Britain was 38,562, and of sheep and lambs, 178,969, against none in 1901. The number of pounds of wheat imported in 1901 was 808,040,000, or 13,467,333 bushels (allowing 60 pounds to the bushel), against imports aggregating 1,852,400,000 pounds (30,873,333 bushels) in 1900. The number of pounds of maize was 1,044,360,000, or 18,649,286 bushels (allowing 56 pounds to the bushel), against 652,620,000 (11,653,929 bushels) in 1900. Other items were: Linseed, 664,528 quarters in 1901, compared with 310,664 quarters in 1900; fresh mutton, 127,165,400 pounds in 1901, as against 111,479,500 pounds in 1900; tallow and stearine, 20,440,400 pounds in 1901, as against 17,826,900 pounds in 1900; sugar, 67,422,300 pounds in 1901, as against 21,756,900 pounds in 1900; hides, 3,263,100 pounds in 1901, as against 757,500 pounds in 1900.

British exports to the Argentine Republic in 1901, as compared with like exports in 1900, were as follows:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
Cotton piece goods	£1,174,882	£1,561,838	-£386,956
Jute piece goods	326,451	321,072	+ 5,379
Linon piece goods	49,190	46,340	+ 2,850
Woolen tissues	116,987	192,884	- 75,897
Worsted tissues	164,769	361,763	- 196,994
Carpets	26,692	45,867	- 19,175
Hardware and cutlery	46,335	56,897	- 10,562
Railroad iron	587,543	322,539	+ 265,004
Galvanized iron	321,364	321,676	- 312
All other manufactured iron	394,382	433,673	- 39,291
Tin plate	50,491	73,734	- 23,243
Cement	31,955	32,549	- 594
Earthen and china ware	41,642	57,645	- 16,003
Total	3,332,683	3,818,477	- 485,794

BRAZIL.

The principal imports from Brazil in 1901, as compared with 1900, were as follows:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
Coffee	£228,001	£90,805	+ £137,196
Raw sugar	155,393	55,413	+ 99,980
Raw cotton	170,041	669,595	- 399,554
Wet hides	27,485	31,200	- 3,715
Total	680,920	847,013	+ 166,093

No separate returns are made with reference to the imports of rubber in the preliminary accounts.

In 1901 the imports of coffee weighed 13,262,400 pounds, and in

1900, 4,385,300 pounds. The sugar imports had an aggregate weight of 34,373,800 pounds in 1901 and of 10,658,000 pounds in 1900; the weight of the hides imported in 1901 was 1,156,900 pounds and in 1900, 1,283,500 pounds.

The principal exports to Brazil in 1901, as compared with like exports from Great Britain in 1900, were as follows:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
Coal and other fuel.....	£803, 837	£722, 526	— £81, 311
Cotton piece goods.....	1, 196, 298	800, 000	— 396, 298
Jute piece goods.....	15, 236	30, 816	— 15, 580
Jute yarn.....	262, 380	336, 768	+ 74, 388
Linen piece goods.....	67, 061	41, 142	— 25, 919
Woolen tissues.....	71, 080	52, 508	— 18, 572
Worsted tissues.....	122, 293	83, 917	— 38, 376
Hardware and cutlery.....	63, 631	48, 093	— 15, 538
Railroad iron.....	94, 948	71, 933	— 23, 015
All other manufactured iron.....	320, 417	186, 894	— 133, 523
Tin plate.....	74, 187	45, 945	— 28, 242
Cement.....	21, 453	10, 492	— 10, 961
Earthen and china ware.....	64, 417	57, 446	— 6, 971
Leather.....	39, 767	31, 356	— 8, 411
Seed oil.....	54, 183	52, 016	— 2, 167
Manufactures of copper.....	63, 136	35, 893	— 27, 243
Total.....	3, 334, 324	2, 607, 745	— 726, 579

The aggregate quantity of coal, coke, and patent fuel exported from Great Britain to Brazil in 1901 was 813,473 tons, as against 793,560 tons in the year 1900.

CHILE.

So far as enumerated in the preliminary returns, the returns from Chile during the calendar year 1901 consisted of unmanufactured copper in various forms to the value of £1,455,435, as compared with similar imports worth £1,417,137 in 1900. If all the nitrate of soda imported by Great Britain came from Chile (which is probable), the import value of that article in its relation to the Chilean trade was increased by £910,047 in 1901, as compared with an increase of £1,155,462 in 1900, making aggregate values of £2,365,482 in 1901 and £2,573,467 in 1900. In 1901 there were no imports of Chilean wheat, while in 1900, the value of the wheat received from Chile was £868.

The exports to Chile included the following items in the years under comparison:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
Cotton piece goods.....	£744, 384	£998, 277	— £253, 893
Woolen tissues.....	112, 590	144, 046	— 31, 456
Worsted tissues.....	148, 751	212, 858	— 64, 107
Carpets.....	31, 478	45, 106	— 13, 627
Hardware and cutlery.....	35, 159	32, 680	+ 2, 479
Railroad iron.....	86, 683	25, 199	+ 61, 484
Galvanized iron.....	115, 536	144, 459	— 28, 923
Other manufactured iron.....	151, 230	190, 211	— 38, 981
Total.....	1, 425, 816	1, 792, 835	— 367, 019

PERU.

The imports from the Republic of Peru included the following items in the years under comparison:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
Sugar.....	£11,761	£129,353	- £87,592
Copper.....	285,152	111,717	+ 173,435
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama wool.....	236,649	205,839	+ 20,810
Total.....	553,562	446,909	+ 106,653

The number of pounds of sugar imported from Peru in 1901 was 9,573,700, as compared with 24,010,700 in 1900. The quantities of alpaca, vicuña, and llama wool imported were respectively 4,641,248 and 4,236,566 pounds in 1901 and 1900.

The principal exports to Peru, from Great Britain, in the two years, were the following:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
Cotton piece goods.....	£358,069	£301,588	+ £56,481
Woolen tissues.....	85,707	81,627	+ 4,080
Worsted tissues.....	44,162	37,788	+ 6,374
Railroad iron.....	16,744	27,962	- 11,208
Other manufactured iron.....	31,575	29,830	+ 1,745
Total.....	536,257	478,785	57,472

All other imports enumerated as having been received from Latin America were the following:

From Central America, 23,837,900 pounds of coffee, valued at £739,006 in 1901, as compared with 17,789,700 pounds, worth £611,882, in 1900.

From South America, 63,118,476 pounds of wool, valued at £1,604,699, as against 30,205,932 pounds, worth £957,804, in 1900.

The imports from other Latin American countries are not specified, but the exports thither were as follows:

Countries.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
WEST INDIES.			
Linen piece goods.....	£155,830	£252,129	- £96,299
Manufactures of iron.....	56,669	72,813	- 15,144
Sacks.....	11,375	18,409	- 7,034
Total.....	224,874	343,351	- 118,477
CUBA AND PORTO RICO.			
Railroad iron.....	14,184	20,243	- 6,059
Rice, rice meal, and flour.....	458,917	422,018	+ 36,899
Total.....	473,101	442,261	+ 30,840

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
MEXICO.			
Cotton piece goods	252,901	401,288	- 148,387
Linen piece goods.....	23,783	39,641	- 15,858
Galvanized iron.....	63,976	79,900	- 15,924
Total	340,660	520,829	- 177,169
CENTRAL AMERICA.			
Cotton piece goods.....	385,943	485,131	- 99,188
Galvanized iron.....	19,560	18,961	+ 599
Saddlery and harness *.....	39,847	43,546	- 3,699
Total	445,350	547,638	- 102,288
COLOMBIA.			
Cotton piece goods.....	592,348	177,176	+ 415,172
Linen piece goods.....	48,883	21,956	+ 26,927
Total	641,231	199,132	+ 442,099
VENEZUELA.			
Cotton piece goods.....	295,957	350,858	- 54,901
URUGUAY.			
Cotton piece goods.....	311,967	344,092	- 32,125
Woolen tissues.....	32,515	49,201	- 16,686
Railroad iron.....	43,178	72,858	- 29,680
Other manufactured iron.....	51,787	66,941	- 15,154
Total	439,447	532,092	- 92,645
SOUTH AMERICA (COUNTRIES NOT SPECIFIED).			
Locomotives.....	270,126	228,787	+ 41,339
Agricultural engines.....	74,553	66,209	+ 8,344
Other engines.....	123,806	110,279	+ 13,527
Agricultural machinery.....	82,981	107,568	- 24,587
Mining machinery.....	36,604	34,985	+ 1,619
Textile machinery.....	108,735	130,122	- 21,387
Other machinery.....	356,799	410,918	- 53,119
Sewing machines.....	38,190	56,368	- 18,178
Total	1,091,794	1,145,236	- 53,442

* Including South America.

One of the principal items of export from Great Britain to Latin America for years past has been cotton piece goods. This trade appears, for some reason, to be on the decline, as the figures for the past two years show. The number of yards exported and the value of the same for 1901, compared with similar statistics for 1900, are included in the following table:

Countries.	1901.		1900.	
	Yards.	Value.	Yards.	Value.
West Indies (other than British)	81,069,400	£752,167	84,084,300	£761,622
Mexico.....	21,552,300	252,901	38,346,100	401,288
Central America.....	43,931,700	385,943	58,888,100	485,131
Colombia.....	73,441,400	592,348	25,252,600	177,176
Venezuela.....	32,306,900	295,957	42,595,800	350,858
Peru.....	33,669,600	358,069	27,627,100	301,588
Chile.....	69,243,100	744,384	98,025,800	998,277
Brazil.....	70,162,100	800,000	104,957,600	1,196,298
Uruguay.....	28,784,500	311,976	30,602,200	344,092
Argentine Republic.....	104,246,100	1,174,882	131,286,300	1,561,838
Total.....	558,407,100	5,668,627	641,609,400	6,578,174

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN LATIN AMERICA DURING 1901.

An extended review of the mining and metallurgical industries of the United States for the year 1901 is published in the "Engineering and Mining Journal" of January 4, 1902, there being also incorporated in the article a summary of the output of the various other mineral-producing countries of the world. From that publication the following data concerning the mineral production of Latin America in 1901 are obtained:

In Mexico there was a moderate increase in gold production noted for 1901. The same may also be said of Central America, where in Salvador especially some important new mines have been opened by United States capital. None of the South American countries have as yet made complete returns of their output, but it is known that both Peru and Chile are increasing their mining operations with favorable results.

The world's output of silver in 1901 undoubtedly showed some decrease. Mexico, the second producing country on the globe of the white metal, fell off in production. The conditions causing this decrease were mainly of a temporary character, and are likely to pass away before long, being in some cases due to suspensions of output pending new developments, and in others to the finding of lower grade ores. In Bolivia the great Huanchaca mine has not kept up to the work of former years, though this deficiency in the South American product is partly made up by the increased output in Peru and Chile. The famous Cerro de Paseo mines, for so many years worked for silver alone, are gradually developing into copper mines with increasing depth, though the proportion of silver continues large. In Colombia, mining was seriously interrupted by reason of the unsettled state of the country.

The copper-producing countries of the world, ranked according to their output in 1900, are: The United States, Spain, Japan, Chile, Australia, Mexico, and Germany. The production in most of these countries was as great, and in some of them larger, in 1901 than in 1900. In the former period Chile's output was 26,111 tons and that of Mexico 22,403 tons. The Chilean mines greatly increased their shipments in 1901, and it is evident that the largest increase in this metal to be expected in the near future will come from Mexico, where many of the important copper deposits are being operated by United States capital. The opening of the Nasosari mines is making progress and the output of the Boleo continues large. In South America a good deal of development work was carried on in Peru during 1901,

while the project for completing the railroads in Cerro de Pasco and for draining the mines by tunneling is taking shape.

The Mexican output of lead in 1901 showed some decline, owing to the same causes that operated in the mining of silver throughout the year. In the production of tin throughout the world in 1901, Bolivia maintains its position among the six producing sections, the estimated output in both years being fixed at 6,000 long tons. Small quantities are also produced in Mexico, which are used locally. The production of nitrate of soda in Chile has been regulated by the quantity exported, and prices, owing to the industrial combinations formed, have been very satisfactory.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The Consul-General of the United States at Guayaquil states that the failure of two of the largest export houses in Ecuador will necessitate the sale of a number of cacao estates in full bearing and yielding very handsome returns. The profits of cacao culture are good, and parties with capital can doubtless secure valuable properties in the Republic at reasonable figures.

Tenders are invited for the construction of a pier, freight house, etc., at Matanzas, Cuba, to cost about \$200,000. Particulars of the United States Engineer at that point. Contract closes March 8, 1902.

Advices from Brazil state that the tannery of Dr. ANTONIO PRADO at São Paulo, better known as Cortuna d'Agua Branca, has recently been acquired by German capitalists. Also that the establishment will be completely reequipped with the latest improved machinery from the United States.

On December 2, 1901, a special train of 65 cars loaded with agricultural machinery left Buenos Ayres for Tres Arroyas. This machinery was all manufactured in the United States. Tres Arroyas is about 350 miles south of Buenos Ayres. This market is especially good for agricultural machinery.

The "Compañía de Obras Públicas del Río de la Plata, Limited," has been registered under the British limited liability act with a capital of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of carrying on the business of contractors for railways, tramways, and other public works, mechanical engineers and manufacturers, and dealers in all kinds of plant machinery, apparatus, and appliances for use in connection with the above, in the Argentine Republic and elsewhere in South America, or otherwise. Baron EMILE B. D'ERLANGER, the London banker, is interested in the enterprise.

Mr. PERRY M. DE LEON, representing the United States at Guayaquil, Ecuador, says he regards the present as an opportune time for any United States house interested in South American trade, or for capitalists seeking investment, to establish a bank of issue and discount in Guayaquil. The profits are tempting, and business can be done on a safe basis, as the records of the Bank of Ecuador show. Established in 1868, it has paid dividends of from 15 to 33 per cent, per annum has a handsome reserve, and its stock sells at 180 to 190. The current bank rate of discount is 19 per cent per annum, and the difference between buying and selling rate of exchange is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on Europe and the United States. The commerce of Guayaquil, which is large for South America, requires at least two strong banks.

Although the United States supplies more than half of Mexico's imports, there are many lines in which its manufacturers and exporters are doing materially less than might be expected, while European countries are securing the bulk of the trade. According to "Modern Mexico" Spain still supplies the grocery trade with more than half of the canned meats imported, as well as furnishing more than half of the fish purchased abroad. Holland supplies twice as much cheese to Mexico as does the United States; the same is true of candles. Germany sells nearly as large a quantity of leather goods in Mexico as the United States does, and practically controls the importation of bottles, china and porcelain, and crude drugs. France enjoys the largest trade in fine silks, woolen goods and corsets, wines and liquors, and perfumery, and sends large quantities of patent medicines. France and Germany supply more jewelry to Mexico than the United States does, and European countries send three times as much cement to that market as comes from the United States. Great Britain leads in Mexican imports of thread, cotton goods, linen goods, and carpets. More Swiss watches are imported into Mexico than those from all other countries combined.

Tenders are invited by the commissioners for the drainage works of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, for the construction of the necessary works in connection with over 620 miles of main drainage canals, branch trenches, and accessory works in certain regions subject to inundations. Contractors experienced in such work and desirous of tendering may obtain further information by applying in writing to the Secretary, Argentine Legation, 16 Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W. No date for placing contract announced.

The Berlin "South American Outlook," December 1, 1901, says: "Exporters of wares to Chile should pay very close attention to the customs requirements of that country. These regulations require

that every package of wares imported into Chile shall have clearly marked thereon its weight (a statement in writing is not sufficient), and the weight thus given must under no circumstances be more than 10 per cent less than that ascertained by weighing at the time of entry. If the weight is found to have been correctly given, the wares are passed through the custom-house with great promptness, otherwise there is apt to be much delay and inconvenience. If the weight is found to have been incorrectly stated, or if the contents of the package differ from the statements made in the customs declaration, the wares are subject to confiscation. The importer's declaration is based upon the invoice and the bill of lading. If the statements in these papers are incorrect, the customs declaration must also be incorrect; consequently, exporters can not be too careful in preparing such documents."

An excellent market is offered for American photographic supplies at Bahia, Brazil, according to the United States Consul there, not only for cameras and plates, but for papers, studio fittings, mounts, and developers. The papers in use are gelatine printing-out paper, both plain and matte, and a quick-printing developing paper. These papers come from England and France, are packed in bundles of one and two dozen sheets of cut sizes, the sensitive paper being first wrapped in several sheets of oiled and other paper impervious to moisture, and finally placed in nonactinic envelopes and sealed. There is considerable albumen paper employed, but its use is confined to the professionals. What is needed is good gelatine and collodion papers, which will keep fresh for a few months, and do not need complicated formulas for toning and fixing. Paper and plate makers entering this market would do well to have their formulas printed in Portuguese, or, in lieu of that, Spanish or French; directions in English can be read by very few. There seems to be an entire lack of knowledge in Brazil as to superior backgrounds and studio furniture and fittings, manufactured in the United States and with proper effort something could be done along those lines. There should be a good opening for modern mounts for professional use and various kinds of slip-in mounts and albums for amateurs, while United States special platino mounts should be used for all pictures of that class instead of the ordinary mount, as is now the case. In chemicals, as hypo, the various forms of potash and soda, gold, platinum, sugar of lead, etc., United States firms should be able to compete with those of England and France, who now enjoy the trade, particularly since the largest dealer in Bahia has expressed a desire to buy all of his supplies, as well as his cameras, from the United States.

TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

The Consul of Chile, at Baltimore, Maryland, advises that the exports from that city to the Republic of Chile during the year 1901 consisted of 36,502 tons of merchandise, valued at \$209,120. During the year mentioned nine ships cleared from the port of Baltimore, carrying cargoes of coal, coke, rails, and sundry merchandise, consigned to Chilean ports. The shipments in detail were as follows:

Articles.	Tons.	Value.
Coal.....	28,475	\$69,765
Coke.....	1,706	6,233
Rails, etc.....	6,321	133,322
Total.....	36,502	209,320

The Consul of Ecuador at San Francisco states that the exports from that port to the ports of Esmeralda, Bahía, Guayaquil, and Puerto Bolívar during December, 1901, consisted of 34,544 packages of merchandise, weighing 519,330 kilograms, valued at \$15,642.31. The destination, as well as the number, weight, and value of these packages, is shown in the following table:

Ports.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Bahía.....	400	17,920	\$600.00
Esmeralda.....	300	13,614	480.00
Guayaquil.....	33,354	465,396	13,812.31
Puerto Bolívar.....	500	22,400	750.00
Total.....	34,554	519,330	15,642.31

The articles of which these shipments consisted, together with the number of packages, weight, and value of same, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Books and advertising matter.....packages..	6	112	\$10.00
Brooms.....do.....	47	2,062	254.50
Drugs.....case..	1	51	35.00
Flour.....sacks..	5,210	234,614	7,355.00
Groceries.....packages..	132	5,408	1,079.04
Lumber.....pieces..	28,866	264,600	5,359.00
Rope.....rolls..	135	3,645	746.07
Wines.....packages..	157	8,838	803.70
Total.....	34,554	519,330	15,642.31

The Consul of the Republic of Haiti at Boston announces that there were shipped from the port of Boston to Haitian ports, from October 1 to December 7, 1901, merchandise to the value of \$4,909.30. Of

these shipments, goods to the value of \$4,672.96 were consigned to Port au Prince, and \$236.34 to Cape Haitien.

The imports from Haiti through the port at Boston during the same period amounted to \$25,225, and consisted of fustic and other dyewoods.

The exports from Boston to Haiti during the last five years are shown in the following table:

Ports.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Cape Haitien	\$894	\$1,145	\$1,864	\$2,466	\$731
Jaemel		333			
Jeremie			716		
Port au Prince.....	5,701	7,345	12,872	14,997	10,815
Total	6,595	8,823	15,452	17,463	11,546

The imports from Haiti in 1901 through the port of Boston consisted of 2,825 tons of logwood and 135 tons of fustic.

The Mexican Consul at Galveston, Texas, writes that the exports from Galveston to the port of Tampico, Mexico, during the month of November, 1901, consisted of 130,310 gallons of cotton-seed oil, valued at \$79,122.24.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York City announces that the imports through the port of New York from Mexico during the month of December, 1901, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alligator skins	bales.. 25	Honey	barrels.. 450
Broom root.....	do.. 3,864	Itile	bales.. 2,621
Cedar	logs.. 91	Jalap	sacks.. 22
Chicle gum	bales.. 2,004	Lead bullion.....	bars.. 16,125
Cigars.....	boxes.. 129	Mahogany	logs.. 1,233
Coffee	sacks.. 2,135	Metals	boxes.. 125
Deerskins.....	bales.. 69	Ores	sacks.. 57,416
Fustic	do.. 529	Pepper	do.. 298
Goatskins	do.. 1,537	Rubber, crude	bales.. 32
Henquen	do.. 5,743	Tecall marble	pieces.. 530
Hides	do.. 4,757	Tobacco	bales.. 115
Hides, loose	5,060	Sarsaparilla	do.. 94
Hair	bales.. 31	Vanilla	boxes.. 2

During the month referred to twelve ships, carrying 130,781 packages, cleared from the port of New York, and thirteen ships, bringing 105,027 packages from Mexico, entered that port.

According to statistics furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, merchandise to the value of \$72,768.41 was shipped into the Mexican Republic at that port of entry during the month of November, 1901. These products consisted of the following:

Animal substances.....	\$10,471.22	Machinery and apparatus ...	\$2,814.17
Vegetable products.....	13,931.48	Vehicles	1,966.32
Mineral products	12,066.63	Arms and explosives	937.80
Textile products.....	21,059.15	Sundry articles.....	4,573.76
Chemical products	1,275.90		
Spirituous beverages.....	1,384.64	Total	72,768.41
Paper and paper products...	2,287.34		

These products originated in the following countries:

United States	\$54,291.50
Germany	7,117.00
England	7,102.00
France	3,578.00
Japan	510.00
Austria	167.00
Spain	2.91
Total	72,768.41

The duties collected on these goods by the Mexican Government amounted to \$62,098.69 Mexican silver.

The exports from Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales during the month of November, 1901, amounted to \$1,448,075 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following products:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value of Mexican silver.
Cattle.....head.....	1,567	\$52,810
Copper bullion.....pounds.....	6,820,175	1,000,823
Fruits.....do.....	511	11
Gold bullion and gold dust.....ounces.....	5,914	118,286
Guano.....tons.....	59	306
Hides.....pounds.....	7,890	946
Lead bullion.....do.....	203,448	8,136
Lead ores.....		88,161
Mescal.....		113
Oranges.....		16,791
Salt.....		3
Silver bullion.....ounces.....	122,301	70,929
Tobacco.....pounds.....	951	351
Soft leather.....do.....	4,080	379

The Vice-Consul of Mexico at Pascagoula, Mississippi, reports that the shipments from Pascagoula to the Mexican ports of Vera Cruz and Progreso, during the month of December, 1901, consisted of 867,900 superficial feet of lumber, valued at \$9,182.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, California, advises that during the month of November, 1901, the total shipments of American products from San Francisco to Mexican ports were valued at \$182,378. Goods of foreign origin reexported during the same period amounted to \$8,184. The imports during the month referred to consisted of mineral products to the value of \$427,275, and sundry other products amounting to \$34,550.

Two hundred and fifty-five thousand and fifty Mexican dollars were shipped to Hongkong during the month.

During the month of December, 1901, the shipments of American products from San Francisco to the Republic of Mexico, amounted to \$136,412. In addition to this amount, foreign goods were reexported from San Francisco to Mexican ports to the value of \$5,584, and \$39,189 Mexican dollars were shipped to Hongkong.

The imports from Mexico, through the port of San Francisco dur-

ing the same month, were valued at \$533,567 Mexican silver, and consisted of mineral products invoiced at \$494,131 Mexican silver, and sundry other products valued at \$39,436 Mexican silver. The following table shows the importations in detail:

Products.	Value (Mexican silver).
Gold coin.....	\$2,000
Gold bullion.....	35,192
Mexican dollars.....	42,297
Silver bullion.....	259,565
Silver ores.....	155,157
Sundry Mexican products.....	39,436
Total.....	533,567

The Consul of Nicaragua at Boston, Massachusetts, reports that during the month of December, 1901, there were exported from that port to the ports of Nicaragua, \$1,724 worth of wire rope, \$172 worth of shafting, and miscellaneous articles to the value of \$275, or a total for the month of \$2,673.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, states that the exports from San Francisco to the ports of Nicaragua during the month of December, 1901, were as follows:

Ports.	Number of pack- ages.	Weight in kilos.	Value.
Corinto.....	5,321	370,490	\$27,429.07
San Juan del Sur.....	205	13,139	1,230.36
Total.....	5,526	383,629	28,649.36

The following table shows in detail the different articles exported, together with their destination, number of packages, weight, and value of each:

Articles.	Number of pack- ages.	Weight.	Value.
CORINTO.			
Advertising matter.....cases..	28	723	.....
Beer.....do.....	10	1,140	\$85.00
Brooms.....bundles..	3	66	14.00
Caustic soda.....barrels..	3	222	19.50
China ware.....packages.	7	497	38.12
Coal oil.....cases.....	5	2,120	79.00
Curiosities.....do.....	1	23	9.72
Corks.....sacks.....	2	22	27.00
Drugs.....cases.....	6	303	302.75
Dry goods.....bundles..	31	4,990	2,461.24
Emery paper.....cases..	2	132	12.24
Flour.....sacks.....	3,130	212,820	7,800.00
Glass.....cases.....	6	1861	32.00
Groceries.....packages.	157	5,738	1,039.34
Hardware.....do.....	51	3,6131	778.36
Labels, etc.....cases..	2	56	48.75
Leather.....bundles..	3	138	382.00
Machinery.....packages.	6	2771	275.00
Oils.....do.....	40	7,1781	910.75
Paints.....cases..	33	1,9211	266.16
Paper bags.....case.....	1	581	8.00
Potatoes.....crates..	190	10,472	238.00
Rattan.....bundles..	3	1551	90.00
Rice.....sacks.....	1,336	92,4831	4,147.00

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
CORINTO—continued.			
Rosin.....cases.....	2	<i>Kilos.</i> 156	\$25.50
Saddles.....cases.....	1	40	35.65
Silk goods.....packages.....	10	450	5,433.43
Shooks.....do.....	61	6,522	490.00
Sundries.....cases.....	2	1021	95.60
Turpentine.....do.....	30	1,1851	169.55
Varnish.....do.....	8	6981	108.50
Waste.....bundles.....	6	138	24.00
Wines and liquors.....packages.....	140	15,695	1,938.45
Woodenware.....cases.....	2	165	41.35
Total.....	5,321	370,490	27,429.07
SAN JUAN DEL SUR.			
Emery paper.....cases.....	2	150	25.92
Flour.....sacks.....	45	3,060	113.50
Labels.....cases.....	1	24	15.00
Oils.....cases.....	3	1231	18.45
Paints.....do.....	59	1,8791	201.81
Rosin.....do.....	6	1301	33.50
Tank material.....packages.....	25	3,847	165.00
Tar.....cases.....	2	111	4.00
Turpentine.....do.....	2	85	12.90
Varnish.....do.....	7	355	69.45
Wines and liquors.....packages.....	53	3,372	563.85
Total.....	205	13,1391	1,220.36

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the total shipments from that port to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of December, 1901, consisted of 34,796 packages, weighing 2,047,541.08 kilograms, valued at \$194,876.49, as compared with 55,760 packages, weighing 3,233,458.24 kilograms, valued at \$344,987.65. The following table shows in detail the movement of this merchandise:

Ports.	Products.	1900.		1901.	
		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
La Guaira.....	Merchandise.....	1,984,475.29	\$179,310.40	1,138,435.68	\$92,346.89
Puerto Cabello.....	do.....	435,185.25	49,667.37	217,900.95	23,163.01
Maracaibo.....	do.....	450,796.20	64,177.73	322,604.70	42,561.26
	Gold.....			5.25	3,000.00
La Vela.....	Merchandise.....	52,508.20	9,819.70	21,260.00	2,431.00
Guanta.....	do.....	29,579.80	2,730.90	27,095.00	2,282.00
Cumaná.....	do.....	13,080.50	1,348.00	15,135.00	1,087.00
Carúpano.....	do.....	55,660.50	4,000.60	81,299.00	5,250.00
Ciudad Bolívar.....	do.....	194,115.50	21,674.95	142,030.50	18,603.49
	Gold.....	18.00	10,000.00		
Cafío Colorado.....	Merchandise.....	18,039.00	2,253.00	81,775.00	4,143.84
Total.....		3,233,458.24	344,987.65	2,047,541.08	194,876.49

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.

An advanced copy of the "Classification Book" for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, in 1903, has been received at the Bureau of the American Republics. Fifty-three pages are required

simply for an enumeration of the groups and classes of exhibits. These are divided into 15 departments as follows: Education, 8; art, 6; liberal arts, 13; manufactures, 34; machinery, 5; electricity, 5; transportation, 6; agriculture, 27; horticulture, 7; forestry, 3; mining and metallurgy, 5; fish and game, 5; anthropology, 4; social economy, 13; and physical culture, 3. The total shows 144 groups and 807 classes, and under each classification is the possibility for a number of exhibits.

Nothing reflects more clearly, in so small a space, the variety of human occupations or more comprehensively the broad scope of the Exposition which is in preparation for the year 1903, and in which all the nations of the world have been invited to participate. Many countries have already signified their acceptance of the invitation, and the work of construction is progressing rapidly. The buildings will have an average floor space of 200 acres, and the grounds a total area of 1,000 acres. The money now available aggregates \$15,000,000, not including \$1,000,000 appropriated by the State of Missouri and various liberal sums voted by other States for buildings and exhibits. The "Classification Book" and the "Rules and Regulations of the Exposition" will be mailed free, on application to the Director of Exhibits, World's Fair, St. Louis, Missouri.

A somewhat extended study of colonization and its problems has been made by POULTNEY BIGELOW, M. A., F. R. G. S., who has had published by the press of McClure, Phillips & Co., of New York (1901), an 8mo. volume of 365 pages bearing the suggestive title, "The Children of the Nations." In this book the author has attempted to explain as briefly as possible the influence which the mother country exerts upon colonies and the reflex action, for good or evil, of the latter. An effort is also made to show why one country has failed and another been successful in colonization schemes. As the United States now has colonial possessions, Mr. BIGELOW expresses the hope that Congress will be induced to establish a national university for the study of subjects in which a colonial official should be efficient. One of the chapters of this work is devoted to the development of South America, and treats of the early settlements of the Spaniards in that part of the New World. Another chapter describes the colonization of Brazil by Portugal, while no less than five sections of the work are devoted to the various phases of West Indian history. One of the latter is of especial interest to the people of the United States at the present time, as it deals with the Danish Islands. This book is largely the result of the author's personal observations in parts of the world controlled by the great colonizing powers of the globe.

Professor KIRCHHOFF, in a review of KRÜGER'S "Das Zuckerrohr und seine Kultur" (The Cultivation of Sugar Cane), Magdeburg, 1900,

published in "Geographische Zeitschrift," states that the cultivation of sugar cane probably began in the Ganges Delta, and at a much later period spread to China. Through the Arabs it passed to North Africa and Southern Europe, and was carried by COLUMBUS to America in 1493. Sugar cane needs phosphoric acid, and, above all, silicic acid and potash in the soil, and therefore needs manuring and irrigation in cultivation. It is a dry-soil plant which requires heat and plenty of watering, but which can not endure stagnant water. The vegetation period is usually from eighteen to twenty-four months, but this is shortened in North America to ten months. Owing to low temperatures the limit of cultivation of sugar cane in the southeast of the United States and in China is 34° north, in Brazil 30°, and in Spain 39°. Sugar cane is not cultivated in Java at a height above 550 meters; in Nepal the extreme is 1,327; on the Nilgri Hills, 1,524; and in Mexico, Colombia, and Peru, 1,800 meters. In 1896-97 at least 1,317,000,000 kilograms (probably 4,000,000,000 kilograms) of sugar were obtained from cane and 4,747,000,000 from beet roots. Germany, which now produces more sugar than any other country, makes a greater quantity from the beet than the whole of America does from the cane.

Volume 1, No. 1 (January, 1902), of the "Journal of Geography," an illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the advancement of geographic education, has been received at the Library of the Bureau of the American Republics. RICHARD E. DODGE, Professor of Geography, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York; J. PAUL GOODE, Instructor in Geography, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and EDWARD M. LEHNERTS, Professor of Geography, State Normal School, Wirona, Minn., are the editors of this periodical. Among the subjects treated in the January issue are "Useful Products of the Century Plant," a lesson on Mexico, by WILLIAM B. MARSHALL, and the first installment of the "Trade and Industries of Western South America," by EMORY R. JOHNSON.

In the Annual Report of the Weather Bureau of the United States, Prof. WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief, speaks of improvements made in the service during 1901. Extensive experiments in wireless telegraphy have been carried particularly along the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina; meteorological reports are received and published daily from Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, and the Azore Islands; forecasts for the first three days of their outward-bound voyages are published for steamers sailing to the east. During the crop season 14,000 persons reported weekly of the effect of the weather on the crops in their respective localities, while the rural free-delivery service carried the daily weather predictions of the Bureau to nearly 42,000 families.

The "Revista Maritima Brasileira" (Brazilian Maritime Review), beginning with its issue for October, 1901, added a section to be

devoted hereafter to the publication of information relative to companies, both national and foreign, which are engaged in coastwise and river navigation in Brazil. In addition, shipyards, arsenals, and dry docks, etc., will be treated, and other information touching the maritime trade of the Republic will be published in full. In another section of the Review a glossary of maritime terms in Portuguese, French, and English is published and has been found to be of great service and value.

“Do Rio a Buenos Aires” (From Rio to Buenos Ayres) is a neatly printed volume of 316 pages, with numerous illustrations, whose author is ARTHUR DIAS, one of a group of journalists who accompanied President CAMPOS SALLES on his recent visit to the Argentine Republic. The episodes of the trip are described in a very entertaining manner, and personal impressions of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic are detailed.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING JANUARY.

[The symbol = indicates that the publication was a gift to the library.]

DICTIONARIES AND DIRECTORIES.

- Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia. 1902. Washington, Boyd's Directory Company. 1261 pp. 8°.
- =Directory of the Washington Academy of Sciences and Affiliated Societies. 1900. Washington, D. C., published by the Academy, 1900. 64 pp. 8°.
- Directorio general de la Ciudad de México, con derecho de propiedad literaria concedido por el Supremo Gobierno de la República Mexicana. 1902. Ruhland & Ahlschier, editores. México, Imprenta Hijas de J. F. Jens, [1901].
- Flügel, Dr. Feix: Complete dictionary of the English and German languages. Second part: German and English. 4th ed. Braunschweig, George Westermann, 1894. 923 pp. 4°.

ENGLISH.

- =Agle, William C.: Eastern Peru and Bolivia. Seattle, The Homer M. Hill Publishing Co., [1902]. map. 45 pp. 12^{mo}.
- =American Church Missionary Society: Forty-second annual report of the Society. 1901. New York, Church Missions House, 1901. 37 pp. 8°.
- Anglo-American Magazine. (Vol. 6, July-December, 1901.) New York, Anglo-American Publishing Co., 1901. 504 pp. 8°.
- Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: Man; a record of anthropological science. London, Anthropological Institute, 1901. 191 pp. 4°.
- Bigelow, Poultney: The children of the nations; a study of colonization and its problems. New York, McClure, Phillips & Co., 1901. 365 pp. 8°.
- =Boston Public Library: Annual list of new and important books added to the Public Library of the city of Boston. Selected from the Monthly Bulletins. 1900-1901, Boston, 1902. 206 pp. 8°.
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 Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.
 Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
 Nation (The). New York. Weekly.
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 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
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 Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
 United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly.
 World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

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VENEZUELA.

- El Tiempo. Caracas. Daily.
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BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XII.

FEBRERO, 1902.

No. 2.

DECISIONES DEL DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA. EN MATERIAS RELATIVAS AL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS Y LEYES DE NAVEGACIÓN É INMIGRACIÓN, ETC. (AÑO DE 1902).

No. 23445.

VALOR DE LAS MONEDAS EXTRANJERAS.

Por esta decisión, primera del año, expedida el 1° de enero de 1902, se fija el tipo, en moneda de oro de los Estados Unidos de América, á que deben apreciarse las extranjeras representativas del valor de las mercaderías que se importen en el país.

Se omiten en esta traducción las monedas que no son americanas.

República Argentina:

El peso	\$0.965
El argentino	4.824
El medio argentino.....	2.412

Bolivia:

El boliviano413
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Brasil:

El milreis546
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Colombia:

El peso413
El condor.....	9.647
El doble condor.....	19.294

Costa Rica:

El colón465
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Cuba:

El peso de oro926
El doblón isabelino, ó centén.....	5.017
El alfonsino.....	4.823

Chile:	
El peso	\$0. 365
El escudo.....	1. 825
El doblón	3. 650
El condor.....	7. 300
Ecuador:	
El sucre .....	. 487
La pieza de 10 sueres	4. 8665
El Salvador:	
El peso .....	. 413
Guatemala:	
El peso .....	. 413
Haití:	
La gourde .....	. 965
Honduras:	
El peso .....	. 413
México:	
El peso de oro .....	. 983
El peso de plata.....	. 449
Nicaragua:	
El peso de plata.....	. 413
Perú:	
El sol .....	. 487
Uruguay:	
El peso	1. 034
Venezuela:	
El bolivar .....	. 193

No. 23446.

Por esta decisión, expedida el 2 de enero de 1902, se dispone que se haga una devolución de derechos, en el caso de ciertos artículos de acero fabricados por una Compañía, llamada "International Metal Lath Company," establecida en Niles, Ohio.

No. 23447.

Por esta decisión, expedida el día 6 del mismo mes, se manda hacer una devolución análoga en el caso de ciertas "raquetas," para el juego llamado de "lawn tennis," fabricadas por la compañía de Chicago, conocida con el nombre de "Spalding Manufacturing Company."

No. 23448.

Por esta decisión, expedida el 7 del mismo mes, en la forma de una circular á los administradores y demás empleados de las Aduanas de los Estados Unidos, con el objeto de evitar que se cometan fraudes en el transporte de las mercaderías introducidas en calidad de depósito, *in*

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bond, se manda que se emplee el sistema de emplomar los fardos, cajones y carros en que aquellas se conduzcan, y sellar en debida forma los alambres ó precintus que se les pongan.

Dispone esta circular cual ha de ser la forma y color de las papeletas que se fijen sobre las envolturas, ó se peguen en los carros, y lo que en ellas debe expresarse, junto con la noticia de que cualquiera que quebrante los sellos queda incurso en una multa de 1,000 pesos, y puede ser además encarcelado por un período de tiempo que no exceda de cinco años.

No. 23449.

DEVOLUCIÓN DE DERECHOS—CERTIFICADOS DE IMPORTACIONES.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 7 de 1902.*

A los oficiales de Aduana y demás á quienes concierna:

Por cuanto la expedición de copias de certificados de importaciones, en los casos en que no se muestra que los originales se han destruido, suele causar pérdidas á la renta, se juzga conveniente que el Administrador de la aduana que expida dichos certificados originales de importación los remita directamente al Administrador de la del puerto en que se han de usar, y que en ningún caso se entreguen á las partes interesadas.

Por tanto, el Reglamento de aduanas queda modificado como sigue:

ART. 1164. "En caso de que el importador del material que se ha usado ó que se ha de usar en la fabricación de artículos exportados ó que se han de exportar, con el beneficio de la devolución de derechos, de cualquier puerto que no sea el puerto de importación, ó que la persona á quien se le haya hecho formal entrega de dicho material, pida por escrito al administrador de la aduana del puerto del cual se importó el expresado material, que conceda un certificado de importación y del pago de derechos, dicho administrador de aduana expedirá y trasmitirá dicho certificado al administrador de aduana del puerto designado en la solicitud, en el cual se ha de reclamar la devolución de derechos, y dicho certificado deberá expedirse según la fórmula núm. 794, y en él deberá expresarse claramente el puerto en el cual se ha de usar.

"Este certificado puede presentarse en el puerto de exportación, y si cualquiera parte del material descrito en el certificado se usase en la fabricación de artículos exportados de otro puerto que no sea aquel en que se ha presentado, el administrador de aduana que tenga en su poder el certificado, al pedírsele por escrito la persona que lo presentó, deberá trasmitir una copia del mismo para usarse en el otro puerto. Dicha copia deberá hacerse según la fórmula núm. 183."

O. L. SPAULDING,

Subsecretario.

No. 23450.

ESTATUAS.

Las estatuas de mármol que mediante los debidos certificados se demuestre ser obras profesionales de escultores reconocidos en el país donde se produjeron, tienen derecho á ser introducidas, con arreglo al párrafo 454, ley de 1897, con un derecho de un 20 por ciento *ad valorem*.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORIO,

Enero 7 de 1902.

SEÑOR: Este Departamento ha recibido un informe del fiscal federal de los Estados Unidos, del distrito sur de Nueva York, manifestando que la apelación en el caso de los Estados Unidos, demandante, contra Townsend & Townsend, demandado, (pleito núm. 2996) se falló en contra del Gobierno en el tribunal de circuito federal de apelación de los Estados Unidos del segundo circuito, el día 11 del mes próximo pasado, habiendo el tribunal confirmado la decisión del tribunal de circuito inferior, sin exponer razones.

Las mercancías objeto del pleito consistían de estatuas de mármol, importadas para venderse como estatuas para cementerios, y representaban "La Fe," "La Memoria," "La Historia," "El Ángel," "El Pesar," etc., todas las cuales se aforaron para imponerles un derecho, como manufacturas de mármol, de un 50 por ciento *ad valorem*, en conformidad con el párrafo 115 de la ley del 24 de julio de 1897. Los importadores protestaron, alegando que las mercancías eran estatuas, es decir, obras profesionales de un escultor ó estatuario, y que adeudaban solamente un 20 por ciento *ad valorem* con arreglo al párrafo 454 de la misma ley.

Las pruebas presentadas en este caso demostraron que los escultores que hicieron las estatuas, y cuyos certificados se agregaron á las facturas, eran artistas de reputación en Carrara y habían hecho las estatuas por modelos que ellos mismos habían diseñado.

Basado en estas pruebas, el tribunal confirmó la decisión del tribunal de circuito inferior, exponiendo que las estatuas tenían derecho á ser introducidas, pagando un derecho de 20 por ciento *ad valorem*, con arreglo al párrafo 454 de la ley del 24 de julio de 1897, como se exponía en la protesta de los importadores.

El Procurador General ha manifestado á este Departamento, que no se harán más gestiones en este caso. Por tanto, por la presente se le autoriza á usted para que renita la relación certificada usual para efectuar el reembolso de la demasía de los derechos exigidos para el arreglo de los mismos.

Soy de Usted, respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.AL ADMINISTRADOR DE LA ADUANA,
Nueva York, N. Y.

No. 23451.

LADRILLOS PARA LIMPIAR CUBIERTOS.

Los ladrillos para limpiar cubiertos que se preparan con piedra pómez y arena, y que se mezclan y prensan hasta formar ladrillos de diferentes tamaños, adeudan á razón de \$6 por tonelada, con arreglo al párrafo 92, ley de 1897, como piedra pómez manufacturada entera ó parcialmente.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 7 de 1902.*

SEÑOR: Este Departamento ha recibido un informe del fiscal federal de los Estados Unidos del distrito sur de Nueva York, en el cual expresa que la apelación de los Estados Unidos en el caso de los Estados Unidos contra R. J. Waddell & Co. (núm. 3159) se fulló recientemente en contra del Gobierno en el tribunal de circuito de apelación de los Estados Unidos del segundo circuito.

Las mercancías objeto del pleito consistían en ladrillos para limpiar cubiertos preparados con piedra pómez y arena molidas, mezcladas y prensadas hasta formar ladrillos de diferentes tamaños. Se les impuso un derecho á razón de un 35 por ciento *ad valorem*, con arreglo al párrafo 97 de la ley del 24 de julio de 1897, como "artículos compuestos de sustancias minerales de los cuales no se ha hecho ninguna mención especial." Los importadores protestaron, alegando que las mercancías adeudaban á razón de \$6 por tonelada, con arreglo al párrafo 92 de la misma ley, como piedra pómez manufacturada entera ó parcialmente, la cual reclamación ha sido apoyada por el tribunal de circuito de apelación de los Estados Unidos, confirmando el tribunal la decisión del tribunal de circuito inferior de los Estados Unidos, sin exponer razones.

El Procurador General ha manifestado á este Departamento que no se harán más gestiones en este asunto. Por tanto, por la presente se le autoriza á Usted para que renita la relación certificada usual para efectuar el reembolso de la demasía de los derechos exigidos para el arreglo de los mismos.

Soy de Usted respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

Al ADMINISTRADOR DE LA ADUANA,
Nueva York, N. Y.

No. 23452.

Por esta decisión que es la dada el 3 de enero de 1902, por la Junta General de Aforadores (United States Board of General Appraisers) en la ciudad de Nueva York, se declara que los artículos de algodón enteramente concluidos, como los cobertores de cama, ó las mantas para los caballos, que no tengan mezcla de otra substancia, y cuyas orillas

ó bordes estan cosidos, ó ribeteados, se deben entender incluidos en la definición de "géneros de algodón" (cotton cloth) dada en el párrafo 310 del Acta de 1897, como "tejidos de algodón de todas clases, en piezas, ó de otra manera, y que por consiguiente deben pagar derechos con arreglo á lo dispuesto en el cuadro I de dicha Acta, y no con arreglo á lo que dice el párrafo 332 de la misma, relativo á "manufacturas de algodón sobre las que no se ha hecho provisión especial."

No. 23453.

Esta decisión, que es la adoptada por la Junta General de Aforadores, enero 3 de 1902, con el No. 5058, dispone que en los casos que se encuentren pendientes, por virtud de apelación establecida en debida forma ante la Junta de Retasación ó Reaforo, conforme al artículo 13 del "Acta administrativa aduanera," el Administrador de la Aduana carece de autoridad para hacer una liquidación; y la que hiciere, será nula y sin ningún valor.

No. 23454.

En esta decisión se dispone que los materiales para hacer guantes de algodón, que se asemejan á los artículos de punto de media, hechos en la máquina milanesa, y cuyos hilos no pueden contarse mediante el deshilado ó por otro medio práctico, deben pagar derechos como manufacturas de algodón no especificados, con arreglo al párrafo 322 (ley arancelaria de 1897), pero no con arreglo á las prescripciones (párrafos 305 hasta 310 inclusive) de dicha ley relativa á los tejidos de algodón cuyos hilos pueden contarse.

Nos. 23455, 23456 y 23457.

Por la primera de estas tres decisiones se modifican algunos artículos del Reglamento para el Servicio de los Hospitales de Marina de los Estados Unidos.

Por la segunda se provee lo conveniente para el almacenaje del té en las aduanas de los Estados Unidos, mientras dure la inspección ó examen de aquella mercancía.

Por la tercera se dispone como deben aforarse las mercancías conocidas con el nombre inglés de *bean stick* y *bean cake*, cuando se importen en los Estados Unidos ó sus posesiones.

No se ha creído de utilidad traducirlas al castellano.

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No. 23458.

Por esta decisión se mandan publicar de nuevo para conocimiento general varios artículos del Código titulado "Estatutos Revisados de los Estados Unidos" y del Reglamento de la Junta de Inspectores (Board of Supervising Inspectors), relativos todos al buen servicio de los buques de vapor en los Estados Unidos y á los deberes de sus oficiales. Tampoco se ha estimado necesaria su traducción.

No. 23459.

DEVOLUCIÓN DE DERECHOS SOBRE PASADORES Ó PRECINTAS DE CUERO.

Devolución de derechos sobre precintas de cuero crudo hechas con cueros secos arsenicados por Charles A. Schieren y Cía., New York, N. Y.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 11 de 1902.*

SEÑOR: En la exportación de las precintas de cuero crudo, fabricadas por Charles A. Schieren y Cía., de New York, N. Y., usando sólo cueros secos arsenicados, se concederá una devolución igual á la cantidad de derechos abonados sobre el material importado que ha sido empleado, menos la deducción legal del 1 por ciento.

La guía preliminar deberá especificar las marcas y números de los bultos y el contenido de cada paquete, como lo indica la factura de exportación. Cuando las precintas tienen "punteras de metal," deberá declararse el número de cartones y el número de pies lineales de cada ancho comercial de las que vengan contenidas en ellos y en cada paquete. En el caso de que sean simplemente en "punta," deberá declararse el número total de atados que contienen 100 pies de precintas de los diferentes anchos comerciales, cada uno, y el largo total de los diversos anchos contenidos en cada bulto y en el embarque íntegro.

El pedido de devolución de derechos debe contener el número total de pies lineales, de cada ancho comercial de las precintas exportadas, y el número de pies cuadrados de precintas de cuero representado por cada ancho separadamente y en conjunto. El citado pedido debe, además, contener en adición á las declaraciones de estilo, que las precintas han sido manufacturadas del material y de la manera establecida en la declaración jurada por los fabricantes en diciembre 18 de 1901.

En la liquidación, para la devolución de derechos, se tomará por base la cantidad de cuero que fué importado y que pueda igualar la cantidad de precintas exportadas (medida superficial), como se indica en el pedido de devolución de derechos, después de comprobarse oficialmente las dimensiones declaradas; pero en ningun caso, se estimará en mas de 15 pies cuadrados de precintas exportadas cada cuero de res importado.

Respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING, *Subsecretario.*

No. 23460.

DEVOLUCIÓN DE DERECHOS SOBRE ASFALTO REFINADO.

Se extienden las disposiciones de este Departamento de octubre 26, 1899 (Decisión No. 23042), á las exportaciones de asfalto refinado, manufacturado por la Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company de New York, N. Y.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 11 de 1902.*

SEÑOR: Las instrucciones de este Departamento de octubre 26 de 1899 dirigidas á esa Admna estableciendo un tipo para conceder la devolución de derechos sobre asfalto refinado manufacturado por la Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company, se extienden por la presente á las exportaciones de asfalto refinado, manufacturado con asfalto crudo importado del Lago de Trinidad, por la Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company de New York.

Respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING,
*Subsecretario.*SR. ADMINISTRADOR DE LA ADUANA,
New York.

No. 23461.

Por esta decisión, fechada el 13 de enero de 1902, se manda que "las barras de hierro, de forma oval, y de cualquiera grueso, para cuya fabricación se usó como combustible el carbón de madera, y que estén enumeradas específicamente en la ley de 1897, deben pagar derechos á razón de \$12 por tonelada, como hierro en barras, batido ó martillado en forma de rollos, sobre el que no haya disposición especial," como dice el párrafo 124 de la misma ley.

No. 23462.

TRABAJO DE PRESIDARIOS.

La compensación concedida por el artículo 4 de la ley de junio 22, 1874 no puede satisfacerse en casos que envuelven la importación de artículos manufacturados por presidiarios.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 13, 1902.*

SEÑOR: Este Departamento ha recibido su carta del 3 del presente en el cual manifiesta Vd. que cierta persona en Kingston, Canadá desea dar informes á este Gobierno sobre la importación ilegal en los Estados Unidos de ciertos artículos manufacturados en el Canadá por presidiarios, con la condición de recibir en cambio una recompensa.

Pide Vd., al mismo tiempo, que se le informe si el Departamento concedería ó no, al denunciador, la mitad de la cantidad resultante de

comiso de los artículos hechos por presidiarios, importados en los Estados Unidos ilegal ó clandestinamente.

En contestación diré á Vd., que la sección 31 de la ley arancelaria del 24 de julio de 1897, prohíbe la introducción de efectos, géneros, artículos y mercaderías manufacturadas en todo ó en parte en país extranjero, por presidiarios; y el Secretario del Tesoro está autorizado para dictar las medidas que sean necesarias, para el mejor cumplimiento de esta disposición. Esta ley es una reproducción de otras anteriores sobre la materia.

La resolución 11934, de octubre de 1891, de este Departamento, dice que cuando se obtenga suficiente prueba de que se ha efectuado contra la ley la importación de mercaderías de este género, estas podrán, á opción del importador, ser exportadas inmediatamente sin abonar derechos, ó quedar sujetas á comiso, iniciándose el juicio respectivo para su condenación y destrucción de acuerdo con la ley. Esta disposición rige aún, y de ella se desprende que, como los artículos de que se trata no pueden entrar al consumo en los Estados Unidos, no es posible cobrar derechos, ni disponer de ellos, por medio de remate público, y como la sec. 4ª de la ley sobre denuncias, provee compensación para los denunciadores, solamente en casos en que los derechos estén retenidos ó se haya incurrido en una multa, pena ó confiscación, la solicitud de recompensa como denunciador en el presente caso, no puede admitirse favorablemente por este Departamento.

Respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING,

Secretario Asistente.

Sr. LEGARE PHENIZ,

Agente Especial del Dept. del Tesoro,

Ogdensburg, N. Y.

No. 23463.

DEVOLUCIÓN DE DERECHOS—MARCAS DE SACOS.

La resolución de este Departamento de abril 28 de 1899 (Decisión No. 21067), se aplica al caso de sacos que llevan marca por la cual se conoce su contenido en el comercio.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 14 de 1902.*

SEÑOR: Este Departamento ha recibido su oficio del 21 del próximo pasado, en que transmite la reclamación de la Bemis Brothers Bag Company, pidiendo que se le conceda devolución de derechos sobre 4,480 sacos de harina de semilla de algodón, por estar estos comprendidos en guía anterior, No. 1501 y haber sido exportados por el vapor *Othelo* en noviembre 22, 1901.

Según aparece, se ha cumplido con todos los requisitos de regla-

mento, exceptuándose que las palabras "para devolución" no aparecen en el mismo lado del saco en que se encuentran las marcas de embarque.

En contestación, diré á Vd. que la resolución de abril 28 1899 de este Departamento (No. 21067) provee que "tales marcas deben ser hechas con tinta indeleble, en el lado del saco que exhibe las marcas, y en letras no menores de 2 pulgadas de largo con un ancho proporcional." Esta disposición se refiere al lado del saco que lleva la marca por la cual el contenido de él es conocido en el comercio, y no tiene aplicación alguna á la marca de embarque. Puede haber casos en que el contenido de los sacos no esté designado por ninguna marca ó nombre comercial, y en que sólo aparezca la marca de embarque; en tal caso, la resolución arriba mencionada será aplicada, si es que las palabras "para devolución" aparecen en el lado del saco en donde se encuentran las marcas de embarque.

En vista de los hechos expuestos, queda Vd. debidamente autorizado para proceder á la liquidación de la póliza en cuestión, y dar un certificado para la devolución de los derechos.

Respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING,

Subsecretario.

SR. DIRECTOR DE ADUANAS.

No. 23464.

LA OBRA LLAMADA DE "APLICACIÓN" NO ES "BORDADO" LAS PANTUFLAS Ó ZAPATILLAS DEBEN SER AFORADAS COMO ZAPATOS.

Las zapatillas ó pantuflas turcas adornadas con hilos metálicos, hechas en su mayor parte de cuero, se hallan comprendidas en el párrafo 438 del Arancel de 1897, como "zapatos hechos de cuero," y no como artículos bordados con hilos metálicos, en virtud de lo proveído en los párrafos 339 y 179.

La designación caprichosa de cualquier artículo, no descrito como tal en una ley arancelaria, no es motivo para retirarlo de la clase genérica descrita en el Arancel.

La mercadería en cuestión consiste en zapatillas turcas, clasificadas por el Vista como: "Zapatos hechos de cuero con bordados de hilo metálicos en la parte superior" y aforadas con arreglo á lo provisto en el párrafo 179, Arancel de 1897, y en virtud de la condición inserta en el párrafo 339 del mismo Arancel. Los protestantes reclaman que los artículos citados sean aforados con el 25 por ciento *ad valorem*, según el párrafo 438 del Arancel como "botines ó zapatos hechos de cuero."

Los derechos, de acuerdo con el párrafo 179, son 60 por ciento *ad valorem* sobre "encajes, bordados, trencillas, galones, adornos ú otros artículos hechos enteramente ó en su mayor parte de alambre de oro, pel, ó de alambre estirado á martillo y flecos ó hilos de metal." Las partes pertinentes del citado párrafo 339, dicen lo que sigue:

“339. * * * Vestuario. * * * y otros artículos ó telas bordadas, de cualquier manera á la mano ó por máquina, ya sea que lleven una inicial, monograma ú otra cosa; tejidos ó vestidos, bordados á tambor ó con artículos aplicados; * * * todo lo cual, hecho por completo ó en su mayor parte de lino, algodón ú otra fibra vegetal y no estando especialmente comprendido en otra sección de este Arancel; * * * entendiéndose, que ninguna clase de vestuario ú otro artículo ó tela, si es bordado á la mano ó á la máquina, pagará un derecho menor que el impuesto en cualquiera sección de este Arancel, sobre cualquier bordado de los materiales de que dicho bordado se compone.”

De las pruebas y del examen practicado con la muestra del artículo sometido á nuestra consideración, resulta que el dicho adorno relumbraute del zapato no es bordado ó hecho según la manipulación de bordados á mano ó maquinaria. Esta obra se conoce por trabajo de aplicación, pues el adorno ha sido cosido ó hilvanado sobre el zapato con hilo de algodón ó lino. La junta ha sostenido uniformemente que los artículos de aplicación no son bordados ó artículos bordados (Véanse los casos: De Maesener, G. A., 1151; Mandel, G. A., 2943; Muser, G. A., 4030). Si bien es verdad que los artículos de aplicación, telas ó vestuarios hechos de lino, algodón, ú otras fibras vegetales, se hallan especialmente mencionadas en dicho párrafo 339, se notará que la aclaratoria del citado párrafo 339, bajo el cual justifica el Vista su clasificación, se refiere únicamente á artículos bordados, excluyendo así, de una manera terminante, los artículos de otra naturaleza, incluso las zapatillas en cuestión.

Tampoco las zapatillas se hallan comprendidas en el párrafo 179, puesto que las pruebas demuestran satisfactoriamente que el valor del cuero empleado en dichos artículos es, por lo menos, tres veces mayor que el valor de los adornos metálicos y, además, el párrafo se refiere tan sólo á mercaderías compuestas en su mayor parte de hilos metálicos, ó de los otros materiales mencionados en él.

La frase “zapatos hechos de cuero,” inserta en el párrafo 438, ha sido uniformemente interpretada en el sentido de significar zapatos compuestos en su mayor parte de cuero (casos: Wise, 93 Fed. Rep., 443; Robitsek, G. A., 249; Sang Chong, G. A., 3790; Wing Tuck & Co., G. A., 4547. Véase también: Estados Unidos contra Churchil, 106 Fed. Rep., 672; y Alms, G. A., 4532). Una zapatilla, según muchas veces lo ha resuelto la junta, es una especie de zapato ligero, así llamado debido porque se puede poner con facilidad y usarse con traje de casa (casos: Vantine, G. A., 319; y Robitsek, G. A., 1373). Por consecuencia, estando los artículos compuestos en su mayor parte de cuero, corresponden, según los términos descriptivos del párrafo 436, “zapatos hechos de cuero,” al citado párrafo. No importa que los artículos en cuestión sean conocidos ó vendidos en el comercio, bajo el nombre de zapatillas tureas y no bajo el nombre específico de zapatos. La desig-

nación caprichosa de cualquier artículo, no descrito como tal en una ley arancelaria, no es un motivo para retirarlo de la clase genérica descrita en el Arancel (Véanse los casos: White, 53 Fed. Rep., 787; Chaffin, ib., 121; 2 C. C. A., 647; Chamock, G. A., 3248).

En vista de lo expuesto y de los fallos precedentes, sostenemos que las zapatillas de que tratamos están especialmente comprendidas en el párrafo 438 y deben ser aforadas con el 25 por ciento *ad valorem* como zapatos de cuero.

La protesta es, por consiguiente, admisible y la resolución del vista revocada; ordeñándose que de conformidad, á esto se vuelva á liquidar la póliza.

SEGUNDA CONFERENCIA PAN-AMERICANA.

AMÉRICA DEL SUD—EXPLORACIÓN DE REGIONES DESCONOCIDAS.

Por la importancia del asunto, á que se hizo referencia, con los datos que había en aquella fecha y con el título de "Los Ríos de la América del Sud," en el número del BOLETÍN correspondiente al mes de julio del año pasado de 1901, se inserta á continuación el discurso pronunciado el 30 de diciembre último en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana en México, por el General Don RAFAEL REYES, Delegado por Colombia, dando cuenta de las exploraciones hechas por él y sus hermanos las Señores Don NÉSTOR y Don ENRIQUE del mismo apellido, y proponiendo ciertas medidas para la exploración y aprovechamiento del territorio amazónico.

El discurso tal como se encuentra en el Acta no. 23 de la Conferencia citada, fué el que sigue:

"EXCELENTÍSIMO SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Tengo el honor de presentar á la Conferencia el mapa de las exploraciones que, con mis hermanos ENRIQUE Y NÉSTOR, hice durante varios años en la América del Sur, desde el Pacífico al Atlántico, en los inmensos territorios que riegan el Amazonas y sus afluentes, y el Paraná y los suyos.

"Confieso que, á pesar de haber sido excitado á publicar estos trabajos, por miembros de las sociedades geográficas de Londres y de París y por otras varias personas interesadas en la geografía, no lo había hecho, porque la desastrosa muerte de mis dos hermanos, durante las exploraciones, víctima ENRIQUE, el mayor, de la fiebre, y devorado NÉSTOR, el menor, por los antropófagos del Putumayo, me hacía mirar con cierto horror todo cuanto se rozara con aquella empresa, y los plausos y las apuntaciones de ella han reposado durante largo tiempo entre mis papeles, en donde los guardaba el egoísmo del dolor. * * *

"Hoy, cuando tengo el honor inmerecido de pertenecer á esta Conferencia, en la cual están representados todos los países de las tres Américas por hijos suyos de los más distinguidos, he creído un deber

includible dar publicidad á este trabajo, que interesa á todas las naciones aquí representadas.

“Si hace algunos años los territorios á que me refiero no tenían sino local y relativa importancia, no sucede hoy lo mismo, porque el desarrollo de la navegación y del comercio y las necesidades crecientes de la humanidad, exigen que no permanezcan ignorados é improductivos. En las extensas selvas en que vagaban los salvajes antropófagos cuando hicimos esas exploraciones, se sostiene hoy un importante comercio por varias decenas de millones de pesos, y se levantan poblaciones de millares de habitantes. Además, el proyectado Ferrocarril Intercontinental, obra civilizadora en que con tanto interés se ocupa esta Conferencia, da grandísima importancia á los referidos territorios, de los cuales son dueños todos los países aquí representados, exceptuando Norte y Centro América y Chile.

“A mi paso por Wáshington, cuando tuve el honor de visitar al Señor Presidente ROOSEVELT, me manifestó éste que conocía las exploraciones que con mis hermanos yo había hecho en Sur América, y de las que se ocupó el “New York Herald” del mes de marzo del presente año; me excitó el Presidente ROOSEVELT á dar cuenta de ellas á esta Conferencia y, con clara visión de hombre superior, me dijo: ‘Esa comarca es un nuevo mundo que se ofrece al progreso y al bienestar de la humanidad.’ Me ofreció recomendar á la Delegación Norte-americana que se ocupara con interés de este asunto, y sé que cumplió con lo ofrecido. En concepto de este muy avisado estadista, las exploraciones realizadas por mis hermanos y por mí, se relacionan íntimamente con el proyecto del Ferrocarril Intercontinental.

“Comparada la parte de la América del Sur, de que vengo ocupándome, con aquella parte del Africa explorada por el gran LIVINGSTON y por STANLEY, la superioridad en riquezas minerales y vegetales en terrenos para la agricultura, y sobre todo, en vías fluviales, está en favor de la primera. Apenas hace un cuarto de siglo que las exploraciones de aquellos dos apóstoles del progreso se terminaron, y hoy el ferrocarril recorre ya los territorios que ellos tuvieron que atravesar á pie y abriendo una ruta al través de las selvas tenebrosas; florecientes y nuevas poblaciones surgen allí, como por encanto, y se hace en la actualidad un comercio de grandísima importancia. ¿Por qué no había de suceder lo mismo en la América del Sur?

“Tenemos la convicción de que, á medida que avance la construcción del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, el que no es otra cosa que la conexión de los ferrocarriles ya existentes en los diversos países, aquella región se desarrollará con mayor fuerza é importancia que las exploradas por LIVINGSTON y STANLEY. La humanidad busca nuevos territorios para su progreso y bienestar; ya está la gran masa humana que se desborda en la América del Norte y en Europa, y, por medio de los ferrocarriles y de los vapores, invadirá la del Sur; necesario es que las repúblicas

que forman aquella parte del continente se preparen para recibirla y para conservar y hacer su integridad respetable, por medio de la paz, de la libertad y de la justicia.

“PRIMERA EXPLORACIÓN DE PASTO AL AMAZONAS.

“A riesgo de abusar de la benevolencia de mis distinguidos colegas, haré una breve reseña de las primeras exploraciones que realicé en compañía de mis hermanos.

“Partimos de la ciudad de Pasto, situada en la cima de los Andes, bajo la línea Equinoccial. La inmensa región que se extiende desde esta ciudad, por más de 4,000 millas, hasta el Atlántico, era entonces completamente desconocida. Atravesamos á pie la gran masa de la Cordillera de los Andes, que se eleva á más de 12,000 pies sobre el nivel del mar, hasta la región de las nieves perpetuas. Al terminar ésta se encuentran inmensas sabanas, llamadas páramos, en donde no nace un arbusto, ni se mira una flor, y en donde desaparece por completo la vida animal. Durante un mes vagamos por aquellas frías soledades, guiados por la brújula; reina en ellas una neblina tan espesa como en las altas latitudes del norte, en el invierno; hubo días en que tuvimos que permanecer en un mismo sitio, en media obscuridad sin poder avanzar un solo paso. El termómetro llegó á bajar á 10 bajo cero, lo que se hacía insoportable, por la falta de abrigo y de calzado; teníamos que usar una especie de zapato, llamado alpargatas, hecho de henequén, que sólo cubre la mitad del pie, porque el calzado de cuero no puede usarse, debido á que esas sabanas están cubiertas de una espesa capa de lodo, en la que el viajero, al caminar, se hunde hasta la rodilla.

“Después de un mes de marcha por aquel desierto, en el cual perecieron, á causa del frío, dos hombres de la expedición, de los diez que á sus espaldas cargaban las provisiones, llegamos al límite de aquellas pampas solitarias que parecen el producto de una naturaleza en formación. Estábamos en las vertientes orientales de los Andes. A nuestra vista se extendía un océano de luz y de verdura, que hacía contraste con las sombras y con las soledades que acabábamos de recorrer; teníamos adelante las abruptas faldas de la Cordillera, que descendiendo en algunas partes verticalmente, continuaban en planos ligeramente inclinados y seguían luego en planos perfectos por millas de millas hasta el océano. Por las murallas graníticas de los Andes se precipitaban las aguas en elevadísimas cataratas, después seguían en torrentes por las quebras de la Cordillera, y por último, al llegar al plano, se convertían en anchos y hermosos ríos, semejantes á grandes cintas de plata sobre un campo de esmeralda, que se perdían en el lejano horizonte. En los bosques se exhibía la lujuriosa flora tropical con todas sus bellezas. Los árboles veíanse poblados de toda clase de aves de variados colores; era, en fin, la vida la que teníamos delante, y el caos lo que dejábamos atrás.

“Penetramos en esas selvas desconocidas, abriéndonos camino con el machete, á través de la maleza y de las lianas que nos impedían el paso. Al llegar á los descensos verticales de la Cordillera, en los puntos en que eran infranqueables, teníamos que bajarlos con la ayuda de cuerdas ó maromas.

“Por quince días continuamos nuestra marcha á través de esas selvas vírgenes en que abundan las vívoras y las fieras, que afortunadamente nunca nos hicieron mal. Los torrentes los pasábamos por puentes de árboles que arrojábamos sobre ellos, ó vadeándolos á pie; al pasar así uno de esos torrentes, perdimos dos de los cargueros, y la expedición quedó reducida á sólo seis hombres. Después de grandes fatigas y soportando ya una temperatura de 30^o centígrado, llegamos á una vía navegable por canoa, en cuyas orillas habita la tribu de los Mocoas, indios que, aunque salvajes, practican la hospitalidad y no son antropófagos. En medio de esa tribu permanecimos un mes, durante el cual conseguimos de los indios una canoa para seguir nuestra expedición al Amazonas, y seis indios que nos acompañaran en el viaje. Estos no conocían sino hasta seiscientas millas aguas abajo, y nos informaban que, de allí para adelante, nunca habían pasado, porque los que antes se atrevieron á hacerlo, fueron devorados por las tribus antropófagas que habitan la otra mitad del río hasta el Amazonas.

“Lanzamos nuestra canoa á merced de la corriente de ese río desconocido, al cual dejamos el nombre que le daban los salvajes, ‘Putumayo’ (aguas claras, en el idioma siona). Después de dos días de navegación, llegamos á un punto que bautizamos con el nombre de ‘La Sofía,’ el de mi esposa, en donde el río tiene seis pies de profundidad en todo tiempo y que es el término de la navegación á vapor.

“Al aventurarnos en aquella expedición tan llena de peligros de todas las clases imaginables, yo quise, y perdonaad esta digresión de carácter puramente personal, consagrar con un nombre muy caro en mis afectos, aquel punto de una nueva partida hacia el gran misterio de la naturaleza americana. Tomaba ese nombre como precioso talisman para la lucha con lo desconocido y lo salvaje. Siempre fueron los puros sentimientos del alma la mejor coraza del hombre en las batallas de la vida.

“Gastamos un mes desde ‘La Sofía’ hasta el punto conocido por los salvajes de Mocoa, ó sea una extensión de seiscientas millas. En todo este trayecto el río es navegable por vapores de cinco pies de calado, sin inconveniente alguno; sus márgenes están cubiertas por espesas selvas en donde abunda el cancho ó jeve, cacao, zarzaparrilla, marfil vegetal ó tagna, hipecacuana, otras plantas medicinales y variedad de maderas finas. Visitamos las tribus nómades, que nos trataron con benevolencia y hasta con generosidad, obsequiándonos con provisiones abundadas, productos de la caza y de la pesca, que constituyen su principal ocupación.

“Esas tribus son: los Cosacuntis, los Montepas, los Tohallá y los

Inquisilla, todas bien formadas y constantes migradoras en busca de la caza y de la pesca. Apenas tienen habitaciones de ranchos de paja y cultivan pequeñas plantaciones de plátano y yuca, que se extienden en los claros de las selvas, las cuales derriban con hachas de piedra y consumen con el fuego. Viven casi desnudos y conservan la más absoluta autonomía cada una tribu respecto de las otras. El idioma que hablan es una mezcla de Siona y de Quipehua. No tienen otra religión que la adoración de los espíritus malos, con los cuales sus sacerdotes ó payés dicen que se ponen en comunicación, para cuyo efecto se embriagan con el jugo de una planta narcótica que llaman yoco. Es preciso estar siempre en buenos términos con los payés ó sacerdotes, quienes tienen gran dominio sobre sus compañeros. El número de individuos que componen las tribus nombradas, según los informes que recogimos, es de unos 20,000.

“Entrábamos á la región habitada por indios antropófagos. La primera tribu con quien teníamos que entendernos era la poderosa y guerrera de los Mirañas. Nuestros compañeros, los indios de Mocoa, nos notificaron categóricamente que de allí para adelante no seguirían y que debíamos buscar canoa y bogas ó tripulantes en aquella tribu, porque ellos se volvían. Así lo hicimos, saltamos á tierra y con un intérprete nos dirigimos á la primera ranchería. En ella encontramos á su poderoso jefe ‘Chua,’ ó tigre, hermoso joven, de esbelta y atlética figura, de edad de unos treinta años; nos recibió como amigos, nos tendió la mano, signo inequívoco de amistad entre aquellos salvajes, y nos invitó á entrar en su cabaña. Era yo el primer hombre blanco que veían aquellos salvajes, y por lo mismo, fuí el objeto de su curiosidad infantil. Celebraban una fiesta á la luna llena y nos ofrecieron de sus manjares de carne humana, de indios Huitotes enemigos de los Mirañas, que habían hecho prisioneros.

“Por medio del intérprete pedimos á Chua—quien desde aquel día se hizo nuestro amigo y siempre nos fué fiel, llevando su cariño hasta tomar mi nombre, pues se llamó en adelante Rafael Chua—que nos diera canoas, provisiones é indios para continuar nuestra marcha hasta el Amazonas. El indio generoso nos prometió darnos todo lo que necesitáramos.

“Despedimos á nuestros compañeros los Mocoas y nos quedamos de huéspedes de los Mirañas.

“Permanecemos entre ellos por quince días, durante los cuales los acompañamos en sus expediciones de caza y pesca.

“Pasado este tiempo, Chua nos dió una canoa grande y diez robustos y jóvenes tripulantes para continuar nuestro viaje al Amazonas.

“En una hermosa mañana, dijimos adiós á nuestro amigo Chua y lanzamos nuestra embarcación sobre las aguas del Putumayo, que en aquella parte tiene más de 900 yardas de ancho y 10 pies de profundidad. Nos faltaban 600 millas para llegar al Amazonas. En toda esta

extensión el río es navegable en todo tiempo por vapores hasta de 9 pies de calado. Las selvas que cubren sus márgenes abundan en los mismos vegetales que las que acabábamos de recorrer. Visitamos é hicimos amistad con las tribus antropófagas de los Huitotes, Beneció, Orejones, Carijones, Garuparaná y Campulla. Todas éstas nos recibieron y trataron con benevolencia y generosidad. Debemos reconocer que durante diez años que hicimos exploraciones en el Putumayo, en el Amazonas y en sus otros afluentes, nunca fuimos atacados ni atacados por los salvajes, lo que por desgracia no aconteció con nuestro hermano menor, Néstor, quien fué devorado por los antropófagos del Putumayo, y pagó así con la vida, en plena juventud, su amor al trabajo y al conocimiento y progreso de la América.

“Gastamos dos meses en recorrer la parte baja del río, porque nos detuvimos para hacer exploraciones en sus márgenes y permanecimos algunos días visitando las diferentes tribus. Estas hablan la lengua Siona, y el número de individuos que la componen, según los informes que tomamos, es de más de . . . 60,000. Estas tribus viven en continua guerra unas con otras, con el fin de hacer prisioneros para sus festines y también para venderlos á los comerciantes que del Amazonas suben por el Putumayo unas 200 millas y que, en cambio de ellos, les daban alcohol, tabaco, cuentas de vidrio, espejos y otras baratijas. Durante el tiempo que con mis hermanos estuve en aquella región, destruimos este bárbaro comercio, aprisionando á los tratantes de carne humana, los que entregábamos á las autoridades brasileras, quienes siempre les infligieron el merecido castigo.

“Lo más penoso de aquella nuestra primera exploración, no era el calor de 45 centígrados, soportado sin sombra alguna, puesto que la cañoa iba descubierta, bajo un sol abrasador, ni la fatiga de ir remando á la par de los indios durante todo el día, ni tampoco la mala y escasa alimentación, ni los peligros que se corrían en medio de aquellos antropófagos. Lo era, sí, las noches pasadas en las inmensas playas del río, sobre arenas quemantes, calcinadas por el sol, en las cuales teníamos que cavar una especie de sepultura y cubrirnos con ellas, dejando sólo descubiertas las varices, como lo hacían los salvajes, para libertarnos de las picaduras de los zancudos, los que hay en tal abundancia, que puede decirse que la atmósfera se compone de ellos, tal la llenan y obscurecen; al cerrar las dos maos, quedaba entre ellas una masa sólida de mosquitos. Con las primeras luces de la aurora, que hacen huir á los zancudos, salíamos de esas fosas, improvisados dormitorios, en los cuales reposábamos desnudos, cubiertos por una argamasa formada por la arena y por el sudor, que se había endurecido sobre nuestra piel con el frío de la mañana, y nos lanzábamos al río para que el agua nos libertara de su pesadumbre y de su asco, y luego nos poníamos los escasos y desgarrados vestidos que aun nos quedaban. Navegábamos durante todas las horas de luz, y solamente nos deteníamos

con el fin de hacer la caza y la pesca de lo que necesitábamos para nuestra alimentación. De noche preparábamos los alimentos que habíamos conseguido durante el día.

“Esa fué nuestra vida durante los meses eternos que gastamos en nuestro primer viaje del Putumayo; soportábamos las mismas fatigas que los salvajes, tanto en la conducción de nuestra pequeña y frágil nave, como en la caza, en la pesca y en las expediciones á pie, y tenemos el convencimiento de que esto fué lo que nos captó el cariño y el respeto de los salvajes, quienes no reconocen otra superioridad que la de la fuerza.

“Al fin, después de grandes fatigas, atravesando la Cordillera y recorriendo ya á pie, ya en canoa, las 1,400 millas del río Putumayo, llegamos al Amazonas. Nuestros esfuerzos habían sido coronados con éxito feliz. Habíamos conseguido el propósito que perseguíamos al emprender la expedición, propósito que era el de descubrir un río navegable á vapor, que comunicara á Colombia con el Amazonas.

“Exploraciones tan penosas como las que acabamos de describir, hicimos después, durante varios años, con nuestros hermanos ENRIQUE y NÉSTOR, en los ríos Caquetá, Napo, Ucayali, Yabarí, Yuruá, etc., y los otros que se señalan en el mapa que os acompaño.

“Mi hermano ENRIQUE pereció de fiebre maligna, explorando el río Yabarí. Los Peruanos le levantaron un suntuoso mausoleo en el cementerio de Iquitos.

“NÉSTOR, mi hermano menor, se perdió explorando las selvas del Putumayo, en donde, como antes queda dicho, fué devorado por los salvajes. Solamente logramos recuperar sus huesos, los que pude unir á los restos de mi hermano ENRIQUE y conducirlos á Bogotá, capital de Colombia, donde yacen depositados en la iglesia Catedral.

“Séame permitido, Exemo. Sr. Presidente, haciendo abstracción de los lazos de la sangre, y convirtiéndome en vocero de la justicia histórica, consagrar aquí, ante vosotros, un recuerdo de admiración y de respeto á esos dos héroes del trabajo y de la civilización del Continente Americano.

“DE LA DESEMBOCADURA DEL PUTUMAYO Á RÍO DE JANEIRO.

“El punto en que el Putumayo, ó Iça, como lo llaman los Brasileiros, desemboca en el Amazonas, se llama San Antonio y está á 1,800 millas de la desembocadura del último en el Océano.

“Habíamos llegado á un lugar que podría decirse civilizado, en relación con las regiones que acabábamos de atravesar; por allí pasaba mensualmente un pequeño vapor, que hacía la carrera entre Pará ó Iquitos y en el cual tomamos pasaje para la primera ciudad, á donde llegamos seis meses después de nuestra partida de Pasto, en Colombia.

“Publicamos un ligero relato de nuestros viajes, que causó grande impresión y fué reproducido en todos los diarios del Brasil. Era la

primera vez que de las costas colombianas del Pacífico, había atravesado la América un viajero, para llegar al Pará. En esa ciudad, hospitalaria como todas las brasileras, fuimos el objeto de manifestaciones de cariño y de aprecio, de parte de las autoridades y de personas de lo primero de aquella sociedad, como los Sres. Dr. F. A. RAIOL, D. MANUEL PINHEIRO, D. JULIO LAROQUE, D. MANUEL ANTONIO PIMENTA BUENO, etc., etc.

“Del Pará nos dirigimos á Río de Janeiro, tocando en las ciudades de San Luis de Maranhao, Ceará, Río Grande del Norte, Pernambuco y Bahía. Las voces de la prensa nos habían ya precedido, dando á conocer nuestra expedición, y en todas esas ciudades, así como en la de Río de Janeiro, fuimos recibidos y festejados con entusiasmo.

“El mismo día de nuestra llegada á Río de Janeiro recibimos una nota del Gobernador de Palacio, en la que nos daba la bienvenida en nombre del Emperador Don PEDRO II, y nos avisaba que éste nos esperaba el día siguiente, que era de gala en la Corte, á las 4 de la tarde, en su Palacio de San Cristóbal.

“A esa hora estuvimos allí. El sol abrasador, las lluvias, el hambre y toda clase de fatigas que habíamos padecido durante seis meses atravesando el Continente, habían convertido mi cuerpo en un esqueleto forrado en una especie de pergamino; así es que, al presentarme en el salón de recepciones, al cual aún no había salido el Emperador y en el que ya estaban en uniforme de gala los grandes del Imperio, ví que se me miró como á un intruso; nadie sabía quién era, y permanecí aislado de todos. Pocos momentos después el maestro de ceremonias preguntó por mi nombre, y, á través de los asistentes, quienes entonces me saludaron con deferencia, me introdujo al Gabinete de trabajo del Emperador, por quien fuí acogido no sólo con deferencia, sino también con cariño.

“Era Don PEDRO II de majestuosa y elevada estatura, de fisonomía franca y leal, y rubio como un germano. A través de sus grandes ojos azules se leían la bondad y la nobleza de su alma; de espíritu grandemente cultivado, era un sabio en el más completo sentido de la palabra. Hablaba correctamente varios idiomas, y sostuvimos nuestra conversación en francés. Tenía pasión por la geografía y por las exploraciones en los inmensos territorios del Imperio. Durante una hora recorrimos el mapa que yo había trazado de mi expedición, por la cual manifesté grande interés. Salí conmigo al salón de recepciones, en donde me presentó y recomendó á los que allí estaban presentes.

“Permanecí dos meses en Río de Janeiro, durante los cuales recibí toda clase de manifestaciones de aquella sociedad, cuyo carácter hospitalario es proverbial. Permítaseme mencionar los nombres de los caballeros que más se esmeraron en ofrecermé su apoyo para las futuras exploraciones: el Barón de Río BLANCO, Jefe del Gabinete; el Marqués de SAN VICENTE y el Barón de COTEJIPE; el Almirante Wan

den COLK; el republicano QUINTINO BOCAYUBA, actual Presidente del Senado; el Barón de Río BLANCO, hijo, redactor de "La Tarde" y actual Ministro del Brasil en Alemania.

"Cumpro con el deber de mencionar aquí también el nombre del insigne explorador y botánico RAIMUNDI, á quien debí voces de aliento para continuar las exploraciones, y el del caballero inglés ALFREDO SIMPSON, quien me acompañó en el primer viaje de vapor en el Putumayo.

"El Gobierno del Brasil nos ofreció generosamente embarcaciones y dinero para continuar nuestras exploraciones, que no acepté, como no las había pedido ni aceptado de mi país, pues todas ellas las hicimos con fondos de mis hermanos y míos.

"De Río de Janeiro regresamos al Pará, en donde compramos el vapor *Tundama* nombre de nuestra provincia natal en Colombia, y lo tripulamos y aprovisionamos para hacer el viaje por el Putumayo hasta La Sofía.

"DEL PARÁ Á LA SOFÍA.

"Subimos el Amazonas en nuestro vapor sin ningún inconveniente, hasta San Antonio. De allí penetramos en las aguas del Putumayo; podemos decir que uno de los días más felices de nuestra vida, fué aquel en que vimos flotar por primera vez la bandera de Colombia en la popa del buque, agitada por las brisas. Ese buque iba á realizar las conquistas de la civilización y del progreso para nuestra patria y á mejorar el horroroso estado de millares de salvajes, quienes al solo contacto con el hombre civilizado se sintieron como heridos por el rayo de esa misma civilización, puesto que nos habían tratado no sólo de manera hospitalaria, sino también muy generosamente.

"Gastamos dos meses navegando las 1,200 millas de este río hasta La Sofía. Teníamos que preparar allí el combustible para el vapor.

"Ayudados por el capitán portugués FRANCISCO ANTONIO BISAO, levantamos la carta geográfica del río Putumayo, la única que se ha publicado de nuestras exploraciones.

"A nuestro paso por el territorio de las tribus salvajes, las que meses antes nos vieron desprovistos de recursos y nos ayudaron para continuar la expedición, pudimos obsequiarlas con largueza y hacerles admirar los objetos y las curiosidades de una civilización desconocida para ellos, que llevamos en el vapor. A nuestro amigo CHUA, el cacique de la poderosa tribu de los Mirañas, le obsequiamos con armas que nunca usó contra nosotros, con herramientas de agricultura, con semillas y con vestidos para sus numerosas mujeres.

"Terminamos ese viaje en La Sofía, en donde la poderosa corriente del río impide á los vapores ir más adelante. Desde este puerto, á distancia de 100 millas, se levanta majestuosa la inmensa Cordillera de los Andes, que en el horizonte se ve como gigantesca muralla de

bronce, coronada de nieve, sobre la cual, hacia el Sur, en el Ecuador, arrojan fuego y humo los volcanes del Pichincha, Cotopaxi, Chimborazo y otros. Más allá de esas elevadas cumbres estaba nuestro hogar llamándonos con esas incitaciones del curiño, que son irresistibles para el alma. Para llegar á él, después de nuestras repetidas expediciones, teníamos que atravesar á pie las fragosas selvas y los helados páramos por entre los cuales habíamos trazado nuestra primera ruta. Más tarde unimos por un camino de herradura, el río Putumayo á la ciudad de Pasto. Hoy se hace por él un importante comercio.

“Lo que hemos descrito del río Putumayo es también aplicable á los otros ríos y selvas explorados por los hermanos REYES.

“Los indios se han civilizado en parte, su condición de vida ha mejorado, y con la ayuda que prestan, se mantiene un comercio de exportación por varias decenas de millones de pesos, en caucho, cacao, plantas medicinales, etc., y ese comercio llena con sus productos las bodegas de centenares de vapores de río.

“CLIMA Y PRODUCTOS AGRÍCOLAS.

“En la falda de la Cordillera de los Andes la temperatura varía de 0° hasta 20° centigrado, según la altura. El clima es sano y propio para los habitantes de la zona templada. Los terrenos son extraordinariamente fértiles y producen con facilidad y abundancia trigo, cebada, papas, maíz y todos los productos de la tierra fría. Desde los 18 hasta los 22 grados, se produce café de superior calidad.

“Abundan caídas de agua para el desarrollo de la fuerza eléctrica. La extensión de esta zona, que limita la hoya amazónica, es de varios centenares de millas cuadradas.

“Desde el pie de la Cordillera de los Andes hasta el Océano, el clima es ardiente y hay fiebres palúdicas, como en todas las regiones similares de éstas. El terreno es sumamente fértil y propio para los cultivos de la caña de azúcar, del cacao, del tabaco, del algodón, etc.

“Como puede verse en el mapa, en los ríos Ucayali, en el Perú; Negro, Orinoco, Meta y Vichada, en Venezuela y Colombia, hay inmensas praderías de pastos naturales, semejantes á las del Río de la Plata, en donde se pueden mantener millones de cabezas de ganado.

“MINERALES.

“En el mapa que presentamos está marcada la región de la Cordillera de los Andes que contiene abundantes minas de oro, de plata, de hierro, de cobre, de hulla, mercurio y toda clase de minerales, y también las famosas minas de esmeraldas de Muzo y Coscuez, las únicas del mundo, que existen en Colombia. En el Brasil, en el Estado de Minas Geraes, existen las famosas minas de diamantes.

“Al pie de la Cordillera, y en el lecho de los ríos que bajan de ella,

se encuentran en abundancia el oro de aluvión, y *placers* tan ricos como los de California. Los salvajes extraen de allí importantes cantidades de oro.

“INDIOS SALVAJES.

“Es muy difícil calcular, aun aproximadamente, el número de salvajes que pueblan esta inmensa región. Creemos que pueden contarse por centenas de millares, que pueden ser atraídos fácilmente á la civilización, porque su carácter, en lo general, es benévolo y hospitalario. Ellos pueden servir en mucho para la explotación de las empresas que allí se establezcan.

“LAS MINAS DE ORO EN COLOMBIA.

“Desde antes de la conquista era reconocido por los aborígenes, el terreno que hoy forma la República de Colombia, como el más rico en oro. Cuando Colón llegó á las Antillas, los naturales le informaron que el oro que poseían en abundancia lo obtenían de los indios que habitaban las costas firmes de aquel territorio.

“Los inmensos tesoros en oro que los Pizarros y Almagro encontraron en el Perú, provenían, en su mayor parte, de las minas de Barbacoas, en la costa del Pacífico, entre Tumaco y Pasto, y de las de Nóbita, en el Chacó, cuyos naturales compraban con oro la sal de que carece esa región y abunda mucho en el Perú; actualmente existe todavía ese comercio en grande escala y se emplean en él muchos buques.

“La abundancia de oro en Barbacoas es tal, que los instrumentos de agricultura de los indios, como hachas, machetes, cuchillos, etc., y los de casa, como platos, tazas, etc., eran de oro, como lo prueban los que se encuentran en sus sepulturas, porque sabido es que era costumbre enterrar los cadáveres con los objetos de oro que poseían en vida.

“Los indios Quimbayas, que habitan sobre la Cordillera de los Andes, entre Bogotá y Popayán, poseían oro en tan grande cantidad, que hace pocos años se encontró en la tumba de uno de sus caciques un tesoro de objetos muy bien trabajados, de muchas libras de peso, con que Colombia obsequió á la Reina de España; puede verse en Madrid. Constantemente se encuentran en los cementerios de estos indios tesoros por valor de varios miles de pesos, que son las alhajas con que los enterraban.

“La historia de El Dorado, en busca del cual hizo HERNÁN PÉREZ DE QUESADA, hermano de GONZALO JIMÉNEZ DE QUESADA, el conquistador del país que hoy se llama Colombia, su famosa expedición de Bogotá á Pasto, por las faldas orientales de los Andes, atravesando más de 200 leguas, por montañas fragosas, tiene su origen en la tradición de que, al acercarse los conquistadores, los indios ocultaron un inmenso tesoro de oro y esmeraldas en aquellas montañas, el que todavía no se ha hallado.

“Durante la época colonial, los españoles trabajaron con los indios y con los negros que llevaron de África las minas de Antioquía, del Chocó Alto, del Quibdó, de Nóbita y la famosa de El Medio; las de Timbiquí, de Barbacoas y del interior del Cauca, con tan gran éxito, que los explotadores se hicieron millonarios. En algunas ciudades, como en la de Popayán, capital del Departamento de Cauca, en donde edificaron palacios para habitaciones particulares, hubo algunos como un Sr. VALENCIA, el fundador de la Casa de los Condes de Casa Valencia, que estableció con sus propios recursos una Casa de Moneda que regaló al Gobierno y construyó un acueducto para la ciudad.

“Consta en el Archivo de Indias y en todos los documentos oficiales, que era del Nuevo Reino de Granada (hoy Colombia), de donde España sacaba la mayor cantidad de oro durante todo el tiempo colonial.

“Cuando el Barón de HUMBOLDT visitó, á principios del siglo pasado, ese país, estudió los terrenos auríferos del Chacó, Antioquía y Cauca, y fué su opinión, como puede verse en su obra, que son los terrenos más ricos en oro del mundo.

“Después de la Independencia de España se decretó la libertad de esclavos, y las minas de oro dejaron de trabajarse con regularidad, y por la falta de vías de comunicación no se ha podido introducir la maquinaria moderna, que hace que aún terrenos relativamente pobres como los del Transvaal, den enormes rendimientos. El día que las minas de oro de Colombia se trabajen con esas maquinarias, lo que sucederá cuando el ferrocarril pueda transportarlas, se verá que la opinión del Barón de HUMBOLDT es exacta, y que ni el Klondike, ni el Transvaal son más ricos en oro que Colombia. No hace muchos años que en Barbacoas, en la mina de Cargazón, se recogió, en oro puro, que no hubo necesidad de labrar, 500 kilos. En las calles de aquella ciudad, en los patios de las casas y en todas partes se encuentra el oro en abundancia.

“Actualmente se explotan con grandes resultados las minas de Cana, en Panamá; la del Zancudo, en Antioquía; la famosa de Encandía y la de Timbiquí, en el Cauca.

“El Ferrocarril Intercontinental que atravesaría toda la región aurífera colombiana, abriría la explotación de esta riqueza abandonada y casi desconocida al comercio y á la industria.

“En el Chacó, en Nóbita y Quibdó se encuentra el platino en abundancia, que es tan estimado como el oro.

“LA MINA DE ESMERALDAS DE MUZO Y COSCUEZ.

“Hemos dicho que esta es la única mina del mundo, porque si bien es cierto que se encuentran esmeraldas en los Balkans, en Rusia y en la India, son pálidas y casi sin valor en el mercado; las esmeraldas de Muzó, en Colombia, son las únicas finas y puras.

“Esta mina está situada á 50 millas de Bogotá y muy cerca del trazado del Ferrocarril Intercontinental.

“Fué explotada por los indios, y los conquistadores tomaron de ella una gran cantidad de esmeraldas. Pertenece al Gobierno de Colombia, que la da en arrendamiento; los empresarios se han hecho millonarios. Debido á la falta de vías de comunicación, no se ha podido introducir maquinaria apropiada, y la explotación se hace por medios primitivos.

“Bien puede comprenderse que esta mina es una inmensa riqueza, y que el día que se explote por los métodos y maquinaria modernos, dará grandes resultados.

“Lo que dejamos dicho de las minas de oro de Colombia es aplicable á Venezuela, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia, Brasil, etc., ó sea á toda la América del Sur. En el mapa que acompañamos están señalados los yacimientos minerales.

“LA CORDILLERA DE LOS ANDES.

“La gigantesca Cordillera Andina arranca de la Patagonia y atraviesa á Chile, en donde llega á la altura de los más altos picos del Himalaya. Separa aquel país de la Argentina, pasa por Bolivia, Perú y Ecuador, y al llegar á Pasto, en Colombia, se divide en tres ramales que atraviesan este país y Venezuela. El ramal occidental penetra por el Istmo de Panamá y Centro América, y al llegar á México toma el nombre de Sierra Madre, y el de Montañas Rocallosas en la América del Norte.

“Si esta Cordillera ha sido un gran inconveniente para el desarrollo ferrocarrilero, en cambio contiene en sus entrañas todos los minerales que el hombre emplea en la industria y en el comercio; tiene todos los climas sanos y variados para los habitantes de la zona templada, y localidades hay, como Bogotá, Quito y algunas del Perú, que por su situación cerca de la línea equinocial, por su altura sobre el nivel del mar y por la fuerza del aire, tienen la propiedad de curar radicalmente la tuberculosis, este terrible azote de la zona templada. Creemos que este hecho debe ser conocido universalmente.

“Entre los ramales de los Andes hay extensos y fértiles valles, ya elevados y fríos como el de México y tan grandes como éste, que son las sabanas de Bogotá y la de Tñquerres, en Colombia, y la de Otavalo y Quito, en el Ecuador, en los cuales á la fertilidad del terreno se une un clima sano y agradable de 12° á 16° C. todo el año, y que por lo mismo reina una perpetua primavera, ó ya valles de temperatura elevada de 20° á 26° C., como el de Cauca en Colombia, sobre el Pacífico, que tiene 120 millas de largo por 30 de ancho; regado por el río del mismo nombre, navegable á vapor, que lo atraviesa de Sur á Norte. HUMBOLDT calificó este valle de ‘Paraíso de la América,’ y á la verdad que lo es no solamente por la fertilidad del suelo y la benignidad del clima, sino por la belleza de la naturaleza y la hospitalidad de sus habitantes. En ese hermoso valle se encuentran todas las riquezas del reino mineral

y vegetal, en mayor abundancia que en ninguna otra parte de la América del Sur; las dos Cordilleras que lo limitan al Oriente y al Occidente, permiten á sus moradores escoger, dentro de sus mismas haciendas, el clima que quieran, desde 26° hasta 5° C. en las altas montañas.

“Otras de las grandes ventajas de la Cordillera de los Andes es la abundancia de caídas de aguas, verdaderas cataratas como la famosa de Tequendama en Colombia, las cuales pueden producir fuerza para aplicarla á la electricidad.

“Razón tenemos los que nacimos en esas montañas, en donde están nuestros hogares, para amarlas.

“COMUNICACIÓN ENTRE EL FERROCARRIL INTERCONTINENTAL Y LAS VÍAS FLUVIALES.

“Llamo la atención de la Conferencia al hecho muy importante de que la línea del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, que atravesará todos los países de la América del Sur, puede fácilmente, por medio de ramales, ponerse en comunicación con la inmensa red de ríos navegables que forman el Amazonas y sus afluentes, y que pueden surcar los grandes vapores transatlánticos por 3,000 millas, y vapores de río, como los del Mississipi, por 12,000 millas; lo que da una navegación fluvial de 15,000 millas, en un territorio virgen y que abunda en toda clase de riqueza mineral y vegetal.

“Estos ríos recorren los territorios de todos los países de la América del Sur, con excepción de Chile, de tal manera que se comunican ó pueden comunicarse por navegación fluvial unos con otros.

“Durante varios años exploré con mis hermanos ENRIQUE y NESTOR el río Amazonas y la mayor parte de sus afluentes, descubrimos algunos ríos desconocidos, establecimos navegación á vapor en otros, comunicamos por medio de vías terrestres la navegación fluvial con las poblaciones andinas (del río Putumayo á Pasto). En muchos de los ríos que entonces eran desconocidos, hoy navegan multitud de vapores que llevan la industria y la civilización á las selvas vírgenes en donde vagaba el salvaje antropófago. La exportación que se hace hoy por dichos ríos solamente en caucho, que crece espontáneamente en los bosques, vale más de \$20,000,000 en oro. En esas selvas crece en abundancia el cacao silvestre que ya se exporta en considerable cantidad, así como abunda toda clase de maderas finas y plantas medicinales. Se encuentra toda clase de caza, y en sus aguas, el Profesor AGASSIZ clasificó más de quinientas especies de pescados, de los cuales se hace un comercio muy importante.

“La extensión del territorio que riegan estos ríos es de más de 4,000,000 millas cuadradas, que está hoy virgen y que se ofrece al comercio y á la industria de la humanidad.

“Los nombres y extensión navegable de los principales ríos, son los siguientes:

“*Las Guayanas.*—El río Trombetas navegable por vapor, 200 millas.

Venezuela.—El río Negro navegable en vapor desde la ciudad de Manaos, cuya población es de 50,000 habitantes, hasta un punto por el cual se comunica por el río Casiquiare, con el Orinoco, que desemboca en el mar frente á la isla de la Trinidad. La navegación del río Negro y del Orinoco y de sus afluentes, el Meta, el Arauca y el Vichada, que son de Colombia, combinados, es de más de 1,000 millas.

“*Colombia.*—El río Putumayo, descubierto y explorado por nosotros, que nace en las cercanías de la ciudad de Pasto, por la cual pasará el Ferrocarril Intercontinental, tiene un curso desde su nacimiento hasta su desembocadura en el Amazonas, de 1,400 millas, de las cuales 200 recorre por la falda de la Cordillera de los Andes, por terrenos fértiles, sanos y abundantes en toda clase de minerales, y por selvas que abundan en caucho, cacao silvestre, etc., desde “La Sofía” hasta San Antonio, en el Amazonas, franca navegación en vapores durante todo el año, 1,200 millas.

“Río Caquetá ó Yapura, nace en la laguna del Bucy, de donde nace también el río Magdalena. Éste se dirige al Occidente y va á desembocar en el Atlántico en Sabanilla, y el Caquetá se dirige hacia el Oriente y tiene un curso de 1,600 millas, de las cuales son navegables por vapor, 1,300 millas.

“*Ecuador.*—El río Napo nace al Oriente de la ciudad de Quito, en sus cabeceras abundan toda clase de minerales tiene un curso de 1,000 millas, de las cuales son navegables por vapor, 800 millas.

“El Pastaza tiene un curso de 800 millas, de las cuales son navegables por vapor, 500 millas.

“El Tigre tiene un curso de 600 millas, de las cuales son navegables por vapor, 300 millas.

“*El Perú.*—El Morona, navegable por vapor de río, 200 millas.

“El Amazonas ó Marañón, que nace en el lago Lauricocha, tiene un curso de más de 4,100 millas, hasta su desembocadura en el Océano; de éstas son navegables 3,000 en vapores transatlánticos, desde el Pará hasta la ciudad de Iquitos, que tiene 30,000 habitantes (hay dos líneas directas de vapores establecidas de Liverpool á Iquitos) y en vapores de río de 400 millas, 3,400 millas.

“El ancho del Amazonas en su desembocaduras de Punta Tijoca á Cabo Norte es de 180 millas, y es tal su ímpetu al entrar en el mar, que rechaza á éste, y sus aguas son potables á más de 120 millas de la costa.

“El Amazonas tiene islas como las de Marajó ó Joanes, de más de 60 millas de largo por 24 de ancho. La diferencia de altura de las aguas del Amazonas entre la estación seca y la lluviosa es de 30 pies.

“El Huallaga, navegable por vapor de río, 300 millas.

“El Ucayalí, navegable por vapor de río, 600 millas.

“El Yurná, navegable por vapor de río, 700 millas.

“El Yavarí, navegable por vapor de río, 900 millas.

“*Bolivia*.—El Purus que tiene una extensión de 1,800 millas; de éstas navegables á vapor, 1,500 millas.

“El Madera que fácilmente puede comunicarse con el Bení y el Madre de Dios, tiene un curso de 1,200 millas; de éstas navegables á vapor, 1,000 millas.

“*El Brasil*.—Fuera del río Amazonas ó Solimoens, como allí se llama, que recorre los Estados del Pará y Amazonas, tiene dos ríos El Uamadé Xingú de un curso de 1,000 millas; de éstas navegables á vapor, 600 millas.

“El Teocantins de un curso de 900 millas, y pasa por el pie de la Sierra Esclavona que lo separa por una extensión de no muchas millas del Alto Río de la Plata ó Paraná, con el cual podría comunicarse por medio de un ferrocarril ó de un canal, y así la navegación de la hoya de río de la Plata se uniría con la inmensa del Amazonas. Este río es navegable por vapor, 500 millas.

“Total de millas, 15,000.

“Acompaño un mapa en el cual puede seguirse el curso de estos ríos, verse las exploraciones hechas con mis hermanos, y los demás datos importantes anotados en la explicación del mismo mapa.

“Es conveniente tener en cuenta que si á estas 15,000 millas de navegación fluvial se agregan las 10,223 millas de Ferrocarril Intercontinental, resultaría un total de 25,223 millas, y es fácil calcular el inmenso desarrollo industrial y comercial que produciría para pagar ampliamente al capital que acometiera la obra del Intercontinental.

“Como ejemplo de las grandes facilidades de estas comunicaciones, supongamos ya terminado el Ferrocarril Intercontinental, y que un viajero que sale de Nueva York, atraviesa los Estados Unidos, México, Guatemala, el Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia y llega á la Argentina. En Buenos Aires se embarca en el río de la Plata ó Paraná y sube éste después de atravesar el Paraguay par buscar la comunicación con el río Tecantins á través de la Serranía de la Esclavona, se embarca en el Tecantins, baja por éste al Amazonas; busca el río Trombetas, por él visita las Guayanas; busca los ríos Madera y Perús, por ellos visita Bolivia; busca el Javará, el Yuruá, el Huallaga y el Morona, y por ellos visita el Perú. Por el Tigre, el Pastaza y el río Napo visita el Ecuador; por el Caquetá y el Putumayo, á Colombia; y á Venezuela por el río Negro, y subiendo éste hasta encontrar el Casiquiare que lo comunica con el Orinoco, pasa á éste, busca su afluente, el Meta, lo sube en vapor hasta Gabuyero, á 60 millas de Bogotá, capital de Colombia, y volviendo al Amazonas por la misma ruta, llega á la ciudad de Iquitos y toma allí el vapor transatlántico que, sin transborde, lo llevará al puerto de Liverpool.

“No es una hipérbole llamar al Amazonas el Mediterráneo americano, pues que en sus aguas navegan, como queda dicho, vapores transatlánticos por tres mil millas y vapores de ríos por doce mil.

“MEDIDAS QUE DEBE TOMAR LA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL, PARA EL DESARROLLO DE AQUELLA RICA REGIÓN Y PARA FACILITAR LA EJECUCIÓN DE LA OBRA DEL FERROCARRIL INTERCONTINENTAL.

“Estando todos los países representados en esta Conferencia interesados en la obra del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, siendo la mayoría de ellos propietarios de los cuatro millones de millas cuadradas que contiene la región amazónica, que puede decirse que en su totalidad está inculta y despoblada, y es, por consiguiente, de tierras baldías, y perteneciendo á ellos los ríos que la riegan en todas direcciones, consideramos que para el bien de cada país en particular, y el del Continente y la humanidad en general, sería conveniente pedir á los diversos Gobiernos:

“1°. Que se declare libre, previa la aplicación de lo que disponen los reglamentos aduaneros de cada país, y para todas las banderas del mundo, la navegación de dichos ríos; y

“2°. Que se auxilie á la empresa del Ferrocarril Intercontinental con liberales concesiones de terrenos baldíos y de minas de aquella región, que hoy están ignorados en su mayor parte y, por consiguiente, sin ningún valor.

“Este es, Exemo. Señor Presidente, el trabajo que en nombre de la Delegación de Colombia presento respetuosamente á la Conferencia que se ocupa de los destinos de la América; él no tiene otro mérito que el de la constancia con que fué realizado, el del desinterés personal y el del ardiente deseo por el bienestar y progreso de nuestro Continente.

“RAFAEL REYES.

“MÉXICO, 30 de diciembre de 1901.”

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

TRATADO DE AMISTAD, COMERCIO Y NAVEGACIÓN CON EL IMPERIO DEL JAPÓN.

Firmado en Washington, Febrero 3 de 1898.

Aprobado por el Congreso Argentino, Junio 5 de 1901.

Promulgado, Junio 28 de 1901.

Publicado en el Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina, Noviembre 26 de 1901.

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República Argentina, y Su Majestad el Emperador del Japón, igualmente animados del deseo de establecer sobre base firme y duradera relaciones de amistad y comercio entre sus respectivos Estados, ciudadanos y súbditos, han resuelto ajustar un Tratado de Amistad, Comercio y Navegación, y al efecto han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República Argentina el Señor Don MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROU, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipo-

tenciario de la República Argentina ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, y Su Majestad el Emperador del Japón al JUSMI TORU HOSHI, de la orden del Sol Naciente de tercera clase, su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, quienes, habiéndose comunicado sus respectivos Plenos Poderes y hallándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTÍCULO I. Habrá sólida y perpetua paz y amistad entre la República Argentina y el Imperio del Japón, y sus respectivos ciudadanos y súbditos.

ART. II. Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República Argentina puede acreditar, si así lo estimare conveniente, un Agente Diplomático ante la Corte de Tokio, y, de igual manera, Su Majestad el Emperador del Japón puede acreditar, si así lo estimare oportuno, un Agente Diplomático ante el Gobierno de la República Argentina; y cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes tendrá el derecho de nombrar, en interés del comercio, Cónsules Generales, Cónsules, Vice-Cónsules y Agentes Consulares para que residan en todos los puertos y plazas de los territorios de la otra Parte Contratante en que sea permitida la residencia de iguales funcionarios consulares de otras naciones; pero antes de que cualquier Cónsul General, Cónsul, Vicecónsul ó Agente Consular pueda obrar como tal, deberá ser aceptado y admitido en la forma acostumbrada por el Gobierno ante el cual fuere constituido.

Los Funcionarios Diplomáticos y Consulares de cada una de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes gozarán en los territorios de la otra, con sujeción á las estipulaciones de ese Tratado, de los derechos, privilegios, exenciones é inmunidades que se conceden ó concedieren á funcionarios de igual categoría de cualquiera nación europea ó de los Estados Unidos de América.

ART. III. Habrá recíproca libertad de comercio y navegación entre los territorios y posesiones de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes. Los ciudadanos y súbditos de cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes, respectivamente, tendrán el derecho de entrar con seguridad y libremente con sus buques y cargamentos en todos los lugares, puertos, ríos y estrechos de los territorios y posesiones de la otra, en que la entrada fuere permitida á ciudadanos ó súbditos de otras naciones; pueden permanecer y residir en todos los lugares y puertos en que se consienta residir y permanecer á ciudadanos y súbditos de otras naciones, y pueden allí arrendar y ocupar casas y almacenes, y traficar por mayor y menor en todo género de productos, manufacturas y mercaderías de lícito comercio.

ART. IV. Las dos Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en que todo favor, privilegio ó inmunidad referente al comercio, navegación, tránsito ó residencia en sus territorios ó posesiones que cualquiera Parte Contratante concediera actualmente ó más tarde á súbditos ó ciudadanos de alguna nación europea ó de los Estados Unidos de

América, se hará extensivo á la otra Parte Contratante; gratuitamente, si la concesión en favor de la nación europea ó de los Estados Unidos de América hubiere sido gratuita, y en las mismas ó equivalentes condiciones, si la concesión hubiera sido condicional.

ART. V. No se impondrán otros ó más altos derechos á la importación en la República Argentina de cualquier artículo natural, producción ó manufactura del Japón, y no se impondrán otros ó más altos derechos á la importación en el Japón de cualquier artículo natural, producción ó manufactura de la República Argentina, sea que tal importación esté destinada al consumo, almacenaje, reexportación ó tránsito, que los que se pagan ó pagaren por la importación para idénticos fines de artículos naturales, producción ó manufactura de cualquier país europeo ó de los Estados Unidos de América.

No se impondrán otros ó más altos derechos ó gravámenes en los territorios ó posesiones de cualquiera de las dos Partes Contratantes, á la exportación de cualquier artículo para los territorios ó posesiones de la otra, que los que se pagan ó pagaren por la exportación del mismo artículo para cualquier país europeo ó de los Estados Unidos de América. No se prohibirá la importación ó tránsito de cualquier artículo natural, producción ó manufactura de los territorios de cada una de las Partes Contratantes, en ó á través de los territorios ó posesiones de la otra, si tal prohibición no se extendiera igualmente á los mismos artículos naturales, producción ó manufactura de cualquier país europeo ó de los Estados Unidos de América. Ni se prohibirá en modo alguno la exportación de cualquier artículo de los territorios de cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes para los territorios ó posesiones de la otra, si tal prohibición no se extendiera igualmente á la exportación del mismo artículo para los territorios de las naciones europeas ó de los Estados Unidos de América.

ART. VI. En todo lo concerniente al derecho de tránsito, almacenaje, primas, facilidades, devoluciones y reexportaciones, los ciudadanos, súbditos, mercaderías y embarcaciones de cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes, serán, bajo todos respectos, colocados en los territorios y posesiones de la otra en el mismo pie que los ciudadanos, súbditos, mercaderías y embarcaciones de naciones europeas ó de los Estados Unidos de América.

ART. VII. No se impondrán en los puertos, ríos ó estrechos de la República Argentina, á los buques del Japón, ni en los puertos, ríos ó estrechos del Japón, á los buques de la República Argentina, otros ó más altos derechos ó gravámenes, por razón de tonelaje, faros, puertos, pilotaje, cuarentena, salvamento en caso de avería, ú otros derechos ó gravámenes semejantes ó correspondientes, de cualquiera naturaleza ó denominación, sea que se demanden á nombre ó en beneficio del Gobierno ó de funcionarios públicos, individuos privados, corporaciones ó establecimientos, que los que pagan ó pagaren en lo sucesivo

en iguales casos los buques de naciones europeas ó de los Estados Unidos de América en los mismos puertos, ríos y estrechos.

ART. VII. Se exceptúa de las disposiciones del presente Tratado el comercio de cabotaje de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, el cual será reglado de conformidad con las leyes de la República Argentina y Japón respectivamente.

ART. IX. Todos los buques que de acuerdo con las leyes y reglamentos de la Argentina deben considerarse buques argentinos, y todos los buques que de acuerdo con las leyes y reglamentos del Japón deben considerarse buques japoneses, se reputarán, para los fines de este Tratado, buques argentinos y japoneses respectivamente.

ART. X. Los ciudadanos y naves mercantes de la República Argentina que se trasladen al Japón ó permanezcan en sus agnas territoriales, estarán sometidos, mientras queden allí, á las leyes del Japón y á la jurisdicción de sus tribunales de justicia; y de la misma manera los súbditos y naves mercantes de Su Majestad Imperial que se trasladen á la Argentina ó permanezcan en sus aguas territoriales, estarán sometidos, mientras queden allí, á las leyes y jurisdicción de la Argentina. Queda, sin embargo, entendido que la estipulación de este artículo no se extiende á materias relacionadas exclusivamente con la disciplina interna de las naves de cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes en los puertos ó agnas territoriales de la otra.

ART. XI. Los ciudadanos ó súbditos de cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes en los territorios ó posesiones de la otra, recibirán y disfrutarán recíprocamente en sus personas y propiedades la misma amplia y perfecta protección que se dispensa á los ciudadanos y súbditos naturales; tendrán libre y abierto acceso á los tribunales de justicia para la prosecución y defensa de sus derechos, y podrán, de la misma manera que los ciudadanos ó súbditos naturales, emplear abogados, procuradores ó agentes que los representen ante dichos tribunales de justicia.

Gozarán también entera libertad de conciencia y gozarán, en cuanto lo permitan las leyes que estuvieren en vigor, el derecho de ejercer privada ó públicamente su culto, como asimismo el derecho de enterrar á sus respectivos compatriotas, de acuerdo con los reglamentos en vigencia, en lugares adecuados y convenientes que con tal objeto se establezcan y sostengan.

ART. XII. Respecto del alojamiento militar, servicio militar obligatorio, sea en tierra ó mar, contribuciones de guerra, requisiciones ó empréstitos forzosos, los ciudadanos y súbditos de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes gozarán en los territorios y posesiones de la otra, los mismos privilegios, inmunidades y exenciones que se conceden ó concedieren á los súbditos ó ciudadanos de naciones europeas ó de los Estados Unidos de América.

ART. XIII. El presente Tratado principiará á regir inmediatamente

después del canje de las ratificaciones y continuará en vigor hasta seis meses después que una de las Altas Partes Contratantes haya notificado á la otra su intención de ponerle término.

ART. XIV. El presente Tratado será firmado por duplicado y en los idiomas español, japonés é inglés, y en caso de que llegara á encontrarse alguna discrepancia entre los textos español y japonés, será decidida de conformidad con el texto inglés que es obligatorio para los dos Gobiernos.

ART. XV. El presente Tratado será ratificado por las dos Altas Partes Contratantes y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Wáshington á la brevedad posible.

En fe de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios firman este Tratado y ponen sus respectivos sellos.

Hecho por sextuplicado en Wáshington, el tercer día de febrero del año de mil ochocientos noventa y ocho, correspondiente al tercer día del segundo mes del trigésimo primer año de Meiji.

MARTIN GARCÍA MÉRON.

KAGORO TAKAHIRA.

LA COSECHA DE TRIGO EN LA REPÚBLICA.

Los informes sobre las cosechas del trigo argentino son objeto de gran interés. Generalmente se cree que hay un excedente de 19,000,000 de bushels que puede exportarse. Recientemente la República Argentina ha empezado á aumentar sus exportaciones, y la semana que terminó el 25 de enero se embarcaron 520,000 bushels, contra 96,000 bushels que se embarcaron en la semana anterior y 760,000 bushels durante la semana correspondiente del año pasado.

Se cree generalmente que la producción argentina podría aumentarse considerablemente si se empleasen métodos más modernos y mejorados. Después de recoger el trigo, lo trillan con una máquina trilladora, pero como por lo regular estas trilladoras pertenecen á un comerciante ó á una asociación de agricultores de la localidad, por necesidad se sufre alguna demora. En las grandes fincas de labranza, el dueño de la finca posee la trilladora, y el trigo se trilla con más prontitud. Todo el trigo se ensaca en la máquina y no se maneja ninguno á granel. En realidad ninguno de los cultivadores tiene medios para resguardar sus granos de la inclemencia del tiempo, y los sacos se apilan simplemente en el campo libre. Las compañías de ferrocarriles han suministrado techados pequeños de hierro galvanizado en las estaciones, pero estos nunca pueden guarecer más de una parte de los granos que se embarcan.

En todas las estaciones importantes hay quien haga competencia en las compras, y los exportadores en gran escala tienen estaciones regu-

lars donde hacen sus compras. En los puertos de embarque como Rosario, Buenos Aires, Bahía Blanca y los puntos de menor importancia de los ríos, hay relativamente muy poco espacio para almacenaje, y cuando el exportador tiene un buque ya listo para cargar, procura trasladar directamente la carga de los carros al buque. No se usan elevadores de granos en el campo, y los pocos que hay en Rosario y Buenos Aires, se usan simplemente para facilitar la carga á granel, cuando el exportador prefiere ese método de embarque. En diciembre de 1900 se tomaron medidas preliminares para la construcción de elevadores de granos y de almacenes, en varios puertos de la República, y se dice que una casa alemana ha obtenido la debida autorización del Gobierno para realizar este proyecto, según se consignó en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL correspondiente al mes de mayo de 1901.

El presente método es dispendioso y ocasionado á pérdidas excesivas, pero la pérdida resultante del daño que causa el tiempo después de la trilladura del trigo, es realmente mucho menor de lo que pudiera esperarse, siendo así que se limita á las capas superior y del fondo de los sacos. Para desenvolver hasta un grado máximo la cosecha de trigo argentino y obtener una compensación que guarde relación con el trabajo y el capital invertidos, sería necesario construir graneros y almacenes en las fincas y efectuar cambios radicales en los sistemas de transporte, puesto que todos los carros de ferrocarril que se usan con este fin son de plataforma, y no proporcionan ningún resguardo de la inclemencia del tiempo.

BOLIVIA.

FERROCARRIL DE HUAQUI.

El Poder Ejecutivo ha solicitado del Congreso una ley que declare afectas las rentas de alcoholes y aguardientes y la de exportación de goma del Departamento de La Paz hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1904, á los gastos que demande la construcción del ferrocarril de Huaqui á La Paz; es decir, pide se prorroguen hasta esa fecha los efectos de la ley de 26 de octubre de 1900.

Apoya su demanda en la baja del cambio que ha reducido considerablemente los recursos destinados á esa obra. Sue cálculos al respecto son los siguientes:

	Bolivianos.
Productos de la renta de alcoholes y aguardientes del 1° de setiembre de 1900 al 31 de agosto de 1901.....	421, 342. 64
Utilidades sobre 5,000 cajas de alcohol	40, 000. 00
Impuesto sobre gomas hasta agosto	66, 679. 09
Total	528, 021. 73

Suponiendo igual producto en los tres años que comprende la autorización de 26 de octubre de 1900, se tendrían bolivianos 1,584,065.19, que al cambio de 18 peniques equivalen á £118,804 7s. 9d.; el presupuesto de costo del ferrocarril es £170,000; resulta una diferencia de £51,195 2s. 3d., ó sean, á 18 peniques, bolivianos 682,601.50.

Del rendimiento de alcoholes y gomas en 16 meses se obtendría bolivianos 704,028.97. La diferencia, relativamente pequeña, de bolivianos 21,427.47 se aplicaría á otros gastos importantes relacionados con la misma obra.

También ha pedido el Poder Ejecutivo autorización para emitir bonos al portador por la suma de bolivianos 500,000, que ganarían un interés de 5 por ciento semestral, y cuya amortización se haría trimestralmente por sorteos á partir del 1º de enero de 1902. Esa operación tendría por objeto obtener los fondos necesarios para continuar la obra del mismo ferrocarril.

Los bonos serían garantizados con el futuro rendimiento correspondiente al Gobierno en el ramo de alcoholes y subsidiariamente con el material del ferrocarril y las obras ejecutadas y en construcción.

EL ESTAÑO EN URURO.

Según datos oficiales, el estaño en barra y barrilla exportado del departamento de Oruro en el año de 1900 alcanzó á 81,771.28 quintales métricos en esta forma:

Oruro	11,350.28
Machacamarca	36,674.94
Poopó	3,665.14
Pazña	6,153.92
Challapata	22,515.99
Sevaruayo	1,411.01
Total	81,771.28

Esto, fuera de 850.75 quintales métricos de minerales á granel, procedentes solo del mismo Oruro.

Calculando á £111 la tonelada avoirdupois, esos 82,622.03 quintales métricos, ó sean 812.41 toneladas, tienen un valor de £90,177 10s. 2d.

BRASIL.

EXPORTACIÓN DE CAUCHO EN DICIEMBRE DE 1901.

Mediante la cortesía del Sr A. BEZERRA, miembro honorario correspondiente de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas en Pará, se han

recibido los siguientes datos concernientes á la exportación de caucho durante el mes de diciembre de 1901, siendo las cantidades en kilogramos:

Exportados por—	Destino.						
	Liverpool.	Havre.	Hamburgo.	Genova.	Amberes.	América.	Total.
Mamaos.....	711,612	75,550	29,512	11,650	.....	1,041,671	1,872,995
Para.....	726,152	163,838	16,203	.....	607	801,881	1,711,681
Indios.....	98,728	97,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	196,713
Caballo Cocha.....	21,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,036
Total.....	1,563,528	337,373	45,715	11,650	607	1,846,553	3,805,428

CULTIVO DE LA SEDA EN MINAS GERAES.

Según el "Diario da Bahia," el cultivo de la seda ha sido iniciado con gran éxito en Barbacena, Estado de Minas Geraes. Los colonos de la colonia Rodrigo Silva, en este lugar produjeron en 1901, 500 kilogramos de capullos de gusano de seda, y se anuncia que en 1902 el resultado del cultivo será de 10,000 kilogramos. La colonia de que se trata está compuesta de brasileros, italianos, y austriacos, y están bajo la dirección del Sr. AMILCAR SAVASSI. La legislatura del Estado de Minas Geraes ha autorizado la compra de grandes maquinarias para la manufactura de tejidos de seda.

FÁBRICAS DE TEJIDOS DE ALGODÓN EN SÃO PAULO.

En el Estado de São Paulo existen no menos de 14 fábricas de tejidos de algodón, de las cuales 3 están en Sorocaba, 1 en Tuby; 1 en Salto Y Tí, 1 en Piracicaba, 1 en Jundiáhy, 1 en Villa Americana, 1 en Itapetininga y 5 en la ciudad y distrito de São Paulo. Todas estas fábricas, con excepción de una, preparan sus hilos y manufacturan telas de varias clases, así como indianas corrientes. Algunas de ellas tienen más de 200 tejedoras y emplean de 300 á 400 hombres. Se puede decir que la producción media es de 8,000 metros diarios. Todas las fábricas trabajan más de las horas de ordenanza y están manejadas por personas prácticas de Lancashire, Inglaterra. Los artículos manufacturados son de muy regular calidad y bastante durables, pero no son tan perfectos como los artículos importados. La mayor parte del algodón empleado es cosechado en el Estado de São Paulo, y la maquinaria es, en su mayor parte, de manufactura inglesa.

EL CINABRIO EN OURO PRETO.

El "Côte Libre," de Bruselas, Bélgica, dice que las exploraciones hechas en Ouro Preto, Brasil, han revelado la existencia, en aquel distrito, de partículas redondas de cinabrio, algunos de cuyos fragmentos, que pesan hasta 300 gramos, han dado al analizarse de 0.88 á 4.73 por ciento de mercurio metálico. Estos depósitos se encuentran en

una veta que tiene una inclinación de 30°, lo cual hace que la explotación resulte relativamente fácil.

NOTAS MISCELÁNEAS.

El Tesoro Nacional ha depositado en el Banco Nacional los fondos necesarios para la compra de letras por la suma de 780,166.86 francos, cantidad que se necesita para abonar los intereses y la amortización de la deuda externa. El cambio se mantenía á 11½ peniques por milreis.

El "Diário da Bahia" anuncia que el oro existe en abundancia en la vecindad de Pitangny, Rio Grande do Sul, y que esta ciudad dentro de poco tiempo será uno de los principales centros auríferos de la República.

Los Señores CHARLES BOLLÓ y THEODORE REINECKEN, han obtenido recientemente una concesión para la construcción de un ferrocarril entre Pelotas y Porto Alegre, en el Estado de Rio Grande do Sul.

El Estado de Bahia ha hecho un contrato con JAMES WEBSTER para el servicio de transporte entre Sitio Novo y Orobo Grande, en el cual se usarán locomotoras.

El gobierno de Bahia ha contratado un empréstito con el British Bank por la suma de 300,000 milreis, por seis meses, con el interés del 9 por ciento.

El Ministro de Hacienda ha pedido á Europa, 1,000,000 de billetes de banco de las denominaciones de 500, 1,000 y 2,000 reis.

El número de emigrantes que llegaron al Estado de São Paulo, durante el mes de octubre de 1901, fué de 22,797.

COSTA RICA.

INFORME SOBRE MINAS.

Los informes recibidos de diferentes distritos abundantes demuestran una creciente actividad en la explotación de los recursos mineros del país. Se están formando nuevas compañías, y se van aplicando nuevos métodos á las minas que se están explotando. La "Abengares Gold Fields Company" (limitada) opera en el lado del Pacífico de la República y está abriendo sus minas á un nivel más bajo que antes. Con un molino de 10 trituradores, el promedio de la producción es de \$8,000 á \$10,000 mensuales, y ya se han hecho los arreglos debidos para aumentar hasta 40 el número de trituradores. La separación se hace por medio de la amalgama y el tratamiento al cianuro, y el promedio de rendimiento es 90 por ciento. Se está efectuando la reorganización de la compañía que explota las minas de oro situadas en las Montañas de Agnacate, la cual cuenta con un capital de \$5,000,000.

Estas minas han estado doce años sin explotarse, y se calcula que

hasta la fecha en que dejaron de explotarse habían producido \$7,000,000. Ya se ha comenzado la excavación de túneles en dos puntos, y se están haciendo los preparativos necesarios para obtener un gran resultado al nivel de túnel más bajo posible. Varios hombres de negocios prominentes de San José son accionistas de la nueva compañía. Las minas conocidas por "La Unión," situadas cerca de Miramar, en el lado del Pacífico, hacía un año que no se explotaban, pero en la actualidad se están trabajando otra vez por medio de túneles nuevos y más bajos. Empléase un molino de 20 trituradores, y el tratamiento al cloro, y se dice que el mineral que se obtiene es de baja ley, pero que se encuentra en grandes cantidades. La mina denominada "El Porvenir," situada en el río Macluca, á unas 12 ó 15 millas de la costa del Pacífico, la está explotando una nueva compañía, compuesta principalmente de americanos y llamada "The Rio Grande Gold Mining Company." El promedio del valor del mineral es de \$40 á \$60 por tonelada. "The Thayer Mining and Milling Company" ha comprado las minas y molinos de la compañía denominada "The Bella Vista Mining and Milling Company," y en la actualidad está operando dos molinos de 20 trituradores cada uno, pero muy pronto se propone emplear una planta mayor.

CUBA.

PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR.

La producción de azúcar de 1892 á la fecha ha sido como sigue:

	Toneladas.		Toneladas.
1892-93	815, 894	1897-98	305, 543
1893-94	1, 054, 214	1898-99	335, 668
1894-95	1, 004, 262	1899-1900	300, 073
1895-96	225, 221	1900-1901	615, 000
1896-97	212, 051	1901-1902 (calculada)	800, 000

Tabaco torcido exportado de Cuba á los Estados Unidos:

1889	101, 698, 560	1895	39, 579, 400
1890	95, 105, 760	1896	40, 601, 750
1891	52, 015, 600	1897	34, 017, 583
1892	54, 472, 250	1898	27, 641, 833
1893	46, 033, 660	1899	24, 586, 166
1894	40, 048, 330	1900	38, 379, 916

CHILE.

LEY RELATIVA A LA NEGOCIACIÓN METÁLICA.

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se aplaza hasta el 1° de enero de 1905, la fecha señalada por la ley número 1,054, de 31 de julio de 1898, para iniciar la conversión metálica.

El fondo de conversión en oro continuará depositado en la Casa de Moneda, afecto exclusivamente al pago de los billetes fiscales.

Se acrecentará anualmente este fondo con la suma de cinco millones de pesos en oro de dieziocho peniques, tomados en letras sobre Londres del producto de los derechos de exportación del salitre y yodo.

ART. 2°. Se destinan á rentas generales los fondos en billetes fiscales actualmente aplicados á la conversión, los cuales quedan sustituidos por las sumas á que se refiere el último inciso del artículo anterior.

ART. 3°. Las letras hipotecarias que actualmente forman parte del fondo de conversión se destinarán, desde el 1° de enero de 1905, al pago de los cánones de los censos redimidos en arcas fiscales.

Las sumas que se perciban por intereses y amortización de estas letras se harán ingresar á fondos generales, durante los tres años de prórroga de la conversión.

ART. 4°. Autorízase al presidente de la República, por el término de dos años, para que con arreglo á la ley número 277, de 11 de febrero de 1895, haga acuñar hasta cuatro millones de pesos en moneda de plata de cincuenta y cien centavos de valor, con ley de setecientos milésimos de fino y peso de diez y veinte gramos, respectivamente.

La moneda de cincuenta centavos tendrá veintiocho milímetros de diámetro y los mismos emblemas y leyendas de las demas monedas de plata creadas por la ley citada; su tolerancia en feble y fuerte será de cuarenta milésimos en la ley y de cuatro por mil en el peso.

La tolerancia en el peso de cada pieza será de cuarenta miligramos.

Para el objeto expresado en este artículo, podrá el Presidente de la República adquirir, en licitacion pública, las pastas necesarias.

ART. 5°. Queda autorizado el Presidente de la República para retirar los billetes de corte de un peso y reemplazarlos por billetes de corte mayor, á medida que se efectúe el canje por la moneda de plata á que se refiere el artículo precedente.

ART. 6°. Dentro del plazo de un año, se procederá á reemplazar por billetes fiscales nuevos los billetes en actual circulación de los tipos de uno, dos, cinco, diez y veinte pesos.

ART. 7°. Mientras los billetes de corte de un peso no fueren retirados de la circulación, se incinerarán los billetes de dicho tipo que estuvieren deteriorados por el uso, con arreglo á las disposiciones vigentes.

ART. 8°. Se deroga la ley número 1,054, de 31 de julio de 1898, en lo que fuere contraria á la presente ley.

Y por cuanto, oido el Consejo de Estado, he tenido á bien aprobarla y sancionarla; por tanto, promúlguese y llévase a efecto en todas sus partes como ley de la República.

JERMAN RIESCO.
E. VILLEGAS.

SANTIAGO, 31 de diciembre de 1901.

PRODUCCIÓN DE SALITRE EN 1901.

En un informe publicado el 31 de diciembre de 1901 por los Sres. W. MONTGOMERY & Co., de Londres, se dice que el primer año del presente siglo se ha distinguido en el consumo universal de nitrato de soda, así como por su notable alza de precio. Se atribuye á esta última circunstancia las restricciones sobre su producción en unión de los definitivos arreglos comerciales; la extensión de mercados y la aplicación de principios científicos al uso del nitrato como fertilizador, ha producido también un constante aumento en el consumo. Debido al fracaso parcial de las cosechas europeas, se espera que habrá una gran urgencia para aumentar la producción de cereales en la próxima estación, lo cual, indudablemente, será un gran factor en la demanda de nitrato. El abastecimiento visible el 31 de diciembre de 1901, comparado con el de la misma fecha en 1900, muestra una deficiencia de 150,000 toneladas, pero se ha calculado que las consignaciones de Chile entre enero y marzo de 1902 llegarán á 135,000 toneladas, contra 67,000 toneladas por los meses correspondientes en 1901, así es que, al terminar el primer trimestre de 1902, habrá una existencia total de 777,000 toneladas comparadas con las 861,000 toneladas por el mismo período en 1901. El consumo de enero 1 á mayo 15 de 1901 fué de 770,000 toneladas, de manera que sólo un pequeño margen se deja para las contingencias imprevistas que surjan en el comercio del nitrato. Como, no obstante, el consumo en 1901 llegó á una cifra tan alta, no es muy probable que las cantidades de 1902 excedan á las de 1901.

El consumo total en el mundo en los últimos tres años ha sido el siguiente:

	1899.	1900.	1901.
	Toneladas.	Toneladas.	Toneladas.
Continente de Europa.....	1,017,000	991,000	1,036,000
Reino Unido.....	123,000	135,000	118,000
Estados Unidos.....	160,000	175,000	18,000
Otros países.....	30,000	23,000	.....
Total.....	1,330,000	1,324,000	1,364,000
Embarques de Chile.....	1,373,000	1,429,000	1,263,000

PRÓRROGA DE PRIVILEGIOS DE INVENCION.

El Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas ha decretado lo siguiente:

“ Núm. 3326.

SANTIAGO, 21 de noviembre de 1901.

“ Vista la nota que precede, y teniendo en consideración que son numerosas las solicitudes de prórroga de privilegios exclusivos que se presentan sin observar formalidad alguna y que es necesario, para apreciar la justicia ó conveniencia que hay en otorgarlas, reglamentar la forma en que deben ser presentadas, decreto:

“Las solicitudes de prórroga de privilegios exclusivos que en lo sucesivo se presenten al Ministerio de Industrias y Obras Públicas, deberán venir acompañadas:

“1. De una copia del decreto que haya otorgado la patente del privilegio para el cual se solicita prórroga del plazo de implantación;

“2. Del poder ó mandato que autoriza al recurrente para solicitar dicha prórroga cuando proceda á nombre de otra persona; y

“3. De una exposición sustanciada de las causas que hayan impedido la implantación del privilegio dentro del plazo concedido y de las gestiones que haya ejecutado para implantarlo, expresando si ha mediado inversión de capitales en el país.

“Tómese razón, comuníquese y publíquese.

“RIESGO.

“RAFAEL ORREGO.”

COMERCIO MARÍTIMO INTERIOR.

El comercio marítimo interior ó sea de cabotaje, comprendiendo la introducción y extracción de productos nacionales y de mercaderías nacionalizadas durante el año de 1900, alcanzó á la crecida suma de \$226,761,022, cifra que comparada con la que arroja el ejercicio de 1899, da una diferencia á favor de 1900 de \$12,602,018.

Los puertos que aumentaron su tráfico en 1900 con relación á 1899 fueron los siguientes:

Valparaíso	\$1, 791, 808
Arica	834, 269
Iquique	1, 684, 273
Tocopilla	956, 734
Taltal	1, 308, 953
Caldera	3, 683, 564
Talcahuano	5, 547, 961
Coronel	2, 005, 130
Valdivia	1, 742, 683
Puerto Montt	827, 201
Ancud	794, 247

Los siguientes puertos sufrieron disminución durante el período á que se refiere:

Pisagua	\$932, 480
Antofagasta	2, 478, 943
Carrizal Bajo	2, 162, 344
Coquimbo	3, 001, 038

Los valores arriba mencionados son expresados en moneda de plata de 18 peniques.

ENTRADAS Y SALIDAS DE BUQUES EN VALPARAISO.

Durante el año de 1901 entraron en el puerto de Valparaíso 911 vapores cuya capacidad total ascendió á 1,680,030 toneladas, y 286

buques de vela cuya capacidad total ascendió á 258,130 toneladas. El total general de buques durante el expresado año fué 1,197, y el total general de toneladas fué 1,545,072. Durante el mismo período salieron de dicho puerto 916 vapores y 281 buques de vela (total, 1,197 buques) que representaban, respectivamente, 1,168,189 y 374,749 toneladas. En 1900 entraron 866 vapores con una capacidad de 1,103,210 toneladas y 210 buques de vela que representaban 246,418 toneladas; y salieron 865 vapores que representaban una capacidad de 1,124,190 toneladas y 212 buques de vela con una capacidad de 258,130 toneladas, ó sea un total general de 1,077 buques que representan una capacidad total de 1,382,320 toneladas.

Durante el año de 1901, el número de pasajeros llegados ascendió á 19,972, de los cuales 10,765 vinieron en vapores extranjeros. El número de pasajeros que salieron ascendió á 16,353, de los cuales 8,048 se fueron en buques extranjeros. En 1900 llegaron 18,784 y salieron 17,496.

NOTAS DIVERSAS.

Se ha concedido permiso á los Señores HERRERA DEL RÍO Y CÍA. para construir un ferrocarril de vía estrecha de Punta de Lobos á Salar Grande de Tarapacá.

Por ley del Congreso, dictada con fecha 1º de noviembre de 1901, el arancel de aduana que rigió durante el año de 1901, se declaró vigente para el actual de 1902.

ECUADOR.

PRESUPUESTO DE INGRESOS Y EGRESOS DEL GOBIERNO PARA 1902.

Por ley votada en el Congreso, publicada en el "Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador," en Quito, noviembre 9 de 1901, se dispuso que para los gastos de la Administración pública en el año económico de 1902 se destinase la suma de 13,418,504.25 sucres, que habrán de ser recandados y distribuidos como sigue:

INGRESOS.

	Sucres.
Renta aduanera	9,640,700.00
Renta de ramos estancados.....	480,000.00
Impuestos diversos	2,868,804.25
Ventas de tierras, etc	423,000.00
Arrendamientos.....	36,000.00

13,418,504.25

Las rentas aduaneras proceden de las fuentes siguientes:

Derechos de importación.....	3,200,000.00
Ciento por ciento de recargo.....	3,200,000.00
Dos por ciento adicional sobre licores, exceptuando los vinos.....	5,000.00
Otro impuesto adicional sobre licores.....	300,000.00
Impuesto sobre la madera.....	35,000.00
Impuesto adicional sobre id.....	60,000.00
Derechos de exportación.....	1,200,000.00
Cinuenta por ciento de recargo sobre id.....	600,000.00
Ochenta y dos centavos sobre la exportación del cacao.....	348,500.00
Derechos de piso.....	100,000.00
Recargo de ciento por ciento sobre id.....	100,000.00
Medio centavo sobre exportación en Guayaquil, Manta, Bahía, Puerto Bolívar, Esmeraldas, Loja y Tulcán.....	152,000.00
Otros derechos y recargos.....	340,200.00
	9,640,700.00

Los artículos estancados son la sal y la pólvora. La primera produce 330,000 sacres al año; y la segunda, 120,000.

EGRESOS.

Los egresos han de ser como sigue:

Gastos del Congreso.....	111,780.00
Id. de la Presidencia de la República.....	43,623.00
Id. de la Vicepresidencia de la República.....	9,609.00
Id. del Consejo de Estado.....	1,560.00
Id. á cargo del Ministerio de la Interior, Policía, Obras Públicas, etc.....	3,603,168.00
Id. id. del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Instrucción Pública, Justicia y culto.....	2,168,034.00
Id. id. del Ministerio de Hacienda.....	2,821,694.32
Id. id. del Ministerio de Guerra y Marina.....	3,491,502.18
Id. id. del Ministerio de Fomento.....	1,068,802.80
Total.....	13,319,764.30
Total de ingresos.....	13,418,504.25
Total de egresos.....	13,319,764.30
Superávit.....	98,739.95

REFORMAS Á LA LEY DE ADUANAS.

El Congreso de la República del Ecuador ha hecho las siguientes reformas á la Ley de Aduanas:

ART. 1. La 2ª parte del art. 11 dirá: "El Jefe de Vistas y el de Guarda-Almacenes serán designados por el Inspector de Aduanas."

ART. 2. El art. 12 dirá: "Las Tesorerías de Hacienda de las provincias fronterizas á las Repúblicas vecinas, harán las veces de Colecturías de Aduana."

ART. 3. El art. 13 dirá: "Son atribuciones y obligaciones del Inspector de Aduanas."

ART. 4. En la atribución 2ª del art. 13, póngase "hicieren" en vez de "designasen."

ART. 5. En la atribución 8ª del mismo artículo, varíese la palabra "conocer" por "reconocer."

ART. 6. En la atribución 1ª del art. 15, suprimáanse las palabras "ó particular."

ART. 7. En el art. 16 suprimáse la 2ª parte de la atribución 1ª:

ART. 8. La 2ª parte del N° 3º del art. 16, sustitúyase con la siguiente: "Todo retardo que pase de un mes, después de verificada la respectiva citación, para que se pida el despacho, será corregido con una multa equivalente al 10 por ciento sobre el valor de los correspondientes derechos."

ART. 9. A la atribución 10ª del mismo artículo, agréguese: "La negligencia en el cumplimiento de este deber, hará responsable al Administrador, de los perjuicios que pudiesen sobrevenir al Fisco."

ART. 10. Suprimáanse las atribuciones 15ª y 16ª del art. 16.

ART. 11. A la atribución 21ª del citado artículo, añádase: "y los reclamos que haga el importador sobre aforo y liquidación de las mercaderías que se despachen."

ART. 12. Suprimáse la atribución 24ª del referido art. 16.

ART. 13. A la atribución 23ª del art. 17, agréguese: "y los reclamos que se hagan por aforos, despacho y liquidación de derechos."

ART. 14. En la atribución 1ª del art. 19, suprimáanse las palabras "excepto la correspondencia oficial, etc."

ART. 15. En la atribución 1ª del art. 24, elimínense las palabras "robo público."

ART. 16. En la atribución 6ª del expresado artículo, póngase: "á los seis días, á más tardar, de estar autorizado por el Vista un pedimento de despacho decretado por el Administrador, deben estar entregados todos los bultos pedidos, existentes en los depósitos de Admana, siendo responsable, etc."

ART. 17. Suprimáse el art. 25.

ART. 18. El inciso 2º del art. 26 debe colocarse al final de la atribución 6ª del art. 24.

ART. 19. Al art. 27, en la sección correspondiente, agréguese: "y conocimiento del Administrador."

ART. 20. En el N° 6 del art. 39, en lugar de las palabras "se facilitará," debe ponerse "deberá."

ART. 21. En el inciso 2º del art. 45, cámbiese por 93 el número 94.

ART. 22. Al final de la 1ª parte del art. 51, agréguese: "el que no tendrá voto."

ART. 23. El N° 10º del art. 56 dirá: "Pólvora y sal."

ART. 24. La 2ª parte del N° 12, deberá decir: "con excepción de los N°s 1º, 3º, 6º, 7º, 8º y 9º."

ART. 25. En el N° 1º del art. 57, suprimáse la palabra "arados," que se pondrá en el N° 7º del mismo artículo, y á este mismo número agréguese: "azadones, barras, barretas, palas y repuestos para arados."

ART. 26. En el referido N^o 7^o deben ser hechas las siguientes reformas:

Agregar á las palabras "Botellas vacías," "ordinarias para envases de licores."

Suprimir las denominaciones "Cerdos gordos," "Gasolina," "Lama mineral."

ART. 27. En el art. 60, después de "Alambre," póngase "con púas."

Agréguese: "Amianto," "Columnas y vigas de hierro para construcciones," "Planchas de hierro ornamentado para construcciones."

Suprímase la palabra "Dinamita," y después de "Vainilla de algarrobo," las palabras restantes.

ART. 28. En el art. 61:

Suprímase "Estaño" y "Cola efervescente."

Agréguese: "Azúcar," "Sebo en rama," "Machetes para rozar."

Suprímase: "Tablas de madera para formar cajones."

ART. 29. En el art. 63:

Después de "aguas gaseosas," agréguese: "Que no sean de cristal ó vidrio," "Ácido carbónico."

En seguida de "Bronce," póngase "Cobre," "Estaño."

Suprímase: "Ciruelas pasas."

Después de "Chicha en general," póngase: "Con excepción de las de uva."

A la palabra "Excusados," agréguese "y urinarios."

Agréguese: "Fideos," "Gasolina," "Cola efervescente," "Manteca de puerco ó vaca" y "Tablas recortadas para cajones."

Suprímase: "Machetes para rozar," "Máquinas para hojalateros y carpinteros, cuyo peso fuere menor de 50 kilos," y "Tejados de vidrio y sus amazones."

Póngase en el lugar respectivo: "Junones crudos."

Después de "Tachuelas," se pondrá: "Y clavos de menos de media pulgada."

ART. 30. En el art. 64:

Elimínense: "Alambiques á vapor, etc.," "Azúcar," "Fideos," "Hachuelas" y "Machetes que no sean de rozar;" y agréguese "Liencillos."

En vez de "Barriles vacíos," póngase "Baúles vacíos," y en lugar de "Manteca de puerco ó vaca," póngase "Manteca que no sea de puerco ó vaca."

Agréguese: "Ciruelas pasas," "Frutas en jugo" y "Ollas de hierro ó acero."

ART. 31. En el art. 65:

Agréguese: "Hachuelas," "Machetes que no sean de rozar," "Telas de cáñamo" y "Agua florida, Kananga, Divina de clase común y Bay rum."

En "Etiquetas," suprímase las palabras: Destinadas á fábricas existentes en el país."

ART. 32. En el art. 66:

Elimínense: "Etiquetas en blanco para botellas;" y las palabras "para niños." después de "juguetes;" "para varios usos." después de "papel caneva perforado;" "Lienecillo" y "Aguá de florida, Kananga, etc."

ART. 33. En el art. 67:

Agréguese "concertinas" después de "Acordiones."

Después de la palabra "Alcoholes," póngase "de más de 25 grados Cartier." En vez de "Carriles," debe ponerse "Guarnieles."

Después de las palabras "vestidos costurados de algodón," póngase las demás suprimiendo "ó de lino."

ART. 34. En el art. 68:

Después de "Encajes, sean de algodón," agréguese "de lino ó lana;" determínese en "Guantes" la excepción á los de piel ó seda.

Agréguese: "Vestidos costurados de lino, como camisas, camisones, cuellos, puños, etc. Se exceptúan los de punto de media, que pagarán 50 centavos kilo, y los que tengan forro de seda, que se aforarán á dos sucres kilo."

Suprímase: "Adornos confeccionados, etc."

ART. 35. Al art. 69:

Agréguese: "Adornos confeccionados, que no sean de seda, para vestidos, calzado, etc.," y "formas para sombreros."

ART. 36. En el art. 70, agréguese, después de las palabras: "Guantes de seda," "y de piel."

ART. 37. En el art. 71, agréguese: "Adornos confeccionados de seda para vestidos" y "Vajilla de plata."

ART. 38. En el art. 72, suprímase la palabra "ciento."

ART. 39. Elimínense los arts. 76 y 77.

ART. 40. El art. 78 dirá: "Si en un bulto resultaren efectos de distinta clase ó mercaderías no pedidas y de más alto aforo, y si no se hubiese expresado claramente en el pedimento sus varios contenidos, todos serán aforados como los de más alta clase."

ART. 41. En art. 81, después de las palabras "Todo bulto de mercaderías que resultare robado," agréguese: "ó que no fuere entregado á la Aduana por el buque."

ART. 42. En el art. 85, suprímase el último inciso.

ART. 43. El art. 86, en su inciso 2º, dirá: "En los sobordos se cobrará por derechos consulares el 10 por ciento sobre los derechos que se hubiesen abonado por la certificación de la factura consular."

ART. 44. Al final del inciso 3º del art. 86, agréguese: "que formarán parte de los ingresos nacionales."

ART. 45. En el art. 87, suprímase el último inciso.

ART. 46. En el inciso 4º del art. 95, elimínense las palabras "como, por ejemplo, la que habría si se aforaran los fideos á quince centavos kilo, en vez de diez."

ART. 47. En el art. 111, póngase "veinte" en vez de "cinco."

ART. 48. Suprínase el art. 118.

ART. 49. El art. 159 dirá: "Por todos los efectos que se importen á a República, excepto los inflamables, que pagarán la mitad, se cobrará en las Aduanas dos centavos por cada pie cúbico."

"Por cada 50 kilogramos de plomo, hierro y demás metales, cinco centavos."

"El derecho de piso se cobrará por cada mes ó fracción de mes, dándose por terminado todo mes empezado."

ART. 50. En el art. 167, las citas al art. 55 deberán referirse al art. 57, y debe suprimirse el art. 5.

ART. 51. Al inciso final del art. 170, agréguese: "Y sus recargos."

ART. 52. Suprínase el art. 181.

ART. 53. Agréguese el siguiente artículo: "El Ministro de Hacienda codificará la Ley de Aduanas, insertando las presentes reformas, y cuidará de enmendar las citas que estuvieren mal hechas."

ART. 54. La presente Ley regirá desde el 1º de enero de 1902.

Dado en Quito, capital de la República del Ecuador, á nueve de octubre de mil novecientos uno.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 323 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes diciembre de 1901, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los doce meses que terminaron en diciembre de 1901, comparados con igual período de 1900. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesiándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de diciembre, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en febrero.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1901.

Los datos ya publicados por el Departamento del Tesoro, relativos al comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos, muestran que el valor total de los artículos importados por los Estados Unidos durante el año común de 1901 exceden en \$51,271,342 á los que se importaron en

1900, en tanto que el valor de las exportaciones fué \$12,565,194 menor en 1901 que en 1900. El comercio total tuvo un aumento de \$38,706,148, ó sea de \$2,307,095,827 en 1900 á \$2,345,801,975 en 1901.

En el resumen de 1901, relativo al comercio extranjero del país, no se han incluido ni las importaciones del Puerto Rico ni las exportaciones á esta isla ni á Hawai, por más que se han incluido en el total correspondiente al año de 1900, siendo así que las dos juntas han enviado productos á los Estados Unidos por valor de \$11,697,551, y han recibido mercancías de los Estados Unidos en dicho año por valor de \$10,288,782. En 1901 ambas islas se consideraron como partes de los Estados Unidos. El total general de exportaciones en 1901 incluye el valor de las mercancías extranjeras reexportadas por valor de \$27,296,929 y \$24,936,001 en 1901 y en 1900 respectivamente.

Al examinarse la estadística de las importaciones, se ve que la mayor parte del aumento obtenido en 1901 se debe á los artículos que se emplean en los procedimientos de fabricación (que muestran un aumento de \$26,000,000), y los artículos de lujo, etc., muestran un aumento de \$18,000,000. Los artículos ya manufacturados listos para el consumo, representan una parte relativamente pequeña de dicho aumento (es decir, \$6,300,000), y los comestibles y animales muestran un aumento de poco más de una cuarta parte de un 1 por ciento, ó sea \$600,000. El promedio de las importaciones libres en 1901 fué 43.33, comparado con 41.28 en 1900. Los derechos cobrados en las aduanas ascendieron á \$243,329,967 en 1901, contra \$240,304,737 en 1900.

La baja en el valor de los artículos manufacturados exportados se debió, en gran parte, á la disminución en el total general de las exportaciones de cobre y manufacturas de este metal, incluso lingotes, barras y cobre viejo. El valor de dichas exportaciones sólo ascendió á \$33,534,899 en 1901, comparado con \$57,542,610 en 1900.

CLASIFICACIÓN DE LAS IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

La siguiente relación contiene la clasificación de las importaciones y las exportaciones y el valor oficial de cada clase, así como el valor total tanto de las importaciones como de las exportaciones:

Comparación de las importaciones.

Clasificación.	1901.	1900.	Aumento.
Comestibles y animales	\$219,934,786	\$219,338,443	\$596,343
Materia prima que se emplea en los procedimientos de fabricación.....	301,031,545	280,380,796	23,650,749
Artículos manufacturados enterá ó parcialmente que se emplean como material en las manufacturaras y artes mecánicas.....	37,185,592	81,803,857	2,381,695
Artículos manufacturados listos para el consumo.....	138,757,953	132,475,118	6,282,835
Artículos de lujo, etc.....	130,511,220	112,151,200	18,360,020
Total	880,421,056	829,149,714	51,271,342

Comparación de las exportaciones.

Clasificación.	1901.	1900.	Disminución.
Productos de—			
Agricultura	\$940,246,488	\$904,655,411	*\$35,591,077
Manufacturas	395,111,030	411,406,942	46,295,912
Miñas	40,116,597	39,222,902	* 193,695
Bosques	50,191,255	51,481,146	3,989,891
Pesca	7,126,681	8,074,681	548,000
Diversos	4,358,936	5,169,027	810,091
Extranjeros	27,296,929	24,936,001	*2,360,928
Total	1,465,380,919	1,477,946,113	12,565,194

*Aumento.

Las importaciones y exportaciones de oro y plata durante el año de 1901, comparadas con las del año anterior, fueron como sigue:

	1901.		1900.	
	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
Oro	\$54,761,880	\$57,729,889	\$66,719,081	\$54,131,622
Plata	31,146,782	55,638,901	40,100,413	66,221,669

IMPORTACIONES POR LAS GRANDES DIVISIONES DEL GLOBO.

Las siguientes tablas muestran el valor de las importaciones y exportaciones de los Estados Unidos durante el año de 1901, comparadas con las del año anterior:

	1901.	1900.	Disminución.
IMPORTACIONES.			
América del Norte	\$158,732,432	\$130,361,453	\$28,370,979
América del Sur	120,381,181	102,706,633	17,674,548
Europa	454,196,304	411,610,461	12,885,843
Asia	125,093,643	120,378,219	4,715,424
Oceanía	10,813,109	23,067,612	*12,254,503
África	10,901,087	11,025,306	*124,219
Total	880,121,056	829,149,714	51,271,342
EXPORTACIONES.			
América del Norte	199,240,353	198,788,019	452,334
América del Sur	12,537,504	41,248,051	1,309,437
Europa	1,099,571,016	1,116,399,524	*16,828,508
Asia	59,088,723	58,726,173	362,550
Oceanía	35,288,230	39,805,176	*4,516,946
África	29,652,093	22,979,170	6,672,923
Total	1,465,380,919	1,477,946,113	12,565,194

*Disminución.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

El valor total de las importaciones que los Estados Unidos han hecho de toda la América Latina en 1901 fué \$214,317,110, ó sea un 24.3 por ciento del valor total general de las mercancías extranjeras compradas. Esto acusa el gran aumento de \$44,065,763, comparado con el año anterior en que los productos recibidos de los mismos países

fueron por valor de \$170,251,347, y sólo representaron un 20.53 por ciento del valor total de las importaciones. El valor de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á toda la América Latina en 1901 ascendió á \$117,961,744, ó sea nada más que como un 8.05 por ciento del valor total de las exportaciones del país. En 1900 las exportaciones á la América Latina subieron á \$118,865,364, ó sea un excedente de \$1,502,590 respecto del año de 1901. Además de la estadística del comercio de los países latino-americanos comprendidos en la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, las cifras que aparecen en este artículo incluyen otras que representan transacciones comerciales con Cuba, las Antillas francesas, Miquelón, Langley, etc., Belize y la Guayana francesa, en cuanto á las importaciones, y las mismas islas y colonias, con la adición de las islas Falkland, en cuanto á las exportaciones.

Considerando las Repúblicas latino-americanas que pertenecen á la Unión Internacional, separadamente y en conjunto, la estadística correspondiente al año común de 1901 muestra que las importaciones que los Estados Unidos han hecho de aquellos países y las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á los mismos, fueron como indica la tabla siguiente, en que se dan también las cifras correspondientes al año anterior, por vía de comparación:

IMPORTACIONES.

Países.	1901.	1900.	Aumento.
República Argentina.....	\$9,455,634	\$8,098,343	\$1,357,291
Brasil.....	79,350,725	61,911,507	17,439,218
Bolivia *.....	26	22	4
Chile.....	9,236,009	7,174,061	2,061,948
Colombia.....	3,511,395	3,080,427	430,968
Costa Rica.....	3,196,231	2,959,439	236,792
Ecuador.....	1,421,563	1,577,486	^b 155,923
Guatemala.....	4,180,417	2,190,145	1,990,272
Haiti.....	1,127,641	1,357,775	^b 230,134
Honduras.....	1,269,229	1,114,466	154,763
México.....	35,281,633	28,179,829	7,101,804
Nicaragua.....	2,199,313	1,729,747	469,566
Paraguay *.....		1,710	1,710
Perú.....	3,416,178	2,910,531	505,647
Salvador.....	1,111,411	746,936	364,475
Santo Domingo.....	3,361,319	3,228,849	132,470
Uruguay.....	1,974,977	2,086,893	^b 111,916
Venezuela.....	7,153,520	1,529,858	5,623,662
Total.....	167,280,224	138,181,054	29,099,170

* Como quiera que Bolivia y Paraguay no tienen puertos de mar, la mayor parte de las importaciones se han incluido en la estadística de otros países: es decir, en el caso de Bolivia, se han incluido en las Chile y Perú, y en el caso de Paraguay, se han incluido en las de la República Argentina y Uruguay.

^b Disminución.

EXPORTACIONES.

Países.	1901.	1900.	Disminución
República Argentina.....	\$11,117,521	\$11,095,538	\$21,983
Bolivia.....	111,580	120,033	8,453
Brasil.....	11,136,104	11,546,681	380,580
Chile.....	4,809,244	4,596,525	*212,719
Colombia.....	3,304,190	2,605,514	*698,676
Costa Rica.....	1,688,751	1,588,670	84
Ecuador.....	1,822,955	1,590,055	*232,900
Guatemala.....	1,522,338	1,128,118	*393,920
Haití.....	1,956,343	3,720,279	1,763,936
Honduras.....	1,109,546	1,126,832	17,286
México.....	36,771,568	38,270,333	1,498,365
Nicaragua.....	1,361,518	1,767,399	402,881
Paraguay.....	16,155	8,187	7,668
Perú.....	3,118,610	2,311,886	*806,724
Salvador.....	799,191	755,586	*43,605
Santo Domingo.....	1,700,371	1,782,760	82,389
Uruguay.....	1,480,820	1,738,742	257,922
Venezuela.....	3,052,393	3,016,762	35,631
Total.....	\$6,912,198	\$8,812,130	1,929,932

* Aumento.

El valor de las importaciones en los Estados Unidos procedentes de las 18 Repúblicas arriba mencionadas representa un 19 por ciento del valor total en 1901, y un 16.57 por ciento del correspondiente á 1900. El valor de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos para estas Repúblicas sólo representó como un 5.95 por ciento de sus exportaciones totales en 1901, y un 6.02 por ciento las correspondientes á 1900. Por consiguiente, el saldo del comercio á su favor fué \$80,368,026 en 1901, contra \$49,338,924 en 1900.

SITUACIÓN ECONÓMICA DESDE UN PUNTO DE VISTA BRITÁNICO.

La situación de los Estados Unidos entre sus competidores comerciales, y especialmente con aquellos de Europa, está ilustrada por varios estados publicados por el "London Daily Mail Year Book for 1902." En varios capítulos de este libro se analiza y discute las condiciones prouinentes en los Estados Unidos. Bajo el encabezamiento de riqueza, los Estados Unidos ocupan el primer lugar de las grandes naciones; las cantidades correspondientes á los varios países que se comparan son: Estados Unidos, £16,350,000,000; Reino Unido, £11,806,000,000; Francia, £9,690,000,000; Alemania, £8,052,000,000; y Russia, £6,425,000,000. Mientras que los Estados Unidos se encuentra el primero en la lista, se muestra igualmente que es el país cuya deuda nacional es la más reducida, siendo las cantidades:

Estados Unidos.....	£221,000,000
Alemania.....	651,000,000
Reino Unido.....	706,000,000
Rusia.....	711,000,000
Francia.....	1,239,000,000

El tanto por ciento de la deuda, con relacion á la riqueza, es como sigue:

	Por ciento.
Estados Unidos	1.4
Reino Unido.....	6.0
Alemania.....	8.1
Rusia.....	11.1
Francia.....	12.8

Bajo el encabezamiento de "Competencia comercial," dice el citado anuario que el primer año del Siglo XX se inauguró muy mal para dos de las principales naciones industriales.

Ei comercio de los Estados Unidos fué bueno y no mostró ninguna declinación desde el período floreciente de 1899 y 1900; y, al contrario, en más de las industrias, los Estados Unidos han continuado aumentando de una manera desproporcionada; y el de Francia, que ha permanecido menos expansivo al desarrollo, no fué afectado ni por la declinación ni aumento general. En Inglaterra y Alemania, sin embargo, la declinación se hizo sentir con fuerza.

Bajo el título de producción de trigo en el mundo, se ve que los otros países están muy lejos del lugar que ocupan los Estados Unidos en la producción de este cereal; los cálculos de la cosecha universal, por 1901, son como sigue en "quarters" ingleses (8 bushels):

Estados Unidos.....	90,000,000	España.....	13,000,000
Rusia.....	42,000,000	Rumania y Bulgaria.....	12,000,000
Francia.....	38,000,000	Alemania.....	11,000,000
India.....	30,000,000	Reino Unido.....	7,000,000
Italia.....	17,000,000	Australia.....	7,000,000
Hungría.....	16,000,000		

El producto del trigo de la República Argentina no está incluido en estos cálculos.

Bajo el capítulo de "Lucha por el comercio de hierro," este libro llama la atención al hecho de que los Estados Unidos son ahora los más grandes productores de hierro y acero en el mundo, y dice:

"Se notará que el Reino Unido ha perdido terreno produciendo 396,749 toneladas menos en 1900 que en 1899; el total de la producción de la Gran Bretaña fué cerca de 5,000,000 de toneladas menos que en América. Una circunstancia poco satisfactoria en el comercio británico de hierro y acero, es que en 1900 importamos más hierro y acero que en unigún año anterior, y exportamos menos, mientras que los Estados Unidos exportaron más que nunca."

Las tablas que acompañan este estado muestran que la producción de hierro en 1900 ha sido como sigue:

	Toneladas.
Estados Unidos	13,789,242
Reino Unido.....	8,908,570
Alemania.....	8,494,852
Francia.....	2,699,494
Rusia.....	2,821,000

La producción de acero fué como sigue:

	Toneladas.
Estados Unidos	10, 087, 322
Gran Bretaña	4, 901, 054
Alemania	4, 799, 000
Francia	1, 624, 046
Rusia	1, 494, 000

PROGRESO DURANTE UN SIGLO.

La Oficina de Estadística del Departamento del Tesoro ha publicado recientemente interesantes datos relativos al desarrollo industrial, comercial y financiero de los Estados Unidos durante el siglo diez y nueve. Entre los hechos que resultan, está el desarrollo de la producción, el ensanchamiento del comercio, el crecimiento de la riqueza, el aumento de la moneda en circulación, así como el de los depósitos en bancos de ahorros y otros bancos, la disminución de interés en la deuda pública, y varios otros hechos que demuestran el adelanto del país.

Con referencia á la producción, se ve que el algodón ha aumentado de 155,556 fardos en 1800 á 9,436,416 fardos en 1900; la producción de lana, de 35,802,114 libras en 1840 á 302,502,328 libras en 1901; trigo, de 151,999,906 bushels en 1866 á 522,229,505 bushels en 1900; maíz, de 867,946,295 bushels en 1866 á 2,105,516 bushels en 1900; cobre, de 650 toneladas en 1850 á 270,588 toneladas en 1900; hierro, de 165,000 toneladas en 1830 á 15,800,000 toneladas en 1901; petróleo, de 21,000,000 galones en 1860 á 2,661,233,568 galones en 1900; carbón, de 3,358,899 toneladas en 1850 á 267,850,000 toneladas en 1901, y oro, de \$50,000,000 en 1850 á \$79,171,000 en 1900.

Durante el período que se compara, la exportación de mercaderías ha aumentado de \$70,971,780 en 1800 á \$1,487,764,991 en 1901, y las importaciones de \$91,252,768 en 1800 á \$83,172,165 en 1901. La riqueza del país ha aumentado de \$7,135,780,000 en 1850 á \$94,300,000,000 (calculado) en 1900; el aumento *per capita* ha sido de \$307.69 á \$1,235.86.

El total del dinero en circulación en 1860 fué de \$435,407,252, mientras que en 1901 fué de \$2,175,387,277. En 1830 los depósitos en los bancos de ahorro llegaron á \$6,973,304, mientras que en 1901 subieron á la suma de \$2,597,094,580.

La extensión ferrocarrilera se evidencia haciendo notar que el total de millas en 1850 era tan sólo de 9,021, mientras que en 1901 llegó á 199,378 millas; asimismo se nota el proporcional aumento de transporte y disminución de fletes. También está calculado que el territorio de la República se ha enaduplicado y que la población ha aumentado dieciséis veces durante el período que se compara.

LAS IMPORTACIONES DE CAFÉ EN 1901

Las importaciones de café hechas por los Estados Unidos durante el año común de 1901 ascendieron á 1,072,009,182 libras y se valieron

en \$70,156,044. Estas cifras representan la mayor cantidad de este artículo que jamás han importado los Estados Unidos, y exceden en 286,090,648 libras á las de 1900, en 193,810,468 libras á las de 1899 y en 267,745,247 libras á las de 1898. El abastecimiento neto en 1901 también fué el mayor que jamás se ha anunciado, habiendo ascendido á 1,027,926,869 libras, y el café exportado durante ese período de doce meses ascendió á 44,082,313 libras. En cuanto á los otros años comparados, los abastecimientos en bruto, las cantidades reexportadas y el abastecimiento neto, fueron como sigue:

Año.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.	Abastecimiento neto.
	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>
1898.....	804,263,935	23,244,566	781,019,369
1899.....	878,198,584	26,552,552	851,645,972
1900.....	785,918,534	44,625,914	741,292,620

De las importaciones hechas en 1901, casi un 80 por ciento (por peso) procedieron del Brasil, como un 8.80 por ciento procedieron de la América del Sur, un poco más de un 6 por ciento de Centro América, y un poco más de un 2 por ciento de México, quedando solamente como un 3 por ciento que representa las compras hechas en el resto del mundo.

En cuanto á las importaciones de la América Latina, se dice que procedieron de los siguientes países, estableciéndose una comparación entre la estadística de 1901 con la de 1900:

Países.	1901.		1900.	
	Libras.	Valor.	Libras.	Valor.
Brasil.....	857,104,258	\$50,942,481	608,429,596	\$41,945,564
Otros países sudamericanos.....	94,333,994	6,804,717	56,052,222	4,993,145
Centro América.....	65,684,172	6,748,306	43,961,550	4,246,571
México.....	22,897,373	2,200,143	30,010,567	2,859,690
Las Antillas.....	7,971,330	628,989	9,148,580	739,700
Total.....	1,047,991,127	67,324,636	747,602,515	54,784,670

Los siguientes son los demás países de los cuales se hicieron importaciones de café durante los dos años comparados:

Países.	1901.		1900.	
	Libras.	Valor.	Libras.	Valor.
Indias Orientales.....	11,168,965	\$1,279,654	22,224,166	\$2,928,761
Otros países asiáticos.....	4,078,007	590,062	3,562,864	537,896
Reino Unido.....	4,750,201	526,946	2,128,942	263,289
Los Países Bajos.....	1,934,059	224,057	1,967,483	251,728
Alemania.....	1,750,612	173,017	4,416,834	331,131
Francia.....	150,001	17,549	2,159,374	222,257
Otros países europeos.....	78,045	5,372	1,721,330	176,430
África.....	37,445	3,161	49,813	6,505
De otros países.....	70,720	11,590	85,213	9,114
Total.....	24,018,055	2,831,408	38,316,019	4,726,101

PRODUCCIÓN MINERAL EN 1900.

Las cálculos de la producción mineral de los Estados Unidos durante el año de 1901, según datos suministrados á la Oficina de estadística del Tesoro en enero del presente año, indican que la producción de oro, plata, hierro, acero, cobre, carbón y aceite mineral, llegó á su máximum. Estos cálculos determinan la producción del oro en 1901 en \$80,218,800, contra \$79,171,000 en 1900, que fué la cantidad mayor de oro producida en los Estados Unidos. La producción de plata es calculada en 59,653,788 onzas, contra 57,647,000 onzas en el año anterior.

La producción del hierro en lingotes está estimada en 15,800,000 de toneladas, contra 13,789,242 en 1900, habiendo sido ese año el más abundante en este producto. La producción de carbón es calculada en 267,850,000 de toneladas, contra 240,965,917 toneladas en 1900, año que se distinguió por su gran producción. Los cálculos sobre petróleo colocan la producción en 2,772,000,000 de galones, contra 2,661,233,568 galones en 1900, cantidad que había excedido los años anteriores. El único artículo en la lista que muestra una pequeña disminución en 1901, comparándolo con 1900, es el cobre que disminuyó en 5,000 toneladas; la producción en ese año llegó á 265,625 toneladas. Estas cifras no sólo acusan un aumento en la producción de los Estados Unidos respecto de los años anteriores, sino también un exceso con respecto á demás países.

En 1900 las estadísticas de Rusia con referencia á la producción de petróleo excedían un poco á las de los Estados Unidos, pero es probable que con las enormes cantidades que se dan como producidas en 1901, este último país vendrá á ocupar el primer lugar. Con respecto á la competencia en la producción de carbón, "The London Daily Mail Year Book" dice que los "Estados Unidos nos han vencido como país productor de carbón en los últimos dos años." La producción total de los Estados Unidos en 1900 excedió á la de todos los demás países, y la de 1901 excedió á la de 1900 en 27,000,000 de toneladas. Es, pues, evidente que los Estados Unidos van á la vanguardia de los países productores de carbón.

PRODUCCIÓN DE ORO Y PLATA.

Los cálculos preliminares del Sr. ROBERTS, Director de las Casas de Moneda, sobre la producción de oro y plata en los Estados Unidos durante el año civil de 1901, indican solamente una pequeña ganancia respecto de la producción del año anterior. La producción de Alaska decayó como en \$1,000,000, mientras que en el Estado de Colorado hubo un pequeño aumento en el oro; los otros distritos han permanecido estacionarios. La producción de plata excedió á la del año anterior como en 2,000,000 de onzas finas.

El número total de onzas finas de oro producido aparece ser

3,880,578, con un valor de \$80,218,800. El total de onzas finas de plata producida fué de 59,653,788, teniendo un valor comercial de \$35,792,200. El valor de la plata acuñada es aproximadamente de \$77,000,000. Se produjo oro, en mayor ó menor escala, en veinte y tres Estados y Territorios, y plata en veinte y dos Estados. Colorado es el Estado más productor de oro; el valor de su producción en 1901 fué estimado en \$29,000,000 y el de plata en \$20,833,333. El producto de oro de California se calculó en \$15,730,000, mientras que el de la plata sólo fué de \$1,118,333. Otros Estados productores en gran escala fueron: Montana, con \$5,023,300 oro y \$14,500,000 plata; Utah, \$3,824,300 oro y \$10,250,000 plata; Alaska, \$6,904,400 oro y \$55,000 plata; Arizona, \$4,193,400 oro y \$2,995,500 plata.

POBLACIÓN TOTAL EN 1900.

La Oficina del censo ha publicado un informe, el cual muestra que la población entera de los Estados Unidos, incluyendo la de sus distantes posesiones, fué de 84,233,069 el 1° de junio de 1900. El número de habitantes fué dividido como sigue: Estados Unidos, el continente, 75,994,575; Islas Filipinas, 6,961,339; Puerto Rico, 953,243; Hawaii, 154,001; Alaska, 63,592; Guam, 9,000; Samoa americana, 6,100; personas en el servicio militar y naval del país, fuera del territorio del los Estados Unidos, 91,219. Las cifras que representan la población de Filipinas han sido tomadas de los cálculos estadísticos de la Comisión de Filipinas.

El informe anuncia que el duodécimo censo se tomó tan sólo en Alaska y Hawaii, además de los Estados Unidos, pero que las cifras correspondientes al resto de los dominios de los Estados Unidos, han sido tomados de las mejores fuentes de información. El informe dice, que á la terminación del Siglo XVIII, la población era como de 5,333,000; y comparando estas cifras con las de 1900, se ve que el número de habitantes de los Estados Unidos ha aumentado muy cerca de dieciseis veces en cien años.

PRODUCCIÓN DE PIEDRAS PRECIOSAS EN 1901.

La estadística demuestra que no sólo se importaron más piedras preciosas y perlas á los Estados Unidos durante todo el año de 1901, sino también que la producción del país excedió con mucho á la de cualquier otro año en la historia del país. Los rasgos principales de esta industria pueden expresarse de la manera siguiente: (1) La producción continuada de safiros azules finos en el condado de Fergus, Estado de Montana, y los de colores de fantasía en el condado de Granito; (2) la explotación sistemática de la región de agua marina en el condado de Mitchell, en la Carolina del Norte; (3) un aumento de producción de turquesas en Nevada y en las minas de Nuevo México, en los condados de Grant y Santa Fe; (4) la gran venta de la piedra de adorno, conocida

por "turquesa matriz," en la cual la joya y la ganga se sacan juntas, procedentes de todas estas minas de turquesas; (5) una extracción semejante de la joya y la roca ó filón de la región de esmeralda en el oeste de la Carolina del Norte, con el nombre de "esmeralda matriz;" (6) la explotación de los hermosos granates color rosado púrpura que en la actualidad se conocen por "rodolita," en el condado de Macon, en la Carolina del Norte, y (7) el descubrimiento de turmalinas de primorosos colores en una nueva localidad en el condado de San Diego, Estado de California.

LAS IMPORTACIONES DE GOMA ELÁSTICA EN 1901.

El promedio del precio por libra de la goma elástica en bruto importada por los Estados Unidos en 1901, fué 51 centavos, comparado con 57.92 centavos in 1900. Así pues, aunque las importaciones en 1901 excedieron en 5,815,627 libras á las del año anterior, el valor total de las del último año sufrió una disminución de \$457,571. El número de libras importadas en 1901 fué 55,152,180, que representaban un valor total de \$28,120,218, y el total de las libras importadas en 1900 fué 49,337,183 valuadas en \$28,577,789. Estas importaciones, en ambos años, se hicieron de todos los países del mundo, pero la mayor parte de ellas procedieron del Brasil. Los países latino-americanos suministraron las siguientes cantidades en 1901, comparadas con las de 1900:

Países.	1901.		1900.	
	Libras.	Valor.	Libras.	Valor.
Centro-América.....	1,247,517	\$641,917	1,363,131	\$747,570
México.....	257,565	113,440	362,900	178,344
Antillas.....	42,844	16,152	35,125	13,132
Brasil.....	33,719,709	17,124,146	30,571,680	16,918,485
Otros países sudamericanos.....	1,336,131	567,229	1,161,897	603,356
Total.....	36,613,766	18,465,884	33,494,793	18,460,907

Los precios de factura de la goma elástica de las diferentes secciones del país varían, según puede verse por el promedio del precio por la libra de goma procedente de los países latino-americanos durante los dos años comparados, como sigue:

Países.	1901.	1900.
	Centavos.	Centavos.
Centro-América.....	51.70	54.80
México.....	42.32	49.17
Antillas.....	37.70	37.16
Brasil.....	50.78	55.30
Otros países sudamericanos.....	42.45	51.80

IMPORTACIÓN DE AZÚCAR.

En 1901 los Estados Unidos importaron 3,712,210,968 libras de azúcar que representaban un valor de \$79,619,806 comparadas, con las

3,757,029,255 de libras importadas en 1900, valuadas en \$91,742,493. Sin embargo, el total general correspondiente á este último año, comprendía 222,496,938 libras de azúcar de Hawaii, valuadas en \$9,159,432, y como quiera que dicho azúcar en la actualidad se considera como un producto nacional, los ingresos derivados de esa fuente no se incluyeron en la estadística de 1901. Por consiguiente, los verdaderos ingresos fueron mayores que los de 1901, aunque el valor total no fué tan grande. El peso total del azúcar importado, que en el arancel se clasifica como del "tipo holandés, que no exceda del núm. 16," fué 3,588,734,000 libras, y representaba un valor de \$76,503,947, en 1901, y además 3,701,447,303 libras de azúcar de Hawaii, valuadas en \$90,101,689 en 1900. En 1901 las importaciones de azúcar de un grado más alto que el tipo holandés, núm. 16, pesaron 123,476,908 libras y se valuaron en \$3,115,859, comparadas con las importaciones en 1900, cuyo peso total ascendió á 55,581,952 libras, valuadas en \$1,640,804.

Las importaciones de azúcar de la América Latina durante los dos años comparados, fueron de un azúcar de un grado más bajo que el tipo holandés núm. 16, y se descomponen como sigue:

Países.	1901.		1900.	
	Libras.	Valor.	Libras.	Valor.
Centro América.....	8,954,556	\$220,491	2,542,007	\$56,295
Cuba.....	1,302,860,514	29,969,244	652,290,972	852,261
México.....	1,313,981	34,386	566,151	11,520
Brasil.....	308,266,987	6,442,317	123,522,066	2,320,508
Otros países sudamericanos.....	277,358,035	5,994,414	288,873,991	7,064,251
Total.....	1,958,754,076	42,660,852	1,067,795,187	26,307,835

El azúcar de la América Latina que entró en el mercado americano en 1901 representaba más de la mitad de la cantidad total, y más de la mitad del valor de las importaciones de azúcar hechas por los Estados Unidos, de todas las naciones del mundo, en tanto que en 1900 dichas importaciones sólo representaban poco más de la cuarta parte, tanto del peso total como del valor total del azúcar recibido en los puertos de los Estados Unidos.

CONSTRUCCIÓN DE FERROCARRILES EN 1901.

La construcción de ferrocarriles en los Estados Unidos, durante el año de 1901, excedió á cualquier año de los trascurridos desde 1890. El total de millas construidas fué de 5,057, las que agregadas á las 194,321 millas, que había listas en 1900, hacen un total de 199,378 millas.

En la distribución de esta red de ferrocarriles por Estados, Texas ha sido el más favorecido, pues le corresponden 583 millas; sigue Oklahoma con 428 millas; New México, 275; Georgia, 303; Wisconsin, 196; Missouri, 189; Indiana, 174; Minnesota, 171; Illinois, 164;

Michigan, 164; Louisiana, 160; Territorio Indio, 157; Arkansas, 156, y Pennsylvania, 153. Ningún otro Estado presenta un aumento de 150 millas en sus líneas en 1900.

Al mismo tiempo que ha tenido lugar la extensión de líneas y el aumento de carga, con la expansión de los intereses comerciales del país, el costo del transporte se ha reducido considerablemente. De acuerdo con la estadísticas, parece que el costo del transporte de una tonelada en 1882 era de \$1.24; en 1887, \$1.03; en 1890, 93 centavos; en 1895, 84 centavos; en 1897, 80 centavos, y en 1900, 75 centavos.

INFORME SOBRE LAS COSECHAS.

El oficial encargado del ramo de estadística en el Departamento de Agricultura, en un informe publicado en el mes de enero, calcula que el promedio de la producción de trigo en los Estados Unidos en 1901 fué 14.8 de bushels por acre, comparado con 12.3 de bushels en los años de 1900 y 1899, y con 13.3 de bushels, que ha sido el promedio de producción en los últimos diez años.

El área nuevamente sembrada de trigo de frío se calcula provisionalmente en 32,000,000 de acres, ó sea un aumento de un 2.9 por ciento, comparada con el área que se calcula haberse sembrado en la estación de siembras de 1900.

El área nuevamente sembrada de centeno de frío, se calcula provisionalmente en 1,250,000 acres, ó sea un aumento de un 2.9 por ciento comparada con el área que se calcula haberse sembrado en el otoño de 1900.

El Departamento de Agricultura no ha publicado ningún informe acerca del estado del trigo de frío después del 1° de diciembre de 1901. En esa fecha era un 86.7 por ciento del estado normal, comparado con un 97.1 por ciento en esa misma fecha en 1900.

Un boletín mensual sobre la cosecha, publicado por la Oficina Meteorológica del Departamento de Agricultura, en el mes de febrero dice lo que sigue:

Los informes relativos al trigo de frío por lo general no son favorables, excepto en Kansas y Nebraska, donde la perspectiva es halagadora, aunque en algunas secciones del primero de estos Estados el ganado se ha comido la cosecha demasiado. El deshielo y la congelación alternativamente, y la poca ó ninguna protección suministrada por la nieve durante la mayor parte del mes de enero, en el valle del Misisipí y del Ohio, y en los Estados centrales del Atlántico, han sido muy perjudiciales al trigo de frío. En Kentucky y Tennessee hay un área considerable en tan mal estado, que se cree más acertado ararla y dedicarla á otras cosechas. La perspectiva general del trigo de frío es halagadora en la costa del Pacífico.

HONDURAS

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.

El Mensaje dirigido al Congreso Nacional por el Señor Presidente de la República de Honduras, General Don TERENCIO SIERRA, el 1° de enero de 1902, es un documento interesante, del que se insertan, á continuación algunos de los párrafos más importantes.

“Al presentarme ante vosotros á informaros de la situación general del país en el año que acaba de transcurrir, me es grato poder aseguraros que reina en Honduras la más completa paz, y que ella no se ha alterado en ningún punto de la República, ni ha habido el más leve temor de que llegara á turbarse.

* * * * *

“Páreceme que el país ha progresado en todos sentidos: la paz se afianza; la seguridad de que todos gozan es notoria; la población aumenta; la propiedad adquiere cada día mayor valor; la salubridad mejora, quizá por nuestro más extenso conocimiento de las prescripciones higiénicas y su acertada aplicación; el comercio y la agricultura prosperan; la instrucción se ensancha; el crédito nacional se consolida; las comunicaciones son ahora menos difíciles, y, en fin, hasta los desvalidos encuentran en nuestro suelo establecimientos de caridad donde hallan amparo y alivio las humanas miserias.

* * * * *

“El gasto hecho en la Policía de la capital, durante el año próximo anterior, fué de \$35,543.

* * * * *

“Se hacen importantes reformas en las cárceles, y es mejor cada día la higiene en casi todas los lugares de detención. El único establecimiento penal bien organizado que tenemos es la Penitenciaría de esta ciudad; los gastos de ella ascendieron á \$9,398.75.

* * * * *

“En el Hospital General se realizó una transformación considerable. La parte nueva agregada al edificio se inauguró el 15 de septiembre de 1900: en ella se ven todos los adelantos modernos que la ciencia y la experiencia aconsejan. Además, se han traído instrumentos de cirugía de última invención y están ya en uso: ésta es una mejora que facilita notablemente las operaciones. Fueron asistidos en nuestro Hospital General 723 enfermos, de los cuales sólo 37 murieron, ó sea poco más de un 5 por ciento. Los gastos del establecimiento ascendieron á \$24,356.78.

* * * * *

“Al Hospital de Amapala entraron, en el año, 241 enfermos, de los

cuales murieron 14. Suman \$15,445.56 los gastos de esa benéfica institución, cantidad suministrada por la Tesorería de dicho Hospital, que cobra un módico impuesto sobre las mercaderías por aquel puerto introducidas.

* * * * *

“Respecto de Estadística, os diré que la Oficina del ramo se ocupa en levantar el censo general de la República, y que los datos hasta ahora obtenidos, por deficientes que sean, no nos darán un número de habitantes menor que el que, por cálculos más ó menos arbitrarios, se ha atribuido á Honduras hasta esta fecha.

* * * * *

“Un año hace que teníamos 768 escuelas primarias. Hoy contamos con 784, es decir, 16 más que en aquella época. Aunque lentamente, la evolución del país en el sentido de su adelanto va notándose en todo, y no podía ser una excepción la Instrucción Pública.

“Los alumnos matriculados ascienden á 28,026; los profesores son 595; las profesoras 321.

“La Escuela Superior de Niñas establecida en esta ciudad, así como la Escuela Normal, han dado excelentes resultados; y respecto de la primera puedo aseguraros que los padres de familia, jueces irrecusables en la materia, están de ella altamente satisfechos.

“Tenemos seis Colegios Nacionales; hay siete privados que reciben subvención del Tesoro, y dos más sin auxilio oficial ninguno. Los alumnos de todos esos Colegios son en la actualidad 662, y sus profesores 159.

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“Lo que pudiera deciros de la Administración de Justicia en sus relaciones con el Poder Ejecutivo, lo sabréis por la Memoria del señor Secretario del ramo; pero ne dejaré de manifestaros, aunque ello parezca innecesario, que la más absoluta independencia ha caracterizado los fallos y todos los actos de los tribunales hondureños.

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“De la estadística judicial resulta que los delitos cometidos en Honduras durante el año que acaba de pasar ascendieron á 1,866; esta guarismo excede en 297 al de 1900; pero no es posible averiguar con toda certeza si hubo efectivamente mayor número de crímenes en este último año que en el anterior, lo que nada tendría de extraño dado el aumento de la población, ó si la superior eficacia de la policía y el laudable celo de las autoridades judiciales han logrado descubrir muchas infracciones de las leyes penales, infracciones que antes quedaban ignoradas.

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“La situación militar que os presenté el año pasado es casi la misma de hoy, con la favorable diferencia de que el número de milicianos, que era entonces, incluyendo jefes y oficiales, de 46,927, es en la actualidad de 47 622.

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“La situación de nuestra Hacienda, gracias á la paz en que vivimos y á las economías que ésta nos permite hacer, es á todos luces satisfactoria.

“Las rentas públicas produjeron en bruto \$2,986,952.77 y líquidas \$2,607,062.57 Agregando á esta suma el saldo de 1900 y otras entradas extraordinarias, tenemos que los ingresos de nuestro erario ascendieron á \$3,017,273.40. Los gastos fueron \$2,840,397.21. Quedó, pues, á favor del tesoro un saldo de \$176,876.19.

“La amortización de la deuda pública ascendió en el año último á \$805,144.73, con lo que la deuda total de la República quedó reducida á \$1,285,207.75.

“Cúmpleme manifestaros que la cantidad de ochocientos y tantos mil pesos amortizados en 1901 corresponde, en su mayor parte, á deudas contraídas por administraciones anteriores á la mía.

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“El balance general de la nación se resume así: Activo (representado por numerario, especies, etc.), \$2,600,011.85; pasivo, \$1,332,400.40.

“Por consiguiente, hay un saldo á nuestro favor de \$1,267,611.45.

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“La importación de Honduras, calculada en moneda del país, fué, en el año último, de \$4,168,599.51, y su exportación, de \$6,183,023.37; quedó, por tanto, á favor de nuestra balanza comercial la suma de \$2,014,423.86.

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“El cambio, con relación al oro americano, fué de 115 á 130 por ciento; cambio sumamente favorable si se toma en cuenta el de la mayor parte de los países de Hispano-América en el mismo período de tiempo. Me refiero, por supuesto, á las naciones que se rigen por el patrón de plata.

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“La agricultura mejora paulatinamente; sobre todo, se ensancha el cultivo del tabaco. Las excesivas lluvias perjudicaron en algunos departamentos la cosecha de cereales; pero en los pocos lugares donde llegó á sentirse verdadera escasez, fué ésta aliviada luego, ya introduciendo granos de otras lugares de la República, ya auxiliando el Gobierno con dinero á los vecindarios más pobres.

“Nuestra ganadería no ha obtenido en este último año tan buenas utilidades como en los anteriores. La exportación fué menor, especialmente á los Estados centroamericanos.

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“Aunque por modo visible progresa la minería en Honduras, se halla todavía lejos de la producción que de ella debemos esperar; atendiendo á los grandes veneros de riqueza que encierran las entrañas de nuestro suelo. La exportación de metales subió en el año á \$2,279,115.50, cantidad que, comparada con la de 1900, que fué de 1,808,822, indica un mediano adelanto en esa industria. Gracias á

nuestras liberales leyes de minería, á las vías de comunicación que actualmente se construyen, y, particularmente, á la prodigiosa riqueza de nuestro territorio, podemos esperar que Honduras recobre la importancia que, como país minero, tuvo al lado de Méjico y el Perú en la época colonial.

“Comienzan á establecerse nuevas industrias de menor importancia. Contamos con tres fábricas más de puros y cigarrillos, con algunos telares, con varias fábricas de jabón y velas, y con otras diversas empresas que contribuyen á acrecentar la riqueza nacional y á promover su progreso.

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“El servicio de Correos se ha mantenido, poco más ó menos, en el mismo estado en que se hallaba hace un año. El movimiento de paquetes postales aumentó considerablemente; y aunque este servicio no rinde al Correo provecho alguno, es para el comercio de gran utilidad. La confianza del público en cuanto al respeto que se tiene aquí por la correspondencia es absoluta. Puedo asegurarnos que no hay noticia de que en todo el año se haya extraviado una carta, una tarjeta, la pieza más insignificante de las que han pasado por nuestras estafetas.

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“El telégrafo se mantiene en el buen estado de costumbre, y en el año á que vengo refiriéndome se han reconstruido formalmente algunas líneas y se han colocado 120 millas más de alambre; con éstas, el total de nuestra red telegráfica alcanza á 3,166 millas. El número de mensajes, que aumentó de una manera notable, llegó á un total de 543,599, ó sea un exceso de 31,405 sobre el guarismo de los del año de 1900. Hay en la actualidad algunas líneas en construcción; para atender á esto tenemos en los almacenes del telégrafo material suficiente, lo mismo que para las reparaciones, que serán bien pocas en este año, pues todo nuestro servicio teleográfico ha sido cuidado con tal esmero, que son rarísimas ó insignificantes las interrupciones.

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“Durante el año último arribaron á los puertos de Honduras 2,999 embarcaciones, con un tonelaje de registro de 491,199. Esas naves nos trajeron 5,168 pasajeros y llevaron 3,928; de manera que han quedado en el país 1,240.

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“Los trabajos en las carreteras han seguido sin interrupción; la del sur, especialmente, ha avanzado bastante. Está ya abierta al servicio público la sección de Tegucigalpa á Sabanagrande, que mide 55 kilómetros.

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“Aunque no es satisfactorio todavía el movimiento de acuñación en nuestra Casa de Moneda, fué en este año superior al de 1900; se acuñaron \$3,948.52 más que en la época citada.

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“Especial atención ha consagrado el Gobierno á la Escuela de Artes y Oficios, convencido como está de que una de las necesidades más urgentes de Honduras es tener hábiles artesanos. Para llegar á este resultado no sólo se mejoraron los talleres existentes sino que se estableció uno de zapatería y se está estableciendo una tenería; además, se ensancha actualmente el edificio para abrir otros talleres, como de carrocería, talabartería, etc. Ultimamente se ha dotado á la Escuela con una caldera nueva y una máquina de vapor, nueva también.

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“Considerable es el número de obras públicas llevadas á cabo en todo el país.

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“Nos hallamos felizmente en paz con todas las naciones, y mantenemos muy cordiales relaciones de amistad con nuestras hermanas las Repúblicas de la América Central.

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“Guatemala dió en enero del año pasado una prueba del espíritu fraternal que la anima respecto de las otras cuatro secciones del Centro. Declaró libres de todo derecho de importación las mercancías de procedencia centroamericana. No dudo que aplaudiréis conmigo tan noble rasgo, que viene á confirmar lo establecido en el Tratado de Amistad vigente que con aquella República tenemos.

“Lo mismo que con Guatemala, se han mantenido en perfecta buena armonía nuestras relaciones con El Salvador. Representantes de Honduras asistieron al Congreso Jurídico de San Salvador. Los trabajos de aquel Congreso os fueron ya presentados por la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores.

“A pesar del asunto de límites que con Nicaragua discutimos, no se han alterado en un ápice nuestras relaciones con el Gobierno de aquella República. Debo deciros algo acerca de ese asunto. Las Comisiones de uno y otro Estado trazaron sin dificultad la línea divisoria desde el Pacífico hasta el Portillo de Teotecacinte, es decir, en la parte poblada de ambas Repúblicas; mas al continuar el trazo hacia el Atlántico, hubo sustancial divergencia entre las dos Comisiones. Tomando en cuenta el espíritu fraternal de que están animados ambos pueblos y nuestras buenas relaciones con el Gobierno del General ZELAYA, no dudo que, dentro de poco, todo se arreglará armoniosamente.

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“En el mes de agosto de 1900 recibimos invitación del Gobierno de Méjico para enviar Delegados á la segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, que debía reunirse en la capital de aquella República el 22 de octubre de 1901. Aceptó Honduras la invitación del Gobierno mejicano, y con la conveniente oportunidad fueron nombrados, para representarnos en el Congreso Pan-Americano de Méjico, los Señores

Doctores Don JOSÉ LEONARD y Don FAUSTO DÁVILA que se hallan actualmente allí.

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“La convención celebrada con el Reino de Bélgica para la extradición de criminales, el 10 de abril de 1900, fué ratificada en febrero de 1901.

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“Por decreto del 23 de agosto de 1900, el Gobierno de Francia prorrogó hasta el 31 de diciembre de aquel año, la aplicación de la tarifa mínima francesa á los géneros coloniales procedentes de Honduras. Actualmente se estudia una convención aduanera propuesta por Su Excelencia el Señor de POUTALÉS GORGIER, lo mismo que otra sobre el cambio de paquetes postales con valor declarado.”

MÉXICO.

COMPARACIÓN ENTRE EL RESUMEN DEL PRESUPUESTO VIGENTE Y EL DE LA INICIATIVA PARA EL AÑO FISCAL DE 1902-1903.

El presupuesto que el Secretario del Tesoro ha presentado para el año económico de 1902-1903 se destina á hacer frente á los siguientes gastos, comparados con los gastos semejantes del año económico anterior:

Ramos.	Iniciativa para 1902-03.	Presupuesto vigente.	Aumento.	Diminución.
Poder Legislativo.....	\$1,145,984.80	\$1,130,983.30	\$15,001.50	.....
Poder Ejecutivo.....	308,273.06	183,986.84	124,286.22	.....
Poder Judicial.....	426,908.35	537,368.20	.....	\$110,459.85
Secretaría de Relaciones.....	688,934.70	755,127.25	.....	66,192.55
Secretaría de Gobernación.....	5,151,421.80	4,852,778.10	298,643.70	.....
Secretaría de Justicia é Instrucción Pública.....	3,218,620.90	2,889,677.50	398,943.40	.....
Secretaría de Fomento, Colonización é Industria.....	996,266.21	996,686.16	.....	419.95
Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas.....	9,214,190.71	8,699,840.09	514,350.65	.....
Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público: Servicios administrativos.....	7,087,372.05	7,197,509.10	.....	110,137.05
Deuda Pública.....	22,216,893.00	21,007,962.45	1,208,930.55	.....
Secretaría de Guerra y Marina.....	11,283,950.22	11,023,242.84	260,707.38	.....
Sumas.....	64,738,815.83	62,275,101.83	2,750,923.40	287,209.40
Importa el presupuesto.....	.....	.....	.....	\$62,275,101.83
Importa el aumento.....	.....	.....	.....	2,463,714.00
Importa la iniciativa.....	.....	.....	.....	64,738,815.83

PRODUCCION DE AZÚCAR

Según la prensa mexicana, el año 1902 promete sur un gran período para la producción de azúcar en la República. Tanto los capitalistas extranjeros como los del país están invirtiendo grandes sumas en la mejora y engrandecimiento de los ingenios existentes, así como en la fundación de otros nuevos. En los Estados de Jalisco, Michoacan,

Morelos, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, y Veracruz, el capital americano, especialmente de New-York, Michigan é Illinois, y el francés de Paris, se invierte en nuevos y extensos ingenios, equipándolos con maquinarias de última invención para la producción de azúcar. También el capital nacional se emplea liberalmente en aumentar la capacidad y producción de los ingenios antiguos, agregándoles nuevos terrenos para caña y maquinaria moderna para la molienda y refinera. El "Mexican Herald" anuncia que maquinaria por valor de \$350,000 ha sido ordenada para entregarse en mayo á varios ingenios. Productores de azúcar bien entendidos, vaticinan que la producción de este año excederá en un 25 á 30 por ciento al de 1901.

Durante 1901 principiaron sus labores seis grandes é importantes ingenios, completamente provistos de maquinaria y demás cosas necesarias. Los establecimientos de refinera de San Cristóbal y Panuco, ambos en el Estado de Veracruz, y Alvarado en el Estado de Sinaloa, se explotan con grandes capitales, estando provistos de maquinaria moderna: estos sólo rendirán según se espera, considerables ganancias. Á esto debe agregarse el aumento correspondiente á los otros tres ingenios nuevos, así como la ganancia que resultará en los otros pequeños ingenios antiguos cuyos medios de producción han sido mejorados. Si la producción de azúcar en la República continua aumentando durante los próximos dos ó tres años, en la misma proporción que en los últimos cinco años, México llegará á ser un exportador de este producto.

EXPOSICIÓN PERMANENTE DE PRODUCTOS FABRILES É INDUSTRIALES.

Se ha organizado en la capital de México, con un capital social de \$300,000 en plata mexicana, una compañía comanditaria por acciones, que tiene por objeto establecer una Exposición permanente de productos fabriles mexicanos. A la cabeza de esta empresa se encuentra el Señor Don JOSÉ LANDERO y COS, en cuyo favor se ha hecho por la Secretaría de Fomento la correspondiente concesión; y tan pronto como se obtenga, sobre lo que parece no haber duda, la sanción del Senado, empezarán á construirse los edificios necesarios para el objeto. A las manufacturas mexicanas que habrán de exhibirse allí se agregarán las extranjeras que se consumen actualmente en el país.

Los edificios tendrán que estar terminados y listos para su uso dentro del término de dos años, al fin de los cuales se efectuará solemnemente la inauguración del concurso.

Además de las manufacturas se exhibirán permanentemente colecciones completas de todos los productos de la industria, la minería y la agricultura de México, y las del mismo género que se reciban de otros países.

La compañía tendrá el derecho de cobrar á los expositores la

cantidad que se determine, por el espacio que les conceda; pero el que se ponga á disposición del gobierno, para cualquiera exhibición oficial que tenga por conveniente hacer, será otorgado gratuitamente.

Será obligación de los expositores marcar claramente en los artículos exhibidos el nombre del fabricante ó productor, el del agente que dicho fabricante ó productor tenga en México, si es extranjero, el precio del artículo, el objeto á que se le destina, y cuantos mas detalles sean precisos para informar completamente á los visitantes.

La compañía, por su parte, estará obligada á publicar en castellano, inglés, francés, alemán ó italiano, un catálogo general de los artículos expuestos.

Se permitirá á la compañía la importación, libre de derechos, de los materiales que necesite para la construcción de los edificios. Los artículos extranjeros que vengan al concurso se admitirán como en calidad de depósito por el término de un año, y si al transcurrir este plazo no han sido exportados, satisfarán derechos conforme al arancel.

El Gobierno suministrará á la compañía todos los datos que sean accesibles y necesarios para impartir conocimiento exacto de la situación industrial del país, y de los recursos de los diferentes Estados y Territorios. Todos estos datos podrá publicarlos la compañía en el Catálogo General de la Exposición.

Se permitirá á los expositores que vendan los artículos expuestos, ó que los utilicen como muestras. Los artículos extranjeros que queden sin venderse no pagarán derechos, sino después de haber estado más de un año en el país.

PRECIO DE TERRENOS BALDÍOS.

El Diario Oficial del 14 de enero de 1902 publica la siguiente lista de los precios á que deberán venderse, en el próximo año económico de 1902-3, en plata mexicana y por hectárea, los terrenos baldíos de la nación, en los diferentes Estados y Territorios:

	Precio de cada hectárea.		Precio de cada hectárea.
Aguascalientes	\$2. 20	Oaxaca	\$1. 20
Campeche	1. 95	Puebla	3. 30
Chiapas	3. 00	Querétaro	2. 20
Chihuahua.....	1. 10	San Luis Potosí.....	2. 50
Coahuila.....	1. 10	Sinaloa	1. 20
Colima	1. 10	Sonora	1. 10
Durango	1. 10	Tabasco	3. 60
Guanajuato	2. 20	Tamaulipas	1. 20
Guerrero	1. 20	Tlaxcala	2. 20
Hidalgo	2. 50	Veracruz	2. 75
Jalisco.....	2. 20	Yucatán	2. 20
México	2. 75	Zacatecas	2. 20
Michoacán	3. 00	Distrito Federal.....	6. 10
Morelos	4. 40	Territorio de Tepic	2. 50
Nuevo León.....	1. 10	Territorio de la Baja California .....	. 55

LA INDUSTRIA TABACALERA.

La prensa del país, especialmente la de Veracruz, anuncia que debido al notable aumento del cultivo y la manufactura del tabaco, se hace difícil conseguir obreros suficientes para esta industria. La última cosecha de tabaco, que en la actualidad se está preparando para el mercado, es mucho mayor que la anterior, y su calidad es en todos conceptos igual al grado que se requiere. Las relaciones comerciales con las Repúblicas de Centro y Sud América tuvieron su origen en embarques de prueba de este artículo comercial, y en la actualidad el tabaco mexicano se pide constantemente de todas partes del continente al sur de la República.

Se dice que varios capitalistas americanos han adquirido terrenos á propósito para el cultivo del tabaco en el Estado de Veracruz, y que dicho cultivo se está extendiendo á la región que queda entre los ríos Papaloapán y Coatzacoalcos.

La estadística acusa una exportación de tabaco de México, en el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1901, de 2,019,355 kilogramos, ó sea 4,451,870 libras, que representaron un valor total de \$2,214,713 en plata. Esto representa un valor de cerca de 50 centavos la libra en plata.

ARTÍCULOS CERÁMICOS PARA EL MUSEO DE WASHINGTON.

El Museo Nacional de Washington ha recibido artículos cerámicos valiosos y muy antiguos de México y Centro América, que según la opinión del Profesor HOLMES, son muestras de la alfarería más fina de los Miztecas y Zapotecas. Una parte de la colección consiste de cinco vasos sacados de las ruinas de las ciudades de Mitla, en el sur de México, y de la de Copán, en Honduras, cuya mano de obra acredita el alto grado de habilidad que las razas aborígenes habían adquirido. Dos de ellos parecen hechos de cobre ú otro metal, mediante un lustre especial que se le ha dado á la superficie y por medio de una serie de dientes que se asemeja á una obra de metal hecho á martillo. La imitación es tan perfecta que es difícil convencerse de que son de barro.

NOTAS DIVERSAS.

El impuesto del timbre que el Gobierno Federal impuso á las 124 fábricas de algodón que están en operación en la República, en los seis meses transcurridos de enero á junio de 1902, ascendió á \$747,144. Este impuesto se paga durante la primera quincena de enero de 1902.

El Gobierno ha nombrado un Comisionado de Ingenieros para que levante planos y traze mapas del puerto de Morelos, en el Estado de Yucután. Se proyecta limpiar este puerto y construir muelles, edificios para la aduana, etc., en este punto.

En Monterrey se ha formado una compañía para construir y operar

un sistema de ferrocarril urbano en Torreón. La empresa cuenta con un capital de \$300,000 que se ha de aumentar hasta \$500,000, cuando empiece á operar.

NICARAGUA.

INAUGURACIÓN DEL PRESIDENTE ZELAYA.

El Señor General Don JOSÉ SANTOS ZELAYA, Presidente de Nicaragua, inauguró su tercer período en aquel elevado puesto el 2 de febrero de 1902. La ceremonia tuvo lugar en Managua, ante el Congreso Nacional y un gran concurso del pueblo.

El Magistrado de la Suprema Corte, Señor MATOS, tomó al Presidente el juramento de rúbrica.

El Presidente en su discurso inaugural recapituló brevemente lo que se llevó á cabo durante el período anterior, y se ocupó con interés del proyecto del canal interoceánico y de los beneficios que de su construcción reportará Nicaragua.

SITUACIÓN COMERCIAL.

El Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Managua da cuenta en un informe de que en los últimos seis meses ha habido en Nicaragua una gran disminución en las importaciones de harina, vino y maquinaria de los Estados Unidos. Ha habido también disminución marcada en la exportación de café, lo cual se explica por haber sido mala la cosecha del año pasado. No ha habido cambio perceptible en la importación, ni en la exportación, de los demás artículos, excepto la azúcar.

El cambio sobre los Estados Unidos que durante este período se ha mantenido por término medio á 300 por ciento, y las malas cosechas, han hecho necesarias muchas economías; y de aquí puede provenir la falta de pedidos de maquinaria.

Durante el año de 1901, Nicaragua exportó algo más de 4,000,000 de libras de azúcar sin purgar, y de ellas casi las tres cuartas partes vinieron á los Estados Unidos. Cuatro años antes todo el azúcar producido en el país no bastaba para cubrir ni aun la mitad del consumo. De entonces acá la producción ha aumentado más de un 300 por ciento. Estos hechos indican que Nicaragua debe suministrar un mercado valioso para la venta de la maquinaria y de los útiles de toda clase que se necesitan para la fabricación del azúcar.

DECRETO SOBRE IMPORTACIÓN DE ESENCIAS.

[Diario oficial de 18 de abril de 1901, No. 1336.]

ARTÍCULO 1. Solamente podrán importar esencias para la elaboración de licores, los que siendo fabricantes tuviesen permiso escrito del

Director General del ramo, previo pago de los derechos que establece la tarifa.

ART. 2. Los farmacéuticos ó médicos podrán asimismo introducir aceites esenciales cuando estos seceso destinados exclusivamente á la preparación de drogas ó despachos de recetas expedidas por facultativos.

Todo de explicará en detalle en la solicitud que se haga ante el Ministerio de Hacienda, para de que se autorice la introducción.

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ART. 5. La contravención á cualquiera de las prescripciones especificadas, será penada con los apremios que determina el reglamento de defraudaciones fiscales.

ART. 6. El presente decreto regirá desde su publicación.

ABRIL 14 DE 1901.

PARAGUAY.

GANANCIAS EN EL NEGOCIO DE CARNES CONSERVADAS.

El Congreso del Paraguay dictó en septiembre de 1901, una ley referente al establecimiento de saladeros.

Los puntos más importantes de esta ley son que, hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1910, la maquinaria, los materiales necesarios para la conservación de carnes, la sal común y las sustancias químicas, necesarios para esta industria podrán ser importadas á la República del Paraguay libre de derechos. Las personas que poseen concesiones para el establecimiento de negocios por el estilo, están obligadas á abonar al Gobierno un pequeño impuesto de 10 á 15 centavos oro por el cuero de cada animal sacrificado. La rareza de enfermedades epidémicas entre el ganado del Paraguay, es un factor importante en el desarrollo de este ramo de la industria.

Un saladero establecido sobre el río, cerca de Asunción, benefició durante 1901 más de 2,500 cabezas de ganado. El costo de cada res fué cosa de seis pesos, representando un valor total de \$14,450. El promedio del peso de cada cuero fué de 85 libras y fueron vendidos en Montevideo al término medio de £2 (\$9.78) las 100 libras ó sea un total de \$20,782.15. De cada animal se obtuvieron 180 libras de carne salada y 39 libras de sebo. Estos productos fueron vendidos á tales precios, que dieron de ganancia como \$2.43 por cada animal beneficiado, ó sea un total de ganancias de más de \$6,000 en el año.

EL CAÀ-ÉHÈ (*Eupatorium rebaudianum*), especie nueva.

UNA NUEVA PLANTA SACARÍFERA.

La flora del Paraguay es muy rica en plantas que ofrecen propiedades especiales de gran importancia, por más que teóricamente sólo se

hayán hecho pocos ó ningún ensayo. En lo profundo de sus bosques vírgenes, como en sus magníficos campos, la naturaleza tiene reservados para los hombres de ciencia numerosos ejemplares que el porvenir elevará al rango de plantas industriales, contribuyendo así á la riqueza de esa región tan fértil como olvidada.

Los indios, grandes observadores de la naturaleza, han dado á conocer un gran número de plantas útiles en las que los productos son actualmente de uso y renombre universales; ellos son los que dieron á la humanidad el tabaco, el cacao, el maíz, el manioc, la papa, el algodón y tantas otras especies de universal cultivo: ellos fueron los que descubrieron y enseñaron las propiedades de la quinina, de la vainilla, del caucho, de la zarzaparrilla, y de otras innumerables plantas industriales ó medicinales. A pesar de todo esto el vasto repertorio de sus conocimientos botánicos nos reserva todavía muchas sorpresas.

En el caso de la planta que nos ocupa, no se trata de ninguna propiedad secreta. Las propiedades del *Caà êhê* son bien visibles. Lo que nos confunde es que muchos yerbateros del Norte, habiendo conocido desde hace tanto tiempo esta planta, nadie se haya dado cuenta de su valor, y que haya quedado oculto hasta ahora junto con las curiosidades tan poco conocidas en el mismo Paraguay.

Su nombre, *garani*, significa *yerba dulce*, y tiene por sinónimos *azucaà caà* y *ei-rá-caà*, lo que quiere decir *yerba por azúcar*, *yerba por miel*.

Es esta especie una humilde yerbecilla, de algunos decímetros de altura, con hojas pequeñas y flores muy menudas, que crece como perdida entre tantas otras gramíneas en los campos altos que coronan el Amambai, desde muy al Norte hasta el nacimiento del río Monday, así como muy rara vez al Sur de esta región. Parece que no abunda en parte alguna, por más que en los campos forme á veces grandes grupos azas numerosos.

En su aspecto nada llama la atención. Pero al introducir en la boca una pequeña parte ya sea de las hojas ó del tallo, se sorprende uno de encontrarla tan dulce: un fragmento de hoja de algunos milímetros cuadrados es suficiente para mantener la boca dulce por espacio de una hora, algunas hojas son suficientes para endulzar una taza de té ó de café. Á esto hay que agregar que la planta no contiene en lo absoluto sustancia alguna nociva que pueda disminuir su aplicación; yo mismo la he usado sin el menor inconveniente.

¿Á qué sustancia se le deberá tal poder? No lo sé todavía. Me parece imposible que sea al azúcar, ni á un azúcar especial, porque ese poder es mucho mayor que el de los azúcares. Es preciso suponer la presencia de una sustancia especial, de un principio que corresponde á la química es preciso preparar y analizar.

Desde el punto de vista práctico, es de suponerse que el *Caà-êhê* se abrirá cauíno como planta industrial. De todos modos se trata de una planta de utilidad indiscutible, y no creo equivocarme al anunciar

que la agricultura se apoderará de ella en un cercano porvenir, para generalizarla como se merece.

Es todavía difícil el conseguir cierta cantidad de esta yerba. Mientras tanto, es fácil á los yerbateros de los manantiales del Jepú y de los establecimientos del Amambai, conseguirla ayudados sobre todo de los indios guaraníes de esta región.

Como es evidentemente una especie nueva, voy á darle el nombre del ilustre químico paraguayo que se ocupa con tanto cariño del estudio de los productos naturales de su patria, el Profesor Don OVIDIO REBAUDI, al que se la dedico como un merecido homenaje, al mismo tiempo que me permito llamar su atención sobre una planta tan curiosa.

Doctor M. BERTONI.

(Tomado de la *Revue mensuelle du Paraguay*.)

PERÚ.

FORMACIÓN DE SINDICATOS PARA LA EXPLOTACIÓN DE MINAS.

De Lima anuncian que se ha organizado un sindicato americano, que tiene su oficina principal en la ciudad de Nueva York, para efectuar la explotación de las minas de cobre y otras minas en el distrito de Cerro de Pasco. El Señor NEILL, secretario de la Legación de los Estados Unidos en aquella ciudad, ha dicho que la cantidad de plata acuñada, fundida y exportada del Perú de 1786 á 1850, fué 285,613,796 onzas, de las cuales 161,451,731 onzas procedieron de las minas de Cerro de Pasco. Las exportaciones de cobre de aquel distrito en 1900 ascendieron á 11,944.2 toneladas métricas, siendo así que 5,138 toneladas de cobre en barras formaron parte de esta producción. Las minas de carbón de piedra que están situadas á una distancia como de 22 á 31 millas de Cerro de Pasco, suministran combustible á razón de \$3.88 la tonelada, y se va á construir un ferrocarril de vía estrecha á fin de poder obtener el abastecimiento necesario á un precio semejante, en vez de \$24.85 la tonelada, que es el precio que se paga en la actualidad.

La construcción de un ferrocarril de Oroya á Cerro de Pasco, sería una inversión de capital muy lucrativa, puesto que el proyectado tipo de flete de 24 soles (\$11.66) por tonelada, en vez de 70 á 80 soles (de \$34 á \$39) que en la actualidad se pagan por la misma cantidad á lomo de llamas, permitiría exportar una cantidad de mineral que excedería con mucho el límite actual.

También se está formando otro sindicato para efectuar la compra de ricas minas de cobre en el distrito de Yaule. Estas minas están

situadas muy cerca de una de las estaciones del Ferrocarril Transandino, como á 120 millas del puerto del Callao y á 13,400 pies sobre el nivel del mar.

ARRENDAMIENTOS DE TERRENOS GOMALES.

El Ministerio de Fomento de la República del Perú ha expedido, con fecha 25 de octubre último, el siguiente importante decreto:

“Que para garantizar la seriedad de las peticiones de arriendo de gomales, es necesario determinar el depósito que los interesados deben hacer previamente en la caja fiscal. Se resuelve: Las solicitudes sobre arrendamiento de terrenos de gomales, deberán ser acompañadas de un certificado de la caja fiscal que acredite que el peticionario ha hecho un depósito de 1,000 soles, valor nominal en bonos de deuda interna. Esta resolución no se refiere á la petición de lotes de 500 estradas gomeras que se formulen ante las Prefecturas con arreglo á la ley de 25 de enero último.”

La ley citada dice:

“ARTÍCULO I. Autorízase á los Prefectos de los Departamentos de la República, en cuyas jurisdicciones haya terrenos de montaña, para que á partir del 1º de febrero próximo puedan acordar en arrendamiento, hasta quinientas estradas gomeras, con cargo de revisión por el Gobierno y con sujeción á la fórmula siguiente:

“A. Concédese á * * * sin perjuicio de tercero, y por el término de diez años, el arrendamiento de 500 estradas de gomales de ciento cincuenta árboles cada una y del terreno correspondiente, medido en hectáreas, en la región de * * *

“B. El cánón del arrendamiento se abonará á razón de veinte centavos anuales por cada estrada y veinte centavos por cada hectárea donde queden ubicadas, es decir, que el pago será por los árboles gomeros y por el terreno que estos ocupen.

“C. El Gobierno ofrece á * * * venderle las mencionadas estradas y terrenos, cuando para ello tenga autorización legislativa.

“D. La exportación de la goma se hará obligadamente por uno de los puertos mayores de la República, quedando afecto el artículo, al pago de los derechos de aduana y de cualquier otro impuesto establecido ó por establecer.

“E. El arrendatario queda obligado á delimitar la concesión en el plazo de un año á partir de la fecha, procediendo con arreglo al decreto de 2 de julio último, y de no hacerlo perderá, en beneficio del Estado, el depósito que tenga oblado en la Tesorería Fiscal correspondiente.

“F. Si por cualquiera circunstancia no fuera posible demarcar todo el lote de estradas y terrenos que se arrienda en el plazo señalado, se limitará la concesión al número de estradas y hectáreas correspondientes que el arrendatario haya demarcado y de las personas que pre-

senten plano en forma, siendo de advertir que la presentación de ese plano parcial, es condición indispensable para tramitar cualquiera solicitud de prórroga.

“G. Es entendido que dentro de los terrenos que comprende esta concesión, podrán ser ocupados en cualquier tiempo los que fuesen necesarios para construcción de caminos ó para edificios de utilidad pública, sin más indemnización que la compensación por otros terrenos iguales á criterio del Gobierno y sin que haya lugar á juicio de expropiación. En caso de necesitarse terreno ocupado por alguna construcción, se abonará al concesionario solamente el valor de ésta á precio de tasación.

“H. El pago del arrendamiento de las estradas se hará por anualidades adelantadas y en el caso de que pasarán noventa días sin efectuarse el pago, caducará el contrato sin lugar á reclamo de ninguna especie.

“I. El presente contrato queda sujeto á la ley de 21 de diciembre de 1898, al decreto del 6 de mayo de 1899 sobre terrenos de montaña y á todas las leyes y disposiciones reglamentarias pertinentes que se dicten en adelante, y queda estipulado que no podrá ser trasferido sin previo consentimiento del Gobierno, so pena de caducidad.

“J. Si en los terrenos concedidos resultare existir alguna mina denunciada, ó se hiciese algun nuevo denuncia, el propietario de ella tendrá derecho á adquirir a por cada pertenencia cinco hectareas de terreno, con su bosque respectivo, en el mismo lote en que ella esté ubicada. El importe de los terrenos que adquieran los mineros será abonado al Fisco á razón de cinco soles por hectarea y en cambio recibirá el concesionario otros terrenos de la misma extensión de los que sean de libre disposición del Estado.

“K. Queda prohibido cortar ó destruir los gomales así como otros valiosos, pudiendo el Gobierno exigir, una vez fenecido el contrato, que haya en los terrenos el mismo número de estradas que las que recibe el arrendatario.

“L. El incumplimiento de cualquiera de las anteriores estipulaciones, dará motivo bastante para que el Gobierno declare la caducidad del contrato, sin derecho á reclamo alguno, siendo condición expresa que las cuestiones que de él se deriven y que no puedan ser resueltas administrativamente, lo serán sólo por los juzgados y tribunales de la Republica.

“2°. Las solicitudes deberán ser acompañadas de un certificado de la Tesorería Fiscal correspondiente, que acredite el depósito de 500 soles, valor nominal, en bonos de la Deuda Interna ó de 40 soles en metálico y de un croquis que permita conocer de un modo aproximado la ubicación de los terrenos.

“3°. Resuelta la demanda por la Prefectura respectiva, se elevará inmediatamente el expediente al Gobierno para su sanción.

“4°. La Dirección de Fomento remitirá á las Prefecturas copia impresa de la ley de terrenos de montaña, del decreto de 6 de mayo de 1892, de 2 de julio del año anterior, sobre alindamiento y ubicación de los lotes de gomales y de todas las disposiciones pertinentes dictadas hasta la fecha ó que se dicten en adelante, é impartirán las instrucciones que juzgue acertadas para la mejor ejecución de este decreto.

“5°. Recomiéndase á las Prefecturas presten toda clase de facilidades para la pronta tramitación de las peticiones de arriendo de estradas gomeras.

SALVADOR.

NUEVA EMISIÓN DE BONOS.

El “Diario del Salvador,” del 11 de diciembre de 1901, anuncia que por acuerdo del día 10 del mismo mes, se autoriza á la Tesorería General para que, de conformidad con el decreto legislativo de 21 de abril de 1899, emita la suma de trescientos sesenta y cuatro mil doscientos cuarenta y cuatro pesos, en bonos de El Salvador, para la conversión de los créditos reconocidos en virtud de la prórroga concedida por decreto legislativo de 15 de mayo del corriente año. Dicha emisión se hará en la proporción siguiente:

3a serie. Diez talonarios con cien bonos de cien pesos cada bono.....	\$100,000
4a serie. Cuarenta talonarios con cien bonos de veinticinco pesos cada bono.....	100,000
5a serie. Cien talonarios con cien bonos de diez pesos cada bono.....	100,000
6a serie. Cien talonarios con cien bonos de cinco pesos cada bono.....	50,000
7a serie. Ciento cuarenta y dos talonarios con cien bonos de un peso cada bono, más uno de cuatro bonos del mismo valor.....	14,244
Suma.....	\$364,244

La forma, tipos y colores distintivos de estos bonos deberán ser en un todo iguales á los de las emisiones anteriores. Estos bonos comenzarán á devengar intereses desde el primero de enero de 1902, á razón de cinco por ciento anual, hasta el último de junio del mismo año; y de esta fecha en adelante á razón de seis por ciento al año.

CAMBIOS EN EL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

I.—DECRETO DE 21 DE MAYO DE 1901, CONCEDIENDO FRANQUICIA DE DERECHOS Á LA EXPORTACIÓN DEL AÑIL.

[Diario oficial de 24 de mayo de 1901.—No. 121.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. El añil queda libre de todo derecho é impuesto de exportación.

II.—DECRETO DE 17 DE MAYO DE 1901, CONCEDIENDO FRANQUICIA DE DERECHOS Á LOS SACOS QUE CONTENGAN CAFÉ PARA LA EXPORTACIÓN.

[Diario oficial de 24 de mayo de 1901.—No. 121.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Los sacos que contengan café para la exportación no pagarán derechos ni impuesto alguno.

III.—DECRETO DE 22 DE MAYO DE 1901, RESTABLECIENDO EL DERECHO APLICABLE Á LA IMPORTACIÓN DEL HILO DE COLOR.

[Diario oficial de 27 de mayo de 1901.—No. 123.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Restablécese el aforo de cinco centavos á cada kilogramo de hilo de color que se importe á la República.

IV.—ACUERDO DE 17 AGOSTO DE 1901, RELATIVO AL AFORO DE MANTADRIL DE ALGODÓN.

[Diario oficial de 19 de agosto de 1901.—No. 194.]

Por el presente acuerdo se resuelve que cuando en mantadril crudo de algodón tenga una lista de color hasta de un centímetro de ancho, sea aforado á veinte centavos el kilogramo, conforme al número cinco de la ley respectiva.

V.—ACUERDO DE 7 DE OCTUBRE 1901, FIJANDO EL AFORO APLICABLE AL ALGODÓN PLANCHADO PARA RELLENOS DE VESTIDOS.

[Diario oficial de 7 de octubre de 1901.—N.º. 236.]

No estando especificado en la tarifa el aforo que debe aplicarse al algodón planchado para rellenos vestidos, el Poder ejecutivo acuerda asignarle el de dos centavos el kilogramo, y que se agregue al n.º. 3 de la citada ley.

VI.—ACUERDOS DE 14 Y 18 DE OCTUBRE DE 1901, RELATIVOS Á LOS SACOS VACÍOS.

[Diario oficial de 17 y 18 de octubre de 1901.—N.º. 245 y 246.]

Por el primero de estos acuerdos se dispone que los sacos vacíos que se introduzcan para la exportación de añil sean aforados á cincuenta centavos el kilo, agregándoles el n.º. 22 de la tarifa. Este acuerdo empezará á regir desde el día de su publicación, y comprenderá las existencias que de dicho artículo se hallen actualmente en bodega.

Por el segundo se dispone que en las aduanas de la República se devuelva en efectivo á los exportadores de brozas minerales, en el acto de efectuar la exportación, el valor de los derechos é impuestos que hubieren pagado por la importación de los sacos vacíos destinados para aquel objeto. El presente acuerdo comenzará á regir desde el día de su publicación.

URUGUAY.

ESTADO GENERAL DEL COMERCIO.

La perspectiva en Uruguay en cuanto al comercio en general y al estado económico de la República para el año entrante es muy favorable, puesto que los informes recibidos de los diferentes centros de producción indican un aumento de precio en casi todos los ramos de la industria nacional. Se calcula que la producción de lana será considerablemente mayor que la de 1901, y se espera realizar una ganancia como de \$12,000,000. El Consul SWALM anuncia de Montevideo, que tanto la estación de la siembra como la del cultivo para la cosecha de trigo del país, han sido excelentes, habiéndose sembrado un área mucho mayor y empleado, al efecto, los mejores instrumentos de agricultura americanos. El producto de esta cosecha se valúa por las comprobaciones basadas en los datos obtenidos de todos los departamentos, en \$10,000,000. El ganado vivo, ya listo para el matadero, se calcula como en 700,000 cabezas, y los cálculos prudentes del valor de las exportaciones de estos tres importantes artículos comerciales, junto con otros productos del país, hace un total de \$40,000,000.

El "South American Journal," correspondiente al 11 de enero de 1902, publica los ingresos de la aduana correspondientes á los diez primeros meses del año de 1901, como sigue:

Meses.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.	Total.
Enero.....	\$672,824	\$198,606	\$871,430
Febrero.....	603,053	156,831	759,884
Marzo.....	932,642	180,598	1,113,240
Abril.....	788,622	202,277	990,899
Mayo.....	640,146	164,869	805,015
Junio.....	532,074	107,331	639,405
Julio.....	595,341	68,972	664,313
Agosto.....	726,643	56,160	782,803
Septiembre.....	738,264	45,410	783,674
Octubre.....	762,550	48,300	810,850
Total.....			\$8,221,513

Los informes recibidos de las mismas fuentes en los períodos correspondientes, de los siete años anteriores, dan los siguientes resultados:

1894.....	\$8,849,727	1898.....	\$8,436,263
1895.....	8,957,424	1899.....	8,362,565
1896.....	8,898,012	1900.....	8,167,146
1897.....	7,104,661		

Las exportaciones de carne de vaca fría del Uruguay al mercado inglés, desde el primero de enero de 1901 hasta el 31 de octubre, ascendieron á 347,924 cuartos de res, contra 143,859 que se exportaron durante el mismo período en 1900. Durante los mismos nueve meses del año, se embarcaron 1,930,642 carneros fríos del Uruguay para

varios mercados europeos. El ganado vacuno que se compró para el mercado costó de \$23 á \$30 oro por cabeza, en el matadero. Los mejores carneros para carne fría se venden á un promedio de \$3 por cabeza.

Las principales exportaciones de Montevideo durante los nueve primeros meses de 1901 fueron las siguientes:

EXPORTACIONES POR MONTEVIDEO.

Las principales exportaciones de Montevideo, durante los primeros nueve meses del año 1901, fueron como sigue:

Cueros secos	624,302	Harina.....sacos..	21,988
Cueros salados.....	458,920	Afrecho.....idem....	6,824
Pellejos de carnero.....fardos..	9,589	Trigo.....idem....	4,428
Lana.....idem....	64,927	Mafz.....idem....	118,535
Crin.....idem....	1,012	Linaza.....idem....	6,176
Tasajo.....idem....	393,124	Huesos y cenizas.....toneladas..	7,900
Carne fresca.....toneladas..	2,685	Lenguas de vaca.....cajas..	15,888
Sebo.....cufietes..	33,904	Cuernos.....	998,016

VENEZUELA.

DISPOSICIONES ADUANERAS RESPECTO Á DROGAS Y MEDICINAS DE PATENTE.

Por decretos del Presidente de la República, expedidos respectivamente en 6 y 24 de diciembre de 1901, con respecto á la importación de drogas y medicinas de patente, se dispuso en sustancia lo que sigue:

Que se consideren comprendidas en la designación de medicinas de patente todos los productos farmacéuticos, ó preparaciones que constituyen una especialidad de fabricantes extranjeros, y que vienen listas ya para usarse, en la forma de píldoras, perlas, pastillas, glóbnlos, jarabes, emulsiones, unguentos, emplastos, vermífugos, jabones medicinales, vinos de la misma clase, líquidos para teñir el cabello, etc.

Que las materias primas, ó sean los componentes de las preparaciones farmacéuticas, tales como sales, alcaloides, esencias, extractos, tinturas, etc., continúen pagando los derechos señalados en el arancel.

Que para facilitar el despacho de estos artículos en las aduanas deberá importárseles en paquetes distintos.

Que cuando en los manifiestos de importación se enenentre que entre otras mercancías vienen drogas, medicinas y productos químicos pertenecientes á la clase 6ª, será obligación de los empleados de la aduana que practican el aforo, poner al pie de aquéllos una nota en que se haga

constar que el 50 por ciento de los derechos cargados á dichas drogas, medicinas, etc., ha de aplicarse exclusivamente al pago de los gastos de instrucción pública.

Y que los administradores de las aduanas deberán remitir, en informe separado, á los agentes del Banco de Venezuela, al Ministro de Instrucción Pública, al Ministro de Hacienda, y á las Oficinas de Contabilidad, una relación de las entregas que hayan hecho, en virtud de la disposición anterior.

BANCO DE CARACAS.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de Caracas del 31 de diciembre de 1901 contiene un estado interesante que muestra el balance del Banco de Venezuela el 30 de diciembre del referido año. Á continuación aparece íntegro dicho balance:

Cuentas.	Haber.	Cuentas.	Debe.
	<i>Bolívares.</i>		<i>Bolívares.</i>
Capital.....	6,000,000.00	Caja, Efectivo, bolívares 124,811.65	
Fondo de reserva.....	422,461.80	Billetes.....Idem....	355,000.00
Fondo de garantía.....	375,000.00		479,811.65
Ganancias y pérdidas.....	767.05	Cuentas corrientes deudoras.....	1,326,087.30
Dividendos (no cobrados).....	2,000.00	Documentos en cartera.....	1,167,415.70
Billetes, Caja...bolívares..	355,000	Documentos al cobro.....	432,543.20
Circulación.....Idem....	146,000	Cambio.....	54,300.00
	501,000.00	Obligaciones hipotecarias.....	1,109,825.40
Cuentas en el exterior.....	801,308.95	Acciones.....	1,500,000.00
Fondo de empleados.....	751.65	Seguro contra incendio.....	200.00
Cuentas corrientes acreedoras.....	615,698.10	Mobiliario.....	38,760.00
Intereses.....	9,482.40	Valores en Caja.....	233,810.00
Descuentos.....	104,833.30	Retroventas.....	449,354.85
Comisiones.....	10,230.20	Inmuebles.....	798,584.74
Imposiciones.....	667,971.55	Operaciones en suspenso.....	885,300.51
Cobranzas.....	31,535.35	Cuentas de amortización.....	324,389.40
		Gastos generales.....	62,627.60
	9,463,040.35		9,463,040.35

SUSPENSIÓN DE LA PESQUERÍA DE PERLAS.

Según publica el "Venezuelan Herald" de 31 de diciembre de 1901, el Gobierno Nacional tuvo á bien ordenar que se suspendiese la pesquería de perlas en las agmas de la República, á partir del 1º de enero de 1902. El Gobierno se reserva el derecho de determinar cuándo debe empezarse de nuevo á explotar este ramo de industria.

EXPORTACIONES DE NUEVA YORK PARA PUERTOS VENEZOLANOS.

Durante el último semestre del año de 1901, se despacharon cincuenta y nueve vapores y tres buques de vela del puerto de Nueva York, con destino á puertos venezolanos, los cuales buques llevaron 433,253 bultos de mercaderías que pesaron 19,336,597 kilogramos, valuados en \$1,449,849.89. Durante este período el Cónsul General de Venezuela

certificó 1,755 facturas consulares, que comprenden las mercancías que aparecen en el cuadro siguiente:

Artículos.	Bultos.	Kilogramos.	Valor.
Aceites y pinturas	1,411	99,323.45	\$10,642.83
Alambre de púas y grapas	12,122	487,689.00	26,169.40
Animales vivos	11	3,583.00	1,864.00
Azúcar	73	2,932.00	361.00
Carbón de piedra	4,178	493,855.00	3,462.00
Cemento romano	1,635	275,237.00	2,581.00
Cerveza y húpulo	205	16,730.00	1,547.60
Cordelería	6,437	186,775.75	38,252.64
Dril de algodón de color y blanco	534	70,038.00	33,376.38
Dril crudo de algodón y lienello	301	93,740.00	35,930.00
Druguería y perfumería	3,111	175,781.00	59,360.82
Ferreteria y carpintería	16,286	1,577,338.20	102,631.98
Forrajes	304	18,200.00	674.05
Fritos menores	49,148	2,439,240.00	82,452.10
Hachas é instrumentos agrícolas	837	22,769.56	7,572.59
Harina de trigo	92,091	7,275,176.00	265,978.80
Imprenta (y papel, máquinas y tipos para)	825	155,999.95	10,763.55
Jabonería y Velería	2,688	388,725.00	11,767.63
Kerosene	53,570	1,992,274.00	55,758.50
Licores	173	8,685.00	1,381.00
Lona y loneta	579	64,756.00	25,282.68
Madera en bruto	10,979	675,459.00	16,678.00
Manteca	26,652	1,246,452.00	229,473.51
Mantecquilla	2,586	143,647.00	37,369.60
Máquinas de coser y accesorios	412	19,630.25	7,576.35
Máquinaria y aparatos eléctricos	5,184	585,699.70	96,597.13
Oro acuñado	1	5.25	3,000.00
Picadura para cigarrillos	216	15,724.00	5,251.00
Quincallería y miscelánea	117,507	751,726.56	92,524.39
Tabaco de mascar	632	13,014.00	6,380.49
Tabaco en rama	86	3,767.00	2,378.47
Vidriería y lamparera	1,168	57,562.22	5,718.35
Viveres	19,862	671,152.95	98,412.60
Zarzas	832	103,277.50	69,713.82
Tabaco laborado	11	173.00	1,275.00
Total	433,253	19,336,597.34	1,449,849.89

EL COMERCIO BRITÁNICO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA EN 1901.

Según la estadística obtenida de los informes preliminares relativos al comercio y navegación del Reino Unido correspondientes al año común de 1901, el comercio de la Gran Bretaña con la América latina sufrió una disminución durante todo el año, comparado con el de 1900. Sin embargo, los datos estadísticos de esta revista no incluyen todas las transacciones comerciales de la Gran Bretaña con los países de la América Latina, por más que se mencionan las cantidades y el valor de todos los artículos principales de importación y exportación. No se publicarán informes más completos durante algunos meses. Hasta donde puede determinarse en vista de los informes preliminares, las importaciones procedentes de la América Latina en el año común de 1901, ascendieron á £15,353,076 (\$74,715,744.35) comparadas con las importaciones en 1900 que se valoraron en £16,734,360 (\$81,437,762.94). Las exportaciones hechas á dichos países, hasta donde puede determinarse por los informes incompletos que se han obtenido, se valoraron en £11,857,915 (\$57,706,543.35) en 1901, y en £13,505,818 (\$65,726,063.30), en 1900.

En el siguiente resumen se incluyen los hechos referentes al comercio de la Gran Bretaña con la América latina, obtenidos de estos informes Británicos, considerándose separadamente, hasta donde esto ha podido efectuarse, las cifras de cada país:

REPÚBLICA, ARGENTINA.

Importaciones.	1901.	1900.	Aumento ó Disminución.
Ganado vacuno para el consumo.....		£667,500	- £667,500
Cárneros y corderos para el consumo.....		289,000	- 289,000
Trigo.....	£2,670,355	6,088,923	- 3,418,568
Maíz.....	2,616,524	1,514,313	+ 1,102,211
Carné de carnero fresca.....	1,950,599	1,689,078	+ 261,521
Azúcar sin purgar.....	307,825	107,564	+ 200,261
Sebo y estearina.....	273,068	239,288	+ 33,780
Cueros.....	74,300	18,629	+ 55,671
Semilla de linaza.....	1,516,736	682,122	+ 834,614
Total.....	9,409,407	11,296,417	- 1,887,010

La tabla que antecede no incluye las importaciones de carne de vaca fresca, mantequilla, queso, quebracho y uno ó dos artículos más de importancia, en ninguno de los años.

En 1900 el número de cabezas de ganado vacuno vivo importadas de la República Argentina por la Gran Bretaña, fué 38,562, y 178,969 de carneros y corderos, contra ninguna en 1901. El número de libras de trigo importadas en 1901 fué 808,040,000 ó sear 13,467,333 *bushels*, calculando el *bushel* en sesenta libras, contra las importaciones totales hechas en 1900, que ascendieron á 1,852,400,000 (30,773,333 *bushels*). El número de libras de maíz fué 1,044,360,000 ó sear (18,649,286 *bushels* calculando 56 libras por *bushel*) contra 652,620,000 (11,653,929 *bushels*) en 1900. Los demás artículos fueron linaza, 664,528 cuartillas en 1901, comparadas con 310,664 cuartillas en 1900; carne de carnero fresca 127,165,400 libras en 1901, contra 111,479,500 libras en 1900; sebo y estearina 20,440,400 libras en 1901, contra 17,826,900 libras en 1900; azúcar 67,422,300 libras en 1901, contra 21,756,900 libras en 1900; cueros 3,263,300 libras en 1901, contra 757,500 libras en 1900.

Las exportaciones británicas á la República Argentina en 1901, comparadas con las exportaciones semejantes en 1900, fueron como sigue:

Exportaciones.	1901.	1900.	Aumento ó disminución.
Tejidos de algodón en pieza.....	£1,174,882	£1,561,838	- £386,956
Tejidos de cáñamo ó jute en pieza.....	326,451	321,072	+ 5,379
Tejidos de lino en pieza.....	49,190	46,340	+ 2,850
Tejidos de lana.....	116,987	192,884	- 75,897
Tejidos de estambre.....	164,769	361,763	- 196,994
Alfombras.....	26,692	45,867	- 19,175
Artículos de ferreteria y cuchillería.....	46,335	56,897	- 10,562
Hierro para ferrocarriles.....	587,543	322,539	+ 265,004
Hierro galvanizado.....	321,364	321,676	- 312
Todas las demás clases de manufacturas de hierro.....	394,382	433,673	- 39,291
Hoja de lata.....	50,491	73,734	- 23,243
Cemento.....	31,955	32,549	- 594
Loza.....	41,612	57,645	- 16,033
Total.....	3,382,683	3,818,477	- 485,794

Las importaciones principales del Brasil en el año de 1901, comparadas con las de 1900, fueron las siguientes:

Artículos.	1901.	1900.	Aumento ó disminución.
Café.....	£228,001	£90,805	+ £137,196
Azúcar sin purgar.....	155,393	55,413	+ 99,980
Algodón en rama.....	170,041	669,595	- 399,554
Cueros en salmuera.....	27,485	31,200	- 3,715
Total.....	680,920	847,013	- 166,093

No se han hecho informes separados relativos á las importaciones de goma elástica en las relaciones preliminares.

En 1901 las importaciones de café pesaron 13,266,400 libras y en 1900 pesaron 4,385,300 libras. El peso total de las importaciones de azúcar en 1901 fué 34,373,800 libras y 10,688,100 libras in 1900; los cueros importados en 1901 pesaron 1,156,900 libras y en 1900 pesaron 1,283,500 libras.

Las principales exportaciones al Brasil en 1901, comparadas con las importaciones semejantes de la Gran Bretaña en 1900, fueron las siguientes:

Exportaciones.	1900.	1901.	Aumento ó disminución.
Carbón de piedra y otros combustibles.....	£722,526	£803,837	- £81,311
Tejidos de algodón en pieza.....	800,000	1,196,298	- 396,298
Tejidos de cañamo ó jute en pieza.....	30,816	15,236	- 15,580
Hilo de cañamo.....	396,768	262,380	+ 74,388
Tejidos de lino en pieza.....	41,142	67,061	- 25,919
Tejidos de lana.....	52,508	71,080	- 18,572
Tejidos de estambre.....	83,917	122,293	- 38,376
Ferretería y cuchillería.....	48,093	63,631	- 15,538
Hierro para ferrocarril.....	71,933	94,948	- 23,015
Otras manufacturas de hierro.....	186,894	320,417	- 133,523
Hoja de lata.....	45,945	74,187	- 28,242
Cemento.....	10,492	21,353	- 10,861
Loza.....	57,446	64,417	- 6,971
Cuero curtido.....	31,356	39,767	- 8,411
Aceite de semilla.....	52,016	54,183	- 2,167
Manufacturas de cobre.....	35,893	63,136	- 27,243
Total.....	2,607,745	3,334,321	- 726,576

La cantidad total de carbón de piedra, coke, y otros combustibles exportados de la Gran Bretaña al Brasil, en 1901, ascendió á 813,473 toneladas, contra 793,660 toneladas en el año de 1900.

CHILE.

Hasta donde se han enumerado en los informes preliminares, las relaciones detalladas recibidas de Chile durante el año común de 1901, consistían de cobre manufacturado en varias formas que representaban un valor de £1,455,435, comparadas con las importaciones semejantes hechas en el año de 1900 por valor de £1,417,137. Si todo el nitrato importado por la Gran Bretaña vino de Chile (lo cual es muy probable), el valor de importación de dicho artículo en relación con el comercio chileno, tuvo un aumento de £910,047 en 1901, comparado con un aumento

de £1,155,462 en 1900, lo cual hace un valor total de £2,365,482 en 1901, y £2,573,467 en 1900. En 1901 no se importó trigo chileno, en tanto que en 1900 el valor del trigo procedente de Chile fué £868.

Las exportaciones á Chile comprendieron los siguientes artículos en los años que se han comparado:

Exportaciones.	1901.	1900.	Aumento ó disminución.
Tejidos de algodón en pieza.....	£711,381	£998,277	- £286,896
Tejidos de lana.....	112,590	144,046	- 31,456
Tejidos de estambre.....	148,751	212,858	- 64,107
Alfombras.....	31,478	45,105	- 13,627
Ferretería y enchillería.....	35,159	32,630	+ 2,479
Hierro para ferrocarril.....	65,688	25,199	+ 40,489
Hierro galvanizado.....	115,536	114,459	+ 28,222
Otras manufacturas de hierro.....	151,230	190,211	- 38,981
Total.....	1,425,816	1,792,835	- 367,019

PERÚ.

Las importaciones procedentes del Perú comprendieron los siguientes artículos en los años que se han comparado:

Importaciones.	1901.	1900.	Aumento ó disminución.
Azúcar.....	£41,761	£129,353	- £87,592
Cobre.....	285,152	111,717	+ 173,435
Lana de alpaca, vicuña y llama.....	226,619	205,839	+ 20,810
Total.....	553,562	446,909	+ 106,653

El número de libras de azúcar importadas del Perú en 1801 ascendió á 9,573,700, comparadas con 24,010,700 en 1900. Las cantidades de lana de alpaca, vicuña y llama importadas, fueron 4,441,248 y 4,236,566 en 1901 y 1900 respectivamente.

Las exportaciones principales al Perú procedentes de la Gran Bretaña en los dos años comparados fueron las siguientes:

Exportaciones.	1901.	1900.	Aumento ó disminución.
Tejidos de algodón en pieza.....	£358,069	£301,588	+ £56,481
Tejidos de lana.....	85,707	81,627	+ 4,080
Tejidos de estambre.....	44,162	37,788	+ 6,374
Hierro para ferrocarril.....	16,741	27,952	- 11,208
Otras manufacturas de hierro.....	31,575	29,830	+ 1,745
Total.....	536,257	478,785	+ 57,472

Todas las demás importaciones que se han enumerado como procedentes de la América latina fueron las siguientes:

De Centro América, en 1901, 23,837,900 libras de café, valuadas en £739,006, comparadas con 17,789,700 libras, valuadas en £611,882, en 1900.

De la América del Sur, 63,118,476 libras de lana, valuadas en £1,604,699, contra 30,205,932 libras, en 1900, valuadas en £957,804.

No se han enumerado las importaciones de otros países latino-americanos, pero las exportaciones á dichos países fueron como sigue:

Países.	1901.	1900.	Aumento ó disminución.
ANTILLAS.			
Tejidos de lino en pieza	£155,830	£252,129	- 96,299
Manufacturas de hierro	57,669	72,813	- 15,144
Sacos	11,375	18,409	- 7,034
Total	224,874	343,351	- 118,477
CUBA Y PUERTO RICO.			
Hierro para ferrocarriles	11,181	20,213	- 9,032
Arroz, harina de arroz y harina	458,917	422,018	+ 36,899
Total	470,098	442,231	+ 27,867
MÉXICO.			
Tejidos de algodón en pieza	252,901	401,288	- 148,387
Tejidos de lino en pieza	26,783	39,641	- 12,858
Hierro galvanizado	63,976	79,900	- 15,924
Total	343,660	520,829	- 177,169
CENTRO AMÉRICA.			
Tejidos de algodón en pieza	335,943	485,131	- 149,188
Hierro galvanizado	19,560	18,961	+ 599
Talabartería y arneses	39,847	43,546	- 3,699
Total	445,350	547,638	- 102,288
COLOMBIA.			
Tejidos de algodón en pieza	592,348	177,176	+ 415,172
Tejidos de hilo en pieza	48,883	21,956	+ 26,927
Total	641,231	199,132	+ 442,099
VENEZUELA.			
Tejidos de algodón en pieza	295,957	350,858	- 54,901
URUGUAY.			
Tejidos de algodón en pieza	311,967	341,092	- 29,125
Tejidos de lana	32,515	49,201	- 16,686
Hierro para ferrocarriles	43,178	72,858	- 29,680
Otras manufacturas de hierro	51,787	66,941	- 15,154
Total	439,447	530,092	- 90,645
AMÉRICA DEL SUR (SO SE MENCIONEN LOS PAÍSES).			
Locomotoras	270,126	228,787	+ 41,339
Máquinas agrícolas	74,553	66,209	+ 8,344
Otras máquinas	123,806	110,279	+ 13,527
Maquinaria agrícola	82,981	107,568	- 24,587
Maquinaria para minas	36,604	31,985	+ 4,619
Maquinaria para textiles	108,735	130,122	- 21,387
Otra clase de maquinaria	356,799	410,918	- 54,119
Máquinas de coser	38,190	56,368	- 18,178
Total	1,091,791	1,115,236	- 23,445

Uno de los artículos de exportación principales de la Gran Bretaña á la América latina durante muchos años ha sido el de los tejidos de algodón en pieza. Por alguna causa parece que este comercio está disminuyendo, según lo demuestran las cifras correspondientes á los dos últimos años. En la siguiente tabla se incluye el número de yardas ex-

portadas y el valor de las mismas en 1901, comparadas con una estadística semejante de 1900:

Países.	1901.		1900.	
	Yardas.	Valor.	Yardas.	Valor.
Las Antillas (que no son inglesas)	81,069,400	£752,167	81,084,300	£761,628
México	21,552,300	252,901	38,316,100	401,288
Centro América	43,931,700	385,943	58,888,100	485,131
Colombia	73,441,400	592,348	25,252,600	177,176
Venezuela	32,306,900	295,957	42,595,300	350,858
Perú	33,669,600	358,069	27,627,100	301,588
Chile	69,293,100	744,381	98,025,800	998,277
Brasil	70,162,100	800,000	104,937,600	1,196,298
Uruguay	28,784,500	311,976	30,602,200	341,092
República Argentina	104,246,100	1,174,882	131,286,300	1,561,838
Total	538,407,100	5,668,627	641,609,400	6,578,174

PRODUCCIÓN MINERA DE LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

El "Engineering and Mining Journal," correspondiente al 4 de enero de 1902, publica una extensa revista de la industria minera y metalúrgica de los Estados Unidos, y en dicho artículo incluye un resumen de la producción de los demás países del mundo que producen minerales. De dicha revista se han obtenido los siguientes datos relativos á la producción de minerales de la América latina durante el año de 1901.

En México hubo un pequeño aumento en la producción de oro consignada en 1901, y otro tanto puede decirse de la América Central, y especialmente de San Salvador, donde se han abierto algunas minas importantes con capital americano. Ninguno de los países sudamericanos ha presentado hasta ahora un informe completo acerca de su producción, pero se sabe que el Perú y Chile están aumentando su explotación de minas y que están obteniendo buenos resultados.

No cabe duda de que la producción de plata del mundo en 1901 muestra cierta disminución. México, que es el segundo país productor de plata del globo, ha mermado su producción. Las circunstancias que causaron esta merma fueron principalmente de índole transitoria, y es muy probable que desaparezcan antes de mucho tiempo, puesto que en muchos casos dicha merma se debe á la suspensión de la producción, en espera de nuevos sucesos, y en otros casos al descubrimiento de minerales de clases inferiores. En Bolivia, la gran mina denominada Huanchaca no ha dado tan buen resultado como otros años, aunque esta deficiencia de la producción de la América del Sur la compensa en parte el aumento obtenido en el Perú y en Chile. Las famosas minas de Cerro de Pasco, que durante tantos años se explotaron para obtener plata solamente, se están convirtiendo gradualmente en minas de cobre de una profundidad creciente, por más que la proporción de plata que rinden continúa siendo grande. La explotación de minas se ha interrumpido seriamente en Colombia á causa del estado anormal del país.

Los países productores de cobre del mundo, clasificados según su producción el año de 1900, son los siguientes: Los Estados Unidos, España, el Japón, Chile, Australia, México y Alemania. En 1901 la producción de la mayor parte de estos países fué tan grande—y en algunos de ellos mayor—que en 1900. En el período primeramente mencionado, la producción de Chile fué 26,111 toneladas, y la de México fué 22,403 toneladas. En 1901 las minas chilenas aumentaron considerablemente sus embarques, y es evidente que el mayor aumento en la producción de este metal, que debe esperarse en el inmediato futuro, ha de proceder de México, donde se están explotando muchos depósitos de cobre importantes con capital americano. La apertura de las minas de Nasosari progresa, y la producción de las de Boleo continúa siendo grande. Una gran parte del trabajo de desarrollo efectuado en la América del Sur en 1901, tuvo lugar en el Perú, en tanto que está formalizándose el proyecto de terminar los ferrocarriles en el Cerro de Pasco y el del desagüe de las minas por medio de un túnel.

En 1901 la producción de plomo en México mostró una disminución debida á las mismas causas que influyeron en la explotación de las minas de plata durante todo el año. En la producción de estaño en todo el mundo en 1901, Bolivia sigue conservando su puesto entre las seis naciones que producen este metal, habiéndose fijado el cálculo de la producción de ambos años en 6,000 toneladas inglesas. En México también se producen pequeñas cantidades que se usan en el país. La producción de nitrato en Chile se ha regulado por la cantidad exportada, y los precios han sido satisfactorios, debido á las combinaciones industriales que se han formado.

CULTIVO DEL RAMIÉ.

De "El Economista Hispano-Americano" reproducimos el siguiente interesante trabajo:

"La facilidad del cultivo y de la aclimatación del ramié, su pronto desarrollo, el poco capital exigido, y los beneficios considerables que su explotación promete al agricultor, deben hacer que se extienda, en grandes proporciones, la siembra de esta planta.

"Las aplicaciones en que puede utilizarse esta fibra tan rica, son tan numerosas que, por mucho tiempo, no tendrá límite su consumo para la manufactura, por considerable que sea su explotación agrícola.

"El cultivo del ramié es simplemente una cuestión de días, y apenas necesita de cuidado. La planta crece y se reproduce con una exuberancia portentosa, y su duración, sin resiembros, es materialmente fabulosa, pues dura cincuenta ó más años; conociéndose en la China plantas de más de cien años.

“Uno que otro plantío se ha hecho, de vez en cuando, en el país, como por ensayo para un artículo de exportación. Todos ellos han probado perfectamente, creciendo la planta y llegando á su máximum de desarrollo; y si no han tenido buen resultado mercantilmente, no debe culparse por eso ni á los terrenos ni á la temperatura, sino á la imprevisión en todo sentido, á la pequeña escala en que se emprendió la negociación como simple ensayo, á la falta de maquinaria empleada para su beneficio, á la inoportunidad de la cosecha, á la falta de conocimientos para el empaque, á la falta de diligencia para asegurar mercado de consumo, y por fin, á la falta de perseverancia y de una concentración formal y seria en el asunto.

“La planta del ramié no tiene enemigos; ni el barreno, ni el gusano, ni ningún otro insecto la persigue. Tampoco le hacen mal las escarabas, los hielos ni las sequías; pues que siendo una planta pivotante, entierra sus raíces en el subsuelo hasta encontrar la humedad que necesita. La abundancia de agua tampoco le causa ningún perjuicio, y sus raíces pueden resistir en los terrenos anegados. La cantidad de *tanino* que contiene la planta, la pone al abrigo de la *filoxera*.

“Otra de las ventajas, y quizás la más importante, es que produce tres, cuatro, cinco y hasta seis cosechas en un año, según la calidad del terreno, el número de riegos y la temperatura del lugar. Así, con una temperatura de 22° C., con pocos riegos y en setenta y cinco días de vegetación, da de tres á cuatro cortes; con una temperatura media de 27°, con riegos algo más abundantes, cinco cortes; con temperatura de 28° á 30° y abundante riego, hasta seis cortes al año; calculándose que cada corte rinde de 18 á 22 toneladas de tallos verdes por hectárea.

“La producción mínima de cada corte puede calcularse, por consiguiente, en 16 toneladas de tallos verdes por hectárea de 10,000 metros cuadrados.

“Tomando, pues, un término medio, podemos decir que por cada corte, en una hectárea de 10,000 metros cuadrados, se obtienen 20 toneladas de tallos verdes.

“La resistencia del ramié á la tracción es digna de toda atención; y así lo ha comprobado la Sociedad de Ingenieros Civiles de París, que ha establecido su resistencia comparativa con las demás plantas textiles, como sigue:

Ramié.....	100
Cáñamo.....	36
Lino.....	25
Seda.....	13
Algodón.....	12

“Las fibras son de calidad superior á las de los demás textiles, en su solidez, en su duración y en su resistencia también á los agentes químicos y atmosféricos.”

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.

El canje de publicaciones de Centro y Sud América puede efectuarse por conducto de la "Smithsonian Institution," Wáshington, D. C., por medio de las agencias de distribución que tiene en aquellos países, y que son las siguientes:

Argentina: Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires.

Bolivia: Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica, La Paz.

Chile: Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

Colombia: Biblioteca Nacional, Bogotá.

Costa Rica: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, San José.

Guatemala: Instituto Nacional de Guatemala, Guatemala.

Honduras: Biblioteca Nacional, Tegucigalpa.

México: Todos los envíos gozan de la franquicia del correo.

Nicaragua: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

Paraguay: Oficina General de Informaciones y Canje y Comisaría General de Inmigración, Asunción.

Perú: Biblioteca Nacional, Lima.

El Salvador: Museo Nacional, San Salvador.

Uruguay: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, Montevideo.

Venezuela: Museo Nacional, Caracas.

En la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas se ha recibido un ejemplar del libro de clasificación de los artículos de Exposición que ha de tener lugar en San Luis en 1903. Se requieren en él 43 páginas para hacer la debida enumeración de los grupos en que se dividirán dichos artículos.

Éstos se reparten entre en 15 departamentos, de la manera siguiente: Educación, 8; las artes, 6; bellas artes, 13; manufacturas, 34; transporte, 6; agricultura, 27; horticultura, 7; bosques, 31; minería y metalurgia, 5; pesca y caza, 5; antropología, 4; economía social, 13, y cultura física, 3. El total muestra 144 grupos y 807 clases, y bajo cada clasificación puede exhibirse un número de artículos. Nada puede dar una idea más clara y cabal, en tan reducido espacio, de la diversidad de ocupaciones humanas, ni de una manera tan comprensiva el gran alcance de la Exposición que se está preparando para el año de 1903, á la cual han sido invitadas todas las naciones del mundo.

Muchos países han aceptado ya la invitación que se les ha enviado, y los trabajos de construcción están progresando rápidamente. El promedio del espacio de terreno para los edificios será 200 acres. El de las áreas adyacentes será de 1,000 acres. El capital disponible en la actualidad asciende á un total de \$15,000,000, sin contar una asignación de \$1,000,000 hecha por el Estado de Missouri, y varias otras gruesas sumas asignadas por otros Estados para edificios y los artículos que han de exhibirse. Tanto el libro de clasificación como el Reglamento de la Exposición, se enviarán gratis, por el correo, at que los pida al Director de la Exposición Universal, Saint Louis, Missouri.

En la biblioteca de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas se ha recibido el tomo 1, Núm. 1, del "Journal of Geography" correspondiente al mes de enero de 1902, revista mensual ilustrada, consagrada al adelanto de los conocimientos geográficos. El Señor RICHARD E. DODGE, catedrático de geografía en la Escuela Normal perteneciente á la Universidad de Columbia, de Nueva York; J. PAUL GOODE, catedrático de geografía en la Universidad de Pennsylvania, Filadelfia, y EDWARD M. LEHNERTS, catedrático de geografía de la Escuela Normal del Estado, en Winona, Minnesota, son los redactores de esta revista. Entre los asuntos de que trata el número de enero, debemos mencionar especialmente el que se titula "Useful Products of the Century Plant" (Productos Útiles de un Maguey), ó sea una disertación sobre México, por WILLIAM R. MARSHALL, y la primera parte de un trabajo intitulado "Trade and Industries of Western South America" (El Comercio y las Industrias del Oeste de la América del Sur), por EMORY R. JOHNSON.

La "Revista Maritima Brasileira," trae desde el número correspondiente al mes de octubre de 1901, una sección adicional que en lo sucesivo se ha de consagrar á la publicación de informes relativos tanto á las compañías nacionales como á las extranjeras de navegación costera y pluvial que operan en el Brasil. Además, se ocupará de los astilleros, arsenales y diques secos, etc., y publicará otros informes detallados relativos al comercio marítimo de la República. En otra sección de la Revista se publica un glosario de términos marítimos en portugués, francés é inglés, el cual ha de encontrarse muy útil y valioso.

"Do Rio a Buenos Aires" es un tomo de 316 páginas, esmeradamente impreso, que contiene numerosos grabados, cuyo autor, el Señor ARTURO DIAS, es uno de los periodistas que acompañaron al Presidente CAMPOS SALLES durante su viaje á la República Argentina. En dicho libro se describen con suma amenidad los episodios del viaje, y el autor expresa minuciosamente sus impresiones acerca de Buenos Aires y la República Argentina.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

Vol. XII.

FEVEREIRO DE 1902.

No. 2.

BRAZIL.

O ORÇAMENTO DA RECEITA PARA 1902.

O "Diario Official" de 27 de Dezembro de 1901, publica a lei do orçamento da receita do Brazil para 1902. A receita geral da Republica do Brazil para 1902 é orçada em ouro 42,876:666\$637 e papel 257,461:000\$, contra 58,870:641\$000, ouro, e 286,092:200\$000, papel, para o exercicio de 1901, e será realizada com o producto do que fôr arrecadado dentro do mencionado exercicio sob os titulos abaixo designados:

[Em milreís.]

Verbas.	Importancias.	
	Ouro.	Papel.
Direitos de importação.....	33,430,000	130,680,000
Rendas Internas.....	1,000,000	72,744,000
Taxas de consumo.....		34,870,000
Renda extraordinária.....	90,000	7,645,000
Fundo de resgate.....		2,920,000
Fundo de garantia.....	8,356,667	
Fundo de amortização dos empréstimos Internos.....		6,000,000
Fundo destinado ás obras de melhoramentos de portos.....		2,530,000
Fundo destinado ao serviço de soccorro naval.....		72,000
Total.....	42,876,667	258,061,000

ESTRADA DE FERRO DE MANÁOS A MAHÚ.

No dia 16 de Dezembro de 1901, foi approvedo o seguinte decreto, auctorisando o Governo a conceder ao Engenheiro JOAQUIM HUET BACELLAR a construcção de uma estrada de ferro de Manáos até a foz do rio Mahú.

“ARTIGO 1º. Fica o Governo autorisado a conceder ao engenheiro JOAQUIM HUET BACELLAR, respeitados os direitos adquiridos, a construcção, uso e gozo de uma estrada de ferro que, partindo de Mauãos, siga o rumo geral do norte até á foz do rio Mahú.

“§1º. As condições technicas do traçado e todos os seus pontos obrigados serão fixados definitivamente pelo Ministerio da Industria, Viação e Obras Publicas, ouvido o da Guerra, á vista dos estudos que lhe forem apresentados, respeitados os direitos de concessões anteriores.

“§2º. Obrigar-se-ha o concessionario a apresentar os estudos definitivos dentro do prazo de dous annos, a contar da data do decreto do Poder Executivo, fazendo-lhe a respectiva concessão, e a iniciar os trabalhos da construcção dentro do prazo de dous annos a contar da data da approvação dos estudos.

“§3º. Findos esses prazos, caducará a concessão, salvo si o Poder Executivo julgar attendivel alguma consideração de força maior, podendo então prolongar os prazos a mais um anno no maximo.

“ART. 2º. O prazo da concessão será de 50 annos, contados da data da assignatura do contrato, revertendo a estrada ao dominio da União ao findar-se o referido prazo.

“PARAGRAPHO UNICO. Serão concedidos ao concessionario todos os favores e vantagens inherentes a taes concessões que não tragam onus para o Thesouro Federal.

“ART. 3º. O Poder Executivo, além das clausulas que lhe parecerem convenientes, estabelecerá no contrato o minimo de kilometros a constituir-se annualmente.

“ART. 4º. Revogam-se as disposições em contrario.

“M. FERRAZ DE CAMPOS SALLES.

“ALFREDO MAIA.

“CAPITAL FEDERAL, 16 de Dezembro de 1901.”

EXPORTAÇÃO DA BORRACHA NO MEZ DE DEZEMBRO DE 1901.

O Senhor A. BEZERRA, membro correspondente honorario da União Internacional, teve a bondade de remetter a esta Secretaria o seguinte quadro demonstrativo da exportação da borracha pelos portos de Mauãos e Pará no mez de Dezembro de 1901:

Exportação.	Liverpool.	Havre.	Hamburgo.	Genova.	Antuerpla.	América.	Grande Total.
	<i>Kilo</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
De Mauãos	711,612	75,550	29,512	11,650	.....	1,041,671	1,872,955
Do Pará	726,152	163,838	16,203	.....	607	804,884	1,711,684
De Iquitos	98,728	97,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	196,713
De Cabello Cocho	24,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,036
Total	1,563,528	337,373	45,715	11,650	607	1,846,555	3,805,428

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

DECISÕES DO DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DA AMERICA, ANNO DE 1902.

[Relativas á Tarifa aduaneira, Leis de navegação, Imigração, etc.]

No. 23445.^a

VALOR DAS MOEDAS ESTRANGEIRAS.

Por esta decisão, expedida a 1º de Janeiro de 1902, fixa-se o typo, em ouro dos Estados Unidos da America, das moedas estrangeiras representativas do valor das mercadorias que forem importadas no paiz.

Nesta traducção são omittidas as moedas que não são americanas.

Republica Argentina:

O peso	\$0.965
O peso ouro	4.824
$\frac{1}{2}$ peso ouro	2.412

Bolivia:

O boliviano413
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Brazil:

O milreis546
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Colombia:

O peso413
O condor	9.647
O doble condor	19.294

Costa Rica:

O colón465
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Cuba:

O peso (ouro)926
O doblón isabelino ou centén	5.017
O alfonsino	4.823

Chile:

O peso .....	.365
O escudo	1.825
O doblón	3.650
O condor	7.300

Republica Dominicana. (Não apparece):

Equador:

O sucre487
A peça de 10 sueres	4.8665

O Salvador:

O peso413
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Guatemala:

O peso414
--------------	------

Haiti:

A gourde965
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Honduras:

O peso413
--------------	------

Mexico:

O peso (ouro)983
O peso (prata)449

* Primeira do anno.

Nicaragua:	
O peso (prata)	\$0. 413
Paraguay. (Não apparece.)	
Peru:	
O sol .....	. 487
Uruguay:	
O peso (ouro)	1. 034
Venezuela:	
O bolivar .....	. 193

No. 23446.

Por esta decisão, expedida no dia 2 de Janeiro de 1902, dispõe-se que se fará um reembolso dos direitos de exportação para certos artigos de aço fabricados pela companhia denominada "International Metal Lath Company," estabelecida em Niles, Ohio.

No. 23447.

Por esta decisão, expedida no dia 6 do mesmo mez, manda-se fazer uma restituição dos direitos de exportação sobre raquetas para o jogo chamado "lawn tennis," fabricados pela companhia de Chicago conhecida sob o nome de "Spalding Manufacturing Company."

No. 23448.

Por esta decisão, expedida no dia 7 do mesmo mez, em forma de circular aos inspectores e demais empregados das alfandegas dos Estados Unidos, com o objecto de evitar que se commettam fraudes no transporte das mercadorias importadas e despachadas em bond, manda-se que se affixem sellos de chumbo nos fardos, caixões e carros em que aquellas forem conduzidas.

Dispõe esta circular qual a forma e côr dos rotulos que devem ser affixados sobre os envolveros e sobre os carros, e quaes os seus dizeres, ao mesmo tempo que o aviso declarando que qualquer pessoa que destruir os sellos, incorrerá na multa de mil pesos e poderá ser presa por um periodo de tempo que não exceda de cinco annos.

No. 23449.

REEMBOLSO DE DIREITOS—CERTIFICADO DE IMPORTAÇÕES.

[Circular No. 4.]

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESSOURO, 7 de Janeiro de 1902.

Aos empregados das alfandegas e outros interessados:

A expedição de copias de certificados de importações, nos casos em que se provar que os originaes não foram destruidos, podendo causar

perda ao fisco, é conveniente que o administrador da alfandega que expedir os ditos certificados originaes de importação os remetta directamente ao inspector da alfandega do porto em que devem ser usados, e que em caso algum sejam entregues ás partes interessadas.

Portanto, modifica-se o Regulamento das Alfandegas como se segue:

“Art. 1164. Quando o importador de materia prima usada ou que deva ser usada na fabricação de artigos exportados ou que se não de exportar, com a restituição da quantia dos direitos, de qualquer porto que não seja o porto de importação, ou quando a pessoa a quem tenha sido entregue a dita materia prima, pedir por escripto ao inspector da alfandega do porto em que importou a dita materia prima, um certificado de importação e do pagamento dos direitos, o inspector da alfandega expedirá e transmittirá o dito certificado ao inspector da alfandega do porto designado no pedido, no qual se reclamará a restituição dos direitos, devendo o dito certificado ser expedido de accordo com a formula no. 794, e nelle se expressará claramente o nome do porto no qual deverá ser usado.

“Este certificado pode ser apresentado no porto de exportação, e si qualquer parte da materia prima nelle descripta fôr usada na fabricação de artigos exportados de outro porto que não seja aquelle em que for apresentado, o inspector de alfandega que tiver em seu poder o certificado, mediante pedido por escripto da pessoa que o apresentou, transmittirá uma copia do mesmo para ser usada no outro porto. A dita copia deverá ser feita na forma do modelo no. 183.”

O. L. SPAULDING,

Subsecretario.

No. 23450.

ESTATUARIA.

As estatuas de marmore que de accordo com os devidos certificados resultem ser obras de escultores profissionaes reconhecidos no paiz onde foram feitas, serão introduzidas de conformidade com o paragrapho 454, lei de 1897, com um direito de 20 por cento *ad valorem*.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO.

7 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENIOR: Este Departamento está de posse de um relatorio do fiscal Federal no districto do sul de Nova York, dizendo que a appellação no caso dos Estados Unidos, appellante, contra TOWNSEND & TOWNSEND, appellado (processo 2996), foi resolvida contra o Governo no Tribunal de appellação dos Estados Unidos do segundo districto, no dia 11 do mez proximo passado, tendo o Tribunal confirmado a decisão do de jurisdicção inferior, sem expor razões.

As mercadorias que fizeram objecto do processo, consistiam em estatuas de marmore importadas para a venda como sendo estatuaria

para cemiterios," e representavam "A Fé," "A Memoria," "A Historia," "O Anjo," "O Pesar," etc., todas as quaes foram sujeitas ao pagamento de um direito, como manufacturas de marmore, de 50 por cento *ad valorem*, de conformidade com o paragrapho 115 da lei de 24 de Julho de 1897. Os importadores protestaram, allegando que as mercadorias eram "estatuas," isto é, obras profissionais do um escultor, e sujeitas ao pagamento do direito de 20 por cento *ad valorem*, de conformidade com o paragrapho 454 da mesma lei.

As provas apresentadas neste caso demonstraram que os escultores que fizeram as estatuas, cujos certificados estavam juntos ás facturas eram escultores profissionais de reputação em Carrara e tiuham feito as estatuas por modelos que elles mesmos tiuham deseuhado.

Baseando-se nestas provas, o Tribunal confirmou a decisão do de jurisdicção inferior, declarando que as estatuas deviam ser introduzidas pagando um direito de 20 por cento *ad valorem*, de conformidade com o paragrapho 454 da lei de 24 de Julho de 1897, como se dizia no protesto dos importadores.

O Procurador Geral communicou a este Departamento que se não continuará o processo. Ficais auctorizado, portanto, a remetter a usual relação certificada para o reembolso da quantia paga em excesso dos direitos cobrados.

Sou com respeito,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

AO INSPECTOR DA ALFANDEGA,
Nova York, N. Y.

No. 23451.

TIJOLOS PARA LIMPAR.

Os tijolos para limpar preparados com pedra pomes moída e mesclada com areia e depois impressada, serão sujeitos a um direito de \$6 por tonelada, de conformidade com o paragrapho 92, lei de 1897, como pedra pomes inteira ou em parte manufacturada.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESSOURO,
7 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENHOR: Este Departamento está de posse de um relatório do fiscal federal do districto sul de Nova York, em que communica que a appellação no caso dos Estados Unidos contra R. J. WADDELL & Co. (No. 3159), foi resolvida recentemente contra o Governo no Tribunal districtal de appellação dos Estados Unidos do segundo circuito.

As mercadorias que fizeram objecto do processo, consistiam em tijolos para limpar, preparados com pedra pomes moída e areia mescladas e impressadas em tijolos de diferentes tamanhos. Foram submettidos a despacho como "artigos compostos de substancias mineraes dos quaes

não existe classificação especial," e sujeitos á taxa de 35 por cento *ad valorem*, conforme o paragrapho 97 da lei de 24 de Julho de 1897. Os importadores protestaram, allegando que as mercadorias iam ser classificadas como pedra pomes manufacturada inteira ou em parte e sujeitas á taxa de \$6 por tonelada, de conformidade com o paragrapho 92 da mesma lei. A reclamação foi apoiada pelo Tribunal districtal de appellação dos Estados Unidos, confirmando o Tribunal a decisão do de jurisdicção inferior, sem expor razões.

O Procurador Geral communicou a este Departamento que se não continuará o processo. Ficais auctorizado, portanto, a remetter a usual relação certificada para a restituição da quantia paga em excesso dos direitos exigidos.

Sou com respeito,

O. L. SPAULDING,

Subsecretario.

AO INSPECTOR DA ALFANDEGA,
Nova York, N. Y.

—
No. 23452.

Por esta decisão que é a dada no dia 3 de Janeiro de 1902, pela Junta Geral de Avaliadores (United States Board of General Appraisers) na cidade de Nova York, declara-se que os artigos de algodão inteiramente acabados, como os cobertores de canua, ou as mantas para cavallos, que não tenham mescla de outra substancia, cujas orlas ou bordas estejam cosidas ou ribeteadas, devem ficar comprehendidos no paragrapho 310 da lei de 1897, como "tecidos de algodão de todas as classes, em peça ou em outra forma," e por conseguinte devem pagar direitos de accordo com o disposto no quadro I da dita lei, e não de accordo com o paragrapho 332, como "manufacturas de algodão não especificadas."

—
No. 23453.

Esta decisão, que é a adoptada pela Junta Geral de Avaliadores, a 3 de Janeiro de 1902, com o No. 5,058, dispõe que nos casos que se encontram pendentes, por virtude de appellação estabelecida em devida forma perante a "Board of Reappraisement," o administrador da alfandega carece de auctoridade para fazer uma liquidação; e a que fizer será nulla e sem nenhum valor.

—
No. 23454.

Por esta decisão (G. A. 5059) dispõe-se que os tecidos de algodão para fazer luvas que se assemelham aos artigos de ponto de meia que

se fazem na machina milanesa, e cujos fios não podem ser contados, desfiando-os ou por outro meio pratico, devem pagar direitos como manufacturas de algodão não especificadas, conforme o paragrapho 322 da lei de tarifa de 1897, mas não de accordo com as disposições (paragraphos 305 até 310 inclusive) da referida lei relativas aos tecidos de algodão cujos fios podem ser contados.

Nos. 23455, 23456, e 23457.

Pela primeira destas tres decisões modificam-se alguns artigos do Regulamento para o serviço dos Hospitaes da Marinha dos Estados Unidos.

Pela segunda, estabelece-se a classe de armazem ou deposito em que o chá deve ser depositado, enquanto durar a inspecção ou exame daquella mercadoria.

Pela terceira dispõe-se como devem ser classificadas as mercadorias conhecidas com o nome de *bean stick* e *bean cake*, quando se importarem nos Estados Unidos ou suas possessões.

No. 23458.

Por esta decisão mandam-se publicar de novo para conhecimento geral, varios artigos do codigo intitulado "Estatutos Revisados dos Estados Unidos" e do Regulamento da Junta de Inspectores relativos ao bom serviço dos vapores nos Estados Unidos, e aos deveres de seus officiaes.

No. 23459.

REEMBOLSO DE DIREITOS SOBRE PRECINTAS DE COURO CRÚ.

Reembolso de direitos sobre precintas de couro crú, feitas com couros seccos arsenicados por Chas. A. Schieren & Co., Nova York, N. Y.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,
11 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENHOR: Na exportação de precintas de couro crú, manufacturadas por CHAS. A. SCHIEREN & CO., de Nova York, N. Y. inteiramente de couros seccos arsenicados, será concedido um reembolso igual á quantia dos direitos de importação cobrados sobre o material que tem sido usado, menos a deducção legal de 1 por cento.

A declaração preliminar deverá especificar as marcas e numeros dos volumes e o conteudo de cada volume, como o indica a factura de

exportação. No caso das precintas com pontas metálicas, deverá ser declarado o número de cartões e o número de pés lineares das precintas contidas nelles em em cada volume. Quando as precintas são ponteadas, deverá ser declarado o número total de embrulhos que contém 100 pés de precintas das diferentes larguras commerciaes cada um, e o comprimento total das diversas larguras contidas em cada volume e no embarque inteiro.

O pedido de restituição de direitos deverá conter o número total de pés lineares de cada largura commercial das precintas exportadas, e o número de pés quadrados de conro representado pelas precintas separadamente e em conjuncto. O citado pedido deverá conter, além das declarações de estylo, que as precintas foram fabricadas do material e na maneira estabelecida na declaração jurada pelos manufactureiros, datada de 18 de Dezembro de 1901.

Na liquidação, será tomada como base para o reembolso de direitos, a quantidade de conro que foi importado e que possa igualar a quantidade de precintas exportadas (medida superficial) como fica declarada no pedido de reembolso de direitos, depois de comprovar-se officialmente as dimensões declaradas; mas em caso algum excederá um lado de conro de rez importada para cada 15 pés quadrados de precintas exportados.

Com respeito,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Sub-secretario.

[No. 23460.]

REEMBOLSO DE DIREITOS SOBRE ASPHALTO REFINADO.

Ficam extensivas as instruções deste Departamento, de 26 de Outubro de 1899 (Decisão No. 23042), ás exportações de asphalto refinado manufacturado pela "Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company" de Nova York, N. Y.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,
11 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENIOR: As instruções deste Departamento de 26 de Outubro de 1899, estabelecendo um typo para conceder a restituição de direitos sobre asphalto refinado manufacturado pela "Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company," pela presente ficam extensivas ás exportações de asphalto refinado, manufacturado inteiramente de asphalto crú importado do lago de Trindade pela Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company de Nova York.

Com respeito,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Sub-secretario.

Ao INSPECTOR DA ALFANDEGA,
Nova York.

No. 23461.

Por esta decisão, que foi expedida a 13 de Janeiro de 1902, manda-se que as barras de ferro, de forma oval e de diversos tamanhos, em cuja fabricação foi usado como combustível o carvão de lenha, e que não estejam especificadas na lei de 1897, devem pagar direitos á razão de \$12 por tonelada, como "barras e peças de ferro laminado ou batido, não especificadas," conforme o parágrafo 124 da mesma lei.

No. 23462.

ARTIGOS FABRICADOS POR ENCARCERADOS.

A compensação de que trata o art. 4 da lei de 22 de Junho de 1874, não pode ser concedida nos casos que envolvem a importação de artigos manufacturados por encarcerados.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,

13 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENHOR: Este Departamento está de posse do vosso officio de 3 de corrente em que communicais que certa pessoa em Kingston, Canadá, deseja dar informações a este Governo relativas á importação illega nos Estados Unidos, de certos artigos manufacturados no Canadá por encarcerados, com a condição de que receba uma recompensa pelas ditas informações.

Tambem requereis que se vos informe si o Departamento concederá ou não, ao denunciador, a metade da quantia resultante da apprehensão dos artigos feitos por encarcerados, ja sejam introduzidos nos Estados Unidos na forma legal, ou clandestinamente.

Em resposta, tenho a honra de informar-vos que a secção 31 da lei de 24 de Julho de 1897 prohibe a introdução de generos, objectos e mercadorias manufacturadas inteiramente ou em parte, em parte estrangeiro, por encarcerados, e o Secretario do Thesouro está aucto- rizado para prescrever as medidas que forem necessarias para o cumprimento desta disposição. Esta lei é uma reprodução das leis anteriores sobre a materia.

A decisão No. 11934, de Outubro de 1891, deste Departamento, que quando se provar por testemunho sufficiente que se tem effectuado contra a lei, a importação de mercadorias manufacturadas por encarcerados, as ditas mercadorias poderão, á opção do importador, ser exportadas immediatamente sem pagarem direitos, ou, não seguindo este modo de proceder, as mercadorias serão apprehendidos, iniciando se o juizo respectivo para sua condemnação e destruição de accordo com a lei.

Esta disposição está ainda em vigor e desta se depreheende que, como os artigos desta descripção não podem entrar nos Estados Unidos por

o consumo, não é possível cobrar direitos, nem dispor delles, por meio de hasta publica, e como a secção 4 da lei sobre denuncias dispõe a compensação para denunciantes sómente nos casos em que os direitos estiverem retidos ou se tiver incorrido em uma multa, pena ou confiscação, um pedido de recompensa como denunciante não pode ser considerado favoravelmente por este Departamento.

Com respeito,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

Sr. LEGARE PHENIX,
Agente Especial do Departamento do Thesouro,
Ogdensburg, N. Y.

No. 23463.

REEMBOLSO DE DIREITOS—MARCAS DE SACCOS.

A decisão deste Departamento, de 28 de Abril de 1899 (No. 21067), é applicavel ao lado do sacco que leva a marca pela qual seu conteúdo é conhecido no commercio.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,
14 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENIOR: Este Departamento está de posse de vosso officio de 21 do proximo passado, transmittindo a reclamação de Bemis Brothers Bag Company, pedindo que se lhes conceda o desconto sobre os 4,480 saccos contendo farinha de caroço de algodão, por estarem comprehendidos, com anterioridade, na guia No. 1501 e exportados pelo vapor *Othello* no dia 22 de Novembro de 1901.

Parece que foram cumpridos todos os requisitos do regulamento, com a excepção de que as palavras "para reembolso de direitos," não apparecem no mesmo lado do sacco em que se encontram as marcas de embarque.

Em resposta, tenho de informar-vos que a decisão deste Departamento de 28 de Abril de 1899 (no. 21067) prescreve que "taes marcas devem ser feitas com tinta indelevel, no lado do sacco que exhibe as marcas, e em letras não menores de 2 pollegadas de altura com um largo proporcional." Esta decisão refere-se ao lado do sacco que leva a marca pela qual seu conteúdo é conhecido no commercio, e não é applicavel á marca de embarque. Pode haver casos em que o conteúdo dos saccos não está designado por nenhuma marca ou nome commercial, e nos quaes só apparece a marca de embarque; em tal caso, a decisão acima mencionada será cumprida, si as palavras "para reembolso" apparecem no lado do sacco em que se encontram as marcas de embarque.

A vista dos factos expostos, ficis auctorizado pela presente para

Bull. No. 2—02—16

proceder á liquidação do despacho em questão, e expedir um certificado para o reembolso de direitos.

Com respeito,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Sub-secretario.

INSPECTOR DA ALFANDEGA,
Nova Orleans, La.

No. 23464.

OBRA CHAMADA DE "APPLICAÇÃO" NÃO É "BORDADO"—CHINELLAS OU SANDALIAS PAGARÃO OS DIREITOS ESTABELECIDOS PARA CALÇADO.

As chinellas ou sandalias turcas enfeitadas com fios metallicos, feitas em sua maior parte de couro, pagarão direitos de accordo com o paragrapho 438 da lei de 1897, como "calçado feito de couro" e não como artigos bordados com fios metallicos, em virtude do disposto nos paragraphos 339 e 179.

A designação caprichosa de qualquer artigo, não descripto como tal em uma lei aduaneira, não é motivo para retiral-a da classe generica descripta na Tarifa.

A mercadoria em questão consiste em chinellas turcas, despachada pelo avaliador como "calçado feito de couro e bordado na parte superior com fios metallicos." Foi classificada pelo inspector conforme o paragrapho 179, da lei de tarifa de 1897, em virtude da condição inserta no paragrapho 339 da mesma lei. As partes protestam que os artigos citados devem pagar direitos á razão de 25 por cento *ad valorem*, segundo o provisto no paragrapho 438 da dita tarifa, como "botas e sapatos feitos de couro."

Os direitos, de accordo com o paragrapho 179, são 60 por cento *ad valorem* sobre "rendas, bordados, tranças, galões, enfeites ou outros artigos feitos inteiramente ou em maior parte de arame ou lamella de onropel, franjas ou fios de metal." A parte a proposito do paragrapho 339, diz o que segue:

"339. * * * vestidos * * * e outros artigos ou tecidos bordados de qualquer maneira á mão ou por machina, seja com uma letra, monogramma, ou de outro modo; artigos de bastidor ou applicados; * * * todos os precedentes, compostos em todo ou em principal parte de linho, algodão, ou outra fibra vegetal, e não especificados em outra parte desta tarifa; * * * com tanto que não paguem nenhuns vestidos ou outro artigo ou tecido, bordados á mão ou á machina, uma taxa menor que a imposta em qualquer quadro desta tarifa sobre quaesquer bordados das mesmas materias que com ponham taes bordados."

Das provas e do exame da amostra do artigo submettido á nossa consideração, encontramos que tal enfeite de fios metallicos não é bordado ou feito da mesma maneira como bordados á mão ou á machina.

Este é o que se conhece sob o nome de trabalho de applicação, sendo cosido o enfeite sobre o sapato com fio de algodão ou linho. A Junta tem sustentado uniformemente que os artigos de applicação não são bordados ou artigos bordados (como nos casos: De Maesener, G. A., 1151; Mandel, G. A., 2943; Muser, G. A., 4030). Ainda que os artigos, tecidos ou vestidos applicados, feitos de linho, algodão ou outras fibras vegetaes, são especificados no dito paragrapho 339, observar-se-há que a ultima parte do citado paragrapho, em virtude do qual o Inspector justifica sua classificação, refere-se unicamente a artigos bordados, excluindo assim, de uma maneira implicita, os artigos de outra natureza, inclusive as chinellas em questão.

As chinellas não podem ser comprehendidas no paragrapho 179, porque as provas demonstram satisfactoriamente, que o valor do couro nos ditos artigos é, pelo menos, tres vezes o valor dos enfeites metallicos, e além disto, o paragrapho refere-se sómente a mercadorias compostas em sua maior parte de fios metallicos, ou dos outros materiaes mencionados nelle.

A phrase "sapatos feitos de couro," inserta no paragrapho 438, tem sido uniformemente interpretada para significar sapatos compostos em sua maior parte de couro (como nos casos: Wise, 93 Fed. Rep., 443; Robitsek, G. A., 249; Sang Chong, G. A., 3790; Wing Tuck & Co., G. A., 4547. Tambem, veja-se: Estados Unidos contra Churchill, 106 Fed. Rep., 672, e Alms, G. A., 4531). A Junta já decidiu muitas vezes que uma chinella é uma especie de sapato ligeiro, assim chamada devido a que se pode pôr com facilidade e usal-a em trajo de casa. (Casos: Vantine, G. A., 319, e Robitsek, G. A., 1373.)

Por consequente, estando os artigos compostos em sua maior parte de couro, são comprehendidos no dito paragrapho 438, como "sapatos feitos de couro." Não tem significação alguma que os artigos em questão sejam conhecidos ou vendidos no commercio sob o nome de chinellas turcas, e não sob o nome especifico de sapatos. A designação de qualquer artigo, não descripto como tal em uma lei aduaneira, não é um motivo para retiral-a da classe generica descripta na tarifa (casos: White, 53 Fed. Rep., 787; Claffin, 121; 2 C. C. A., 647; Charnock, G. A., 3248).

Em vista dos casos precedentes e do exame feito, consideramos que as chinellas de que tratamos, devem pagar direitos á razão de 25 por cento *ad valorem*, de conformidade com o paragrapho 438.

Por consequente, a classificação do requerente é confirmada e a decisão do inspector revocada.

PROGRESSO DURANTE UM SEculo.

Estatisticas interessantes relativas ao desenvolvimento industrial, commercial e financeiro dos Estados Unidos, durante o seculo XIX,

foram publicadas ultimamente pela Secção de Estatística do Departamento do Thesouro. Entre os factos apresentados demonstrando o progresso do paiz são o desenvolvimento da producção, o desenvolvimento do commercio, o augmento da riqueza publica, o augmento da circulação monetaria, o augmento dos depositos nas caixas economicas e o crescente numero de depositantes nas caixas economicas e outras instituições bancarias e o decrescimento na importancia dos juros da divida publica.

Quanto á producção do paiz vê-se que a producção de algodão subiu de 155,556 fardos em 1800 a 9,436,416 fardos em 1900; a de lã, de 35,802,114 libras em 1840 a 302,502,328 libras em 1901; trigo, de 151,999,906 alqueires em 1866 a 522,229,505 alqueires em 1900; milho, de 867,946,295 alqueires em 1866 a 2,105,516 alqueires em 1900; cobre, de 650 toneladas em 1850 a 270,588 toneladas em 1900; ferro em lingoados, de 165,000 toneladas em 1830 a 15,800,000 toneladas em 1901; petroleo, de 21,000,000 gallões em 1860 a 2,661,233,568 gallões em 1900; carvão de pedra, de 3,358,899 toneladas em 1850 a 267,850,000 toneladas em 1901, e ouro, no valor de \$50,000,000 em 1850 a \$79,171,000 em 1900.

Durante o periodo de que se trata, o valor das exportações tem crecido de \$70,971,780 em 1800 a \$1,487,764,991 em 1901, e o das importações de \$91,252,768 em 1800 a \$823,172,165 em 1901. A riqueza publica do paiz subiu de \$7,135,780,000 em 1850 a \$94,300,000,000 em 1900, a riqueza por cabeça sendo de \$307.69 em 1850 e de \$1,235.86 em 1900.

A circulação monetaria em 1860 foi de \$435,407,252, comparada com \$2,175,387,277 em 1901. Em 1830 os depositos nas caixas economicas foram de \$6,973,304, ao passo que em 1901 attingiram a \$2,597,094,580.

Pode-se ter uma idea do augmento havido na extensão das vias ferreas pelo facto de que em 1850 a extensão total foi de 9,021 milhas, ao passo que em 1901 attingiu a 199,378 milhas. Houve um augmento nos transportes de fretes e uma diminuição nas taxas destes. Calcula-se que no periodo em referencia a area da Republica tem quadruplicado e a população tornou-se dez-e-seis vezes maior.

SITUAÇÃO ECONOMICA SOB O PONTO DE VISTA INGLEZ.

A posição que occupam os Estados Unidos entre seus concurrentes commerciaes, particularmente os da Europa, se vê dos dados estatisticos publicados no Anuario do "London Daily Mail" para o anno de 1902. Nos diversos capitulos desta obra se analysam e se discutem os principaes elementos da situação economica dos Estados Unidos. Quanto á riqueza, os Estados Unidos occupam o primeiro lugar na lista das grandes nações, as cifras para os diversos paizes sendo como segue: Estados Unidos, £16,350,000,000; Reino Unido, £11,806,000,000; França, £9,690,000,000; Allemanha, £8,052,000,000; Russia, £6,425,000,000.

A divida publica dos Estados Unidos é a mais pequena como se pode ver do seguinte quadro:

Estados Unidos	£221, 000, 000
Allemanha	651, 000, 000
Reino Unido	706, 000, 000
Russia	711, 000, 000
França	1, 239, 000, 000

A proporção por cento da divida á riqueza é como segue:

Estados Unidos	1.4
Reino Unido	6.0
Allemanha	8.1
Russia	11.1
França	12.8

Tratando da concorrência commercial diz o Annuario que o primeiro anno do seculo XX começaram infelizmente para duas das quatro principais nações industriaes do mundo. O commercio dos Estados Unidos não mostron diminuição sobre o dos annos de grande prosperidade de 1899 e 1900, mas, ao contrario, a maioria das industrias continuavam a gozar de grande prosperidade. A França, que tinha respondido em menor gráo a essa prosperidade, não foi affectada pela decadencia ou pelo progresso nos outros paizes. Na Inglaterra e na Allemanha, porém, a depressão industrial foi severamente sentida.

Quanto a produção de trigo do mundo, vê-se que os Estados Unidos occupam o primeiro lugar entre os paizes productores deste cereal. A colheita de trigo do mundo em 1901 foi distribnida assim, em quartirões inglezes:

Estados Unidos	90, 000, 000	Hespanha	13, 000, 000
Russia	42, 000, 000	Romania e Bulgaria	12, 000, 000
França	38, 000, 000	Allemanha	11, 000, 000
India	30, 000, 000	Reino Unido	7, 000, 000
Italia	17, 000, 000	Australia	7, 000, 000
Hungria	16, 000, 000		

A produção de trigo da Republica Argentina não está comprehendida neste calculo do "Daily Mail."

No capitulo intitulado "Fight for the Iron Trade" (Lucta pelo Commercio de Ferro), o annuario chama a attenção para o facto de que hoje os Estados Unidos são o paiz maior productor de ferro e aço do mundo. A este respeito diz o seguinte:

"Notar-se-á que o Reino Unido tem retrogrado, produzindo 396,749 toneladas menos em 1900 que em 1899, a produção total da Grã Bretanha sendo de cerca de 5,000,000 toneladas menos que a dos Estados Unidos. Outra feição pouco satisfactoria do commercio de ferro e aço da Grã Bretaha é que em 1900 importámos o ferro e o aço em maior quantidade, e exportamos menor quantidade destes productos que em qualquer anno anterior, ao passo que as exportações de ferro e aço dos Estados Unidos foram as maiores jamais registradas."

Os quadros que acompanham a esta exposição mostram que a produção de ferro em linguados em 1900 foi como segue:

	Toneladas.
Estados Unidos	13, 789, 242
Reino Unido	8, 908, 570
Allemanha	8, 494, 852
França	2, 699, 494
Russia	2, 821, 000

A produção de aço foi a seguinte:

	Toneladas.
Estados Unidos	10, 087, 322
Grã Bretanha	4, 901, 054
Allemanha	4, 799, 000
França	1, 624, 046
Russia	1, 494, 000

CONDIÇÃO DAS COLHEITAS.

O relatório mensal sobre as colheitas, publicado pela Secção Meteorologica do Departamento de Agricultura, diz o seguinte: As informações relativas á condição do trigo são em geral pouco satisfactorias excepto em Kansas e Nebraska, onde a perspectiva é animadora, ainda que em algumas secções destes dois Estados a colheita soffren por ser usada como pasto. A falta de neve para proteger as sementeiras durante a maior parte do mez de Janeiro, e as frequentes geladas alterando com os degelos nos Estados banhados pelos rios Mississippi e Ohio e nos Estados centraes da costa do Atlantico, tem deixado o trigo em condições muito desfavoraveis. Em uma zona consideravel de Kentucky e Tennessee a condição do trigo é tão desfavoravel que a area semeada será lavrada de novo e semeada de outras colheitas. A condição do trigo de inverno na costa do Pacifico é muito satisfactoria.

CONSTRUÇÃO DE ESTRADAS DE FERRO EM 1901.

A construção de vias ferreas nos Estados Unidos em 1901 excedeu á de qualquer anno anterior desde 1890. A extensão das linhas construidas em 1901 foi de 5,057 milhas. Acrescentando-se a extensão das linhas em trafego em 1900, que foi calculada em 194,321 milhas, a extensão total attinge a 199,378 milhas.

Essas novas vias ferreas são distribuidas assim: Texas occupa o primeiro lugar, com 583 milhas; seguem-lhe Oklahoma, com 428 milhas; New Mexico, com 275 milhas; Georgia, com 303 milhas; Wisconsin, com 196 milhas; Missouri, com 189 milhas; Indiana, com 174 milhas; Minnesota, com 171 milhas; Illinois, com 164 milhas; Michigan, com 164; Louisiana, 160 milhas; Territorio Indiano, 157 milhas; Arkansas, 156 milhas, e Pennsylvania 153 milhas. Dos outros Estados, nenhum augmentou suas vias-ferreas por extensão maior de 150 milhas.

Ao passo que a extensão das vias ferreas e a quantidade de cargas transportadas têm augmentado constantemente como resultado do assombroso desenvolvimento commercial do paiz, os preços pelo transporte de cargas têm soffrido consideravel redução. Segundo estatísticas subministradas pela Repartição de Estatísticas, o preço por tonelada de carga transportada foi de 1.24 centavos em 1882; 1.03 centavos em 1887; 93 centavos em 1890; 84 centavos em 1895; 80 centavos em 1897, e 75 centavos em 1900.

PRODUÇÃO DE MINERAES EM 1901.

Estatísticas da produção mineral dos Estados Unidos em 1901, organisadas pela Secção de Estatística do Departamento de Thesouro, mostram que a produção de ouro, prata, ferro, aço, cobre, carvão de pedra e oleo mineral em 1901 foi a maior jamais registrada. A produção de ouro em 1901 foi calculada em \$80,218,800, contra \$79,171,000 em 1900, que representa a maior produção de ouro até agora realizada nos Estados Unidos. A produção de prata em 1901 é calculada em 59,653,788 onças, comparada com 57,647,000 onças no anno anterior. A produção de ferro em linguados é calculada em 15,800,000 toneladas de 2,240 libras cada uma, contra 13,789,242 toneladas em 1900, que foi a maior produção registrada nos annos anteriores a este. A produção de carvão de pedra é calculada em 267,850,000 toneladas de 2,240 libras cada uma, contra 240,965,917 toneladas em 1900. A produção de petroleo em 1901 foi estimada em 2,772,000,000 gallões, contra 2,661,233,568 gallões em 1900, que foi a maior produção havida anteriormente a este anno. O cobre é o unico producto na lista cuja produção mostra uma ligeira diminuição em 1901 comparada com a de 1900. A produção deste mineral em 1901 foi de 265,625 toneladas, ou seja 5,000 toneladas menos que em 1900. Estes algarismos mostram não só que a produção de mineraes nos Estados Unidos em 1901 excedeu á de qualquer anno anterior, mas que excedeu á de qualquer outro paiz.

Em 1900 as cifras da produção de petroleo da Russia excederam ás dos Estados Unidos, mas é provavel que a enorme produção dos Estados Unidos estimada para 1901, fará que este paiz occupe outra vez o primeiro lugar na lista dos paizes productores de petroleo. Quanto á concorrência na produção do carvão, diz o Anuario do "London Daily Mail" que "os Estados Unidos nos têm sobrepujado nos ultimos dous annos como um paiz productor de carvão." A produção total de carvão dos Estados Unidos em 1900 excedeu á de qualquer outro paiz, e como a produção de 1901 foi 27,000,000 toneladas mais que em 1900, é evidente que os Estados Unidos occupam o primeiro lugar na lista das nações productoras de carvão.

EXPORTAÇÕES DE TRIGO.

As exportações de trigo e de farinha dos Estados Unidos durante o primeiro trimestre do exercício de 1902 (os mezes de Julho, Agosto e Setembro de 1901) ascenderam a 83,940,000 alqueires (2,284,496.67 toneladas metricas). Nos seis annos fiscaes anteriores, as exportações de trigo effectuadas duraute o primeiro trimestre foram de 20 a 30 por cento do total das exportações de trigo feitas duraute o anno. A maxima exportação de trigo feita no primeiro trimestre duraute os seis annos immediatamente anteriores a este, foi de 54,291,000 *alqueires* no primeiro trimestre do anno fiscal de 1897, ou seja 25 por cento do total. Si as exportações no primeiro trimestre do corrente exercicio constituirem 25 por cento do total das exportações, este total attingirá a 332,000,000 *alqueires*, que é 114,000,000 *alqueires* mais que a quantidade exportada no anno anterior.

Si a colheita de trigo deste anno for tão dimiuinta como tem sido calculada, é evidente que será impossivel exportar tão avultada quantidade. A quantidade de trigo que a Europa terá de importar para satisfazer as exigencias do consumo foi estimado em muito menos de 300,000,000 alqueirês, e por consequente será de admirar que seja mantida a proporção de exportação consignada para o primeiro trimestre. As exportações effectuadas no mez de Agosto foram o dobro das de Agosto de 1899, quasi o dobro das de Agosto de 1897 (anno em que houve diminuta colheita na Europa) e muito mais que o dobro das de Agosto nos ultimos seis annos. Por consequente, uma diminuição nos embarques desde Agosto, não destroe as estimativas de uma seria redução na colheita Europea.

Que ha tal redução na colheita da Europa e consequente necessidade de cereaes em consideravel quantidade pode-se ver das seguintes estatisticas: A producção total de trigo do Imperio Allemão em 1900 foi de 3,841,165 toneladas metricas, e a de centeio foi de 8,550,659 toneladas, ou um total de 12,391,824 toneladas de cereaes para pão. Além da producção nacional, foram importadas 978,874 toneladas de trigo e 817,242 toneladas de centeio, ou seja um total de 1,816,026 toneladas. Por consequente, se-vê que o consumo total dos principaes cereaes usados na fabricação de pão foi de 14,207,850 toneladas, o que mostra um augmento de 22 por cento em dez annos. Em 1900 houve uma boa colheita e as importações foram minimas, mas devido á secca, um máo inverno e outras causas, a colheita de 1901 foi consideravelmente menor que a normal; e n'uma memoria aprezentada ao Governo pela mais eminente organização agricola da Allemanha se calcula que a falta de cereaes na Prussia determinará a compra dos mesmos no estrangeiro pelo valor nunca menor de \$67,246,000, tendo-se como base os preços médios do anno passado. Neste calculo se comprehende pouco mais da metade do Imperio Allemão, e si as mesmas

condições prevalecerem em todo o Imperio sera preciso importar cereaes pelo valor de \$100,000,000 durante o inverno.

POPULAÇÃO TOTAL EM 1900.

Segundo o relatório da Repartição do Recenseamento, ultimamente publicado, a população total dos Estados Unidos, incluindo suas possessões insulares, no dia 1º de Junho de 1900, foi de 84,233,069 habitantes, distribuídos assim: O continente norte-americano, 75,994,575 habitantes; as Philippinas, 6,961,339; Porto Rico, 953,243; Hawaí, 154,001; Alaska, 63,592; Guam, 9,000; Samoa americana, 6,100; pessoas no serviço militar e naval dos Estados Unidos que estão fóra do paiz, 91,219. Os algarismos correspondentes á população das Philippinas foram subministrados pelo chefe da secção de estatísticas da Commissão Philippina.

Diz o relatório que o recenseamento decimo-segundo dos Estados Unidos comprehende, além do continente norte-americano, sómente Alaska e Hawaí e que os algarismos correspondentes ás demais possessões dos Estados Unidos são tomados de fontes fidedignas, os mais exactos que se podiam obter. Em fim do seculo XVIII, a população dos Estados Unidos foi avaliada em 5,333,000 habitantes, pelo que verifica-se que a população em 1900 é quasi dezeseis vezes maior do que era ha cem annos.

OBRAS DE MELHORAMENTO NO PORTO DE SAN PEDRO.

Diz-se que o Governo dos Estados Unidos vai empregar milhões de dollars em obras de melhoramento no porto de San Pedro, situado na costa meridional do Estado da California. Um contracto foi celebrado ha algum tempo para a construcção de um quebra-mar que será de 8,500 pés de extensão e custará \$3,000,000.- A sexta parte dos trabalhos já esta concluída e na restante os trabalhos estão sendo proseguidos com comparativa rapidez. Espera-se que o porto será concluído dentro de quatro annos, ainda que antes d'aquella data, terá-se conseguido o fim que se tinha em vista, que é a creação de um ancoradouro externo de uma milha quadrada de extensão onde poderão ancorar-se os maiores navios do mundo.

Depois de despendidos \$2,000,000 em obras de melhoramento deste porto, haverá uma superficie de agua de 800 geiras com uma profundidade de 24 pés e um ancoradouro de 9 milhas de extensão. Depois de concluído este porto poderá ser comparado vantajosamente com os principaes portos commerciaes do mundo, taes como o do Clyde, do Tamisa, etc. O quebra-mar está sendo construído na parte que dá accesso ao porto. Torna possível a approximação dos navios seja qual for o tempo e permite uma ancoragem externa a qual dará grande importancia ao valor do porto.

MEXICO.

PERSPECTIVA DE UM AUGMENTO NA PRODUÇÃO DO ASSUCAR.

Segundo a imprensa do Mexico, o anno de 1902 promette ser notavel pela producção de assucar na Republica. Capitalistas, tanto nacionaes como estrangeiros, estão empregando avultadas sommas nessa industria, melhorando e ampliando as plantações existentes e estabelecendo outras novas. Nos Estados de Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas e Veracruz, capital americano e francez, está sendo empregado em novas e extensas plantações, tendo installações as mais modernas e aperfeiçoadas para a producção de assucar. A capacidade productora das velhas plantações está sendo augmentada pela acquisição de novos terrenos para o cultivo da canna e de machinas aperfeiçoadas para moer e refinar o assucar.

O "Mexican Herald" noticia que machinas no valor de \$350,000 foram encomendadas para diversas plantações, as quaes deverão ser entregues em Maio de 1902. Os cultivadores de assucar esperam que a produção deste genero este anno será de 25 a 30 por cento em excesso da de 1901. Só com o producto das refinações de San Cristoba e Penuco, no Estado de Veracruz, e a de Alvarado no Estado de Sinaloa, ter-se-há realizado a maxima porcentagem de augmento calculada. A isto deve-se ajuntar o producto das outras tres novas plantações, assim como o augmento provavel de producção dos pequenos e mais velhos engenhos como resultado do emprego nelles de processos mais modernos. Si a producção de assucar do Mexico continuar augmentando na mesma proporção durante os proximos dous ou tres annos como se deu nos ultimos cinco annos, este paiz tornar-se-há um exportador do producto.

NICARAGUA.

DIREITOS DE IMPORTAÇÃO SOBRE ESSENCIAS E OLEOS ESSENCIAES.

Um decreto publicado no "Diario Oficial" em Abril e Novembro de 1901, contem as seguintes disposições:

"ARTIGO 1º. Essencias para a preparação de licores poderão ser importadas somente pelos fabricantes que tem auctorização escripta do Director Geral do Ministerio competente, sujeitando-se ao pagamento dos direitos estipulados na tarifa vigente.

"ART. 2º. Os oleos essenciaes não poderão ser importados senão por chimicos ou medicos pharmaceuticos e deverão ser usados exclusivamente na preparação de medicinas ou prescripções medicinaes."

Nos pedidos de auctorização que se fizerem ao Ministerio da Fazenda, as pessoas interessadas deverão especificar as essencias que se desejam importar, de forma que a auctorização concedida pelo Ministerio será applicavel somente áquellas que podem ser usadas na preparação de drogas.

URUGUAY.

EXPORTAÇÃO PELO PORTO DE MONTEVIDÉO NOS PRIMEIROS NOVE MEZES DE 1901.

O seguinte quadro mostra as principaes mercadorias que foram exportadas pelo porto de Montevidéu nos primeiros nove mezes de 1901:

Couros secco de boi.....	624,302
Couros salgados de boi.....	458,920
Pelles de carneiro..... fardos..	9,589
Lã..... id.....	64,927
Pello..... id.....	1,012
Xarque..... id.....	393,124
Carne fresca..... toneladas..	2,685
Sebo..... pipas..	33,904
Farinha de trigo..... saccos..	21,988
Farelo..... id.....	6,824
Trigo..... id.....	4,428
Milho..... id.....	118,535
Linhaça..... id.....	6,176
Ossos e cinzas..... toneladas..	7,900
Linguas seccas em conserva..... caixas..	15,888
Chifres.....	998,016

COMMERCIO DA GRÃ BRETANHA COM A AMERICA LATINA EM 1901.

Segundo estatisticas dadas no relatório preliminar publicado pelo Governo inglez com o titulo de "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," para o anno de 1901, o commercio da Grã Bretanha com a America latina em 1901 mostra uma consideravel redução comparado com o de 1900. As estatisticas dessa publicação, porém, não comprehendem todas as transacções commerciaes da Grã Bretanha com os paizes da America latina, ainda que se dão as quantidades e os valores dos principaes artigos de importação e exportação. Informações mais completas não serão publicadas por alguns mezes. Segundo as informações preliminares as importações na Grã Bretanha procedentes da America latina foram no valor de £15,353,076 em 1901, contra £16,734,360 em 1900. As exportações da Grã Bretanha para os paizes sul-americanos foram avaliadas em £11,857,915 em 1901, contra £13,505,818 em 1900.

Dá-se em seguida o summario do commercio da Grã Bretanha com a America latina, cada paiz sendo considerado separadamente.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

Importação.	1901.	1900.	Differença.
Gado vaccum.....	.....	£667,500	£667,500
Gado lanigero.....	.....	289,000	289,000
Trigo.....	£2,670,355	6,088,923	3,418,568
Milho.....	2,616,524	1,514,313	1,102,211
Carneiros.....	1,960,599	1,689,078	261,521
Assucar não refinado.....	307,825	107,564	200,261
Sebo e estearina.....	273,068	239,288	33,780
Couros.....	74,300	18,629	55,671
Linhaça.....	1,516,736	682,122	834,614
Total.....	9,409,407	11,296,417	1,887,010

No quadro supra não se comprehendem as importações de carne fresca, manteiga, queijo, quebracho e mais dous ou tres artigos de importancia.

O numero de gado vaccum e gado lanigero que a Grã Bretanha importou da Republica Argentina em 1900, foi de 38,562 e 178,969, respectivamente, ao passo que em 1901, não houve importações destes productos. A quantidade de trigo importada em 1901 foi de 808,040,000 libras, ou 13,467,333 alqueires, contra 1,852,400,000 libras ou 30,873,333 alqueires em 1900. A quantidade de milho que se importou em 1901 foi de 1,044,360,000 libras ou 18,649,286 alqueires, contra 652,620,000 libras (11,653,929 alqueires) em 1900. Outras importações da Republica Argentina foram: Linhaça, 664,528 quarteirões em 1901, contra 310,664 quarteirões em 1900; carneiros, 127,165,400 libras em 1901, contra 111,479,500 libras em 1900; sebo e estearina, 20,440,400 libras em 1901, contra 17,826,900 libras em 1900; assucar, 67,422,300 libras em 1901, contra 21,756,900 libras em 1900; couros, 3,263,100 libras em 1901, contra 757,500 libras em 1900.

Os productos da Grã Bretanha exportados para a Republica Argentina nos dous annos em comparação, com seus respectivos valores, foram como segue:

Artigos.	1901	1900	Diferença.
Artigos de algodão	£1, 174, 882	£1, 561, 838	386, 956
Artigos de juta	326, 451	321, 072	5, 379
Artigos de linho	49, 190	46, 340	2, 850
Tecidos de lã	116, 987	192, 884	75, 897
Tecidos de estambre	164, 769	361, 763	196, 994
Tapetes	25, 962	45, 867	18, 175
Ferragens e cutelaria	46, 335	56, 897	10, 562
Ferro de estrada de ferro	587, 543	322, 539	265, 004
Ferro galvanizado	321, 364	321, 676	312
Ferro fundido e forjado	394, 382	433, 673	39, 291
Folha de lata	50, 491	73, 731	23, 243
Cimento	31, 955	32, 549	594
Louça de barro e porcelana	41, 642	57, 645	16, 003
Total	3, 332, 683	3, 818, 477	485, 794

Os principaes artigos importados do Brazil em 1901, comparados com os de 1900, foram como segue:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.	Diferença.
Café	£228, 001	£90, 805	£137, 196
Assucar não refinado	155, 393	55, 413	99, 980
Algodão em rama	170, 041	669, 595	399, 554
Couros salgados	27, 485	31, 200	3, 715
Total	680, 920	847, 013	166, 093

Respeito á importação da borracha não se faz distincção de paizes no relatório preliminar.

A quantidade de café recebida em 1901 foi de 13,262,400 libras,

contra 4,385,300 libras em 1900; as importações de assucar ascenderam a 34,373,800 libras em 1901, contra 10,658,000 libras em 1900; a quantidade de couros importada do Brazil em 1901, foi de 1,156,900 libras, contra 1,283,500 libras em 1900.

Os principaes artigos da Grã Bretanha exportados para o Brazil nos dous annos que se comparam, foram como segue:

Artigos.	1900.	1901.	Differença.
Carvão e outros combustíveis.....	£722,526	£803,837	£81,311
Artigos de algodão.....	800,000	1,196,298	396,298
Artigos de juta.....	30,816	15,236	15,580
Fios de juta.....	336,768	262,380	74,388
Artigos de linho.....	41,162	67,061	25,919
Tecidos de lã.....	52,508	71,080	18,572
Tecidos de estambre.....	83,917	122,293	38,376
Ferragens e cutelaria.....	48,063	63,831	15,768
Ferro de ferro-carril.....	71,933	94,948	23,015
Ferro manufacturado.....	186,891	330,417	143,526
Folha de lata.....	45,945	74,187	28,242
Cimento.....	10,492	21,453	10,961
Louça de barro e porcellana.....	57,446	64,417	6,971
Couros.....	31,356	39,767	8,411
Azete de semente.....	52,016	54,183	2,167
Manufacturas de cobre.....	35,893	63,136	27,243
Total.....	2,607,745	3,334,324	726,519

A quantidade total de carvão de pedra, coke e combustível de potente exportada da Grã Bretanha para o Brazil em 1901, foi de 813,473 toneladas, contra 793,560 toneladas em 1900.

CHILE.

Conforme os dados estatísticos consignados no relatório preliminar, as importações de cobre em todas as formas, em 1901, precedentes do Chile, foram avaliadas em £1,455,435, contra £1,417,137 em 1900. Si o nitrato de soda importado pela Grã Bretanha em 1901 veiu em sua totalidade do Chile, como é provavel, as importações deste artigo foram no valor de £2,365,482 em 1901, contra £2,578,467 em 1900. Em 1901, não houve importações de trigo chileno, ao passo que em 1900, o valor do trigo recebido do Chile foi de £868.

As exportações para o Chile nos dous annos que se comparam, incluíram os seguintes artigos:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.	Differença.
Artigos de algodão.....	£744,384	£998,277	253,893
Tecidos de lã.....	112,590	144,046	31,456
Tecidos de estambre.....	148,751	212,858	64,107
Tapetes.....	31,478	45,105	13,627
Ferragens e cutelaria.....	35,159	32,680	2,479
Ferro de estrada de ferro.....	8,688	25,199	61,489
Ferro galvanizado.....	115,536	144,459	28,923
Ferro manufacturado.....	151,230	190,211	33,981
Total.....	1,425,816	1,792,835	367,019

PERU.

As importações de productos do Peru nos dous annos em comparação incluíram os seguintes artigos:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.	Diferença.
Assucar.....	£41,761	£129,353	- £87,592
Cobre.....	285,152	111,717	+ 173,435
Lã de alpaca, lama e vicunha.....	226,649	205,839	+ 20,810
Total.....	553,562	446,909	+ 106,653

A quantidade de assucar importada do Peru em 1901, foi de 9,573,700 toneladas, contra 24,010,700 toneladas em 1900. A quantidade de lã de alpaca, lama e vicunha importada em 1901 e 1900, foi de 4,641,248 toneladas e 4,236,566 toneladas, respectivamente.

Os principais artigos exportados pela Grã Bretanha com destino ao Peru nos dous annos em comparação foram como segue:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.	Diferença.
Artigos de algodão.....	£358,069	£301,588	+ £56,481
Tecidos de lã.....	85,707	81,627	+ 4,080
Tecidos de estambre.....	44,162	37,788	+ 6,374
Ferro de estrada de ferro.....	16,744	27,952	- 11,208
Ferro manufacturado.....	31,575	29,830	+ 1,745
Total.....	536,257	478,785	+ 57,472

Os demais productos recebidos da America Latina foram como segue:

Da America Central se receberam 23,837,900 libras de café no valor de £739,006 em 1901, contra 17,789,700 libras no valor de £611,882 em 1900:

Da America do Sul se importaram 63,118,476 libras de lã, no valor de £1,604,699, contra 30,205,932 libras, no valor de £957,804 em 1900.

As importações dos demais paizes da America Latina não são especificadas, mas as exportações para esses paizes foram como segue:

Paizes.	1901.	1900.	Diferença.
AS ANTILHAS.			
Artigos de linho.....	£155,830	£252,129	- £96,299
Manufacturas de ferro.....	57,669	72,813	- 15,144
Saccos.....	11,375	18,409	- 7,034
Total.....	224,874	343,351	- 118,477
CUBA E PORTO RICO.			
Ferro de estrada de ferro.....	14,184	20,243	- 6,059
Arroz e farinha de arroz.....	458,917	422,018	+ 36,899
Total.....	473,101	442,261	+ 30,840
MEXICO.			
Artigos de algodão.....	252,901	401,288	- 148,387
Artigos de linho.....	26,783	39,641	- 12,858
Ferro galvanizado.....	63,976	79,900	- 15,924
Total.....	343,660	520,829	- 177,169

Paizes.	1901.	1900.	Differença.
AMERICA CENTRAL.			
Artigos de algodão.....	385,943	485,131	- 99,188
Ferro galvanizado.....	19,560	18,961	+ 599
Obras de selheiro e arreios.....	39,847	43,546	- 3,699
Total.....	445,350	547,638	- 102,288
COLOMBIA.			
Artigos de algodão.....	592,348	177,176	+ 415,172
Artigos de linho.....	48,883	21,956	+ 26,927
Total.....	641,231	199,132	+ 442,099
VENEZUELA.			
Artigos de algodão.....	295,957	350,858	- 54,901
URUGUAY.			
Artigos de algodão.....	311,967	344,092	- 32,125
Tecidos de lã.....	32,515	19,201	+ 16,686
Ferro de estrada de ferro.....	43,178	72,858	- 29,680
Ferro manufacturado.....	51,787	66,941	- 15,154
Total.....	439,447	592,092	- 92,645
AMERICA DO SUL (SEM ESPECIFICAÇÃO DE PAIZES).			
Locomotivas.....	270,126	228,787	41,339
Machinas a vapor para a agricultura.....	74,553	66,209	8,344
Outras machinas a vapor.....	123,806	110,279	13,527
Machinas agricolas.....	82,981	107,568	- 24,587
Machinas de minas.....	36,604	34,985	1,619
Machinas para desintegrar plantas textis.....	108,735	130,122	- 21,387
Outras machinas.....	356,799	410,948	- 53,149
Machinas de coser.....	38,190	56,368	- 18,178
Total.....	1,091,794	1,145,236	- 53,442

Durante muitos annos a Grã Bretanha tem exportado para a America Latina grandes quantidades de artigos de algodão, mas nos ultimos dois annos o commercio nesses artigos parece ter diminuido. O seguinte quadro mostra a quantidade e o valor dessas exportações em 1901 e 1900:

Paizes.	1901.		1900.	
	Jardas.	Valores.	Jardas.	Valores.
As Antilhas (exclusive das britannicas).....	81,069,400	£752,167	84,084,300	£761,628
Mexico.....	21,552,300	252,901	38,346,100	401,288
America Central.....	43,931,700	385,943	58,888,100	485,131
Colombia.....	73,441,400	592,348	25,252,600	177,176
Venezuela.....	32,306,900	295,957	42,595,300	350,857
Peru.....	33,609,600	358,069	27,627,100	301,588
Chile.....	69,243,100	744,384	98,025,800	998,277
Brazil.....	70,162,100	800,000	104,937,600	1,196,298
Uruguay.....	28,784,500	311,976	30,602,200	344,092
Republica Argentina.....	104,246,100	1,174,882	131,286,300	1,561,838
Total.....	558,407,100	5,698,627	641,609,400	6,578,174

PRODUCCÃO MINERAL DA AMERICA LATINA EM 1901.

Uma revista comprehensiva da industria mineira e metallurgica dos Estados Unidos em 1901, vem publicada no periodico "Engineering and Mining Journal" em seu numero de 4 de Janeiro ultimo, sendo incorporado nesse artigo um resumo da produccão dos outros paizes prodnetores de mineraes do mundo. Dessa publicação são tomados os seguintes dados relativos á produccão mineral da America latina em 1901.

No Mexico houve um pequeno augmento na produçãõ de ouro em 1901, e o mesmo se pode dizer da America Central, onde, em Salvador particularmente, foram exploradas durante o anno algumas novas minas de importancia. Ainda não temos estatisticas completas da produçãõ mineral dos paizes sul-americanos mas é sabido que tanto o Peru como o Chile vão augmentando suas operações mineiras.

A produçãõ de prata do mundo em 1901 baixou consideravelmente. Houve uma reduçãõ na produçãõ do Mexico, paiz que occupa o segundo lugar na lista dos paizes productores desse metal. As condições que determinaram essa diminuiçãõ eram em maior parte de natureza temporaria e é provavel que em breve desaparecerãõ, sendo o resultado de interrupções nos trabalhos de extracçãõ enquanto se fizeram novas explorações e da extracçãõ de minerio de inferior qualidade. Na Bolivia, a produçãõ da grande mina de Huanchaca em 1901 foi inferior á dos annos anteriores, mas essa diminuiçãõ na produçãõ sul-americana de prata, é em parte compensada pela maior produçãõ do Peru e do Chile. As famosas minas de Cerro de Pasco, por muitos annos exploradas só em busca da prata, estãõ agora sendo trabalhados para o cobre, ajuda que é consideravel a proporçãõ de prata que ellas contêm. Na Republica da Colombia, as operações mineiras foram interrompidas como resultado da situaçãõ instavel desse paiz.

Em 1900 os principaes paizes productores de cobre, na ordem de sua importancia, eram: Estados Unidos, Hespanha, Japão, Chile, Australia, Mexico e Alemanha. Na maior parte destes paizes, a produçãõ de cobre em 1901 foi igual, e em alguns delles maior, que em 1900. A produçãõ do Chile em 1901 foi de 26,111 toneladas, e a do Mexico 22,403 toneladas. Os embarques das minas chilenas augmentaram-se muito em 1901. No proximo futuro o Mexico deverã augmentar muito sua produçãõ desse metal, porque, neste paiz importantes depositos de cobre estãõ sendo explorados por capitaes americanos. Fazem-se explorações nas minas de Nasosari e a produçãõ da mina de Boleo continua ser grande. Quanto á America do Sul, houve grande actividade na exploraçãõ das minas de cobre do Peru em 1901, ao passo que projecto para a construcçãõ da estrada de ferro até as minas do Cerro de Pasco e a drenagem das minas está sendo realizado.

Houve uma diminuiçãõ na produçãõ de chumbo no Mexico em 1901, que foi devida ás mesmas causas que operaram na exploraçãõ da prata. Na produçãõ de estanho do mundo em 1901, a Bolivia mantem seu lugar entre os seis paizes productores, a produçãõ deste paiz, tanto em 1901 como em 1900, sendo calculada em 6,000 toneladas de 2,240 libras cada uma. No Mexico se produzem tambem pequenas quantidades de chumbo para o consumo nacional. A produçãõ de nitrato de soda no Chile foi regulada pela quantidade exportada, e os preços deste producto, devido ás combinações industriaes, têm sido muito satisfactorios.

BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção do Boletim Mensal se tratará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

Recebemos na bibliotheca desta Secretaria um exemplar do livro de classificação dos productos que devem figurar na Louisiana Purchase Exposition que terá lugar em São Luis em 1903. São precisas 53 paginas para fazer a simples enumeração dos grupos e classes de exhibições. Estes grupos se distribuem entre 15 secções: Instrucção, 8; bellas artes, 6; artes liberaes, 13; manufacturas, 34; machinas, 5; electricidade, 5; vias de communicacão, 6; agricultura, 27; horticultura, 7; florestas, 3; minas e metallurgia, 5; peixes e caça, 5; anthropologia, 4; economia social, 13, e cultura physica, 3. Ha 144 grupos e 807 classes, cada classe podendo abranger grande numero de amostras. Não ha nada que demonstre mais claramente, em espaço tão pequeno, a diversidade das occupações humanas, ou que mostre de modo mais comprehensivo o grande escopo da exposiçào que se está preparando para o anno de 1903, e em que todas as nações do mundo foram convidadas para tomarem parte.

Muitos paizes já acceitaram o convite e os trabalhos de construcção estão progredindo com rapidez. Os terrenos da Exposiçào abrangem uma area de 1,000 geiras. Os edificios da exposiçào occuparão, cada um, uma area de 200 geiras. Os capitães que foram subscriptos para a realizacão da exposiçào montam a \$15,000,000, não incluindo a verba de \$1,000,000 votada pelo Estado de Missouri e varias outras avultadas sommas votadas por outros Estados para seus edificios e exhibições. O livro de classificacão e o regulamento da exposiçào serão enviados gratis a quem se dirija ao Director of Exhibits, World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

A "Revista Maritima Brasileira," em seu ultimo numero, inaugurou uma secção de informações sobre o movimento maritimo e fluvial do Brazil, com o fim de organizar a estatistica dos recursos industriaes e commerciaes maritimos e tornar melhor conhecidas as sedes de trabalho existentes nos portos maritimos e fluviaes deste paiz.

Sobre as companhias de navegacão as informações devem abranger: O percurso em que seus navios navegam e os portos em que tocam; o nome, tonelagem, força nominal, marcha, etc.; dias de sahida e provaveis de regresso; preços de passagens e de fretes, etc.; ligeiro historico desde a fundacão, si possivel, e quaesquer outras informações que possam interessar.

Sobre os estabelecimentos de construcção naval, ou de fabrico de machinas maritimas ou mesmo destinados a concerto de navios e

machinismos as informações devem abranger: Ligeiro historico desde a fundação, si possível, nome, deslocamento, etc., dos navios e mais embarcações que os mesmos tenham construido; resenha detalhada do que tenha sido realizado, quer em obra nova, quer em reparos; resenha do que está habilitado a fazer e com preços, caso seja possível; logar em que funciona e quaes os meios de ir até o mesmo.

Sobre diques, mortonas, cabreas, saveiros, etc.: Resenha dos trabalhos feitos; resenha do que poderá fazer; tabellas de preços; informações detalhadas sobre hora de utilisal-os e modo de fazel-o.

Sobre o serviço de carga e descarga, as informações que aproveitem.

Um estudo extenso da colonização e seus problemas foi feito pelo Sr. POULTNEY BIGELOW, M. A., membro da Sociedade Real de Geographia, que acaba de publicar na typographia de McCURE, PHILLIPS & Co. de Nova York (1901), um volume em oitavo de 365 paginas com o titulo de "The Children of the Nations" (Os Filhos das Nações). Neste livro o auctor tentou mostrar, tão resumidamente quanto possível, a influencia que a metropole exerce sobre as colonias e a acção reflexiva destas em beneficio ou prejuizo daquella. Tambem procura mostrar a razão por que um paiz tem exito e outro não em sua colonização: Como os Estados Unidos agora têm possessões coloniaes, o Sr. BIGELOW exprime a esperança de que o Congresso estabeleça uma universidade nacional para o estudo dos assumptos de que um funcionario colonial deve ter conhecimento. Um dos capitulos dessa obra é consagrado ao desenvolvimento da America do Sul, e trata das primeiras colonias dos hespanhóes naquella parte do Novo Mundo.

Em outro capitulo se descreve a colonização do Brazil por Portugal, e cinco outros são consagrados ás diversas phases da historia das Antilhas. Um destes é de interesse especial ao povo dos Estados Unidos no momento actual, pois trata das possessões dinamarquezas nas pequenas Antilhas. Este livro é em grande parte o resultado de observações pessoais do auctor feitas durante extensas viagens em regiões sob o dominio das grandes nações colonizadoras.

Sob o titulo "Do Rio a Buenos Aires," o Sr. ARTHUR DIAS publicou as impressões da viagem que fez por occasião da visita do Dr. CAMPOS SALLES ao General ROCA. É um livro de 316 paginas e é escripto em linguagem fluente que concita á leitura e deleita o espirito.

"Diario da Bahia." Recebemos este bom jornal que se edita em Bahia. É órgão official e tem como gerente o Sr. FRANCISCO ANTONIO CAYMMI.

Recebémos "A Provincia do Pará," importante diario que se publica no Pará.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

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RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

DÉBOUCHÉ POUR LES APPAREILS ÉLECTRIQUES.

La Légation de Belgique à Buenos-Ayres vient de transmettre à son gouvernement un rapport au sujet de l'emploi des appareils électriques, et qui traite plus particulièrement de l'adoption de l'éclairage électrique dans la République Argentine.

On signale aussi les avantages qu'offre ce pays comme débouché pour les fournitures électriques, etc. Voici, en partie, la teneur de cet article:

La République Argentine n'est pas restée en arrière des autres nations en ce qui concerne les applications du courant électrique; actuellement, elle constitue même un débouché important pour les articles d'électricité en général.

Buenos-Ayres est remarquable par l'étendue de ses voies de communication. Cette ville compte, en effet, plus de 450 kilomètres de lignes de tramways, avec 2,000 voitures environ. La traction animale disparaît peu à peu devant la traction électrique. Celle-ci fut mise en usage par M. CARLOS BRIGHT, en 1897, et il existe actuellement déjà une centaine de kilomètres de voie parcourue par les voitures électriques; en outre, de nombreuses transformations sont en cours d'exécution et on projette l'établissement de nouvelles lignes.

Parmi les projets les plus intéressants, il y a lieu de citer le suivant:

Un syndicat anglais, la "Buenos-Ayres Metropolitan Railway Company, Limited," a acquis la concession d'une ligne souterraine de chemin de fer électrique destinée à relier la place Victoria (point central de la ville) à la station des chemins de fer de l'Ouest pour être continuée ensuite à ciel ouvert. Le projet comprend 8 kilomètres de ligne, dont

3½ en tunnel. On vient de commencer les travaux préliminaires de sondage.

Les compagnies qui exploitent actuellement des lignes de tramways électriques sont au nombre de trois, ce sont: la Buenos-Ayres and Belgrano Electric Tramway Company, Limited; la Capital Tramway Company, Limited, et les Buenos-Ayres Electric Tramways. Ces trois sociétés sont anglaises.

Le système de traction uniquement adopté est le trolley aérien.

La compagnie "La Capital" est la seule qui produise elle-même la force électrique qu'elle consomme; les autres l'empruntent aux différentes usines de production de courant établies dans la ville. La puissance des générateurs de cette société est de 900 kilowatts; elle dispose d'une batterie d'accumulateurs de 1,000 kilowatts-heures et d'une autre de 450. Elle dessert les nouveaux abattoirs de Liniers, où fonctionnement des grues électriques roulantes pour le chargement de la viande.

Sans compter les installations électriques pour l'usage particulier de leurs propriétaires, le pays compte près d'une quarantaine d'usines distributrices.

Outre Buenos-Ayres, plusieurs villes sont éclairées à l'électricité. Dans la capitale, l'éclairage public et celui des particuliers utilisent ensemble un pouvoir de plus de 4,000,000 de bougies.

Les principales installations de distribution à Buenos-Ayres sont les suivantes: Sociedad Primitiva de Gas de Buenos Aires (distribution, 2,500 chevaux électriques de force); Compañía General de Electricidad (capacité, plus de 4,000 chevaux); River Plate Electric Light and Traction Company (possède des installations à Buenos-Ayres, Rosario, La Plata et Tucuman; capacité totale, 3,200 chevaux); Compañía Alemana Transatlántica de Electricidad (capacité, 7,000 chevaux).

La ville de Córdoba possède également une installation remarquable, celle de la Córdoba Power and Light Company, Limited, qui dispose d'une force de près de 3,000 chevaux.

L'emploi de l'électricité comme force motrice est assez considérable pour des usages industriels et pour le fonctionnement des ascenseurs, appareils de ventilation et autres.

L'industrie des articles d'électricité a pris un certain développement à Buenos-Ayres, où on en fabrique plusieurs qui venaient jadis de l'étranger.

En 1900 s'est constituée une société, La Teutonia, dont le but est d'installer une fabrique de lampes à arc, de dynamos et de charbons pour lampes.

Toutefois, l'importation conserve sa place prépondérante sur le marché, où la plupart des grandes maisons américaines, anglaises, allemandes et françaises sont représentées.

Pour les articles dont il s'agit, l'industrie américaine occupe dans l'Argentine une situation de beaucoup plus importante que celle de ses

concurrentes d'Europe. La South American Electric Supply Company, société de New-York constituée pour la vente des produits de la General Electric Company, de Schenectady, fait un chiffre d'affaires considérable.

Les seuls articles belges dont l'importation vaille la peine d'être mentionnée ont été jusqu'ici le matériel téléphonique et les fils conducteurs.

SURTAXE À L'ENTRÉE DES MARCHANDISES.

Il résulte d'un télégramme adressé au Département des Affaires Étrangères, par le Ministre résident de Belgique à Buenos-Ayres qu'une surtaxe de 5 pour cent à prélever sur la valeur des marchandises importées dans la République Argentine a été votée par la Chambre des Députés et que les droits de douane devront désormais être acquittés en or.

La loi établissant les modifications dont il s'agit n'a pas encore été promulguée.

L'INDUSTRIE DU LAIT.

Si on compare les statistiques de 1901 avec celles de 1895, on constatera que depuis cette dernière époque on a établi dans la République Argentine plusieurs grandes laiteries, en dehors des maisons importantes constructrices de machines pour la fabrication du beurre. En 1896, il existait dans la République 201 laiteries, représentant un capital de \$2,728,917 papier et 200 fabriques de fromage au capital de \$3,061,521 papier. La "Review of the River Plate," du 14 décembre 1901, dit qu'à la date ci-dessus mentionnée, il y avait dans le pays 523 laiteries, représentant un capital de \$12,000,000 en dehors d'un grand nombre de presses à fromage. En 1896 les deux laiteries les plus importantes fabriquaient journellement 2 tomes de beurre. Au mois de décembre 1901, une seule laiterie, la "Unión Argentina," était capable de produire 30 tonnes de lait par jour; le capital placé dans la fabrique se montait à \$1,000,000 et celui placé dans les 42 crémèries à vapeur, situées dans les différentes parties de la province de Buenos-Ayres, se montait à \$250,000. Une autre laiterie pouvait produire 5 tonnes de beurre par jour, pendant que le rendement total de sept autres laiteries était de 20 tonnes par jour. Pendant l'année 1894 on exportait 19 tonnes et demie de beurre et en 1901 plus de 3,000 tonnes, dont presque toutes furent vendues sur les marchés anglais.

CONSTRUCTION DE CANAUX POUR L'ASSAINISSEMENT DE LA PROVINCE DE BUENOS-AYRES.

D'après une communication de la légation de Belgique à Buenos-Ayres, il résulte qu'une grande partie de la fertile province de ce nom

est sujette à des inondations périodiques, qui se produisent à la suite des pluies abondantes de la saison hivernale et causent aux terrains agricoles et d'élevage des dommages considérables.

Le gouvernement de la province nourrit, depuis une dizaine d'années, le projet de combattre ce mal par le creusement d'une série de canaux destinés à porter à la mer les eaux dont il s'agit en utilisant, dans la mesure du possible, les rivières existantes.

Une commission nommée "Dirección de Desagües," autorisée à cet effet par une loi provinciale du 8 juillet dernier, a ouvert un concours pour la mise en adjudication des travaux d'assainissement.

Il s'agit d'une œuvre de grande importance. En effet, la longueur des canaux principaux sera d'environ 1,006 kilomètres représentant, en chiffres ronds, 31 millions de mètres cubes de terrassements.

Les travaux sont divisés en trois sections, dont chacune pourra faire l'objet d'un contrat particulier.

Ils seront exécutés conformément aux plans et cahiers des charges qui se trouvent à la disposition des intéressés dans les bureaux de la commission à La Plata.

Un plan général est également déposé à légation argentine à Londres; mais, de toute façon, il sera nécessaire que les entrepreneurs aillent étudier les travaux sur place.

Les offres seront reçues à la Plata jusqu'au 1^{er} mars prochain, mais il est assez probable que ce terme pourrait au besoin être reculé.

Les industriels ne devraient pas perdre de vue les fournitures auxquelles ces travaux donneront lieu, en cas d'exécution, en fait de matériaux de construction, machines, engins, appareils, outils, rails, pompes, wagons, etc.

DERNIÈRES STATISTIQUES SUR LA RÉCOLTE.

Un rapport publié récemment par le Ministère de l'Agriculture montre que pour la récolte de 1901-2, il a été ensémené 3,269,066 hectares de blé et 782,880 hectares de graine de lin. De la récolte précédente, 3,379,746 hectares furent consacrés au blé et 607,352 à la plantation de la graine de lin. D'après ceci, il paraît qu'il y a eu une diminution de 80,000 hectares dans l'aire ensémenée de blé et une augmentation de 175,000 hectares dans celle plantée de graine de lin. On rapporte aussi que la récolte des céréales de la province de Córdoba, au lieu d'être presque complètement perdue, a repris d'une façon si remarquable que l'on espère qu'elle produira un rendement moyen. On dit aussi que la perspective des récoltes de maïs est belle et que le rendement de la luzerne sera plus abondant qu'à l'ordinaire.

PROJET D'UN CHEMIN DE FER DE SAN-JUAN À PATQUIA.

Les journaux des provinces Andean rapportent que le chemin de fer à voie de 1 mètre que l'on se propose de construire et qui reliera

San Juan à Patquia et qui, croit-on, donnera une plus grande extension au commerce de San-Juan et de Mendoza, a excité dans le pays, un intérêt considérable. A Patquia, ce chemin de fer se rencontrera avec le Argentine Northwestern Railway, lequel joint à Pean Funes le Central Cordoba Railway. La nouvelle ligne permettra aux viticulteurs de San-Juan d'entrer en concurrence avec ceux de Mendoza et ouvrira, en outre, une route directe pour les vins des deux provinces, leur permettant ainsi d'atteindre les places actuellement accessibles seulement par des chemins détournés.

ACHAT DE FIL CONDUCTEUR.

Le Ministre de la République Argentine à Londres a été autorisé par son Gouvernement d'acheter 200 tonnes de fil conducteur No. 7 pour la construction de lignes télégraphiques entre Boca del Rio Negro et Bahía San Blas et Cabo Blanco. La dépense est estimée à £ 2.200.

BRÉSIL.

LE COMMERCE DES MORUES À RIO-JANEIRO.

Le Consul de France, à Rio-Janeiro, écrit que ce port offre un débouché assez considérable à l'importation des morues (bacalhao). On peut estimer de 5 à 6 millions de kilogrammes la quantité qui est annuellement introduite dans ce port pour y être consommée immédiatement, soit dirigée sur d'autres points de l'intérieur du Brésil.

La population d'origine portugaise fait spécialement un grand usage de cet aliment qui constitue un mets fort apprécié sur les tables brésiliennes.

Les morues importées sur cette place, proviennent spécialement du Canada, par voie d'Halifax ou de New York en tines (tambours) ou barriques dont le poids varie entre 54 et 58 kilogrammes, et de Norvège par voie de Hambourg, en caisses oblongues de poids à peu près égal aux tines (55 à 58 kilogrammes).

Les importations de morues en 1899 et 1900 ont été les suivantes:

Importations.	1899.	1900.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Morues américaines (Canada)	2,818,000	3,902,000
Morues norvégiennes	1,884,000	1,768,000
Morues françaises de Terre-Neuve	5,510	.....
Morues diverses (Espagne, Portug.)	1,755	29,072

On constate par ce relevé que l'importation des morues américaines a une tendance à augmenter sensiblement au détriment des morues européennes de Norvège; ces dernières sont pourtant plus appréciées.

Elles sont plus épaisses, plus fraîches et plus savoureuses, et leur prix est un peu supérieur. A Rio même, elles sont consommées de préférence et la clientèle les recherche, tandis que les morues américaines, plus petites et plus sèches, emballées en tines, d'un maniement plus facile, sont surtout dirigées sur les marchés de l'intérieur.

Les droits de douane sur les morues sont relativement modérée, 60 reis par kilogramme (poids net), ce qui, tenant compte du paiement du 25 pour cent or, représente au change actuel 850 reis le franc, environ 10 centimes par kilogramme ou 10 fr. par 100 kilogrammes.

MESURES DESTINÉES À ACTIVER LA VENTE DU CAFÉ BRÉSILIEN.

La Légation de Belgique à Rio-Janeiro écrit, qu'en vue de la baisse continuelle dans le prix du café brésilien, le gouvernement fédéral prend des mesures pour porter remède à cette situation.

Un décret présidentiel vient d'ouvrir au Ministère de l'Industrie un crédit de 70 contos de reis pour organiser la propagande du café brésilien à l'extérieur, dans le double but d'augmenter la consommation du principal produit national et de le défendre sur les marchés étrangers au point de vue de la qualité, de la quantité, du prix et de la provenance.

Ce service de propagande sera fait principalement au moyen d'expositions permanentes de différents échantillons de café brésilien. Ces expositions seront organisées de préférence dans les consulats de la République à Lisbonne, au Havre, Marseille, Paris, Cènes, Trieste, Londres, Hambourg, Anvers, Bruxelles, Vienne et Saint Pétersbourg.

Les collections d'échantillons seront faites de façon à réunir, dans chaque exposition, tous les éléments de comparaison entre les produits brésiliens et ceux d'autres provenances.

Des instructions spéciales du Ministre des Relations extérieures régleront les rapports des consuls avec le directeur de ce service de propagande, qui devra présenter un rapport semestriel sur les opérations de son service.

ETAT DE SAINT-PAUL.

D'après les dernières statistiques il a été produit dans l'Etat de Saint-Paul:

Articles.	Quantité.	Valeur.
Eau-de-Vie.....tonneaux..	80,295	9,604:6478000
Coton.....kilos.....	370,503	1,803:4908500
Riz.....litres.....	22,031,400	2,761:2148000
Sucre.....arrobes.....	701,597	6,915:6258000
Café.....kilos.....	762,628,755	116,356:8263200
Haricots.....litres.....	70,430,307	5,884:6438000
Mais.....litres.....	392,233,726	32,402:6978800
Tabac.....kilos.....	32,046,315	1,910:3608000
Vin.....bordelaises.....	828	359:5508000
Totaux.....		178,085:4818500

Il faut encore compter 6,745,978\$000 en plus pour la production du charbon de bois, fournitures de bois et pierres.

12,081 personnes sont employées au service de l'élevage qui a donné:

Betail, etc.	Nombre.	Valeur.
Chevaux et mulets.....	112, 375	8, 688, 130\$000
Moutons.....	53, 841	421, 160\$000
Céchous.....	989, 814	13, 992, 546\$000
Têtes de bétail.....	197, 385	9, 573, 750\$000
Miel.....		273, 553\$000
Cire.....		35, 115\$560
Totaux.....		32, 984, 234\$560

Le rendement général de l'Etat a donc été de 217, 815, 697\$066.

Les chemins de fer ont fait une recette totale de 66,989,252\$364.

Il y a 14 bibliothèques publiques qui renferment en tout 74,188 volumes: la presse compte 187 journaux; la Caisse d'Epargne avait un solde disponible de 4,393,253\$073.

ETAT DE MINAS GERAES.

Le " Minas Geraes " constate que les mesures adoptées par le Congrès fédéral et par le Congrès de l'Etat, dans le but de protéger l'industrie minière, commencent à produire les résultats heureux que l'on en était en droit d'attendre.

Pendant les sept premiers mois de 1900, il a été exporté de Minas Geraes, 2,435,866 grammes d'or d'une valeur de 5,689 contos et 37,915 tonnes de manganèse représentant 1,022 contos de reis; la presque totalité de l'or, soit 2,331,590 grammes, n'a été exportée en Angleterre qui a aussi importé 13,000 tonnes de manganèse. Durant cette même période, l'exportation des pierres précieuses s'est élevée à près de 464 contos.

La situation financière de Minas Geraes a déjà permis au gouvernement de remettre en Europe 315,297 francs pour le paiement du coupon de son-emprunt extérieur à échoir au 15 juillet prochain.

L'INDUSTRIE DES ALLUMETTES.

Le Consul Général anglais à Rio-de-Janeiro rapporte que l'on a plaéé dans les fabriques d'allumettes, plus de 18,000 contos. Presque toutes les fabriques possèdent les machines les plus perfectionnées pour fabriquer toutes sortes d'allumettes, créent ainsi dans le pays une industrie réelle; quelques-unes cependant n'ont pas les moyens de se les procurer et ne peuvent pas par conséquent fabriquer les bois et les boîtes. Les droits d'importation imposées sur ces accessoires ont été cependant si réduits qu'il est plus avantageux pour ces dernières fabriques de les importer que de les faire construire dans le pays; le droit imposé sur les boîtes complètement finies et étiquetées n'étant seulement que de

400 reis par kilogramme, pendant que ceux perçus sur les bois et autres articles employés dans la fabrique ne sont, en moyenne, que de 1,600 reis par kilogramme, le taux sur le bois et les étiquettes étant de 2 milreis par kilogramme. Il est toutefois évident que ceux qui fabriquent des allumettes avec le matériel tout préparé, enduisant seulement de soufre le bout des bois après les avoir reçus, travaillent beaucoup plus avantageusement que les fabriques complètement équipées.

DÉBOUCHÉ POUR LES APPAREILS PHOTOGRAPHIQUES ET ACCESSOIRES.

D'après une communication du Consul des États-Unis à Bahia, les appareils les plus demandés actuellement dans cet État sont les petits appareils à main, avec objectifs rectilinéaires rapides, de préférence avec plaques comptées en centimètres.

Les papiers les plus en usage sont ceux à la gélatine, mats et luisants, et un papier à développement rapide.

Jusqu'à tout récemment, les photographes de profession développaient uniquement au fer, mais depuis quelque temps, ils développent au métol et à l'hydroquinone; quelques-uns d'entre eux emploient aussi le pyro.

Quant aux photographes amateurs, ils se servent pour la plupart de métol, d'hydroquinone et quelque peu de glycine.

CINABRE À OURO PRETO.

La "Cote Libre," de Bruxelles, Belgique, dit que les explorations à Ouro Preto, Brésil, ont révélé l'existence dans ce district de particules rondes de cinabre, dont certains fragments pèsent autant que 300 grammes et contiennent de 0.88 à 4.73 pour cent de mercure. Ces gisements se trouvent dans une veine qui a une inclinaison de 30°, ce qui rend l'exploitation comparativement facile.

CHILI.

MODIFICATIONS AUX DISPOSITIONS DOUANIÈRES.

D'après une communication de la Mission de Belgique à Santiago, en date du 12 décembre 1901, le Congrès national aurait été saisi d'un projet de loi déposé par l'Exécutif et portant l'établissement d'une surtaxe de 10 pour cent sur les marchandises importées au Chili. La Mission ajoute que cette mesure, qui doit être appliquée dix jours après la promulgation de la loi, sera certainement votée.

D'autre part, une loi en date du 9 décembre 1901, a déclaré libre à l'entrée l'hyposulfite de soude. Ce produit est destiné au traitement des minerais de cuivre pauvres et de certains minerais argentifères.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1901.

Les rapports préliminaires publiés par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances montrent que, pendant l'année civile 1901, la valeur des articles importés par les États-Unis a dépassé de \$51,271,342 celle de l'année civile 1900, pendant que la valeur des exportations en 1901, était \$12,565,194 de moins que celle de l'année 1900. Le total général du commerce s'est monté à \$38,706,148 de plus qu'en 1900, ou de \$2,307,095,827 en 1900 à \$2,345,801,975 en 1901. Les importations provenant de Porto-Rico et des îles Sandwich, et les exportations à ces derniers pays, ne sont pas comprises dans le rapport sommaire de 1901 relatif au commerce extérieur du pays, mais le sont dans le rapport de 1900; ces îles, prises ensemble, ayant exporté aux États-Unis pour \$11,697,551 de produits et ayant importé de ces derniers états \$10,288,782 d'articles, pendant cette année-là.

En 1901, ces deux pays furent considérés comme faisant partie des États-Unis. Les totaux d'exportation pour l'année 1901 comprennent les valeurs des marchandises étrangères réexportées, évaluées respectivement en 1901 et 1900 à \$27,296,929 et \$24,936,001. Si on étudie les statistiques d'importation, on constatera que la plus grande partie de l'augmentation de 1901 est due aux articles entrant dans les différents procédés de l'industrie du pays (augmentation, \$26,000,000) et les articles de luxe, etc. (augmentation, \$18,000,000). Les articles manufacturés pour la consommation représentent comparativement un petite portion d'augmentation (\$6,300,000) et les denrées alimentaires et les animaux montrent une augmentation d'un peu plus d'un quart pour cent (\$600,000). En 1901, le pourcentage des articles importés, exempts de droits de douane, était de 43.33 contre 41.28 en 1900. Le total des droits de douane perçus se montait en 1901 à \$243,329,967, contre \$240,304,737 en 1900.

La réduction constatée dans la valeur des articles manufacturés exportés, fut due, en grande partie, à la diminution du total général des exportations de cuivre et des articles fabriqués avec ce dernier métal, y compris les lingots, les barres et les vieux débris de cuivre. Les valeurs de ces exportations se montaient seulement, en 1901, à \$33,534,899, contre \$57,542,610 en 1900.

Les cinq principaux articles dont les exportations montrent une diminution en 1901, en comparaison de 1900, furent le maïs, le fer, l'acier, le cuivre, le coton et les huiles minérales. Les quantités de coton et d'huile minérale ont augmenté quoique leur valeur ait diminué. La réduction du fer et de l'acier, due en partie à la baisse des prix, s'est montée à \$27,000,000. La diminution des exportations de maïs fut due uniquement aux récoltes de ce grain qui ont été moins abondantes aux États-Unis.

CLASSIFICATION DES IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

Voici quelles étaient, d'après les statistiques officielles, les classifications et les valeurs des importations et exportations des États-Unis, pendant les années 1901 et 1900:

Comparaison des importations.

Classification.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation.
Denrées alimentaires et animaux.....	\$219,934,786	\$219,338,443	\$596,343
Articles bruts entrant dans les différents procédés de l'industrie du pays.....	304,031,545	280,380,796	23,650,749
Articles entièrement ou partiellement manufacturés destinés à être employés comme matériaux dans les manufactures et les arts mécaniques.....	87,185,552	84,803,857	2,381,695
Articles manufacturés pour la consommation.....	138,757,953	132,475,418	6,282,535
Articles de luxe.....	130,511,220	112,151,200	18,360,020
Total.....	880,421,056	829,149,711	51,271,342

Comparaison des exportations.

Classification.	1901.	1900.	Diminution.
Produits agricoles.....	\$940,246,438	\$904,655,411	*\$35,591,027
Produits manufacturiers.....	395,114,030	411,406,912	46,292,882
Produits miniers.....	40,416,597	39,222,902	*193,695
Produits forestiers.....	50,491,255	51,481,146	3,989,891
Produits des pêches.....	7,426,681	8,074,684	548,000
Produits divers.....	4,358,936	5,169,027	810,091
Produits étrangers.....	27,236,929	24,895,901	*2,340,928
Total.....	1,465,380,919	1,477,946,113	12,565,194

* Augmentation.

Les importations et exportations d'or et d'argent, pendant l'année 1901, comparées avec celles de l'année précédente, furent les suivantes:

Métaux.	1901.		1900.	
	Importations.	Exportations.	Importations.	Exportations.
Or.....	\$54,761,880	\$57,729,889	\$66,749,081	\$54,134,623
Argent.....	31,146,782	55,638,901	40,100,343	66,221,664

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS PAR GRANDES DIVISIONS.

Pendant les années civiles 1901 et 1900, les valeurs des importations et exportations des États-Unis, par grandes divisions, furent les suivantes:

Pays.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation.
IMPORTATIONS.			
Amérique du Nord.....	\$158,732,432	\$130,361,453	\$28,370,979
Amérique du Sud.....	120,381,181	102,706,633	17,674,548
Europe.....	454,496,304	441,610,461	12,885,843
Asie.....	125,093,643	120,378,219	4,715,424
Océanie.....	10,813,109	23,067,642	*12,254,533
Afrique.....	10,901,087	11,025,306	*124,219
Total.....	880,421,056	829,149,714	51,271,342
EXPORTATIONS.			
Amérique du Nord.....	199,210,353	198,788,019	422,334
Amérique du Sud.....	42,557,504	41,248,051	1,309,453
Europe.....	1,099,574,016	1,116,399,524	*16,825,508
Asie.....	59,068,723	58,726,173	342,550
Océanie.....	35,288,230	39,805,176	*4,516,946
Afrique.....	29,652,093	22,979,170	6,672,923
Total.....	1,465,380,919	1,477,946,113	12,565,194

* Diminution.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

En 1901, la valeur totale des marchandises importées par les Etats-Unis de toute l'Amérique Latine était de \$214,317,110, ou 24.34 pour cent de la valeur totale de toutes les marchandises importées par les Etats-Unis, ou \$44,065,763 de plus que l'année 1900, quand les produits reçus des mêmes pays valaient \$170,251,347 et représentaient seulement que 20.53 pour cent de la valeur totale des importations. La valeur des marchandises exportées des Etats-Unis à tous les pays de l'Amérique Latine était, en 1901, de \$117,961,744, ou environ 8.05 pour cent du total général de toutes les exportations du pays. En 1900, les exportations à l'Amérique Latine valaient \$118,865,364, ou \$1,503,590 de plus que pendant l'année 1901. Outre les statistiques commerciales des pays de l'Amérique Latine faisant partie de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, les chiffres donnés dans cet article comprennent aussi celles relatives aux transactions commerciales avec Cuba, l'Inde Française, Miquelon, Langley, etc., l'Honduras Britannique et la Guyane Française en ce qui concerne les importations et avec les îles Falkland ou Malouines en ce qui concerne les exportations.

Voici, d'après les statistiques de l'année civile 1901, quelles étaient les valeurs des marchandises importées par les Etats-Unis de chacun des pays de l'Amérique Latine faisant partie de l'Union Internationale et celles des produits exportés des Etats-Unis dans ces pays. Les chiffres pour l'année précédente sont aussi donnés à titre de comparaison.

IMPORTATIONS.

Pays.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation.
République Argentine	\$9,455,631	\$8,098,343	\$1,357,291
Bresil	79,350,725	64,914,507	14,436,218
Bolivie*	26	22	4
Chili	9,296,069	7,474,061	1,761,948
Colombie	3,544,395	3,080,427	463,868
Costa-Rica	3,196,231	2,939,439	256,792
Equateur	1,421,563	1,577,486	^b 155,923
Guatemala	4,180,417	2,190,145	1,990,272
Haiti	1,127,641	1,357,775	^b 230,134
Honduras	1,269,229	1,114,466	144,763
Mexique	35,281,633	28,179,829	7,101,804
Nicaragua	2,199,313	1,729,747	469,566
Paraguay*	1,740	1,740	0
Pérou	3,416,178	2,910,531	505,647
Salvador	1,111,414	746,936	364,478
Saint-Domingue	3,361,319	3,228,849	132,470
Uruguay	1,974,977	2,086,893	^b 111,916
Venezuela	7,153,520	6,529,858	623,662
Total	167,280,221	138,181,054	29,099,170

* La Bolivie et le Paraguay n'ayant pas de ports de mer, la plupart des importations sont créditées aux autres pays; les importations de la Bolivie sont créditées au Chili et au Pérou et celles du Paraguay à l'Argentine et à l'Uruguay.

^b Diminution.

EXPORTATIONS.

Pays.	1901.	1900.	Diminution.
République Argentine	\$11,117,521	\$11,095,538	\$21,983
Bolivie	111,580	120,033	8,453
Bésil	11,136,101	11,516,681	380,580
Chili	4,809,214	4,506,525	*212,719
Colombie	3,304,190	2,605,544	*698,646
Costa-Rica	1,688,754	1,588,670	*84
Equateur	1,822,955	1,500,055	*232,900
Guatemala	1,522,338	1,128,418	*393,920
Haïti	1,956,343	3,720,279	1,763,936
Honduras	1,109,546	1,126,832	17,286
Mexique	36,771,568	38,270,933	1,499,365
Nicaragua	1,364,518	1,767,399	402,881
Paraguay	16,155	8,487	*7,668
Pérou	3,148,610	2,311,886	*836,724
Salvador	799,191	756,586	*42,605
Saint-Domingue	1,700,371	1,782,760	82,389
Uruguay	1,480,820	1,738,742	257,922
Vénézuëla	3,052,393	3,016,762	35,631
Total	86,912,198	88,842,130	1,929,932

*Augmentation.

La valeur des marchandises importées par les Etats-Unis des dix-huit Républiques ci-dessus, représente 19 pour cent de la valeur totale de toutes les importations reçues par ce dernier pays en 1901 et 16.67 pour cent du total général de 1900. La valeur des marchandises exportées par les Etats-Unis à ces Républiques représentait environ 5.93 pour cent du total de ses exportations en 1901 et seulement 6.02 pour cent du total de 1900. La balance commerciale en faveur des Républiques était par conséquent \$80,368,026 en 1901, contre \$49,338,924 en 1900.

CONDITIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AU POINT DE VUE ANGLAIS.

La place qu'occupent les Etats-Unis parmi ses compétiteurs commerciaux, particulièrement ceux d'Europe, est décrite dans le "London Daily Mail Year Book" de l'année 1902. Les différents chapitres de cet ouvrage traitent des conditions aux Etats-Unis. Sous le rapport de la richesse, les Etats-Unis sont placés à la tête des grandes nations, les chiffres donnés pour les différents pays en question étant les suivants:

Etats-Unis	£16,350,000,000
Royaume-Uni	11,806,000,000
France	9,690,000,000
Allemagne	8,052,000,000
Russie	6,425,000,000

Pendant que les Etats-Unis occupent le premier rang sur la liste des nations, quant à la richesse, il est montré aussi quelle est, de toutes les nations, celle qui est la moins endettée; les chiffres étant les suivants:

Etats-Unis	£221,000,000
Allemagne	651,000,000
Royaume-Uni	706,000,000
Russie	711,000,000
France	1,239,000,000

En prenant pour base la richesse de chacun de ces pays, le pourcentage de la dette est donné comme suit:

	Pour cent.
Etats-Unis.....	1.4
Royaume-Uni.....	6
Allemagne.....	8.1
Russie.....	11.1
France.....	12.8

En ce qui concerne la compétition commerciale, l'annuaire dit que la première année du 20^e siècle a commencé très mal pour deux des quatre principales nations industrielles. Le commerce des États-Unis a été bon, n'a pas diminué depuis la période favorable de 1899 et 1900, mais au contraire a constamment continué à prendre une plus grande extension. Celui de la France n'a pas été affecté par les progrès qui ont été faits ou les décroissements qui se sont produits ailleurs. Le commerce de l'Angleterre et de l'Allemagne, cependant, a diminué sensiblement.

En ce qui concerne la récolte de blé du monde, les États-Unis en ont produit une plus grande quantité que n'importe quel autre pays. Voici quelles sont, en quarts anglais, (8 boisseaux), les quantités de cette céréale que les pays suivants ont produites pendant l'année 1901.

Etats-Unis.....	90,000,000	Espagne.....	13,000,000
Russie.....	42,000,000	Roumanie et Bulgarie.....	12,000,000
France.....	38,000,000	Allemagne.....	11,000,000
Inde.....	30,000,000	Royaume-Uni.....	7,000,000
Italie.....	17,000,000	Australie.....	7,000,000
Hongrie.....	16,000,000		

Le "Daily Mail" ne comprend pas dans son estimation la production de blé de la République Argentine.

Sous la rubrique "Fight for the Iron Trade," l'annuaire attire l'attention sur le fait que les États-Unis sont les plus grands producteurs de fonte et d'acier, et s'exprime ainsi:

"On peut remarquer que la production de fer et d'acier en Angleterre a diminué, le rendement ayant été de 396,749 tonnes de moins en 1900 qu'en 1899; le total pour la Grande Bretagne étant près de 5,000,000 tonnes de moins que la quantité produite en Amérique. Une chose qui n'est pas très satisfaisante dans le commerce du fer et de l'acier, en Angleterre, est, qu'en 1900, nous avons importé plus de fer et d'acier que dans les années précédentes et en avons exporté moins; tandis que les États-Unis en ont exporté plus que jamais."

Les tableaux statistiques, qui accompagnent ce rapport, montrent qu'en 1900, la production de la fonte a été la suivante:

	Tonnes.
Etats-Unis.....	13,789,242
Royaume-Uni.....	8,908,570
Allemagne.....	8,494,852
France.....	2,699,494
Russie.....	2,821,000

Voici quelle a été la production de l'acier:

	Tonnes.
Etats-Unis.....	10,087,322
Grande-Bretagne.....	4,901,054
Allemagne.....	4,799,000
France.....	1,624,046
Russie.....	1,494,000

CONSTRUCTION DE CHEMINS DE FER EN 1901.

Durant l'année 1901, on a construit plus de chemins de fer aux Etats-Unis que pendant n'importe quelle année depuis 1890, la longueur totale des lignes construites étant de 5,957 milles. Si on ajoute à cette dernière longueur, l'étendue des voies ferrées de 1900 qui était de 194,321 milles, on obtiendra un total général montant à 199,378 milles.

Dans la distribution, par Etat, de cette extension de voies, le Texas est à la tête de la liste avec 588 milles; Oklahoma vient après avec 428 milles; le Nouveau-Mexique est le troisième avec 275 milles; la Géorgie, le 4^e avec 303 milles; l'Etat de Wisconsin, le 5^e, avec 196 milles; le Missouri, le 6^e, avec 189 milles; l'Indiana, le 7^e, avec 174 milles; l'Etat de Minnesota, le 8^e, avec 171 milles; l'Illinois, le 9^e, avec 764 milles; le Michigan, le 10^e, avec 164 milles; la Louisiane, le 11^e avec 160 milles; le Territoire Indien, le 12^e, avec 157 milles; l'Arkansas, le 13^e avec 156 milles et la Pensylvanie, le 14^e, avec 153 milles. Pendant l'année, l'étendue des voies ferrées d'aucun autre Etat, n'a atteint 150 milles de longueur. Pendant que le parcours des chemins de fer et le montant du tonnage a constamment augmenté en rapport avec le développement des intérêts commerciaux du pays, le prix du fret a considérablement diminué. D'après les chiffres publiés par le Bureau des statistiques, le prix du fret étant en 1882, de 1.24 cents par tonne; en 1887, il était de 1.03 cents; en 1890, de 93 cents; en 1895, de 84 cents; en 1897 de 80 cents; et en 1900, de 75 cents.

EXTENSION DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

La revue périodique "Export Implement Age," publiée à Philadelphie au mois de janvier 1902, contient un article très intéressant dont voici la teneur:

Toutes choses considérées, dit cette publication, c'est un excellent travail que font les fabricants d'outils américains en étendant leur commerce aux pays étrangers. Bien que l'activité des fabricants anglais et autres se soit accrue, elle n'a pas été suffisante, si l'on en juge d'après les derniers rapports, pour enrayer d'une façon appréciable le commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis. Cette affirmation n'est pas inspirée par un étroit esprit de parti, mais elle est basée sur les rapports des consuls anglais de plusieurs pays et ils ne sauraient être taxés d'exagération.

Dans la fabrication des instruments agricoles, il y a une force qui fait que l'esprit d'invention est toujours sur le qui-vive. Elle trouve, sa source dans les différences de sol et de climat. Les outils américains s'adaptent de mieux en mieux à ces diversités de conditions, et ceux qui en font usage à l'étranger reconnaissent que l'effort fait dans ce sens a été heureux.

De bonnes raisons exhortent d'un côté le fabricant américain et l'encouragent de l'autre à examiner les dernières statistiques de l'exportation et à comparer les rapports des consuls américains et britanniques. L'exportation des outils, grands et petits, a augmenté l'exportation des machines à battre et des faneuses aussi bien que des instruments de moindres dimensions. Ce fait prouve que l'on adopte de plus en plus les méthodes américaines à l'étranger. De fait, au dire d'un voyageur fort bien renseigné et qui arrive d'Europe, il y a une tendance générale à adopter les méthodes américaines, non seulement pratiquement dans l'emploi des machines, mais encore théoriquement pour ainsi dire; on en vient aux méthodes de culture du sol, à l'emploi des engrais et d'autres détails que l'on trouve journellement appliqués dans les fermes américaines.

Les habitudes de milliers de cultivateurs européens relativement isolés ont été dérangées, et ce dérangement, au dire d'un chimiste agricole européen qui vient de visiter les États-Unis, non seulement continuera mais encore s'accroîtra. Il dit qu'on s'attache avec moins de ténacité aux vieilles méthodes et que l'on prête plus d'attention aux suggestions qui viennent de l'étranger et à l'expérience des autres. Cela est naturel et logique. Les gens se rapprochent les uns des autres, et les hommes et les nations cessent d'être des étrangers les uns pour les autres. Les relations sont plus nombreuses, et le commerce ouvre des chemins inconnus jusqu'ici au monde extérieur.

PRODUCTION MINIÈRE EN 1901.

Les chiffres fournis, en janvier 1902, par le Bureau de la Statistique du Ministère des Finances, indiquent que, pendant l'année 1901, le rendement d'or, d'argent, de fer, d'acier, de charbon et d'huile minérale des États-Unis a atteint son maximum. Durant l'année 1901, la production d'or aux États-Unis s'est montée, d'après les estimations, à \$80,218,800, contre \$79,171,000 en 1900, cette dernière quantité ayant surpassé toutes celles des années précédentes. Le rendement d'argent est donné en 1901 comme ayant été de 59,653,788 onces, contre 57,647,000 onces durant l'année précédente. La production de la fonte est estimée à 15,800,000 tonnes, contre 13,789,242 tonnes en 1900, le rendement de cette dernière année ayant excédé tous ceux antérieurs. La production du charbon est estimée à 267,850,000 tonnes, contre 240,965,917 tonnes en 1900, jusqu'ici l'année du plus grand rendement.

En ce qui concerne le pétrole, l'entière production est estimée à 2,772,000,000 gallons, contre 2,661,233,568 gallons en 1900, quand les chiffres excédaient tous ceux des années précédentes. Le seul article dans la liste montrant, en 1901, une légère diminution, en comparaison de l'année 1900, est le cuivre, dont la production a été de 5,000 tonnes environ de moins qu'en 1900, le rendement étant estimé en 1901 à 265,625 tonnes.

Ces statistiques montrent que pendant l'année 1901, non seulement la production minière aux Etats-Unis a été plus grande que jamais, mais que dans chaque article, les chiffres de production ont excédé tous ceux de tous les autres pays. En 1900, la Russie a produit un petit peu plus de pétrole que les Etats-Unis, mais il est plus que probable que le total énorme donné pour 1901, placera de nouveau ces derniers Etats, à la tête. Quant à la production de charbon, voici comment s'exprime le "London Daily Mail Year Book:" "Pendant les deux dernières années, les Etats-Unis nous ont devancé comme pays producteur de charbon." Pendant l'année 1900, les Etats-Unis ont produit plus de charbon que n'importe quel autre pays et comme en 1901 le rendement a été de 27,000,000 de tonnes de plus qu'en 1900, il est évident que les Etats-Unis sont à la tête des nations productrices de charbon.

LA PRODUCTION DE L'OR ET DE L'ARGENT.

L'estimation préliminaire de M. ROBERTS, le Directeur de l'Hôtel des Monnaies, au sujet de la production de l'or et de l'argent aux Etats-Unis pendant l'année civile 1901, indique seulement une légère augmentation sur le rendement de l'année précédente. La quantité d'or produite à Alaska a diminué d'environ \$1,000,000, tandis que dans l'Etat de Colorado elle a augmenté légèrement. Dans les autres districts producteurs de ce métal précieux la production a été presque la même. Pendant l'année en question, les Etats-Unis ont produit 2,000,000 d'onces d'argent fin de plus que pendant l'année précédente.

Le rendement d'or fin est indiqué comme ayant été de 3,880,578 onces, évaluées à \$80,218,800. L'argent fin produit était de 59,653,788 onces, ayant une valeur commerciale de \$35,792,200. La valeur de l'argent monnayé est estimée approximativement à \$77,000,000. L'or a été produit en plus ou moins grande quantité dans vingt-trois Etats ou Territoires et l'argent dans vingt-deux. Le Colorado est l'Etat qui a produit la plus grande quantité de ces deux métaux, la valeur de sa production d'or étant estimée, en 1901, à \$29,000,000 et celle de l'argent produit à \$20,833,333. La production d'or de la Californie était évaluée à \$15,730,700 et celle de l'argent à \$1,118,333. Voici quels furent les autres grands Etats producteurs: Montana, \$5,023,300 d'or et \$14,500,000 d'argent; Utah, \$3,824,300 d'or et \$10,250,000 d'argent; Alaska, \$6,904,400 d'or et \$55,000 d'argent; Arizona, \$4,193,400 d'or et \$2,995,500 d'argent.

AUGMENTATION DU COMMERCE AVEC LE GRANDE-BRETAGNE.

Le commerce d'outils entre les États-Unis et l'Angleterre a pris de telles proportions, dit le "Export Implement Age" du mois de janvier 1902, que les exportateurs des États-Unis et les vendeurs et acheteurs de la Grande-Bretagne ne peuvent manquer d'apprendre avec intérêt que des relations commerciales plus intimes vont être établies entre les États-Unis et Manchester. Le Directeur de la Manchester Ship Canal Company est actuellement aux États-Unis en train de négocier l'établissement de nouvelles lignes de bateaux à vapeur entre les ports de l'Atlantique et Manchester. Le commerce maritime des États-Unis avec Manchester s'élève déjà à 3,000,000 de tonnes. Un service régulier de bateaux à vapeur a été établi depuis des années de New-York, Savannah, le Nouvelle-Orléans et Galveston à Manchester, ainsi qu'un service de navires à voile partant à intervalles inégaux de Baltimore, de Newport-News, de Brunswick (Géorgie), de Mobile et de Pensacola. Un service direct rapide de bateaux à vapeur va être établi entre Philadelphie et Manchester par les lignes de Manchester et la Leyland Shipping Company. La question la plus importante qui se rattache à cette nouvelle compagnie, c'est que le coût pour envoyer des cargaisons de marchandises à Manchester est inférieur de 5 cents et 1 dixième par 100 livres à celui qu'exige le transport à Liverpool.

POPULATION TOTALE EN 1900.

Le Bureau de Recensement a publié un rapport qui montre que la population entière des États-Unis, y compris ses possessions extérieures, était, au 1^{er} juin 1900, de 84,233,069 habitants. Le nombre d'habitants est divisé de la façon suivante: États-Unis, proprement dits, 75,994,575 habitants; îles Philippines, 6,961,339; Porto-Rico, 953,243; îles Sandwich, 154,001; Alaska, 63,592; Guam, 9,000; Samoa américaine, 6,100; personnes appartenant à l'armée ou à la marine, 91,219. Les chiffres de la population des îles Philippines sont ceux donnés dans les estimations du statisticien de la Commission des Philippines.

Le rapport annonce que le douzième recensement ne s'étend seulement que jusque Alaska et Hawaï en dehors du "continent des États-Unis," mais que les chiffres qui sont donnés pour le reste des possessions des États-Unis proviennent des meilleures sources. Il est dit, dans le rapport, qu'à la fin du XVIII^e siècle, la population était de 5,333,000 habitants environ et si on compare ce dernier chiffre avec celui de 1900, on constatera qu'en cent ans la population des États-Unis est devenue près de seize fois plus grande.

PROGRÈS DURANT LE SIÈCLE.

Le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances a publié récemment des chiffres très intéressants au sujet du développement

industriel, commercial et financier des États-Unis, pendant le XIX^e siècle. Ces chiffres statistiques donnent une idée de l'augmentation de la production, de l'extension du commerce, de l'accroissement de la richesse, de la grande quantité de monnaies en circulation, du plus grand nombre de dépôts dans les caisses d'épargne et dans les autres banques, de la diminution des intérêts de la dette publique, en un mot, du progrès prodigieux du pays.

En ce qui concerne la production, celle du coton a augmenté de 155,556 balles en 1800 à 9,436,416 balles en 1900; celle de la laine, de 35,802,114 livres en 1840 à 302,502,328 livres en 1901; le blé, de 151,999,906 boisseaux en 1866 à 522,229,505 boisseaux en 1900; le maïs, de 867,946,295 boisseaux en 1866 à 2,105,516 boisseaux en 1900; le cuivre, de 650 tonnes en 1850 à 270,588 tonnes en 1900; la gueuse, de 165,000 tonnes en 1830 à 15,800,000 tonnes en 1901; le pétrole, de 21,000,000 gallons en 1860 à 2,661,233,568 gallons en 1900; le charbon, de 3,358,899 tonnes en 1850 à 267,850,000 tonnes en 1901; et l'or, de \$50,000,000 en 1850 à \$79,171,000 en 1900.

Pendant la période en considération, les exportations de marchandises ont augmenté de \$70,961,780 en 1800 à \$1,487,764,991 en 1901, et les importations de \$91,252,768 en 1800 à \$823,172,165 en 1901. La richesse du pays a augmenté, d'après les estimations, de \$7,135,780,000 en 1850 à \$94,300,000,000 en 1900, l'augmentation par tête étant en 1900 de \$928.17.

Le total de la monnaie en circulation était, en 1860, de \$435,407,252, contre \$2,175,387,277 en 1901. En 1830, les dépôts dans les caisses d'épargne se montaient à \$6,973,304, tandis qu'en 1901 ils atteignaient la somme de \$2,597,094,580.

L'augmentation de l'étendue des chemins de fer est démontrée par le fait qu'en 1850 les voies ferrées avaient une longueur de 9,021 milles, et en 1901 atteignaient 199,378 milles de longueur; le transport des marchandises ayant augmenté et le prix du fret ayant diminué en rapport avec cette extension. On estime aussi que l'étendue du territoire de la République a quadruplé, durant la période en considération, et que la population est seize fois plus grande.

AVIS DE NON PAIEMENT DES TRAITES.

Le notaire public aux États-Unis, chargé de dresser protêt pour le non paiement d'une traite, n'est nullement obligé de donner avis du non paiement de la dite traite au tireur et à chacun des endosseurs, comme semblent le croire un grand nombre d'industriels et négociants étrangers.

Le notaire public, après avoir dressé son protêt, remplit une note imprimée destinée à chacun des endosseurs et au tireur; ces avis sont épinglés au protêt, laissant la charge au requérant de les faire suivre aux intéressés.

Néanmoins, il se présente souvent que le notaire public prend soin de prévenir directement le tireur et les endosseurs, mais la loi ne l'y contraint pas, et il ne peut, en conséquence, être tenu responsable du défaut de notification.

RAPPORT SUR LA RÉCOLTE.

Le Bulletin concernant la récolte et publié mensuellement par l'Observatoire du Ministère de l'Agriculture, dit:

Les rapports au sujet du froment touselle sont généralement défavorables excepté dans le Kansas et le Nebraska où l'espérance d'une bonne récolte est assez encourageante quoique cependant, dans quelques sections du premier Etat mentionné, la plante ait été brouté de trop près. Dans le Mississippi, les vallées de l'Ohio et les Etats situés près de l'Atlantique, le gelée alternant avec le dégel, avec peu ou point de neige pour protéger le blé pendant la plus grande partie du mois de janvier, ont été très défavorables à cette céréale.

Dans le Kentucky et le Tennessee, une aire considérable est dans de si mauvaises conditions, qu'elle sera labourée de nouveau et consacrée à la culture d'autres plantes. Sur la côte du Pacifique, on a la perspective d'une assez bonne récolte.

PRODUCTION DES CLOUS EN 1900.

L'Association américaine du fer et de l'acier vient de publier un relevé statistique de la production des clous et crampons en fer et en acier aux États-Unis en 1900.

La production totale des clous coupés (non compris les clous forgés) a été de 1,573,494 barils (de 100 livres) en 1900, contre 1,904,340 barils en 1899, soit une diminution de 330,846 barils ou 17 pour cent. Le chiffre maximum avait été atteint en 1886, avec 8,160,973 barils.

Quant aux pointes de Paris, leur production a dépassé celle des clous coupés de 5,660,485 barils en 1900, de 5,713,790 barils en 1899, de 5,846,254 barils en 1898 et de 6,890,446 en 1897.

Pour les deux dernières années la production des clous coupés s'est répartie comme suit entre les dix Etats producteurs:

Etats.	1899	1900
	Barils.	Barils.
Pennsylvanie.....	920,133	777,611
Ohio.....	386,215	261,216
Wisconsin, Virginia et Indiana.....	178,006	168,469
Massachusetts et New York.....	149,700	155,968
Maryland, Kentucky et Illinois.....	255,286	193,230
Montana, Colorado, Wyoming et California.....	15,000	17,000
Total pour les clous coupés.....	1,904,340	1,573,494
Production des pointes de Paris.....	7,618,130	7,233,979
Total général.....	9,522,470	8,807,473

GUATEMALA.

DROITS D'EXPORTATION SUR LE CAFÉ.

Le 12 août 1901, le Gouvernement de Guatémala a rendu un décret No. 617 concernant les droits applicables à l'exportation de café. Voici quelle en est la teneur:

Sous réserve de toutes considérations autres que pourrait en créer l'abrogation, est prorogé pour une période d'une année, jusqu'au 30 juin 1902, le décret No. 609 de juillet 1900.

En conséquence, l'exportation du café en fèves continuera à acquitter par quintal, un impôt de six pesos en monnaie du pays, le café en parchemin restant assujéti à un droit de sortie proportionnel à la taxe sus indiquée.

MEXIQUE.

DE TAMPICO AU PACIFIQUE.

[Suite du rapport sur le Mexique de M. le Baron MONCHEUR, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Belgique à Washington.]

L'industrie se borne, outre les sucreries, dont j'ai déjà parlé à deux fabriques de cotonnades. L'une d'elles, la Bella Vista, située un peu au nord de Tépéc, appartient à la maison espagnole AGUIRRE, qui possède également les sucreries; 165 métiers y sont mus au moyen d'une roue Pelton qui actionne une chute d'eau de 100 mètres. Cette fabrique produit surtout le coton écreu (*manta*).

La manufacture de BARON et FORBES possède 170 métiers, mis en mouvement par deux turbines hydrauliques de la force de 210 chevaux. Elle fabrique exclusivement du calicot blanchi et la production journalière est de 300 pièces, valant 4 piastres (10 francs) chacune. Cet établissement, fondé en 1838, est un des plus anciens du pays. Naturellement, tout le matériel a été renouvelé plusieurs fois.

Une autre fabrique de cotonnades, mais de beaucoup moindre importance, appartenant à la maison de *ropa* de Don JOSÉ MENCHACA est établie à Santiago sur le Rio Lerma. Ces usines emploient le coton récolté dans le territoire de Tépéc et aux environs d'Acapulco (Guererro).

L'industrie de l'exploitation des bois se borne à quelques envois de cèdre à San Francisco.

J'ai déjà dit que les forêts ne manquent pas de beaux bois d'ébénisterie. J'ai vu des échantillons d'acajou, d'ébène et autres essences rares destinés à l'exposition de Paris. Mais l'exploitation ne serait pas rémunératrice à cause des frais énormes pour amener le bois jusqu'à la mer. Les voies de communication naturelles forment

défaut. D'ailleurs, la marchandise une fois arrivée au Pacifique ne peut être envoyée que sur le marché de San Francisco. Le fret pour l'Europe ou New-York serait trop élevé pour qu'il fût possible de lutter contre les produits des forêts du golfe de Mexique.

L'électricité n'a pas encore reçu beaucoup d'applications, bien que les chutes d'eau soient nombreuses. Ainsi, j'ai vu à 16 kilomètres de Tépïc une chute représentant une force de 1,000 chevaux et qui n'est aucunement utilisée. La ville est en négociations pour établir l'éclairage électrique, en employant la force motrice d'une puissante chute d'eau située à 3 kilomètres.

Elle va établir aussi une distribution d'eau, et les établissements métallurgiques peuvent lui faire leurs offres pour la fourniture importante de tuyaux en fer qui devra lui être livrée à cette occasion.

L'exploitation des mines d'argent était assez active du temps de la domination espagnole, mais elle s'est considérablement ralentie. Les entreprises minières faites récemment n'ont pas donné, en général, de bons résultats. Comme les voies de communication sont déplorables, il n'est possible d'exploiter que les minerais dont la teneur est assez élevée pour supporter les frais énormes qu'entraîne leur transport jusqu'aux fonderies.

Les principales exploitations sont maintenant celles de Zopilote, dans le district de Santiago (compagnie allemande) et celle de Castellana, non loin de la frontière de Jalisco.

A la Yescua, il y a six veines de minerai d'argent assez riche, qui ont déjà été exploitées du temps des Espagnols. Ces mines ont été achetées dernièrement pour la somme de 200,000 piastres par une compagnie américaine.

Comme dans tout l'ouest de la République, j'ai rencontré à Tépïc, beaucoup d'ingénieurs américains faisant des recherches pour découvrir de nouvelles mines.

Le port de San Blas a beaucoup perdu de son importance depuis que les marchandises étrangères en destination des villes de l'intérieur ne transitent plus par le territoire de Tépïc.

La douane, qui était de deuxième classe, a vu ses recettes diminuer tellement qu'elle a été ramenée à la troisième classe.

Le port est d'ailleurs peu sûr; les installations maritimes font presque totalement défaut. Les moustiques sont un tel fléau dans la ville qu'ils nuisent réellement à son développement.

La principale maison d'importation est celle de MM. LANZAGORTA & Co. (espagnole). Elle fait venir de Hambourg des voiliers avec chargement complet, mais le chiffre de ses affaires a beaucoup diminué. Elle vend les articles de *ropa*, *mercería*, *ferreteria* et *abarrotes*.

La maison possède une savonnerie où l'on emploie l'huile de noix de palme. Cette noix, qui se recueille en grande abondance le long de la côte, vaut à San Blas 6 piastres (15 francs) les 57 kilogrammes.

La Compagnie du central mexicain avait commencé il y a quinze ans le chemin de fer de San Blas à Tépïc. Les 19 premiers kilomètres étaient terminés quand la compagnie renonça à son projet, et les rails déjà posés furent enlevés et se trouvent encore dans le port.

Les environs de San Blas sont bien cultivés; les champs en plein rapport, pourvus de moyens d'irrigation et enclos de fils de fer, ont une valeur relativement considérable, qui peut atteindre en moyenne 70 francs l'hectare.

D'après les renseignements que j'ai, dus à l'obligeance du directeur de la douane de San Blas, la valeur des importations durant le dernier exercice a été de 143,326 piastres-or, soit 717,000 francs.

Les principaux articles importés ont été: matières minérales, 24,023 piastres; tissus, 12,842; machines, 65,587; matières végétales, 10,760 piastres.

Les matières minérales comprennent de la ronce artificielle, du fer ondulé, des tuyaux pour conduits d'eau, des carrelages, etc.

La rubrique "tissus" comprend surtout des cotonnades de couleur, venant des États-Unis et d'Angleterre.

L'introduction des machines représente une faible valeur si l'on déduit du total de 65,000 piastres le somme de 48,000 piastres montant du prix d'une machine pour sucrerie introduite par la maison AGUIRRE pour son nouvel établissement. Mais c'est là un fait exceptionnel, de sorte que la valeur moyenne des importations des machines ne doit pas dépasser 20,000 piastres par an. La machine pour sucrerie est indiquée dans la statistique comme provenant de Belgique.

Les "matières végétales" consistent surtout en planches de sapin destinées à confectionner les caisses qu'emploient les sucreries pour leurs expéditions.

Par une de ces anomalies fréquentes au Mexique, tandis que les forêts de Tépïc abondent encore en futaie, on trouve plus d'intérêt à faire venir des États-Unis les planches et autres bois de construction. Cette importation a eu une valeur de 9,225 piastres-or (46,000 francs).

En 1886-87 la valeur totale des importations, qui est à présent de 143,000 piastres, était de 350,000 piastres. On peut juger, d'après ces chiffres, de la décadence de la place.

Les exportations ne comprennent que les productions du territoire même de Tépïc. Elles sont tout à fait insignifiantes, si on en excepte les minerais et métaux précieux. Ceux-ci représentent, en effet une valeur de 194,512 piastres argent, alors que le total des exportations est seulement de 228,527 piastres argent.

Les articles autres que les métaux précieux, envoyés à l'étranger, ont consisté comme ci-après: tabac préparé, 6,118 piastres; tabac en feuilles, 3,900 piastres; enoutchouc, 6,609 piastres; bois de cèdre, 7,000 piastres; café, 1,300, piastres.

On peut voir, d'après ces chiffres, combien les richesses agricoles

du territoire sont encore peu exploitées, le port de San Blas étant le seul par lequel les produits de Tépïc puissent maintenant sortir.

Le tabac préparé a été expédié dans l'Amérique Centrale; celui en feuilles en Allemagne; le bois de cèdre aux États-Unis. Le caoutchouc provient de l'exploitation des arbres croissant à l'état sauvage.

L'État de Sinaloa, dont la superficie est trois fois plus grande que celle de la Belgique, s'étend du nord au sud entre le Pacifique et la grande Cordillère qui traverse le Mexique dans toute sa longueur. Sa configuration rappelle la partie de l'Italie, de Rome à Naples, mais sur une bien plus grande échelle, resserrée entre les Apennins et la mer Tyrrhénienne.

Pour se rendre par voie de terre de Tépïc à Sinaloa, on traverse le district de Santiago et d'Acaponeta dont j'ai déjà parlé, et après avoir franchi le Rio de las Cañas on entre dans le district de Rosario de l'État de Sinaloa, district célèbre pour les mines d'argent du Tajo, exploitées par une compagnie américaine. Après un nouveau trajet de 30 lieues, on arrive à Mazatlan, le port le plus important du Mexique sur l'Océan Pacifique.

La ville de Mazatlan, qui a 15,000 habitants, est en voie de progrès; il y règne plus d'activité que dans la plupart des villes de terre chaude au Mexique.

Le port naturel est très vaste, mais mal protégé contre les vents du nord-ouest. Les installations pour le chargement et le déchargement des navires sont encore rudimentaires; mais le Gouvernement de l'État Sinaloa fera exécuter bientôt des travaux pour les améliorer.

Le commerce de Mazatlan a perdu une partie du Hinterland qu'il desservait. En effet, depuis la création des chemins de fer, les États de Durango et de Chihuahua font leurs importations, soit par la voie de Tampico, soit directement des États Unis. Malgré ce déficit, la place de Mazatlan n'a pas vu, grâce à son activité, diminuer le chiffre de ses affaires.

Elle est restée l'entrepôt des marchandises en destination d'une partie de Sonora, de la Basse Californie, de l'État de Sinaloa tout entier et du nord de Tépïc. Dans ces divers États, la consommation a d'ailleurs augmenté en même temps que se développait la richesse publique, grâce aux exploitations minières.

Mazatlan réexpédie même les marchandises étrangères nationalisées bien loin au sud, le long de la côte du Pacifique jusque San Benito de Chiapas près de la frontière du Guatémala.

Ce port peut acquérir beaucoup plus d'importance encore par la construction du chemin de fer de Durango à Mazatlan. Alors, en effet, les États de Chihuahua, Durango et même Zacatecas auront intérêt à faire leurs importations par le Pacifique, les frais de transport en chemin de fer depuis le port de débarquement jusqu'à destination devant être beaucoup moins grands que par Tampico ou Vera-Cruz.

Si cette ligne vient à être construite, les chemins de fer du sud des Etats-Unis et la Compagnie de l'International Mexicain, dont le réseau en est la continuation depuis la frontière jusqu'à Durango, pourront constituer ce qu'on appelle en Amérique un "système," c'est-à-dire, organiser un trafic direct de voyageurs et de marchandises entre l'est et le sud des Etats-Unis d'une part et Mazatlan de l'autre avec correspondance dans ce port avec des vapeurs direct pour la Chine et le Japon. Ce "système" ferait une concurrence à celui qui fait le trafic entre l'Amérique et l'Extrême-Orient, via San Francisco.

Cette éventualité ferait naturellement la fortune de Mazatlan, mais c'est un rêve dont elle pourra se bercer longtemps encore sans le voir s'accomplir.

D'abord la ligne de Durango à Mazatlan à travers le massif énorme de la Sierra Madre présente de terribles difficultés; ensuite l'organisation d'un nouveau "système," détournant un trafic déjà établi, rencontre de très sérieux obstacles dans l'ordre commercial.

De solides maisons de commerce sont établies à Mazatlan depuis longtemps; elles sont presque toutes étrangères—allemandes, françaises, espagnoles, mais le nombre de ces dernières diminue.

Naturellement, le commerce de la place même ne leur suffirait pas. Certaines d'entre elles ont en magasin un stock de marchandises de 2 millions de francs. Elles font surtout le commerce de gros avec les localités de l'intérieur. La concurrence qu'elles se font entre elles est vive et elles sont obligées de chercher, pour leurs achats à l'étranger, des prix aussi bas que possible.

Elles n'ont pas de spécialité, mais au contraire chacune d'elles vend en même temps la ropa, la ferreteria, la quincaillerie et les abarrotes. Elles ont été amenées à généraliser ainsi leur négoce, parce que les commerçants établis dans les petites villes de l'intérieur et qui viennent à Mazatlan faire leurs achats de gros, s'adressent de préférence aux maisons où ils peuvent trouver réunis tous les articles dont ils désirent fournir leurs magasins.

Les articles en fer émaillé viennent exclusivement d'Allemagne. Les vitres et la cristallerie sont envoyées de Belgique.

Les magasins vendent tous les ans environ 500 révolvers belges, imitation du Smith, à 10 piastres (25 francs) la pièce, tandis que la Smith véritable coûte 35 (87 francs 50 centimes).

La pointe de Paris venait anciennement de Belgique, mais on la commande maintenant en Allemagne. Les boulons venaient aussi de notre pays, mais la production américaine a offert des prix plus avantageux.

En général, les outils et appareils divers sont de fabrication américaine, parce que les ouvriers, ayant appris à s'en servir avec des américains, les préfèrent à ceux de provenance européenne dont le maniement ne leur est pas aussi familier.

Les charrues américaines commencent à remplacer les instruments

plus que primitifs dont on se servait jusqu' à présent. La maison CHARPENTIER vend annuellement environ 300 charrues d'une marque américaine. Ces instruments, du poids de 25 kilogrammes, sont achetés en Amérique 2 dollars, or (10 francs 50 centimes) et se revendent de 8 à 15 piastres, argent (20 à 35 francs), les frais de transport étant très élevés.

MM. CHARPENTIER placent annuellement environ 2,000 barils de ciment Portland, livrés à bord à Hambourg au prix de 6 francs 75 centimes le baril de 180 kilogrammes. Le ciment est fort employé à Mazatlan pour le pavement des cours intérieures, trottoirs, etc.

L'amidon belge, qui semblait avoir le monopole, a été détrôné par une marque allemande qu'on trouve aujourd'hui dans tous les magasins.

Vu la difficulté des communications avec les États de l'intérieur de la République, les commerçants de la côte du pacifique trouvent intérêt à importer d'Europe divers articles que les villes du centre achètent aux fabriques du pays. Ainsi à Mazatlan et autres villes du Pacifique, on commande encore en Angleterre ou en France une quantité d'articles en coton imprimé que les magasins de la capitale achètent aux manufactures d'Orizaba. Le fret de Hambourg à Mazatlan par voilier coûte beaucoup moins, en effet, que les transports à dos de mule nécessaires pour faire venir les produits de l'intérieur vers la côte. Pour la même raison, les imprimeries de Mazatlan achètent leur papier à San Francisco, tandis qu'à Mexico le papier fabriqué non loin de là, à San Rafael, sert à l'impression des journaux.

Les toiles de lin viennent souvent d'une fabrique irlandaise. On en importe aussi maintenant d'Espagne.

J'ai pu remarquer souvent que les Espagnols s'efforcent toujours, quand les prix le leur permettent, d'accorder la préférence à leurs compatriotes.

Les fers ondulés galvanisés trouvent un grand débit. On les expédie très loin dans les mines, où ils servent à la construction des hangars, abris et bâtiments divers pour magasins et machines. On préfère les provenances anglaises parce que chaque feuille a précisément les dimensions requises pour être chargée facilement à dos de mule.

Les machines à vapeur et autres viennent surtout d'Amérique. Ce n'est pas tant le prix qui est le motif de cette préférence que la rapidité avec laquelle la fourniture est faite. Ce point est très important pour les mines, car souvent quand une machine est reconnue nécessaire, elle doit être placée à bref délai; autrement les travaux peuvent se trouver arrêtés.

Les poutrelles métalliques sont encore fort peu employées, mais un ingénieur de l'État qui entreprend de nombreuses constructions à Mazatlan, s'efforce d'en répandre l'usage.

Il y a quelques industries à Mazatlan, et on est en train d'en établir beaucoup de nouvelles, mais sur une petite échelle. La maison

MELCHERS possède une fabrique de "manta." Elle produit 15,000 pièces de tissus par an.

Un Américain a établi une carrosserie qui fournit l'Etat de Sinaloa. Les voitures du genre américain sont adaptées à la nature des chemins qui exigent des véhicules à la fois légers et solides. Le même industriel a adjoint à cet établissement une fabrique d'allumettes et une autre de glace.

La fonderie de Sinaloa, ETCHEGUREN & Co., possède des ateliers de construction importants. On y fabrique des moteurs à vapeur, des machines pour mines, sucreries, etc. Ses prix sont fort élevés, et les machines sortant de ces ateliers reviennent à peu près au même prix que si elles étaient importées. Néanmoins, cet établissement reçoit beaucoup de commandes. Il rend aussi de grands services pour les réparations. C'est lui qui a construit la charpente métallique d'un très grand marché couvert, inauguré récemment à Mazatlan.

L'industrie des conserves de poissons en boîtes pourrait se faire avec grand succès, car il y a des quantités énormes de poissons dans les lagunes près de la côte. La pêche se pratique peu, faute de débouchés pour ses produits.

En fait de conserves on se borne jusqu'à présent à faire sécher au soleil le "camaron," espèce de grosse crevette qu'on envoie à San Francisco, où les Chinois en sont très friands.

Il résulte des informations que j'ai recueillies à la douane de Mazatlan, dont les archives ont été gracieusement mises à ma disposition, que les importations dans ce port se sont élevées, durant le dernier exercice, à 1,286,417 piastres or (6,432,285 francs).

Les principales importations ont été les suivantes: matières animales, 68,352 piastres; matières végétales, 107,705 piastres; matières minérales, 367,552 piastres; tissus, 419,108 piastres; machines, 80,405 piastres; armes et explosifs, 20,569 piastres.

Les matières végétales comprennent du bois d'Amérique pour une valeur de 20,000 piastres, du jute des Indes pour confection des sacs destinés au transport du minerai.

Parmi les matières minérales on trouve la houille, le carrelage, les fers travaillés de toute espèce, beaucoup de ronce artificielle pour clôtures et de tuyaux pour conduits d'eau, ainsi que du mercure pour le traitement des minerais.

D'assez grandes quantités de dames-jeannes sont expédiées d'Allemagne aux fabriques d'eaux-de-vie de Mezeul.

Les articles compris sous la rubrique "tissus" consistent surtout en fil de coton de couleur et en tissus de coton également de couleur venant d'Angleterre et des États-Unis.

L'importation des étoffes de laine est insignifiante; elles arrivent d'Angleterre, mais sont souvent d'origine belge.

Les machines sont destinées aux mines ainsi qu'aux petites industries locales.

Les explosifs consistent en dynamite pour les mines.

Les exportations ont atteint pendant le dernier exercice la valeur de 5,760,664 piastres-argent; elles ont du reste consisté pour la presque totalité en produits des mines d'or et d'argent dont le montant a été de 5,492,015 piastres, généralement en destination des Etats-Unis. Le reste, soit 268,650 piastres seulement (670,000 francs), est représenté par les articles suivants, à savoir, les cuirs et peaux, les bois de cèdre, la nacre de Basse Californie, les peaux d'alligator, les bois de teinture, les "garbanzos" (gros pois) en destination de l'Espagne.

Le port de Mazatlan est desservi par la ligne américaine Pacific Mail Steamship Company, faisant le service entre San-Francisco et Panama; un vapeur tous les dix jours dans chaque sens.

Depuis peu une compagnie allemande, la Kosmos, a organisé une ligne mensuelle de vapeurs entre Hambourg et San-Francisco, avec escale à Mazatlan. Ces bateaux sont très utiles à cette place pour l'importation de certaines marchandises européennes qui, à cause de leur nature, ne peuvent subir les lenteurs des voiliers.

La compagnie anglaise Pacific Steam Navigation Company va bientôt aussi prolonger jusqu'à Mazatlan son service entre les ports de l'Amérique du Sud.

Enfin, diverses compagnies secondaires ont des petits vapeurs faisant le cabotage entre les ports mexicains du Pacifique et du golfe de Californie.

LES MINES D'ARGENT DE PEÑOLES.

La légation de Belgique à Mexico, a transmis au "Bulletin Commercial," de Bruxelles, les quelques informations suivantes au sujet des mines d'argent de Peñoles, à Mapimi, qui ont la réputation d'être les plus productives de la République du Mexique.

La compagnie qui les exploite dispose de capitaux considérables; au point de vue des bénéfices et de la distribution de dividendes, elle se place en tête des exploitations mexicaines. Elle emploie dans ses mines et ateliers plus de 5,000 ouvriers. Elle vient de construire six nouveaux fourneaux et d'établir une nouvelle installation électrique. Les ateliers et les mines sont reliés par une voie ferrée électrique. La compagnie peut maintenant broyer 1,500 tonnes de minerai par jour.

Les mines ont une étendue considérable. Les filons les plus riches se trouvent à 2,000 et 2,800 pieds de profondeur. Toutes les dispositions sont prises pour assurer de la façon la plus économique l'extraction du minerai. Les propriétés de la compagnie sont situées dans les montagnes de la Bufla, à côté de la ville de Mapimi; la mine la plus ancienne, connue sous le nom de Opnela, est exploitée depuis plus de deux

siècles. La compagnie actuelle a découvert et exploité des filons à une profondeur de 1,500 à 2,000 pieds; les anciens concessionnaires avaient arrêté les travaux à une profondeur de 1,200 pieds, croyant avoir épuisé les gisements.

Les dépôts trouvés à une plus grande profondeur assurent maintenant l'exploitation des mines de Peñoles pour un grand nombre d'années.

Les nouvelles installations de la mine de Peñoles ont comporté une dépense de 500,000 à 600,000 piastres.

Beaucoup d'autres compagnies minières ont été fondées dans ce district qui, d'après les prévisions du délégué (géologue) en chef du gouvernement, est appelé à devenir le plus important producteur de métal argent de la République.

La ville de Mapimi est reliée au chemin de fer Central par une ligne à voie étroite allant de Bermejillo, d'où elle est mise également en communication, via San-Pedro, avec le Mexican International Railway.

Le district renferme aussi des gisements de minerai de cuivre. Plusieurs mines vont être mises en exploitation et il en existe déjà quelques-unes, dont la production est importante, entre autres The Descubridora Mine, à 38½ kilomètres nord-ouest de la ville, qui fournit 500 tonnes de minerai par jour. La construction d'une voie ferrée reliant cette propriété à la ligne principale du chemin de fer Central est projetée et sera probablement construite dans le courant de l'année prochaine.

CONVENTION MARITIME POSTALE ENTRE LA COMPAGNIE HARRISON ET LE GOUVERNEMENT MEXICAIN.

Un contrat a été signé entre le gouvernement mexicain et la Compagnie de navigation anglaise Harrison Line connue sous le nom de Charente Steamships, Limited, pour assurer le service maritime postal entre l'Angleterre et le Mexique. Les navires doivent effectuer deux départs mensuels de Liverpool et toucher deux fois par mois à chacun des ports de Tampico et de la Vera-Cruz. Les steamers de la nouvelle ligne devront également faire escale, soit à l'aller, soit au retour, aux autres ports mexicains de Tuxpan, Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Laguna, Campêche et Progreso. Les paquebots desserviront La Barbade, Saint-Thomas, La Trinité, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, Santa Marta, Savanilla, Cartagena, Port-au-Prince, Kingston, Colon et la Nouvelle-Orléans. La Compagnie est tenue de transporter à titre gracieux pour le compte du gouvernement mexicain, 10 tonnes métriques de marchandises. La tonne sera calculée à raison de 2,204 livres anglaises en poids, ou 40 pieds cubes (1.132 mètres cubes) en volume.

Comme compensation à ces charges, les navires de la Compagnie

bénéficient d'une réduction de 40 pour cent sur les droits de tonnage établis par le décret du 1^{er} juillet 1898.

Un contrat absolument identique a été passé avec la Compagnie allemande de navigation à vapeur Hamburg-Amerika Line.

PERSPECTIVE D'UNE PLUS GRANDE PRODUCTION DE SUCRE.

D'après les journaux mexicains, l'année 1902 promet d'être très productive en sucre. Les capitalistes de la République et ceux de l'étranger emploient de gros capitaux à améliorer et à agrandir les plantations existantes et à en créer de nouvelles. A Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas et Veracruz, les capitaux des États-Unis, principalement ceux provenant de New-York, du Michigan et de l'Illinois, et le capital français venant particulièrement de Paris, ont été placés dans de nouvelles plantations immenses qui possèdent toutes le matériel d'exploitation le plus perfectionné nécessaire à la production du sucre. Les capitaux du pays sont généralement employés pour augmenter la capacité et la production des anciennes plantations et pour perfectionner les machines à moudre et à raffiner le sucre. Le journal "Mexican Herald" dit que l'on a commandé pour plusieurs plantations pour \$350,000 de machines qui doivent être délivrées au mois de mai 1902.

Les sucriers bien placés, pour connaître les conditions dans lesquelles se trouve cette industrie, s'attendent à ce que le rendement de l'année sera de 25 à 30 pour cent de plus qu'en 1901. Pendant cette dernière année on a créé six nouvelles plantations importantes, pourvues complètement de tout le matériel nécessaire à leur exploitation et qui seront en plein rapport en 1902. Les raffineries San Cristobal et Panuco, situées toutes deux dans l'État de Veracruz, et celle d'Alvarado, qui se trouve dans l'État de Sinaloa, exploitées avec de grands capitaux et possédant le matériel d'exploitation le plus perfectionné, produiront à elles seules une quantité de sucre qui sera égale au pour cent maximum de l'augmentation revendiquée. Il faut ajouter à ceci, les productions que rapporteront les trois autres nouvelles plantations, aussi bien que l'augmentation qui résultera des nouvelles méthodes employées dans l'exploitation des anciennes et moins grandes plantations. Si, pendant les deux ou trois années à venir, la production de sucre de la République continue à augmenter dans les mêmes proportions que pendant les cinq années qui viennent de s'écouler, le Mexique deviendra un exportateur de ce produit.

PROJET D'IRRIGATION.

Le "Mexican Herald" dit que l'association des intérêts dans le district du Lac, près de Zapotlan et Sapula, à l'ouest de Guadaluajara, a eu pour résultat un projet immense d'irrigation que est prêt de se

réaliser. Il consiste en une série de canaux, tunnels, digues, etc., et en l'acquisition d'une force équivalente à celle de 10,000 chevaux. Le lac Zapotlan servira de base d'opération et sera la source d'approvisionnement d'eau que les ingénieurs estiment être de 100,000,000 mètres cubes.

Il y aura deux tunnels principaux: le premier qui partira du lac à un point nommé Huescalapa et qui s'étendra sur une longueur de 8 kilomètres et le second qui aura une longueur de 4 kilomètres et demi. Pour la production de la force motrice, on établira plusieurs chutes d'eau: une sur le bord du lac, une autre de 5 mètres de haut près du chemin de fer Central à la ville de Zapotlan et une troisième à la sortie du tunnel Huescalapa. Il y aura en connexion avec le second tunnel à Barranca de la Muerte, trois autres chutes d'eau qui permettront de distribuer, au moyen de canaux, l'eau et d'irriguer les vallées de Sagula, Viamajac et Amatitlan. Pour compléter ce grand système d'irrigation, on construira, dans la lagune, deux canaux principaux de 30 mètres de largeur et de 3 mètres de profondeur, l'un qui la traversera par le milieu et l'autre qui aura différents cours transversaux qui conduiront l'eau dans de plus petits canaux d'irrigation. Sur les sommets de la Sierra del Tigre et San-Andres, on construira plusieurs grandes digues ou réservoirs pour recueillir l'eau de pluie qui tombe en grande abondance pendant les saisons pluvieuses. L'eau de ces digues se jetteront dans le lac Zapotlan.

PAVAGE DE LA VILLE DE MEXICO.

Pendant l'année 1901, les deux compagnies des Etats-Unis qui ont passé des contrats pour la réparation des rues de la ville de Mexico ont pavé, avec l'asphalte, les aires suivantes:

La compagnie "Barber" a pavé 55 rues, mesurant 95,567 mètres carrés, et ont reçu pour ces travaux, un à-compte de \$538,399.17. La compagnie "Neufchatel" a pavé 33 rues, mesurant 42,500 mètres carrés, et ont reçu comptant, une somme de \$219,189.13.

En outre, les entrepreneurs du pays ont étendu sur les trottoirs, du ciment Portland, le long de 205 rues, représentant une surface de 118,258 mètres carrés. Pour les autres trottoirs, on a employé 854 mètres carrés d'asphalte, 58,765 mètres carrés de ferraille (le long de 106 rues) et 192,172 mètres carrés de dalles (le long de 119 rues).

On continuera, pendant toute l'année 1902, à paver des rues et à construire des trottoirs.

DÉCOUVERTE DE MINES DE MERCURE.

Au cours d'une récente excursion dans l'Etat de Guerrero, un Américain, M. C. W. PUEBERT, a découvert plusieurs mines de mercure abandonnées et qui constituent une véritable richesse. Deux de ces

mines se trouvent près de Pastoria, au nord de Guerrero. Elles ont dû être exploitées il y a très longtemps.

Guidé par un indien, M. PUEBETT a pénétré dans l'une d'elles. Il est descendu à plus de 100 mètres de profondeur. Dans ces galeries, le cinabre se trouve sous forme de grands gisements, à fleur de terre. Des roues en pierre, des *metates*, des haches en silex ont été trouvées en abondance dans ces galeries, ce qui permet à M. PUEBETT de croire que l'exploitation de ces mines remonte à une époque antérieure à la conquête.

RÈGLES AU SUJET DU TRAFIC DU HENEQUEN.

Le journal "Mexican Herald," du 3 janvier 1902, dit que les cultivateurs et les exportateurs de Yucatan proposent de s'entendre pour ne pas vendre ou expédier aucune de cette fibre au-dessous d'un prix qu'ils fixeront. Si le prix sur les marchés étrangers (principalement New-York qui consomme 90 pour cent des exportations de Yucatan) descend au dessous d'un certain minimum, leur intention est de garder le henequen, espérant ainsi que les demandes augmenteront le prix de la marchandise. Les négociants en heuequen sont tous des capitalistes qui peuvent se permettre de conserver leur article jusqu'à ce qu'ils jugent à propos de le vendre.

FABRIQUE DE POWDRE SANS FUMÉE.

Le Ministre de la Guerre vient de passer un contrat pour l'établissement d'une fabrique de poudre sans fumée. Cette usine sera construite dans les environs de Santa-Fé, sur des terrains cédés par les habitants de cette localité au gouvernement fédéral.

Les travaux qui seront incessamment entrepris d'après les plans de M. ALBINO VILLEGAS, ingénieur, devront être terminés avant juillet 1903.

LE COCO À HUILE.

De nombreux propriétaires d'Acapulco et de Manzanillo se livrent depuis quelque temps à l'exploitation du coco à huile qu'ils exportent.

Le coco à huile est un produit que l'on considérait jusqu'ici, dans ces régions, comme absolument négligeable. Aujourd'hui, ce commerce prend des proportions considérables et ceux qui s'y livrent fondent sur l'exportation de ce produit les plus grandes espérances.

LE CAOUTCHOUC MEXICAIN.

Il paraît, d'après des renseignements français, que le caoutchouc mexicain est coté actuellement sur les marchés américains et européens, de 47 à 55 cents la livre, prix excessivement élevé et qui n'est dépassé que par celui de Para (Brésil) dont les prix varient de 49 à

87 cents. Ces chiffres témoignent de l'excellente qualité du produit mexicain et sont dignes d'encourager les planteurs et d'augmenter la production.

EXPORTATIONS DE CUIVRE.

Les statistiques douanières montrent que pendant l'année fiscale 1901, le Mexique a exporté en Angleterre 6,583 tonnes de cuivre et plus de 23,000 tonnes aux États-Unis et en Europe, soit, pendant les douze mois, un total général d'exportation de 30,000 tonnes. Étant donné le fait que de nouvelles mines ont été creusées depuis la publication des statistiques officielles, on croit que, pendant l'année courante, les exportations dépasseront matériellement celles de 1901.

UNE EXPOSITION PERMANENTE À MEXICO.

Le Ministère de Fomento a soumis à l'approbation de la Chambre des Députés le contrat qu'il vient de conclure avec M. JOSÉ de LANDERO représentant de la "Compagnie Mexicaine d'Exposition Permanente."

Ce contrat se rapporte à la construction d'un grand édifice dans lequel seront exposés, en permanence, les produits nationaux.

NICARAGUA.

IMPORTATION DES ESSENCES.

Le "Diario oficial," du 18 avril 1901, publie le décret suivant:

"ARTICLE I. Ne pourront importer des essences pour la préparation des liqueurs que les fabricants munis d'une autorisation écrite du Directeur Général du Ministère compétent et moyennant paiement des droits établis dans le tarif.

"ARTICLE II. De même des huiles essentielles ne pourront être importées que par les pharmaciens ou les médecins pour être exclusivement employées à la préparation des médicaments ou prescriptions médicales.

Dans la demande en autorisation d'entrée à adresser au Ministère des Finances, les intéressés devront donner l'indication détaillée des essences à importer pour que l'autorisation ne s'applique qu'aux quantités jugées nécessaires aux besoins de la pharmacie."

PARAGUAY.

LES BOIS PRINCIPAUX DU PAYS.

On a constaté récemment une augmentation dans l'exportation du bois paraguayen et l'on croit que les bois mous de cette république

seront aussi recherchés, dans peu de temps, pour la fabrication du papier. Des 60 classes de bois qu'on emploie dans le pays, 20 classes seulement sont exportées dont voici les noms respectifs des principales:

1. *Curupaï*.—Bois dur de couleur rouge, très durable et très employé pour des traverses et des pilotis. Jouit d'un bon marché en Argentine.

2. *Cèdre*.—Bien qu'il soit inférieur en grain et en odeur à la classe cubaine, une grande quantité de ce bois est exportée en Argentine et en Allemagne; avec ce dernier pays le commerce commença durant la guerre Hispano-Américaine. Le cèdre paraguayen est très demandé à Bremen où il est employé à la fabrication de boîtes à cigares. A vrai dire, ce bois est beaucoup plus semblable au cuoba (acajou) qu'au cèdre, mais il a le grain et l'odeur de ce dernier.

3. *Laurier noir*.—On l'emploie pour des traverses mais n'étant pas dur comme le curupaï et étant inflammable, n'est pas beaucoup recherché.

4. *Palo de Rosa (Bois de rose)*.—Est pareil au bois de rose d'Angleterre mais sa couleur est plus claire. Il est très sec, prend un bon lustre et se prête à la fabrication de meubles. Il possède aussi des propriétés médicinales.

5. *Hirá-ro*.—Est un bois pur et flexible; aussi la demande en est elle considérable pour voitures et construction de bateaux, parcequ'il ne peut ni se contourner ni se fendre.

6. *Lopacho (noir et jaune)*.—Ce bois est excessivement demandé à Buenos-Ayres où on l'emploie pour la fabrication de clarettes et la construction des ponts. On l'emploie aussi pour des traverses bien qu'il ne convienne pas, car il peut facilement prendre feu s'il n'est pas entièrement converti de terre.

7. *Peterchy negro*.—On l'emploie sur place pour la fabrication de meubles. Comme il est susceptible d'être bien travaillé et qu'il prend bon lustre, il aura un meilleur marché en Europe lorsqu'il sera mieux connu.

8. *Quebracho Colorado* est le plus important des bois paraguayens; des quantités considérables sont exportées en Allemagne, principalement à Hambourg où on en trouve toujours un stock considérable. On l'emploie particulièrement dans le tannage et la demande en augmente chaque année. Les capitalistes allemands trouvent dans ce bois, un bon placement pour leur argent et une ligne de bateaux à vapeur est exclusivement employée dans ce commerce. Dans ce pays, il y a une fabrique d'extrait de quebracho et probablement plusieurs autres s'établiront avant peu de temps.

D'après une analyse faite récemment, les blocs de quebracho produisent une moyenne de 25 pour cent de substance tannique et un maximum de 29 pour cent. Le quebracho paraguayen contient plus d'extrait tannin et a une couleur plus fine que celui que l'on trouve en

Argentine. L'exportation des blocs de quebracho depuis 1895 jusqu'à 1898 a été la suivante:

	Tonnes.
1895	115,000
1896	114,000
1897	185,000
1898	147,000

Pendant l'année 1900, le bois a été très rare en Allemagne. Le prix des blocs de quebracho va probablement augmenter car les arbres coupés avec rapidité, obligent à pénétrer plus avant dans les forêts vierges, ce qui augmente le coût des travaux.

9. *Urunday-mi* est un des meilleurs bois durs du pays; il possède plusieurs des qualités du europai et est plus durable que ce dernier.

10. *Iatone* est un beau bois de couleur dorée, semblable au bois satiné, et prend un bon vernis. Des caisses fabriquées avec ce bois protègent avec sécurité leur contenu contre les insectes de toute espèce. Ce bois a un grain fin et dur et durera des années dans la terre et l'eau. On l'emploie ici pour la fabrication de proues et de poupes de bateaux.

Palo Santo (Lignum vite).—Bois lourd et de couleur sombre, dont la quantité est très limitée. On l'emploie à la place de bronzes pour les coussinets de machines et les arbres moteurs. On en fait aussi des poulies. Le Palo Santo a les mêmes propriétés médicinales que le Lignum vite. Jusqu'à présent il a été exporté principalement en France.

DIVERSES CULTURES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Des diverses cultures du Paraguay, la plus grande partie se consume dans le pays; cependant le tabac et les fruits s'exportent en certaines quantités, le premier en Allemagne et les autres dans la République Argentine.

Le tabac paraguayen est généralement le moins cher sur les marchés d'Allemagne, et comme tel pourra se vendre avec profit. L'essai d'une meilleure élaboration et, par conséquent, avec augmentation du prix n'a pas encore donné de bons résultats. On a dit que durant l'année 1900, les demandes ont été plus fortes que pendant les années antérieures et que les prix reçus ont été quelque peu meilleurs.

Le coton croît bien au Paraguay et est d'une qualité supérieure, chaque plante donnant 6 livres de fibres. On dit qu'une compagnie nord-américaine est sur le point d'établir une fabrique de tissus de coton à l'Assomption.

Les oranges, les bananes et les ananas viennent bien au Paraguay et s'exportent en quantités considérables à Buenos-Ayres. Des efforts ont été faits pour la culture de la *yerba-maté* ou thé du Paraguay et on dit qu'ils ont été couronnés d'un succès considérable. On exporte en France, en certaines quantités, des essences distillées de feuilles et de fleurs d'orangers.

La gomme n'existe pas en grande quantité, à l'état vierge, au Paraguay; mais les efforts tentés pour la cultiver, sont en progrès et l'on espère que l'espèce la plus convenable pour la culture artificielle sera la *maniocoba* du Brésil, à cause de sa croissance rapide et de sa robustesse en général. Le *maniocoba*, d'après ce qu'on dit, a donné un résultat excellent au Brésil et dans l'Amérique Centrale et l'on croit que le gouvernement paraguayen offrira des avantages spéciaux aux agriculteurs, dans le but de développer cette industrie.

L'INDUSTRIE DE L'ÉLEVAGE.

Il y a, probablement, dit M. GOSLING, Consul d'Angleterre à Assomption, peu de pays comme le Paraguay où ce commerce puisse être installé avec un si petit capital et une telle espérance de prompt bénéfice. Les bénéfices de l'élevage pourront se calculer de 20 à 25 pour cent, mais dans quelques *estancias* bien dirigées, ils sont, sans doute, beaucoup plus forts et pourront atteindre jusqu'à 40 pour cent. La question des travailleurs est moins difficile dans cette classe d'industrie que dans n'importe quelle autre, parce que le péon paraguayen, bien qu'il ne soit pas généralement travailleur, est cependant bien préparé pour ce genre de travail, qui est agréable et intéressant pour lui.

Il y a peu de maladies parmi le bétail et la fièvre aphteuse qui a fait tant de ravages dans la République Argentine, a été très bénigne dans ses résultats au Paraguay. Cependant les chevaux souffrent cruellement d'une maladie appelée "mal de cadera" qui, bien que rapide dans ses effets, paraît être de même nature qu'une fièvre cérébro-spinale et un grand nombre de chevaux meurent chaque année. Inutile de dire que les colons qui essaient de s'établir au Paraguay doivent s'attendre à trouver quelques difficultés en face des nombreux et véritables avantages que le pays offre.

L'INDUSTRIE DES VIANDES DE CONSERVES.

Les industries du Paraguay sont encore dans l'enfance et n'offrent que peu d'intérêt en dehors du pays. Une loi, cependant, fut promulguée au mois de septembre de l'année dernière, ayant rapport à l'établissement de "saladeros" ou fabriques de viande de conserves qui, dans la suite, pourra devenir un commerce important. Les principaux points intéressants de cette loi sont que, jusqu'au 31 décembre 1910, les machines, matériaux nécessaires pour boîtes, sel commun et produits chimiques pourront être importés libres de droits. Les concessionnaires paieront, cependant, au gouvernement un petit impôt de 10 à 15 centavos pour chaque animal tué. Un "saladero" établi sur le Río a donné, cette année, des résultats satisfaisants; 2,500 têtes de bétail ont été sacrifiées. Chaque bœuf vaut £2 rendu sur le marché et a produit 85 livres de cuir salé qui se vend à Montévidéo à raison de \$2 par quintal. Ainsi chaque animal tué, outre de donner 180 livres de

viande et 39 livres de graisse, a produit £1 10s. en moyenne de son cuir, ce qui fait un gain de 8s. à 14s. pour chaque animal.

RENSEIGNEMENTS MINIERS.

Au mois de septembre dernier on a accordé une concession à une entreprise particulière pour rechercher et exploiter des minéraux dans un vaste territoire situé au sud de l'Assomption et qui s'étend jusqu'aux frontières argentines, entre les limites des rivières Parana et Paraguay. Peu après la découverte de l'or et de traces d'argent et de cuivre, on a fait un arpentage.

On dit que le lingot d'or contient de 8s. jusqu'à £2 par tonne. On a également trouvé de petits dépôts de cuivre de bonne qualité mais pas en filons contenus, ainsi que de riches dépôts de fer, mais le manque de communication rend, pour le moment, difficile au Paraguay, le développement de la richesse minérale.

EXONERATION DES DROITS D'IMPORTATION SUR LES BICYCLETTES.

En vertu d'une loi du 31 août 1901, les bicyclettes, en général, et leurs accessoires sont exonérés des droits d'importation dans la République du Paraguay pour le terme d'un an, à partir de cette date.

SALVADOR.

CHANGEMENTS DANS LE TARIF.

En vertu de la loi du 21 mai 1901, publiée dans le "Diario Oficial" du 24 mai 1901, l'exportation de l'indigo est exempte de tout droit et impôt.

Le même journal officiel dit que, en vertu de la loi du 17 mai 1901, les sacs contenant du café destiné à l'exportation seront exempts de tous droits et impôts.

Le "Diario Oficial" du 27 mai 1901, dit que la loi du 22 mai 1901 rétablit le droit de 5 centavos par kilogramme applicable à l'importation du fil de couleur.

D'après le "Diario Oficial" du 19 août 1901, le Ministère des Finances aurait décidé que le tissu de coton écriu dit *mantuadril*, muni d'une simple raie de couleur n'ayant pas plus d'un centimètre de largeur, suivrait le régime du No. 5 du tarif à 20 centavos le kilogramme et non pas la taxe du No. 10 qui s'applique au même tissu quand il est de couleur.

Le "Diario Oficial" du 7 octobre, 1901, dit que le Ministère des Finances aurait aussi décidé que la ouate de coton en feuilles, pour garniture intérieure de vêtements, non dénommée dans le tarif, serait rangée sous le No. 3 et taxée à raison de deux centavos le kilogramme.

En vertu des ordonnances ministérielles des 14 et 18 octobre, 1901, publiées dans le "Diario Oficial" des 17 et 18 octobre 1901, l'importation

tation des sacs vides destinés à l'exportation de l'indigo, suivra le régime du No. 22 du tarif à la taxe de 50 centavos le kilogramme et respectivement, le montant des droits acquittés à l'importation des sacs vides destinés à l'exportation des minerais sera remboursé en monnaie courante aux exportateurs de ces produits au moment de l'exportation.

URUGUAY.

PRINCIPALES EXPORTATIONS DE MONTEVIDEO PENDANT NEUF MOIS.

Voici quelles ont été les principales exportations de Montevideo, pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1901.

Peaux de bœuf.....	seches..	624,302
Peaux de bœuf.....	salées..	458,920
Peaux de mouton.....	balles..	9,589
Poils.....	idem..	64,927
Bœuf découpé en longues.....		1,012
et Minces tranches séchées.....	balles..	393,124
Bœuf frais.....	tonnes..	2,685
Suif, têtes de porc.....		33,904
Farine.....	sacs..	21,988
Son.....	idem..	6,824
Blé.....	idem..	4,423
Mais.....	idem..	118,535
Graine de lin.....	idem..	6,176
Os et cendre d'os.....	tonnes..	7,900
Langues de bœuf.....	boîtes..	15,888
Cornes.....	nombre..	998,016

COMMERCE DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

Les statistiques publiées dans les rapports préliminaires anglais "Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom," montrent que le commerce du Royaume-Uni avec l'Amérique latine pendant l'année civile 1901 a diminué en comparaison de celui de l'année 1900. La publication anglaise dont il s'agit ne donne pas toutes les transactions commerciales entre la Grande-Bretagne et les différents pays de l'Amérique latine, mais mentionne seulement les articles principaux d'importation et d'exportation. Des renseignements plus complets ne seront pas publiés avant plusieurs mois. Pendant l'année civile 1901, la valeur des marchandises importées par la Grande-Bretagne de la l'Amérique latine, s'est montée, d'après les rapports dont il s'agit, à £15,353,076 (\$74,715,744.35) contre £16,734,360 (\$81,437,762.94) en 1900. La valeur des exportations de la Grande-Bretagne à l'Amérique latine, autant quelle peut être constatée dans les rapports incomplets anglais, se montait en 1901 à £11,857,915 (\$57,706,543.35) contre £13,505,818 (\$65,726,000.00) en 1900.

Voici quels ont été les articles importés par la Grande-Bretagne de la République Argentine pendant les deux périodes en question, ainsi que l'évaluation de ces importations données dans les rapports anglais:

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

Importations.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation ou diminution.
Bétail		£667, 500	+ 667, 500
Mouton et agneau		289, 000	- 289, 000
Blé	£2, 670, 355	6, 088, 923	- 3, 418, 568
Maïs	2, 616, 524	1, 514, 313	+ 1, 102, 211
Viande fraîche de mouton	1, 950, 599	1, 689, 078	+ 261, 521
Sucre brut	307, 825	107, 564	+ 200, 261
Suif et stéarine	273, 068	239, 288	+ 33, 780
Peaux	74, 300	18, 629	+ 55, 671
Graine de lin	1, 516, 736	682, 122	+ 834, 614
Totaux	9, 409, 407	11, 296, 417	- 1, 887, 010

Le tableau ci-dessus ne comprend pas, pour l'une ou l'autre année, les importations de bœuf frais, de beurre, de fromage, de quebracho et un ou deux autres articles d'importance.

En 1900, le nombre de bestiaux vivants importés de la République Argentine par la Grande-Bretagne, se montait à 38,562 et celui de moutons et d'agneaux, à 178,969, contre aucun en 1901. Le nombre de livres de blé importées en 1901 était de 808,040,000, soit 13,467,333 boisseaux (en admettant qu'un boisseau contienne 60 livres), contre 1,852,400,000 livres (30,873,333 boisseaux) en 1900. La quantité de maïs importée était de 1,044,360,000 livres ou 18,649,286 boisseaux de 56 livres chacun, contre 652,620,000 livres ou 11,653,929 boisseaux en 1900. Les autres articles étaient: graine de lin, 664,528 quarts en 1901, contre 310,664 quarts en 1900; mouton frais, 127,165,400 livres en 1901, contre 111,479,500 livres en 1900; suif et stéarine, 20,440,400 livres en 1901, contre 17,826,900 livres en 1900; sucre, 67,422,300 livres en 1901, contre 21,756,900 livres en 1900; peaux, 3,263,100 livres en 1901, contre 757,500 livres en 1900.

Ci-après, détaillés, les articles exportés de la Grande-Bretagne à la République Argentine pendant les années 1901 et 1900 ainsi que leurs valeurs:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation ou diminution.
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	£1, 174, 882	£1, 561, 838	- £386, 956
Jute (marchandises à la pièce)	325, 451	321, 072	+ 4, 379
Toile (marchandises à la pièce)	49, 190	46, 340	+ 2, 850
Tissus de laine	116, 987	192, 884	- 75, 897
Laine filée	164, 769	361, 763	- 196, 994
Tapis	26, 692	45, 867	- 19, 175
Quincaillerie et coutellerie	46, 335	56, 897	- 10, 562
Fer pour les chemin de fer	587, 543	322, 539	+ 265, 004
Fer galvanisé	321, 364	321, 676	- 312
Tous les autres fers	394, 382	433, 673	- 39, 291
Fers-blancs	50, 491	73, 734	- 23, 243
Ciment	31, 955	32, 549	- 594
Poterie et porcelaine de Chine	41, 642	57, 645	- 16, 003
Totaux	3, 332, 683	3, 818, 477	- 485, 794

Les articles principaux importés du Brésil pendant les années 1901 et 1900 étaient les suivants:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation ou diminution.
Café	£228,001	£90,805	+£137,196
Sucre brut	155,393	55,413	+ 99,980
Coton brut	270,041	669,595	- 399,554
Peaux fraîches	27,485	31,200	- 3,715
Totaux	680,920	847,013	166,093

Le rapport anglais ne mentionne pas spécifiquement les importations de caoutchouc.

En 1901, les importations de café pesaient 13,262,400 livres et en 1900, 4,385,300 livres; les importations de sucre avaient un poids total de 34,373,800 livres en 1901 et de 10,658,000 livres en 1900; le poids des peaux importées en 1901 était de 1,156,900 livres et en 1900, de 1,283,500 livres.

Voici quels ont été les articles principaux que la Grande-Bretagne a exportés au Brésil pendant les années 1901 et 1900:

Articles.	1900.	1901.	Augmentation ou diminution.
Charbon et autres combustibles.....	£722,526	£803,837	+£81,311
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce).....	800,000	1,196,298	+396,298
Jute (marchandises à la pièce).....	30,816	15,235	- 15,680
Toile (marchandises à la pièce).....	396,768	262,380	+ 74,388
Tissus de laine.....	41,112	67,061	- 25,949
Laine filée.....	52,508	71,080	- 18,572
Quincaillerie et contellerie.....	83,917	122,293	- 38,376
Fer pour les chemins de fer.....	48,093	63,631	- 15,538
Tous les autres fers manufacturés.....	71,933	94,948	- 23,015
Fers-blancs.....	186,894	320,417	-133,523
Ciment.....	45,945	74,187	- 28,242
Poterie et porcelaine de Chine.....	10,492	21,453	- 10,961
Cuir.....	57,416	64,417	- 6,971
Huile de graines.....	31,356	39,767	- 8,411
Cuivre ouvré.....	52,016	54,183	- 2,167
Cuivre ouvré.....	35,893	63,136	- 27,243
Totaux	2,607,745	3,334,321	-726,576

Pendant l'année 1901, la Grande-Bretagne a exporté au Brésil, 813,473 tonnes de charbon, de coke et de combustible patenté, contre 793,560 tonnes durant l'année 1900.

CHILI.

Pendant l'année civile 1901 l'Angleterre a importé du Chili, disant les rapports anglais, pour £1,455,435 de cuivre sous toutes les formes (minerai, matte, cuivre cimentaire, non ouvré et en partie ouvré, etc.), contre £1,417,137 en 1900. Si tout le nitrate de soude importé par la Grande-Bretagne provient du Chili, ce qui est probable, la valeur d'importation de cet article chilien a augmenté de £910,047 en 1901, contre £1,155,462 en 1900, montant la valeur totale de 1901 à £2,365,482 et celle de 1900 à £2,573,467. Pendant l'année 1901, l'Angleterre n'a pas importé de blé du Chili, tandis qu'en 1900 la valeur du blé reçu du Chili se montait à £868.

Ci-après les articles que l'Angleterre a exportés au Chili pendant les deux années en comparaison:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation ou diminution.
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	£744,381	£998,277	£253,896
Tissus de laine	112,590	111,046	31,456
Laine filée	118,751	212,858	- 64,107
Tapis	31,478	45,105	13,627
Quincaillerie et coutellerie	35,159	32,680	+ 2,479
Fer pour les chemins de fer	86,688	25,199	+ 61,489
Fer galvanisé	115,536	144,459	- 28,923
Tous les autres fers	151,230	190,211	- 38,981
Total	1,425,816	1,792,835	- 367,019

PÉROU.

Pendant les années en question, les importations provenant de la République Péruvienne comprenaient les articles suivants:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation ou diminution.
Sucre	£41,761	£129,353	- £87,592
Cuivre	285,152	111,717	+ 173,435
Laines d'alpaca, de lama et de vigogne	226,619	205,839	+ 20,810
Total	553,532	446,909	+ 106,623

Durant l'année 1901, l'Angleterre a importé du Pérou, 9,573,700 livres de sucre, contre 24,010,700 en 1900. Les quantités de laine d'alpaca, de lama et de vigogne importées pendant les années 1901 et 1900, furent respectivement 4,641,248 et 4,236,566 livres.

Voici quels ont été les articles principaux que la Grande-Bretagne a exportés au Pérou, pendant les deux années 1901 et 1900:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation ou diminution.
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	£358,069	£301,588	+ £56,481
Tissus de laine	85,707	81,627	+ 4,080
Laine filée	14,162	37,788	+ 6,374
Fer pour les chemins de fer	16,711	27,952	- 11,208
Tous les autres fers	31,575	29,830	+ 1,745
Total	526,224	478,785	+ 57,472

Toutes les autres marchandises importées de l'Amérique Latine, furent les suivantes:

Importation de l'Amérique Centrale: 23,837,000 livres de café, évaluées à £739,006 en 1901, contre 17,789,700 livres évaluées à £611,882 en 1900.

Importation de l'Amérique du Sud: 63,118,476 livres de laine, évaluées à £604,699, contre 30,205,932 livres en 1900, évaluées à £957,804.

Les articles importés des autres pays de l'Amérique Latine ne sont pas spécifiés, mais voici ceux exportés dans ces pays par la Grande-Bretagne:

Pays.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation ou diminution.
ANTILLES.			
Toile (marchandises à la pièce)	6155, 830	6252, 129	-996, 299
Fer manufacturé	57, 669	72, 813	15, 144
Sacs d'emballage et autres	11, 375	18, 409	7, 034
Total	221, 871	343, 351	118, 477
CUBA ET PORTO RICO.			
Fer pour les chemins de fer	11, 184	20, 243	+ 9, 059
Riz, farine de riz et farine	458, 917	122, 018	+ 336, 899
Total	473, 101	442, 261	+ 30, 840
MEXIQUE.			
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	252, 901	401, 288	-148, 387
Toile (marchandises à la pièce)	26, 783	39, 641	- 12, 858
Fer galvanisé	63, 976	79, 900	- 15, 924
Total	343, 660	520, 829	177, 169
AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE.			
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	385, 945	185, 131	- 99, 188
Fer galvanisé	19, 500	18, 961	+ 539
Sellerie et harnais*	39, 847	43, 516	- 3, 669
Total	445, 292	547, 608	102, 288
COLOMBIE.			
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	592, 318	177, 176	+115, 172
Toile (marchandises à la pièce)	48, 883	21, 956	+ 26, 927
Total	641, 231	199, 132	+442, 099
VÉNÉZUELA.			
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	295, 957	550, 858	- 54, 901
URUGUAY.			
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	311, 967	341, 092	- 32, 125
Tissus de laine	32, 515	19, 201	- 16, 686
Fer pour les chemins de fer	43, 178	72, 858	- 29, 680
Tous les autres fers manufacturés	51, 787	66, 911	- 15, 124
Total	439, 447	592, 062	92, 615
AMÉRIQUE DU SUD (PAYS NON SPÉCIFIÉS).			
Locomotives	270, 125	228, 787	+ 11, 339
Machines agricoles à vapeur	71, 583	66, 209	+ 8, 341
Autres machines à vapeur	123, 806	110, 279	+ 13, 527
Machines agricoles	82, 981	107, 568	- 24, 587
Machines pour l'exploitation des mines	36, 001	51, 985	- 1, 619
Machines à tisser	108, 755	130, 122	- 21, 387
Autres machines	356, 799	110, 948	+ 53, 119
Machines àoudre	38, 191	56, 268	- 18, 178
Totaux	1, 091, 791	1, 145, 236	- 53, 442

*Y compris l'Amérique du Sud.

Un des principaux articles que la Grande-Bretagne a, depuis des années, exporté à l'Amérique latine, ont été les cotonnades. Ce commerce paraît, pour quelques raisons, diminuer, c'est du moins ce que montrent les statistiques des deux dernières années. Le tableau suivant donne le nombre de mètres et la valeur des cotonnades que la

Grande-Bretagne a exportés à l'Amérique latine pendant les années 1901 et 1900:

Pays.	1901.		1900.	
	Mètres.	Valeur.	Mètres.	Valeur.
Antilles (autres que l'Inde Anglaise).....	81,069,400	\$752,167	81,048,300	\$761,628
Mexique.....	21,552,300	252,901	38,346,100	401,288
Amérique Centrale.....	43,931,700	385,943	58,888,100	483,131
Colombie.....	73,441,400	592,348	25,252,600	177,176
Venezuela.....	32,306,900	295,957	42,595,300	350,838
Pérou.....	33,669,600	358,069	27,627,100	301,598
Chili.....	69,243,100	744,381	98,025,800	998,277
Brsil.....	70,162,100	800,000	101,937,600	1,196,298
Uruguay.....	28,784,500	311,976	30,602,200	341,092
République Argentine.....	104,246,100	1,174,882	131,286,300	1,561,838
Totaux.....	558,407,100	5,668,627	641,609,400	6,578,174

PRODUCTION MINIÈRE DE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE EN 1901.

Le "Engineering and Mining Journal" du 4 janvier 1902, contient un article très long au sujet des industries minières et de la métallurgie aux États-Unis. Ce même article donne aussi un aperçu approximatif du rendement minier des différents pays du monde producteurs de minéraux. Les données suivantes relatives à la production minière de l'Amérique Latine, pendant l'année 1901, ont été obtenues de cette publication.

Pendant l'année 1901, la production d'or du Mexique a augmenté légèrement; il en est de même de celle de l'Amérique Centrale, particulièrement dans la République du Salvador où, au moyen de capitaux américains, l'on a creusé de nouvelles mines importantes. On n'a pas encore reçu des pays de l'Amérique du Sud, des statistiques complètes au sujet de leur rendement mais il est un fait authentique, c'est que le Pérou et le Chili ont fait des efforts, pour le développement de cette industrie, qui ont été couronnés de succès.

La production de l'argent du monde a, en 1901, un tant soit peu diminué. Le Mexique, le second pays producteur du globe, a vu sa production d'argent diminuer. Les causes de cette diminution sont cependant temporaires et disparaîtront avant longtemps, étant dues, dans quelques cas, à de nouveaux développements qui ont arrêté momentanément le rendement de ce métal blanc, et dans d'autres, à la découverte de minerais moins bons. En Bolivie, la grande mine Huanchaca n'a pas produit la quantité d'argent des années précédentes, quoique ce déficit constaté dans la production de l'Amérique du Sud ait été, en partie, comblé par le plus grand rendement du Chili et du Pérou. Les fameuses mines Cerro de Pasco qui, pendant de nombreuses années, ont été exploitées seulement dans le but d'obtenir de l'argent,

se développent graduellement en mines de cuivre au fur et à mesure que sa profondeur augmente, mais continuent néanmoins à donner de grandes quantités d'argent. En Colombie, l'exploitation des mines a été sérieusement entravée par suite des troubles qui règnent dans le pays.

Voici le rang qu'occupaient, en 1900, les pays du monde producteurs de cuivre, par rapport à leur production: États-Unis, Espagne, Japon, Chili, Australie, Mexique et Allemagne. La production, dans la plupart de ces pays, fut aussi grande et dans quelques-uns plus abondante en 1901 qu'en 1900. Pendant la première période, le Chili a produit 26,111 tonnes de cuivre et le Mexique 22,403 tonnes. En 1901 les mines chiliennes ont augmenté grandement leurs exportations, et il est évident que dans un futur peu éloigné, ce sera le Mexique qui produira la plus grande quantité de ce métal; des gisements importants de cuivre ayant été trouvés dans ce dernier pays et exploités par des capitalistes des États-Unis. Le percement des puits des mines Nasosari fait des progrès et la mine Boles continue à donner un très grand rendement. Dans l'Amérique du Sud, un certain développement a été donné, en 1901, à l'industrie minière du Pérou, et le projet pour l'achèvement de la ligne de chemins de fer dans Cerro de Pasco et la construction de tunnels pour l'écoulement ou l'épuisement des eaux est en train de se réaliser.

En 1901, la production du plomb mexicain a un peu diminué pour les mêmes raisons que celles qui, pendant toute l'année, ont entravé l'exploitation des mines d'argent. En ce qui concerne la production de l'étain d'un bout à l'autre du monde, la Bolivie a conservé, en 1901, la position qu'elle occupait parmi les six sections productrices de ce métal, le rendement, pendant les deux années dont il s'agit, étant estimé à 6,000 tonnes. De petites quantités de ce métal sont aussi produites au Mexique et sont utilisées dans le pays. La production du nitrate de soude au Chili a été réglée par la quantité exportée, et les prix ont été très satisfaisants à cause des associations industrielles qui se sont formées.

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."

Sous le titre "Nombres géographiques indigènes de la République de Honduras," Tegucigalpa, 1901, in-8, 118 pages, le Dr. ALBERTO MEMBRENO vient de faire paraître un travail d'étymologie du plus grand intérêt, fruit de longues études et de laborieuses recherches et qui comble heureusement une lacune dans la bibliographie historique du Honduras.

L'auteur, grâce à la connaissance du nahuatl et des divers dialectes des Indiens qui habitent actuellement certaines parties du Honduras, a pu donner l'étymologie de la plupart des noms de lieux de la République et de ceux d'origine aztèque du Guatemala et du Nicaragua renseignés dans l' "Anuario" de la Direction générale de statistique du Guatemala (1858) et dans la "Geografía de Nicaragua" de SOMENSTERY (1874), travail très difficile si l'on tient compte des modifications profondes que beaucoup de noms géographiques ont subies au cours des siècles et qui, parfois, les rendent absolument méconnaissables. Il résulte de cette étude que les noms de lieux nahuas sont nombreux en Honduras et se sont maintenus même parmi les tribus indiennes qui ont conservé leur idiome, que les mots qui, ont une terminaison empruntée à ces idiomes (telles que *trique, guera, in, li,* etc.), ont comme premier élément un mot nahoas; enfin, que le fait qu'après trois siècles les Espagnols n'ont pu faire adopter leurs dénominations géographiques par les peuplades indiennes, prouve à l'évidence que la domination nahoas a dû être de très longue durée au Honduras.

En résumé, le travail de M. MEMBRENO, le premier du genre publié au Honduras, présente, au point de vue linguistique et historique, un grand intérêt pour le pays, et il ne peut manquer d'attirer l'attention des Américanistes en Europe.

La "Revista Marítima Brasileira" a fait paraître, avec son numéro du mois d'octobre, un supplément qui sera consacré désormais à la publication des renseignements relatifs aux compagnies nationales et étrangères qui ont des lignes de bateaux à vapeur le long de la côte et sur les rivières du Brésil. Ce supplément traitera aussi de toutes les questions se rapportant aux chantiers de construction navale, aux arsenaux et aux bassins de radoub, etc., et donnera d'autres renseignements très complets au sujet du commerce maritime de la République. Cette revue publiera aussi en portugais, en français et en anglais, un glossaire des termes maritimes employés et qui ont été trouvés être d'un très grand service.

Un journal mexicain, le "Mundo," constate que l'industrie sucrière commence à prendre un grand développement au Mexique.

De toutes parts, écrit ce journal, les capitalistes forment des sociétés pour exploiter la culture de la canne. Il y a une tendance marquée chez les cultivateurs mexicains à abandonner la culture du maïs pour ce produit beaucoup plus rémunérateur.

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"Do Rio a Buenos Aires," tel est le titre d'un volume de 316 pages, contenant de nombreuses illustrations et dont l'auteur est M. ARTHUR DIAS, un des journalistes qui ont accompagné le Président CAMPOS dans la visite qu'il a faite récemment à la République Argentine. Cet ouvrage décrit longuement et d'une manière très intéressante les incidents du voyage et les impressions personnelles des voyageurs.

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VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE JANUARY 1, 1902.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold and silver.	Peso.....	\$.965	{ Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA.....	Silver....	Boliviano..	.413	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL.....	Gold.....	Milreis....	.546	{ Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES— Costa Rica.....	Gold.....	Colon.....	.465	{ Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold....	Dollar....	1.000	
Guatemala.....	} Silver....	Peso.....	.413	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras.....				
Nicaragua.....				
Salvador.....				
CHILE.....	Gold....	Peso.....	.365	{ Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA.....	Silver....	Peso.....	.413	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
CUBA.....	Gold....	Peso.....	.926	{ Gold—Centen (\$5.017), alphonse (\$4.823). Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR.....	Gold....	Sucre....	.487	{ Gold—10 sures (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI.....	Gold....	Gourde..	.965	{ Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO.....	Silver....	Dollar....	.449	{ Gold—Dollar (\$.983), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
PERU.....	Gold....	Sol.....	.487	{ Gold—Libra (\$4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY.....	Gold....	Peso.....	1.034	{ Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA.....	Gold....	Bolivar..	.193	{ Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

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